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resultants previously withdrawn from hite and limited. The worst that could tentions would remain at the amount which the or twelve years ago.

the adoptions and rational policy, the first road to safety
as in the proverbial line of Virgin, in the most rter. General GRANT, who from his first accesthe office has taken a great interest in financial questions has more than once, in Messages to Congress and in placed letters, committed himself to the most questionpropositions with the confident ardour of a novice. At one time he recommended Congress to prohibit the paymint by the banks of interest on deposits, on the ground that capitalists were tempted by the existence of a safe and convenient investment to withhold their money from The hazy due encouragement of financial enterprise. notion that money or any kind of property belongs, not to the owner, but to the country at large, is not unfrequently held by careless and sentimental theorists. It was strange that it should be avowed by the chief officer of a great and weathy Republic, himself possessing a considerable though negative share of legislative power. It was still more surprising that General Grant should, after the failure of his attempt to interfere between bankers and depositors, arrive at s just conclusion on the important and difficult question of the garrency, and that he should rely so strongly on his own judgment as to reject a Bill for expansion which had been passed by both Houses of Congress. It is now certain that, if the PRESEDENT is often in the wrong, he always thinks for himself. He had supported, and persons recommended, Mr. Bourwell's violation of the law; and it was naturally supposed that he would favour general projects of inflation. On the contrary, he not only placed his veto on the measure adopted by Congress, but he defended between the contrary he was between the contrary he was between the contrary here. his action on the true ground, by explaining how an increase of the currency would postpone or prevent the resumption of specie payments. Although it cannot be said that the President enjoys a high reputation as a scientific financier, the obvious honesty of his decision, and the plain good sense of his argument, appear to have produced a definite effect on public opinion, which had, perhaps, as the panic receded further into the distance. already tended to a change. It is creditable to the political aptitude of Americans that in ordinary times public functionaries are allowed a large discretion. Neither the resistance of the PRESIDENT to the measure sanctioned by Congress, nor the disappointment which he inflicted on the advocates of expansion, provoked any popular clamour. In more excited times Mr. Andrew Johnson was impeached because he had thwarted popular demands; but it seems to have been universally admitted that General Grant had not exceeded his legitimate province in sending back the Bill with his veto. The constitutional provision by which two-thirds of both Houses can overrule the PRESIDENT'S veto tends to avert the risk of collision among the different branches of the Government. It was soon ascertained that the necessary plurality could not be obtained in the Senate, although an overwhelming majority of the House of Representatives was pledged to inflation.

A far more modest measure has since been substituted for the proposed increase of the volume of paper currency. The new Bill passed the House almost unanimously, and it received above two-thirds of the votes given in the Senate. It is possible that the President may, in furtherance of some favourite scheme of his own, again interpose his veto; but the new Bill seems to be convergentiably problemable incorrections. comparatively unobjectionable, inasmuch as it will be almost inoperative. The amount of paper issued by the State is not to be increased, nor is the supplementary currency of banknotes to be in any way expanded. The maximum circulation of greenbacks is to remain at the amount which was originally fixed by Congress, so that Mr. BOUTWELL's reissue is henceforth recognized and made legal. It may be supposed that the measure, being in accordance with the policy of his former Minister, will be acceptable to the PRESIDENT. It is at the same time expressly provided that no part of the authorized currency shall be held by the Treasury as a reserve. The system of a moving the crops "by the aid of Government advances it therefore prohibited in the future. It is difficult to undergand why the House of Representatives should carry by a large majority a Bill which, if its enactments have been accurately stated, directly prevents expansion of the

currency. A clause which is intended to facilitate the establishment of national banks in the more distant and backward States will probably meet with the approval of the Passidant, who formerly recommended the adoption of a similar measure. It would be useless to argue that there are few banks in the Western States only because they can be more profitably established elsewhere. If the experiment does little good, it will almost cortainly be harmless. It has been truly remarked that in mistaken legislation the best Bill is that which has the least effect.

THE FRENCH ROYALISTS.

THE account of the negotiations relative to the restora-tion of the Monarchy in France which was published last week by the Times' Paris Correspondent explains, amongst other things, why M. THEELS made so little fight against the majority which drove him from office. He had good reason to believe that the opinion of the constituencies was not in accordance with the vote of the Assembly, and that, if the Executive Government had appealed from the Assembly to the constituencies, and had ordered informal elections of new deputies, the answer of the electors would have more than condoned the violation of Parliamentary form in the interest of Parliamentary substance, pointed out at the time that there was one contingency which would have tied M. THIERS'S hands and made it impossible for him to resort to this decisive experiment. It was essential to its success that it should be made by a united Executive. The civil power and the military power must be acted in entire harmony. It is clears from the part which Marshal MacManon afterwards played, that upon the question of a forced dissolution he would not have authorized M. Turker. M. Turker desired to the part whom the part with the part of th supported M. THIERS. M. THIERS doubtless knew, what outsiders could only suspect, that the Conservative coalition of the 24th of May, 1873 was in fact, though not then in name, a monarchical coalition, and he may fairly have held that, in order to prevent this coalition from settling the government of the country without consulting the country, he was justified in sending the Assembly about its business. But Marshal MacMahon equally knew that the majority meant to restore the Monarchy, and so long as they did so without any violation of Parliamentary form, he evidently wished them success. The confidence of the Right that, if they could obtain a majority of one in the Assembly, the Restoration would be secured was founded on their knowledge of Marshal MacManon's views. A majority of one in favour of Monarchy in an Assembly majority of one in favour of Monarchy in an Assembly which notoriously did not represent those whom it professed to represent would have been of no value unless it had had the army at its back. But with Marshal Mac Mahon at the head of affairs, the Royalists knew that they could count on the army. Thus it was Marshal MacManor who made it impossible for M. Thiers to remain President. and it was Marshal MacMahon who would have made it possible for the Count of CHAMBORD to become King, if the Count would have bowed to the one condition which the Marshal thought it necessary to impose upon him. Unlike M. THIERS, who set the Electorate above the Assembly, he had taken office to make the decisions of the Assembly respected; and if its decision was in favour of the Count of CHAMBORD, he meant to draw no distinction between that and any other decision. But underlying all this was an implied condition which the Marshal thought too obvious to need formal statement. The Tricolour was to be retained. The soldiers of France were not to be asked to march under any other standard than that which had seen their glory and their defeat, and lead become dear to them by both associations. When it became doubtful whether this condition would be assented to, the Marshal spoke out. He would assist in a Restoration which retained the Tricolour, he would have nothing to say to a Restoration which brought back the White Flag. He would have notifie which brought back the white Fisg. He would have notified to say to it because on that one point nothing that he could say would have any force. The same point nothing that he being an instrument to maintain order most potent engine of disorder. The work is civil war in every barrack and every house. The being as in every street and every house. This this declaration that decided the terms finally cubmitted to the Count of Chamsons, and that make the attainment of the requisite sort, and that make the attainment of the requisite maje ity in the Chamber contingent upon his acceptance of them.

These disclosures invest Marshal MacManon with great

historical interest. Without being himself a politician, he has twice intervened with decisive effect in a most important political crisis. What passed between him and M. Teiers in May 1873 may not be known for a long time, but it is highly probable that M. THIBES took steps to ascertain to what extent he might count upon the Marshal in the event of his finding it expedient to push his quarrel with the Assembly to the length of decreeing a general election without its consent; while it is certain that the Marshal's answer must have convinced M. Thiers that, as against the Assembly, the Executive Government would be helpless, because divided. It will be a curious retribution if Marshal MacManon should after all be driven to dissolve the Assembly against its will. Yet the communication from "one of the most highly-placed "personages in the French political world" which appeared in the Times' Paris correspondence of Tuesday points to this as the inevitable conclusion, supposing that the majority of the Assembly shows itself strong enough to reject every proposal, and too shifting to accept any. Marshal MacManon will then "declare that either "he or it, the Marshal or the Assembly, is bound to act "decisively and relinquish power. This simple message will suffice to precipitate irresistibly the dissolution."

That in the last resort the Assembly would do anything rather than see Marshal MacManox retire is likely enough. In the estimation of many Frenchmen he is the one plank between France and anarchy, and rather than see this plank withdrawn, and the raging waters allowed to work their will, even the deputies who most dislike the idea of visiting their constituents may be ready to make the journey. The reason assigned in this communication why the proposal of a dissolution cannot be carried without the Marshal's aid is significant:—"It would have against "it four-fifths of the Chamber, who would not encounter an election with the present Cabinet, which is "suspected of Bompartist tendencies." It is important to remember that this suspected Cabinet was appointed by the Marshal himself, and may therefore be taken as representing to some extent his own opinion. If therefore this suspicion of Bonapartist tendencies is well founded, they may be shared in some degree by the Marshal. His action last October proves that he desired a Royalist Restoration provided that it could be had with the Tricolour. Now that a Royalist Restoration is out of the question, he may possibly prefer an Imperialist Restoration effected under conditions prescribed by himself to the doubtful chances of a Republic. If the dissolution were carried out under the influence of this preference on the part of the Chief of the Executive, the election in the Nièvre might be the prelude to a great many similar elections.

It seems to be generally understood that Marshal Mac-Manon will only act decisively in the ovent of the Assembly showing itself incompetent to do anything decisive for itsolf. In that case the key to the situation is still in the hands of the Right Centre, though the retention of it may now be of very short duration. Their support would give the Casimir Phase project a sufficient majority to earry it through all the vicissitudes of a prolonged Parliamentary contest. From this point of view it becomes a question of great interest who it was that gave the Times' Correspondent the facts relating to the abortive negotiations for a Restoration. They were evidently given by some one thoroughly acquainted with all that happened, and the motive with which they have been made known is also evident. The Right Centre have hitherto considered themselves bound to make common cause with the Right, and the obvious effect of publicly tixing the failure of the Monarchical scheme on the Count of Chambons would be artly to convince the Right Centre what impracticable arily to convince the Right Contro what implicate able alies they have been working with, and partly to irritate the Right into making the division between them and the Right Centre still more conspicuous. The Tones' Correspondent only says that the unjust attacks of which the Duke of Action in Pasquier has been the victim have not galled him into breaking his obstinate silence, but "some "of his friends" have done what he steadfastly refused to The Duke must be singularly unfortunate in his do. friends if they have revealed the secret history of the October negotiations without having good ground to believe that the revelation would not be distasteful to him. That he may wish to postpone giving open support to the CASIMIR Prints proposal until he has evied by atmost to modify it in a Rught Centre sense is exceedingly natural; words, for the resumption of ownership. Proprietors of but, supposing the Left Centre to reject all modifications, the land or of money may be excused for declining a

Duke's policy will be hard to understand if he is not found voting in support of the Casmir Périre proposal whenever it comes before the Assembly. No French politician is more committed against the Empire, or has his political future more bound up with the exclusion of the Bonapartists from power. It seems impossible that he should not see that the prolongation of the present deadlock must make for the Imperialists; and, if he shares in the suspicions entertained of the present Cabinet, he must desire that a dissolution should take place with men of different tendencies in power. The only way out of the difficulty lies in the sub mission of one or other of the Centres; and though the Duke may wish to give the Left Centre every opportunity of retiring from the position they took up on the 11th of June, that wish is not inconsistent with a determination to come over to that position himself if the Left Centre show themselves resolute in maintaining it. It is possible also that the disclosure how thoroughly the Count of Chamborn knew the facts of the case, and how wantonly he threw away all the advantages that had been gained by the fusion, may be designed to smooth the way for a recantation on the part of the Orleans princes. Any political future that may be reserved for them must now lie in the direction of may be reserved for them must now lie in the direction of being the First Citizens of the Republic, and they may well be auxious to have it known that their obligations to the Count of Chambord have been cancelled by his own act.

ENGLISH LANDLORD AND TENANT.

THE short discussion in the House of Commons on the proposed changes in the law of landlord and tenant disclosed a remarkable divergence of opinion. Mr. SEELY had the satisfaction of extracting from Mr. DISRAELI a repetition of the safe assertion that he is favourable to the principle of compensation for unexhausted improvements. The Government, it seems, not only had undertaken in the usual form to take the matter into consideration, but had actually considered it; and the result of their reflection was the resolution not to bring in any Bill on the subject during the present Session. There is really no difference of opinion as to the justice and expediency of securing to an outgoing tenant the repayment of any capital invested in the soil, for which he has not already received a full return. If he has applied to the land in the last year of his occupation manure which will fertilize the soil for three years, the landlord or the new tenant can scarcely complain if they have to pay the fair price of a commodity as substantial as the stock or the crops. In those parts of the country where such an adjustment is already regulated by local custom, it is alleged that the results are satisfactory to all parties. Those who hesitate to enforce the practice by a general law object not to the principle of compensation, but to the risk of establishing a tenant-right which would diminish both the value of landed estates and the control of the owner over his property. The Chambers of Agriculture, which are naturally controlled by tenant-farmers, have always professed to admit the counter-claim of the landlord to compensation where the value of the land has been deteriorated during the term of occupation; but tenants who leave impoverished farms are not invariably solvent, and the attempt to sue them for damages when they are perhaps notoriously embarrassed in circumstances would be invidious, unpopular, and frequently useless. The landlord or the incoming tenant is always within reach; and any compensation to the tenant which might be awarded would be easily recovered. When the claim is recognized by law, it will be in every case preferred, whether or not the land has actually been improved, and without regard to the possible exhaustion of the effects of any outlay which may have been incurred. If compensation is labitually given as a matter of course, the customary payment will gradually assume the character of a saleable tenant-right.

Suspicious landowners have been not unreasonably alarmed by the theories which have been propounded by some of the advocates of the principle of compensation. Even the highly respectable promoters of the Bill of last year proposed, in accordance with the procedent of the Irish Land Act, to prohibit all contracts by which the tenant might consent to exclude himself from the benefit of the general law. In the great majority of cases the agitation has pointed to compensation not only for unexhausted improvements, but for disturbance of tenure, or, in other controversy as to the economical advantages of a partial transfer of their rights to strangers. Plausible arguments may be arged to prove that fixity of tenure promotes industry, enterprise, and profitable outlay of capital; but if the benefit is conferred through the occupier on the community at the expense of the landlord, the victim of novel legislation is not likely to appreciate the reform. It is true that Mr. SEELY and other moderate sup-porters of the proposed measures confine their de-mands to an equitable provision against possible injustice; but behind them the anxious landowner discerns his implaceble and unscrupulous enemies, from the disciples of MILL to the associates of BRADLAUGH and ODGER. Experience has shown that far larger concessions than those which are at present likely to be obtained by English occupiers have only encouraged the rapacity of Irish tenants and of the demagogues who guide them. No pretext for spolia-tion can be shallower than the fallacy that the transfer of ownership would improve cultivation. Any share in the property which is extorted from the present possessor would vest in the actual occupier, in whose hand it would be a saleable portion of the estate. The Ulster tenant-right is extremely valuable to the actual holders of land at the moment when it is first established, but a new comer must purchase from his predecessor what he would otherwise have been required to pay in the form of rent to his landlord. Mr. Pell, himself a tonant-farmer, told the House of Commons that the class to which he belongs extracts the largest amount of produce from the land which is returned in any part of Europe; and accordingly he inclined to the opinion that it was desirable to let well alone.

In the course of the discussion Mr. BARCLAY took the opportunity of informing the House of Commons that, of all systems of tenure which have been tried, the long leases of Scotland are the most mischievous. It is alleged that in the first half of the term the tenant improves the land for his own benefit, and that afterwards he starves and exhansts it to the detriment of the landlord. If Mr. BARCLAY'S statements are accurate, they furnish an argument for a law of compensation; but some enthusiastic advocates of the interests of English tennut-farmers were probably surprised to find that nineteen years' leases are in the highest degree objectionable. As Mr. DISEAULI remarked, agricultural reformers in England have for a whole generation strenuously demanded the universal institution of leases, with many clamorous appeals to the example of Scotland. To calmer reasoners the objections to the system were obvious, but it was naturally assumed that farmers understood their own interest, especially when they happened to be Scotchmen. The land was let to the highest bidder, in disregard of old-fushioned sentiment and prejudice, and at the end of the term both parties were equally free to make a new bargain. Mr. Disraell, professing much deference to Mr. BARCLAY'S authority, not unnaturally deduced from his speech the inference that legislation on the tenure of land would henceforth be more complicated and more difficult than in the days when leases were in fashion. Even within three or four years the framers of the Irish Land Bill endeavoured to encourage long leases by providing certain immunities to the landlords who were willing to grant them. It now appears that a tenant from year to year has no need to envy the holder of a nineteen years' lease; nor indeed is the superiority of his position altogether imaginary. In the greater part of England, and more especially on large estates, the capricious removal of a yearly tenant is a rare occurrence. As long as he can pay his way and cultivate his farm, he generally holds at a fixed rent for life; and although the bargain with the landlord is open to readjustment at his death, his family, if any of them are otherwise competent, generally receive a preference at the new letting. If occupiers succeed in obtaining additional advantages by compulsion, they may probably find that their customary claims will be less liberally construct.

In some districts the landlord undertakes all the exponditure on the land, except the cost of raising the annual crops. The occupier neither builds, nor drains, nor does he improve the fences; and probably he never mends a broken gate. Under a general law he would nevertheless on leaving the farm make a claim for compensation, even when the land had deteriorated in value during his term. The first condition of an equitable settlement between landlord and tenant is the establishment of an impurtial and independent tribunal. A jury of farmers would perpetrate

intolerable injustice; and it is almost to be regretted that their evidence can scarcely be excluded. The decisions of Irish tribunals have alarmed English landowners who are not prepared to pay an outgoing tonant three or four years' rent on account of his supposed services to the farm. Even where there was no plausible ground for a claim of compensation, the threat of litigation would often extert a sum of money from the landlord. The risk of injustice must be encountered, both because there are cases in which compensation may be fairly claimed, and on the ground that all political parties are now pledged to concede the popular demand. Mr. Diseated has formally repeated in the House of Commons the declaration of his agreement with the promoters of last year's Bill. One of them with the promoters of last year's Bill. One of them accepted office under him with the express stipulation that he was to reserve his freedom of action with respect to agricultural legislation. There is every reason to expect that the Government will produce a Bill in the next Session, and Mr. Fawerst judiciously urged Mr. Sefia, by the withdrawal of his own motion, to bind Mr. Diskakti to the performance of his implied promise. The provisions which may be made for the assessment of damages to be paid by landlords will be the most important part of the Bill. As they will seldem or never recover compensation for any diminution in the value of their estates, they ought to be protected against claims for an imaginary increase. The tenant has no shadow of right to payment for Mr. Mill's uncarned increment, or for the natural advance in the value of land. If he leaves the soil richer than he found it, he is entitled to compensation, although he might probably have produced the opposite result with impunity. Any tribunal which may be entrusted with jurisdiction over disputes between landlord and tenant will have a difficult

WORK AND SCHOOL.

T is clear that upon one question of great importance IT is clear that upon one quescon or great improved connected with education we are only on the threshold of our difficulties. In 1870 Parhament invested School Boards with the power of enforcing attendance at school up to the age of thirteen, and this power has in many cases been called into action. Yet, when the Agricultural Children's Act was before Parliament, and last Tuesday when the Factories Bill was in Committee, objections were raised to what, by comparison with the by-haws of many School Boards, is the very moderate requirement that children shall not go to work till they are ten years old. As yet compulsion has hardly touched the classes upon which it is likely to press most heavily. In the great towns there are so many instances of parents keeping their children at home without any excuse at all, that the authorities have scarcely begun to distinguish between one excuse and another. Before long, however, it will be necessary to consider two very serious objections to consider pulsory school attendance - the objection that children are contributing either to their own support or that of their parents, or that they are doing work at home which must otherwise go undone. The first of these objection is often urged in the interest of employers, but in a matter of this kind the employer has, properly speal ing, no right to be heard. There is no doubt that the community benefits in the long run by the extension of education among the working classes, and this ultimate gain ought not to be sacrificed to make manufacturers richer. Indeed the objection is a shortsighted one, even as regards the class on behalf of which it is alleged. The ablest employers are rereed that one of the most serious industrial disadvantages against which England has to contend is the want of technical information in workmen. Their bile of c worth lee; than it otherwise would be worth because it is unoitelligent. Now technical information must, as a rule, rest upon a basis of elementary instruction. Here and there a work. man may be found who has educated him, elf from the beginning, but ordinarily it is the best-tought boy that makes the best-taught man. Where reading, writing, and arithmetic have not been thoroughly learnt at school, the application of them will not be thoroughly learnt when chool is over. But where the interest of the parent or of the chit himself can be pleaded in favour of conference. him to work early the question is not so early disposed. of. There are cases in which a widow or a bedridden father depends, in part at least, for support upon the labour of very young children. There are other cases in which

the wages of each child form an appreciable, though it may be only a small, part of the total income of the family, and if any one of these children is kept at school instead of at work, the fund out of which he has to be fed and clothed will be proportionately lessened. There are other cases again in which the mother is, in whole or in part, the breadwinner of the family; and while she is at work the babies must be looked after, and the natural person to look after them is one of the elder children. It is sometimes said that to compel children to be sent to school under these circumstances is to legislate in complete disregard alike of the wants and of the wishes of the poor; that it is better for a child to be doing his duty by contributing to the support of his parents than to be consulting his own eventual advantage; and that as regards the child himself it is of more moment that he should have enough food than that he should have enough schooling. In respect of every child who is kept at school when he might have been at work, there is a money loss to the persons who would have appropriated his wages. So far as this loss falls upon persons who can bear it without inconvenience, no harm comes of it; but in many instances the subtraction even of two or three shillings from the weekly income must mean either that the sustenance of the family or of some members of it is brought nearer the level below which life cannot be maintained, or, if that level has already been approached as nearly as possible, that the family must fall back upon the parish. The father is pauperized on the plea of improving the condition of the children.

The answer to this reasoning is necessarily of a cumulative kind. In the first place, there is an extraordinary amount of evidence to show that the universal diffusion of elementary education is a benefit both to the community and to the classes specially affected by it. Probably no one would deny that, if by a miracle the standard of education in England could suddenly become what it is in Prussia, or Switzerland, or even Scotland, it would be a very great improvement on the present state of things. In the second place, this improvement is desired, not perhaps by the individual parent, who feels the convenience of having his child's earnings in addition to his own, but by the class to which these individual parents belong. The working classes generally are quite aware how much their advancement depends upon oducation; and since for the most part nothing can be done in this way for themselves, they are the more anxious that something should be done for their children. There is good ground to suspect that some, at all events, of the obgood ground to suspect that some, at all events, of the objections professedly prompted by feeling for the parents are really prompted by the feeling which leads employers to prefer cheap labour to dear. This fact suggests a third consideration which goes to lessen the weight of the argument against enforced attendance at school. In proportion as soompulsion becomes universal the hardship inflicted by it in particular cases becomes less. If all the boys in a parish are employed in scaring birds when they ought to be at school, and one or two of them are taken out of the fields and set to learn their letters, the work will continue to be done by the remainder, and, so far as money is to be done by the remainder, and, so far as money is concerned, the parents of the boys who are taken away will be losers. But supposing all the boys in the parish were treated in the same manner, the farmer would have to employ older hands for the same purpose. The labour of children is an addition to the income of the parents only so far as it does not bring them into competition with their parents. There are few industries in which grown men could not do the work which is now done by children, and when compulsion becomes the rule, instead of as now the exception, a great many parents will find that the income of the family has not grown less, though it is gained by a smaller number of workers. A further answer to objectors lies in the fact that, without some legislation to enforce attendance at school, the interests of children must be sacrificed to the indolence or selfishness of their parents. It is not only parents who are in pressing need of money that keep their children from school. The father who spends the greater part of his own carnings in drink will often leave his wife and children to support themselves. It may be said that if this source of support were cut off the children would starve. But in this country there are, or ought to be, ways o compelling even the privileged drunkard to maintain his family, and oply to spend on his pleasures the balance that remains after they have been provided with bare negessaries.

It is well occasionally to review the group ds on which at-

tendance at school may be enforced, because the first pinch of the process coincides with a general reaction against over-legislation which is disposed to regard inaction as the primary attitude of the stateman. Fortunately the speeches of Lord Sandon and Mr. Cross on the Factory Bill are in this respect not open to criticism. The Bill forbids the employment of children in factories before they are ten years of age, and it was recovered to make even this year. ten years of age, and it was proposed to relax even this very moderate requirement. Mr. Cross refused to give way, and Lord Sandon predicted that ten would shortly become the limit below which no child would be allowed to go to work. The true solution of the antagonism between work and education is analysis. cation is probably to be found in a combination of Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH'S suggestion that children who have passed a certain standard should be allowed to go to work sooner than other children with an extension of the halftime system. On grounds of health the limit mentioned by Lord Sandon ought to be maintained in all cases, but there would be no hardship in forbidding children from working for another two years unless they had passed in some specified standard. By this means parents would be induced to send their children to school early in order to get the benefit of their earnings. This prohibition to be extended to every kind of employment, so far as such employment is incompatible with regular attendance at school, and to be supplemented by an equally universal provision for half-time attendance up to the age of thirteen. Children passing in the standard proper to their age might be allowed to become full-timers at twelve. The Government would do a real service to elementary education if they would amond the educational clauses of the Factory Acts and of the Agricultural Children's Act in this sense, and entrust the enforcement of them to the School Inspectors. Indirect compulsion ought not to be treated as a substitute for direct compulsion, but, if it were made sufficiently stringent, the sphere of direct compulsion would be very much narrowed.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S BILI.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S Bill for a survey of merchant ships has been rejected on a close division, in which the Government narrowly escaped defeat, and on reflection it will perhaps be thought that it was hardly worth while to incur this risk. The details of the measure were in many respects open to grave objections, but all that a second reading is supposed to imply is approval of the general principle upon which a Bill is based, and the principle of Ir. PLIMSOLL'S Bill—that it is expedient to amend the law relating to the survey of shipping, and to make provision for preventing the overloading of ships—is one which now commands universal assent. The Bill might therefore very well have been read a second time, on the understanding that its further progress should be deferred until the Report of the Royal Commission, which is already signed, had been fully considered. It is impossible not to suspect that some at least of the majority who threw out suspect that some at least of the majority who threw out the measure were not sorry to have an opportunity of depriving its author of a personal triumph to which he was fairly entitled. It cannot be denied that Mr. PLIMSOLL has shown himself wanting both in the temper and the discretion which are required in the management of such a question. He represents that sort of rash, impulsive benevolence which, in its eager sympathy with suffering and oppression, is apt to forget the necessity for being just to the class which is supposed to be responsible for the evil. Mr. PLIMSOLL undoubtedly weakened his case by his fondness for hysterical declarate. weakened his case by his fondness for hysterical declamation, and by the fanciful extravagance of some of his assertions. When he expressed a wish that M. Dong would paint a great picture representing all the drowned men at the bottom of the sea, it was naturally suggested to many minds that there must be something hollow in a movement which could not get on with plain words and hard facts. We shall not be suspected of any admiration for this sort of agitation, and indeed we pointed out at the beginning the disadvantages which must necessarily attend it. At the same time it is only fair to admit that Mr. PLIMSOLL has shown remarkable courage and steadfastness in an honourable cause, and that he has done what otherwise would probably not have been done stall—brought the firee of public opinion to bear on the matter. There is not have new in the state of things to which he called strention. It has been going on for many years, and was centimally growing worse. Attempts had been minds from time to time to check

the evil but official inertia and the opposition of interested chases couldn's facetroome. Mr. Plussoni's statements have now been pretty well sixed out, the shipowners have had their my, actions have been brought with varying results, and some sections have been threatened and not brought—which is also perhaps not without its significance—and the end of it all is that substantially the truth of Mr. Plinsoll's case is acknowledged on all sides. It is admitted by the Government, by the Royal Commissioners, by every one who has anything to say on the subject; and there can no longer be any question that there is annually a large loss of life through the use of unseaworthy ships. This admission is a very important point to have reached, and that it has been reached is due to Mr. Plinsoll. Moreover, a beginning has been made in applying a remedy. Under the Act of last Session the Board of Trade has seized 264 vessels, of which only 13 were found to be fit to go to sea. It appears also that, whereas during the first half of last year, before the new law came into operation, no fewer than 128 vessels were posted at LLOYDS' as missing, which was a large increase on the figures of the previous year, in the six months after the Act took effect only 36 missing vessels were so posted. In the present year, up to May, only 47 ships have thus been posted, the number in the same period of 1873 having been 109. To some extent these results may be owing to the weather, but it can hardly be doubted that disasters would have been more frequent if the detained vessels had been allowed to go to sea. Measures of this kind operate not merely directly in keeping back the unseaworthy ships which are seized, but also indirectly in warning shipowners that they had better put their vessels into such a condition that there shall be no pretext for seizing them.

Although something has thus been done to check the use Although something has thus been done to check the use of unseaworthy ships, there is still, by general confession, something more which remains to be done. What this should be is, however, a subject on which there is a wide difference of opinion. Mr. PLIMSOLL proposes that there should be a compulsory survey by officers of the Board of Trade of every ship which has not been previously surveyed and certified by some Registration Society approved by the Roard: that ships should not be allowed to cover. by the Board; that ships should not be allowed to carry deck-loads at certain seasons without special permission; and that every ship should have marked on its hulk in a conspicuous manner the proportion of displacement caused by cargo as a test of overloading. It is already the custom with the better class of shipowners to have their ships surveyed either by one of the Associations or by surveyors employed by themselves; and it is certainly desirable that a similar survey should be applied to all merchant ships. Surveyors are of course only ordinary human beings, and are liable to make mistakes like other people. They frequently differ from each other as to what ought to be done; and some of them may be stupid, ignorant, careless, or perhaps corrupt. It is impossible to lay down a code of minute rules as to which everybody is agreed, and to say that ships which comply with these rules shall be considered sound, and ships which do not comply with them thround; and even if such a code could be devised, it would be impossible to get it enforced with invariable honesty and exactitude. Ships have been surveyed and certified and have afterwards been lost from some defect in construction, and a Government survey would be no better than any other survey. The only difference would be that it would be conducted by men employed by the Government instead of by men employed by an association or by a private owner. Still, as far as it goes, a survey is a good thing, and a survey of all ships would undoubtedly be of immense advantage. It does not follow, however, that a compulsory Government survey is the means of attaining this end. It is obvious that the responsibility of shipowners would be weakened in proportion to the resupporting assumed by the Government. The Board of Trade would practically be charged with the whole management of the mercantile marine. It would have to build, equip, and load vessels, and to undertake all sorts of duties which at present the owners have to see to for themselves. Such an arrangement might be a very convenient one in some ways for owners, who would be relieved from a great deal of trouble and anxiety, and would in fact have little more to do than send down cargoes and pocket freights; but it may be doubted whether the merchant shipping business would, on the whole, he better managed than it is. It would appear to be a more natural and feasible course to fasten as sauch re-

sponsibility as possible on the owners, and at the same time to make them feel that, if they send out rotten or recklessly overladen ships, they will be most likely to suffer for it. At present the Board of Trade has authority to interfere on information that a ship is believed to be unseaworthy; it seizes the ship, has it examined, and if the ship is found to be defective, the Board can require it to be thoroughly repaired, or, if past mending, can order it to be broken up. This is in accordance with the general principles of police rule in this country. The Government does not interpose to regulate the lives of individuals, and to prescribe what they should eat, drink, or how they should conduct their business. It is assumed that every man knows his own business best, and that it is enough for the police to reserve themselves for cases of actual or suspected misconduct. This is what the Board of Trade at present does in regard to ships, and it would seem to be as much as it can properly undertake to do. Its powers and modes of procedure in this respect are no doubt capable of amendment; but the principle of leaving owners, in the first instance, to see to the safety of their vessels for themselves, and coming down on them only when there is reason to believe that they have neglected necessary precautions, has evidently much to recommend it.

There are already some symptoms that the extravagant demands which have lately been raised for Government interference in the management of private affairs may possibly produce a reaction the other way. In a lawpossibly produces a reaction the other way. In a law-suit which was tried this week, and in which a Railway Company was sued for damages because the plaintiff happened to fall down the steps of a station, Mr. Baron Pollock remarked that in the old coaching days nobody ever complained of the slipperiness of the steps, but nowadays people seemed to think that they were not required to take care of themselves at all, and were never satisfied unless they were carried about in bandboxes. In another case it was argued that a man who was killed through walking on a line of railway with an express due on one side and a goods train on the other was not incurring "obvious risk and danger," and the jury took this view, although the Judge observed that if he had been the jury the verdict would have been different. It is obvious that nothing encourages rocklesaness so much as the idea that arrangements have been made by which people shall be taken care of without being put to the trouble of taking any care of themselves. The proposal to place the merchant service under the management of the Board of Trade is of a piece with the proposal that the same omniscient department should also assume, as a trifle in addition, the working of the railways. It is wild projects of this kind that cast discredit on moderate and reasonable suggestions of Government intervention, not for the purpose of doing the work of shipowners or of railway managers, but of assisting in bringing them to punishment when they inflict injury on any one by their recklessness or neglect. What is now wanted in the case of merchant seamen is not that they should be lulled into a false confidence by the assurance that Government is going to take the ships in hand and see that they are all water-tight and song and comfortable, but that they should be encouraged to look themselves to the soundness of the vessels in which they are about to sail, and that they should be strengthened in obtaining redress against the sort of owners who deal in rotten craft and perilous cargoes. The great object to be kept in view should be to make land ships and the owners of bad ships as notorious as possible. There is no rousen why ships should not be marked so that it may be readily seen as they go out of port whether they lie very deep in the water and facilities might also be river. the water, and facilities might also be given for securing other evidence which could be used against an owner in the event of a disaster occurring, as a ground for obtaining compensation for the wrecked crew or their families. Nobody supposes that even the most villanous class of shipowners take a malignant delight in drowning sailors just for sport. The reason why ships are lost is simply that a rickety old ship costs less than a new one, that a large cargo pays better than a small one, and that the system of insurance combles owners to indemnify themselves fully for any pecuniary losses arising from this reckless way of doing husiness. If owners were also compelled, directly or indirectly, to insure the lives of the crew, they would probably discover the necessity of being more particular as to the seaworthiness of their ships. Mr. PLIMSOLL told a story of a recent shipwreck in which the

captain had perished. He had left a widow and five children; and the widow said he knew before he went that the ship was not safe, but he knew also that he must take that ship or none. If he refused to sail in her, he would be pointed at as the man who was afraid to go to sea, and his occupation would be gone. There can be no doubt that it is under this sort of pressure that many unsound vessels are at present manued, and the remedy would therefore seem to be to assist seamen as much as possible in exposing malpractices, and in obtaining redress against shipowners who gamble in this way with human life.

THE MORDAUNT CASE.

THE legal question at issue in the MORDAUNT case was in itself not a very difficult one, and it is perhaps surprising that there should have been so much hesitation and difference of opinion in arriving at a solution of it. It would appear that there was a conflict rather of sentiment than of law, and that a great deal of the ingenious judicial argument which has been called forth was unnecessary or irrelevant. One of the Judges in the Appeal Court asserted that to allow the suit to proceed while the defendant was insune would be a denial of natural justice. Lord Kenyon, when a similar remark was made by counsel, replied that be was there sitting at nisi prius to administer the Common Law of England, and that he knew nothing about natural justice. Part of the discussion turned on the question whether proceedings in divorce are to be regarded as civil or criminal, and it was argued that the consequences of an adverse verdict are so terrible to a woman that they are practically penal. It is obvious, however, that a divorce merely annuls a contract which has been broken by one of the parties, and that incidental suffering is altogether distinct from deliberate punishment. Any sort of civil proceedings are practically penal to a defendant who loses his case. It is no doubt true that marriage is not an ordinary civil contract, masmuch as it cannot be dissolved merely by mutual consent. The public has an interest in the matter, and requires to be entisfied that there is ground for a divorce before one is granted. It is difficult, however, to imagine what Mr. Justice Brett can have mount when he said that there was a contract before marriage -- a contract to marry, of which marriage was the fulfilment—but that there was no further contract. Clearly there is the further contract that husband and wife shall each comply with the obligations of the married state; and if either fail to do so in certain ways defined by law, the other is entitled to claim a divorce. It would appear that the Judges who took the view that divorce procedure is of a criminal or quasi-criminal character over-looked the essential distinction between civil and criminal proceedings; namely, that the object of the former is to obtain redress for an injured person-the consequent suffering of the offender being merely an accident-while the object of the latter is limited to the punishment of the wrongdoer. Lunacy is a reasonable bar to proceedings which have in view solely the punishment of the offender, because a lunatic is beyond the range of punishment; but it does not follow that lunacy should also be accepted as a reason for relieving the lunatic from the consequences of breaking a civil contract or inflicting any other civil injury. Here reparation to the injured person comes into play. Bankruptcy, as the Chief Bason observed, partakes much more of a criminal character in its nature, incidents, and consequences than a suit for divorce; yet it has been held that a lunatic is liable to a commission or adjudication in bank-ruptcy. The only grounds on which lunacy can be logi-cally admitted as a bar to proceedings are either that, as in eriminal cases, the proceedings will lead to nothing, lunatics not being punishable, or, if we take the broader ground, that it' is impossible to have a fair trial of any question when one of the parties is insane. It is evident that, if the latter principle were to be applied to divorce suits, it would have to be extended to all other civil cases.

Another question which was raised was whether the Act of Parliament by which the proceedings in the Divorce Court are regulated must be taken exactly as it stands, or whother the Judge has a right to assume that the or whother the Judge has a right to assume that the comesion of any reference to the case of a lunatic respondent.

There is another circumstance which did not full within was unintentional, and to supply the supposed omission at the limits of judicial observation, but which has excited his own discretion. This was the point upon which Lord come not unnatural apprehension, and that is that lunacy can be a first which is very market at the truth of Mr. Justice Brett put the argument in favour of a free which is is often extremely difficult to accertain. Murder

judicial construction of the Act on the ground that before a divorce could be granted, it was essential that it should be proved not only that the wife had been unfaithful, but also that there had been nothing in the husband's conduct to conduce to her infidelity. There was thus a reciprocity of charge and counter-charge, which could not be obtained when one of the parties was a lunatic. Mr. Justice BEETT argued that the Legislature intended that the two things should go together, and that, as no specific provision had been made for cases of innacy, the spirit of the Act required that the deficiency should be supplied by the Judges. On the other hand, it was contended that it was more natural to suppose that, when no exception was made in regard to a particular case, the reason was simply that it was not intended that any exception should be made. Lord Chelmsroup laid it down that "what the Legislature has not expressly enacted, the "Judges ought not to presume that it intended," and Lord HATHERLEY took the same view. This objection had been anticipated by Mr. Justice Keating, who contended that, although the word "lunney" did not occur in the statute. yet it was not denied that in a case of lunacy the Court could stay the proceedings to await the probable recovery of the lunatic, and that, if the Court had power to stay proceedings for a longer or shorter time, according to circumstances, it must also have the right, for the same reasons, to stay proceedings altogether. This argument leaves out of account the wide distinction between deferring the hearing of a case for a reasonable time and refusing to hear it at any time; but it is at least sound in recognizing the right of the Court to a certain amount of discretion in carrying out what it supposes to be the meaning of the law. It can scarcely be supposed that Lord Chellistorn's railing is meant to be taken in its strict literal sense. The Judges are constantly obliged in their interpretation of Acts of Parliament to conjecture what the Lagislature intended should be done in cases not specifically provided for; and the Divorce Court in this case only followed the usual practice. It is probable that, as there is no reference to lunatics in the Act, this class of cases was overlooked by the Legislature, and the question therefore arose, What, if the Legislature had thought of it, would it have desired should be done? It was here that Lord Penzancz, followed by the Appeal Court, went astray. They looked too exclusively at the case of the respondent, and in their pity for her helplessness forgot that the peti-tioner also was entitled to consideration. It was a case in which it was inevitable that there must be some degree of hardship on one side or the other. The respondent, being hardship on one side or the other. The respondent, being insane, would be placed at an obvious disadvantage if called upon for her defence. On the other hand, to dismiss the petition would be to condemn a man, for no fault of his own, to remain tied to a woman when he believed to have been unfaithful to him are whom he believed to have been unfaithful to him, exposed to the risk of spurious issue, and precluded for life from marrying again. The question, therefore, was simply whether a greater amount of injustice and hardship would be inflicted by stopping the case or by allowing it to go on; and it does not seem that this was such a very difficult question to determine. It is conceivable that in such a case there might be circumstances known only to the respondent which would be important, if not for clearing her own reputation, at least for proving that her husband had not behaved in such a manner as to entitle him to a divorce. But the general circumstances of her married life would of course be well known to her friends and attendants; her incapacity to give evidence herself or instructions to her solicitors would be an important element in the defence; and on any point on which there was a doubt the Court might be trusted to give her the benefit of it. Allowance would of course have to be made throughout the whole proceedings for her mental condition, and there is no reason to suppose that this allowance would not be fully made. The case would go to the Court on the understanding that only the very clearest and most irresistible evidence would justify a verdict against the respondent. Whether there would, under such circumstances, be much likelihed a verdict against her may perhaps be doubted; but at least as much would be done as could possibly be done to ensure justice on each side.

has already, thanks to the mad dectors, been to a great extent removed from the category of punishable crimes; and there is no doubt something alarming in the prospect of their intervention as a screen for adultery. it is difficult even for sane people to avoid being pro-nounced hopelessly insane by professional gentlemen whose business it is to give evidence to that effect; and nothing would be easier or simpler than for a person who desired to be thought mad to commit eccentricities which would immediately secure a high-class certificate of lunacy. Not long ago it was urged in the Probate Court that an old gentleman must necessarily have been mad because be filled his letters with remarks about the weather, was not over fond of his relations, and swore at brass bands and excursionists. There is no reason to assume conscious dishonesty on the part of experts, but everything depends in such a case on the bent of mind with which you analyse words and actions. It should be remembered, however, that if an imposture of this kind were to be attempted, it might have to be maintained for life. way to look at such a decision as that which has just been given is to separate it altogether from the particular persons and circumstances of the suit to which it relates, and to consider its general application. From this point of view it is impossible not to feel that a sound decision has been given. There are frequently cases in which one of the parties is placed at a serious dis-advantage from the death or absence of an essential witness or the loss of an important document, but no Court would refuse to try a suit merely on that ground. Fiat jus ruat justitia is a saying attributed to the late Mr. Justice MAULE, in which there is profound truth. It is evident that if the law were to be constantly strained and twisted to suit the hardships of particular cases, there would soon be very little law left.

GEOGRAPHY.

THE recent annual meeting of the Geographical Society afforded a fair opportunity for self-plorification to the members of the most popular of such learned bodies. The view taken of their high mission by the enthusiastic travellers who assembled under Sir Bartle Frere's presidency reminded us of a rather silly old story of undergraduate days. Four allegorical statues which crown the roof of a well-known library were generally pointed out by a guide as representing Faith, Hope, and Charity. Some excursionist of more than average intelligence was prompted to ask who was the fourth personage. The guide, sudeavouring to satisfy this unprecedented convictive on the same of the moment and observed that the state. personage. The guide, sudeavouring to satisfy this unprecedented curiosity on the spur of the moment, and observing that the statue bore a globe, replied, with creditable audacity, Geography. Unconsciously he seems to have been giving a fairly accurate representation of the opinions of the Geographical Society. If they are too logical to recken their favourite study as one of the cardinal content of the cardina virtues, they consider it to rank amongst the noblest objects of human inquiry. Indeed their distinguished guest M. Leverrier is reported to have said that geography "rested on all the sciences, and was the sum of all." We do not inquire into the precise sense of these words; but they are certainly calculated to send a pang through some bosoma. To old-fashioned people who remember the geography of their schooldays with a feeling of unmitigated dialike, the evaluation of that hated study to so lofty a place must naturally be annoying. Either they must belong to the race which tramples upon pearls, or the pearls which were cast before them must have been very inferior specimens. Geography, in the sense then understood, ranked amongst the usual branches of a sound English education, and was perhaps the branch which bore least fruit of all. Heading, writing, and arithmetic, though their value has been frequently overestimated, are accomplishments of some value in later life. History, meaning by that phrase a catalogue of kinga, with the dates of their accessions and the names of the principal battles fought during their raigns, is stale and unprofitable enough; and yet, even in that barren condition, it enables one to succounter an historical allusion in a speech of Lord Russell's or Mr. Dismeli's with the sense that at least one has heard of the circumstance before. But the parallel study of geography naturally he annoying. Either they must belong to the race which or Mr. Dismali's with the sense that at least one has heard of the circumstance before. But the parallel study of geography was hopelessly depressing. Does anybudy after his schooldays ever remember the names of English counties or French departments, with the principal towns in each case and the industrial products for which they are remerkable? Examiners are in the habit of repeating, and perhaps of manufacturing, comic stories of their wictims, the point of which generally is that Paris has been placed on the Bosphorus or the Danube been made to flow into the Pacific Ocean. We always feel impelled to ask on such consistent, why shouldn't it? The pupil's mind is probably much in the same condition whether he associates the right names or the wrong cases; and, if his belief is a comfect to kim, it seems rather a pity to destroy it; fee, in fact, we vary quickly beam in later years all the geography in regard to which it is at all instruments to us to be consect, and life is not long enough to get up the remaindable. We know, it is probable, the geography of places which

we have visited. A week's walk in the Alps, for example, will at the principal relations of the chain in the mind much more clearly than any number of lessons spent in copying maps; and it seems a waste of energy painfully to force a set of blank phrases into the mind when the knowledge which they represent will be so indelihly imprinted upon the memory by a very little actual observation. We know, again, something of the prography of countries in which we have been forced for other recover to take an internal. The we have been forced for other reasons to take an interest. The geographical knowledge of many people has fullowed the course of wars. Twenty years ago they knew something about the Crimea; afterwards India came within their sphere; and at later periods they have learnt something about Italy, the United States, the East of France, and timally the charming regions of Ashantse. In this way a lifetime of moderate duration enables one really to know something about the surface of the planet, though it is to be feared that such information generally disappears as rapidly as it was

acquired.
Outside of the spheres thus defined, we should be inclined to say that geography is one of those studies which are simply inaccessible to the ordinary mind. The knowledge indeed may be retained long enough for examination purposes, but to assimilate it thoroughly is impossible for any person of less seal and perseverance than Mr. Francis Galton. We don't really care, and can't be made to care, whether Chicago, for example, is north or south on made to care, whether Unicago, for example, is north or south of New Orleans, unless we have thoughts of emigrating or have strong reasons for interest in the matter, when we learn quickly enough without going to school. We must, indeed, admit that the ordinary human mind seems to be in a condition to which geographical knowledge is impossible. The earth is not practically conceived of as a sphere, nor even as a continuous plain, but as a number of distinct fragments which stand in no fixed or permanent relation to each other. Ladica, in their present state of intallectual relation to each other. Ladies, in their present state of intellectual degradation, generally regard the problem of heav to get from one place to another in England as one which is capable of an indefinite number of solutions, according to the skill possessed by the initiated in the mysteries of Bradshaw. They implicitly assume that, by dexterously manipulating those strange columns of figures, a short cut may be found from any station to any other, just as they imagine, and not quite without reason, that a dexterous accountant ought to be able to bring out a favourable balance when their expenditure is double of their income. It is vain to suggest their expenditure is double of their income. It is vain to suggest that there are some fixed relations of time and space, and that, for example, you cannot find a quick passage from Chatham to Bristo which shall obviate the necessity of passing through London. So again, people who make some claims to peographical knowledge are often quite unable to admit that the words North and South have really any definite meaning. The English rustic can only direct you to the next village by telling you to take the first turn to the left, or to cross the fields when you come to Squire Western's. (How, by the way, did that type of rusticity ever get a name which seems to imply some rudimentary geographical conceptions?) The rustic's state of mind is too often that of his superiors. You are fortunate indeed if you can find a person in London who is are fortunate indeed if you can find a person in London who is able to perceive the ambiguity involved in the statement that a able to perceive the ambiguity involved in the statement that a house is on the right or left side of a street, or who can correct it by a reference to the points of the compass. Nay, we have tramped many weary hours in the Alps owing to precisely the same confusion or oversight on the part of the compilers of authoritative guide-books. Some people of more than ordinary sensibility upon such matters suffer for years because some sarly misunderstanding has invorted the true directions of a particular district, and thus prevented them from beinging it into barmony with the rest of their conceptions. But the ordinary mind can rest with perfect content in beliefs which implicitly state that the North lies in different directions in contiguous places,

The moral which may be drawn from such observations is that geography, understood in the sense of a governess advertisement, is a very inadequate study; and consequently that the Geographical Society will be doing good service if they can succeed in popularizing a more rational mode of study. The Society, it appears, already gives medals to school boys who have distinguished themselves in political and physical geography; and they have been writing letters to the Universities, asking them to take some steps to forward the science. We wish them all possible success. A knowledge of the configuration of the certh's surface is, as M. Leverrier said, intimately connected with most sciences; and especially with the study of the human race, whether regarded from a physiological or an historical point of view. To give any proof of, this proposition would be a waste of trouble; and we need only mark that it was because geography of the old-fashioned variety was mark that it was because geography of the out-manious variety was studied without any reference to the purposes to which it might be applied, that it was so barren and unpreditable. If the learner was made to understand the general bearing of the facts with which he is crammed upon political history or upon the natural products of the world, he might undoubtedly be made to take far more interest in the matter than he can do at present. Nor need we doubt that the united efforts of the Geographical Society, the Universities, and the great schools should be able to effect the Universities, and the great schools should be able to effect the improvement so urgently needed. Meanwhile we may remark that the Geographical Society has claims upon our attention which are not strictly of a scientific kind. Undoubtedly gentlemen who are entertaining distinguished foreigners and distributing primes to promising schoolboys are quito right in covering themselves with the proper closk of scientific language. The name of science has of late years become almost energy, and, perhaps, if we ventured to be so profine, we might

almost say that it was becoming a bore. Whilst, however, every subject which can be pursued in the name of science immediately subject which can be pursued in the name of science immediately sequires a kind of special sanctity, we must not complain of a rather lax use of the phrase. Let us admit that the questions whether there are white bears at the North Pole and races of dwarfs in Central Africa may properly be called scientific questions, as undoubtedly their solution would afford very interesting data for scientific discussions. But we need not shrink from adding that the Geographical Society fosters another spirit which is as useful even in these days as the second thirst for scientific known. useful even in these days as the sacred thirst for scientific knowledge. The spirit of adventure, under whatever names it may pass itself off, is an impulse which has no cause to be ashamed of itself. Sometimes a boy who has been excited by reading the adventures of Robinson Crusoe or Midshipman Easy chooses to cover his love of excitement and novelty under pretext of a desire to spread the knowledge of the Gospel; sometimes he calls his impulse a love of science; and occasionally he may confess only to the humbler motive of commercial energy. Yet he need not be more mercenary or the worse man of science because he heartily enjoys the hardships which his admirers describe as his martyrdom. Dr. Schweinfurth, upon whom the Geographical Society has most deservedly conferred its gold medal, undoubtedly went through considerable sufferings, which he has described as modestly as he encountered them bravely. And we do not think any the worse of him because we have a strong impression that he rather enjoyed them than otherwise. Rather we should say that it is no slight praise of a man, or of the race of which he is a typical example, that he has a positive satisfaction in placing himself in positions which sound simply repulsive to the stay-at-home population. A soldier is not the less have because he enjoys a fight row a traveller hereuse he the less brave because he enjoys a fight, nor a traveller because he is in the best spirits when he is most surrounded by difficulties and dangers. To keep that sentiment thoroughly alive in the nation worthy an object of the Geographical Society as to spread familiarity with maps, or even to contribute to the growth of botanical knowledge. We are very willing that other objects should be put forward most prominently, because to avow a love of sheer unadulterated adventure is generally to become a braggart of a very unpleasant type. But the sentiment, however desirable it may be that it should be decently veiled, is a most valuable one in itself, and we are glad to see that the Society hopes to provide new opportunities for its gratification. It is hoped, as Sir Bartle Frere tells us, that the present Government will look more favourably than the old upon plans of exploring by way of Smith's Sound. If the hope is fulfilled, Englishmen will have one more chance of showing that they can run their heads against icebergs and incur the risk of being starved and frozen with the courage of their forefathers; and if they call their zeal a love of science we shall not complain, but rather be glad that two desirable purposes can be forwarded at the same time.

AMATEUR MUSIC.

AMATEUR music has made prodigious strides of late, but it is open to doubt whether it has advanced altogether in the right direction. It has come to be regarded as an instrument for display rather than of culture. Unquestionably, the general level of musical attainments in England is much higher than it was twenty years ago. It is rare nowadays to hear people make what is called a "painful exhibition" of themselves at the piano. The incompetent young lady who wanted so much pressing, and received so complacently the compliment of an ironical prelate in the company:—"Another time when you say you can't sing, we shall know how to believe you"—is a thing of the past. Lackadaisical youths are now seldom to be heard inviting Maud into the garden, or dilating in a feeble strain on the melancholy process of "Fading Away." This sort of music and singers of this calibre have been relegated from the drawing-room to the farmhouse parlour, and the bower in which the siren of the refreshment-room snatches a short interval from soup for song. Nowadays no one sings in society who has not considerable pretensions to sing well. But with this development of the art there has been a psychological development in the artist of a less agreeable kind. Society pets and caresses its amateur musicians, but it also suffers many things at their hands. They are its spoilt children, and give themselves all the airs and graces of spoilt children. Their whims and freaks are the plague of all who come in ther way. They mar as much innocent pleasure by their caprices as they make by their talent. Their vanity and conceit, their rivalries and jealousies, are supremely ridiculous. One would be grateful to them for the diversion which their humours afford, if they did not inflict a good deal of annoyance on their inoffensive patrons, and like Oharles Surface's flirtations with married women, give a great many worthy people grounds for great uneasiness.

like Charles Surface's flirtations with married women, give a great many worthy people grounds for great uneasinese.

Perhaps there is no more deserving object of sympathy than the too-confiding lady who designs a "musical evening." A "musical evening." is a form of entertainment of which ladies who are forced to combine hospitality with thrift never seem to tire. And yet a "little music" is emphatically a dangerous thing; and the labour spent in getting it up too often ends in vanity and vexation of spirit. You are lucky enough to count among your soquaintance a bijon tenor, a melodious baritone, and an effective bass; and when last summer in Switzerland a happy chance threw hass; and when last summer in Switzerland a happy chance threw has a comic singer across your path, it seemed to be for the expanse purpose of supplying your musical "at homes" with just the dash of the convival which they needed. So you issue your cards, and by way of

putting your amateurs in good humour, you invite them to dinner, uncork your best champagne, and regale them with the dainters bill of fare. At dinner they are all affability, and, encouraged by the surrounding gaiety, you indulge a confident hope that your efforts to please have not been fruitless. But no sooner is the seene changed to the drawing-room than your maketies begin. It is one thing to collect singers round your maketies begin. It is one thing to collect singers round your maketies begin. It is one thing to collect singers round your maketies begin. It is one thing away into corners of the room, and effacing themselves, in attitudes of studied indifference to the divine art, behind softs and ottomans. Meantime the evening is wearing on; your Brard stands invitingly open, and the irrepressible old maid who dotes on her memories of Rubini is tapping impatiently, even menacingly, with her fan upon the instrument, and asking in audible whispers when the music is to begin. With growing uneasiness you go in search of your bijou tenor. At last you unearth the sweet youth in the conservatory, prattling with much apparent interest about the Ashantee War. In a faltering tone you murmur a request that he will favour the company with one of his French romances. With a look of mingled innocence and concern he assures you that nothing would give him more pleasure, but, also there is one fatal obstacle. His "larynx" is sadly affected by the weather. Why, you are tempted in your bitterness to exclaim, did the cruel east wind, which has amitten his larynx, leave his cosophagus in so fine a state of preservation? Remembering what justice he has done to the good things of your table, you are painfully struck by the unequal robustness of two such nearly allied organs. Distracted, you go in pursuit of your melodious baritone. Him you find in a corner discussing the price of stocks with a Oity magnate. Will he gratify your guests with the "Stirrup-Coup," or the "Vagabond," in which he is so much admired? Alas, also lere,

Much more thorny is the task of organizing an amateur concert on a more ambitious scale. There are rival sopranos to be propitiated, a Protean tenor to be kept in order, a mutinous orchestrate to be socured, a chorus to be kept from foundering in the Slough of Despond towards which a body of amateur vocalists usually tends; all the vanities and susceptibilities of a paid company, with none of its coprist de corps or obsdience to the bdton. A musical society soon splits into factions, which group themselves round the leading ladies. Like the operatic world of our great grandfathers, it develops a Faustina and a Cuzzoni. Faustina is all for high art and Handel; Cuzzoni is all nature and Claribel. Faustina thrills you with the breadth and largeness of her style; Cuzzoni charms you with a simple ballad. Faustina revolves in the stately orbit of song traced by the great masters; Cuzzoni twinkles in the firmament of Arne and Balfe. The difficulty of inducing two such bright particular stars to illuminate the same horizon is enormous; for neither will Faustina listen to Cuzzoni, nor will Cuzzoni recognize the presence of Faustina. The only way is for the conductor to exhibit the tuneful pair in a kind of musical tandem, and to contrive that the first part of the concert shall be a triumph for Faustina, and the second an ovation for Cuzzoni. The rest of the performers group themselves around the chief ladies in the attitude either of satellites or of victims. It is a day for rehearal. Enter Faustina in a respirator. She is in a hurry, and hurry makes her a triffe imperious. She can only wait ten minutes. She has pressing engagements at the other end of the town. She must sing her song, "As when the Dove," instantly, or not at all. So the band is stopped abruptly—much to the discomfiture of Mrs. Quaver, a veteran "utility" of the society, who, under cover of strong orchestral support, had just mounted to D in alt, where she remains poised in the midst of a macking effected a descent into the medium notes of her register

with the rest of the programme. Miss Dukimer, another of the "utilities," is down for a scene out of Oberen. There is nothing for it but to request her to omit the air, and content herself with a tailless recitative. It is hard on poor Dulcimer to have to execute

the second content hereof with a tailless recitative. It is hard on poor Dulcimer to have to execute an act of Happy Despatch on her one opportunity for display; but in the conflict of vanities the weakest goes to the wall.

Then there is the great "tenor" difficulty to be grappled with. Nothing is more remarkable about the amateur tenor than his good-astured readiness to do anything for or with you but sing. He will be charmed to join you for a few days' fishing in Wales. If you are thinking of a riding sour through Surrey, he's your man. He is quite willing to go out for a month's drill with the Militis, or a week under canvas in a Volunteer camp. If you ask him to join your athletic games, or to ransack folios with you in the British Museum, he consents with a cheerful alacrity. But drop but a hint that you want him to sing, and he becomes an altered being. He is coy, moody, mysterious. There are all sorts of obstacles to the fulfilment of your wish, of which you little dream, and to which he only darkly alludes. It is as though the poor fellow saw what your grosser vision fails to discern, an angel with a flaming sword waving him from your concert door. He is deeply impressed with the precariousness of all human arrangements. At a moment's notice he may be summoned to smooth the pillow of a relative in the North or smitten with a absente Action of the property of the property of the property of the property of the pillow of a relative in the North or smitten with a absente Action of the pillow of a relative in the North or smitten with a absente Action of the pillow of a relative in the North or smitten with a absente Action of the pillow of a relative in the North or smitten with a absente Action of the pillow of a relative in the North or smitten with a absente Action of the pillow of a relative in the pillow of notice he may be summoned to smooth the pillow of a relative in the North, or smitten with a chronic affection of the bronchial subes. In vain you argue that there is a strong antecedent probability that he will be alive and in full possession of his powers on the appointed day. His melancholy forebodings are not to be dissipated by your rosy philosophy. When at last you extort a provisional consent, his misgivings take a new turn. What is he to sing, and will all the tener nusic in the proposed captata he allotted to him? He has none of that sublime representations and the single transfer of the sublime representations. cantata be allotted to him? He has none of that sublime repression of himself of which the Laureate twaddles. He is too unalterably soon of himsen of which the Laurente twaddles. He is to dinafter any convinced of the perfection of his own voice and style to indulge in any such weakness or to brook a rival near his throne. No sooner is he satisfied as to the degree of prominence to be assigned to him than straightway, in his zeal for art, he is tormented with a fresh scruple. With whom is he expected to sing? because, as to his practised ear every one sings more or less out of tune and produces his voice by a radically vicious method, the number of persons with whom he can give tongue with any degree of comfort is naturally very small. Miss X. is a bearable, Miss Y. a doubtful, while Miss Z.'s position at the bottom of the list in a scale of while Miss Z.'s position at the bottom of the list in a scale of faulty intonation makes her an impossible, associate in song. The Handelian tenor disdains the Claribelian lady; the light operatic tenor, on the contrary, regards her as his liege lady, and would deem it an act of musical apostasy to sing with any one else. Tweedle-dum never sings with Tweedle-dee; Tra-la-la is muto in the presence of Fal-lal. Even when each successive obstacle in turn has been smoothed away, you must not be too sanguine as to the result. In all dealings with the amateur tenor it is the unforeseen which arrives. As no one, according to the old poet. as to the result. In all dealings with the amateur tenor it is the unforeseen which arrives. As no one, according to the old poet, can be pronounced happy before his death, so no amateur tenor can be said to have sung until the concert is over. At the eleventh hour he may slip through your fingers, and, with the impulsive temperament of genius, take the train to Edinburgh or the loat to Calais. True, you have his formal promise to co-operate; but he holds in petto a whole budget of smouldering hesitancies and reserves, which may explode without a moment's warning. His potentiality for sulks is enormous. Your enterprise may be wrecked in port by a tiff. It is a wise precaution therefore to instruct some modest tenor-ling—if indeed modesty is compatible struct some modest tenor-ling—if indeed modesty is compatible with a voice of this quality—to understudy his music, upon whom you may fall back in case of emergency.

Society in its present state of dulness is much indebted to its

amateur musicians for the pains they take to enliven it. But they would do well to remember that their aim ought to be to give pleasure to others and spread the taste for a refined and elevating pleasure to others and spread the taste for a refined and elevating art, not to gratify their own vanity or indulge in vulgar cravings for semi-publicity. They have a sufficiently wide sphere for their activity without venturing across the Rubicon which divides private from public performances. How much they might do, for example, towards fostering a love of good music, disinterring the treasures of harmony and song from the neglected storehouse of the great masters, and purging the popular taste of its besotted fondness for the trashy worn-out old operas which furnish nine-tenths of the musical entertainment of London. But when they merely echo the prevalent note of triviality and filmsiness, and seek to superad to amateurish inexperience professional grimace, they do nothing for art, and only make themselves ridiculous. Tried by any but a very indulgent standard, the result of their efforts is at most thirdvery indulgent standard, the result of their efforts is at most third-rate. The amateur tenor who gives himself such airs is probably in most respects inferior to a choir-man in Barchester Cathedral, who most respects inferior to a choir-man in Barchester Cathedral, who has received a sound professional training. A story is told of a party of fashionable amateurs who got up a play, and invited Garrick to be present. All the parts were allotted to my lord and my lady and their visitors—all but one very small part, to fill which, a veritable Thespian was imported from the nearest theatre. The fine ladies and gentlemen strutted their hour on the mimic stage, and received a conventional compliment from the great critic. 3 at no sooner did the obscure little supernumerary make his appearance than the practised eye of Roscius detected the difference between the trained and the untrained performer. "There," he exclaimed with mortifying emphasis, "there I see an actor."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE history of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which has just been celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, marks a satisfactory advance in an important branch of public morality. It was in 1822 that, in consequence of the exertions of Mr. Martin, the idea that it was an offence to treat a domestic animal with wanton cruelty first received legislative sauction, and two years later this Society was established. Since then, not only have bull-baiting, cock-fighting, badger-haiting, and other barbarous sports been prohibited by law, but a great change has also taken place in the way of thinking about animals generally. When an Italian peasant is remonstrated with for ill-using his cattle, he replies that they are not Christians, and, therefore it does not matter, and very similar ideas provailed in therefore it does not matter, and very similar ideas prevailed in our own country on the subject when the Society began its operations. As the Queen remarks in her letter to lord Harrowby, the spread of education has had a natural tendency to make people more humane and sensitive. A dull, stupid follow knows from his own sensations when he receives a kick or a blow that it hurts him, but it requires an effort of imagination to understand that animals also suffer from brutal usage. When people When people once begin to think whether animals are in pain, they are in a way to become more humane in their treatment of them; and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty has done good work both society for the Prevention of Cruetty has done good work both in stimulating this course of reflection and in getting its gradual developments embodied in the law of the country. Martin's Act has been repeatedly amended, the slaughter of horses has been brought within legislative regulation, dogs are no longer allowed to be used as beasts of burden or draught, and good and drink are required to be supplied to cattle on a long railway journey. In the course of its career the Society has procured the conviction of some twenty-four thousand persons, and the knowledge that its officers are prepared to take proceedings in regard to all cases of cruelty which come under their own observation or which are reported to them, has a salutary effect on those who are only to be influenced by feur of punishment. The making of cruelty to animals a criminal offence has also made it disgraphl, and neonly are ashamed to be detected in the commission of sets. crucity to animals a criminal offence has also made it disgraceful, and people are ashaned to be detected in the commission of acts of a degrading character. In this way a penal law may be useful, not merely in securing the punishment of offenders, but in attaching a stigma to particular offences. The fines which are usually inflicted for cruelty to animals are penalties of a very moderate kind, which would probably have little effect in themselves apart from the opprobrium with which they are associated. Some idea of the range of the operations of the Society may be gathered from the list of prosecutions for a month. In April last gathered from the list of prosecutions for a month. In April last, for example, there were forty-one convictions for neglecting to supply food and water to animals on the railway. There were two cases of overcrowding pigs, ten of overloading horses, and one of conveying fowls in a cruel manner. Any one who has observed how fowls are usually conveyed squeezed together into the appullant how fowls are usually conveyed, squeezed together into the smallest possible compass, as if they were rags or vegetables, or some other inammate object, will probably be surprised that there should be only a single conviction under this head; but the officers of the Society were perhaps fully occupied in the protection of more imposing animals. There were also a hundred and thirtyfive convictions for ill-treating horses; twenty-three cases of ill-treating donkeys and nules, and four cases in which the victims

One can imagine the surprised bewilderment with which any one who had lived in the last or the beginning of the present contury would be filled on revisiting the earth, to find all this tender and scrupulous care bestowed on the brute creation, and to learn that a man might actually be sent to prison for ill-using animals, which used to be regarded as being as much his possession to do what he liked with as his turnips or potatoes. Lord Harrowby, the President of the Society of which we are speaking, remembered the ridicule and contumely to which the brave Irish gentleman who first took up the question in earnest was subjected, and had heard a respected and accomplished member of the House of Commons, who was supposed to be an admirable representative of an English gentleman—Wyndham, we presume, is here referred to—defending the practice of baiting bulls in his place in Parhament. It should be remembered that, if humanity to animals is a comparatively recent fighting is to get people to think what is likely to be the effect of thing is to get people to think what is likely to be the effect of their acts on creatures which share their own capacity for physical agony, and when once this habit of thought is catablished, a defire to spare the poor animals as much as possible is pretty sure to follow. It is in cultivating and encouraging this habit of mind that the Society for the Prevention of Crucky to Animals finds its most useful function. The enforcement of the law and the punishment of the function. The enforcement of the law and the punishment of the offenders is no doubt necessary and important operations in their way, but after all the number of cases of cruelty which can be dealt with in this way is comparatively few. Outrageous public cruelty may thus be laid hold of, but then cruelty of this sort is by no means common. It is the regular everyday treatment of animals on which their happiness or misery chiefly depends, and the only effectual way to secure that this treatment shall be generally kind and considerate is to cultivate a particular bent and habit

of mind on the subject. A Bill which has been introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Delawarr for the protection of wild hirds was opposed by the Lord Chancellor on the ground that it was impossible to expect that hoys could ever be taught to regard bird-nesting as really a crime. It is true that they are not likely to learn the lesson if no attempt is made to impress it upon them; but it is difficult to see any reason why an attempt should not be made. Hitherto bird-nesting has been regarded as an imposent amusement in most parts of the country, and it would be ridioulous to magnify the guilt of the juvenile malefactor who smashes eggs from pure mischief or who keeps his string of eggs as a cherished curiosity. Yet it would surely be a very good thing that boys should at the outset of their lives be taught kindness and forbearance to helpless animals. We shall perhaps be told that it is in the daring enterprises of youthful bird-nesting that the Waterloos of the future are won by anticipation, and that the courage and endurance thus called forth go to the formation of heroic character; but it may be suggested that the training for future Waterloos might be accomplished without involving the wanton destruction or torture of hird or beast, and it is doubtful whether the bases of the British Empire would really be sapped if some degree of protection were extended to birds from the attacks of mischievous little boys or stupid and brutal men. We quite agree with Lord Cairns that it is not desirable that the youth of the country should be prematurely and unnecessarily introduced to the criminal law, and the formation of a healthy opinion on such matters is no doubt of considerably more consequence than the infliction of penalties. Still it might be worth while to try the effect of attaching the stigms of a criminal offence to bird-nesting without imposing too serious or severe a punishment.

serious or severe a punishment.

It would appear that public sentiment on this subject has now been pretty well developed, and what would seem to be most required for the moment is that, on the one hand, extravagant applications of what is in itself a sound and wholesome feeling should be checked; and, on the other hand, that an attempt should be made to systematize the law on a logical and consistent basis. By the 12 and 13 Viet. c. 92 (amended by 17 and 18 Viet. c. 60) it is forbidden to cruelly beat, ill-treat, overdrive, abuse, or torture any horse, bull, cow, calf, mule, ass, sheep, pig, goat, dog, cat, or any other domestic animal. It has been held that a chaffinch in confinement is a domestic animal, and that putting out its eyes with a hot iron is an act of cruelty under the statute. On the other hand, there is an act of cruelty under the statute. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the bleeding to death of calves and pigs is a form of cruel torture, yet it continues to be practised with impunity. The ringing of pigs' snouts, the crimping of cod, and the skinning of cols, which are all cruel operations, are also supposed to be quite within the limits of the law. Bull-buiting, badgerbaiting, and cock-lighting have been suppressed, but staghanting, fox-hunting, and otter-hunting, which involve scarcely less cruelty to the animals that furnish the sport, are freely carried on. It was lately held that to chase rabbits with dogs in a field surrounded by a wall, so as to render the escape of the rabbits impossible, does not constitute baiting within the meaning of the Act. At the Congress of English and foreign Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a resolution "condemning the shooting of live animals or birds from traps as most unjustifiable, and contrary to the plain dictated of humanity and morality," was carried amid loud aplace; but the English Society not long since had to confess its inability to bring pigeon-shooting, at which this resolution was specially directed, within the scope of the law. One of the most interesting questions discussed at the Congress was that of vivisection. Dr. Noe Walker renewed his charges of cruelty against the physiologists, and, if only half of what he says is true, a sufficient case was established for demanding that only licensed persons should be allowed to make painful experiments upon animals, and that precautions to ensure publicity should be insisted on. A passage was quoted from the report of one of the chief London hospitals in which it can be no doubt that the bleeding to death of calves and pigs is a sure publicity should be insisted on. A passage was quoted from the report of one of the chief London hospitals in which it was stated that a physician vivisected sixteen cats, on which identically the same operation was performed, and from which the same results were obtained. Whether the publicity of experiments of this nature could practically be insisted on may be doubted, but there could be no hardship in requiring that only licensed persons should enjoy the privilege of cutting up living animals in the interests of science. It is obvious that the mere fact that the operation is painful to an animal is not in itself a aufficient ground for forbidding it. Animals which are killed for food have to undergo a certain amount of suffering; but for food have to undergo a certain amount of suffering; but the object in view is justly held to override the inconvenience of slaughter to the animals in question, and all that can be done is to require that the slaughter should be conducted without any wanton or unnecessary pain. If it is allowable to kill animals in order that they may be caten, it is surely equally allowable that they should be killed for the purposes of scientific investigation. Here again all that can be said is that as few animals as possible should be sacrificed in this way, and that care should be taken to reduce the victims to insensibility before the knife is thrust into their frames. A Bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons proposes to extend to wild as well as domestic animals the provisions of the Act of 1840, and also attempts to define "crusity." Commons proposes to extend to will as well as domestic animals the provisions of the Act of 1840, and also attempts to define "crucity," which under the existing law is left to the discretion of the magastrates. Crucity, it is provided, is to mean any torture or suffering inflicted upon any dumb animal for the sake only of producing pain. The difficulty would of source be to show that the production of pain was the only object of the aportunes we appreciate that the production of pain was not desired, although it was in the circumstance unavoidable. These and other similar problems may positiably occupy the Societies which have undertaken to give such subjects their best attention.

NEW BUILDINGS AT CAMBRIDGE.

IT seems that in an English University endless building must always be going on, as a kind of outward sign of the endless changes which are sure to be going on in the work and discipline of the place. But as Cambridge, as a rule, lags behind Oxford in the exploit of reconstructing its system of education every term, it, perhaps not unfittingly, fails to rival Oxford in the fantestic perhaps not unitarily, has to Ival Carlord are springing up in every corner. At Cambridge less has been done, but on the whole it has been done better. One thing strikes at first eight; there is no trace of the influence of Mr. Huskin. We speak with one possible exception. A new court has been added to Jesus College, that quiet and beautiful structure of the latest mediately brickwork which has gathered so strangely, yet not inappropriately, round what is left of the ancient minster of St. Radegund. We had looked, as we had often looked before, with the admiration with which every eye of taste must look on church and cloister and court and gateway, and we could not bring ourselves to turn aside to look at a modern addition which might possibly break the charm. Whether, then, that retired college, a visit to which rewards a special and deliberate pilgrimage, has extended itself in rewards a special and denocrate papermage, has extended feeling plain English such as its founder might not have scorned, or has given in to any of the fashionable funcies of the day, we have not seen and we have forborne to ask. The possibility that some device from beyond sea might have marred the strange harmony of two such distant varieties of English art was what we could not bring ourselves to face when the moons were allowed of going back through the ancient gate without seeing the modern work. But among those buildings which a visitor to Cambridge can hardly help seeing, one of the first things that strike is that it boars not a trace of that reckloss contempt for all l'inglish precedent, that fautastic striving after overy strange and unheard-of form, which make us shudder at the wild excrescences which have grown on to Christ Church and Merton, and at the form in which a large part of Balliol has risen again. More than one college in Cambridge has stooped to tread in the old ways, and to enlarge its borders in a style dictated by English precedent and in accordance with English common sense. At Oxford indeed the new buildings of New College, where, after so many years, we again hall with delight the long-scorned architectural forms of our own land, show that the madness is at last passing away. But at Cambridge this peculiar form of madness-has never borne away. There are modern buildings there which we could have wished to be somewhat different in style; but they show something of design, something of picturesque effect, not the mere striving after fentuatic novelty. Now Caius and new Pem-broke are not exactly English; but at all events they are not Ruskinesque.

In comparing buildings, old or new, at Cambridge and at Oxford, it should always be borne in mind that at Cambridge the town is, in an architectural point of view, far less stuck in the University than it is at Oxford, and that the University is far more sunk in the Colleges. The relative importance of the towns of Cambridge and Oxford has certainly been reversed since the days when the Universities began severally to grow up within them. Oxford, the great military and political centre of two ancient kingdoms, the special seat of national assemblies of more than usual dignity, was, when the University began to arise in the twelfth century, a town of very nearly the first-rank, treading close on the hoels of the more ancient oities of Winchester, York, Exeter, and Lincolu. Cambridge, on the other hand, though, as representing the Roman Camboritum, it was in some sort the more ancient of the two, and though it was the head of the borderland of Mercia and Fast Anglis, by no means held the same national position as Oxford. Now, however, it can hardly be doubted that, if we could conceive the two Universities taken away from their present dwelling-places, Cambridge would feel the lose a good deal less than Oxford. The town of Cambridge, apart from the University, is the matural centre of a large and important agricultural district, while the growth of the city of Oxford, as distinguished from the University, is due mainly to the factitious impulse of railways, and to whatever may come of the late move for carrying us back from the nineteenth century to the twelfth, and making Oxford once more a military centre. It is in agreement with all this that the town of Cambridge shows itself far more distinctly than the city of Oxford, and, as it happens, the sight is by no means so pleasing. Oxford, and, as it happens, the character fail, a few treasures which are pricales to the antiquary, but which do not go for much in the gracual lates of the place. But the amodern town of Cambridge is far more prominent than Marton fla

the sity of Carling had grown up around the University. Members of Parliament are not expected to know the history of their country, and in mere look Oxford has very much the air of a plane where the University came first and the city second. At Cambridge this is much less the case, and it is remarkable that it should be so. For at Oxford the University grow up, and the older colleges were built, within the older city itself; while at Cambridge town and University must to some extent have grown up together at the foot of the more ancient settlement of Cambridge, town and University must to some extent have grown up together at the foot of the more ancient settlement of Cambridge, just as at Lincola, the original settlement, the Roman town, the site of the Norman castle, is on the hill. At Lincola the old site, being crowned by the minuter, still heeps its prominence; at Cambridge, as far as the University is concerned, it is forgotten; no college, no University building, is within its bounds. One college only is on the castle side of the river. It is as if a University of Lincola had grown up around St. Mary-le-Wigford and St. Peter at Gowts. Yet from a point in the library of St. John's College the old mound still forms a prominent and striking object. It enables us to call up the times when the new eastle of the Conqueror crowned the mound, when the University was not, when the new town was spreading itself round the ancient church of St. Benet; when St. Giles, now pulling down, was first rising; when its founder, the Sherill Picot, was oppressing men far and wide: when the earliest surviving portions elty of Carlied had grown up around the University. Mambe down, was first rising; when its founder, the Sherill Picot, was oppressing men far and wide; when the earliest surviving portions of the minater of Ely were beginning to arise under the hands of Abbot Simson, as the house of St. Ethelthryth was beginning to recover after the warfare of Hereward and the spoliations of William.

William.

But while at Cambridge the town is much less sunk in the University than at Oxford, the University is far more sunk in the colleges. To an eye used to Oxford, it is strange to see how very little the strictly University buildings count for in a general view of Cambridge. At Oxford the buildings of the University, as distinguished from the colleges, are among the stateliest, and those which most help to give a tone to the place. The modern Taylor building and the modern Fitzwilliam Museum may pair off as the list specimens in each University of an exploded taste; but the older group, the special academical sanctuary in each place, has a strangely different look in Oxford and in Cambridge. Against the great range of the Ashmolean, the Convocation House, the Divinity School, the Theatre, the Ularendon, the Schools, and the great capola of the Radeliffe Library, Cambridge has only to set the Senate House and the Library, and they are utterly overshadowed by King's College Chapel on the one side and the new building of Cains on the other. We have bracketed the Taylor building and the Fitzwilliam Museum, but Cambridge has nothing to bracket the Fitswilliam Museum, but Cambridge has nothing to bracket with the New Museum in the Parks. But this is an instance of the law with which we set out; whatever Cambridge has or has

not, it at least has no Ruskinesque.

It is therefore almost wholly in the colleges that the works of late years are to be looked for in Cambridge. The colleges, as we have just now said, rank for more in Cambridge than they do in Oxford. Oxford never has had a single college on the same scale as St. John's, and the ingenious process of winning the name of a founder by rolling several smaller halls or colleges into one has produced a yet greater mass of buildings in the Cambridge Trinity than it has at Christ Church. From another point of view Christ Church may compare with Jesus College at Cambridge. The minster of St. Frideswide and the minster of St. Radegund shared somewhat the same fate in each. On the other hand, the wide distinction between the two great colleges and the smaller ones, which seems so strange to an Oxford man, has of late years been much narrowed; and we see the architectural ex-pression of the change in the large buildings which have been added to several of the smaller colleges. As a habitation of students, King's College itself must rank as a small college, but it has enlarged itself in a way which is at once most creditable and most ingenious. Hitherto few things have been more offensive to the eye than the modern Gothic buildings of the college, the hideous screen contrasting with the glorious chapel. Yet an addition has been made which not only is purely English, and quite worthy to take its place as part of an ancient college, but which somehow contrives to harmonize with the modern work, and to take off a good deal from its ill effect. A single oriel window at the corner has no small share in the general good offer of the hailding—so much may often be done by a single wellwindow at the corner has no small share in the general good effect of the building—so much may often be done by a single well-managed feature. And the hostel which Dr. Whewell added to Trinity College some years earlier is at least the work of one who did not despise the architectural language of his native land, and is a pleasant sight to eyes suffering from the memory of new Christ Church and new Balliel. The new buildings of Usius are in a style which our insular notions make us regret, but there is a stateliness about them which goes some way to disarm criticism, and the style is at least essentially domestic. So at Pembroke too, though here again we should have wished another style chosen. and the style is at least essentially domestic. So at Pembroke too, though here again we should have wished another style chosen, there is at least none of the nonsease of the prevailing fashion; there are windows, and not the strange substitutes which have done duty as windows at Oxford for twenty years past, by a perverse falling back on the imperfect attempts of times before multions and tracery had come to full growth. We will not say that the architectural prospects of Cambridge are better than those of Uxford, because the example of New College shows that the tide is turning; but at all events Cambridge may beaut of having kept in achir senses during the quarter of a century of architectural produces in Oxford. m in Oxford.

Of the college chapels and other ecclesiastical buildings, we have spoken of the greatest modern work, the rebuilding of St. John's Chapel, when reviewing the book just published by Professor Babington. Its neighbour at Trinity has been putting on a new and improved face in many ways. But we pass on from the decounted improved face in many ways. But we pass on from the decounted improved face in many ways. But we pass on from the decounted improved face in many ways. But we pass on from the decounted much pleasure the different look which Jesus College Chapel and St. Mary's Church present to one who remembers them in times past. St. Radegund's uninster has now for some years been brought back to an intelligible shape, and one very odd result has fellowed on the great extension of the college. The choir, as it was screened and stalled not so many years ago, is too small for the growing numbers of the undergraduates, and a part of them—a strange sight in a college chapel—are driven to occupy part of the nave, like a parochial congregation. St. Mary's, set free from its abominations, is a pleasant sight to one who remembers it of old, though we are not sure that we should have taken away the though we are not sure that we should have taken away the seventeenth-century doorway at the west end.

seventsenth-century doorway at the west end.

Orthodoxy demands that we should not record in the same paragraph as these last the rise of a tall tower near Little St. Mary's whose object is not very clear at first sight. It is plain that it is a church of some kind; but as it did not stand east and west, we at first suspected it of Popery, and wondered what Mr. Whalley would say should he ever stray over from Poterborough to Cambridge. But it proves to be of the Congregational denomination, who, if they have not hit the Ituskinesque ideal, have come nearer to it than any of their neighbours. But the tower—we cannot say that curiosity tempted us to look any further—if not English, is at least in the style of Caen and Bayeux, and that is something too near English to be quite the right thing among our strainers after everything new. We confess however to some doubt whether the architect of St. Peter's at Caen would have counselled the designer of the tower to make the spire which sits on it quite so stumpy.

on it quite so stumpy.

Stained glass is much in vogue just now at Cambridge, stained glass which is the work of Mr. Morris the poot, and made after a type which has its admirers, but which is too something perhaps too poetical—for those who are used to more ancient forms. Lastly, there is one marked feature of the newest Oxford which has nothing answering to it at Cambridge. The tide of matrimony seems not to have set in quite so fiercely. It is not at Cambridge thought absolutely necessary that every resident Fellow should at once marry and keep his fellowship. It is not thought absolutely necessary that those who do marry should at once build a new house of a funtastic shape and with a funtastic name. Cambridge seems to have thrown its poetry into its windows and to be satisfied with more presaic forms for its homes. We cannot say that we are at all disposed to mourn over this point of unlikeness to the wonderful colony which has spring up in the region beyond the Oxford Parks.

THE SWISS OLD CATHOLICS.

DELICIOUS meetings and conferences of all kinds are the order of the day on the Continent as well as in England. Early in this month was held the twelfth annual Conference of German Protestant Church bodies at Eisenach. Since then two assemblies, of very different kinds, have met at Mayenca and Bern respectively; and thus week the German Bishops have been closeted in secret consistory at Fulds, the result of their deliberations not of course having yet transpired. On the proceedings of "the German Catholic Union" at Mayence last week we do not propose to dwell at any length here. Their manifesto supplies a fresh proof, if any were needed, of the intense bitterness of feeling elicited on both sides by the pending conflict of Church and State in Germany, and seems to indicate that matters cannot much longer continue as they are. And it must be remembered that this excoedingly plain-spoken, not to say violent, document on the rights of the Church and the present constitution of the Empire enumetes not from the Bishops, but from a mixed and chiefly lay association aid to contain 90,000 members and to have an income of 17,000 thalers, and acting, as the Government organs are careful to point out, under the suspices of the Parliamentary leader of the Centre, or Ultramontane, party. The fact that, while expressing accent loyalty to the "German fatherland" and the "German people," it has nothing but protests and demandations for the "German Provine" in the death minimum land the "German land the Empire," is no doubt significant; but we full as yet to detect any signs of that "internal split of the Ultranoutano party" which such language appears to its opponents to portend. The Papal Non possumus could not indeed be more suppliatically analysis. endorsed; the practical question is how far the American carries with it the sympathies of the great body of Catholics in the Empire. That question has taken a very tangible shape through the course of recent legislation, and an answer one way or the other will have to be given during the next few months. Prince Bismarck and Bishop Reinkens are, in different ways, about equally interested in the result.

Meanwhile, if we turn our eyes from Germany to Switzerland, the Old Catholics there appear to be advancing with rapid strides. But to an outsider their action looks even more revolutionary and of more questionable prudence than that of their colleague have not yet had to deal so systematically with minute questions of detail, because their organization is still very incomplete; but, so far as can be gathered from the sympathetic reports both of Ger-

man and English correspondents, their reforming tendencies in a Protestant direction seem to be more pronounced, and there is no one with the official or moral authority of Schulte and Reinkens to hold them in check. About seventy members were present at the assembly held on Sunday week at Bern, either as delegates of local unions or by special invitation from the Central Committee; Father Hyscinthe from Geneva, Pfarrer Herzog from Olten, and Keller of Aarau, who has always represented the extreme left of the Old Catholic movement, being conspicuous among them. The very first point brought under discussion, if it is thought unimportant, is at least a very significant one. The ancient saying that "there is nothing in a name" does not betray any very profound acquaintance with human nature or with history. An accomplished man who was elected to Parliament some years ago for a Scotch borough is said to have owed his success much more to the accident of "Stuart" occurring among his baptismal names, though his politics and constituency were Liberal, than to the various solid claims to the distinction which he undoubtedly posman and English correspondents, their reforming tendencies in a though his politics and constituency were Liberal, than to the various solid claims to the distinction which he undoubtedly possessed. And the magical influence exerted at critical periods by such names as "Christian," "Catholic," and "Protestant" will hardly be denied by any historical student. When therefore, a religious Congress course to proceedings by a long and computed will hardly be denied by any historical student. When, therefore, a religious Congress opens its proceedings by a long and animated debate as to whether the communion whose organization it is employed upon shall be styled the "Old Catholic," the "Christian Catholic," or the "Liberal Catholic" Church, one is tempted to surmise that it is either very much at sea or very little in harmony as to the real nature of its principles. The admiring reporter in the Allgemeins Zestung considers the title of "Old Catholic" objectionable, as well from its failing sufficiently to emphasize the need of reforms and the desire for reunion with other Christian confessions, as from the impossibility of fixing historically what ancient as from the impossibility of fixing historically what ancient Catholiciam really was. He does not, however, inform us whether these were the grounds of its rejection. The prefix of "Liberal" was open to the obvious criticism that it is rather a political than was open to the obvious criticism that it is rather a pointest than an ecclesiastical term, and that religious and political liberalism are neither necessarily nor invariably combined in the same persons. We should have thought ourselves that the title, ultimately adopted, of Christian Catholic (Christkatholisch)—which does not perhaps sound quite so strange in German as in English—was no less obviously amenable to the charge of a very clumsy tautology. But Pfarrer Gschwind commended it, if we rightly understand our informant, as uniting the advantages of "the sharpest antithesis to the Church of Rome and the common designation of all Christian confessions, while asserting the right designation of all Christian confessions, while asserting the right to make fresh reforms and to regenerate ancient human ideas of Christianity." The title, so explained, is certainly comprehensive enough, if it is somewhat vague, the only definite principle to which it commits the "Christian Catholica" being that their Roman Catholic rivals are not Christians or Catholics at all. For some reason or other a rider was passed that the French translation of the name should be Catholique-libéral. As there is, or was, an influential party in the French Church, known by that name but remaining in communion with Rome, the reasons for appropriating remaining in communion with Rome, the reasons for appropriating it are not very intelligible.

it are not very intolligible.

We have seen that the Bern Congress made very short work with the question of the Roman primacy, which the original programme of the Old Catholics at Munich distinctly acknowledged as resting on divine appointment. They seem next to have very narrowly escaped making a clean sweep of another important ecclesiastical institution, equally recognized as divine by the Munich Congress and generally accepted as such by a still larger majority of the Christian world. Among the clauses of the new scheme for regulating the relations of civil and ecclesiastical divisions of parishes, cantons, and the like, occurs a paragraph assigning to the Bishop "within these limits"—which are very narrowly circumscribed—"all the rights and duties belonging to his office according to Christian Catholic principles." This very modest recognition of the episcopate produced a storm of disapprobation. The deputies from the Jura and many other quarters insisted that Liberal Catholics had "a genuine horror of the very name." To this it was replied that their horror was only of "Prince-Hishops"—which is not much to the purpose, as the title, where it continues to exist at all, has ceased for nearly a century to be anycontinues to exist at all, has ceased for nearly a century to be anything but an empty form; and it was added that there were strong grounds of expediency and dogma for retaining Bishops, the grounds of expediency being that otherwise foreign Bishops would have to be applied to for ordination and confirmation. It. Winkler added that effectual means had been taken in the new constitution to restrict the action of the Bishops—who cannot in fact stir a finger without the sanction of a Council of four laymen and five ecclesiastics, to be elected every four years by the national Synod, and to cut off his powers of "tyrannizing." Moreover his election might be made for a time only and be revocable. That the conduct of the Vatican Bishops, both of the majority and minority, has done a good deal to undermine respect for their order, we were prepared to learn. But the notion that a Church calling itself "Catholic"—though with the supplementary prefix of "Christian"—should propose to dispense with the episcopate altogether must appear rather startling to others besides those "Romanists" whom the newly constituted body is so anxious to hold at arm's length. We have summarized the account of the discussion from the Allgemeins Zeivung. But it may be worth while, considering the Allgemeine Zeitung. But it may be worth while, considering the very remarkable nature of the contest, to quote the somewhat fuller and substantially accordant report given by the Times' Correspondent. After referring to the opposition of delegates

from the Bernese Jura, he proceeds as follows, showing that even by their warmest supporters in the Bern Congress Bishops are regarded as only a necessary evil:—

by their warmest supporters in the Bern Congress Rishops are regarded as only a necessary evil:—

A well-informed lay Delegate at once made a temperate and effective speech in support of Episcopacy, tracing back the institution to primitive and Apostolic times, and urging that, as Old Catholics, their aim was to reform abuses, not destroy the ancient Church organization, and that a Catholic Church without Bishops was out of the question. But the Jura Delegate found vigorous backers. Two strong speeches in support of his motion were immediately delivered by an able Professor of Berne University and by a Delegate from Zoffingen. A Basle Deputy added a few quiet but pungent words, saying that they might well afford to let the question of a Bishop stand over till they felt the want of one; for, said he, "I can assure you in our diocess since we got rid of our Bishop we have got on very well without him, and felt no inconvenience or loss from his absence." Thus far the opponents of Episcopacy were showing in force. Pfarrer Herseg had intimated his wish to speak, but the warmth of some expressions against Bishops had led him and Père Hyacinthe to get up and leave the room. Matters looked grave; a split seemed inevitable. Two or three leading layment, however, quietly went out to bring back the two priests; they remained alsent nearly half an hour. Meantime, Pfarrer Gschwind, who had quietly sat out the attacks, got up and made a characteristic and calming speech. He has sharply suffered from a Roman Bishop, and is well known not to cherish excessive admiration for the order. "Still," he said, "a Bishop is a necessity for us Catholics; yes, a necessity; though," he natvely added, amid much laughter, "I admit he is a necessary evil! But what then? We must guard against the evil, and this we shall do by carefully limiting his power and functions to what we find primitive Bishops exercised; such as Apostolic traditions." By this time Pfarrer for his intended speech. This he delivered remarkably well, with perfect calmnes

It was accordingly proposed to substitute the title of "Antistes" for Bishop, but to this it was objected by one speaker that the for Bishop, but to this it was objected by one speaker that the Catholic people would not understand the new name, which, he might have added, is more distinctively Roman than Bishop; while another reminded the Congress that the episcopate is common to the Eastern and Anglican Churches with the Roman Catholic. Even Keller felt the necessity of yielding on this point, and the assembly decided at length on retaining Bishops, but decided also that their tenure of office should be "revocable" by the netional Strad. On the whole we are inclined to think the the national Synod. On the whole we are inclined to think the position of a Christian Catholic Bishop, if any are forthcoming—there are no such personages in existence at present—will not be a very enviable one.

After making this concession to antiquated prejudices, the Congress evidently felt the necessity of vindicating its advanced chagress evidently felt the necessity of vindicating its advanced character in other respects, and it seems to have already outstripped the tolerably rapid progress of the Synod of Bonn. The use of Latin in all public services, the celibacy of the clergy, and the obligation of sacramental confession are definitively abolished. The election of the parish priests by the congregation is accepted as a fixed principle, and the clergy are said to be unanimous in desiring to restore communion in both kinds. Above all we are told "the Bible has been solemnly and publicly adopted as the standard of the truths to be taught." As this adoption of the Bible is put forward as a further and crowning protest against what the Pfarrer Gschwind called the "heathenish" errors of Rome, we must presume that the Bible interpreted by private judgment and Bible is put forward as a further and crowning protest against wink the Pfarrer Gschwind called the "heathenish" errors of Rome, we must presume that the Bible interpreted by private judgment and not by tradition is the principle intended. If so, we have a very near approach indeed to Chillingworth's famous definition of "the religion of Protestants." The "Swiss National Christian Catholic Church," which we are assured all who took part in the meeting were unanimously resolved to establish, may, for anything we know, be a model Christian institution. But, to judge from present appearances, its Catholicism does look likely to prove a rather evanescent quality. We do not forget that the followers of Ronge, a quarter of a century sgo, who repudiated the supernatural element of Christianity altogether, styled themselves "German Catholics," and they had of course the same right to do so, if they pleased, as one of the smallest of English sects has to arrogate to itself the lofty title of "the Catholic and Apostolic Church." Any man in these days may adopt what name he chooses, and a similar freedom is accorded to religious communities. Only it must be allowed that a violent reconstruction of established terminology has its practical inconveniences. reniences

veniences.

The body which in Germany is to be known as Christian Catholic, assumes, as we have seen the French designation of the Liberal Catholic Church. But the leading representative of Liberal Catholic principles in France does not seem to have gained many adherents. The Abbé Michaud is a man of far greater learning and mental power than Father Hyacinthe, though no matchefor him in popular gifts. But no prophet was ever more entirely without honour in his own country. His last work, Le Mourement Contemporain des Eglisse, exhibiting with much force the social and intellectual results of Ultramontaine admention on the

condition of France, has fallen almost stillborn from the press. condition of France, has fallen almost stillborn from the press. The organs of Ultramontanism and Liberalism are united in a conspiracy of silence against him. Neither M. Veuillot nor the République Française will accord him even a passing notice; the one will hear nothing of religious reform, and the other sees no need for a religion. French democracy takes its stand on positive science, and would have the State ignore all forms of belief and worship which do not interfere with public order. And patriotic sentiment in France has much more affinity just now with Ultramontanism than with a movement which originated in Germany and has its headquarters in the heart of the new Empire. That there is a wide-spread disbelief of the Vatican doguas among the educated classes, and even among the clerry, is confidently asserted by those who and even among the clergy, is confidently asserted by those who are most likely to be well informed, but national temperament and are most likely to be well informed, but national temperament and political feeling combine with personal motives of interest or indifferentism to keep them silent. What there is of genuine religious sentiment finds vent in pilgrinages and miracles. The violent outbreak of a sort of prophetic mania, which Bishop Dupanloup has vainly attempted to restrain, mingling dreams of the restored glories of France and of the Papacy, shows which way the current is setting. It is perhaps more wonderful, all things considered, that Michaud and Hvacinthe, being themselves Frenchmen, should have become what they are than that they should find no followers in France.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A GAIN the collection of sculpture disappoints the expecta-At tions which were naturally raised when the Academy took possession of the spacious and well-lit Galleries in Burlington House. In former years, when complaints were heard of the low estate of plastic art in England, the ready reply was that few great artists would care to show their works in the cellar known as the "Black Hole" of Trafalgar Square. But now when, in place of a dungeon, sculptors are invited to occupy a "Vestibule," a "Hall," and a "Ciallery," it becomes but too apparent that the fault has never been so much in the means of exhibition as in the quality of the art. There is a class of work which is favoured by darkness and oblivion, and certainly the high light here thrown on marble, terra-cotta, and plaster makes conspicuous the inarticulate modelling, the weak generalization, and the vapid sentiment in which second-rate sculptors of the English school habitually take refuge. And the misfortune is, that some of our best men, such as Mr. Foley, R.A., and Mr. Woolner, A.R.A., are either absent or inadequately represented. At all events, in the 191 groups, figures, basteliefs, and busts here congregated, mediocrity is the rule, and reliefs, and busts here congregated, mediocrity is the rule, and merit the exception; and what strikes us as specially lumiliating is that such genius as presents itself—as, for example, in the creations of M. Carpeaux and M. Dalou—mostly comes from abroad. Yet at home there are sculptors still outside the Academy who would win distinction in any Callery in Europe. Mr. Armstead, for instance, in "Four Designs for the External Decoration of the New Colonial Offices" (1436-7-8-9), shows himself the true artist. On the opening of the Albert Memorial we directed special attention to the figure compositions in relief by this sculptor, as being among the best understood of their kind. Mr. Armstead has come from the practice of decorative work; but, judging from his career, which we have watched for some years, it seems probable that he will take a lead on the plastic side of monumental art.

Monumental art is divided among many aspirants. • Mr. Adams Monumental art is divided among many aspirants. • Mr. Adams-Acton, for instance, becomes monumental in the form of "A Fountain to be executed in Carrara Marble, for James Duncan, Esq., of Benmore" (1537). These and other like entries in the Catalogue which read as advertisements are usually the heralds of pretentious styles. Here the Catalogue announces an "Ideal Group"; why not at once allow a sculptor to describe his work as "high," "true," "noble"? As for "ideal," this is the tritest of stories, the conflict between a child and a swan, a theme of which there are replicas in the Vatican and elsawhere. The treatment is not "ideal," but "florid," after the manner of the late and corrupt Ronaissance; but Mr. Adams-Acton swan, a theme of which there are replicas in the Vatican and elsewhere. The treatment is not "ideal," but "florid," after the manner of the late and corrupt Ronaissance; but Mr. Adams-Acton can be grotesque also, as in a screaming likeness close by of the "Rev. Chas. II. Spurgeon in Terra-cotta" (1542). Monumental art threatens to assume the colour of brickdust. But some of our sculptors are glad when they have a chance to pass from brick into bronze; "Lord Mayo," a "bronze equestrian statuette" (1589), we owe to the steadygoing plodding talent of Mr. Thornycroft. This, and certain figures from Mr. Bell's "Wellington and the Scenes of his Victories" (1588), constitute a style of art not unworthy of a place on the top of chimney clocks. Yet it evidently receives favour as being good of its kind. But Mr. Thornycroft surpasses even his former self in two bronze statues of heroic size; the one is of "Melpomene, Muse of Tragedy" (1519), the other of "Olio, Muse of History" (1529). It is scarcely fitting to pick falls in such perfect pieces of compilation; the draperies are cast after the approved classic symmetry, the figures are posed in the manner of sublime negation and nonentity; but the worst of such classic revivals, except in the hands of a giant like Michael Angelo, or of some genius such as starts up ever and snow in the modern crassic revivals, except in the hands of a grant like Michael Angelo, or of some genius such as starts up ever and anon, in the modern French school, is that all has been done before, and for the most part better done. In the present instance we should imagine that Mr. Thomporoft cherished in his memory the well-known Muses

in the Vatican; and we need not add that, in point of art, plaster in the Vatican; and we need not add that, in point of art, plaster casts from those ancient figures, though scarcely in the finest classic style, are of more value than these claborate and coally modern bronzes "of heroic size." But Mr. Thornycroft, Mr. Thoed, and others of their way of working, enjoy privileges peculiarly their own. They have so completely fallen into the respectable routine of high art that they can scarcely need to trouble themselves any longer with the study of the actual model. At any rate, living nature does not venture to disturb the dead placidity of their ideal.

Though her its discount.

Bronze has its dangers. It is a material which, like wrought or east iron, is so strong that a sculptor can attempt to do too much in it. This is seen in an assailant and audacious mass of metal which has about as much modelling as a thunderbolt, "The Horse and his Master" (1520), by Mr. Rochm. The art is not of the Elgin Marbles, but of Astley's Circus, and yet there has seldom been seen in an arena horseflosh so coarse or so clumsy. The artist in these and others of his works does not seem to distinguish the above the distinguish the disting guish the obvious differences between sculpture and painting; Honheur in the "Horse Fair" did upon canvas he might repeat in bronze. Many are the examples in the art of sculpture of horses rearing into air on their hind legs. There are the famous classic horses on the Quirinal at Rome; there are two horses held in by riders on the Place de la Concorde at Paris; there is also an equestrian statue in Madrid, taken from a motive of Velasquez; and, lastly, the famous mounted figure of Peter the Great in St. Petersburg. But Mr. Boehm is far too self-confident to care about precedent, and thus, not deigning to be taught, his art has fallen into decadence. It is melancholy to see talent which once had promise of good things to come so completely frittered away, chiefly from forsaking beauty and the higher forms of nature for the sake of socident and exception, sometimes pushed even to caricature. We should scarcely have sometimes pushed even to caricature. We should scarcely have thought fit to give so much space to this mistaken work had not Mr. Boehm, at the Academy dinner, been pointed out for Academic distinction. Among bronze statuettes there is pretty sentiment and play of line in a "Girl Frightened by a Lizard" (1603), by Herr Wagmüller. Also may be noted "Racing" (1593), and "Hunting" (1597), soverally by Mr. Good; these statuettes have the salient character and sharp modelling of the Russian sculptor,

the salient character and sharp modelling of the Russian sculptor, M. Liebrich.

Sculpture of playful fancy or of creative imagination is not in the ascendant. "Leander Preparing to Cross the Hellespont" (1513), by Mr. Stephens, A.R.A., is a figure which for its care might win a medal for a student. But not even such encouragement is due to Mr. Marshall, R.A., for two lumps of terra-cotta, "The Old Story" (1524), and "The New Story" (1526). "Wrecked" (1517), by Mr. Leifchild, is little more than a sketch. When will this persistent student of Michael Angelo mature a work worthy of his talent? Among lady sculptors, a class who this year do less than ever, a word of encouragement is due to Miss Grant for the "Incident in the Life of St. Margaret" (1525), and to Miss Nottidge for "A Reminiscence of a Florentine Painter" (1486). M. Chesneau's "Fou d'été" (1580) is clover in the action and character habitual to the French school; while Signor Fontana's "Juliet" (1581), and Signor Braga's "Pudore Innocente" (1601), are as poor as ordinary shop goods in Italy. That such products gain admission at all seems to tell that the Academy is thankful to take whatever it can get.

Portrait busts, which as usual prependerate, are mostly poor, Of what to avoid, take the following:—Sir Noel Paton (1446), by Mrs. Hill ("Her Majesty's Linner for Scotland" appears sonewhat in the style of a river-god); Lord Wimmarleigh (1449), by Mr. Warrington Wood (this may be termed the handsome barber's block school of portraiture); "The Countesse Teresa Caracciolo" (1551), by Mr. Noble (this is the rampant Medusa-head sort of thing); "Bust of a Lady" (1567), by Mr. C. C. Adams, wholly without modelling; likewise another "Bust of a Lady" (1580) by Mr. Theed, is smoothed away until little or nothing is left. For intelligent reading of the head and for quietude in style we may commend the following:—"The late Dr. F. C. Webb" (1571),

by Mr. Theed, is smoothed away until little or nothing is left. For intelligent reading of the head and for quietude in style we may commend the following:—"The late Dr. F. C. Webb" (1571), by Mr. Birch; Miss Edith Wynne (1559), by Mr. J Edwards, and Sir Sydney Waterlow (1514), by Mr. Durham, A.R.A. For expression and Denner-like detail stand conspicuous Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock (1455), by Mr. Weekes, R.A., and Mr. Thomas Carlyle (1465), by Mr. Crittenden. But a climax to expression is reached by the aid of contrast in a couple of terra-cotta heads which, as a surf of practical loke, may have been placed by the authorities reached by the and of contrast in a couple of terra-cotta heads which, as a sort of practical joke, may have been placed by the authorities side by side. The one is of the Rev. Charles Spurgeon (1542), by Mr. Adams-Acton, the other of Mr. Frederick Leighton; R.A. (1542), by M. Dalou. Neither bust is satisfactory, and that of Mr. Leighton perhaps the least so, because of a pernicious principle which now more than ever pressils in portraiture, especially when the material is terra-cotts. The practice is to saive on a salient which how hote that ever posters in potential, specially when the material is terra-cotta. The practice is to seize on a salient trait and to exaggerate it; this is apt to lead to caricature, as in the cartoons in Vanity Fair, whereas the happy mean of Titian and of Reynolds nade the best of a man.

The revival of Gothic architecture has naturally been attended The revival of Gothic architecture has naturally been attended with a like movement in sculpture, especially in reliefs suited to ecclesiastical uses. Of such products the following are examples, some better, others worse, none first-rate:—"Panel in the Reredos of St. Stephen's Church, Lawisham" (1435), by Mr. Redfern; "Alto-relievo of the death of St. Joseph, for Sligo Cathedral" (1440), by Mr. Ruddock; "The Garden of Gethsemans—Panel in Terra-Cotta" (1441), by Mr. Tinworth; "St. John the Baptist Preaching" (1489), by Mr. Forsyth. This class of art needs, as it is capable of, vast improvement; a school of Christian sculpture has still to be formed in this country; the compositions which for years past have been carved mechanically are crowded and confused, often childish, and never noble; and yet on the façade of Wells Cathedral and in the churches of France are models in no way inferior to the examples of religious painting left to us by the old masters. Unfortunately the Renaissance came to mar the full development of Christian sculpture throughout Europe. And yet the present Exhibition shows that the fundamental principles of even Renaissant relief are ill understood. Take, for instance, Mr. Miller's "Hero Signalling Leander" (1442). As for Mr. Philipa's "Suffer Little Children" (1544), the work is without art of any sort.

French sculpture, in common with English sculpture, exemplices the general law that the plastic art of any period corresponds with the sister arts of construction and of painting. French sculpture is free and fanciful, it is capricious and clever, it passes according to the impulse of the moment from classic to romantic, and thence down to naturalistic and realistic. Indeed in France the schools of sculpture are almost as much divided among themselves as political parties. The two French sculptors whom we have this year to wolcome in the Academy—M. Carpeaux and M. Dalou—are representative of parties rather than of national art as a whole. M. Dalou, whose group in terra-cotta of a peasant mother with an infant at the breast created last year a furore, follows up his success by a naturalistic and picturesque group, "Hush-u-by, Baby" (1539). The mother is scated in a rocking-chair, which seems to pause for an instant between motion and rost, so nicely is the group poised. She is singing a lullaby to her child, and the voice as it issues from the open mouth—always a difficult matter to manage, yet managed consummately by Donatello in his well-known group of choristers—leaves lines as of palpitating seound upon the features. M. Dalou is one of those artists—too numerous in the present day—who do not care for beauty; neither does he condescend to refinenesits in treatment nor delicacies in detail. It is art, which, as we have said, is picturesque, holds in sculpture the same rank as general in painting. Since the sacces of Magnis's Reading Girl," to seat a figure in a chair has become a hackneyed device, of which we see likely to have more than enough. Take as a specimen "Kuitting" (1508). The artist, who is not maned, must have a marcellous taste for millinery; the execution has tho surface sparkle of an atched plate. M. de Brackeleer's fancy head in terra-cotta, "Ready for the Ball" (1575), relies on like tricks of the modeling tool. Curls, lace, and head ornamonts are merely decorative. The work is almost too well

ance with picturesque painting, genre incident, decorative accessories, and even surface texture.

M. Jean-Baptiste Carpenux, a winner of the Prix de Rome, a holder of a first-class medal and a member of the Legion of Henoux, stands conspicuous amongst those dexterous and adventurous sculptors who never hesitate for want of an idea, nor scruple as to the use of an expedient. In the International Exhibition of Paris in 1867 this artist preduced a portrait-statue of the Prince Imperial which charmed all comers by its simplicity, quietude, and good tasts. A greater contrast cannot possibly be conceived than between the style of that figure and the spirit which animates the now notorious "Groupe de la Danso—terra—cotta—model of Group executed for the New Opers House, Paris" (1515). This wholly exceptional, yet consummately clever composition, which only could come from France, consists of a circlet of Bacchanals who dance in rapid revelry around a central figure. The situation gives opportunity for varied attitude, animated movement, vivacious expression; and never have we seen a succession of planes passing from low relief to high relief and figures in the round, managed with greater knowledge and skill. As to the style there will managely be much diversity of opinion. It is evident that classic rules have been simply ignored; not even Bernini was ever so unsculptureque; and yet the modelling is sharp, brilliant, and abounding is character. The treatment, indeed, is so expressly pictorial, even to the management of light and shade, that the group might almost pass for a picture by Correggio translated into terra—cotts.

It will be inferred from what we have said that the collection as

It will be inferred from what we have said that the collection as a whole is discouraging. Our sculptors, with some few exceptions, lack the severe training and the fixity of principle demanded by an art which is not a semblance, but a reality, not a shadow, but a substance. For these reasons English sculpture is below the level of English painting. Such has been the general verdict whenever our sculptors have made themselves known in Continental Exampliations.

THE THEATRES.

A LTHOUGH we have more than once found fault with Mr. Like Dion Boncicault, it would not have occurred to us, as it has to an American editor of plays, to charge him with heing the originator of the Upholstery School of Comedy." It

may perhaps serve to gauge the decline of dramatic set that we find Old Heads and Young Heavis referred to by this editor as an example of a play in which "the deconstions and novel offects derivable from the appointments and accessories form the prominent features of the piece"; whereas on a sorvey of the theatres of London at the present moment, we should have selected the revival of this play as an example that success is sometimes sought and found in the good and complete acting of a well-written piece rather than in the appointments suffice accessories on which so many managers depend. But it is all a question of degree, and in the present predominance of the "upholstery" or "dry goods" drama we are thankful for the production of any play which at least pretends to the character of a literary composition. Mr. Boucicault indeed has lately seemed to despise and reject this character for his productions. He has depended upon coarse sensationalism and gorgeous decoration, and we might almost say that the most severe censure of his recent plays is to compare them with those which he wrote thirty years ago. The American editor considered that the chief defect of Mr. Boucicault's early productions was the utter heartlessness that pervaded his pictures of contemporary manners. It would be well in these days of intellectual poverty if a dramatist had no worse fault than one which he would share with Congreve. It would be something at any rate to find an author who might afford material for criticism on principles of art. Lately Mr. Boucicault has not troubled himself to paint any picture at all, but has been content with a rude and garish daub. In one instance, indeed, we had to complain, not of heartlessness, but the most open to censure" of any of this author's productions, but we who have lived to see Formosa can find by comparison almost nothing that is not praiseworthy in his earlier work.

Indeed the faults which this editor discerns could have been in no ago of the drama serious. He trusts that the British peerage could never have famished the prototypes of Lord paceage come never have turnshed the prototypes of Large and Lady Pompion, and we are glad to find that an American has an amount of faith in the saying notlesse obligs which exceeds our own. Distance perhaps lends enclantment to the view. He thinks too that Colonel Rocket is too ignorant and coarse to resemble even slightly any British officer of rank. Nowadays the portrait would be an extravagant caricature, but thirty years ago it was more common to find officers who had passed their professional lives almost without break in India, and whose conversetion on their return home had an ineradicable savour of the camp. Colonel Rocket uses military metaphors just as innumerable characters on the stage and in novels use mixal ones. The superior popularity of the mayy at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century was the reason that naval terms have almost become part of our common speech. A sporting writer lately described the favourite for the Oaks coming "with a wet sail" from the corner, and every body understood him. Colonel Rocket employs military terms on the assumption that every body understands him, and it is a pleasant conceit to make him address his young and pretty daughter as if he were exercising a troop of his in-yourste Bombay cavalry. In the dispute with Lord Pompion about vourite Bombay envalry. In the dispute with Lord Pompion about the marriage of their children, he puts the question between modern merit and ancient pedigree none the worse for looking at it from his own professional point of view:—"That peer is as proud of the Norman puddle that susgnates in his heart as if his country had ever seen any of it. Battle of Hastings! Ha! a pretty affair that must have been, when there's no mention of it in the Army List. Ha! damme if I think there ever was such a battle."

His daughter, he says, need not look up to blood royal. He mother was the Begum of Currypore, princess of the first caste. mother was the Begun of Currypere, princess of the first caste. She was the only one of her family his guns had left alive. He took her in a brisk charge after she had shot two horses under him, and he will say, without offence, that Lady Pompion don't show such blood as that. It is not the fault of the young lady who plays Kate Rocket that she is so fair as to make her Regum mother appear very fabulous. The Earl warms him that znarriage between the young people is impossible, and he must not blame the Earl's son if his daughter's name suffers by their intercourse.

"Blame!" cries the furious old soldier "containly not." cries the furious old soldier, "certainly not. I'll blow Blame! his brains out"; and he orders his daughter to propage to murch from the Earl's house next day. The scene of the last act is laid in the grounds of the Colonel's villa, of which the name "Ghuznee Lodge" would suffice to date the play. A veteran in Bombay cavalry uniform, and duly provided with sentry-box, keeps guard, which contains a field above days the agreement. while another attendant directs a field-glass down the avenue, and a third has been detached with an old howitzer to the top of the hill to signal any approach. The exaggeration here is of the series where, to the delight of successive generation has been as the delight of successive generation. kind as in those pages where, to the delight of successive generations, Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim have prosecuted the siege of

Lille.

As an example of theutrical ingenuity the presentation of Lord Pompion's son in livery to his father would be hard to best. A harrister's clerk from the Temple has been dressed up to personate an election agent employed by Lord Pompion, and after disposing of immediate business, his Lordship makes some cautious imquiries which the clever imposter understands to refer to an illegitimate son of his Lordship who was committed to the care of the firm of which he pursued to be a member of the imposter tells Lord Pompion of carrying of Miss Rocket.

The imposter tells Lord Pompion that the person for whom he was

impuising, who goes by the name of "lieb," hoppens to be in the house, and effect to have him sent up, skyly adding that he cen't hap thinking there is a resemblance between his factures and those of his Lordship's son. It would be difficult to praise too highly the cleverages of this scene. Lord Pempion of course supposes that his agents have penetrased his secret, as indeed, if they were good for anything in electioneering, they probably would. The pretended "Bob" is introduced. He is puzzled, but says nothing to dispel Lord Pumpion's illusion that he is not himself, but his brother. His Lordship is amused at the closeness of the resemblance and goes off nurmuring to himself, "Fatal image—poor boy—Sarah Jane—oh memory!" The American editor is indignant at the "degrading circumstances" under which "such a clergyman" as Jesse Rural is depicted. But considering what Mr. Boucleault has written since, he appears in this early play a pattern of religion and morality. Indeed both the character and circumstances of Jesse Rural are more respectable than those of some clerical personages that we have seen on the modern stage. The worst that can be said of him is that we sometimes forget that he is a clergyman, and observe him is that we sometimes forget that he is a clergyman, and observe only that he is a benevolent and rather silly old gentleman. The part which belonged originally to the older Farren is played by the son in a way that will increase his reputation. All the other parts are well sustained, and with a little more practice the piece will go so well as to attract and anuse the public for some time

The programme of the St. James's Theatre has probably been selected on the principle that a gloomy first piece enhances the success of a lively opera. The novel of East Lynne was adapted to the stage by Mr. Oxenford, and the play thus produced has been revived at the St. James's Theatre, where it precedes Vert Vert. Mr. Oxenford, being an experienced dramatist, has seen good to mitigate the tragic solemnity of Mrs. Wood's novel by the introduction or wither development of a policy consequence. troduction, or rather development, of a policeman, who sustains the principal burden of one of the four acts of the play, and delights the house by his observations on the wickedness of a tramp from whom only twopence can be extorted, and by announcing that he which much impression can be made is Lady Isabel. The other characters do not greatly tax the energies of the company. Mr. Trollope has lately performed, as well as could be expected, the difficult task of marrying an earl's daughter to a failor. But Mrs. Wood undertook the more difficult task of making an earl's daughter commit adultery with a mean secondrel. It is hard to believe that Lady is thel could marry Mr. Carlyle, and still more so that she could run away with Levison. The impro-bability of her return as governess to the house where she had lived as wife is insurmountably violent in the story, but it yields in the play an undeniably Jorcible situation. The adapter has prudently confined himself to developing this leading feature, and has not complicated his play with the murder and all that follows on it in the novel. Levison is arrested and handcuffed under a gonoral impression that it serves him right for behaving so hadly to Lady Isabel, and the conduct of the facetions policeman towards his prisoner, although entirely contrary to law and regulation, is in exact harmony with the feelings of the audience. Mr. Carlyle upon the stage is a mere dummy, and if it be difficult to explain why Lady Isabel left home, it would not be easy to find any motive beyond duty that could keep her there. We do not think that a better play could have been constructed out of this not particularly hopeful novel, and we cannot help feeling that the death of Lady Isabel prepares one to enjoy by force of contrast the burial of Vert Vert.

We ought not to mention revivals without referring to the careful performance of the School for Scandal at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. This cannot, however, be called a revival, because the play is immortal, nor can we have anything particular to say about either the piece or the performers when both are so thoroughly well known. The pains that have been taken in producing the play are rewarded with full houses, and we ought particularly to notice the introduction of a minuet, although this is more than is "set down" for the actors by the author. At another theatre, in a play wherein the same dame is "set down," it was omitted. If this was because the performers were unequal to the task, the confession would not be creditable to the stage education of the present day.

RACING AT ASCOT.

RACING AT ASCOT.

PACING on the second day of the Ascot meeting commenced with the Biennial over the Old Mile, for which Lemmos, Couronne de Fer, Spectator, and Quantock came to the post. As two-year-olds, Lemmos, Spectator, and Couronne de Fer took part in the race last year, and finished in the order named. This year the result was just the same, and the mile suited Lemmos much better than the mile and five furlongs the day before in the Prince of Wales's Stakes. Spectator also improved on his Two Thousand form so far as to beat the second in the Darby by a head, and the hill and a strong run race together were fatel to the chances of Couronne de Fer. Quantock finished last of all, and all ideas of his being a wender in consequence of his easy defeat of Reverberation at Northampton were at once dispelled. Atlantic had no difficulty in giving 12 lbs. to Boscobel and Peut-Ste in the Ascot Derby; but grave doubt was felt whether Apology could concede

as much as 17 lbs. to Blanchulleur in the Cormation States over the Old Mile. Certainly the North-country mare gave Blanche-fleur all that amount of besting in the Dorby, but over the shorter One Thomsand course Lord Fulmouth's filly succeeded in getting masers to the winner, and it was feared that a mile might not be distance enough to eachle Apology to exhibit her superior staying powers. All dentity, however, were sat at rest amounts of the Street whose Archary carries out, and seta mile maight not be distance enough to ename Aponary so washibit her appearer staying powers. All deades, however, were set at rest opposite the Stand, where Apology came out, and, setting Blanchellour in an instant, won easily by a length, thus gaining for herself new harels. Immediately afterwants she was very prudently struck out of the Gold Cup, her owner not wishing prudently struck out of the Gold Cup, her owner not wishing to jeopardize her St. Leger chance by working her too severely on such hard ground. The Royal Munt Cup came next, and we referred last week to the easy votory of Lowlander. It would appear that more than one owner has possessed this horse without discovering his real merits, which became more and more clearly shown as Ascot week were eas. Heing unfashionally bred on his are's side, Ascot week were ea. Heing unfashionably bred on his sire's side, he was probably little thought of as a flat racer, Dalesman being generally looked upon as more likely to get steeplechasers and hunters. Dalesman, who was bred by the late Daron Rothschild, was a horse of amazing power, and in that respect, and particularly as regards his shoulders, his son Lowlander strongly resembles him. His speed he must inherit from his dam Lufra, who frequently distinguished herself over short courses. The ridiculous case with which the race was won was the more remarkable because the field was really a distinguished one in respect of speed. Among the twenty-six competitors were Walnut, Sulcium, Oxford Mixture, Blenheim, Minister, Maid of Perth, Flower of Porset, Mr. Fox — whose wonderful trial with I'lower of Dorsot was on every one's lips -- Spectator, The Preacher, and many others. A good run might therefore have been fairly expected, and the handicapper cannot have been much flattered at seeing it end, to all intents and purposes, in a walk-over. Handicappers are invariably lement to horses that have abandoned the jumping business and seturned to the fist, and as a this occasion, however, the handicapper caught a Tartar, and the subsequent performances of Lowlander during the week seem to show that he is still indifferent to weight and distance. It may be convenient to refer to them at once. On the third day, then, he went the Windsor Limited Handicap--over the last six furlongs he won the Wildsor Einsteel Handreap—Seer the last six furlongs of the New Mile—beating Thoru, at weight for age. Drummond, Oxonian, Thunder, Somerset, Delay, and Maid of Perth. And on the last day, carrying 10 st. 2 lbs., he won the Ascot Plate, ower a mile and a quarter course, beating Thorn and Drummond again, as well as Mr. Winkle, King of Tyne, and five more. These races were just as decisively won as the Royal Hunt Cup, the ex-hurdle-racer in all three leaving his antagonists when called upon and minimum at his absence.

winning at his pleasure.

Reverting to Wednesday's racing, we find Ladylove adding the Twenty-second Triennial to her already long list of victories, and Galopin cantering away in the Fernhill from Shumber, tories, and Galopin cantering away in the Fernhill from Shanber, Lady Glenorchy, and Quantock, the best named of the quartet never being able to live the pace. The Visitor's Plats ended in a match between Lilian and Encore, which Mr. Savile's murchad little difficulty in winning. On the Cup day sport commenced with the St. James's Palace Stakes, in which Leolinus and Ecossais met at even weights, and Aquilo received an allowance of 7 lbs. On public form Aquilo was bound to beat the pair on these terms, for he was as good as, if not better than, Atlantic in the Derby over the first mile, and the shorter distance was no advantage to Leolinus, who prefers a scope of ground. Pursuing the same tactics as in the Prince of Wales a Stakes on the Tuesday, Leolinus made the running, and, An i o running ungenerously in Leolinus made the running, and, Ap i o running ungenerously in the first part of the race, and Ecosonis flinching when the struggle came, he was never actually headed, and ultimately won by a came, he was never actually headed, and ultimately won by a neck. At the same time, though Aquilo began hadly, and seemed either outpaced or unwilling to go, he mended very considerably in the last half-mile, and made up his ground rapidly. As he was finishing very gamely, and both Ecosais and Loolinus were hanging, he might just have won had he not been shut in between the pair. In consequence of this mischance Aquilo secured the race by a neck, Ecosais finishing as far in front of Aquilo. The Biennial over the Old Mile fell to Cambysce in consequence of The Colonel falling lance in the last quarter of a mile; and this accident was the solitary blow during the afternoon mile; and this accident was the solitary blow during the afternoon to backers, who otherwise had a career of uninterrupted success. Indeed, throughout the meeting fortune was dead against the Indeed, throughout the meeting fortune was dead against the bookmakers, who will long remember the Ascot week of 1874. In regard to the Gold Cup there is really little to add to the remarks we made last week. We were in error in soying that Marie Stuart carried the yellow jucket and black cap, for Mr. Merry's first colours were borne by Donauster. The berby winner of 1873 was so far behind at one part of the race that no one dreamed of seeing him rapidly overlaud the leaders in the straight. His game struggle with Flageolet for second honours was quite the surprise of the race, and he has not run so well since his memorable contest with Marie Stuart in the St. Legor. A horse of delicate constitution, he has always taken some time to recover of delicate constitution, he has always taken some time to recover from the effects of a hard race; and very likely at his next appearance he will not show to such advantage as last week. Had Apology not been struck out, the brilliancy of the Cup field would have been complete. It is idle to conjecture whether she would have won or not. We have no data on which to form any confident conclusion; but we may be sure she would have acquitted hemself well. Her owner exercised a wise discretion in withdrawing her, for the great three-year-old race was quite sufficient for one.

season. If she stands training there may be hopes in store for her next year. Ladylove having won the Twelfth New Biennial from Seymour and Brother to Ryshworth, and Lowlander having secured the Windsor Handicap, the New Stakes came on for decision, and again it was shown how much weight a good two-year-old can give away to horses of his own age. Indeed this particular race is remarkable for the victories of penalized horses, and on this occasion Galopin, with a the extra to carry made minesquest of his store overcounts. for the victories of penalized horses, and on this occasion Galopin, with 9 lbs. extra to carry, made mincement of his ten opponents, among whom were Vasco di Gama, winner of the Maiden Plate on the first day of the meeting; Vas Victis, second to Cashmere for the Althorp Park Stakes; Dreadnought, a remarkably fine-looking, but backward, colt of Lord Falmouth's; and the colt by Trumpeter out of Crytheia. Galopin, a son of Vedette, and own brother to Vex, herself a speedy mare, won with the greatest case, and is undoubtedly the fastest two-year-old that has been seen this year. Prince Charlie made up for his defeat on the first day by Blenheim by cantering away in the All-Aged Stakes from Montargis and Andred; but Montargis has clearly not lost his speed through being trained for a long race, for he disposed of Andred most effectually.

The meeting preserved its interest up to the very last, and the

The meeting preserved its interest up to the very last, and the hollow defeat of Mr. Fox in the Wokingham Stakes exposed the slender grounds on which he was made an equal favourite with Lowlander for the Royal Hunt Cup. A very select field of five dared the three miles of the Alexandra Plate course, and three of the five were French-bred Boiard, Flageolet, and Revigny, while the other two, King Lud and Preacher, were the property of the solitary English sportsman who thought it worth his while to compete for a prize of eleven hundred pounds. The Preacher was of course started to make the running for his stable companion, King Lud, who looked well and fresh also, having the advantage over Boiard of not having a long Cup race already in him. The Preacher executed his mission with great success for more than two miles, after which the race resolved itself into a match between King Lud and Boiard. The former had certainly all the worst of it up the straight, but that powerful horseman Custance kept driving him along, while possibly the rider of Boiard made a little too sure of the race. Anyhow the victory was in doubt up to the last fifty yards, when Boiard began to lang on King Lud, and Carver chivalrously pulling him out of his stride to avoid any unfair pressure on Lord Lonsdale's horse deserves as much honour as his conqueror. Flageolet, who on this occasion made a waiting race instead of forcing the running as in the Cup, did not gain anything by the change of tactice, and could not get so near Boiard as on the Thursday; and Revigny was nover in the race. Lord Lonsdale's judgment in purchasing King Lud at a high figure at the sale of Lord Zetland's horses, though much questioned at the time, has been fully justified The meeting preserved its interest up to the very last, and the purchasing King Lud at a high figure at the sale of Lord Zetland's horses, though much questioned at the time, has been fully justified by results, as he has since carried off the Cesarewitch as well as the Alexandra Plate, and was never better in his life than he is now. The proverbial "couple" started for the Queen's Plate, but now. The proverbial "Couple" started for the Queen's Plate, but at any rate there was something more than a show of a race between Coventry and Lilian, for they ran close together for the last two miles of the sovere course, and, after a most desperate finish, horses and riders being both pretty well exhausted, Lilian defeated the Ascot Stakes winner by a head.

MR. OLDFIELD AND THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

MR. EDMUND OLDFIELD has addressed a letter to the Times impugning our article of last week on St. Paul's Cathedral, and asserting that it contains "so serious an imputation on the good faith" of himself and his brother protesters as to compel him to meet it with an answer. We shall deal directly with his allegations, only premising that we made no imputations, but morely stated facts which had come to us in so authentic a form as to stated nets which and come to us in so authentic a form as to their accuracy. The first point at which Mr. Oldfield cavils is that we call the sketches with which Mr. Burges filled up his model "rough," whereas Mr. Oldfield considers them "highly elaborated." This is a mere dispute about words; they were not the final cartoons, nor even the small-scale. drawings for those cartoons, but the first ideas of the architect anterior to consultation with any artist, and subject to any amount of criticism. We should be obliged to Mr. Oldfield for the suggestion of a word which could more succinctly describe sketches of this kind than "rough." The degree of trouble which Mr. Burges's employé took about them is nothing to the question, subject as they were to unlimited alteration in every particular. According to Mr. Oldfield we could not call the first cast of any document its "rough draft" if it were printed with the same type and on the

same paper as the final form.

But the statement that in submitting these sketches Mr. Burges named to the Committee the artists he intended to employ is a representation which neither the architect nor his employers can representation which neither the architect nor his employers case accept. We assert this upon the direct testimony of both parties given in the Times of Friday, which contains the replies of the majority of the Executive Committee to the protest, and of Mr. Burges to Mr. Oldfield. Mr. Burges named certain gentlemen of that peculiar rank in the artistic hierarchy which made it possible for him profitably to consult them at the "rough" stage, as he could not have done R.A.'s. On their computations he based the figures which have the figures that Committee but neither he my the Committee. then laid before the Committee, but neither he nor the Committee

as a whole took this as any indication that they were to be supplyed. The choice, and even the negotiations preliminary to a choice, with artists of the first rank, was obviously a step in the affair subsequent to the general acceptance of the design.

Mr. Oldfield's second point, "that neither then nor at any other time did Mr. Burges recommend to the Fine Arts Committee any artist who could, however laxly, be entitled 'eminent,' or said to have specially studied the Italian masters of the sixteenth century," is simply our own statement in other words. The Fine Arts Committee, as we explained in our late article, held three meetings. The first one to the expressed disappointment of a portion of the Arts Committee, as we explained in our late article, held three meetings. The first one, to the expressed disappointment of a portion of the body which did not sign the recent protest, only sat some two minutes, and simply ordered Mr. Burges to go on with his design without treubling themselves to discuss the principle of the work with him. What took place at the second meeting we have just explained; and as the Fine Arts Committee on its third assembling condemned Mr. Burges have majority of one without any formal area instance. and as the Fine Arts Committee on its third assembling condemned Mr. Burges by a majority of one without any formal examination of the details of his scheme, it may easily be understood that he had no chance of recommending anything. Mr. Oldfield recurs to the fact that the specific selection of first-class artists was the act of the Executive Committee, subsequently to the dissolution (for which all its own members voted) of the subordinate Fine Arts Committee, and he uses the not very original quotation Fas et all the total deems which if it means enveloped is intended to convey the hoste docers, which, if it means anything, is intended to convey the impression that this step was taken in consequence of the protest of the four dissentients. Had Mr. Oldfield gone to that meeting—as he might have done, for the Fine Arts Committee was only a sub-Committee of the "Executive," and those who actually took part in it expected to have met him there—he would have known that there was absolutely no foundation for his informace. known that there was absolutely no foundation for his inference. As he chose to be absent, it would have been more judicious to abstain from such injurious imputations.

abstain from such injurious imputations.

We called the sum of 400,000/.—as the calculated expense of the complete work—"imaginary," and we adhere to the word. It was the guess of the author of a description of Mr. Burges's models which appeared a few weeks since. The descriptive portion of that pauphlet deserves great praise for its fulness and its accuracy, but the paragraph at the close on the "estimated cost" was the product of calculations made by the writer on his own responsibility, and without the authority either of the Committee or of Mr. Burges, who was then out of England, and who has in his letter to the Times disclaimed the authorities.

Our controversy is with Mr. Oldfield personally, and not with the four remonstrants, and we have therefore passed over the assertion which occurs early in his letter—"Upon the general assertion which occurs early in his letter—"Upon the general merits of Mr. Burges's design I shall say nothing, as my three colleagues and myself have advisedly abstained from addressing to the public, either openly or anonymously, arguments which it was their duty, however vainly, to submit to the Executive Committee." We are glad to be assured by one of its authors that the statements contained in the protest are not arguments, but it passes our reasoning powers to understand how—as Mr. Oldfield implies—silence upon the general merits of Mr. Burges's design is the logical sequence of what those protesters have addressed to the public. Such phrases as these which occur in the protest, "crudeness and violence of many of the tints." "confused and gaudy," ness and violence of many of the tints," "confused and gaudy," "like all false constructions false also in taste," "essentially valgar," "the debasement of art, the corruption of public taste, and

the discredit of the country," appear to us to be very like saying something "upon the general merits of Mr. Burges's design."

Ilaving dealt with his assertions, we should gladly have parted from Mr. Oldfield in good fellowship, and attributed the misstatements into which he has fallen to the polemic inaccuracy so frequently engendered by artistic controversy; but the tone of his last scutence is so extraordinary in a controversialist fighting according to the accepted laws of literary debate, that we cannot let it pass in silence:—"As I am not practised in vituperation, I shall leave it to others to apply the fitting expression to a writer who can bring such a charge upon such evidence as is here exposed." Mr. Oldfield's allegation therefore is that we have not only "brought a charge"—which we deny, unless stating facts be bringing a charge—but "auch a charge" that it requires some one "practised in vituperation" to "apply the expression" "fitting" for us. We can assure Mr. Oldfield that, at whatever disadvantage we may find ourselves in consequence of our resolu-tion, we shall, so long as our discussion with him may last, very carefully abstain from imitating his method of controversy.

REVIEWS.

LETTERS FROM INDIA AND KASHMIR.

IT may be very necessary to hang a Killadar," the Duke of Wellington is said to have written to an officer who had reported that he had performed that act of summary retribution after the capture of an Indian fort, "but not necessary to write about it." In the same strain we might say that it is very desirable that gentlement of leisure and independence should make the grand tour of India, but not at all desirable that they should write books about it. The anknown author of the publication before us somewhat reminds us

* Letters from India and Kashmir: written 1870; Mustraled and anno-

of the literary gentlemen in Pickwick who wrote on Chinese Metaphysics by studying for the first part of his subject under the letter C and for the latter under the letter M, and combining his information. The basis of the book is the series of letters which the writer very naturally addressed to his father during his travels, and we by no means say that filial piety may not, under particular circumstances, turn an affectionate son into a successful author. Indeed the very best book on purely "Anglo-Indian domestic life" that we know of was commenced solely from the desire of the author, Mr. Grant, to place before his mother a minute and accurate description of life in Bengal under punkshs and in bungalows, with all its unfamiliar domestic economy. But in the present instance it appears to have struck the writer that he ought to give weight and dignity to any reprint of his letters by notes or passages from older and more experienced authors. Accordingly, as he admits, he has rummaged libraries and has padded his book with citations from travellers, old and new, scientific journals, ponderous and accurate histories, and semi-official documents. We go from Moore and Southey to Grant Duff, and from Tavornier go from Moore and Southey to Grant Duff, and from Tavernier and Tom Coryat, who went over a large part of India on foot, to Professor Blochmann and to General Cunningham on Aryan archi-Professor Blochmann and to General Cunningham on Aryan architecture. A consciousness of the effect likely to be produced is painfully evident, for the author fears that he has "produced but a hybrid narrative, combining neither the freshness of the originals nor the importance of the works from which I have too liberally drawn." The excuse profered is a very common one—"It is too late to alter or rearrange." Why this should be does not very clearly appear, seeing that the tourist saw and wrote in 1870, and that he was metamorphosed into an author only in 1873. We cannot admit a plea of this sort for a book on India, hastily written, ill directed, not duly revised, and sent into the world with all its original imperfections, in the hope that a reference to well-known travellers and authors, or the cloak of domestic ence to well-known travellers and authors, or the cloak of domestic affection, may disarm criticism. All we can conscientiously say of the volume is this. It carries the reader over scenes which it would require considerable ingenuity to invest with dulness. It is enriched with a good number of attractive illustrations which two accomplished artists have produced from sketches taken on the spot. It is neither malevolent nor pedantic. The experiences of the writer might have formed the subject of an excellent lecture delivered before a Mechanics' Institute, or a select circle of friends and acquaintances who wished to know the cost and character of an Indian trip. But it abounds in blunders, and there is nothing in it which, apart from uneventful personality, has not

been recently told by several able pens.

The route selected shows, however, considerable judgment, and may be held up to imitation in its general outline. The writer, landing at Bombay, a description of which was wholly superfluous, ran up to the hill stations of Matheran, Mahableshwar, and Poona. Returning to the Presidency, he ran down the coast to Calicut and thence by Boypoor to the Neilgherry Hills. But, instead of descending on Madras from Ootacamund, he came back to the coast and paid a visit to Carlon and a come sand to the the coast and paid a visit to Ceylon, and so came round to the Southern Presidency. After seeing how the native kingdom of Mysore looked under British administration, our author went down again to Madras and approached Calcutta in the old-fashioned, impressive, and orthodox manner by the Sand Heads, Saugor Island, Kedgeree, and Garden Reach. The modern traveller who, in order to save time, enters Calcutta by a railway journey of some sixty-five hours direct from Bombay, arrives at the railway terminus of Howrah, where, amidst dust and smoke, ignoble native craft on the river, low lines of tiled bazaars, doubtful boarding-houses and unquestionable grog-shops, he finds little to justify the appellation usually bestowed on the metropolis of India. Once at Calcutta, the trip "up country" is marked out for most travellers by inexorable precedents as well as by the facilities of the rail. Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Delhi, Simla, Lahore, Mecrut, and the Devrah Doon may all be got through in a two months' tour, unless indeed a traveller chooses, as in the case before us, to cheat the hot or rainy weather by spending it in Cashmere, the finest of climates and the loveliest of valleys. The return homewards was made by Jubbulpore and Central India, and it included a short stay at Gon and a

pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Francis Xavier.

Now there is very little in this round of travels which is not within the ordinary experience of civilians worn out with cutchery, of subalterns emancipated from drill, or of Presidency barristers fresh from what Thackeray, whose knowledge of India was amusing and peculiar, specified as the great suit of Mucketies was amusing and peculiar, specified as the great suit of Muckeetjee Bucksetjee rersus Ram Chunder Behaudur. For an Englishman to publish a book, after a year's experience of such a vast and difficult country as India, he should have a keen eye for colour and scenery, or some ability to throw light on obvious but unsolved political problems. The gentleman who has for some size been weekly enlightening the problems. time past been weekly enlightening the renders of the Daily News on the famine is quite an instance in point. The simplicity of some of his experiences may raise a smile. He simplicity of some of his experiences may raise a smile. He occasionally blunders in names and customs. He has already enriched the revenue and official vocabulary of an Anglo-Indian with several mysterious and novel terms which would have pusaled the late Mr. Thomason or Sir G. Campbell. But there is no doubt that the Special Correspondent has a quick eye for the salient points of a great crisis, and his lively and praphic descriptions of Indian crowds, villages, and hazars, sunrises and sunsets, may be read with pleasure even by those who think that his remedies and suggestions for visible abuses are inappropriate, or who know that they have been already tried and failed. We

proceed to justify our observations by indicating some of the errors into which the publisher of these travels has fallen, and which reference to any flistory of India would have taught him to avoid.

There is little compulsion on Indian travellers to quote Hindustani at all, and none whatever to mar it in quotation. The vernacular phrases scattered through the book, which the author has mirked up at hotels and nacular phrases scattered through the book, which the author has picked up at hotels and bungalows, are on a par with the kind of English which the typical groom in a vaudeville at the Palais Royal Theatre is made to talk for the amusement of Parisians. At page 90 we are told that the lower class of natives call Calcutta to this day Acharnak, from Job Charnock, "an old mariner." This worthy was not exactly an old mariner, but he was the Clovernor or President of the settlement at the end of the seventeenth century, and his name still designates, not Calcutts itself. teenth century, and his name still designates, not Calcutts itself, but, as every Anglo-Indian knows, the cantonment of Barrackpore, fifteen miles off. If the name of this person deserved montion inteen miles off. If the name of this person deserved mortion in a book of travels, more might have easily been told us about him. Oddly enough, by a combination of circumstances, he appears in Indian history as the author of the transfer of the seat of Government from the factory at Hooghly to Calcutta. In the reign of James II. the Bongal merchants, who had been constantly plun-James 11. the Hengal merchants, who had been constantly plundered, worried, and insulted, wanted a spot which they could fortify, or where they could resist the exactions of the Nawab of Bengal. Nothing could exceed the extravagance and absurdity of the line taken by the Court of Directors of the day. They ordered their President to march from Chittagong on the coast to Dacca, and capture it, and their Commodors, one Captain Nicolson, to prefer a claim to compensation for "indirect and direct damages" to prefer a claim to compensation for "indirect and direct damages to the amount of nearly three-quarters of a million. This was to the Emperor Aurungzebe, at the head of the huge and undivided the Emperor Aurungzebe, at the head of the huge and undivided Mozul Empire. Charnock and Nicolson contented themselves with burning towns and villages, capturing native ships, and defying Mahommedan officials. At length both parties got tired of these reprisals, and permission was given to the English to trade in Bengal without interference. So, in 1691, Charnock established himself at a village which is described in old maps and grants as Chuttanutty or Scotanoctty. On this nucleus the President was further permitted to reut two "small and adjacent" villages known as Calcutta and Govindpore. The Directors were so overioved at these results that they granted their President a so overjoyed at these results that they granted their President a magnificent salary of two hundred rupos a month, with a personal addition of another hundred. Antiquaries have traced out the position of these ancient villages in the vast capital to which they have swelled. Chuttanutty is bisected by the Chitpere road in the densest part of the native town. Calcutta is occupied by the official and commercial buildings in the neighbourhood of the old Cathedral, Tank Square, and Government House. And all traces of a village named Govindpore have been obliterated by truces of a village named (toyindpore have been obliterated by the Esplanade and the Fort. Curious traditions survive about the old merchant who was the predecessor of Hastings and Wellesley. Charnock was, as it is termed, addicted to native ways. He is said to have rescued a Suttee from the funeral pyro of her husband, to have married her, and, when she died, to have sacrificed annually a cock on her tomb. Some semi-classical reminiscences must have dictated this edifying custom for the fewl is an about particular to all Hidden. custom, for the fowl is an abonination to all Hindus.

"England," we are next informed by the author, "has been burdered with a guarantee on upwards of 180 millions aunk in the construction" of railways. England, as we hope every shareholder in Indian works of this kind is duly aware, has been burdened with nothing of the sort. The guarantee is that of the Indian Government, confirmed, indeed, by the Secretary of State, but based on the revenues of India, and on nothing beyond. The native game of Pachisi is not backgammon. This latter game is best represented by the Persian term Takhtah-nard. Noither is Pachisi ordinarily played by emperors and kings, but by dirty naked little boys in every baznar or village in India. The water at Simla is not poisonous, but only deficient in quantity, and it is not brought from the base of the hills, which would be thirty-eight miles off, but from springs and wells at various elevations at and about Simila itself. The survivors in the hard-fought battle of Chillian walls would be surprised to learn that Gholab Sing, the late ruler of Cashmere, obtained his principality from Lord Dalhousie because at that contest he sent 9,000 men to our aid. The most ordinary student of modern Indian history knows that a part of Cashmere was made over to a native sovereign by Lord Hardinge in the first Sikh campaign, and in consequence, not of Chillian walla, but of Ferozeshah. the Maharaja then got was the hilly or mountainous country with some of its dependencies custward of the Indus and westward of the Ravi, including Chumba, and excluding Lahoul. We fear that classics and French fare no better with the author than Urdu or Hindustani. Emperors are said to have "erected palaces near these loca fabulosus," and two Nautch girls are called in at dinner at Srinuggur to beguilo "a mauvaise quart d'houre," previous to that meal. "Dateni qualchier cosa " is queer Italian. We must to that meal. "Dateni qualchier cosa" is queer Italian. We must demur also to the above-named capital of Srinuggur being derived from Surya or the Sun. The prefix Sri simply means "worshipful," or "auspicious," and is constantly put before names of persons and places. Nuggur, of course, is city or town. Finally, the author has got a confused notion about the deed of atrocity which first brought the German Reinhard, the husband of the Begum Sombre, to the notice of Nawabs and kings. It was at Patna, on the 3rd of October, 1763, that this unscrappious advanturer massacred two hundred Englishmen when the Rajpoots, it is said, declined to draw their swords against men who had nothing in their hands except stones and empty beer bottles; and the little Principality where the celebrated widow of this ruffian received a Governor-General, buried alive one of her attendants, and lies antombed in a splendid monument by the Italian sculptur Tadelini, is not Sombre, as we are gravely told, but Sirddhans, some thirteen miles from the artillery headquarters of Meernt.

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The plain truth is, that men ought to visit India in order to learn the extent of their own ignorance, to get rid of a few of the English projudices on the subject which have been transmitted to us from the trial of Warren Hastings, and to form some estimate of the difficult and varying character of the work which their countrymen are carrying on. If they publish their travels, with information picked up in haste and not revised at leisure, they must not complain if critics discharge their obvious duty with some seconds.

BURN'S SCOTTISH WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

IIIS book is a sort of "aftermath" of the crop of nonsense that sprang up round the foundation stone of the "Wullace Monument." The author, it seems, was grieved to find that all North Britons were not carried away by the Wallace frenzy, and, judging that their lamentable indifference must be the result of ignorance rather than of wilful disrespect to the memory of the patriot, he kindly determined to enlighten and instruct them on the subject. He therefore set to work to draw up what he considers "a clear and tangible picture of the War of Independence, combined with so much of its antecedents, in the shape of these events in Scottish history leading up to it, as would render the contest itself fully intelligible, at the same time directing attention to the effects that depended upon, or have flowed from, the result." "Tangible" Mr. Burn's picture certainly is, as it takes the form of two thick volumes of very heavy reading; but we are sorry that we cannot speak as decidedly in praise of its clearness. But until Mr. Burn has quite made up his own mind as to the meaning of the terms Scot, Scotland, and the Scottish mation, and until he crases to apply them indiscriminately to different races and districts, he must not expect to convey any but a very hazy impression to the minds of his readers. Still we hesitate to accuse him of acting in any presumptuous spirit in thus setting out as a blind leader of the blind. He has had, it would seem, a special call to his work. This call came to him in the form of an article in Huackwood's Magnaine. In that article the writer was base enough to assert that it would have been better for Scotland had her union with England taken place four centuries before it did. This opinion, true as it may be, does not strike us as being very new; but it was quite too much for Mr. Burn. He had long borne with the mistaken views of "English historians" and with the sneers of the "metropolitan press." These, as he himself says, he could excuse, looking on them "as a remnant of that national

feeble, should endeavour to point out the fallacious character of the statements and views they propound."

Accordingly, Mr. Burn does take up his pen, and whether he thinks it feeble or not, he seems very loth to lay it down again, sake makes his painstaking efforts to combat these "statements" edger well night a thousand pages. But we must not quarrol with this space which he finds it needful to devote to his subject; for, looked at from his point of view, it is a very wide one. The "Scottish Was of Independence" to an ordinary mind suggests vague notions of the conquests of Edward I. and of the picturesque exploits of the "Scottish Chiefs." Mr. Burn, however, looks on the whole history of his country as the record of one long ceaseless struggle, beginning with the time when the first Roman crossed the Tweed, and coming down to the present day when he, Mr. Burn, has to fight single-handed in the cause of his country's independence.

Rut if Mr. Burn finds cause for lamentation in the general lukewarnness of his countrymen, he is fairly cut to the heart when he comes to consider the backsliding of those among them who have taken it upon themselves to write the history of their native land. (If this "sceptical" school of Scottish historians, as Mr. Burn pleases to call them, we are to consider Lord Hailes as the first and Mr. Burton as the last and greatest offender. Determined still to believe the story true that ought not to be false, Mr. Burn turns his back upon these renegades, and, refusing to listen to the voice of their charming, pins his faith in matters historical on those writers "fertile in prodigies and lies" who first wove the tissue of romance that at one time passed current for Scottish history. Nor will he allow his faith in these scholarly inventors to be shaken, for the reason, which he avows with all simplicity, that "when one ceases to attach faith to the older traditions and chronteles, it is no easy matter to find a guide who may be foltowed with confidence." Such guides as are to be found Mr. Burn declines to follow, and he complains bittarly that "whenever a Nerse Saga, an Irish Senachie or Annalist, or an English Chronicles rives an account of a matter contradictory of any native author, that contradiction is adopted, apparently as a matter of course." By native authors we presume Mr. Burn means the first inventors of the fables hatched by Fordun and brought out full-feathered in all the aplendator of borrowed plumes by Boece and Buchanan.

* The Southisk War of Independence. By William Burn. Glasgow's Junes Madishote. 1874.

Mr. Burn mourns disciply over the "scepticism" of the present generation which leads them to look askance upon all these formerly received Scottish traditions. "No doubt," he continues "within moderate bounds in (accepticism) may be useful in matter historical as it is in matters philiteophical and spiritual, bu scepticism in excess is perhaps a wone disease than credulity. If so, we are sorry to be obliged to tell Mr. Burn that he is sufficient to a few arms of the contract of it there are not the birth into the part of the second of the sec from a far worse attack of it than any of the historians he so much objects to for he evidently sets out with the resolve to believe nothing which does not agree with his own preconceived ideas. Therefore he refuses to believe that the dwellers north and south of the Tweed were one and the same people, because their later enmity would "present the most marvellous spectacle in history." He cannot accept the fragmentary nature of Scottish history caused by the sudden breaks in the development of the untional life, because the life of a nation ought to be one of continuous progressive development. He has made up his mind that "there is a continuity in the life of a nation once born which is not broken by the partial introduction in course of conturies of new ethnologic elements." Then, again, the Picts could not have been displaced or overcome by the Scots, because at one time they were the more numerous and It is impossible that the views of Edward with powerful people. regard to Scotland could have been just or reasonable, because the people of Scotland for six hundred years have thought otherwise. people of Scotland for six hundred years have thought otherwise. But we cannot treat Mr. Burn as a serious writer of history when we find the bold statement that "contemporary chronicles" are the "most dangerous and misleading of historical materials," and that "any properly constituted mind" will not rest satisfied with either chronicles or traditions unless they coincide with existing facts or unquestionable records. Again Mr. Burn declares that "we are satisfied when what we are asked to believe is consistent with what we can verify with our senses," but "we revolt against what is inconsistent with these primary conditions." It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Burn that what is sense to him may to other ever look very like nonceres. However, he seems to have to other eyes look very like nonsense. However, he seems to have had it revealed to him in some strange way, which perfectly satisfies him, that the modern Scottish nation is for the most part Celtic, of the Pictish branch. Poor Boswell's excuse for his nationality was that he could not help being a Scot, but Mr. Burn would have every one born north of the Tweed believe that he cannot help being a Pict. The modern antion, he tells us, ought to glory in its descent from the Picts, imamuch as it was these same Picts in so remarkable a manner opposed and repelled the legions of mighty Rome." Of course Mr. Burn cannot tell us, any more than any one else, why, if these Picts were indeed so great and so strong and so numerous, they took to calling themselves Scots; but he is very jealous of their dignity, even after they had lost their name. As for the notion that the Lowlanders were ever English by race and tongue, he laughs it to scorn, saying, "If this indeed be so, then the case of these improperly-named Scots is even more remarkable than that of the Jews."

We are surprised to find so ardent a patriot speaking on this

We are surprised to find so ardent a patriot speaking on this wise. He really for a moment seems to doubt that the Scota as a people are, after all, not quite so remarkable as the Jews. Why should this seem impossible to Mr. Burn? Why should he rather not believe that they were Israelites indeed? It needs but a small stretch of those imaginations that can take Scota, the daughter of Pharsoh, for granted, to add to her train a few attendant Hebrews, the bearers doubtless of the Lia Fail, and to bolieve in them as the founders of the modern nation. Since Mr. Burn lays so much stress upon tradition, we may quote in support of our theory the well-known legend of the Jew who tried trading in Aberdsen, but found the townsfolk too canny for him, and left the town with the conviction that he had found the "Lost Tribus," as no other people could so quickly have outwitted him. Is there not also a further proof of this same Jewish origin to be traced in the bloodthirsty and gloomy character of the national religion?

In dealing with the early centuries of his country's history. Mr. Burn follows the lead of Mr. Robertson in his Early Kings of Scotland. He talks in a grand style of the "Acquisition of Cumberland," and of the "Annexation of Lothian," and of the "Consolidation of the Northern Kingdom," just as he might speak of Prussia, or Italy, or any other modern European kingdom. Such talk gives a very false notion of the real position of the King of Scots, who was, as every one who has studied the subject at all must know, simply the chief of a dominant tribe, and could not be said to have had any settled kingdom until he got Strathelyde and Lothian. As for the so-called early kingdom, it no more took in all the island north of the Scots Water than it took in all the island south of it. Great part of the North and of the Western Isles was in the hands of the Northmen, and it is extended to be a subject of the King of Scots than he was to how to the supremery of the King of Scots than he was to how to the

supremacy of the king of the English.

Supremacy of the king of the English.

Sector entering on the subject of Edward's eniquest and the war that followed it, Mr. Burn indulges in second pages of reflections on the characteristics of national life. In these pages he takes to make out that by this time all the different more of North Britain had been welded together into one harmonium whole:

The original stock has, so to speak, been hopeled; from time to time, by the new elements, but each body of may community, in turn, home deprined him the traditional faith of the original people; and the result is, that even being passing through the turness of the grant way, here become a

ide up, more or h a, but with gunius an revailing Celtic bases al and pro

derived from the original and provailing Cettle bases.

We should be glad to be further informed what this "language formed from without" night be, and by whom it was spoken, but Mr. Burn is above confineeeding to such minute particulars. Still he seems to have a sort of uneasy constitueness that he is getting hasy, as he expresses fears that his "youthful readers" may not always have discerned the object simed at in the course of these details and remarks." It would be very odd if they had, considering how often the writer of these same remarks contradict of his attack. In one page he refuses to believe that the men of Lothins and of Northamberland could be "brothers born," because of the ensuity which sprang up between them; but in another he admits that the same feeling had sprung up between the Britons of the North and those of the South during the Roman occupation, though there was nothing to separate them but the Well. Nay, he himself brings forward the fact that but a short period of annexation had turned the Germans of Alasce into wildly patriotic Frenchmen. Indeed he amuses his readers with a whole series of parallels between the Scots and the Americans, the Swiss, the French, and the Italians, in which he tries to make out that Scotland by the beginning of the thirteenth century had gone through the same steen in its redistinal history that Germany is at present undersome. beginning of the thirteenth century had gone through the same stage in its political history that Curmany is at present undergoing. In other words, it was inhabited from the Orkneys to the Tweed by one nation, united by one common sympathy, and moved by one leading idea, that idea being the maintenance of a glerious independence in the face of a powerful and aggressive eighbour. Of course this is simply nonsense, and Mr. Burn must know that it is so; for though he charly knows nothing of histo-rical authorities, we presume that he has read the Tales of a Grand-father. If so, he must know that Bruce met with quite as much opposition from the Highlanders as he did from the English; and that for centuries after Bannockburn the Lords of the Isles were as thorns in the side of the King of Scots, and made treaties as independent sovereigns with the King of England. In the truce of 1389 between France and England, just as Scotland is included as an ally of France, so the Lord of the Isles fagures as an ally of England. As for any fellow-feeling between the two races, no trace of it is to be found till after the breaking up of the clans that followed the last rising in favour of the Stnarts. In earlier times they were sworn foes. By an Act of the Scots Parliament, all mon were empowered to kill "Caterans" who resisted being haled before the Shoriff and there were an nucle raising and desiring on the High. Sheriff, and there was as much reiving and slaying on the High-land border as ever there was on the English March. The battle of Harlaw was looked on as quite as great a national deliverance as the victory at Bannockburn. It was not till Montrose and Dundee made the experiment that the Highlanders were looked on Pinkie, but it was an unwonted element in a Scottish army, and by many the loss of the day was attributed to their presence. We fancy Mr. Burn would not have had much cause to boast of the sympathy between Celt and Sassanach even in the last century, had he ventured to "claim kin with the Macgregor," or any other Mac, without first proving his right to claim the kinship by speaking his tongue and wearing the tartan.

For his pictures of the two heroes of Scottish historical romance Mr. Burn is chiefly indebted to their rhyming biographers. His reason for putting faith in their stories is rather curious. "Barbour," he says, "was not a contemporary writer, but he may be all the more trustworthy on that account." He distrusts contemporary witnesses on account of the leaning they must have had to one or other of the two contending parties; but he forgets that it is by these very same prejudiced contemporaries that the story must be handed on, and that no story loss in the telling, while prejudices nanced on, and that no story loses in the telling, while prejudices grow stronger instead of weaker with the lapse of time. As for Edward I., Mr. Burn clearly thinks that for once the devil is blacker than he has been painted. He will not allow him any good qualities. Not even will he admit that he was self-deceived, and really fancied that he had some right to dictate in Scottish matters. Now all this is very silly, and if patriotic Scots could only see it, such language weakens their own case. Why not admit that Edward was very wise, and was even crafty enough to make a show of moderation in his dealings with his Northern neighbours? It surely is more to their credit to have crafty enough to make a show of moderation in his agaings with his Northern neighbours? It surely is more to their credit to have baffled the well-kidschemes of a far-seeing and politic statesman than to have been merely goaded into revolt by the cruelties of a hot-headed tyrant. With Mr. Burton's view of Edward's conduct Mr. Burn is much displeased, but then that is not to be wondered at, income Mr. much displeased, but then that is not to be wondered at, since Mr. Burton has shown himself a sceptic from first to last, sweeping away with a rathless hand sil the myths dear to a patriot's heart, from the Grampian Hills to the stool of Jenny Geddes. With Mr. Freeman Mr. Burn has a standing quarrel which runs through the two volumes, notes and all. But we think Mr. Burn has failed to gramp Mr. Freeman's meaning. He accuses him of saying that the memory and idea of an ancient kingdom of Scotland gradually died out. On the contrary, Mr. Freeman has very clearly shown that to the modern Scot this "ancient kingdom" was nothing but a "memory and idea." In the reality, such as it was, the ancestors of the Loudander of to-day had meither part nor memorial.

Mr. Burn concludes with a very fine metapher augusted, we dealet not, by the eraction on the kibber Oreig. He hids his countryman gaze on the relifice of their country's Hearty and

prosperity, and admire the manes of John Knew and oth

On the hey-stone of the arch whereon that adding sects, you will read the matter of Biston, and Bannockness; but, going mostwhat deeps, on the foundation stone, you will find engraven the nameted Wallack, Brinzens-andDok—and Falkies.

We would advise Mr. Burn by all means to let this glavious structure tell its own story, and not to go on daubing it with his very untempered morter, as such attempts can only serve to make his native land ridiculous, and may very possibly provoke more "smeers" from the "metropolitan press" of which he seems to stand in such wholesome fear.

RIBOTS CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH PSYCHOLOGY:

THE amount of attention given in France to recent English psychology cannot but be flattering to our philosophic self-consciousness, supposing such a sentiment to exist among us. Some time ago we had occasion to point out how well M. Tsine had studied and absorbed into his speculations on the nature of intelligence the best work of English psychologists; and now we have presented to us from the hands of another Frenchman a very full exposition of the foremost English doctrines on this subject. Such proofs of the interest awakened abroad by Eritish discoveries in the proxis of the interest awakened abroad by Eritish discoveries in the philosophy of mind can hardly fail to be consolatory after so many attacks on English speculation on the ground of its limitation and poverty of ideas. Thus we find that in his latest work Mr. Spanear has quoted, in answer to the unpatriotic accusations of Mr. Armsid, a glowing eulogy on English psychology from the work now before us. In this passage Professor Ribot writes:—

"The sceptre of psychology," says Mr. Stuart Mill, "has decidedly returned to England." We might go further, and maintain that it has never departed thence. No doubt psychological studies are now cultivated in England by first-class men, who, by the solidity of their method, and, which is more rare, by the precision of their results, have caused the science to enter upon a new epoch; but this is rather a redoubling than a renewal of its heillimes. brilliancy.

Yet, in the midst of the satisfaction which such recognition is fitted to supply, it may be well for us to consider that the paramount value of English psychology is far from being admitted in one country at least which is usually reckened among the contributors to speculation—namely, Germany. We remember about five years ago asking one of the best-known German psychologists how he estimated Mr. Spencer's writings, and wore not a little surprised to hear that this writer's name was wholly unknown to him. And Mr. Bain's writings find curiously little attention among the professorial experts of that country. The fact is that German psychology, excepting that outlying part which is being built up by the physical logists, though it received its first direction from Humo and calser English writers, has long since moved on a new road of its own, where it rarely comes in sight of contemporary English thought. This of course may be to the less of German psychology, but at the same time it may well restrain an overweening confidence in the finality of our own doctrines

M. Ribot has considerable sympathy with a strictly empirical, or, as it is questionably termed in his book, experimental, psychology. In an interesting introduction he concodes so much to the Positivists that every science, physical and moral, must be separated as sharply as possible from metaphysical discussion. Until it attains this complete independence, its progress, he thinks, is hopolessly impeded. On the other hand, he quite as firmly maintains the value of ontological speculation:

The entire collection of human knowledge resembles a great river flowing full between its banks, under a sky glowing with light, but whose source and mouth are unknown, which springs and dies in the clouds. Bold spirits have never been able cities to solve this mystery or to forget it.

Metaphysics, he continues, is opposed to science in being personal, in bearing the impress of the nation and the individual." work of art rather than of science, and is a kind of clevated and divine poetry. It may require considerable poetic sensibility in one of M. Ribot's readers to recognize in Hegel's Logic a poem "bordering on Faust." 'M. Ribot moreover is not very clear to the non-metaphysical mind when he says, "To seek without hope is not because the considerable programment of the consideration of the constant non-netaphysical naind when he says, "To seek without hope as neither someless nor vulgar; one may discern without finding." It seems a more sober opinion that, if outological thought is destined to pass into this phasis of poetic draim, it will no longer be recognized as a search for anything, on the common supposition that every kind of seeking necessarily involves at least some faint belief both in the existence of an object to be found. and in the possibility of our finding it. But M. Ribot's notion of metaphysics must be pronounced to be inferior to his conception of science, and of psychology in particular, and it is this latter which chiefly concerns us. He seeks very skilfully to show the possibility of such a science founded on the observation of all mental facts by means of the double method of subjective reflection and obby means of the double method of subjective reflection and objective comparison. There is not much new to an English student in this attempt to define the nature and method of psychology.

M. Hibot agrees with Mr. Spencer as to the value of studying subhuman types of consciousness, and of considering the evolution of mind in the agrics as well as in the individual.

The English psychologists selected by M. Hibot are, he thinks, the formulation of the Association school—namely, Hartley,

^{*} Contemporary English Psychology. Translated from the French of Th. Bot. London: Many & Klay & Co.

James Mill, J. S. Mill, Herbert Spencer, A. Bain, G. H. Lewes, and S. Bailey. His object he announces as the simple exposition of the doctrines held by these psychologists. He appears to have chosen this school because it is little known in France, is illustrious through the celebrity of its representatives, and harmonizes best with the scientific tendencies of the age. He thinks the great merit of its representation is to have abandoned fruitless discussions on the spiritual substance and the faculties of mind, and to have confined themselves to the facts of mental life and the laws of their development. He has great sympathy with the utmost use of physiological truths by the English psychologists. At the same time he does not give unqualified praise. Our psychologists, he suggests, have made scarcely any use of comparative philology (or linguistics, as it is somewhat inexactly termed) as bearing on the development of human thought and feeling. Nor do, the writers of this school succeed in explaining the emotional or affective phenomena of the mind with the same skill which they show in dealing with sensations and ideas. With respect to this last remark, which is no new criticism, it may be urged that the analysis of the emotions, new criticism, it may be urged that the analysis of the emotions, as highly complex aggregates yet having much in common, is undoubtedly the most subtle problem of the science, and one can hardly complain that it is the last to be solved. A curious characteristic of M. Ribot's interpretation of this school is his undistribution of the school is his undistribution. disguised eagerness to clear each writer from the taint of Positivism. One supposes there must be something mysteriously dreadful about a positivists when not only writers like Mr. Spencer are so angry at being accounted such, but even a thinker's foreign admirers are warmly concerned in clearing him from the aspersion.

It might easily be objected to M. Ribot's plan that an adequate comprehension of the writers whose views he expounds is impossible apart from a study of other and rival doctrines, such as those of Reid and Hamilton. A more serious defect in the author's conception of these psychologists arises from an undue desire to erect them into one single school. No doubt Mr. Spencer can be classed with Mr. Bain or Mr. Mill as an expounder of the can be classed with Mr. Bain or Mr. Mill as an expounder of the association doctrine, in so far as he recognizes in mental phenomena processes of growth from simple elements according to certain laws. But what separates him from the other conspicuous members of the fraternity is the retention of the Hamiltonian doctrine that the utterances of immediate, that is, adult consciousness on such subjects as the reality of an independent object are final. The most advanced representatives of the association doctrine look on it as the highest triumph of their theory. dation doctrine look on it as the highest triumph of their theory that it accounts for a belief in objective existence by means of a properly mental process. It is very curious to note how completely M. Ribot overlooks this distinction. Thus, in a concluding summary of the chief views of the school he gives it as an article of the common creed that "outside of us, and independently of outside outside of us, and independently of outside outside of us, and independently of outside outs perceptions, there exists a material world, which condemns idealism' perceptions, there exists a material world, which condemns idealism" (p. 325). One wonders what Mr. Bain will say to this transformation of his theory. As a final objection to M. Ribot's scheme, we may point to the absence in it of a just sense of the magnitude and proportionate value of psychological ideas. One may not be disposed to question the right of Mr.C. II. Lowes to be classed among prominent English psychologists, but what can we think of an estimate of psychological importance which devotes to this writer as many pages as are given to Mr. Blain, and half as many again as fall to the share of Mr. Mill? The fact seems to be that M. Ribot was unwilling to give a carefully selected and orderly arranged epitome of each writer's views drawn from all available works, and so unwilling to give a carefully selected and orderly arranged epitome of each writer's views drawn from all available works, and so has simply taken a few principal works and made an easy digest of their contents by help of namerous and lengthy quotations. Thus it is that in a book professing to give us simply psychological doctrine we have a very adequate account of Mr. Spencer's system of evolution, as expounded in his essays; and, more curious still, a full summary of Mr. Lewes's History of Philosophy, containing long extracts on the views of the Sophists, &c. We might ask too why, if the contribution of new psychological doctrine is the basis of selection, Mr. Lewes's Physiology of Common Life should receive careful analysis, while no mention is made of Mr. Darwin's speculations in his Descent of Man and the Expression of the Emotions. Yet, if the author shows himself less happy hir. Darwin's speculations in his Descent of Man and the Expression of the Emotions. Yet, if the author shows himself less happy in the grasp of his subject as a whole, the details of his exposition are very creditably executed. For the most part he proves himself fully able to comprehend and to re-state the doctrine which he seeks to expound, and the few criticisms he ventures to offer on individual peculiarities of thought and style are marked by something of the best French acuteness of insight and aptness of expression. Thus he dites on the Scotch philosophy:-

The thendity which is its ruling characteristic explains both its merits and its defects. Among the merits of the school I place reserve in metaphysics, which has preserved them from a rush into the region of ideas, and from dangerous constructions. This reserve, which was rather an instinct than a system, has permitted them to observe patiently. They have a taste for the amall facts, for the curiosities of psychology, for rare cases, for exceptions, without which one cannot get to the bottom of things; and yet they have not had taste enough. Among their defects is an excessive anxiety to be always "in accord with common sense," a horror of doubt singular among philosophers, &c.

Even this criticism, on the whole so just, is evidently influenced by the seemingly unconscious selection of some one writer as the type of a school. The writer whom M. Ribot most admires and most carefully estimates is undoubtedly Mr. Snancar. most carefully estimates is undoubtedly Mr. Spencer. He samely that this psychologist "takes sensible pleasure in tracigrand outlines, in sweeping wast horizons, in seeking out simple and rich formulas, the large and comprehensive laws from whence we dominate the innumerable mass of facts." The parallel drawn between Mr. Spencer and Leibnitz is ingenious, even if a little forced; and there seems considerable plausibility in the assertion that Mr. Spencer's idea of a correspondence (between the forces of an organism and those of its environment) is a translation into the language of scientific psychology of the doctrine of monads, each of which was conceived by Leibnitz as a mirror reflecting the universe.

winverse.

We cannot say that M. Ribot has been fortunate in his translator. It is a question whether a work containing so little original thought, and merely interpreting English writers all of whom are recent and easily accessible, called for a translation; but this consideration scarcely justifies the very defective execution of the task. Sometimes it is ignorance of the English idiom, as in the translation of entre by "between" instead of "among," as "convertible between themselves," (p. 129). More commonly it is the inexact use of terms having more or less of a philosophic or scientific character. Thus we read of the law of association as a "realistic" phenomenon (p. 211), of "psychological acts," instead of psychical actions (p. 211), "extent" for extension, "synchronical" for synchronous (p. 98), "auditive" for auditory (p. 153), "exterior" and "interior world" for external and internal, "conscience" instead of consciousness (for the French conscience), and a host of other similar world for external and internal, "conscience" instead of consciences (for the French conscience), and a host of other similar blunders. Then there are errors which we are compelled to look on as typical—as the use of "idealism" (p. 266) for "the faculty of having ideas," though it is clear that the author himself employs this much abused word in a rather odd fashion when he makes it represent the intuitive of the conscience of the conscience. this much abused word in a rather odd fashion when he makes it represent the intuitive or à priori theory of cognition. The crowning example of the translator's inaccuracy is, funnily enough, due to excessive and unnecessary painstaking. It seems almost too amusing to be true that in quoting a passage from Mr. Mill's Examination of Hamilton, the translator has patiently re-translated M. Ribot's translation, thereby producing a passage as unlike the well-known style of Mr. Mill as can well be conceived. This quasi-quotation, appearing with all the credentials of inverted commas, may be found in page 122, and the reader will be repaid for comparing it with the original (Mill's Hamilton, p. 256, third edition). We can hardly suppose, in spite of what M. Ribot tells us of the general ignorance of English philosophy among his countrymen, that it is impossible to procure a competent French translator for such a work; but if this be so, one is ready to ask why the work was not given to some Englishone is ready to ask why the work was not given to some English-

SOUTH BY WEST.*

THE title South by West is perhaps the only part of this book to which we should be inclined to make any decided objection, and yet we must confess that no better title occurs to us. The phrase however is slightly vague, and we may briefly explain that it covers the record of a winter spent in Colorado by a young English lady, and of a subsequent journey made by her through Mexico. Perhaps it would not be beyond the limits of human ingenuity to draw aside the veil of anonymity, but it is enough to say that it is edited by Mr. Charles Kingsley, who testifies that his duties as an editor have been very light. The author, whoever she may be, shows throughout excellent taste, a happy faculty for observing the characteristic peculiarities of the country and its inhabitants, and a no loss happy faculty for looking at the bright side of things. This last tendency was doubtless productive of great comfort to herself; her readers may possibly fancy that it causes her to regard some objects in rather side of things. This has tendency was doubtless productive of great comfort to herself; her readers may possibly fancy that it causes her to regard some objects in rather too rose-coloured a light. With this tendency, however, we are not disposed to quarrel. There is something contagious in the good temper of an author which is apt to influence his critics; and a strong conviction that we should have been disposed to grumble pretty decidedly where the writer shows an indomitable cheerfulness rather suggests grounds for humility than for irritation. The fact, too, that a winter in Colorado can be so very pleasant to a thoroughly refined lady is one which is in itself worth notice. To most English readers the name of Colorado still suggests something savage and inhospitable. We know indeed that the region no longer corresponds to the graphic descriptions of Ruxton, who rode across it, so to speak, with a scalp trembling on his head. Civilization is advancing pretty rapidly as railways push across the continent. But we still fill the country in imagination with Indians brutalized and maddened by the prospect of speedy extermination; and with a rowdy population, in whom a superficial civilization has extinguished the homely virtues of the old backwoodsman without replacing them by anything better. We fancy that Bret Harte's description of the mining population is probably quite faithful so far as the ordinary life is conscious. We fancy that Bret Harte's description of the mining population is probably quite faithful so far as the ordinary life is conceived, and that the redeeming virtues have been introduced chiefly for the sake of dramatic effect. And probably our impressions of Denver, derived chiefly from Mr. Hepworth Dison, are such that we should make our wills and buy the most improved revolvers and bowie-knives before taking up our reddings in that growing city. Is not Colorado, in short, on that horderland between the wildsween and the cultivated region white all the offscourings of South by West. Edited with a manufacture of the cultivated region where all the offscourings of

* South by West. Edited, with a Print my by the Bev. Canon Kingsley. ondon: Inblater & Co., 1874.

populous cities meet and struggle ferociously with the disgreced

populates eitles meet and strangele ferociously with the diagraced remnants of awage tribes?

The snewer to this question suggested in South by West is certainly rather suspensing to persons who come with such proposessions. Colorede, indeed, is still in the rough. Emigrants are apt to be rather startled when they are suddenly transferred from the conveniences of English life to its still unbroken plains. A lady who settles at Coloredo Springs, the village where the author spent her winter, must be prepared for sundry hardships. The house which she inhabits will resemble a rather large bathing-machine; she will be tatally unable to obtain servants of any kind, and will have to do her own washing, cooking, and house-cleaning. She will be expected to a winter of Siberian ferocity; snow will be piled many feet deep upon the plains, fierce winds will come down from the mountains, and she will be startled at night by what appears to be an Indian war-whoop, but is really the cry of a pack of coyotes sweeping past her door. She may listen, moreover, to many legends of the atrocities committed in very recent days by the Indians, of whom a few miserable representatives still occasionally wander through the town, and whose relations are still on the look-out for scalps in various corners of the continent. on the look-out for scalps in various corners of the continent. Such a story as this, for example, is told by the author of a lady still living in the territory. Not long ago she was crossing the plains in a waggon-train. The Indians came down and began the plains in a waggon-train. The Indians came down and began a massacre, from which her waggon, having very good horses, alone escaped. She was pursued, however, and it was only by pointing a revolver at the driver's head that she prevented him from cutting her loose. When, after a terrible gallop for life, the from cutting her loose. When, after a terrible gallop for life, the Indians gave up the pursuit, it was found that in her agony of fear she had squeezed her infant to death in her arms; and she had to drive for three days and nights with the body, expecting a new assault every moment. This is a specimen of the legends of the early, though still quite recent, days of the district; and far more horrible stories could be told. Meanwhile, however, Colondo Marian. ever, Colorado Springs, though barren in certain material appliances, appears in many respects to be a model town. The first sod ances, appears in many respects to be a model town. The first sod was turned in August 1871; in November of the same year, when the author reached it, there were about a dozen shanties; two years later there were over two thousand inhabitants, with four or five hundred buildings. There were already numerous schools; three or four churches; the usual lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, and so forth; banks, hotels, mills, and a steam-printing-office, from which issued, as we are told, a first-rate weekly newspaper and monthly magazine. There are mineral springs in the neighbourhood, where hotels have been built, and which have been visited in the last two years by "thousands of visitors"; and, if it be true, as we are told, that the climate produces astonishing effects upon consumptive patients, there need be no doubt that the settlement will in time rival Saratoga or Baden. Such a rate of progress indeed is common in that part of America; but it must be added that this is not one of the mushroom towns which spring up where there is a temporary aggregation of miners, which spring up where there is a temporary aggregation of miners, but apparently the beginning of a career of solid prosperity. Moreover, the inhabitants, if the author is not a little too benevolent, appear to be most estimable people. Their amusements are of a thoroughly rational kind. They enjoy concerts; they form natural history societies; and, though a good many of them belong to the rougher classes, the usual hospitality of a primitive country appears to be combined with no contemptible amount of refinement and intelligence. Certainly this is a pleasant, as we hope that it is an accurate, picture; and we may add with some satisfaction that a large part of the population is English or Canadian. Here, indeed, seems to be the promised land, and we are half inclined to ask why everybody does not emigrate there at once. The necessary hardships of life, and that unpleasant hint about the absence of servants, may suggest a sufficient answer; but certainly a good many of our superfluous population might do well to inquire a little more closely into the capabilities of Colorado.
Railways in America, as we know, do not follow, but direct, the course of population; and Colorado Springs appears to be destined to become one centre of the rapidly growing network of com-munication which is overspreading the whole continent. We will not speak of the natural beauties of the scenery, of the grand mountain peaks which might tempt the Alpine Club, of the still unexplored mineral wealth which would reward the re-searches of a geologist, or of the buffalces and antelopes which might tempt the sportsman to co-operate in their speedy extinction.

To this agreeable picture there is a striking contrast in the other half of the book, on which we must spend a few words; for, indeed, it suggests some problems the solution of which will find plenty of occupation for the rising generation. After her winter in Colorado the author went to California, and thence by sea to Mexico, which she crossed from Manzanillo to Vera Orus; accustomed relate to a state of things by no means have been accustomed relate to a state of things by no means extinct, and not likely to be extinct, until some new agencies are brought into play. The author describes the various wonders of Mexico with due admiration, and Maxico is said to be the richest in natural resources of any country in the world. But unluckily her attention was distracted by more pressing considerations. Mexico was he its normal state during her journey; that is to say, revolutionary forces were moving about in various parts of the country, and the line between a robel and a robber is there so finely drawn that it is practically impossible to distinguish between them. Whenever

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the left a town it was an interesting question whether the could reach the next in safety. Commerce is carried on with sufficient energy to make plunder a profitable tende. Rehind every wall such in every thicket there was a fair probability that a party of banditti might suddenly start up and debate the question whether it would be more advisable to carry off the travellers for ransom or, simply to plunder them on the spot. There the rifles and revolute which are rapidly becoming a manufacture in the Wastern simply to plunder them on the spot. There the rifles and revolvers which are rapidly becoming a superfluity in the Western States, are part of a traveller's necessary equipment. In many of the stages, the gentlemen who accompanied the author set upon the roof of the carriage with weapons ready loaded and cooked; and she found it advisable to be herself provided with a revolver and-prepared to take some part in the anticipated akirmish. Luckily for her, the necessity never actually occurred. A party of rebels, indeed, found it convenient to appropriate the rifles with which her friends were armed; but this seems rather to have been an act of gonized than of downright robbers. More than once indeed the marty was in than of downright robbery. More than once indeed the party was in considerable danger. Some ladies and children who passed the same route within a few days of them were stripped to the skin by robbers and sent on in that condition to their destination. The daughters of one of the richest Mexican families were robbed within a mile or two of the capital whilst taking an evening drive. In another town they listened to the story of a gentleman who had been bagged by brigands, sold at a trifling advance to two different bands, and who was finally discovered by his friends buried under the floor of a cave, gagged, and with his ears stopped by wax, and pretty nearly dead from his sufferings. A good many of the brigands, we are happy to add, were shot on this occasion. And, finally, the author's brother, who was travelling through the country with a view to making a railway, had a very lively skirmish with robbers, from which he fortunately emerged victorious and unwounded. The only body which seems to have thriven in Mexico is the Church; and many elaborate buildings testify to its former magnificance; but, since the present anarchy set in, it has been part of the Liberal policy to strip the churches of their property whenever the chance occurred; and if the author's account of the existing state of Maxican religion be accurate, it cannot be said that these outrages, however unjustifiable, were inflicted upon a class which had much claim to the attachment of the people.

The North American and the Mexican races are gradually In another town they listened to the story of a gentleman who had

The North American and the Mexican races are gradually coming into closer contact, and we may guess what will be the result. The question seems to be whether the Mexicans are to be improved off the face of the earth or reduced into a tolerable state improved off the face of the earth or reduced into a tolerable state of order in sufficient time to hold their ground. The author of South by West puts great faith in railways. They are to be the channels by which civilization is to be poured into the country. They will enable the central power to suppress the rebels, who at present can easily retire beyond the reach of vengeanss. Eight out of the nine millions of population are anxious for nothing but out of the nine millions of population are anxious for nothing but peace and quiet, and the suppression of the outrages which not deprive industry of the security necessary for its success. Once let the disorders be put down, and capital will flow in and develop the vast natural resources of the country. If the Mexicans cannot bring this about for themselves, the time will come when a stronger race will do the work for them. But many difficulties may be suggested, and we must not try to look too far into the future, even suggested, and we must not try to look too lar into the ruture, even as region where changes take place so rapidly, and an energetic population is threatening to clear the continent of every race which cannot hold its own or will not submit to them. Meanwhile we take leave of South by West with the acknowledgment that it gives a very lively picture of a curiously interesting state of society.

LANCASHIRE WORTHIES.

THERE is a saying not unnaturally popular in the county which it compliments, to the effect that "what Lancashire thinks to-day England will think to-morrow." From this it would seem to follow that what England thinks to-day Lancashire thought yesterday; and Lancashire men ought accordingly to take a peculiar interest in a comparative study of the records of the county in which they glory to have been born and bred. Nor, upon the whole, is any English county better supplied with literary memorials and monuments of its past. Such a collection of county literature as e.g. that accumulated by the late Bishop of Manchester (whose thoughts and tastes were of a more stay-at-home tendency than are those of his versatile successor) has probably few rivals of its kind. The spirit of antiquarian research, tinged with the warmer hue which a loyal deference to the admonitus loci imparts, survives in the members of the Chetham Society, which continues annually to produce its volumes, dealing with a wide variety of topics of local history, from the Lancashire Witches upwards or downwards. And more sustained efforts in the witches upwards or downwards. And more sustained efforts in the direction of topographical history from time to time appear supplement gaps, real or supposed, in existing classics such as Baines. Mr. Picton's goodly contribution to the history of Liverpool we noticed a year ago; while, to judge from the columns of at least one leading Lancashire newspaper, a considerable part of the leisure of the busy inhabitants whose tastes it consults is devoted to the preparation and perusal of "local notes and queries."

Mr. Espinnese therefore, in preparing for publication his agreeable anthology of Lancashire Worthies, doubtless enjoyed the

^{*} Lancashire Worthies. By Francis Espinesse. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. 1874.

a dispe double advantage of abundant materials at the disposal and of a grateful special public in prospect. And he has chosen the subjects of his hisgsuphical electrica with sufficient judgment estitle him to expect a wide cirols of gradees. Of source when the heroes of a series of popular biographics range from John Bradford, "Saint. and Martyr," to Richard Arkwright, whose martyrdom consisted in the loss of his patent, and who is still considered so far from a saint that Mr. Tom Taylor has recently himself the through the product sidered so far from a seams that Mr. Tom Taylor has recently brought him on the stage, there is not much difficulty in produc-ing a book of varied interest. There are many kinds of book-making; and Mr. Espinasse's deserves to be classed as one wholly unobjectionable. Eschewing all attempts at originality in his comments, he has, so far as we have observed, been careful as to correctness in his facts. Thus, as he has evidently been a diligious conferences in the meet. I have, as he has evidently been a diagent sender of a considerable range of authorities, he has produced a very readable volume, in which it is satisfactory to meet with nothing that is offensive, little that is tedious, and much that is interesting. In these days of ready-made biography it is refreshing to find a writer whose sketches are obviously designed for popular reading abstain from empty phrases and forcibly-leeble flights of reletorie. It is still more so, in these days of would-be humorous writing, to come across a book of this description which limits its attempts at vivacity to a too frequent use of inverted commas, while its worst sin, so far as we have observed, in the direction of vulgarity is a passage in which a man is described as enjoying we described as enjoying we described as classically severe. Mr. Espinesse has upon the whole abstained from spoiling the results of a very creditable industry in the choice and arrangement of the severe and thus his book fairly exemplifies the ge in which a man is described as enjoying his ment of his materials; and thus his book fairly exemplifies the soundness of the advice given by a Lancashire poet to whom some of the most interesting of its pages are devoted:—

In reading authors, when you flud
And which, porbaps, you may have reason
To think on at another season,
Be not contented with the sight,
But take them down in Black and White;
Such a respect is wisely shown
As makes another's sense one's own.

The author of these lines, and of many others exhibiting the same proportions of good sense and poetic inspiration, is perhaps little remembered out of his native county. For this reason, leaving aside the invitable Stanleys, Henry VII.'s fortunate and Charles I.'s unfortunate supporter alike, as well as the not-less inevitable inventors of the spinning-jenny and the rollers, we may with Mr. Espinasse's aid recall one or two passages in the uneventful, but not uniteresting, life of John Byrom. It is in the memorials of such a life as this, derived from evidence at first hand (for Byrom's Diaries have been published by the Chetham Society, and his poems are full of illustrations of his life and times), that a phase of the past seems really to live again; for no one has tried, and no one is likely to try, to pervert the outlines of

the picture which they unconsciously present.

The immortality of John Byrom's muse, if not of his name, seems assured so long as the English language endures. For nothing is so likely to survive with our tongue as the few quota-tions really familiar to the nation at large—if for no other reason, because they are so few. We are accordingly of opinion that the because they are so few. because they are so few. We are accordingly of opinion that the writings of the author of the epigram about the difference "twixt Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee" will never be wholly forgotten. The author, however, has only lately come into his honours with reference to this epigram, which was on its first appearance attributed to Swift, and has since been freely printed in Swift's as well as in Pope's works. Another of Byrom's epigrams is also frequently covered. quoted:

God bless the King! I mean our Faith's defender, God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender! But who Pretender is, or who is King, God bless us all, that's quite another thing!

But the point here being historical, the applicability of the jest is of a more limited character. To his own generation Byrom was, as a poet, perhaps best known by his little eclogue of Cohis and Phores, contributed by him to the Spectator, and according to Chalmers "universally admired" even at the beginning of the present century. The taste of the present generation would probably diamies this pleasant pastoral lyric as the present in and commonwhere in execution that if it has trivial in conception and commouplace in execution; but if it be trivial in conception and commoniplace in execution; but it it be true that all the pastoral poetry of all ages separates itself into two great divisions, the real and the sham, and that the latter class is infinitely larger than the former, it is in this that Byrom's Colin and Physic deserves a place, however modest. There is a touch, too, of Prior's natural grace and artistic simplicity in this pretty little and the contract of the first little poem, of which we have only space to quote the first

My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent When Phobe went with me wherever I west; Ten thousand awest pleasures I felt in my breat Sure never fluci shepherd like Colin was bleat! But now she has come and has left me hebind. Surf never hold snepment like com was these? But now she has gone, and has left me behind, What a marvellous change on a sudden I find I When things were as fine as could possibly be, I thought 'twas the spring, but alsa! it was ahe.

The success of this ecloque shows how few writers of peetry of this description can dare, and how few can afford, to be simple. The rest of Byrom's verse is, it must be allowed, hardly equal to the promise of his first venture. It is partly humorous, consisting of much gentle active in the form of epistles, fables, and die (some of these last in the Lancashire dielect), partly if didactic. For, like many throughtful men of hiseage, and suite in particular by the well-known Serious Call of Williams Byrom fell in with currents of religious thought which gain him from the truculent Warharton what the latter through opprobrious nickname of a "Behmenist"; and to the arguet "inward religion." as wall as to controvantial attacks to opprobrious nickname of a "Behmenist"; and to the expension of inward raligion," as wall as to controversial attacks types opponents of the tendencies of thought with which he sympath he devoted a large number of the efforts of his homely must have poems are exceedingly unpretentions, and they are he likely to be reliabed, except for their spirit, by the present gration of readors.

Byrom's father was a "linendraper" at Manchester; but the expression, as Mr. Espinase reminds us, implies what in the present day would be called "a Manchester warshouseman." Of good birth as well as comfortable circumstances, he bustowed upon his son an excellent education, though he es soumge in extravagance of opinions nor in excess of expenditure. Thus, on the one hand, he reprehends him for paying a guines for having his wig altered in London, and hids him repeat with precision what is the nature of the new wig he wants, when "wa will venture it, and so you may be sure of your sister's good hair and no cheat, as you will certainly be if made in London." This worthy parent is equally decided as to what Alian Ramsey would have called the "inside lining":—

I have not [he writes to his son] Mr. Locke's Book of Human Understanding; it is above my capacity, nor was I ever fund of that author, he being (though a very learned man) a Souniam or an Atheist, as to which controversy I desire you not to trouble yourself with it in your younger studies. I look upon it as a snare of the devil, thrown among sharp wits and ingenious youths, to oppose their reason to revelation, and, because they cannot apprehend reason, to make them sceptice, and so entice them to read other books than the Bible and the comments upon it. . I had thought to have concluded here, but I am alone this evening, and shall observe to you two things I noted in the Paalm and Leasous for this meeting's Service, &c. &c.

"From such a father," as Mr. Espinasse observes, "Byrom could learn nothing that was dangerous, unless it was Jacobitism, and the Byroms seem to have been Torice of the Torice." His love of His love of the riyroms seem to have been Torics of the Torics." His love of learning and geniality of disposition, however, unde him many friends at Cambridge, among whom were the nephew and daughter of the Master of his College, and either then or afterwards the great man himself, for it was Bentley who at that time held sway at Trinity Lodge. His daughter Joanna—or, according to the daring abbreviation sanctioned by the awful Aristarch, "Jug"—was thought to be the heaving of Review's shows mantioned restant was thought to be the herome of Byrom's above-mentioned pastoral. Mr. Espinasse does not seem to reject the tradition, but according to the editor of Byrom's Poems it is meredible, as is the supposition that "he made any advances towards a place in the young lady's affections, with the sinister design of succeeding the young lard's directions, with the sinister design of succeeding the more effectually in his application for a fellowship. This commentator thinks that had Byrom been "the designing and selfish youth which this representation would make him," he would have "framed his eulogy" in a less loose and general way, and

My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent When Joanna went with me wherever I went,

instead of introducing the name Phorbe, which was that of his own sister.

Byrom's poem had been preceded in the Spectator by a proce contribution which obtained the commendation of Addison; but his literary vein was not of sufficient strength to determine him in the choice of a profession. That which, after a few years' study the choice of a profession. That which, after a few years' study of medicine and an early marriage, he adopted, seems a very strange choice to our age. He became a teacher of stenography, of which useful art he invented a new system, which, according to Mr. Espinasse, "is said to be the parent of all now in vogue," and which obtained for him the dignity of F.R.S. In the pursuit of his profession he was a constant visitor to London, where he had many pupils of eminence (among them Lord Chestorfield, Horace, Walnale and Eishan Horadlay) and where he prestiged his art is Walpole, and Bishop Hoadley), and where he practised his art in and out of season. Stenography was in those days, on account both of its rapidity and its secreey, valued for private purposes such as diaries in particular—far more generally than it is now; and was accordingly eagerly acquired by men of rank and position. On the other hand, not only did "Orator Henley," of Duncied notoriety, object to having his discourses written down by Byross, foaring that they would afterwards be "printed upon him."; but when the indesktigable stenegrapher attempted to take down the procuedings of a Parliamentary Committee on the Experimentary proceedings of a Parliamentary Committee on the Manchester Workhouse Bill, he was, according to his own account, interrupted by a Scotch member exclaiming, "To order, I speak to order. I desair to knew if any man shill wrait here that is not a claim or solicitour.

solicitour."

The goddess Shorthand (thus Byrom humorously sportrophines his art in one at least of his poems) seems to have supplied him with the means of life till, by the death of his side worker, he was placed in a position of comfort as a leaded graphical in the neighbourhood of his native city. His sative life, which had been spent between Manchester and London and Committing, of his doings in which places his Diary opening many interesting reminiscences, was now exchanged as the Manchester and the most note worth finally of his later days was the agricult in Manchester in 1722 of the 1722 of the Manchester in 1722 of the 17

Charles Minust's tay at Manniester he was "letched prisoner to his the Triang's hand," and was of course exposed to no inconcomment consequence by so tentious a loyalty. He continued, as his pouns show, a Jacobite at heart; but he probably made more ensuries by his religious than by his political views. Weither his squits nor his didactic and controversal poems, however, even to have interfaced with the tranquility of his life; and it would seem as if he had snjoyed a high esteem in his native city, not unlike that which Rossoe afterwards enjoyed at Liverpool, though of course so far as literary merits are concerned, resting on no similar basis of achievements. But with a high character a small amount of literary merit goes a long way in such an atmosphere; and doubtless Mr. Byrom's last copy of verses recited by the ingenuous youth of the Grammar School was considered a literary event in the Manchester of that day. With that school and the church (now the extendral) hard by, where Byrom was buried on his death in 1763, his memory most naturally associates itself.

We shall, we hope, be pardoned for having called particular attention among Mr. Espinasse's sketches to one descriptive of so calm and unpretending a life as that of John Byrom. There are other figures recalled by this book on which it would be pleasant to dwall. Hugh Oldham, the founder of the Manchester Grammar

We shall, we hope, be pardoned for having called particular attantion among Mr. Espinasse's sketches to one descriptive of so calm and unpretending a life as that of John Byrom. There are other figures recalled by this book on which it would be pleasant to dwall. Hugh Oldham, the founder of the Manchester Grammar School, and Humphrey Chetham, the founder of Chetham Hospital, and, by a bequest of money, the originator of the fine library belonging to that institution, are not forgotten among those who have in their generation done as good service to their native city as the builder of the higgest warehouse which ever eclipsed all its predecessars, in order to be eclipsed in its turn. The authors of the manufacturing industry and commercial prosperity of the county of course claim their share in any list of Lancashire Worthies; and the history of the Bridgewater Canal, as well as a long narrative of "Arkwright's Case," may be once more read in Mr. Espinasse's pages. He has also found room for a curious sketch of the life of "the first member for Manchester," Charles Worsley, who was one of Oliver Oromwell's Major-Generals, and, if the very probable conjecture of the Dean of Westminster be correct, is the solitary regicide whose remains at this day continue to repose in Westminster Abboy. A hero of a different kind, likewise buried in Westminster Abboy, is Barton Booth, the actor who performed the part of Cato on the famous night of the production of Addison's tragedy. Mr. Espinasse's book is therefore sufficiently full of variety, and may be safely recommended to readers, in and out of Lancashire, who like their history in small slices. Sketches like these, put together noither without care nor without good taste, can do no larm, and may very possibly here and there stimulate to more consecutive and more comprehensive researches.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SIR GEORGE L'ESTRANGE.

but his cousin, Edmund L'Estrange, who obtained in 1804 a commission in the 71st Regiment, commanded by Colonel, afterwards Sir, Denis Pack. He served at the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards in South America, where he was taken prisoner and detained upwards of twelve months. He then rejoined his regiment, went with it to Spain, and served until the beginning of 1809, when he was taken prisoner by the French. His capture was owing to his being mounted on a French cavalry horse which became unmanageable when a French trumpeter sounded the charge. He was sent to Verdun, and lived there for some time on parole. The French residents were very hospitable, and invited the English prisoners to many balls and parties. At a bal masqué L'Estrange appeared as a girl. An English naval officer danced with him, and was thoroughly deceived. When he discovered the trick he was angry, and insisted on a duel. L'Estrange fired in the air, and his adversary's ball seriously wounded him, but he recovered. Afterwards, on the complaint of a tradesman, he was thrown into prison, and his parole being thus annulled, he determined to escape. He was tired of a life of idleness and dissipation, and longed to resume the active duties of his profession." It is sad to think that there were many prisoners equally weary of that same waste of youth and energy, and yet unable to escape from it. L'Estrange adopted the disguise of a pedlar, which enabled him to carry some clothes without attracting notice. Afterwards he dressed himself as a girl, and spert a week in a cottage helping in harvest work. The daughter of the family discovered the deception, but premised not to betsay him, and kept her word. Leaving that place, he dressed himself as a sailor and made his way to Rotterdam, where he arrived in the autumn of 1810. He negotisted with a smuggler to land him on the English coast, but this man betrayed him to the police, and he was arrested and sent to Bitsche. The journey occupied six weeks. The secont treated him with great creekly. He was no

fortress disguised as a French officer and this servent. The quitted Bitsche in June 1871, and endeavenmed to make their register Werdun, expecting help frout their security sean residing there. The midshipman, who could carredy seasons would of French, was captured within flerty-eight hours. L'Estange mesched Verdun, where he lived seasonaled in the spartment of an English poisoner until April 1872, when, having obtained a passport, he samued the dress of a French officer and travelled by diligence to finite. Here he new the sights, and then proceeded in the season memour to Bordeaux. A family having Irish connections associated him with a civilian's dress and a best in which he assumed himself on the river. Being used to yachting he resolved to escape by sea. He put on board previsions and angaged a man estansibly to help in fishing. Dropping down to the mouth of the river he put a gistel to the head of his servant, and heisting all sail hearsted the waves of the Rey of Bisoay. Two guard-heats chased without avail for some miles. His servant now became reconciled to the position. They rowed steadily through the night, shaping their course for the Basque Roads, where a British itest was known to he at anchor. Next day he got safely on board a British man-of-way, having been a prisoner mure than three years.

having been a prisoner more than three years.

Edmund L'Estrange was soon landed at Plymouth, and made his way thence to London, where the Duke of York received him. hindly, gave him a vacant company in his old seglement—the 7-1st—and sent him back to Spain. He became aide do camp to his old colonel, Sir Denis Pack, who commanded a brigade, and served with him during the remainder of the war. Afterwards he accompanied Sir Penis Pack as aide-de-camp to Waterlee, and was killed there, having crowded all these adventures into a short life of twenty-even years. The book before us contains two memoirs of him, one by his brother in the appendix, and another by his cousin, the author of the book. The brother says that the by his country, the author of the book. The broader says that the country has "graphically told" the story, and it must be owned that the text is more lively reading than the appendix. We will not say whether we think it more or less accounts, but it is ulear that both stories cannot be equally so. It is amount to observe the discrepancies between these two accounts of the same transaction We should not complain that either the brother or the cousin wrote on imperiect recollection, but it does strike us as odd that both stories should be published in the same volume. The brother represents that the fugitive reached Rotterdam, whereas the cousin describes in great detail an arrival at Furnes, which is quite in the west of Bolgium, negotiation with a fisherman to be put on board an English cruiser visible in the offing, denunciation by the fisherman, capture and enforced march to Bitsche. Notwithstanding all we have heard about the power of forgatting, it is difficult to believe that Edmund l'Estrange could have told one person that he reached Rotterdam, and another that he was taken at Furnes. Then, again, the companion of part of the second escape is, according to the brother, a midshipman, whereas the cousin mays he was an officer of the 31st, named Beamish. The time, place, and circumstances of the parting between the two escaped pris altogether different in the two accounts. Both agree, however, that L'Estrange escaped from Bordeaux in an open hoat. The that L'Estrange escaped from Bordeaux in an open Boat. The brother makes him perform a considerable voyage to reach a British fleet in the Basque Roads, while the consinuous moderately supposes British cruisers to be where they would be very likely to be, at the mouth of the Garonne. A good deal of history has probably been produced by the same process of imagination or imperfect recollection to which we over these accounts, but it is not often that we have so good an opportunity of comparing the working of two different minds upon the same facts. We can only hop that the family of L'Estrange may flourish, for they made goes soldiers, and as Special Correspondents they would be unrivalled. It is not wonderful that the "recollections" of a veteran should

become obscure after the lapse of sixty years, and it is not likely that the author will ever be quoted as an authority for the history of the Peninsular War. Yet his picture of his own share in it is interesting, and probably correct. His father commanded the King's County Militia, and as upwards of one hundred men had volunteered from it to the 31st Riegiment, that Duke of York gave him a commission in that regiment without purchase. He marched up his volunteers from Portsmonth to Ashford in Kent, and had some trouble in coaxing these wild Irishmen along the march. They were unarmed, but ready for any row that might turn up. He rode at their head, playing Irish tunes, not very well, on the flute, and they stopped along cheerily to their native airs. In those days the Irish saw material could be obtained in almost any quantity, and it was rapidly converted into soldiers. Ensign L'Estrange and his man were soon equipped and armed, marched back to Pertsmouth, and embaried for Spain. He surved in the campaign of 1813-4, in the 31st Regiment, having for his brigadier Sir John Byng, whose kind care for the young subaltern is well shown in the following story. L'Estrange chowed Sir John Byng, whose kind of his foot, both shoe and stocking being worm through. Sir John said, "I think I have a pair of shore that I will lend you," which he did, adding, "I shall not be ashamed to take them back when we must our own baggago." This L'Estrange promised and performed, "though they were nearly by that time in the state of my all near-off snea." He describes a night retreat in the Pyrences. He saw a gentleman in a blue military frede-cent and heard him say, "Right about, right about

^{*} Backhallan of Sir Garps B. L'Estrange late of the good Manhael, and Strange late of the good Manhael, and Strange late of the Son, Lopica: Sannan Loy & Co. 1074

It is — odd if ten thousand British cannot show their faces to thirty thousand Frenchmen." It was Picton. His division was in the rear, and they were falling back upon it. However, this gleam of hope did not last long, and the retreat was continued. Next morning the French army made a most determined attack on the allies. L'Estange saw a battalion of Portuguese scattered and ruming like mad, and a large body of French menaced the position. He thought things were looking bad, but immediately afterwards he saw a regiment of red-coats go at the French column like buildogs. The French stood their ground wonderfully, and for a moment it appeared doubtful what the issue would be; but just as the regiment got within a few paces of the column he saw the two colours go out in front of the line almost up to the French bayonets, the battalion followed, and drove the French before it. This regiment was the 21st Fusiliers. One of the easigns who carried its colours was Francis Russell, whose fag L'Estrange had been at school. "Hurray for Westminster!" said he. The French attack failed and they retreated, and the British having been reinforced took again their old position. Mounting a hill he met an officer in hot pursuit of a round loat of bread which was rolling down it. This was another cousin, not the hero of the escape from Bitsche. They were a fighting family this of L'Estrange, as we hear of four youths who were in the army at this time, and also of their uncle, who commanded the 31st at Albuera, and then commanded the 26th Regiment. He rode from Gibraltar all across Spain, on a holiday, to visit his old corps at Toulouse. There was hard fighting before Toulouse was reached. On the night of December 12, 1813, the author was in command of the most advanced picket, not far from the walls of Bayonne. He heard a rumbling noise all night, and apprehended that which actually occurred. Marshal Soult moved his army through Bayonne in the night, and attacked the British in the morning in their position of Vieux Mouguerre, Sir

SYLVIA'S CHOICE.

charming book indeed. As it is, it belongs to the school which deals in praiseworthy intentions rather than completed achievements; but, being so good as it is in parts, we can only lament that it should not be excellent all through. Its main fault is a want of workmanlike thoroughness. We find a certain improbability in the circumstances and a latent inharmoniousness in the characters which disconcert the attentive reader. The strong become at times weaker than the weakest, the resolute are vacillating, the cold are impetuous, the self-restrained self-revealing. One scarcely knows what line the author really meant to take when ahe began, and whether the qualities she gives her people are to be accepted as manners put on for a purpose, or as characteristics integral and inalienable to the nature. Sylvia herself is one of these passing compounds. Affectionate, submissive, and resolute, she is now on her knees before her mother and grandparents, now standing foot to foot in open opposition against them; fascinated by her newly-found father's gentleness and love on the one side, on the other she is distracted by her own inherent humility weighted by the sense of home disapprobation. Yet she is not meant to be wacillating and without a central principle of action; only composite, with a heart which we may call many-sided and impressionable more than most, and a conscience not innocent of the art of making moral bugbears out of moonshine.

morel bugbears out of moonshine.

But in spite of a cartain fluidity of character, a certain exaggemated childishness of demeanour and description, more exasperating than enticing, Sylvia is a very sweet and charming girl, though we think that Miss Craik has allowed too little for the determining influence of habit. That sharp and sudden change from the luxury and material refinement of Chester Square to the sordid poverty of the little back-parlour behind the shop in Exeter Street, Brompton, is one which scarcely reads like truth. We can well imagine the girl's delight in her kind and gentle father even when found as a petty working watchmaker living in miserable lodgings in a dingy by-street; but we scarcely think she would have left her old home to go and live with him if the authorities there had granted her the privilege of visiting him, as they did substantially in spite of their hard words. For though her grandfather, Sir William Falkland, says she is to choose between, them and him, they do not throw her off even when she makes her election against them, but take her out to balls and parties like any other

* Systel's Choice. By Georgians M. Craik. 2 vols. London : Hurst & Elackstt. 1874.

young lady of society, while she cooks and makes the beds at Exetar Street; causing her to lead the life, as Mr. Britton says, of a second Oinderella, whose fairy godmother described her as soon as she entered the precincts of Brompton. All this is of course very odd, looked at from the point of view of society, and is not what ordinary gentlemen and ladies would have done. In the first place, we entirely doubt the Hadihood of the Falklands suffering their son-in-law to drift into such desperate need in the beginning of things. He might be backboneless, weak, uncertain, but the social status of a rich banker would have ensured some kind of post where shility in they chief was not needed provided he had a clever subordinate, to do the real work and keep his leader straight before the world. There are thousands of men with less force of character than Richard Duncambe possessed who are well provided for by the simple force of birth and connexion; and the Falklands would have seen to this for their own sakes. But, granting that he was sent off to Queenaland, as Mise Craik's story goes, and that he came back again, as is said, secretly, and yet not keeping his incognito with either tact or determination, we cannot but think that something would have been done for him even then, and that, being perforce acknowledged, he would have also been assisted. As the case stands, it is a curious imbroglio, such as people of society would have been careful not to fall into, and which a very little tact might have obviated. Mrs. Duncombe's quasi-widowhood was ended by her husband's reappearance; and that he had reappeared was no secret, owing to his own confession to Colonel Cubitit, who talked of it openly, and to Sylvia's preference for him over her former guardians. In such circumstances, then, the only rational course was obviously either to denounce the man as an impostor and refuse to believe his story, or to make the best of a bad job and put a good face on a disagreeable matter. Mrs. Duncombe, who is painted as selfish,

We confess ourselves unable to see the charm which must have existed in Mr. Britton to have gained Sylvia's love so quickly and so strongly. "A tall, sallow man," who keeps shop for his friend Richard when this last is obliged to go out on business, more direct than polite, and at times more bearish than even the directest need be for honesty, he does nothing, says nothing that seems to give sufficient reason for Sylvia's fascination. He is evidently an honest-hearted man, but his contempt for society and the world, for riches, station, and all the artificial goods of an artificial order of thungs, has that curiously unsatisfactory ring which is always audible in the renunciation of the unaccepted. The tub of Diogenes ceases to have any special significance when it is the best lodging to be had; and the democracy of a probleme is quite another thing from that of the affluent aristocrat. It was easy for Mr. Britton to despise pleasures which he could not taste, and abjure temptations to which he was not exposed. Had Miss Craik made him more of a conventional gentleman, she would have strengthened her work; and had she left out all that unpleasant episode of his illness, she would have done better for her subject and her art. A hero shown as a rude, crabbed, selfish invalid is a hero too much according to the estimate of the traditionary valet de chambre to be delightful, and as a study of fascination he is a mistake. Although the sick-room scenes may be naturally conceived and painted, they are not the less out of the region of true art, and disagreeable to read. Again, a minor objection—does the knowledge of cooking come by instinct? Sylvia had certainly never learnt that art practically while at Chester Square, yet she at once jumps into perfection, and is able to do that most difficult of all things—cook for an invalid "to the turn" without apprenticeship or practice. Heroines have odd qualities assigned to them as a rule, and more virtues than come naturally to their share; but the power of cooking chops and

and, touching as it does a busy his own opinion, provokes comments not favourable to miss oran sides of girlish possibilities.

Yet, with all its shortcomings, and what we must consider its inherent defect of weakness, Sylvia's Choice is a pretty book enough. We wish that Mrs. Duncombe had been a trifle less detestable, and that the kindness of heart lying undermath the hard upper crust of worldliness in both Sir William and Lady Falkland had been more generously dealt with. To say that people feel such or such a thing, and then to make them not without the smallest dramatic reference to such feelings, is but a cold and niggardly method of delineation. There were possibilities in both these characters which Miss Craik might have worked up to shod uses had she cared to perfect and round off her characters. But as novelists are only human like the seat of the short was all things human are sadly impuribed at all shorts.

get with as much gratitude as the circumstances of the case designed; always remembering that what is had might have been worse. Even the unlikely and undignified love scene between Sylvis and Hugh Britton might possibly have been a shade less lovely had Miss Craik been very solicitous to spoil her work more than she has done; but we are rather doubtful about this, for in truth the scene is about the most foolish of its kind we have ever met with. Our anthor's forte does not lie in dialogue so much as in her suggested pictures, whether of character or of feeling. The parting of the father and the little child is very tenderly touched, and the petulance of the infant well pourtrayed, without being either jarring or extreme. So, too, when Sylvis and Colonel Cubitt find Richard Duncombe bending over his work, mild, faded, quiescent, halpless, yet always sweet and wholesome, Miss Craik has caught the prominent features of the man finely, and reproduced them delicately. Sylvis is never so distinct as her father. Now she is a woman of will and character, able to hold her own and act out her desire without reference to any opposing power, now "the little one" whose childiahness becomes oppressive, and whose only fitting analogue seems to be a white mouse or a newly-fledged canary; at one time she is so faithful and so strong, at another so timorous and so weak, that we are at a loss how to hold her. But she is wholesome too, if of doubtful central minciple and for her sake we wish that Hugh Britton had hold her. But she is wholesome too, if of doubtful central principle and for her sake we wish that Hugh Britton had been more charming, or that her first lover. been more charming, or that her first lover, Ralph Ferrer, had been more genial. They are a clumsy set of people, however, all through; so far as worldly wisdom goes, one as clumsy as another; but if Miss Craik is weak in her workmanship, she is as another; but if Miss Craik is weak in her workmanship, she is strong in a certain power of design, and has the courage to carry her heroine into enduring poverty and the lower stratum of society. The "choice" of a well-bred girl, by which she prefers her pleasant-tempered father, poor, struggling, and a gentleman-mechanic, to her wealthy grandparents and cold-hearted lady mother—by which she also prefers a nondescript kind of worker, gruff and rough and rude and strong, with no money to speak of, and manners to correspond, to a wealthy prig who would have given her riches and not happiness—is a healthy if not quite everyday one; and for the sake of this healthiness of moral tone all else that is less than artistically admirable in Miss Craik's book will surely receive condonation.

FACT AGAINST FICTION.

MR. GRANTLEY BERKELEY would be a more entertaining writer if he were less prolix, and he would be more instructive were he less dictatorial. These two large volumes with their desultory contents are no exception to the rule of his writings. There is a great deal in them that is pleasant as well as very profitable reading, with a great deal more that might well have been omitted. It is not only that he frequently repeats himself; this we are quite disposed to forgive him, especially as he frankly confesses his failing. But, as he would himself be the first to admit, he is a man of most decided opinions, and he reserves are in and again to his disputes with those who have the serious verts again and again to his disputes with those who have the serious misfortune to differ from him. Now he is sparring with Mr. Darwin and his theories on the origin of species, now with Professor Owen and his anatomical researches, and again with Mr. Frank Buckland and his salmon ladders. Worse still, he is perpetually being moved by the artist of indirection to take a strong line on questions that and his salmon ladders. Worse still, he is perpetually being moved by the spirit of indignation to take a strong line on questions that are at once social and political, and on these questions we need hardly say he feels more strongly than on any other. In the main we agree with Mr. Berkeley, but complicated questions of rural labour are not to be disposed of offhand by an ipse dirit, or by denunciations of "blatant orators, Odger, Dodger, Dilk, and Co."; while in the matter of the improvement of labourers' dwellings, we must say that he lets his Conservatism run away with him altogether. Although Mr. Berkeley takes it on himself to assure his readers "that, if the entire population of the rural classes were polled for and against what is called the improvement of their dwellings, there would be an overwhelming number of votes for the old cottages," we can seezely accept the startling statement even on his confident assurscely accept the startling statement even on his confident assur ance. And we are quite sure that, if his assertion is to be relied upon, the sooner the labourer becomes discontented the better. It would be a bed sign indeed were any class of Englishmen so lost to decency as to submit with complacency to the most objection-

to decency as to submit with complacency to the most objectionable overcrowding.

But few people will read Mr. Berkeley's book for its politics, and we may have done with fault-finding when we turn to sporting subjects. In these Mr. Berkeley is so much at home as to give him excuse for speaking somewhat dogmatically. He has lived with animals all his life, and has a happy knack of making friends with them. Nor can we wonder at it when we see how keenly he loves them, how thoroughly he has some to understand their natures, and how closely he studies their individual characters and humours their little weaknesses. The people who are least likely to read his book might read it with great advantage—trainers and keepers who break the spirit and spell the tempers of the unhappy animals they are educating, by every cort of misplaced severity. Dogs especially are extraordizatily susceptible to

praise and consure from those they are attached to. Mr. Burisley tells us that he can do anything with his dogs by simply letting them understand that he is vexed or displeased. By way of instrument of correction he never makes use of anything heavier than a bit of stick with a piece of string tied to it. He tells one good story in illustration of the success of his system of training animals by teaching them to seek for approbation. He had been breaking a retriever to fetch rabbits to him, by pretending to make much of the rabbit when it was brought, as if it were a thing he set a high value on. Neptune turned this over in his sagacious mind, came to the conclusion that his master must be exceedingly partial to rabbits, and was proportionately delighted on one occasion when he thought he could prepare him an agreeable surprise. He had picked up half a rabbit somewhere about the premises, and as his master was not within reach of him at the moment, he put the prize in a safe place to keep for him. The the premises, and as his master was not within reach of him at the moment, he put the prize in a safe place to keep for him. The most secure place he could think of was in the back of his own kennel; and thence Neptune produced it in the morning, having waited patiently till the pheasants had been fed as usual, and until he saw that his master had nothing else on his mind, and was at full leisure to attend to him. The dog would never have thought of doing the same thing for an ordinary breaker, and, if he had, the keeper would never have understood him. By following out the course of thought which was the natural fruit of his teachings, and by showing the dog that he thoroughly appreciated his motive, Mr. Berkeley confirmed Neptune in his habits of reflection. As with dogs, so with horses. Mr. Borkeley makes friends of them; leaves them to use their own intelligence in the hunting-field, and rides much more safely in Mr. Borkeley makes friends of them; leaves them to use their own intelligence in the hunting-field, and rides much more safely in consequence. He quotes "a man who adopted the name of 'Nimrod' when sporting writers were fewer"—Mr. Berkeley is ungrateful to Nimrod by the way, for he tells us "he never went a yard"; while Nimrod in his "Reminiscences" speaks highly of Mr. Berkeley—as recommending that, when riding at a brook, you should bring your thong down on the horse's shoulder at every stroke of the gallop. We had forgotten that Nimrod had given any such advice unreservedly; but we are sure that Mr. Berkeley is right when he says that the worse thing you can possibly do is to distract your horse's attention from the work before him. This must be particularly the case when it is a question of banks, or when the nature of the ground for the "take-off" is doubtful. Here, again, Mr. Berkeley brings forward an instance in point. Out Here, again, Mr. Berkeley brings forward an instance in point. Out with his own staghounds somewhere in the Weald of Harrow, mounted on a powerful and very intelligent hunter, he saw a formidable ha-ha before them. The horse, he thinks, could have midable ha-ha before them. The horse, he thinks, could have cleared it, stiff as it was, had he not been thrown out of his stride by a rider crossing awkwardly shead of him. Whereupon, feeling assured that if he attempted the jump he would in all probability come to grief with his master, Jack o' Lantern quietly jumped into the ha-ha, with his chest reposing against the opposite bank. It was an example of prompt presence of mind which Mr. Berkeley understood, although it was trying to the temper to be stopped in a good run and have to wait, with what patience you could muster, until your horse was dug out.

It is not with his domestic animals alone that Mr. Berkeley establishes this excellent understanding. He makes friends with all the

blishes this excellent understanding. He makes friends with all the blishes this excellent understanding. He makes friends with all the wild creatures about his place, and even the game that is brought up to be begged moets him confidingly as a generous enemy during the suspension of hostilities. There is a pond near his house where the water-fowl are never molested. The consequence is that when he shoots a rat there of an evening, the ducks listen to the appear with prefect indifference and are not as an distributed by the report with perfect indifference, and are not even disturbed by the retriever plunging in among them. More than that, they have learned that Mr. Berkeley is the only person in the habit of firing stray shots at rabbits out at feed. They understand, he says, that "where that gun is I am, and that where I am there is always a pocketful of Indian corn. At times even in the woods I shall scarce have recharged my gun when there is the whistle of a wing in the air and a duck lights down by my foot." There are an old pin-tail and a little Bahama duck, in particular, who always fly to the sound of the shot, and then follow him about the fields where he is shooting. After this it is not surprising to hear that where he is shooting. After this it is not surprising to hear that there are ducks that take their places regularly by him on the bench while he is feeding the rest; that he has trained his whole mixed multitude of waterfowl to respond to a given signal with three noisy cheers for the Prussians; or that robins and other small birds come out of the bushes to greet him in his walks, knowing that he is sure to bring them bread crumbs. It is more singular, and a still more striking instance of the influence of kindness in winning confidence, that he had struck up an alliance with an old blackcock. Blackcocks are among the shyest and wildest birds that fly; but this one had come to make himself thoroughly at home on the lawn, where he crowed it over the cock pheasants.

Mr. Berkeley's hints on breeding and hunting hounds, on rearing

Mr. Berkeley's hints on breeding and hunting hounds, on rearing and preserving game, are well worth reading; but naturally it is not easy to do them justice in a brief notice. In his talk about hounds, what strikes us is the close attention he has evidently paid to their habits, which makes his advice the more valuable. We think there is a great deal of good sense in the objection he take to the growing fashion of dog shows, especially so far as foxhounds are concerned. The judges can only decide by what they see, and therefore, judging by sight, they award the palm to personal beauty. Hence huntamen are tempted to cross and breed for good looks, to the disregard of the quality of nose, which ought to be the first essential. As Mr. Berkeley says, an

est against Piction : the Habita and Prests red. By the Han. Grantley F. Buthsley.

ugly, ill-shaped hound with a good nose will run away from a magnificent animal with a bad one. His advice in breeding is never to breed from known faults on either side, but to strive as never to breed from known faults on either side, but to strive as much as possible after perfection. As with the unity but clever man who married a handsome fool in the hope that his children might inherit their father's brains and their mother's looks, but who found that it turned out just the other way, so Mr. Herkeley has remarked that faults in dogs' ancestors are mere apt to reproduce themselves than hereditary virtues. And, to pass on from hound-breeding to pheasant-rearing, here, too, he calls attention to a mistake which is very commonly made by keepers. They are in the habit of putting out the coops on a strip of sward cut out of the long grass that they leave standing all around by way of a refuge for the young birds. The consequence is that the young pheasants get wet and chilled in rain, and either loss themselves on the leave ley recommends is to choose a piece of ground that is comparatively clear, so that the keeper can have his charges continually under his eye. By way of cover and shelter from the sun, it is quite his eye. By way of cover and shelter from the sun, it is quite sufficient to throw down some boughs under which they will run, and another advantage of this plan is that it exposes them to less danger from ground vermin. But we may have said enough to show that the book is profitable as well as amusing, although the reader will of course exercise his own discretion in the way of

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

DR. F. LIEBER'S Civil Liberty and Self-Government ., notcharacteristics of his work, is nevertheless a really American book, both by local origin, language, and, what is more important, the mational ideas and institutions which the writer has in view, and to which he continually refers to illustrate his theories, either by way of example or of antagonism. The tendency to an abject worship of the right divine of numbers, which intects all American writings on political ethics or political philosophy, is evident even in the work of this German thinker, though his own principles are most opposed to that principle. If he shows a perception of the rights of individuals and minorities, an appreciation of the rights of checks on popular accurations. value of checks on popular sovereignty, and a reverence for consti-tational privileges when opposed to the will of the multitude, these sentiments, heretical as they sound in the ears of contem-porary American moralists and politicians, seem to have been inspired and confirmed less by the author's independent thought than by the fact that he wrote before the sword had swept away s sences and limits of numerical domination. At that time the fences and limits of numerical domination. At that time there were real and very practical bounds to the power of a mere majority; the Constitution was still a name to conjure with, an object of formal reverence to the North and a line of defence most jealously guarded by the South, even though the rising Republican party was openly founded on an assumption of superiority to all restraints imposed by the treaty which created the Union. A Professor in the University of South Carolina and The research protection in the University of South Carolina. disciplinations of thought and originality of view which would have snabled him to resist a strong current of thought and sympathy among all around him running in a particular direction; nor does he display that extensive knowledge of national diversities, of the political history of distinct races, and of the true meaning and reasons of institutions different from those among which he lived, that might have shown him the unsoundness of meaduations drawn from a single case. We regard his work, then, mather as illustrating the views prevalent when it was first written. especially among the more moderate statemen of both parties, than one protest against the doctrines now in the accordant. And, after all, his objections to popular despotism are pale and feeble compared with his denunviations of all other forms of tyranny, even while he knows that popular tyrunny is the one great danger against which he ought to warn his adopted country. Some of Dr. Woolsey's notes are much more outspoken and purposelike than Dr. Lieben's text. Still we have to soknowledge in the latter a chapter of amphatic protest against the vulgar and stupid fallacy, "Vox populi vox Bei," and to recognize a clear apprehension of the value of permanent institutions, as strong and various, and as mutually independent as possible, as the only protection, under a domoracy, against the worst kind of centralized tyranny. On such general topics Dr. Lieber often writes with sufficiently good sense and practical clearness, though rarely with force of argument of neverly of illustration. It is when we come to the solution of particular problems, or the discussion of particular includes a problems, or the discussion of particular in required—that he breaks down. For acample, on the institution of a facound Chamber, or "hicamera Lagislature," neither he nor his coliter has an idea to afford us, and the only thing that sounds pter of emphatic protest against the vulgar and stupid fallacy,

"On Curl Librry and Self-Doursment. By Francis Lieber, LLD.
Dorremonding Member of the Institute of France, &c., Author of "Political Editor," "Principles of Lagal and Political Interpretation," &c. &c. Third Editor arrivell, Edited by Theodere D. Woolney. Philadelphia: 'Lippingott & Qu. Lendon: Tribuer & Co. 1874.

like an idea—the escription of the institution to the Mariner, as a distinctive peculiarity—is altegether unlike the There is no essential difference between a Parliament of a Chambers and a Parliament of three or four, and the seast the Estates in the particular method in which it work England was almost a matter of accident. All other State England was almost a matter of accident. All other States were
in modern times have adopted the Second Chamber have correct
in from us. Dr. Lieber and Dr. Wechey fancy that it has succeeded
only in English-speaking countries, and that it has succeeded
all these. The truth is that it has succeeded only where the
were means of giving a distinct basis of power to the Upper Plain England, through the existence of an heredisary ter
torial peerage; in America, through the corporate individual
of the State. And because the American States were
centres of an almost national feeling, and reseasons of an almost centres of an almost national feeling, and possessors of an als sovereign power, the American Senate, whose members represented them, was, when Dr. Lieber wrote, the most powerful of Second Chambers—the only one more powerful than that which directly represented the people. In our colonies the Lagislative Council is almost as great a failure as on the Continent. Equally little perception is shown of the true character of the Russian automore. little perception is shown of the true character of the Russian autocracy, the most thoroughly popular and representative despotism the world has seen, or of the causes which snabled Napoleon III. so easily to establish a Ossarean Empire on the ruins of the Republic. Some details are well touched upon—as, for example, the absence of that responsibility of every officer for every illegal act which would cause English policement to shrink from such arrests as those of December 1851; but the general causes of the President's triumph, and of the perpetual liability of France to coups d'état, are hardly glanced at. Want of "institutions" has certainly not been among those causes. Dr. Lieber neither appreciates the rooted hatred of the Republic, as associated with massacre and pillage, which prevailed among all respectable Frenchmen of the last generation, nor the real attractions and even solid merits which were mingled with the many evils of the Empire. many evils of the Empire.

The Reports of the New York Chamber of Commerce" are always interesting. They constitute almost the only source from which English readers can learn what the educated mercantile aristocracy of the United States really think about the different financial vagaries and economical heresies of those Federal legislators in whose election they have long lost all influence and all interest. If we want to know what they have to say on either side of such questions, we must seek it in the debates of that Chamber, for it is there, and not in Congress, that those who own the great commercial wealth of America are represented and listened to. If we seek their collective verdict on the matter, we may possibly fail to gather it correctly from the votes of the Chamber, but we should never dream of looking for it in the Senate or the House of Representatives. One of the most important parts of the present volume (1873-4) is the record of a debate on the extension or limitation of the currency, with a view to the resumption of cash payments. A Com-mittee had reported against any reduction of the currency, pleading that the Bank of England had to contract the currency sharply in order to render cash payments possible, that this caused great inconvenience, and that therefore the currency should not be coninconvenience, and that therefore the currency should not be contracted before the resumption of each payments. As this is accompanied by a remark on the very high premium of gold, or depremention of paper, and as nothing but contraction can bring the currency to par, this is a virtual postponement to the Greek Kalends of the resumption of each payments, or the fulfilment of United States' "promises to pay." The matter was keenly discussed, but the cowardice which shrinks from a sharp, though saving, operation was predominant with the majority. Redemption would be a blessing, but contraction would be a terrible trial, and a great many could not stand it. Fortified against shame by numbers, the Committee's Report, leaving the acknowledged evil unturabled. There Unamer indused its shrinking herves, and sanctioned the Committee's Report, leaving the acknowledged evil untouched. They did, however, go so far as to deprecate any further increase of the currency beyond the present legal limit. It is clear that if the merchants of New York, who of all classes must feel most keenly and directly the mischiefs and perils of a currency of varying value, cannot make up their minds to the pain of the first step towards a restoration of financial order and a redemption of the public credit, there is no great home from any other water. the public credit, there is no great hope from any other at ter, until some sharper lessons have brought home to all cla-the real state of the case.

Miss Julia Duhring's Philosophers and Fools + has the the of the masculine metaphysician, combined with the dimport of a woman writing on topics with which she has a way the acquaintance. There is, however, comparatively little shout its fessed subject in the volume. Though Miss Dehring professional acquaintance of the state of the st identify philosophy with metaphysics, she shortly after seeds to distinguish philosophers and fools by a rank with which metaphysics have no concern, and in the with which metaphysics have no concern, and state a series of disquicitions on things in the same of the concern and with the state who against the concern that ell who again.

Sistemak Annual Report of the Charmes of the State of New York, Thereto State by George Wilson, Secretary, Mark, Marketo, Lambon; Wilson, Secretary, Mark,



sophers, and all who do not use fools. Even smoog the numbling manamental congeries of matter there are p in to find in such a place; but very few of a line enther or to their present setting, not in Mr. Wikoff's Four Civilizations of

gines just twenty-sine pages to the encient India, Graces and Rome forming the first distance which fall into their places in the with Mexico and Peru stand apart as "a is barely moved and Assard apart as "a suthor's system—while Marico and Paru stand apart as "a mystery." China is barely named, and Assyria altogether for eligites. The rest—that is, practically the whole—of the book is given to the "Fourth Divilisation, Christianity"; and on the history of the Christian world down to the year 1830 it contains not a fact nor an idea which can be new to educated men, nor does it give such an outline as might be of some service to the ignorant. The ridiculous pretensions of the title-page, contrasted with the miserable performance in the body of the book, surpass anything of the sort that we can remember even in our experience of the achievements of American puffery.

Of Famous Tradet, by Mr. J. Morse, nearly two-thirds are occessed by that swful incubus from which the dreams of Englishmen, from the Lord Chief Justice to the humblest reader of the

e, from the Lord Chief Justice to the humblest reader of the filled by very brief accounts of the trials of Tropmann, Prince Pierre Bonaparts, and some American murderesses. The only case that deserves a word of mention is that of the Meteor. In this case, according to Mr. Morse, it was allowed on both sides that American law and American practice entitled the vessel to her release. But the case was so strictly analogous to that of the Alchemes that the Government insisted on and obtained her con-demnation on "grounds of State policy" alone; on the plea that her acquital would give England an answer to the American her seguital would give England an enswer to the American claim at Geneva which could not be safely put into our hands. Of course, if this be true, the American Government admitted the Of course, if this be true, the American Government admitted the dishonesty of its demands; for it allowed that by American law the Meteor was innocent, and insisted that her case was parallel to that of the Alabama. Mr. Morse ought to know what is possible in American courts better than we do, and we simply take this story as he gives it. But whether it be true or not matters little; every one who has given any attention to the subject is fully aware that the United States had, from 1800 to 1860, released a score of Alabama (and of vessels fully awared and acquired as the Alabama Alabamas (and of vessels fully armed and equipped, as the Alabama was not) to prey on the commerce of nations with which America was at peace, and allowed them to bring their prizes into American waters for protection into the bargain.

"Alex," in a volume entitled As It Should Be ‡, treats the

"Alex," in a volume entitled As It Should Be 1, treats the question of female suffrage from a somewhat novel point of view. He repudiates the doctrine that, if woman is to claim the rights of man, she must perform the duties, apparently overlooking altogether the capital fact that every citizen is bound in the last resort to defend his country by force of arms, and that all franchies rest ultimately on this obligation. He dwells chiefly on the idea that woman has in her hands, in the education of the young, a power far greater than that of the Ballot, and needs no other. As he seems to regard the question as one of urgent moment, it would be well if he had considered a little more carefully the dilemma suggested by the possibility that a majority of women should pass laws which the majority of men would resist by force. Representative institutions will not prevent the collision, even if they soften it; and when once physical force is on the side opposed to the law, not merely one law, but all law, is in danger.

No Sex in Education 6. by Min Theffer.

narrely one law, but all law, is in danger.

No Set in Education 5, by Mrs. Duffey, contains some sensible remarks on the mischief done to female health by other causes than over-study, and on the wholesome moral effect of school occupation and school discipline. But on her main topic she writes sheer non-sense; and, rather to our surprise, betrays a total ignorance of what has been written by physiologists of all sects and parties (including warm advocates of her cause) on the relation—we might always say the relation of anterconium—between the bearing and the ciuding warm advocates of her cause) on the relation—we might almost say the relation of antagonism—between the brain and the distinctive female organisation. Her whole argument is based on the tacit assumption that there is no such a significant that there is no such as the same of the same o distinctive female organisation. Her whole argument is based on the tacit assumption that there is no such special relation—a fallacy which is at once fatal to the whole structure of her reasoning.

Two interesting works | on the mineralogy and the gold-fields

* The Four Civilizations of the World: an Historical Retrospect. By Henry Wikoff, Author of "A Visit to Prince Louis Napoleon at Ham," "Political Essaya," &c. &c. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. Loudon: Trübmee & Co. 1874.

- Famous Trials: the Tichborns Claimant, Troppmann, Prince Piet parts, Mrs. Wharton, The Meteor, Mrs. Foir. By John T. Mos c. Beston: Little, Brown, & Co. London: Trübner & Co. 1874.
- At It Should Be. By "Alaz," Author of "As She Would Have It." adelphia: Lippincots & Co. London: Tribner & Co. 1874.
- The Mineralogy of More. Besting a Manufacture of Chambers and Manufacture of Most Month Carle and Month Month

A Practical Golde for Tourists, Minara, and Russials in the development of the Gold. Pietle. of Heatherington, Author of "Communities" Statistical Bertares, " to. An. Under Official Patronggs. Adapts of Minar and the Patrix Exhibition Communities, Soc. Soc.

of Nova Scotia decerve the careful att emigrants and of speculative expitalists, limb of to on account of the supposed liability of ear ling speedy exhaustion, predict the transfer of the speedy exhaustion, predict the transfer of England to foreign rivels. It is too comes the question as if England were the wite pire. The reports of Nova Scotian investi-that their country might be made with one as the inconveniences of season and temps to the whole of the seriously with outdoor work and with navigatindoor labour or mining industry (for the surface no effect even at the highest level at which coal see worked), and the supply is adequate to keep the textile of Europe going for centuries. In the States agriculture mangementations to come have greater attractions than manufactures. especially as facilities of communication and the spread of divition drain the population of the bleak New England States tow the rich inland regions and the splendid territory on the R coast; whereas Nova Scotia is marked out by nature as a m facturing rather than an agricultural country. Her gold-fields as said to be among the richest in the world; and as they do no and to be among the richest in the world; and as they do not afford much opportunity for placer or surface dispring, mining companies would have little difficulty in obtaining labour at the market price of the colony. Labour is changes, and the yield of ore per ton of quarts is said to be decidedly larger, these sittles in Australia or California; it is companitively near Liverpeal; and there seems reason to believe that capital and enterprise; guidad by adequate knowledge acquired and applied on the spot, might produce as large fortunes out of the quarts mines of the various fields named in the little volume before us as out of any other

exceptional field of lucrative industry.

Mrs. Scott's Rome as It Is * contains some graphic descriptions of the grandest classical ruins and ecclesiastical buildings of Roma —the heat chapter being that which deals with the present ag-pearance and remaining inscriptions and monuments of the Cata-combs. Its great defect lies in the writer's ignorance of classical antiquity, which is complete and sometimes prevoking, and suggests a question whether one who does not even understand the language of the inscriptions she quotes had any right to come forward as an instructor of her countrymen on subjects of so much

real value and interest.

The Dector and Student †, by Christopher St. Garman, was originally published in 1518, and is probably the first English treatise on English law that was given to the world through the printing press. The present volume appears to be a reprint of a later edition, revised by the W. Muchall whose name appears on the title-page; but it is nevertheless of great antiquity. Its curious statements of the doctrines of our law as they stood before some of the principles which are now quoted as fundamental had been adopted—while as yet no Statute of Limitations applied to had, and while the morality, if not the legality, of fines and recoveries to defeat entails was yet an open question—enable the reader to realize, as perhaps no historical work could do, the strangoness, and yet the familiarity, of the institutions with which it deals; to perceive how vast are the alterations which our system of law has undergone, and yet how completely its framework remains the same. If Muchail or St. Germain were to enter the Courts of Westminster Hall to-day, nothing would at first strike him as utterly strange or unintelligible; it would not be till be came to listen to the arguments of coursel and the decision of the judges thus he would approhend the revolution which three centuries and a half die balf have effected not only in our actual law, but in the ideas and convictions by which its interpretation is regulated. Probably three-fourths of the learning of this book are gone by; and yet there is scarcely a page in which we are not reminded of the significance of existing forms, or the origin of phrases whose life and

meaning have since passed out of them.

Mrs. Furness's Concordance to Shakepears's Posses 1 requires no more than mention at our hands. It professes of course to give every word that occurs in the posses, and the passages in which it

is to be found.

The third volume of Count Rumford's Works 5 contains papers on the construction of fireplaces and chimneys and the economical consumption of fuel, which unhappily have not become antiquated through the progress of the last half-century.

Mr. Warner's Boddeck, and That Sort of Thing || is a pleasantly-

* Rome us It Is; being Reminisoences of a Visit to the "City of the Causes." By Mrs. H. R. Scott, Author of "Day Dasse in Africa," "Glimpses of Life in Africa," &c. With Illustrations. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. London: Trilbuser & Co.

Lippincott & Co. London: Tribmer & Co.

† The Doctor and Student; or. Dialogues between a Ductor of Divinity and a Student in the Laws of England: containing the Grounds of those Laws, together with Questims and Cuses concerning the Equity thereof. Havised and Corrected by William Muchail, Sant, to which use added two pieces concerning Suita in Chancery by Subpana. I. A Replication of a Serjeant at the Laws of England, to certain Estate Slegad by a Student of the said Laws of England, is a Dialogue in English between a Ductor of Divinity and the said Student. II. A little Traities Concerning Write of Subpana. Cincinnati: Clarke & Co. London: Tribuer & Co. 1874.

† A Concordonae to Shahapawer's Poeme: an Index to every Word therein contained. By Mrs. Havana Kovard Farness. Philadelphia: Liquinnae & Co. 1874.

§ The Coincides Works of Count Rumford. Published by the American Academy of Aris and Sciences. Vol. III. Boston. Landon: Tribner & Co. 1874.

Buddeck and That Sore of Thing. By Charles Duckey Warner, Anthor of The Section of Count Rumford Student.

Buddeck, and That Bort of Thins. By Charles Bulley Warner, Anthor My Business in a Gladen," "Backing Bindles," "Backing Studies," "Backings," account of the Business are the page of the Business are the page of the Business are the page of the pa

written account of a tour in the Maritime provinces of the Dominion. Miss Vance's novel, Lois Carrol', is distinguished for a rather more affected style and rather weaker substance than are common among the American describers of American home life and scenery. Some Women's Hearts † is the title of a series of short tales whose spirit and subject it aptly suggests. Papa's Own Girl is snother fiction with a purpose tolerably well marked, but not altogether overriding the author's object as a tale-teller. Miss Hazard's Autumn Musings 5 belong to that class of poetry which has met with scant mercy from the days of Horace to those of Hayley, or from those of Byron to our own; and though H. R. Hindson's || poems rise above that level, the author has not always known, in indulging a decided taste for the practical, which gives a flavour of originality to the volume, how to steer clear of the prosaic.

- * Lois Carrol; or, Her Two Selves. By Susa S. Vance. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. London Trübner & Co. 1874.
- † Some Women's Hearts. Ry Louise Chaneller Moulton, Author of Bed-time Stories." Boston: Roberts Brothers London Sampson Low
- † Papa's Own Girl. A Novel, By Marie Rowland, New York John P. Jewett. Boston Lee & Shepard London, Trübner & Co. 1874
- § Autumn Musings, and other Poems By Elizabeth Hazard. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. Loudon: Trübner & Co. 1874.

Poems. By H. R. Hudson. Boston. Osgood & Co Trübner & Co. 1874.

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SATURDAY REVIEW

SCIENCE, AND ART. POLITICS. LITERATURE,

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HOME RULE.

M. DISRAELI would have committed a grave mistake if he had refused Mr. Burr an opportunity of proposing his Home Rule Resolutions. There may perhaps be little direct advantage in discussing a proposal which the great majority of the House of Commons is irrevocably determined to reject; but it would have been discourteous to prevent a considerable body of members from obtaining the project which they had been returned to the project. It would also have been a loss to have been deprivad of the negative proof that Mr. Burr and his political allies were not even prepared with plausible answers to the objections which had been repeatedly urged by their opponents. The mover naturally forgot the promise with which his speech commenced, that he would produce a definite scheme. The vital question of the distribution of Tunctions between the Imperial and Irish Parliaments remains in total obscurity. It was indeed admitted that the management of international affairs should be retained by the Imperial Assembly; but Mr. Burr failed to explain whether there was to be an Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, who should introduce a separate Budget into the Irish House of Commons. He also, for sufficient reason, passed over almost without notice the constitution and attributes of the Irish House of Lorde the constitution and attributes of the Irish House of Lords, which would necessarily find itself in a state of immediate and perpetual collision with the Irish House of Commons. As Lord HAMTIMGTON justly remarked, the absolute control over corporate and private property would be vested in the local Legislature to which the Ministers would be responsible. The Commander-in-Chief of the forces stationed sible. The Commander in Chief of the forces stationed is Ireland would derive his commission from the Imparial Crown; and it would be difficult to adjust his relations with the Irish Secretary for War. The Irish Home Minister would have absolute power to dispose of the constabulary, perhaps for the enforcement of some Act which might be passed in hostility to the English connexion. It is not improbable that the two armed bodies might, find themselves opposed to one another, if the Imperial Government had occasion, to put down some insurrection by force. It may be supposed that some insurrection by force. It may be supposed that there would be no Irish navy, with the exception perhaps of a few revenue cruisers engaged in checking a contraband trade with England resulting from the probable institution of a pretestive tariff. Dr. Ball described the imaginary Irish Parliament as a vestry; but it would soon assume a more ambitious character by undertaking a policy which could scarcely be acceptable to England. An Assembly which endowed the Roman Catholic Church with the spoils of the heatile Matchile and the probability of the probability o of the hostile Establishment, which imposed a ruinous tax on sheeptee hadlerds, or which perhaps placed heavy duties on the importation of English produce, would not be justly taxed with paraphial pettiness and insignificance.

The debate of Tuesday was uninteresting, although Mr. Burr seemed have displayed considerable oratorical power. Dr. Bank's specific things it contained much undeniable truth, must have been disagreeable to patriotic Irishmen. Ford Harmston's amountament in the name of the Opposition was seasonable and not unimportant. Mr. creations's characteristic dislike of plain language been untowardly conspicuous in his mode of dealing the Bole. There was be little south that he opposed to the project; but the project; but the project; but the project in the project is the project; but the project is the project is the project in the project in the project in the project is the project in the pro

of his party, plainly declared that Mr. Burr's proposal was inadmissible, and that it could not be adopted by his party. Unless his pledge is repudiated by his late colleagues, or by the Liberals in general, the supporters of Home Rule have nothing to hope from the present Opposition. Augustempt to form an alliance with Mr. Burr and his supporters would have reduced the minority of the House of Commons to total impotence. The Liberals, when they recover their spirits after their recent disasters must attack the possessors of office with the aid of some other combination. It cannot be said that the statistics which were quoted on either side were altogether convincing; but it is absurd to deny the great udvances which Ireland has made in wealth and prosperity since the Union. It was of course natural and necessary that the customary amount of cant should be uttered about Coercive Bills and similar instances of Execution 1. instances of English tyranny. It was a sufficient answer that the repression and provention of crime are the first objects of government; and that the great majority of the Irish members have habitually supported coercive legislation. Mr. Burr's precedents for Federal institutions have often been criticized and exposed. Austria and Hungary are now, like Norway and Sweden, reciprocally independent; nor is there any Imperial or Federal Parliament representing the entire monarchy. Before the present terms of union were arranged, Hungary, which is supposed to correspond in the analogy to Ireland, was the more populous and powerful half of the Empire. The most instructive comparison may be made with the relations of Great Britain and Ireland before the Union, Except from 1783 to 1800, the Irish Parliament was entirely dependent on the English Government; and the experience of less than twenty years, including a bloody rebellion, satisfied every statesman of the impossibility of maintaining the connexion of the two countries with two separate Parliaments. The leaders of the Irish Parliament, acting in concert with Fox and Sheridan, defeated Mr. Pirr's attempt to establish Free-trade between Englandand Ireland. In 1788 there was an imminent danger that, if the Prince of WALES had refused the Regency on the conditions on which it was offered to him in England, the Irish Parliament would invest him by acclamation with all the pre-

rogatives of the Crown.

The whole discussion is in fact conventional and fictitions. Mr. Burr's only effective argument consists in the physical force which he sometimes hints that he has at his back. The consideration might deserve more attention if the disaffected part of the Irish population entertained the smallest desire for any form of Federal government. It has been suggested in several European countries when a Republic has been proposed, that there were no Republicans to form or administer it. It is more certain that in Ireland there are no Home Rulers, except the few politicians who fancy that it is possible to hide Fenianism with a mask. The voters who have elected Mr. BUTT and his associates have often clamorously proclaimed their hostility to England. It is idlo to protend that conspirators and rebels would cease to pursue their vocation when the Irish Parliament furnished them with the most convenient instrument for effecting their purpose. At present the law provides an imporfect scourity against sedition and disorder; but the declamations which might be delivered in an Irish House of Commons would be beyond the reach of legal proceedings. It is easy to imagine the chesp and against on with which an I. In member would rect any protest against his elequent domandations of the common would be against his elequent domandations of the common when the same spirit found your in

the more solid form of legislative measures, there would be no tribunal resembling the Supreme Court of the United States to arbitrate between the Imperial and Irish Parliaments. Remonstrances against excess of jurisdiction would be rejected with contempt unless they were supported by force, or, in other words, by civil war. For the purpose of attaining such ends as these, it is proposed that the loyal population of Ireland should be abandoned to the oppression which they would undoubtedly suffer under the absolute supremacy of the majority of their countrymen. The priests would divide with the demagognes the entire control of public affairs; and it is probable that the anomaly of a helpless House of Lords would be speedily abolished. The argument that it is better to make concessions than to encounter future rebellions is answered by the certainty that the institution of Home Rule would be immediately followed by a movement for total separation. The division scarcely represented the approximate unanimity of the House. Some Irish members professing to belong to the popular party spoke strongly against the Resolutions, and The O'Conon Don was probably not the only member of the minority who had no real sympathy with the objects of the movement. The Irish Scenetary, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Lowe urged foreible arguments against Home Rule, but a one-sided debate is always listened to with comparative indifference. It may be hoped that the discussion will, in England at least, not be speedily resumed.

THE GOLD COAST.

ORD CARNARVON'S scheme for the management of TORD CARNARY ON Secreme for the management of the Gold Coast has been accepted by both Houses of Parliament without any real opposition. If we are to stay there, it is difficult to see how the general outlines of the scheme could have been made very different or much better. The settlement or dependency is to be governed as a Crown colony-that is, the Protectorate, though nominally continued, is to be replaced by the beneficent despotism of a Governor-and, if it is possible, this Governor is to be kept alive by having permission to live a part of the year in a sanatorium or moderately healthy spot in the hills. But the Governor will not, as Mr. LOWTHER took good care to explain, live in his sanatorium at times whon he might have reason to expect that he would be surrounded and cut off by hostile tribes. He would be an odd sort of Governor if he made this perverted use of his sanatorium; but it is a comfort to think that Mr. LOWTHER, being a new broom, sweeps very clean, and would not rest in passive content with his chief's scheme until he had got it clearly before him that there was no real risk of a Governor voluntarily remaining in a country house from which there was every probability of his being carried off as a prisoner by savages. Lord Carnaryon has been fortunate enough to find a Governor whom he thinks he can trust to fill a very difficult and responsible post. Captain STRAHAN, the new Governor, is already Administrator of Lagos, so that he has local knowledge to begin with, and can estimate the difficulties and dangers that lie before him. He will have enough to do, and a very disagreeable set of people to manage. But he will have advantages which no English official on the Coast has ever had before. He will have a revenue of about 50,000l. a year, and this year Parliament gives him 35,000l. to start with. He will have a Council to aid, but not to override him, and the Government has wisely abundoned all affectation of calling in native advisers to say how they think their neighbours ought to be governed. Practically the Governor will do very much what he pleases, subject to the sole check that he must succeed so far as to make the Gold Coast forgotten, or he will be recalled. To enable him to carry out his undertaking he will have a thousand Housass, under European officers, to protect him and frighten his enemies; he will be able to get away in the deadly season to a spot of comparative healthiness; and he will enjoy the moderate remuneration of 3,000l. a year. Mr. Horsman blamed the Government for not giving him more, and certainly this sum is but a poor recompense for the constant risk of life on the part of a really able man. But if the new Governor is satisfied, and is really fit for his post, the inducement has been practically found to be sufficient; and it must be remembered that we have many officials all over the world, offen in very unattractive and unhealthy places, and the Government might have found itself subjected to remon. strances and petitions on all hands if the general scale of pay for service in the Tropics could have been supposed to have been calculable according to the standard of the Gold Coast, and this standard had been made very high.

Mr. HANBURY moved, and subsequently withdrew, an amendment the object of which appeared to be to give him an opportunity of unfolding his views on the prohibition of arms. He considers it ridiculous that the tribes within our territory should be disarmed, while the tribes beyond the border, and especially the Ashantees, should be allowed to purchase arms. There is only one reply to this view of things, but then it is a very exhaustive reply. We cannot possibly prevent the Ashantees buying arms if they have the wish and the money to buy them. We may prevent them getting arms from the ports on the Coast within our territory, but that is all we can do. The Ashantees can get .. arms either through the French settlement or from the King of Dahomey. We can disarm tribes within our limits, for we can haut up their arms and take them away; and it may be wise to take care that these tribes have no arms. For experience has proved that the Fantees are totally useless in time of war, whereas if they were armed in time of peace they might find courage to undertake some such enterpriso as that of pouncing on the Governor while he was at his country house. But we could only disarm the Ashantees by occupying their territory, and this would be to involve ourselves in a much heavier responsibility than we should like to assume. The other speakers who during the debate dissented from the views of the Government objected, not to Lord Carnaryon's plan, but to there being any plan at all. They were for at once quitting the Gold Coast altogether. Sir Wilfeld Lawson, who alone during this dreary Session has endeavoured to cheer the House by making amusing, not to say comic, speeches, put with considerable force and liveliness the obvious arguments against any endeavour to set up English government in so deadly a place as the Gold Coast. Those whom we rule are not worth ruling; they are a set of miserable, slaveholding, mean cowards. Those whom we send out to rule die or fall ill. Those against whom we have to establish our rule will inevitably increase in power until they once more involve us in a costly and dangerous war. If we were free to choose, these arguments would have an incontestable weight. But it is difficult to believe that, if Sir WILFRID LAWSON were in office, he would really recommend our withdrawal from the Gold Coast. The honour of the country is involved in our not abandoning even such wretches as the Fantees to that vongeance which we have ourselves mainly provoked. are bound to make an experiment honestly, and see whether we cannot, without the sacrifice of too many English lives, set up a decent government in a district which we have once taken upon ourselves to govern. Nobody likes having the Gold Coast as an English dependency, but no one with official responsibility can help it; and if we are to rule it, Lord Carnarvon is quite right in saying that the only way to rule it is to get a good man, and let him have his own way with a little money, a few soldiers, and a sanatorium to give him a chance.

It has now become one of the distinguishing marks between the leading and the minor members of the Conservative Government, that the former abstain from, while the latter are permitted to indulge in, the pleasure of having flings at the late Ministry. Mr. Lowther, although he is possessed of unmistakable ability, is one of the minor members of the present Ministry, and he was sure to stanp himself with the appropriate mark. It was not very easy for him to get an opportunity, as with regard to the Gold Coast the views of the two Ministries are identical. But Mr. Lowther was not to be baffled, and was bent on proving in one way or another that he was only Mr. Lowther. He effected his object when he came to speak of the domestic slavery which exists, and must for some time continue to exist, in our territory. This is to be regretted, but unless we like to pay a million sterling by way of compensation, there is no help for it. Mr. Lowther explained that the recognition of slavery in our dependency in deference to the ideas of the natives might seem a little like the famous notion of governing Ireland according to Irish ideas; that the was not really a convert to make a policy, and only accound to be so because it would be too expensive to have any other. This mode of treating the surject, although calculated to give Mr. Lowther much private gratification

and to characterize effectively the smallness of his Ministerial position, was not very well adapted to recommend to the House what is necessarily the weak part of Lord Carran-voi's scheme. We no doubt are going to recognize and permit the existence of slavery in territory that is really under our rate. Common sense may tall an that this tall. under our rule. Common sense may tell us that this is the best thing we can do, and sanguine officials may proclaim that slavery will soon die out under our influence when we let it be known that we do not like it; but the recognition of slavery in districts where we are masters will force us to modify somewhat our usual high moral language when we speak of slavery to other nations. It was not therefore to be wondered at that Mr. Asurer should revive the subject on a subsequent evening. The Government subject on a subsequent evening. appear to have reconsidered the matter in the interval, and Mr. LOWTHER was authorized to announce that the tribes among whom slavery prevails were not, as had been supposed, to be directly under British rule, but that the Crown colony was only to extend to the Coast settlements, the contiguous tribes remaining as before under a Protectorate, while in the limits of the protected districts the Government would do all it could to put a stop to slavery. This seems little more than a verbal evasion of the difficulty. We are going to disarm the Fantees, or rather to take care they do not get any arms; we are going to press them to give up slavery; we are going to make roads through the districts they inhabit, and hang them if they molest persons making use of these roads. If we do this we are doing all we could do if we chose to say that we ruled instead of protecting them. And if these tribes are merely protected tribes, for whose bad customs we are not answerable, it is not easy to see how it happened that Mr. Lowrner had calculated the cost of compulsory omancipation, and found it too great. The simple fact is that we are going to rule those tribes, but, as we do not like to say that we rule people who own slaves, we shall, while slavery lasts, tell the world that we are, only protecting the Fantees. In this way we shall are, only protecting the Fantees. In this way we shall save a million, maintain our principles, and do all that we can in common sense be asked to do. This is extremely convenient, but it is a kind of convenience that is obtained by a device too transparent to take in any large portion of mankind.

THE LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION.

MR. LOWTHER hit on a very happy expression when, in the course of the Clair Course of in the course of the Gold Coast debate, he spoke of Mr. Goschen as one of the Commissioners appointed to execute the office of leader of HER MAJESTY'S Opposition. There is no leader of the Opposition, and the Opposition do not want a leader. Mr. GLADSTONE did a useful service to his party by accepting the nominal leadership, but the service principally consisted in his thus enabling his friends to avoid the necessity of selecting any one particular person to replace him. He is like a constitutional sovereign whose mission it is to keep things quiet by keeping one high post beyond the aspirations of contending politicians. He is as useful when he is away from the House as when he is in it. He leaves his Commissioners behind him, and they go on in their own mild way and no one is hurt or concorned. This sphere of duty is obviously quite compatible with Mr. GLADSTONE'S abundantly enjoying the leisure which he has so well earned and so greatly needed; and he does not think of going near Westminster unless it happens perfectly to suit him to be there. It would perhaps have been convenient to Mr. Burr if that part of his speech which consisted in an appeal to Mr. GLADSTONE to be logical and carry out his Irish policy to its legitimate conclusion could have been addressed to Mr. GLADSTONE personally; but Mr. GLADSTONE knows Ireland and Irishmen by this time well enough to appreciate the fatigue of listening to a debate on Home Rule, and he consulted his case by staying away while Mr. Butt was speaking. Nor did Mr. GLADSTONE in the least embarrass his party by his absence. That he exists is enough for them; and nothing could more strangely illustrate the mutability of human affairs than the fact that the statesman who lately was considered indispensable, whose words were as the decrees of fate, whose popularity and importance won for him the proud title of the Psople's WILLIAM, should now be doing all the political good he can do if he merely goes off to a quiet retreat and diverts himself by preparing me big a book on House as the industry of man could compile: The Commissioners he

leaves behind him have about them a remote flavour of semiofficialism, but otherwise they act as independent members;
speak or not as they please, feel at liberty to take divergent
views, and appear to speak, when they do speak, rather as
if they felt that in justice to themselves they must keep
up the habit of debate than because they have anything
to say which they can suppose will affect the votes or
stir the minds of supporters. Lord Abendary and Lord
Kimerley have, indeed, been stirred into a momentary
fit of excitement by the arrival in the Upper House of Mr.
Cross's Licensing Bill. The Bill which is being amended
is their Bill, and they feel it rather hard that, when so
little change is made, the improvements, such as they are,
should be thought to imply that their Bill was a bad one.
But, as a rule, in neither House is the voice of an Opposition leader often heard, and as to those associates of Mr.
Gladstone's Cabinet who are now out of Parliament, the
change that has betallen them may be sufficiently realized
when it is remembered that the great and irrepressible
Ayrton is now meekly discharging the humble duties which
fall to the lot of a member of the Commission appointed to
report on railway accidents. Such things will happen in
life, and we may give as we pass the obolus of our respectful
commiscention to Belisaries.

The effacement of the Opposition Chief is in a great measure due to the conduct of the Ministry. A defeated party when driven out of office may rally again and gain compactness and vigour if the measures it has passed are attacked, or if there is a departure on the part of the new Government from the principles on which those measures have been passed, or if personal attacks are made on statesmen whom their supporters feel bound to defend. But what life or coherency can there be in a beaten party when their successful opponents go on as they themselves would have gone on had they continued in office, and will insist on treating and loving their Opposition lenders as friends? The politeness of the Conservatives to every member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is perfectly overwhelming. When Lord STRATHNAIRS, a Conservative peer, made a charge a few days ago against Lord CARDWELL of having broken faith with the army in the uniter of recruiting, it was the Duke of Richmond who most energetically protested against random accusations being made against such an ex-Mr. Diskaria could not finish off cellent person. the Home Rule debate without paying hardsome compliments to Lord Harrington and Mr. Lowe for the great assistance they had rendered in their speeches to the canso of common sense and good government. During the recent election struggle the public was diverted by the interchange of abusive philippies between Mr. DEMARIA and Mr. Lowe. But Mr. Dishaelt is in office now, and is as mild as milk, and cannot express too highly his sense of the valuable contributions to Parliamontary discussion which Mr. Lowe's personal ability and long official experience enable him to make. Mr. Lowe is perhaps pugnacious enough to prefer a row. But there must be two to make a quarrel, and if his late adversary will insist on pouring bushels of complimentary coals on Mr. Lowe's head, how can Mr. Lowe attack him any more? In administration and legislation the present Government gives no loophole of offence to its predecessors, for it walks faithfully and modestly in their paths. Lord Selloune can scarcely be said to be out of office, so much are the legal measures of the Government his own. Lord Komeratary finds Lord Carnaryon doing for the Gold Coast precisely what he would have done himself. Lord Granvilla has been assured by Lord Derry that everything goes on, and shall go on, at the Foreign Office exactly as if Lord Granner. was there. Everything the late Government did is accepted as the perfection of wisdom, and it seems almost incredible that the Gladstone Cabinet was a few months ago furiously, and to all appearance sincerely, accused of pillage and spoliation. Mr. GLADSTONE could no more find fault with the Budget of Sir Starford Northcore than a great painter could find fault with a picture done after his manner and by one of his school. He might think he could himself paint the picture better, but, if some one elso was to paint it, he could not but allow that the right style had been copied. We now only remember the familiar Conservative cries about a spirited foreign policy and a phantom navy or a phantom army as we remember voices in a dream. In real life Lord Draw, says that the first object of an English Foreign Secretary is to ensure peace, and Mr. Henr and Mr. Harry are quite content to take the navy and the army as they found them. All this is

very reasonable on the part of the Conservative leaders. It is creditable to them and satisfactory to the nation. But it necessarily takes the heart out of the Opposition.

The advantages of this state of things are, however, as great for the Opposition as for any one else. Had the Session been as stirring as it has been dull, had it been session been as stirring as it has been dull, had it been marked by reactionary measures and personal recrimination, the Opposition would no doubt have been more compact and full of life; but its gain would have been an accidental one, and it would have been compelled to assume a definite shape before it had any one really fit to lead it, or any clear principles on which it could be organized. Mr. Gladstone would have lost the precious opportunity of learning wisdom and recovering equanimity in retirement. If he had shrunk from the physical mity in retirement. If he had shrunk from the physical and intellectual strain of leading the Opposition in a time of excitement, the party would have had to choose a leader without anything to guide them in the choice. The leadership of the Opposition when Mr. GLADSTONE is away is properly put in commission, because among the Commissioners there is no one who stands out above the rest. Each possible leader has some recommendations and many defects, and if in despair the Liberals had put six names in a hat and resolved to obey the person whose name was first drawn, the decision of chance would probably have been as good as any other. And the Liberals have quite as great difficulty in determining what their special principles or watchwords are to be as in fixing on a leader. There is nothing a moderate Liberal wants which the present Government does not give him; and most Liberals, if they were honest, would allow that if they were called on to say what more they wanted and would get if they could, they would have to take up cries in the justice of which they do not really believe. Under these circumstances the only wise thing is for the Liberals to wait, and, in a patient and happy state of mind, to see what time will do for them. It is sure to do something. How it will happen no one can say; but it will happen, sooner or later, that the Liberal party will have a chance of office. In the meantime what they can do is to attend to their organization—a matter to which in the pride of place and power they were long grossly indifferent, while their more astute and vigilant opponents were using every effort to prepare for the time when a Conservative Ministry might have a prospect of power. In order to succeed in the world people must take pains, and attend to little things, and the leaders of the Liberal party have had the sense to see that the lesson given them at the last election must not be neglected. Steps have been taken to infuse new vigour into the Association which wields the machinery of the party. New ideas have begun prevail, and it has been recognized that it is worth while to ensure that persons of good position shall not be driven on their entrance into the London world to call themselves Conservatives simply because there are no Liberal centres where they are welcomed. These may seem small things; but, as the Conservatives have shown, it is often by attending to small things that great results are ultimately produced. It may be added that the Liberal party is much better able to attend to small things and quietly to organize its strength while a time of quiet like the present prevails, than it would have been if it had been distracted or divided by the premature choice of a successor to Mr. GLADSTONE, or by the necessity of instantly admitting or rejecting as part of the Liberal programme some hastily suggested measure of very doubtful expediency.

SPAIN.

ONLY ten days ago it seemed not unlikely that the uncertain and provisional condition of civil and military affairs in Spain might be indefinitely prolonged. The plans of the Commander-In-Chief had not been disclosed, and the Ministry which was appointed after the return of the President to the capital possessed no decided political character. Since that time the national forces have incurred a serious disaster, and a Conservative, if not reactionary, Government has been established at Madrid. The memory of General Concha deserves to be long cherished by his countrymen. In the course of his long career he had, like many other Spanish generals, from time to time used his military opportunities for political purposes. He was one of the last of the chiefs of the army to abandon the Queen; and then it was not so much because he approved

of the revolution accomplished by Sereano and Pair, as one the ground that the defence of the monarchy had become impossible. From that time it has been generally understood that he favoured the future restoration of the Bournows in the person of Don Alfonso; but he was not accused of plotting against the Royal or Republican Governments which have followed one another in rapid succession. Serrano was reported to have recommended to Castelar the employment of both the brothers; and when he himself returned to power he made one of the Conchas Captain-General of Cuba. After the failure of Moriones in the attempt to relieve Bilbao, the President of the Republic entrusted the control of the Carlist campaign, first in concert with himself, and after the relief of Bilbao as Commander-in-Chief, to Don Manuel Concha. The old Field Marshal has since sufficiently proved that, although he was approaching eighty years of age, he retained the vigour and courage of his prime. Wurmser was older when he encountered Napoleon in the North of Italy, and Radetzky was older when he won his final victory at Novara; but a veteran far advanced in life can seldom possess the nerve or the activity which are indispensable in war. The sternness of Concha's discipline proved as fully as his military combinations that age had produced no effect in enfeebling his decision.

The circumstances of the disaster appear to be fully known. The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF had taken advantage of his superior numbers to surround the strong Carlist position at Estella, with the object of cutting the line of retreat. The besieged forces made a sally against a point in the investing circle which was held by raw and unsteady troops. Finding that his men were wavering or giving way, Marshal Concha put himself in person at their head, and he was killed by a Carlist ball. In well-organized armies it is neither the habit nor the duty of a General-in-Chief to take a personal part in the actual conflict. According to French accounts, NAPOLEON encouraged his troops at Austerlitz by a promise that, if they obtained a decisive success, he would keep himself out of the line of fire. In the wars of 1866 and 1870, General MOLTKE would have been universally censured if he had undertaken to head a charge. The Spanish army, of which the greater part has been raised within the current year, is necessarily deficient in discipline and steadiness. The risk which proved fatal to Concha may perhaps have been properly incurred; but the loss of the best soldier in Spain is one of the penalties which have been paid for the deliberate disorganization of the army for fatigue manages. of the army for factious purposes. It is not surprising that the troops were discouraged, and that they retreated with It is not surprising that considerable loss. According to the statement of General ECHAGUE, who succeeded to the command, the loss amounts to 800 men; and this estimate is, as might be expected, doubled by the Carlists. The National army still greatly outnumbers the enemy; and the reinforcements of infantry and artillery which have since been forwarded from Madrid must have increased the superiority in force which it already possessed. General Zabala is probably, as Minister of War, well acquainted with the plans of Marshal CONCHA, and he is reputed to be a competent, if not a brilliant, officer. The Carlists have never been able to cross the Ebro, or to undertake an offensive campaign. Nothing will be gained if they succeed in holding their present position for a time beyond the useless prolongation of the civil war.

The capture of Bilbao would have been a considerable achievement, but they have never yet succeeded in establishing themselves in any important town.

It is not known whether the promotion of SAGASTA to the Presidency of the Council is in any way connected with the death of Marshal Concha, who was supposed to be a political rival of the President. It had been foretold that Marshal Concha would, as soon as he obtained any decisive success against the Carlists, proclaim Don Alfonso as King, and support him with his victorious army. There seems to have been no reason for doubting Concha's loyalty; but it is pessible that the President of the Republic may have been on his guard against a formidable competitor for power. The wretched libellers who as usual practice on Spanish credulity have already discovered that Concha was assessmated by Serrano, but it is not worth while to notice so odious an accumation. Whatever may be his reason, Sereno has by the prointment of the new Prime Minister identified himself for the probably satisfied

Marshal Segrano of his shility to preserve order. During the early part of the abort reign of King Anadro, Sagasta for a time took part in a coalition Ministry in which the Progressists were represented by Zonkulla. After a time the two leaders quarrelled; and Sagasta formed a Conservative Ministry which procured the election of a like-minded Cortes. When Zozhulla succeeded to power he asserted that the elections had been vitiated by fraud and intimidation, and consequently he assembled a not less obsentions tion; and consequently he assembled a not less obsequious Cortes of his own. The abdication of the King and the istablishment of the Republic drove both the Parliamentary leaders into exile or concealment, and SAGASTA has been the first to emerge. As long as the country is not troubled with a Cortes, any Minister whom Marshal Serrano may select and support will have little difficulty in maintaining his position. The appointment of a veteran manager of elections and Assemblies may perhaps indicate an intention on the part of SERRANO of summoning a Cortes for the purpose either of confirming his own tenure of power, or of restoring the monarchy. The first result of the choice of SAGASTA will be a coalition between the Progressists and the Moderate Republicans. Both parties are equally hostile to the Conservative leader, and they may probably be willing to suppress for the time their own internal dissensions. It is on the whole probable that no great political change will be effected during the continuance of the Carlist campaign. Marshal Serrano professed his intention of taking the place of Concha; nor can it be doubted that his popularity would have been greatly increased by any decisive success. The Ministers thought, probably with good reason, that the absence of the President from the capital would be highly inconvenient; and they may perhaps have cited the recent precedent of a Ministerial quarrel which occurred while Serrano and Conona were preparing to storm the strong position of Somorrostro. Marshal Concha was at that time compelled to make a special journey to Madrid for the purpose of enforcing a temporary truce. It is not improbable that a similar crisis might occur if the PRESIDENT joined the army.

One of the most pressing difficulties of the new Prime Minister will be to find money for the heavy expenses of the war. The revenue is altogether inadequate to the demands of the campaign, and it would seem as if every successive Finance Minister were bent on destroying the small remains of the national credit. The last project which has been announced has been received with universal dissatisfaction, for even Spanish politicians have discovered that the repudiation of engagements is not calculated to facilitate the negotiation of fresh loans. The wants of the Government must be urgent, for it has not been found possible to pay the army regularly; and one of the last acts of Marshal Concha was to inflict a heavy punishment on a mutinous regiment which had insisted on the discharge of arrears. It must be admitted that Spain is accustomed to insolvency; and that military operations are not abandoned, although they may be hampered, when the Treasury is in want of money. The powerful artillery which had been at the disposal of Concha is now increased by the addition of several batteries; and the largest army which has been collected in Spain for many years is under the command of General Zabala. The financial resources of the Madrid Government are at least more tangible than those of the enemy who has now contrived to maintain a civil war for more than a year without a budget, a revenue, a loan, or any other visible means of subsistence. It may be hoped that the purposeless struggle will end in the triumph of the stronger party.

FRANCE AND MARSHAL MACMAHON.

It is impossible to follow with any interest the proceedings of the Committee to which M. Casimir Périer's Bill has been referred. There is something ingenious about the way in which the French Assembly contrives to prolong its inaction even when a nominal majority has been got to vote for doing something at once. The Committee of Thirty, which is the common sepulchre of constitutional schemes, was chosen under the influence of a different current of feeling from that which is now gaining strength. It represents the Monarchical pseud in the Chamber, the period when it was thought that the which would not accept a government of the influence government of the

 wrong kind. The natural course would have been to cancel the powers of this singular survival, and to appoint a new Committee which would accurately represent the present tendencies of the Assembly. But the Committee of Thirty has become quite a part of the Constitution, and it is considered essential to obtain its opinion upon every Bill which affects the form of government. It is pretty well known beforehand what this opinion will be, and no one seems to care anything for it when it has been given. Still it is understood that to be submitted to, and rejected by, the Committee of Thirty is part of the discipline which all constitutional projects must undergo, and not even a vote of urgency has any effect in hurrying the Committee's deliberations. It has, however, at length rejected M. Casimir Périer's Bill, and is now discussing a rival Bill drawn up by a sub-Committee of its own. According to this plan, Marshal MacMauon is to remain President of the Republic for seven years; but, in the event of the expiration of his power through any cause, the Assembly and a Senate hereafter to be created are to be convoked in order to "consider what the welfare of the "nation demands." This is a return to the old Right Centre project, and seems destined to encounter a similar fate. The Left Centre cannot support it, because, instead of organizing the Republic at once, it proclaims that nothing is to be organized for seven years, unless Marshal Mac-Manon dies or retires in the meantime. The Extreme Right will not support it because it contemplates the possibility of the Republic being organized hereafter, and commits the consideration of what the welfare of the nation demands to the Legislature instead of to the legitimate King. Consequently, in the event of its coming before the Assembly, which in itself is exceedingly doubtful, its rejection may be taken as certain.

A more important fact than any Bill which the Committee of Thirty is likely to get delivered of is the Order of the Day addressed to the army by Marshal MacManon. On Sunday last there was a review in the Bois de Boulogne, and some fifty thousand troops marched past the PRESIDENT. This is not so remarkable an occurrence as to call for a political manifesto. Indeed, considering the frequency of military displays in France, Marshal MACMAHON'S order was about as necessary as a declaration of policy from an English Prime Minister on the occasion of trooping the colours on the Queen's birthday. It is this very unexpectedness that gives it so much significance. As soon as the troops have been praised for their good appearance and their regular movements, the Marshal turns at once to politics, and associates the army with himself in the guardianship of order and of the public peace. "This "part of the mission which has been imposed on me belongs equally to you. We will fulfil it together to the "end, maintaining everywhere the authority of the law and the respect due to it." Under ordinary circumstances this language would be open to serious objection. In France the army has usually played too large, rather than too small, a part in political affairs. So long as it keeps to the part which the Marshal assigns to it, and rests content with maintaining everywhere the authority of the law, no fault can be found with it. The danger is that it may go further, and undertake to define what are the laws and who are the lawgivers whose authority has to be maintained. What France needs is that the army should regard itself as merely the agent of the civil power; and these direct appeals to it are not precisely calculated to encourage this idea. But the circumstances in which France new finds herself are not ordinary. She is probably about to try a very critical experiment, under conditions which, though they are more favourable to success than could once have been hoped, are still very far from being favourable in themselves. In an article in the new number of the Fortnightly Review Mr. J. C. Monson enumerates the difficulties which lie in the way of the establishment of the Republic, and he gives the first place in order of importance to the feud between the proletarist and the propertied classes. It would be vain to deny that France can show an alarming as ray of volcanic elements, or to hope that public order could be maintained for an instant if the grasp of authority were relaxed. But Mr. Monson's discouraging predictions, though they have far too solid a foundation, hardly accent to make sufficient allowance for the fact that this feat between the profestariat and the propertied classes last came to a head under a Republican Government, and that the profestariat insurrection was put down with extraordic the proletariat insurrection was put down with extraordi

nary severity and extraordinary success. If it had not been for the Commune, the feeling of the rural constituencies towards the Republic would probably have been ve different from what it has lately seemed to be. If M. THERS was able, with the co-operation of Marshal MacManon, to recapture Paris, what reason is there to doubt that Marshal MacManon will be equally able to keep down Paris now that he unites the civil and the military powers in his single person? This is the inquiry which many of the peasantry may be expected to put to themselves at the general election, and they are likely to derive from it more solid comfort than they could obtain from any other consideration. If Marshal MacManon had boon a man of great personal ambition, or if he were to identify himself with either of the parties at present contending with the Republic for the government of France, the situation would be entirely changed. The French peasant is willing to accept the Republic provided that it comes to him without too long a dolay, and that it comes provided with adequate securities for the preservation of order. No guarantee can be so satisfactory for this purpose as the presence at the head of affairs of a popular and trusted soldier. It is improbable that, now that the peasantry have grown accustomed to Marshal MacManon as President, they would even like to return to the old state of things in which the soldier was only the right hand of the politician.

This accounts for the unanimity of applause with which the Marshal's Order of the Day has been received. With the single exception of the Legitimists, there is no party but is glad, or feigns that it is glad, to be assured from his own mouth that he does not mean to resign office under any circumstances. Upon this head M. Gambetta's organ is as decided as the Duke of Brootie's. The partisons of the Republic and of the Septembate are so far agreed. The former wish the Republic to be definitively proclaimed, but they look to Marshal MacManon to keep order during the process. The latter wish the proclamation to be postponed at least till 1880, but they wish Marshal MacMation to be the guardian of the Commonwealth during the interregrum. There can be no question that the Republican leaders are well advised in thus associating themselves with the Marshal. It is all but cortain that the majority of their own followers would abandon them if they took a different course; and, more than this, it is doubtful whether their followers would not be fully justified in so doing. The momentary establishment of a Republic which proved itself unable to enforce order would be more disastrous to the Republican cause than any amount of defont or postponement. It would alienate all the new symputhy of which the Republic has lately been the object, and confirm with all the strength of a reconquest the conviction that Republican institutions cannot secure to the Government the power which a French Government needs. That Marshal MacManon's estimate of his own position may be more exalted than is quite consistent with constitutional ideas is possible; but the danger of a Republican Executive proving too strong is incal-culably less formidable than the danger of its proving too weak.

MR. DIXON'S BILL.

THE tone of the debate on Mr. Dixon's Bill was decidedly It brings us, or rather it shows that we satisfactory. have travelled, several steps nearer to the universal enforcement of school attendance. It is true that to admit that all parents ought to be made to give their children a certain minimum of education is not the same thing as determining how they are to be made to give it; but the mechanical difficulty could hardly have been got over until the necessity for getting over it was conceded. After Wednesday's debate it is not too much to say that it is conceded. Successive extensions of the principle of indirect compulsion have opened people's eyes to the inconsistency of declaring by Act of Parliament that a man must send his child to school when it involves the sacrifice of the child's earnings, but that he need not send his child to school when it does not involve the sacrifice of the child's carnings. The cases in which the argument for exemption is strongest are caught, while those in which the argument for exemption mils altogether are allowed to escape. It is conceivable that a labouring man should think that he is doing the best he can

for his children when he sends them to work early. Their wages, he may say, go to swell the fund out of which they as well as the rest of the family have to be supported, and they themselves are accustomed to habits of industry. such excuse can be set up for children who are kept away from school merely because their parents will not be at the trouble of seeing that they go there. The difficulties about the payment of fees and the provision of clothes do not touch direct as distinguished from indirect compulsion. They are common to both kinds, and if they are not recognized when the child, if not at school, would be at work, they ought not to be recognized when the child, if not at school, is in the streets. Indirect compulsion is an extremely useful auxiliary and supplement to direct compulsion, but it is not and cannot be a substitute for it. It is much to be desired that in the interval before the Government have prepared a scheme for bringing all children within the sweep of the educational net, they should consolidate and extend the machinery for bringing into it that large section of children whose parents want to send them to work early. But it must not be forgotten that this is only an employment for the interval, and that no activity in this direction can absolve the Government from the duty of introducing a scheme for direct compulsion as soon as they have made up their minds what the nature of such a scheme ought to be. It was to have been expected that Lord Sandon was not prepared with a scheme on Wednesday; but the plea of newness to office will not exist in a second Session. The chiefs of the Education Department can command the assistance of a staff of eminent ability and great local experience, and there is probably scarcely a member of this staff, at any rate during the last three years how compulsion can be best extended over the whole country. If the question is again raised next year by Mr. Dixon or any other private member the Government will have to give a definite account of what they mean to do in the matter. The recess would be well employed if it enabled them to avoid this pressure by introducing a measure of their own, and so depriving Mr. Dixon of his occupation.

There are two reasons why a Conservative Government would be likely to deal successfully with the question of compalsion. The first is that the class which most objects to seeing children made to go to school is also the class which has least to hope for from a change of Government. It is conceivable that the opponents of compulsion might for once be strong enough to turn out a Ministry. But what would they gain by turning out the Conservatives when their success could only result in bringing back the Liberals? It may be assumed, therefore, that the most obscurantist section of the Conservative party will stop short of quarrelling with their leaders when they reflect that those who must succeed them are still more unsound upon the question of compulsion. They will do what they can to oppose the Bill but their opposiwill do what they can to oppose the Bill, but their opposition will stop just short of the point at which opposition becomes really dangerous. The second reason is that a Conservative Government will have at its back the great body of the Anglican clergy. The violence of the League has driven them into an attitude as regards compulsion which is in no respect natural to them. So far from being sufferers in any way by the universal enforcement of school attendance, they will be immense gainers by it. At present they keep up schools often at great cost to themselves, and have the constant dissatisfaction of seeing them only half filled. Even if their educational zeal were merely, as Secularists sometimes say, a cloak for Denominational zeal, they would still have every motive for liking a compulsory system. It is no good opening schools unless the children can be got to attend them. Whether the reason which leads the clergy to wish to get hold of them is to teach them reading or to teach them the Catechism, they must equally like to see them brought within their reach. So far as the clergy generally have opposed compulsion, they have done so from dread of the vexations machinery with which compulsion has usually been associated. They have supposed that it meant not merely that every child was to be made to attend school, but that every child was to be made to attend a School Board school. There can be no question that in any Bill which a Conservative Government may introduce, some means will be found to ! break up this supposed connexion; and when their minds have been set at rest upon this point, the clergy will not object to being relieved from a constant source of annot ance and disappointment. There are a great number



possess whose opinions upon such matters are entirely shaped by the clergy, and there can be no doubt that the clergy would be warm supporters of a Bill to make compulsion universal, provided that it came from the right side of the House, and did nothing to increase the number of competing schools.

Of course it does not follow that the Liberals should repudiate their share in the work of framing a machinery which thall bring all children to school. The knowledge that their opponents are thus engaged will quicken the seal of the Government, and any success in this direction would really be common property. The difficulty of inventing the required machinery is unfortunately incontestable. Mr. Dixox has naturally enough kept in the lines laid down by the Act of 1870, and vested the power of enforcing attendance in School Boards. But, as Mr. FORSTER said, although a willing and active local body may be the best instrument for carrying out compulsion, an unwilling body is about the worst. The success that has attended the enforcement of school attendance by existing School Boards proves nothing as to the success which would be achieved by similar bodies elected for this single purpose. The existing Boards have adopted their by-laws of their own free choice. They need not have forced a single child to go to school unless they had thought it advisable that he should be so forced. The School Boards which Mr. Dixon proposed to create would have no option in the matter. They would be elected for the sole purpose of getting children to school, and elected in many instances by persons altogether opposed to this purpose, In whatever way compulsory attendance is introduced throughout the country, the process must be one of extreme delicacy; and it is not usually hold a wise step to entrust the conduct of delicate process. the conduct of delicate processes to persons who would gladly see them break down. A contemporary has inferred from Mr. Forster's remark that, if no local body can be found to enforce the law, Parliament should still not be afraid to pass a law enforcing compulsion that he would be willing to station education officers appointed by the Central Government over the whole country for the purpose of putting the law into action. As we read his words, they do not bear anything like so extensive a meaning. All he says is that compulsion is so important that it must be introduced irrespective of any differences that may arise as to the choice of the authorities by whom it is to be enforced, and to say less than this would be to set the means by which the end is to be attained above the end itself. Even after School Boards and Boards of Guardians have been rejected we have not come to the end of local authorities. It is conceivable, for example, that the duty of ascertaining what children were not sent to school might be assigned to voluntary visitors appointed by the school managers in every district, while the duty of enforcing attendance might be assigned to local Committees chosen by or from the county justices. If these authorities should hereafter be superseded as regards the conduct of county business, their successors would naturally inherit this together with their other functions.

THE EXILED PARIS COMMUNISTS.

Tiwo of the transported Paris Communists have published in the Times an account of their sufferings in a French prison, on the voyage to the Antipodes, and in the desolate region where they were condemned to pass the rest of their lives. If their narrative is true, it proves that heartless cruelty is the chief characteristic of official Frenchmen. From Ministers down to military and civil officers, to warders, and to private soldiers and sailors, the Communists seem to have met with nothing but wanton harshness and brutality. It is fortunately not necessary to believe in the truth of all the details of the story. Former accusations of the same kind have been partially disproved; and the unfounded complaints preferred by some of the Fenian convicts against English governors of prisons illustrate the tendency to calumny and exaggeration which may be produced by the inevitable hardships of confinement. Political convicts not unsumarrally regard themselves as immocent or meritorious, because the penalties which they undergo are not inflicted for ordinary crimes. Those among them who may have a gloomy and malignant temperament learn to regard the administrators of their sentence as separate acts of injustice.

It is useless to reason with misery, or to censure the upreasonable demands of sufferers. Imprisenment and exile are meant to cause pain; and impatience or want of fortitude is scarcely an additional offence. If the Communists regard themselves as bonefactors of society, the great majority of their countrymon, including all the respectable classes, hold the opposite opinion.

It may be at once admitted that the treatment which the escaped prisoners describe would be utterly unjustifiable. It may be presumed that none of them had been convicted of the atrocious crimes which were perpetrated by their political associates. The murderers of the Archbishop of Paris, of the President of the Court of Cassation, and of other hostages, were deservedly subjected to capital punishment, whenever they could be identified. The transported convicts may be supposed to have belonged to the rank and file of the insurgents, but it may be remarked that their self-appointed representatives express no disapproval of some of the gravest crimes which have disgraced humanity. According to their own statements they took arms against an Assembly which in their judgment had been improperly elected, or which, in other words, contained a large Conservative majority. Rebellion and civil war are almost always unjustifiable, and the insurrection of Paris at the close of a disastrons war, in the prosonce of the army of the victorious enemy, was extraor-dinarily criminal. The outbreak commenced with more than one brutal and deliberate murder, and it closed with the wholesale slaughter of sixty unoffending prisoners, and with the wanton destruction of some of the principal buildings of Paris. The Government which ultimately reestablished order was fully justified in inflicting punishments which may perhaps for some time deter even the revolutionary rabble of Paris from the renewal of their enterprises against society. The minute and incessant cruelty of which the Communists complain could not be excused even if the prisoners had been ringleaders in the outrages perpetrated by the Commune.

Every traveller who has been subjected to the petty despotism of French railway servants will readily believe that subordinate functionaries may, in dealing with prisoners, be habitually harsh and overbearing; but it is strange that the Communist convicts should never have encountered a single humane or considerate official person. The sargeon who examined them to ascertain their fitness for the voyage is said to have remarked, in passing one of the number who was far advanced in consumption, that food must be provided for the sharks. The "stout-hearted officer" who commanded a fort in which they were temporarily confined is succeed at as never going to sleep without ten soldiers lying across his doorway. The Versailles Commission is compared, in the familiar style of 1793, to Tidenus and Califolia. M. Rochefort, or a friend on his behalf, might have obtained a respito from transportation by paying a small bribe to a woman who professed to have influence with the chief authority. The marines who guarded the prisoners on board ship treated them with violence and insult; and "these hard conditions were aggravated by the " caprice and ferocity of a fanatic commander." Even the residents in their distant place of prison, though they bere no official character, were prone to the vices which seem to prevail universally among all unconvicted frenchmen. The missionaries who devote themselves to an unattractive life on a remote island are, according to the Communist account, greedy speculators who make fortunes at the expense of their native converts. The Governor of New Caledonia exercises "a tyranuy enough to render the absolute auto-"crat furiously jealous"; and it is hardly necessary to add that he abuses his powers for the purpose of oppressing the involuntary immigrants. An association of pretended capitalists cheated the labourers whom it employed out of their wages; and during a long and painful experience the exiles never encountered an honest man. dispositions and sentiments were in all cases exemplary. They were willing to work, but they could find no remunerative labour; they cultivated the family affections, which in fact are commonly found among Frenchmen.

The story, which is composed with some literary ability, contains one or two pretty episodes which might have been extracted from Victor Heso's romances. One of the prisoners having heard that his wife and children were on their voyage to join him, met the ship on her arrival, and was informed, with the customary good feeling of all Frenchmen, with the exception of the Communists, that nine or ten children had died at sea, and that his were

probably among them. Another exile wandered in the woods in delirious search of an absent sister, until, in the month of November, he was found frozen to death. All these anecdotes may possibly be true; but they singularly resemble fiction.

If it is the fact that every Frenchman is a demon in power and an angel in adversity, the inference would searcely be that a Republic founded on universal suffrage was a desirable form of government for France. Communists, when they were locally supreme, emulated to the best of their power the historical and legendary exploits of their predecessors during the Reign of Terror. There is reason to suppose that some of them were afterwards treated with unnecessary and excessive severity; but a general libel on the nation is not readily to be accepted as true. It is wholly incredible that M. THIERS or his successor should have knowingly connived at the enormous abuses of power which are attributed to the inferior members of the public service. The surgeon who, in direct violation of his daty, sent an invalid to sea for the purpose of causing his death would, if the charge had been well founded, have incurred severe and merited punishment. The fanatic and savage commander of the emigrant ship would scarcely have been allowed to disregard the regulations with impunity. Even if the Government of Versailles had been cruelly disposed, administrative French traditions require strict observance of the rules of the service. Greater moderation would have rendered the service. Greater moderation would have rendered the accusations preferred by the Communists more probable. Indiscriminate attacks on all those with whom they have to deal are proofs of blind passion, if not of wilful false-hood. Even in a penal colony there must occasionally be elimpsus of instina and manual. be glimpses of justice and mercy. The published story affords a fresh illustration of the profoundness of the gulf which separates classes and political parties in France. The extreme democrats are in their own belief regarded by the rest of the community with feelings of eninity which find expression, as occasion offers, in acts of remorseless cruelty. In their turn they are ready to rise in insurrection whenever they have a hope of success; and the mob of Paris rotains the cruel instincts which were handed down from the days of the League to the era of ROBESPIERRE. The existence of the temper displayed in the remonstrance of the escaped Communists gravely endangers the prospects of the Republic to which moderate politicians at present incline. The anthors of the narrative boast of their armed hostility against an Assembly recently chosen by universal suffrage. A Conservative Republic would offer a similar temptation to conspirators and rebels; and renewed civil war would probably result in the re-establishment either of the Bonapartist Empire or of some similar form of arbitrary government. The bloodthirsty rabble which during the Commune slowly tortured a policeman to death in open day will not be endured as a ruling power, even if the narrative of the Communists is true

LEICESTER SQUARE.

THERE is an old proverb which warns us not to be so rude as to look a gift horse in the mouth, and it may be supposed to be still more unmannerly to subject the giver to a similar scrutiny. It was perhaps, therefore, unnecessary for the Times to announce, "in order to prevent "any danger of motives being misunderstood," that the presentation of the garden in Leicester Square to the public was not connected with speculative investments "in any promerty in the neighbourhood of the Square." At any rate, if such an assurance was required, it might as well have been made to cover a somewhat less limited area. Many persons, we imagine, will be disposed to regret that the iandlords of the surrounding property, or the ratepayers, and not prefer to carry out a much-needed public improvement at their own cost. Still it is something that the scandal and nuisance of Leicester Square as it used to be is at last put an end to; and for this everybody may be thankful. It is possible that the existence of some of the unhappy exiles who frequent this region may be cheered by the grass and the flower-beds, reminding them in a mild way of a Parisian place, but it is searcely likely that the citizens of Loudon will resort in large numbers to this new promenade, and, if they do, there will certainly not be room for them. A great many people, however, are constantly passing through Leicester Square, and, if they do not find

much in the attractions of the garden to tempt them to pause, they will at least enjoy relief from the night of the abomination of desolation which was formerly thrust upon their notice. The whole theory of public nuisances is of modern date, and marks in one direction the progress of civilization. It must indicate a considerable advance in social intelligence when it is recognized that an eyester is a nuisance which ought not to be tolerated. A nuisance of bad smells or suffocating vapours may be objected to on the score of health; but the way in which an open space, like that in the centre of Leicester Square should be kept up is in a great degree a matter of taste. Nothing could be more offensive and disgusting than the filthy wilderness to which we were so long accustomed; yet it could scarcely have been attacked on sanitary grounds, or indeed on any ground except that it was a grievance to the eye. Although the general principle that the public is entitled to protection against annoyances of this kind may be supposed to be now accepted in theory, there has been great difficulty in getting it practically applied; and, as this case is not an isolated one, it may be worth while to observe the circumstances under which it arose.

The history of Leicester Square is written in the law reports. At one period it was famous for its duels, and it has since been celebrated for the lawsuits to which it has given rise. At the end of the last century it appears to have belonged to a couple of families, TULK and PERKY, between whom it was divided, under a decree of Chancery, the houses on the north side of the Square being assigned to Perry and the rest to Tulk. The Commissioner who made this allotment certified that the lessees of the houses on the north side should continue to pay to Tulk the sums reserved in their leases towards keeping up the garden, and that TULK should for ever keep and maintain the garden in its then state as a pleasure-ground. In point of fact, the garden seems to have been maintained in this condition for a series of years. In 1807, when the TULKE, father and son, divided the property between them, the son bound himself to keep the garden in good order, and this obligation was transferred to a subsequent purchaser. It was also covenanted that the Tulks, and their tenants resident in the Square, should be entitled, on reasonable payment, to have keys and admission at all times to the garden. Gradually, however, the character of the Square changed. A Prince of Wales had once lived there, and the buildings round the Square were dwelling-houses occupied by persons of a good class. These were people who would be likely to attach importance to the ornamental character of the garden, and see that it was kept up properly. It was, in fact, a sort of private enclosure for their use. In the course of years the social reputation of the neighbourhood declined. A public thoroughfare was made through the Square, and its semi-private character was lost. The sort of people who now lived there took little interest in the garden, and it was allowed to fall into disorder, and ceased, in appearance at any rate, to be a pleasure-ground. In 1848 the property had been purchased by one MOXHAY, who thought the best thing he could do with it would be to cut down the trees, remove the statue, and build over the open space. He was proceeding to carry out this plan when Tulk filed a Bill in Chancery to restrain him from committing such acts of wasto, and especially from taking down the statue. Moxhay pleaded that "the garden had become a disgrace "and reproach to the neighbourhood," that it could do no good to anybody to keep it as it was, and that there was no legal obligation resting on him to maintain it was no legal obligation resting on him to maintain it as an ornamental pleasure-ground. The injunction against Moxhay was granted,; but immediately afterwards came Mr. Wyld's Great Globe, which was allowed to remain there for ten years without remonstrance from any quarter. Perhaps the only perfectly clear and incontrovertible point in the covenants in regard to the Square was that the tenants were to have any admission to the graden; and it was attenance of keys and admission to the garden; and it was strange, as the MASTER of the ROLLS remarked, that this right should have been suspended for so many years without a word of com-plaint from anybody. When the Globe was gone, what remained was a ruinous-looking open space on which the Tulk family, to whom it had reverted, declined to spend any money. They tried, however, to make something of it by erecting a hoarding round it for the display of it by erecting a hoarding round it for the display to advertisements. It might have been supposed that the placards were less unpleasant to look at than the dirty desert, with its mutilated states but some of the residents objected, and the Court of Chancery gave orders

that the hearding must be removed and the ground kept in decent order. It would probably have been difficult to decide what state of neglect was compatible with decency, and the proprietor would obviously have had an interest in making the enclosure as hideous as possible in order to force his opponents to come to terms. It should be mentioned also that in 1865 the Metropolitan Board attempted to "take charge" of the Square and erected a notice-board on it. This led to an act of ejectment against them, which was successful. A private Act of Parliament which was recently obtained by the Board gave them powers of dealing with the nuisance; and it is surprising that so obvious and appropriate a remedy should have been so long delayed.

It will be observed that, as far as the legal rights of the different parties were concerned, there was no question of anything being due to the public. The residents in the Square were entitled to keys and admission to the enclosure, and they contended that the enclosure ought to bekept up as a pleasure-ground for their use. The chief proprietor, on the other hand, was unable to apply the ground to his own benefit, and declined to spend money in keeping it in order. It appears that the Great Globe was erected without legal authority; yet it was allowed to remain for ten years, simply because none of the persons with rights in the Square thought of objecting to it. If the tenants had been equally content with the state of the Square after the Globe was removed, or if they could have agreed with the proprietors as to some commercial use of it, nobody would have had any right to interfere. There is probably no other city in the world in which such an unsightly and disgraceful object as the Square was in its last days would have so long been tolerated. It will scarcely be disputed that the question was one which required the intervention of some body charged with the protection of the public interests. There are with the protection of the public interests. There are many other open spaces in London similar to Leicester Square, and we know by experience what might happen in any of them. The public may have no right to claim access to such enclosures, but it has undoubtedly a right to insist that they shall not be allowed to fall into a state of neglect and decay which constitutes a public eyesore and nuisance, and it should be somebody's business to see that public rights are enforced in this respect.

THE COMTISTS.

R. RICHARD CONGREVE, who is known as the clerical leader or director of the English Comtists, has published a selection from his writings and lectures (Longmans and Co.) during the last twenty years. The papers in this volume are modestly called Essays, but they contain, in fact, an official and authoritative exposition of the practical application of Comte's principles to the actual conditions of human society. The centre of the Church is at Paris, where, we are told, the direction is vested in one man, in conformity with society. The centre of the Unurch is at Larie, where, we all told, the direction is vested in one man, in conformity with the Positivist doctrine of concentration of power. This supremi head is M. Lafitte, who acts on his own responsibility, advising as head is M. Lantte, who acts on his own responsibility, advising as he sees fit with the small body of those named by Auguste Comte as qualified in due time, on the fulfilment of certain conditions, to become Priests of Humanity. Subordinate to this contral direction there are at present two other centres—one in England, and one in America—and of the centre in England Mr. Congreve is the recognized chief. Mr. Congreve, it appears, does not presume to speak as a Priest of Humanity, and he also does not presume to speak as a Priest of Humanity, and he also states that his insufficient scientific training prevents him even from being, in the full sense, one of the second order of ministers, a vicar. Practically, however, as we gather, he acts as a vicar and discharges the ministerial functions of the English branch of the Church of Humanity. His principal business seems to be preaching; but he is also authorized by the central director to administer the sacraments of Presentation and Marriage. It would appear, therefore, that if Mr. Congreve is not a full Priest of Humanity, ha is at least the nearest approach to the real thing which can be he is at least the nearest approach to the real thing which can be found in this country, and his utterances have an official and representative character. Hitherto the adherents of this faith have sentative character. Hitherto the adherents of this faith have been in the habit of meeting any criticism of the teaching of their founder by the remark that no one is competent to form a judgment on the subject who has not thoroughly mastered the whole system and everything that Comte wrote. Mr. Congreve admits what Comte's fifteen volumes "seem a good deal," but "many of us have been so trained and have such leisure that the mere amount cannot be a serious objection." On the other hand, however, many of us are not in the happy possession of this indispensable training and leisure, and must therefore be content with some simpler test of the value of the system. This would seem to be supplied by Mr. Congreve's moderate-sized volume. Most of it has appeared before in one shape c. arother, but it is an advantage to have the heatissed fragments proughtwoogstaer for compassion. We are aceliared fragme

bound to suppose that Mr. Congreve, at any rate, has mastered Comte, and knows all his fifteen volumes by heart; and he has been good enough to give us the practical gist of all this illumination as "applied to our actual state." Our actual state is something which ordinary persons may perhaps venture to think they know a little about, and they may hope to be able to judge of the value of the new religion by the remedies which it offers for pre-

sent evils.

Mr. Congreve's first essay, which it seems was written under the immediate inspiration of Comte himself, deals with the foreign policy of England. The disease from which the nations of Europe are suffering is, he points out, mutual distrust. This does not strike one as a particularly profound or subtle diagnosis, but it is no doubt true, and it is just as true now as it was eighteen years ago when the article was written. We are nort told that it is necessary to got rid of this distrust, and that the only way to got rid of it is to get a right public opinion established throughout Europe. But then "the most indispensable requisite as a pre-liminary for the existence of a right public opinion is peace." So that there can be no peace until there is a right public opinion, and no right public opinion until there is peace. The use of the quack's infallible specific for killing vermin required that the insect should first be caught and pinched in order to make it open its mouth for the insertion of the powder. In a similar way the Countists undertake to put an end to mutual distrust as soon as universal peace is firmly established. The practical part of this essay lies in the principle that every nation ought to surrender what does not properly belong to it, and of course, if every country what does not properly belong to it, and of course, if every country what does not properly belong to it, and of course, if every country would only agree to this, we should all be very happy and comfortable. There might, however, he some difficulty in settling what does or does not properly belong to each country. Mr. Congreve proposes that England should set a good example by resigning Gibraltar to Spain, at the same time disbanding her army, except a small portion for domestic police, as a mark of confidence in France. Even if France should decline, after this mark of confidence and submission, to disarm too, there is no ground, according to Mr. Congreve, for England's remaining armed. "Let it be our aim to bury all the memory of the long rivalry of centuries. Let it be our hope that France will be willing to meet us in this; for it is with her that forgiveness must rest, as in the sum total of human wrongs, the balance is, I think, strongly in the sum total of human wrongs, the balance is, I think, strongly against us. We have been more often the injuring party; France the injured." If France is, as Mr. Congreve says, the nobler nation (and there is at least courage in repeating at this moment the statement he made in 1865, that France is in a more advanced political state than England), why does not France, by virtue of her position, set the example? It should be observed that it is one of the main points in Mr. Congreve's creed that England is the most brutal and degraded country in the world, and is perpetually doing something wicked from the meanest and most sordid motives. "For much of that which is worst in the condition of the world,"he says, "England is more than any other country responsible." Whatever England does is, in short, always wrong, and generally base. If she goes to war, it is bloodthirsty rapacity; if she inclines to peace, it is more cowardice. The Alabama Arbitration, which might be supposed to fall in with Comtist visions of universal peace, was only "cringing to our largest customer." Yet this is the country which is expected, by its noble and disinterested sacrifices, to give a new the statement he made in 1865, that Prance is in a more advanced "cringing to our largest customer." Yet this is the country which is expected, by its noble and disinterested sacrifices, to give a new start to the regeneration of humanity. It would surely be more natural that, if France is to exercise "the primacy," France should take the lead in good works. It is of course inconceivable to Mr. Congreve that England should hold Gibraltur, or India, which he also wishes to be surrendered, from a sense of public duty.

We have no space to go through all Mr. Congreve's political suggestions in detail, nor would it be a profitable task to do so. In the reconstruction of the Western system Russia is to be kept outside in order that France, instead of Germany, may be the geographical centre; and the United States, who cannot be very well fitted into the arbitrary framework, are also excluded as

well fitted into the arbitrary framework, are also excluded as "the offspring of an inferior nation, and of a period of negation and dissolution." All this fanciful and arbitrary speculation, which is as easy as conducting a campaign with pins on a map, certainly does not appear to be the sort of illumination for which it is worth while to discard an old religion and start a new one. Mr. Congreve's views on the lawfulness of war bear a remarkable resemblance to those of the unregenerate world. Positivism is, he resemblance to those of the unregenerate world. Positivien is, he says, a gospel of peace; but this only means that "Positivists would prefer to act as much as possible by peaceful means," and so, we should imagine, would everybody else. "Westernst sometimes be accepted as a necessary evil—a sacrification the general welfars of Europe." There can be no objection, we are told, to "a war in the interest of peace, a war to prevent war, a repressive measure of European police, such as the disturbed state of Europe may from time to time render necessary, before the final settlement is effected", in other words, war is lawful in order to carry out such objects as Positivists approve, but criminal in all other cases. Mr. Congreve's consistency on this question may be gathered from his exhortation to England in 1265 to tion may be gathered from his exhortation to England in 1265 to disband her army lest it should give offence to France, and his still more fervent exhortations to England in 1870 to send her army, which had fortunately not been disbanded, to the support of France against Germany. Again, we find the Positivists exciting the Japanese to keep up a strong army to be used sgainst England. The document in which this suggestion occurs is so particularly characteristic of the state of mind of English Positivists that it

ought not to be overlooked. It is headed an Address to the Japanese Ambasador (p. 536), and appears to have been presented in the early part of last year. The persons signing the address admit that they have no means of knowing the special objects of the Embassy, but "if your object be, as it is commonly reported, to obtain a revision of the treaties at present existing as unjust and injurious to Japan, we cordially wish for your success, and shall do all in our power to further it"; in other words, though they avowedly know nothing about the matter, they are ready to assume everything against their own country. They go on to express their satisfaction with the prudence of the Japanese Government in "confronting the encroaching recklessness of European commerce with the formidable military power which alone can extort from that commerce, in its present unsocial conditions, due moderation and respect." "To be well armed and well disciplined "—we are quoting literally—is the lesson pressed upon the Japanese by these disciples of Humanity and Peace, who also add another suggestion, that Christian missionaries are scouts of the enemy, and the Embassy, but "if your object be, as it is commonly reported, to gestion, that Christian missionaries are secouts of the enemy, and we cannot too urgently recommend every measure of precaution

It will be observed that many of the views which Mr. Congreve advocates are not at all necessarily connected with Positivism as a religion, and are quite capable of being argued on general grounds, without upsetting the calendar, or invoking the names of Auguste Comte and Mine. de Vaux. Some of them are a more regume comes and mine, de vaux. Some of them are a mere repetition in a peculiar jargon of Radical commonplaces, while others are echoes of the Peace Society and of various schools of ideal philanthropy. "To subordinate politics to morals—in other words, to test political actions and speculations by moral considerations—such," we are grandly told, "is the aim of Positivism." It would "lay down the principle that, for States as for individuals." would "lay down the principle that, for States as for individuals, would "lay down the principle that, for States as for individuals, it is the question of duties, and not of rights, that must hence forth take precedence," and so on. There is nothing now about such propositions except the curious impudence with which they are put forward as if they were really novel and original ideas. Even poor benighted Deists and Christians have got as far as this. It has long been perfectly well understood that the principles of morality are equally binding on a nation in its way in the table of the state of the principles. public and in its private life, and that the State and the individual are alike responsible for the use which they may make of their respective powers and faculties. The notion of the Comtists that they enjoy a monopoly of this sort of wisdom and virtue, and that they enjoy a monopoly of this sort of wisdom and virtue, and that they are entitled to look down upon the rest of the world as from a pinnacle of superior morality, is as absurd as it is impertinent. Yet it furnishes the key to their position. Not long since M. Lafitte, the chief director of Positivism, preaching in Paris, urged his hearers to be tolerant. "There are many," he said, "who find hope and comfort in a belief in a spiritual world and future life; let us not be unduly severe upon these." If this had been said the naw other person it might have musted as a sergam on the by any other person, it might have passed as a sarcasm on the movement whose weak point it reveals. It is this assumption of immeasurable superiority, and of the right not only to look down on the rest of the world with contempt and disdain, but to scourge its wicked stepidity, which is the principal characteristic of the Comtist communion. The right to be severe on unbelievers, which is assumed as a matter of course, is implied in the formal caution against excess, grevo candidly admits that this new spiritual power is analogous to Popery, and one of the points of resemblance is certainly the absolute spiritual authority which is claimed. Comtism is presented, not as a more body of opinions which are capable of being sented, not as a mere body of opinions which are capable of being shown by argument in the ordinary way to be reasonable and just, but as a religion which it is blasphemy to question. Consequently anybody who happens to differ from the opinions thus proclaimed must expect to be dammed—in this world at least, and as far as hard words can do it. It is possible that the comminations of the Comtists might have been milder if they had not unfortunately fell themselves obliged to surrender a future state. As they can get at their opponents only in this present life, they have to make their anathemas as concentrated as possible.

The sort of temper in which Positivism works is strikingly

illustrated in the writings of Mr. Congreve. The religion of Humanity is, we are told, one of humility "in the true sense of the word"; its attitude to all opponents is respectful and patient. A few extracts from this volume will indicate the true sense of these words as understood by a priest, or at least a vicar, of Humanity. It is apparently impossible for Mr. Congreve to conceive that any same person who has not some meral twist in his character should hesitate to accept his views. He remarks, for character should hesitate to accept his views. He remarks, for example, that "the votaries of art, the disciples of science, the large and mixed class which constitutes the literary world, the representatives of intellect and culture, have all, from various less respectable motives, united against us." That any opponent can have a respectable motive is incredible, but Mr. Congreve admits degrees of turpitude. Professor Huxley happened on one consistence of say that Comte's writings were rather drawy and verbose, and that he found little or nothing in them of my scientific value, and a great deal that was as thoroughly antagonistic to the very essence of science as anything in Ultramontane Catholicism. Mr. Congreve has thought fit to reprint in cold blood the latter in which he attacked Mr. Huxley for these opinions. "Ne candid man" could say such things: they are an "impatient uttersuces." mr. Congreve has thought he to reprint in cold blood the latter in which he attacked Mr. Huxley for these opinions. "Ne candid man" could say such things; they are an "impatient utterance; based on a wholly imperfect and insufficient acquaintance with the subject." As Mr. Huxley said nothing of Counte's social projects, these not being in his line, oven his silence is turned against him, and denounced as "disoreditable injustice." Moreover, Mr. Congreve

detects signs of an uneasy conscience. "The man of science view with detects signs of an uneasy conscience. "The men of science view with alarm and hatred the spread of a dectrine which they instinctively feel is destined to put an end to their indiscipline." In another case, Professor Beesly having rashly speken of the Shaffeld outrages in a way which it was feared might be misiaterpreased by an ignorant and passionate audience, Mr. Congreve fiescely took up the cadgels for him. Journalists were and are (for the letter is reproduced) denounced as "literary braves," and journalism as "moral assassination." There is, it is asserted, a plain analogy between the outrages of the press and those of the Shaffield murderers. "The editor of a paper works in secret; secretly and in safety issues his instructions to his instruments, who for money carry them out." A sweeping charge of the most abeminable character—which, if first made in heat, is now deliberately revived after eight years of meditation—is here brought against the whole press on no other ground than because a public speaker had been warned of the possible consequences of some heaty and equivocal uttorances. Mr. Congreve complains that he has no access to the press, and that he is obliged, in order to disseminate his views, to have recourse to pamphlets and placards exhibited on the backs of men in the street. But his method of controversy perhaps explains the difficulty. There are no journals which dear in such made and malignant slander.

Mr. Congreve is always cassaring us that he has no access to the congress of the congress of the congress of the controversy perhaps explains the difficulty. There are no journals which dear in such made and malignant slander. alarm and hatred the spread of a doctrine which they ins

and malignant slandor.

Mr. Congreve is always assuring us that he is a men of peace, and that he is all for peaceful measures. Yet it is impossed, and that he is all for peaceful measures. peace, and that he is all for peaceful measures. Yet it is impossible not to be struck by his eagerness to invent excuses for the most atrocious forms of violence and outrage when they happen to be directed against classes or institutions which are obnoxious to himself. It may be only an accident, but it is at least a very curious one, that, as appears from the present volume, his sympathies should be keenly and exclusively collisted on the side of the Indian mutineers, the Fenian rebels, the Sheffield assessins, and the Parisian Communists. No doubt he is careful to express disapproval of the outrages which these different sets of criminals perpetrated, but his great object is to discover excuses for them, and to suggest that, in comparison with the conduct of the reand to suggest that, in comparison with the conduct of the respectable classes of England, their behaviour was by no means so very black after all. From beginning to end the book is a vilificavery black after all. From beginning to end the book is a vilitica-tion and calumny of the great body of the writer's country-men. Their acts are constantly represented in the worst possible light, and every kind of brutality and infamy is attributed to them; and this picture of the conduct of the upper and middle classes is expressly addressed to working-men, who are told that they are hated by the classes above them with "the inhuman hatred of the slaveholder for the revolted slave." There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the Positivists in declaring themselves to be on the side of peace and order; but in declaring themselves to be on the sale of peace and order, their it is obvious that in the meantime, until peace and order after their own fashion have been established, they cannot help sympathizing with the various forces of destruction which, as they fancy, are clearing the ground for them. It is, Mr. Congreve remarks, matter for hope rather than expectation that the changes which time will be a constructed with the changes which time will or hope rather than expectation that the changes where the form of the prospect that one day there will be "an organization which will grind down all recalcitrant elements." The moral grinding the Comtists are evidently quite capable of performing for themselves, and it will not be their fault if it does not occur to some of their favourite instru-

ments that physical grinding is also requisite.

It is possible that some of the exasperation of the Comtists may be due to the disappointment under which they are at present suffering. "We move but slowly," laments Mr. Congreve; "more slowly than is easily intelligible." "It is a time of slow, almost slowly than is easily intelligible." It is a time of slow, amount microscopic advance, which draws heavily on our patience and confidence—if we would avoid a sonse of oppression and gloom; and it is not always easy to avoid this feeling." He is not always easy to avoid this feeling." impressed with a certain character of unsteadiness of conviction, impressed with a certain character of unsteadiness of conviction, or at any rate of action, which is becoming more apparent in the adherents of the system. "We do not grow much—the most clear-sighted of our opponents are right in that—and I do not know that we deserve to grow much." These things may probably account for the increasing vindictiveness of the failing remnant of a decaying sect, but its temper has always been pretty much the same. The more closely Positivism, or rather Comtian—for it is necessary to distinguish between the philosophy of Positivism in its early form and the mystic religion into which it was afterwards developed—is examined, the more deeply will it be found to bear the stamp of the personal character of its it be found to bear the stamp of the personal character of its founder. Combs was a crazy man of genus, who united an intense and overweening vanity to a bitter, suspicious, and despotie temper. He quarrelled with everybody from childhood upwards with his father and mother, with his teachers, with his friends, with his wife, and no doubt he would have quarrelled also with Olovilde do with, and no doubt he would have quarrelled also with Olotilide de Vaux if their acquaintance had not been quickly terminated by her death. The arrogance and sourcess of the propiet appear to have descended in no stinted measure on his limplink followers. Mr. Congreve's book supplies a curious and paintal attay in the movind anatomy of the human mind. It is impossible not to recognize in it the symptoms, not so much of intellectual activity at of an sort of mental malady akin to that which admetimes affects the body, when black spots dense believe the eyes; and there is a sthement impulse to quarrel and sould, and if possible, to rush out and shake somebody. In the cent of the sect, it might be called an organization of intellectual biles. A PILGRIMAGE

A PILEMAGE.

ITHE world has been amused or edified lately by the revival of religious pilesimages. By the help of Mr. Cook enthusiastic parsons can wish devestional shrines with much greater case than of old. We are now, it seems, to wimess a pilerimage insteaded to give utterance to a very different current of opinion. Seventy agricultural labourers have started to march through the Midland consties in order to bring their wrongs before the world. Pilgrims on such an around might have been expected rather to go barefoot than to take advantage of railway trains. But, however it may be conducted, the enterprise is a curious one. It might be thought that newspaper reports would be sufficient to spread a knowledge of the Newmarket look-out to avery corner of the country. The source is fisch and blood will do more than any amount of abstract disquisition upon his rights and wrongs. A selection of the actual human beings who have been brought up upon a limited of the actual human beings who have been brought up upon a limited number of shillings a week (the estimates are so various that it is more prudent not to give figures) will be exhibited in the large towns. This, they will say in substance, is the kind of article produced under the existing system. Judge for yourselves what must be its merits. If the labourers look half-starved and ragged, they will argue that improvement in their condition is importantly required. If our an improvement in their condition is imperatively required. If the whole, they have a tolerably comfortable appearance, it will be equally easy to say that such respectable persons ought not to be condemned to hopeless lives in miserable hovels. Anyhow the sight of a hand of exiles driven from their native homes to implore the sesistance of the outside world against tyrnunical farmers and landlords will be sufficiently impressive, and the contagion of sympathy may be expected to spread and induce a flow of hard cush towards the coffers of the Union. A large van, it is said, is provided to bring home the expected offerings, which would apparently imply that the agricultural labourer has not yet risen to the conception of cheques and Post-office orders. However, the effect will no doubt be picturesque, and the visible and bodily presence of a treasure-box may stimulate charitable offerings.

Meanwhile this curious move on the part of the labourers may suggest some reflections as to the nature of the struggle which is now proceeding. Nobody denies the right of the labourers to combine, and to endeavour by all lawful means to force a higher rate of wages from their employers. As a rule, however, warfare of this kind is generally confined to the persons immediately inte-rested. When a body of artisans strikes, it these not often venture rested. When a body of artisons strikes, it does not often renduce to appeal to the general public for support, though it may find alliances amongst the trades more or less directly connected with the same business. The agricultural labourers take a different ground. They consider that the nation at large ought to take their side. It is not a more question of a bargain between two indended transitions but of armaniary assemble us after of things appoints. pendent parties, but of removing a scandalous state of things amongst an important class of the population. The adoption of the present expedient amounts to saying that the people of Birmingham, Nottingham, and other large towns ought to insist upon the farmers Newmarket paying a higher rate of wages to the men whom ey employ. Undoubtedly the appeal is likely to meet with they employ. some response. Nothing can be more natural than for an insome response. Nothing can be more natural than for an in-habitant of Birmingham to wish to take the mote out of his neighbour's eye. We ourselves are perfectly ready to admit that we should be very glad if the farmers of Newmarket would pay twenty-five, or even fifty, shillings a week to their men. We should be heartly glad if every landowner, not only at Newmarket, but throughout the whole agricultural districts would receive a received districts, would provide an excellent set of cottages on his estate. with good water laid on to every house, with proper drainage and bedroom accommodation, and with a good school in the immediate neighbourhood, where every child might receive a good education up to the age of fifteen. We should be glad to see the old aspiration realized that every pessant might have a fowl in his pot; said, in short, if we were to give loose to our imagination and draw a purely fancy picture, we do not know where we should stop until we had raised the labourer to a condition as comfortable as is conwe had min sistent with his supporting himself by the toil of his hands. Whilst we are about it, we should indeed go somewhat further, and wish the same good fortune for the miserable population of our cities. If we may trust the Times' reporter, there are indeed many circumstances in the life of an agricultural labourer which urgently need improvement, but there are also a good many labourers who have decent accommodation, whose children are rosy and thriving, and who, in short, would make a very had archange if they left Suffolk for St. Gilos's. And therefore we begin to doubt whather our sympathy does not need a little enlightenment. When we are matencing the farmer in imagination to pay a higher rate of wages, we may be saking sistent with his supporting himself by the toil of his hands. Whilst need a little enlightenment. When we are sentencing the farmer in imagination to pay a higher rate of wages, we may be saking for comething which is not possible consistently with existing industrial conditions. It is very tempting to join in a fight with the view of haping the mealer side; but it is not always the case that the weaker side is in the right. The labourers were perfectly right to stir up the feelings of their own class as widely as because. The law rate of agricultural wages were undoubtedly owing in great part to the want of a spirit of enterprise and independence. The labourers wages were not forced up by the compaction of employers charment, heaven be made to ignorant to knew what was going on activities the manner limits of his lighters and his colleagues are endeavouring to summer this against the making a particular sore made made and his colleagues are endeavouring to summer this against the making a particular sore made made and making a particular sore made made, and

they may probably bring such a pressure to bear when the labourer know how to combine for the enforcement of their

labourers know how to combine for the enforcement of their rights that their wages may rise naturally, and labour cease to stagmate in little peols unaffected by the general current outside. But when it is proposed that the outside world shall unite with the labourers against the farmers, the question because rather different. The question is, after all, what the farmer can afferd to pay, and the ultimate effect of forcing him for a time to pay more would only be that cultivation must be discouraged, fill after a time wages would fall lack to their natural level. A rate lovised upon public charity would not be of more personnent advantage to the labourer than the old system of supplementing wages from the Poor-rate. And therefore there is some personnetion argument the Poor-rate. And therefore there is some presumption against the interference in the matter of people who really knew next to nothing as to the conditions of the question. How, after all, can the people of Birmingham tell that they are not doing an injustice to the farmers? The mere fact that several behingers come to the same that they must be better that several behinders. to them and say that they would like better pay obviously proves to them and say that they would like better pay obviously proves nothing, nor do the arguments, so far as we have seen them, appear to be very convincing. If the farmers complain, says one of the orators, it can only be from one of four causes; either they are paying exorbitant rents, or farming badly, or living extravagantly, or saving money. We will not give a lecture upon the theory of rent or the general laws of political economy. It is enough to say that we have no reason to suppose that farmers differ materially from the rest of the industrial classes. They will naturally complain like other months when they have any extend in a contain plain, like other people, when they have embarked in a certain business and find that one casential part of their calculations is to be upset. The most moderate and reasonable of fermers will naturally be put out if he finds that he will have in future to spend a pound where he used only to spend fifteen shillings. The nature of farmers is corrupt, for farmers are men; but we have no reason to assume that they have inherited a larger share of original sin then other people, or that they are abnormally penurious or extravaguot. Unless they can get an average rate of profit they extravagent. Unless they can get an average rate of profit they will give up their business; and mere general reflections upon will give up their business; and mere general reflections upon human avarice and extravagance do not help us to decide that question one way or another. And therefore, whilst we admit the propriety of spreading information and accounging combination amongst all the class directly concerned, we doubt very strongly the advantage of bringing in outsiders to take a part in the quarrel. It is only too probable that the effect of such an appeal will be to sneourage false hopes, to protract the struggle beyond its natural limits, and ultimately to make its results more injurious to everybody concerned. A number of labourers may be induced to held out until the farmers have suplabourers may be induced to hold out until the farmers have supplied their places, and then they will be left to depend on charity, or emigrate, or return to lower the rate of wages to a still inferior or emigrate, or return to lower the rate of wages to a sum inscreed level. It is conferring a very doubtful benefit upon a men to enable him to straggle beyond a certain point, which point we have no means of determining accurately. The formation of unions for self-help may at least tend to make him independent; but the connected tendency of relying upon public charity is just the opposite, and may very likely be seriously demoralizing as well as ultimately

futile for the purposes avowed by the agitators.

We are quite aware that reflections of this kind, however obvious, have at times a rather brutal appearance. Mr. Arch will covous, have at times a rather brutal appearance. Mr. Asch will tell us with perfect truth that the nation at large has an interest in the well-being of the agricultural classes; and that we cannot afford, whatever political economists may tell us, simply to look on and see fair play. When a degraded and ignorant population is rising in the midst of us, an evil is being gonerated which will not be set right by the simple operation of the law of supply and demand. Vice and misory have a condense, to wearant themselves and if the continuous a tendency to propagate themselves, and if the conditions of life of an agricultural labourer are such as to make him an anworthy member of society, statesmen ought to andoavour to change them; and even the most remote classes may be vitally interested in a successful solution of the problem. Nothing can be more true or more deserving of attention. We do not argue on behalf of in-difference, but against a spasmodic attempt to set things right by the interposition of the outside world in a dispute of which it does not understand the conditions. It is very simple and easy to say, let the farmers pay twice their previous rate of wages; but even farmers deserve justice, and we could not force that change without setting up another series of consequences which would demand careful investigation. From a limited point of view, the question may appear to be simply one of immediate justice to the labourer, and that is the way in which it is naturally treated by the heavy agitator. The orators who are trying to get money out of the pochets of a crowd by speeches delivered from waggons do not trouble thomsolves with logical refinements, and simply appeal to the universal feeling of every poor man that he would like to get more out of the righ. But any one who takes a wider view must see at once that the problem opens up far wider social and national questions to which no off-hand answer is possible. aim, for example, at improving the condition of the labourer by improving his education, and that, not merely in the sonso of teaching him a little more reading and writing, but by raising him to a higher stage of culture. We may be led to propose an alteration of the Poor-laws or of the tenure of land, although those subment or the a non-move or of the tenure of fined, atthough those subjects are obscured by a superabundance of quark prescriptions; or we may each to mend matters by sunitary legislation, or by facilitating savings and improving the working of briendly Societies, or by matricting the labour of women and children; or, in short, by a great number of methods such of which involves whole libraries of

discussion and inquiry. So far as the present agitation amongst agricultural labourers either increases the intelligence and independence of the class itself, or leads to genuine reforms of a rational character founded upon a statesmanlike consideration of all the complex conditions of the case, it may confer a permanent benefit. But when it consists in sending round the hat and making sensational speeches to get a subsidy for a particular campaign, it is at least as likely to do harm as good. We should be glad if the pilgrimage brought it vividly before the public mind that there are serious social problems very much in need of solution; but we fear that it is more likely to encourage the application of quack remedies which will introduce new causes of irritation and render a pacific termination of the quarrel more impracticable than ever. If pacific termination of the quarrel more impracticable than ever. If the farmers can manage to do without the men now locked out, the support of the victims by public contributions will end by doing them no good; and even if the farmers should be forced to yield, it is very probable that the victory won, so to speak, by artificial means will be only temporary, and therefore only the beginning of a series of mischievous contests.

THE CHURCH SITUATION.

A T last the Archbishops' Bill has worked its weary way through the House of Lords, and is fairly before the Commons for a second reading, although beset with competing motions for its rejection from both sides, some of them alleging reasons, and others only opposing the fatal three months. It took its departure under about a of validators expected from prairies any input statement. only opposing the latal three months. It took its departure under a shower of valedictory speeches from various eminent statesmen. Lord Cairns, with a guardian's affectionate interest, praised it as a good little measure which would never think of meddling with doctrine, while it would cheapen and mitigate procedure; Lord Carnarvon looked at it with calm benignity; Lord Selborne, in blessing it, sweetly cursed the High Church; Lord Granville was content to heave a brick at Ritualism and sneer at Ministers; and Lord Selishury, while committing himself to the opinion that was content to heave a brick at Ritualism and sneer at Ministers; and Lord Salisbury, while committing himself to the opinion that it would do very little, picked out the creation of a Judge on 3,000/. a year as its main feature, intimated that it was a "flag," and feared that its passing now would do more harm than good. The Archbishop in his reply travelled over many points, but he did not repudiate the "flag." We shall not waste time in showing that a flag run up just now by the Episcopate for a campaign against the most active party in the Church can only mean a civil war out of which that Church could hardly escape with safety. We dare say some optimists will argue that the Bill has been reduced into so harmless a condition that both sides may agree to We dare say some optimists will argue that the Bill has been reduced into so harmless a condition that both sides may agree to adopt it as a superfluous but ornamental ensign. The difficulty, however, under which we labour is that of being unable to see that the harm has been taken out of it. It is not the same measure which was brought in last April, but it is hardly a better one. The vice of the first draft was that it converted every Bishop into a petty tyrant. In attempting to get rid of this defect, its editors have succeeded in abolishing the judicial office of the Episcopate, and giving to every prelate who has not the rare courage of impartially refusing to take action under the Bill, the poor choice of suing to be taken as umpire, or having to play the subordinate part of registrar to a distant Judge.

Those who treat the Bill as harmless forget the enormous power

of registrar to a distant Judge.

Those who treat the Bill as harmless forget the enormous power Those who treat the Bill as harmless forget the enormous power which the Judge will possess of stamping his own opinions upon the whole Church of England. Mr. Justice Keating may be absolutely right in his view of the unlawfulness of sculpture in charches, but, even if he be so, his opinion is at present only law within the court of the visitor of Exeter Cathedral. Had he thimself pronounced his judgment as Provincial Judge under this Bill, it would, for the time being, have been the voice of both Provinces. The concentration of the judiciary obviously possesses many abstract and primal facis advantages, but these may be too dearly bought at the sacrifice of primary principles. The constitution of the Christian Church, well understood and regulated in days when the Augustus was still the sovereign authority in Britain, is that the Bishop is the primary, and the Metropolitan the appeldays when the Augustus was still the sovereign authority in Britain, is that the Bishop is the primary, and the Metropolitan the appellate, Judge. This general principle admits of any form of regulation, supposing its essential feature is not lost sight of; in particular, the common sense of Churchmen has in every land secured that the legal inexperience of the titular Judge should be supplemented by trained assessorship. But the present Bill, as manipulated by Lord Shaftesbury, loses sight of this clear principle, and enacts that each case which proceeds to a hearing must either be heard by the primary Judge without appeal, or else by the jurisdiction which is in its nature appellate, acting in the first instance. heard by the primary Judge without appeal, or else by the jurisdiction which is in its nature appollate, acting in the first instance, with no power of coordinating the two tribunals. At all events Lord Shaftesbury had better moderate his hard language against Popery. The estensible reason of that system, which we, like him, have no hesitation in calling false, was the inconvenience caused by the small and often conflicting jurisdictions of many diocesses. So the Roman Curia concentrated the judiciary power of the whole Papal Church within its own walls. This is just what our Archhishops are now doing under the promptings of the "great Protestant Earl." The fragmentary and unappealable jurisdiction of the personal Bishops which this Bill sets up alongside of the centralized Court is simply an alien substance which never can be assimilated with the body into which it is projected, and is therefore only powerful for confusion.

To come, however, to more immediately practical considerations. The choice of the new Judge at this particular crisis could

hardly fail to give much trouble to those who would, unfortunately for themselves, have the appointment. We are sure that the Archbishops would take all pains to make the fairest choice; but, in proportion as they do so, the difficulties in which they have involved themselves by such proceedings as their answer to the Church Association, and their speeches upon the present Bill before Lord Shaftesbury had riveted the direct responsibility upon them, will start into prominence. These are abstract considerations, but they lead to the great question How will it work? Lord Cairns and Lord Selborne were each in different ways equally intolerant of the idea that the Bill would have any extansive effect, because as lawyers they declined to look beyond the formal effect of its several provisions. Had they condescended to be men of the world, they would have seen that the mischief to be apprehended resides far less in the one suit which may be prosecuted than in the fifty charges which may be rejected. The Archbishops themselves would be the last to deny that they did publicly run up their flag, and that their example was followed by more than one of their suffragens. They may now regret what they have said, but the effect of inflanmatory words is not removed by the penitance of the speakers. The hitherto inert mass of fussy self-importance which exists in the Church of England, as in all great institutions, has been ostentatiously invited by the rulers of that Church to assume the congenial duties of public informer, and a Bill has been pushed on to clothe them with the powers needed for the ignoble duty. They are not people to care for or to understand the changes through which it may have passed, or the degree of justification which exists for the different ceremonial practices which they may happen to dislike. All they know is, that it was and is the Archbishop's Bill, and that under it they are invited by the Archbishop to "stamp out" whatever they may please to nickname Ritualism; and they will accordingly act up hardly fail to give much trouble to those who would, unfort volved in, and no securities required for, filing an information, and they have nothing to do but to come up again smiling with re-peated charges so long as they have a vicar to roast or a bishop to perplex. The persecution Societies, too, will watch their oppor-tunities and extend their operations, particularly under the provision to admit non-resident landowners and parishioners for the purposes

tunities and extend their operations, particularly under the provision to admit non-resident landowners and parishioners for the purposes of informing. A house in a suspected town might be a good investment in more than one way for the Church Association. Who, too, can say how long the Hishops' courage or patience may be proof against a perpetual obsession? In very weariness, if not cowardice, they will be tempted to let slip the dogs of litigation, and then the war of reprisals will begin against the men who have so long been safely raving against Ritualistic excess from behind the broad bulwark of disregarded rubrics.

All these dangers are to be risked for the sake of the empty boast of passing a Hill which has between April and July just succeeded in proserving the same title. In the meanwhile there is no Churchman who is not ready to agree that rubrics must be revised, and the criminous jurisdiction of the spiritual courts reformed. A Bill to enforce revised rubrics, and to provide for the uniform and inexpensive hearing of all suits against clergymen, whether for ceremonial or moral offences, would at all events not be a flag, and could therefore be calmly discussed upon its merits; and yet the prelacy will not wait for a few months to secure so obvious an advantage, but prefer to force their crude measure upon the House of Commons, which is always, and very reasonably, unwilling to saddle itself with superfluous work in the last days of the Session, when time runs full too short for even necessary business. Yet the Archbishop of Canterbury had setually built the bridge over which he could retreat with honour, when he applied to the Crown to renew the Letters of Business given to the preceding Convocation for the revision of the rubrics. The Bishop of London capped this proceeding by introducing a Bill for simplifying the method of Parliamentary assent necessary to give validity to Convocational recommendations. As, however, he does not propose to press his measure, it will hardly be worth while to stop t

worth while to stop to examine its provisions.

The Archbishops step has of course given little pleasure to the outand-out supporters of the Bill. They have combined with a certain section of its opponents in deprecating any reference of the disputed questions to Convocation, because that body is still unreformed, section of its opponents in deprecating any reference of the disputed questions to Convocation, because that body is still unreformed, while they are never tired of advancing propositions which only agree in seeming to be framed so as to render any such reform impossible. The truth is, that the connexion between a reform of Convocation and a consideration of the actual difficulty by the only existing mouthplece of the English clergy, is by no means so close as the more indiscreet supporters or the more outspoken enemies of that ancient institution would make us believe. One has become a pressing question, while the other could, if necessary, bids its time. It might, for instance, be just as well for the people who are most clamorous for that reform to take pains to assertain beforehand what is the nature of the body which they affer to manipulate. Their mostrum, offered with various accomings, is always at bottom the same prescription of a Church Parliament taking in a representation of the laity. Such an assembly might be a very excellent thing in itself, though we shall have to any semething further on as to the way in which we anticipate that this excellence will display itself. It is not, however, and never was, the idea of that old constitutional body, the Convention plant of either Province. We pass over its long abolished but most most important function, the taxation of the clergy. When that prerogative passed away,

sition remained for practical purposes a Committee clergy for emitting opinions and exercising inwith me convoive power for driving either home; our emergicant occasions, and only with the leave of that a subodiment of the laity called the Crown, for roughand, whom emerginant occasions, and only with the leave of that supreme embodiment of the laity called the Crown, for rough-hewing the various eccleniastical regulations severally known as canons or rubrice, which have no binding force until sanctioned by Parliament. We cannot conceive a religious body professing any spiritual character claiming a more modest share of self-government—although even this allowance was for nearly a century and a half denied to the Church of England, and was only at last recovered when that Church had, in spite of many obstacles, reasserted its own spiritual life. Indeed the impotence of Convocation compared with the power wielded by the assembly of the Scotch Kirk, with its pleatiful proportion of lay elders, is the commonplace alike of those who grudge the English clergy any corporate voice at all and of those who desire to transform it into a duplicate of the Northern body. The history of the past and present generations has, we own, given these reasoners a plentiful crop of precedents for the government of Churches belonging to the Anglican communion by assemblies in which laymen meet and vote by the side of the clergy, in the United States, in the Colonies, and lastly in Ireland. But one characteristic runs through all these instances; all these Churches are unestablished, and the General Assembly of the Scottish Church—although it may itself maintain a condition of establishment impossible out of Scotland—has certainly been the fruitful parent of unestablished counterparts, while, in concert with its free doubles, it plays the past of a quasitainly been the fruitful parent of unestablished counterparts, while, in concert with its free doubles, it plays the past of a quasi-Parliament within an ostensible capital, and helps in no small degree to satiate Scotch longings for home rule. Have the advocates for representative laymon as an integral portion of the English Convocation ever faced the embarrassments of creating with an integral part of the property of the part of the such an imperium in imperio, and yet of maintaining those relations with Parliament which are essential for the preservation of the Establishment? If they are ready to swallow discatablishment as the greater good or lesser evil, we willingly recognize their consistency, while we plainly say that we decline to share their counsels. But the impossibility of creating a lay Convocation without innovating in many other ways is no argument against using the existing form of clerical representation for the modest and congruous duties which belong to it. Still less is it possible to say that, because the Church laity have no voice in Convocato say that, because the Church latty have no voice in Convocation, therefore they are mute except so far as they may command the ear of Parliament. Englishmen, when they see a want shead, seldom fail in overtaking it by some rough-and-roady process; and so they have done in this case. No law and no fear of ulterior change stand in the way of diocesan conferences. The idea is a very practical one, and well adapted to the conditions of the age. Every year adds to the number of the diocesas in which they are at work, and in no long time we are convinced that they will have taken their place as the recognized though half-informal organ have taken their place as the recognized though half-informal organ of a body of religious opinion wider than, though in harmonious correspondence with, that of the older constitutional organization.

The reform of Convocation, admitting these premisses, is really a aimple matter, which only affects the Lower House of one Province. In York the proctors elected by the parochial clergy stand in a sufficient proportion to the official Deans and Archdeacous and to the sufficient proportion to the official Deans and Archdeacons and to the representatives of the Chapters, for each Archdeaconry uniformly elects two. In Canterbury a similar arrangement would lead to the return of upwards of a hundred parish clergymen, instead of the little more than forty (somewhat capriciously appointed by rules which differ in the various dioceses) who now find seats; and some persons have even contended that an Archbishop could issue the necessary writs for the supplementary elections while the Convocation, which runs with Parliament, was still sitting. But in the meanwhile the very fact that Convocation stays unreformed ought to administer consolation to the worthy generated that the Letters of Business would create a turbulent phalanx of spiritual revolutionists. A body professing a turbulent phalanx of spiritual revolutionists. A body professing to be representative, and yet so largely composed of nominated members, is a theoretical anomaly, but it is one of a similar complexion with an heroditary House of Lords and other institutions plexion with an heroditary House of Lords and other institutions which Englishmen in their calmer moods are wont to regard as anything rather than a calamity. Those accordingly who think that in this case the disproportion might easily and with advantage be rectified, may still, for the present purpose, accept the Convecation of Canterbury as it is, as a sufficiently representative and satisfactory committee of the various Church parties. At all events, a Lower House in the composition of which episcopal and ministerial nomination has so large a share is not the body most likely to go to the barricades.

ministerial nomination has so large a share is not the body most likely to go to the barricades.

The second reading of the Public Worship Regulation Bill will be taken during the week when Convocation will actually be considering the rubrics with which it claims to deal. Of the duration of the debate the only thing which can be safely predicted is that it will be long, and if the measure should, after a very liberal weeding of the Order Book, drift into Committee, the discussion which that stage will encourage must be such as no House of Commons would very willingly submit to in the later part of July on a Bill not promoted by the Government. In the meanwhile the possibilities of a really comprehensive compromise would be ripening. We can only sak in amazement, Why go en?

accepts him.

go on?

TOTTENHAM'S.

TOTTENHAM'S.

NOVELISTS now occupy in England the place which in other times and countries has been and is assumed by dramatists. The "humours" of the day, the latest forms of folly and extravagance, are represented, not on the stage, but in the pages of a perpetual succession of what are called, and in some cases truly, new novels. It is of course impossible for any writer, whether of plays or novels, to supply the demand which comes upon all established public favourites for writing which shall be at once fresh and good. Usually the same character is again and again produced with accessories which are slightly varied, and the result is accepted as new and original work.

One of the most industrious manufacturers of three-volume novels, Mrs. Oliphant, has lately introduced a new style into the ornamentation of her work. We have had from her and her fellow-labourers enough of duchosses and countesses and of the

fellow-labourers enough of duchoses and countesses and of the splendour of Belgravian mansions and the beauty of suburban villas. But, so far as we know, this author is the first who has ventured to marry an earl's daughter to a shopkeeper, and to surround the family thus strangely formed with magnificence plainly paid for out of the till. There are in London two or three establishments which may have suggested to the two or three establishments which may have suggested to the author the idea of Tottenham's, and it is possible that the present or future masters of these gigantic shops may intermarry with the precage. We heard lately that a duke's son marry with the pecrage. We heard lately that a duke's son had thought of going into the tea trade, and this would at any rate prepare the way for an earl's daughter to become the wife of a draper. One of these great houses of business may be compared, while thats, to an estate or a colliery. Mr. Tottenham in the story fairly says that he has the same responsibility towards those whom he employs as the owner of land or mines. The only difference is that this now kind of property is less durable than the old. Success in trade is generally due to qualities which are with difficulty nurtured in the lap of luxury. If we allow one generation for the rise of a house of business, another for its sustained prosperity, and third for its ducking school are with missing prosperity, and rise of a house of business, another for its sustained prosperity, some a third for its decline, we shall represent with sufficient accuracy the usual operation of causes and effects. This sort of property requires, much more than either land or mines, the constant influence of the master's eye and hand. Very much can be done by deputy, but always on the supposition that there is a principal. The luss business of the supposition of the suppositio of the master's eye and hand. Very much can be done by deputy, but always on the supposition that there is a principal. The husband of Lady Mary Tottenham may intend to stick to the shop, but the difficulty would be to get the shop to stick to him. It must be remembered that the assistants on whom the head of a great house depends have always the inclination, and are likely to find sooner or later the opportunity, to set up for themselves. A man is not necessarily worse at business for having been at Eton and Oxford, if he would attend to business like a man who has been at a "commercial" school; but this he probably would not do. If he leaves his capital in the concern without closely superintending it his income soon diminishes, and he incurs the risk of loss by the rashness or negligence, or even dishonesty, of partners. If he withdraws his capital the concern probably cannot stand without it; and if the attempt be made under such circumstances to conresult is the attempt be made under such circumstances to convert a private firm into a company with limited liability, we can only say that longer trial is needed before it can be declared whether this expedient is or is not likely to be generally successful. The great and perhaps insuperable difficulty is that no director or manager will permanently serve a body of shareholders as he will serve himself. Some of these companies fail from dishonesty, but more from neglect. It is easy, therefore, to understand that such an establishment as Tettenburgh is destined understand that such an establishment as Tottenham's is destined to decay. We hear much from Mr. and Lady Mary Tottenham about the education of their own and other people's children, but neither of them seems to entertain the notion that education ought to have any, even the most distant, reference to the shop. A novelist, and especially a lady, is cutified to rear an imaginary structure without looking closely at the foundation. But it is obvious that such an establishment as Tottenham's cannot be trusted, like a planet, to go on rotating when once it has been set going. Mr. Tottenham, the sole proprietor, is represented to have been first incapable as a minor of interfering in the concern, and when he did interfere, he sent down the profits, as is quite likely, by a third. But how does the author suppose that such a concern could be carried on during 'he minority of its chief? The Court of Chancery can wind up any sort of business that was ever invented, but that Court would hardly trust itself to make an order "on further directions" for carrying on the shawl and mantle department of Tottenham's. The author seems to have forgotten that there must be a motive power to every machine. "My father died," says Mr. Tottenham, "when I was only a small boy." His mother brought him up in entire ignorance of the shop, and bought all her own things at Howell and James's rather than get them at rost price at Tottesham's. He was so ashamed of his name that he was calling himself Smith trusted, like a planet, to go on rotating when once it has been ignorance of the shop, and bought all her own things at Howell and James's rather than get them at cost price at Tottesham's He was so ashamed of his name that he was calling himself Smith or Brown when he proposed to and was accepted by Lady Mary. It is perhaps sufficiently improbable that she would have accepted Mr. Tottenham knowing his position, but it is quite incredible that she would accept Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown of whom nobody near her could know anything without knowing that he was an intposter. According to the story, however, she accepts him as Smith or Brown, and then he tells her that he is Tottenham and keeps a shop; and she drives him from hor, not because he is a shopkesper, but because he has used decoit. Then he takes to the accepts him.

The point of contact of Tottenham's with the main story is that the master of it engages the hero as tutor to his son. The point of contact of Tottenham's with the main story is that the master of it engages the hero as tutor to his son. The "house," having mysteriously governed itself during Mr. Tottenham's minority, survives the crisis caused by his ignorant interference in its management; and when the story opens he has been for a dozen years or more living in a grand suburban mansion and park, and driving to business daily in a handsome phaeton and pair. The prosperity of Tottenham's under a ruler who began in total ignorance of his trade is not perhaps much more surprising than the fact that the Tottenham's under a ruler who began in toom management trade is not perhaps much more surprising than the fact that the British navy survives the administration of a succession of First Lords utterly unacquainted with ships or shipbuilding. There is of course this difference, that the mistakes of a First Lord of the Admiralty are paid for out of the unfathomable pocket of the nation, while the mistakes of the head of a commercial firm are charged against his own capital. However, we must allow something to the exigencies of story-telling. Tottenham's, having survived the early errors of its master, may be supposed to be "a good property" on which that master may live in all the luxury which modern noveliets take special pleasure in describing. We which modern novelists take special pleasure in describing. We all know those passages where Miss Braddon catalogues furniture and fittings with the relish of an epicure gloating over a bill of fare. Mrs. Oliphant has the same harmless weakness. Mr. and Lady Mary Tottenham are sented in the conservatory under the dome which had been built to give room for the branches of a palm-tree. In this favourite spot all the pretty luxury of these conservatories culminated. There were bright-coloured Persian rugs, chairs half rustic and wholly laxurious, and all the flowers rugs, chairs half rustic and wholly luxurious, and all the flowers that art can extract or force from nature in the depth of winter. This kind of thing pleases the author, and does not greatly injure us. The adjectives, which we omit, help to make up the necessary three volumes. When the author has done with the beauties of the mansion, she takes up those of the shep, and here she is justified in laying on the colour pretty thickly. The destined adornments of many families and households are collected in a palace built expressly for the display of them. It consists of "an immense square pile of building, facing to four different streets, with frontage of plate-glass windows, and masses of costly shewls and silks appearing through." Mr. Tottenham reads letters, hears reports, and supervises the programme of an "entertainment" to be reports, and supervises the programme of an "entertainment" to be given by the ladies and contlemen of the house in the presence of Lady Mary and some of her aristocratic friends. An objection is raised in the house to the appearance in the programme of the name of one Miss Lockwood, against whom a scandalous report prevails. Mr. Tottenham is obliged, as the benevolent despot of the place, to inrottenham is obliged, as the benevolant despot of the place, to investigate this scandal, which connects Miss Lockwood with two of the characters in the story. A report on this unpleasant subject is made to him by Mr. Robinson, "a grave elderly gentleman" who looks like a respectable member of Parliament, but is only the head of the shawl and clock department in Tottenham's. "It is marvellous," says the author, "how much humanity resembles itself." There is both freshness and truth in this sketch of the interior of Tottenham's. Miss lockwood auters the counting. interior of Tottenham's. Miss Lockwood enters the counting-house and faces her accuser. This "young person" is clad in clogant black silk robes, very well made, with dark hair claborately dressed, tall, slight, graceful. She is one of those beings who are to be met with in the inner recesses of great shops, bearing all the outward aspect of ladies, trying on one beautiful garment after another, and surveying thomselves in great mirrors as they pass and repass:-

The best of feminine society ebbs and flows around these soft-voiced and elegant creatures. Ducheses, princesses, lock like was betwomen beside them, and young girls often not more pretty or graceful. They are the Helots of the formals fashionable world, and, at the same time, to some degree, it despots 4 for does not many a dumpy woman appear richeulous m the elegant garb which has proved before her eyes so beautiful and becoming upon the allm straight form of the "young person" who exhibited and sold side.

Our own want of taste perhaps accounts for our considering this by far the best passage in the three volumes which lie before us. For Love and Life (Hurst and Blackett) might as well be called by that name as any other. It is "for life" in the sense that the author, as we suppose, lives by writing it, and it is "for love" because it treats, as nevels mostly do, of courtship and marriage, which, in theory at least, depend on love. The regular business of the novelist can be transacted just as well at Tottenham's as anywhere else. Ledy transacted just as well at Tottenham's as anywhere else. Mary has several nieces, one of whom thinks of going into a sisterhood, visits the poor of London in a black dress, comes to Tottenham's to visit and influence its "young ladies," and has even persuaded her aunt's husband to set up a little chapel on the premises. We are not aware whether London actually affords an example of "Ritualistic" proclivities so startling as this. But the sauthor is at liberty to suppose it. A chapel in a house of business is not more wonderful than an "outertainment," with an affable dashess corruling actually the shopment and shopwaymen on their part. duchess complimenting the shopmen and shopwomen on their performance of the "Trial Scene in Pickwick," would have been thought thirty years ago. The young gentleman whom Mr. Tottenham has engaged as tutor to his son has seen much better days, in which he was almost engaged to Lady Mary's niece, who has been in love with him ever since, and for his sake has refused eligible offers. and takes to that objectionable black dress. Of course Edgar and Gussy meet in a convenient alley of the labyrinth of Tottenham's, and in spite of the reclamation of Gussy's aristocratic mother the usual consequences ensue. The story is as good as could be expected considering the rapidity with which it must have been

written. But our interest in it begins and ends at Test. The connexion of the shop with the passage might be advantageous, and we may remember that among the names in mercantile history are men of good family who London, kept shops, and made fortunes, out of who founded hospitals, and supplied by loans the necessitions.

THREE EASTERN MINETERS.

ON the eastern side of our island, in the old East-Anglia or the lands immediately bordering on it, lie three of the greatest churches of England, all now of cathedral rank, and whose architecture and history make them fit objects for comparison. These are the three minsters of Ely, Peterborough, and Norwich. Of these three we suspect that Norwich is the least known of the great churches of England. This comes of its geographical position. A man who goes to Norwich must have set out with the deliberate purpose of going to Norwich, unless indeed he has set out with the deliberate purpose of going to Cromer or Great Yarmouth. No man can find himself at Norwich in the course of a journey to some other place. Fly, on the other hand, comes within the seknowledged bounds of a visit to Cambridge, and Peterborough lies on the direct line between London and York. It follows therefore that Ely and Peterborough are far better known than Norwich. tecture and history make them fit objects for comparison. on the direct line tervesin bodion and Tork. It intows that that Ely and l'eterborough are far better known than Norwich. Norwich is of course well known to those who have made such matters a special study; but when, as sometimes happens, ordinary people in ordinary talk begin to discuss "cathedrais," it seldom happens that Norwich comes within the range of such discourse. Yet the church of Norwich is one which stands quite on a level with the other two, it is a perfectly fair subject for comparison: with the other two; it is a perfectly fair subject for comparison; and though perhaps most people would, on the whole, put Norwich third in the group, yet there are points in which it certainly excels both its rivals. All three are on much the same scale; churches decidedly of the first rank, as contrusted with amalier buildings like Hereford, Chichester, or Rochester. All are nearly of the same date and style; in all an unusual propostion of the original building still remains; and in the one case, that of Ely, where large later additions have been made, they have been remarkably influenced by the design of the original building. All were churches of regulars, and all still keep large remains of their conventual buildings. But with all these points of likeness, no three churches can well differ more among themselves in two very important points. There is no likeness either in their west fronts or in their central towers. At Peterborough the treatment of the west and is unique; at Ely the treatment of the west and of the centre also is unique. Peterborough has its western transept and unfinished western towers, and the matchless portice in front of all. Ely has its one limb still standing of a far greater western transept, with the one mighty tower and the graceful porch—not portico—before it. Norwich has nothing to be called a west front at all; there are the mere ends of the nave and aisles, without even western towers, a strange lack in a Norman burnel was a strange lack in a Norman burnel was a strange lack in a Norman content of the color band has in the without even western towers, a strange lack in a Norman church on so great a scale. Ely, on the other hand, has in the centre its unique lantern; Norwich has one of the noblest of Romanesque towers crowned by a spire which, if perhaps not quite in harmony with the building, forms a grand and distinctive feature in the general view of a city where it is the only spire. Peterborough meanwhile has a low and poor central tower, of which all that we can say is that its lowness and poorness are so far a merit that something better in itself might have lessened the importance of the wonderful group of towers, spires, and gables at the west end. Norwich and Peterborough still keep the only two Romanesque apres which we have in England on a great scale; and at Ely, though the appears gone, yet it has left its traces in the building which has supplanted it. In all three some part of the building was an addition, a later Lady-chapel; at Ely it was an essential part of the tion, a later Lady-chapel; at Ely it was an essential part of the fabric as it now stands, namely the north wing of the western transept. This loss is painfully felt from that side of the charch, but at Peterborough the destroyed chapel is hardly missed, and a Norwich one simply feels the loss of the chapel as being, like its addition, one of the many tamperings which the spee has undergone. In their general outline all three have the same effect of bulk, bulk in many ways—vast length combined with very considerable height but kly gains over the other two by having kept the original pitch of its high roof over both nave and choir. All have suffered— Norwich the most of all-by raising the outer wall of the triforier range, instead of keeping the sloping roof of the aids. We are not sure that the effect of mere bulk is not increased by this change; Of course this but it tends to confuse the parts of the building. Of conflict of bulk comes out more strongly at Ely and Peters where the minster practically stands in the country with nothing but trees and its own secluded buildings round it, while Norwith

is a church built in a great city, and consequently cannot constitutely over everything in the neighbourhood as the other two.

In this last difference we get the outward expression of the binto of the three churches. Ely and Peterborough wars althous found in the wilderness, at whose gates a small town grow up, and which in the wilderness, at whose gates a small town grow up, and which were reised to episcopal rank under the first wild like last Manry respectively. Peterborough Cathodral is alongly Peterborough Abbey under a new name; no church which was not already eathedral went on with so little change; the last Abbet became the first Bishop, and kept on in his old quarters. At Ely a small part only

is able than the elevation of the church to enthe-The city, three or four times agreet as it was a time or the day has never been thought worthy of the Palithement. Peterborough, once a pocket hilly became a great railway centre; it grew, it cleak hadependence, and chose Mr. Whallow to show dark attients are from any of the expersitions of its.

The city, three or four times as great as it was at it may a city in were than neven mistring while ested its mulitiesk inde or free its modern altin mensatic times. The city, three or four times as great as it was thirty years back, is now a city in more than name, rejoicing while we write in the rule of the first Mayor of the newly-chartered commonwealth. But all this growth has hardly interfered at all with the old monastic pricinet. The minster still stands at Peter-herough, as at Ely, apart from the town which has gathered at its gates. The case of Norwich is quite different. There, as at Except, the city came first, and the church was founded in a city which was a break income. Moreover, the city came is the church was founded by the city came in the church was founded by the city of the which was already famous. Norwich cannot indeed boast of the antiquity or of the stirring early history of Exeter. Not actually occupying the site of the Roman Venta Icenorum, but so nearly representing it that writers who affected the control of presenting it that writers who affected classical elegance called English city by the Roman name, Norwich grew up, a strictly the English city by the Roman name, Norwich grew up, a strictly English settlement, around the vast mound which is now covered by the Norman keep, but which doubtless marks the site of an earlier fertress. It played its part both in the Danish wars and in the revolts of the reign of the Conqueror, and it appears in Dumasday as a great and flourishing city, though not yet the site of an episcopal church. It was not till the beginning of the twelfth century that the famous Herbert Losings, the penitent simonist, moved thither from Thetford the chair which the first Norman Esshon Herford had moved from Elmham to Thetford. Then arous Bishop Herfast had moved from Elmham to Thetford. Then arose the present church of Nerwich, a church founded on a new site, within the city which had become the greatest in his diocese. It may perhaps be doubted whether it was so strictly founded within the city as the church was in the analogous cases of Exeter and Chichester, as there is no mention of walls at Norwich till a later time. The walls of Norwich at their best were a very inferior place of fortification to the walls of Exeter. The western capital stands on a height, and its walls allowed access to the river only at a single point. Norwich covers a most irregular surface, full of ups and downs, which supply the "hills" and "plains" of the local street nomenclature. But the city may on the whole be described as lying on a hill sloping down to the Wensum, and spreading itself on the other side of the river. The walls fence in a large space on both sides of the stream, but where the city does not spread beyond it, the walls are simply brought down to the water-side, and the river is left as the only protection for its own banks. Herbert built his church on the lower part of the slope, and the occlesiastical precinct stretches down to the river. It is possible therefore that, when the town was unwalled, the momentery may have been strictly close to the town rather than actually within it, like the churches of Exeter and Chichester. But a monastery built close to what was already, according to the standard of the time, a great city, holds a very different position from a monastery at whose gats a small town has sprung up. Norwich is still remarkable for the number of void spaces—gardens and the like—within its walls, and it was still more remarkable for them when the chief houses of the city, the palace of the Dukes of Norfolk foremost among them, had gardens attaching down to the river like the Strand them, had gardens stretching down to the river, like the Strand in London in old times. The monastery precinct may thus have been hemmed in rather by other precincts than by mere houses and streets. But it was hemmed in; it did not stretch out at pleasure into the open country. Norwich is, and all along has been, strictly an urban church; Ely and Peterborough are essentially rural; they are not in the city, but the city has spring up hard by them.

The three churches, in their original Romanesque form, followed

very nearly the same type. The castefu limb of each consisted of four bays and an apse, the choir being, as usual, under the tower or westward of it, as it still remains at Norwich. But at Ely the apse gave way to the first eastern addition, and the fall of the ntral tower in the fourteenth century caused the rebuilding of the three bays to the east of the apse, of three only, because the lantern in its new shape swallowed up a bay of each of the limbs of the cross. But the responds of the original apsidal arch still remain as a kind of relic. Even at Poterborough arch still remain as a kind of relic. Even at Peterborough and Norwich, the responds only remain, the arch itself having perished in the later recasting which has somewhat affected the original look of the apse at Peterborough and far more seriously at Norwich. The form of the apse at Peterborough and at Norwich was different. Peterborough had the simple apse without aisles or chapels; Norwich had divergent chapels taking the form of amail round churches with apses of their own. This armagement suggested the addition of the later Lady-chapel, and so led to its destruction and to the great mutilation of the church at this end. At Peterborough the eastern apse was surrounded in a most ingenious way by the retrochoir, an exquisite work itself, at this end. At Peterborough the eastern apse was surrounded in a most ingenious way by the retrochoir, an exquisite work itself, and which is so contrived as to interfere wonderfully little with the older building. Of the Norman variety of Romanesque the three churches between them give opportunities for studying every variety, from the work of Abbot Sinsson in the transpots of Ely to the way in which Romanesque gradually changes into the earliest Gothic in the two west fromts. Of the very early Norman the lower range of the Ely transpots is all that remains. Norwich, the style of which is pretty uniform from the east to the west, shows the style in a form a little later. Then comes Peterborough and the rest of Ely, naves which were built gradually from one design, beging the same proportions, but the same proportions, but the same to cheestory into

ineignificance, and certainly taking ewey from the internal of height. At l'eterborough and Ely it is a little smaller, I still very large, and its proportions have determined dusign of the two churches throughout. We may design of the two churches throughout. we say sure that those who finished the two saves would built very differently, with a smaller triforium, and built very differently, with a smaller triferium, and most likely with pointed archee, if they had been perfectly free and had not been carrying out an earlier design. Still more sure we may be that, except through the same necessity of adaptation, the architacts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centraries at Edy would never have given their work a proportion so thereughly Norman, so unlike the usual fashions of their own age. What they did when they were free we see in the western transpt and tower

Setting saids the small remains of Simeon at Ely, all three charches belong to the same general type of Norman work, though Norwich has throughout a distinctly earlier character than its fellows. They are quite unlike the Norman of Durham, yet more unlike the Norman of Gloucester and Tewkenbury. The piers are throughout square masses with attached shafts, save only a pair of enormously massive columns at Norwich, which seem to mark the extent of the choir westward. They are fluted in a way quite unlike anything else in the three churches, and more reminding us of the group so nearly and strangely connected at Waltham, Dur-han, Dunformline, and Lindisfarn.

The conventual buildings have in all three cases to be disentangled as usual from the prebendal houses into which they have been built up. All three have lost their chapter-houses; all three have kept some traces of their infirmaries. Here Norwich has least to show, and Ely most, in the form of that admirable infirmary which was once so strangely taken for a church older than the minster. Norwich has the great advantage over the other two of minater. Notwich has the great advantage over the other two to a perfect cloister, and a large part of the Norman reflectors has lately been brought to light. Otherwise in more fragments Petarborough is the richest. All keep their gates, Norwich having two very striking ones, rich with that peculiar panelling in flint and stone which is so characteristic of Fast-Anglia, and which is expectable the control of actly the same in principle as the brick and marble work of Italy. All three remain episcopal dwelling-places; not one of the three cities has seen its Bishop forsake his home for a local Buckden, Farnham, or Dishopthorpe. At Norwich, as an apiscopal charch from the beginning, the episcopal dwelling is of far greater importance than in the other two. At Peterborough John Chambers lived on as Bishop where he had before lived as Abbot, and his successors have followed him. The same seems to have been the libe above analysis and by hydred ways amiliar case when the like change was unde four hundred years earlier at Ely, and the mighty Palatine of the Isle was ledged in quarters far less striking to the eye of the traveller than his brother of Norwich, who claimed no such secular rank. In all points the three minsters and their belongings may be fairly and profitably compared, and if Norwich is on the whole somewhat less striking than its fellows, it is mainly owing to its less advantageous position for showing itself, and to the lack of anything worthy to be called a west front.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT.

THE operation of the Endowed Schools Act was inquired into Last Session by a Committee of the House of Commons presided over by Mr. W. F. Forster. The Chairman prepared a Report recommending that the powers of the Commissioners under the Act should be extended for three years, but he was unable to prevent the introduction into his draft of a clause consuring the proceedings of the Commissioners. Other clauses, condemning either the policy of the Act or the proceedings under it, were rejected only by the Chairman's vote, and the opposition to Lord Lyttelton and his colleagues which had thus expressed itself in the Committee was renewed even more strongly in the House when a Bill to extend their powers was brought in. Ultimately these powers were extended only for one year, and thus it becomes ary to determine in the present Session what is to be done with this unpopular Commission.

The Commissioners had and threw away a splendid oppor-nity. They excited opposition by what they did, and still more by what they said. A paragraph introduced into the Report by Mr. Gathorne Hardy stated that "The published opinions of some of the Commissioners on the subject of endowments had caused alarm, and had, in some cases, seriously impeded the harmonious action which might otherwise have been recured between them and the governing bedies of the charities with which they had to deal." It was to be regretted that some of the which they had to deal." It was to be repretted that some of the changes proposed by the Commissioners, especially in the cases of certain good schools, should have been such as to hinder the hearty co-operation of those who had theretofore worked to render those schools efficient. The evidence taken by the Committee abundantly justified this remark. It is not necessary to assume that the Commissioners were wrong and the school managers right in every instance. It is possible that the Commissioners may deserve to be added to the list of great and good men who have been nisunderstood by their greneration. But it is certain that they recorded as harment handly and a selection of the commissioners. provoked vehement hostility where there was at first a disposition to welcome and support them. It was, however, acknowledged by the Report that " much sound and good work had been done" by the Commissioners, and the hope was expressed that, "acting

under more clearly defined powers," they would provide the means of restoring Grammar Schools to their ancient usefulness. As the amendment expressing this hope was moved by Mr. J. G. Talbot, and supported by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, it may be assumed that the party now in office see their way to realize it. But of course much depends on what is meant by "clearly defined powers," and it would be easy so to define the powers of these Commissioners as to take away from them the power of doing several things to which many supporters of Government strongly object. In some respects the powers of the Commissioners were defined or limited by the Act of last Session, and it was understood that this process would have been carried further if it had not been determined to renow these powers only for a single year, so as to ensure full consideration of the working of the Act during the present Session. It must not be forgotten that the Endowed Schools Act of 1869

was brought forward as a remedy for evils which both sides of the House alike admitted and deplored. It does not follow, because the Act has been indiscreetly worked, that it was a legislative mistake; although we think that in some respects it received less consideration than it deserved. We may suspect, indeed, that some points arising on it were not so much unperceived as intentionally slurred. Mr. Gathorne Hardy moved an amendment to the Report on which the Committee voted 9 to 9, and Mr. Forster as Chairman voted for its rejection. This amendment recited that the preamble voted for its rejection. This amendment recited that the preamme to the Act of 1869 had been relied upon by some as ignoring the connexion of religious with secular instruction, and treating "the main designs of the founder" as embracing the latter principally or only; and this view had, to some extent, been acted on by the Commissioners. "But as they admit that education should include Commissioners. "But as they admit that education should include religious teaching, and in this your Committee agree, it would be well to provide that the designs of founders in regard to that subject should be carried fully into effect in combination with the improvement in other respects of endowed schools." Such was the clause which Mr. Hardy proposed, and which was rejected by the vote of Mr. Forster. To the minds of many of Mr. Hardy's supporters it might became to mean much while it is concluded to the proposed to mean seem to mean much, while it is capable of being explained to mean very little. Two questions arise upon it to which various answers may be given—namely, What is religious teaching, and what were the designs of founders in regard thereto? We can understand that if the Conservatives had been in office when the Endowed Schools Act passed, and had appointed Commissioners to work schools Act spassed, and had appointed Commissioners to work it, the practical answers given to these questions would have been different from what they would be under Commissioners appointed by the other side. It would not be only the tendencies of the Commissioners' own minds that would be different, but they would be under the influence of a different spirit presiding at the Privy Council Office. We may illustrate this subject of education by a reference, which may perhaps surprise some readers, to the subject of burn It is easy to say that Mr. Cross education by a reference, which may perhaps surprise some readers, to the subject of beer. It is easy to say that Mr. Cross has left matters pretty much where Mr. Bruce placed them, but the publicans know quite well who are their friends. There may not be much change in the text of a law, and yet there may be a wide difference in the administration of it. In one matter indeed—that of ex officio governors—an interpretation was given to the Endowed Schools Act which could only have been suggested by hostility in some members of the late Government to the Church of England. This piece of astuteness was felt to be so little creditable to its authors that Mr. Hardy carried in the Committee creditable to its authors that Mr. Hardy carried in the Committee a recommendation opposed to it, and a clause founded upon this recommendation was introduced into last year's Act. There was recommendation was introduced into last year's Act. There was another clause of the Act of 1869, giving a sort of test of "Denominationalism" to which also an application was given which greatly surprised and angered Churchmen. In this instance there was not the same sharp practice as was shown in that mentioned was not the same sharp practice as was shown in that mentioned above, but we may be quite sure that, if the Conservatives had been in office, the clause would have been understood differently. Here also the grievance of Churchmen was admitted, although not to the full extent alleged by them, and a clause to remedy it was inserted in last year's Act. If the Conservatives could be sure of retaining office for three or four years, and if they could change the Commissioners, they might renew the Act nearly as it stands, and proceed actively with the work of reforming such of the endowed schools as really need it. They would thus permanently strengthen institutions which would be a support to their own party, and they would deprive the other side of any pretext for meddling further with those institutions when their turn of power comes. But that is difficult to put into words which easily makes itself felt in practice.

If we take the ordinary case of an existing grammar school, we find that religious instruction is given in it according to the doctrines of the Chirch of England, but that instruction is not forced upon the children of parents who conscientiously object to it. As regards day-boys no practical difficulty exists; but as regards boarders it may not be easy to decide what is to be done during church-time with a boy whose parents object to his being taken to church. It may not perhaps be impertinent to suggest that parents who are so very scrupulous are at liberty to send their boys to some boarding-school where the religious instruction will be after a pattern which they approve. Practically, however, the existing system of grammar schools, which had grown up under the supervision of the Court of Chancery, was satisfactory in this respect, and the great majority of persons interested in them would probably have desired that that system should be let alone. The Commissioners, however, were incapable of letting anything alone. They meddled actively as far as their opportunities allowed, and they enunciated rules.

on which future meddling would be conducted. With curious infelicity, while they alarmed Ohurchmen by unsettling principles, they infuriated Dissenters by disturbing property. The general scope of the amendments proposed in Committee by Mr. Hardy was to restore nearly the system or practice which existed before the Endowed Schools Act passed. Some of these amendments, as we have said, were carried, and others were only rejected by the Chairman's vote. It is evident from the discussions in the Committee that Mr. Hardy fully understood this subject of education in grammar schools, and accurately represented the views of the majority of Churchmen on the subject. We may entertain doubts whether the Government are prepared, by the Bill which they have just introduced, to amend the Act to the full extent to which a year ago Mr. Hardy thought it ought to be amended; but we must wait to see the Bill in print before we can discuss it. The experience of the Licensing Acts was hardly needed to teach us that there may be a difference between the speeches of leading members of Opposition and their doings when they form a Cabinet. Besides, as we have already pointed out, at least as much depends upon the spirit in which a law is administered as upon the law itself. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, with more candour than politeness, prepared a draft Report which stated that "the declared opinion and policy of the majority of the members of the Commission were likely to interfere with the proper administration of the Act," and that "a change in the personal composition of the Commission" was essential to the successful completion of its work. It may possibly occur to Ministers that a material change in the Commissioners would please Liberals and Conservatives alike.

MURDER.

It is difficult to understand why Englishmen should be so slow to apply to the regulation of their domestic affairs those scientific and business-like methods of procedure which have long been employed with such remarkable success in Indian administration. It may be said that in India the Government has a comparatively clear field before it, and that it is therefore easy for it to take a fresh start on almost any subject, and to make for its destination by the straightest and shortest road, whereas at home there is a dense and tangled growth of established habits and conventions for which allowance must be made. To a certain extent this is no doubt true; yet it does not fully account for the sort of stupid and obstinate perversity with which clumsy and inefficient ways of doing things continue to be followed in England, while much simpler and more efficient and expeditious ways of doing the same things have been discovered and are actually in use in India. It is impossible, for instance, to imagine a more absurd way of introducing Bills than that which is adopted in the English Parliament. There are few Bills which explain themselves, and consequently the House has usually to wait for the second reading before the member in charge of a Bill gives any account of what it is intended to accomplish. The member may, perhaps, not be very anxious that the object in view should be too clearly known, or for other reasons his statement may be brief and imperfect. The consequence is that it frequently happens that a Bill has got into Committee, or is perhaps on the point of being read a third time, before its character is fully understood. This difficulty would in a great measure be obviated if the practice of the Indian Legislative Council were followed, an account of the reasons and objects of each measure being placed at the head of it. The preamble, in fact, ought to be made a reality, instead of a mere form as at present. If this were done Parliament would have a much clearer idea of the various proposals put before

There is another point on which India has long been far ahead of England, and that is the scientific precision and distinctness of its laws. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this boon to India, and there is no reason why we should not try to do as much for ourselves. There are many parts of the Indian Code which might without much difficulty be adapted for English use, and in any case the principles upon which Indian law has been drawn up ought to be applied to the simplification and elucidation of English law. The great superiority of the Indian Code consists in the system of intelligible definitions on which it is based, and in the strict logical relation between the central principle of each law and the provisions by which effect is to be given to it. We are glad to see that at least a beginning in the work of reconstructing English law in this fashion is about to be attempted. We refer to the Bill which has been introduced by Mr. Russell Gurney to amend and consolidate the law relating to homicide, and which bears evident traces of having been prepared by some one who is thoroughly versed in the principles of the Indian-system. It corresponds, in fact, very closely with the lines which have been suggested by Mr. Fitzjames Stephens for the treatment of this question. The difficulties which surround this branch of the law are mainly due to the fact that, in the course of generations, ideas on the subject of murder have become more subtle and refined; that a great many different minds have been employed in putting these ideas into shape from all sorts of different minds have been employed in putting these ideas into shape from all sorts of different minds have been employed in putting these ideas into shape from all sorts of different minds are completed.

general results. It was natural that in early times when human life was held comparatively cheap there should be less hesitation in punishing by death the killing of a man, under any circumstances; than at a later period. Public opinion was then incapable of appreciating nice distinctions, and the old feeling about retribution, that a life was due for a life, would also have its effect. If a man killed another he would be extremely likely, if the law did not deal with him, to suffer for it at the hands of the friends of his victim. Gradually, however, it began to be perceived that there were many different circumstances ander which a man might be killed, and which affected the character of the act and the way in which it ought to be punished. Thus "malice aforethought" came to be deemed an essential condition of murder as distinguished from manslaughter, and a vast amount of legal ingenuity was expended in twisting the phrase amount of legal ingenuity was expended in twisting the phrase from its simple and natural meaning. Its natural meaning would seem to be a deliberate intention to kill, but this was mixed up seem to be a desiderate intention to kill, but this was mixed up with questions as to the motives of the act which caused death, and it was held that malice was to be gathered, as Sir Michael Foster put it, from "such circumstances as carry in them the plain indications of a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent upon mischief." So that if a man was bent upon any criminal act, and by mere accident, without any intention of killing, chanced to kill any one, that was murder. The absurdity of this doctrine is shown in the case stated by Kester. "A shorteth at the neglect of R and in the case stated by Foster. "A. shooteth at the poultry of B. and killeth a man; if his intention was to steal the poultry, which must be educed from circumstances, it will be murder by reason of the felonious intent." The influence of this principle is still to be the felonious intent." The influence of this principle is still to be found in our law, although its extravagance has been corrected. There is a case on record not very far back of a burglar having being hanged at Lincoln for murder, in having frightened an old lady to death. He broke into the house, came across the old lady, and flung a pillow over her as a hint to keep quiet. She received such a shock that she died. It can hardly, however, be supposed that a murderer would choose a feather-pillow in order to carry out his purpose. It is obvious that the question is one, not of motive, but of intention—did A. intend to kill B.? If A. did, the act is murder, even though its motive was to do a kindness to the act is murder, even though its motive was to do a kindness to B. by sending him to a better world. If A. did not intend to kill B., and had no idea that what he was doing was likely to have that result, then the mere accident of B.'s death ought not to be considered murder.

It is the great merit of the Homicide Law Amendment Bill that the great merit of the Homicide Law Amendment Bill that it begins at the beginning of the subject, and goes through its work in a thoroughly business-like and straightforward manner. In the first place, What is homicide? It is not lazily assumed that this is something which everybody knows, and which judges can be trusted to define correctly for the instruction of juries. A distinct definition is given :-

3. Homicide means causing a person to die sooner than he would have died if the act by which his death was caused had not been done. It is immaterial whether the act by which death is caused did or did not inflict actual injury on the body of the person killed, and whether the death did or did not happen within n year and a day of the act which caused it.

4. It is homicide to cause death by a course of conduct, although no part of such course of conduct would by itself have caused death.

Then follows a series of other clauses stating what is or is not, under various circumstances, to be considered lomicide. One of these clauses deals with a question which was recently raised in connexion with one of the Fenian outrages:—

To. An act which causes death is homicide, although it would not have caused death, or would not have caused it till a later time than that at which it happened, but for surgical, medical, or other acts done in good faith for the purpose of preventing death, unless such surgical, medical, or other acts were such as to amount in themselves to criminal homicide under the

provisions hereinafter named.

Homicide having thus been defined, the next step is to distinguish when homicide is and when it is not criminal. Nine exceptions are made from the general rule that killing is a crime—when it is purely accidental; when it is a case of necessity, in order to save the life of the person killing; when it is a choice of evils, the act being done in good faith, to avoid equal or greater danger to the life of the person killing, or of any other person, and being reasonably necessary for the purpose; when an act is done in good faith to a person who has a legal right to consent; when it is in execution of the sentence of a court, or even of an irregular order which, owing to a mistake of fact, is believed in good faith and upon reasonable grounds to be binding; homicide by a soldier or sailor in the execution of his duty; homicide by lawful force, when the force is not greater than is reasonably neceslawful force, when the force is not greater than is reasonably neces sary; and homicide from the effect of madness. This last clause is so important in its bearing on questions which are constantly per-plexing both judges and juries, that we quote it in full:—

24. Homicide is not criminal, if the person by whom it is committed is, at the time when he commits it, prevented by any disease affecting his

mind—

(a) From knowing the nature of the act done by him;

(b) From knowing that it is forbidden by law;

(c) From knowing that it is morally wrong; or,

(d) From controlling his own conduct.

But isomicide is criminal, although the mind of the person committing it is affected by disease, if such disease does not in fact produce some one of the effects aforesaid in reference to the sot by which death is caused, or if the inability to control his conduct is not produced exclusively by such disease. If a person is proved to have been labouring under any insane defusion at the time when he committed homiside it chall be presented, unless the contrary appears or is proved, that he did not present the degree of knewledge or self-matter lives being specified.

The third part of the Bill deals with Criminal Homicide, the third part of the full deam with Calanna Louisian, within a sither murder, manalaughter, or hilling by negligence. In the case of murder the question is strictly confined to the intention to kill, or to commit an act which in all probability will kill or do grievous bodily harm to any one; and the common-sense rule is laid down that—

Every person shall be presumed to intend and to know the natural and ordinary consequences of his acts, nor shall this presumption be rebutted only because it appears or is proved that at the time when the act was done the person who did it did not attend to or think of its nature or probable consequences, or that he hoped that those conséquences would not follow, or that he was then incapacitated from knowing or attending to the nature or consequences of his act by drunkuness or anger, or any other state of body or mind, except in the cases otherwise expressly provided for in this Act.

Manslaughter is distinguished by the absence of the intention to kill, or of the knowledge that the act will probably cause death. Clause 28, relating to killing by negligence, has a peculiar interest for railway directors and managers. In manslaughter there is an intention to do bodily harm, but not to the extent of causing death; but in killing by negligence there is no necessity to prove any direct malevolent intention whatever. It is enough to show that death has been caused by a want of the degree of knowledge, skill. care. attention. caution, or diligence, which ought to have skill, care, attention, caution, or diligence, which ought to have been employed in the position in which the accused was placed; or by a negligent act or omission without which the death would not have happened. Murder is reducible to manslaughter would not have happened. Murder is reducible to manalaughter when the offender is deprived of the power of self-control by provocation, fear, or effects of child-bearing. The section dealing with cases where a mistake is made as to the person who offers provocation or causes fear is perhaps somewhat too wide as it stands. An excuse of this kind would require to be very jealously guarded. A definition of provocation in detail, and rules as to punishment, complete the measure.

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punishment, complete the measure.

Our limits render it of course impossible for us to go through all the details of a Bill of this kind or to discuss them adequately. There are various points upon which the measure will require careful consideration—we have especially in view the section referring to mental disease—and in which room may perhaps be found for some improvements. On the whole, however, it is impossible to speak too highly of the courageous thorsughness, candour, and precision with which it has been drawn up, or of the vigorous common sense which distinguishes both its language and provisions. A few other Bills of this class would do a great deal provisions. A few other Bills of this class would do a great deal to relieve English jurisprudence from the discredit which at present rests upon it in consequence of its unscientific confusion

and slovenliness.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, though it does not present so abrupt a contrast to the scenes of civilized life as the Snowdon region or other parts of North Wales, deserves the attention of the tourist in early summer. The country is hilly but can hardly be called mountainous excepting in its barriers—the Berwyns to the north, the Llandinam and Phinlimmon ranges to the south, the Long Mountain and the frowning Breiddens on the east, and Aran Mowddy and its neighbours to the north-west; and scarcely anywhere does it lack the charm of a wild but well-watered garden, diversified continually with smiling orchards and thriving pastures. From Plinlimmon in the south-west springs the ever-waxing Severn, to fertilize half-sdozen valleys in its course northward through the county, and to receive en route the tribute of very many lesser streams, which, with others independent of them, form one of the distinctive characteristics of Montgomeryshire's physical geography. We have seen it asserted that "nearly two hundred rivers, brooks, and streamlets have a whole or a portion of their course within and streamlets have a whole or a portion of their course within the boundaries of the county," and there is little doubt that the statement would be amply confirmed by the many enthusiastic anglers who gather yearly at such fishing stations as Talerdig, Mallwyd, Cann Office, Meifod, and Machynnieth. One of these Mallwyd, Cann Ollice, Meifod, and Machynnieth. One of these rivers, the Camlad, differs from the rest in flowing from Eagland into Wales; for, rising near Bishopscastle, it joins the Severn at Forden, between Welshpool and Montgomery. The Tanat, but of the most popular trout streams, rises north-west of the county, and taking a course eastward, forms part of the boundary between Montgomery and Denbigh before it joins the Severn at the north-east; and the Twrch, which rises in the west, then cantward to the foot of M. Golfa, where it makes an angle to the north, and, after receiving the Verney, joins the Tanat not far from Landighlo. receiving the Vyrnwy, joins the Tanat not far from Llandisilio. This Vyrnwy, by the way, a famous stream and justly named "amnis piscosus," by reason of its trout, grayling, and frequent salmon, is a little puzzling to the tourist in that, between Llanfair

salmon, is a little puzzling to the tourist in that, between Llanfair and Meifod, it is called the Bechan, that stream and the Einion here uniting to form it. Some miles higher up and neare to its source, the Bechan again bears the name of the Vyrnay.

From this glance at a few of the Montgomeryshire rivers it will be inferred that the county is rich in pasture land, and no one who has looked over the valley of I'ool, or Guilsfield, or Meifod, or Montgomery, can have any doubt on this point. As soon as the tourist by rail has got well into the county from the border town of Cawestry, which is to it what the Herefordshire town of Kington is to Radnorshire, a quasi-metropolis over the frontier, and passed the lime rocks of Llanymynach and the Norman, church of Llandrinio, he becomes aware of ruch alluvial

meadows on either side of him, in which, on the banks of the serpentine and here sluggish Severn, dreves of imported Fierefords thrive and fatten to the sure profit of their owners. And so it is with the other valleys, even those amid the hills being comparatively fertile. Whether the county still retains its old fame for horse-"Babel," or confusion of tongues, at a recent horse-fair at Llanfair, in the centre of it; but it seems certain that breeding and feeding are the wisdom of its agriculturists, as compared with corn-

growing.

For the industrious tourist who wants to see everything and for the flying visitor the Cambrian Railway is equally convenient. By its help and that of its branches, every town and be approached with ease. For instance, venient. By its help and that of its branches, every town and place of importance can be approached with ease. For instance, quitting the main line at Llanymyasch Junction, half-way betwixt Oswestry and Welshpool, a branch will take you along the pretty valley of the Cain to the little town of Llanfyllin ("Llanvuthling" one must call it if anxious to lay claim to Welsh blood or antecedents), which is chiefly celebrated for its peal of bells, its "cwrw," and its widows. The preponderance of the latter is said to arise from the potency of the former. Perhaps, however, fow would have the curiosity to go so far off the main line to see this petty, though pretty, townlet, were it not on the road to Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, a village on an affluent of the Tanat, four miles from which is the Pistyl Rhaiadr, said to be the loftiest cataract in NorthWales. Most persons will probably go on loftiest cataract in NorthWales. Most persons will probably go on straight to Welshpool, a very convenient centre for excursions, with a very capital hotel, "The Oak," from which, either on foot, in car, a very capital hotel, "The Oak," from which, either on foot, in car, or by rail, no small part of Montgomoryshire may be explored. It is true that one might have stopped short at Buttington—famous for a great slaughter of the Danes under their leader, Hesten, by one of King Alfred's generals in A.D. 894, a relic of which may have been the vast quantity of skulls dug up in heaps when the foundations of the school-house were being excavated some years ago—or perhaps at Middletown, nearer to Shrewsbury, for the handy ascent of the Breiddens; but even then it were best to make Wolshnool one's headquarters, and to take an early train. Certainly Welshpool one's headquarters, and to take an early train. Certainly no traveller ought to miss the Breiddens, supposing that were possible, which it is not, for Moel-y-golfa rises sheer and solitary on the view as you look back towards England from Welshpool, and other more northern peaks overlook the Severn and the railway. These mountains possess a threefold interest—picturesque, geological, and historic. To many the first will be the chief attraction, with its choice of views to the north-west, with the Berwyns in the far distance, the Long Mountain and Keray Hills to the south, and the spires of Shrewsbury to the east. But paramount in the eyes of historical students is the interest of the Breiddens, on which are vestiges of two distinct encampments, as the most probable scene of the supreme struggle between Uaractucus and Ostorius—almost the only one indeed which can show at once the "juga imminentia" and the "amnis vado incerto" required by Tacitus's description. To Hartshorne, who had investigated the subject minutely, their claim seemed conclusive; and a very passing examination of Oefn Carnedd, near to Most Lane and Caerswe, the type of the subject minutely and Machamalth will convince the subjects the subjects of the contract tween Llauidloes and Machymleth, will convince the antiquary that the Breiddens have strong pretensions to be pronounced masters of the Whilst we are on the subject, it should be noted that here, there, and everywhere about the county of Montgomery there are British camps of larger and smaller size, oval, circular, oblong, or, as often, in shape a compromise suggested by the nature of or, as often, in shape a compromise suggested by the nature of the ground. The height above Montgomery town, called Fridd-Faldwyn, belongs to this last class, and is quite worth scaling for its well-defined double entrenchment, as well as for the enjoyment of a perfect panorama. But to return to our head-quarters, Welshpool is rather attractive as a sally-point than for intrinsic objects of interest. Clean, wide streeted, and flourishing, the town has its new and its old church, in the latter of which is a recumbent effigy of the late Lord Powia, "Conservator episcopatus Asaphensia," and its "tomen" or "tumulus," probably a stockaded fort to guard the entrance of the Severn, near the railway station. But the great thing at Welshpool is Powis Oastle, with its charmingly undulating park, to which there is an entrance direct from the principal street, and of which the townspeople appear to be as proud and as free as the which the townspeople appear to be as proud and as free as the noble owner. Grand and venerable oaks flank the approaches to the picturesque Castell Coch, of red sandstone, which, though modernized and altered in the days of James I. and Elizabeth, represents a Ised and altered in the days of James I. and Elizabeth, represents a structure of the thirteenth century. It stands out in a perfect elevation upon a solid rock scarped into walls, the tops of which serve as terraces, from one of which, as also from the windows at the end of the interesting sixteenth-century gallery upon which the principal rooms of the interior open, there is a perfect view of Welshpool with the peak of Moel-y-golfs in the distance. A drive through the park with its green alopes and sylvan scenery, diversified here and there by a herd of deer, is not a bad way of getting a general view of the immediate neighbourheed. The interior of the castle with its curiosities may be seen, as may also the a general view of the immediate neighbourheed. The interior of the castle with its curiosities may be seen, as may also the gardens and the grounds, which present not a few well-grown and noteworthy coniters. This done, it will be well to drive cert of the park by the entrente from the road to Newtown, and crossing the Severn to return to Welshpool through the grounds and demesses of Leighton Park, an old estate of the Corbetts, which have been wonderfully improved and modernized by the wealth, taste, and enterprise of Mr. Naylor, the present proprietor. The fine Early English church of Leighton, built by this gentleman, with its tall and graceful spire, is as interesting in its modernesses

as the curious and very ancient mother-church of Trulysian, of Wolston Mynd, on the south-west slope of the Long Mountain in its antiquity. The latter is a timber-framed edifice, which he

Wolston Mynd, on the south-west alope of the Long Mountain is in its antiquity. The latter is a timber-framed editics, which has been restored after the old type.

Another expedition from Welshpool would be to the poetty valley, and village of Guilsfield, but to this we shall revert later. It has been said that the Cambrian Railway serves for access to all the towns of Montgomeryshire; and we proceed from Welshpool straight to Montgomery, a quiet little place which has seemingly forgotten its pruminence in the days when Baldwyn was the Conqueror's Lieutenant of the Marches. It has been early days its eastle was constantly being taken and retaken; and it changed bands more than once in the Civil War. taken; and it changed hands more than once in the Civil War. Between those two epochs it had become a chief residence of the ancestors of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, to whose parents there is a handsome monument in the south transept of the church; and we find that the indefatigable Mr. Grosart, who has been able to disprove Isaac Walton's statement that pious "George Herbert" was married at Dauntsey in Wilts, does not doubt that he was born in Montgomery Castle. Local tradition places that event at the Black Hall, the site of which is shown in the north-east of the town; but funcy (though not tradition) might desire that it should town; but funcy (though not tradition) might desire that it should have happened at Lymore Hall, a perfect old timber mansion of the sixteenth century, now belonging to Lord Powis, and perhaps the finest of the houses of this character, which form quite a the finest of the houses of this character, which form quite a feature of the county. At any rate George Herbert's birth at Montgomery is uncontested, and if Henry Vaughan was a Silurist, the author of the Temple might have claimed to belong to the Ordovices. Other timber houses of like character are Trelydan Hall, in the parish of Guilsfield; Marrington Hall, near Cherbury; and Llandinam Hall, near Moat Lane, and under Cefn Carnedd. Offa's Dyko skirts Lymore Park on the east, and is here the boundary betwirt Montgomery and Salop. But if Montgomery is a town of the past, quickened up, it may be, on rare occasions for an assize or an election, but ordinarily rather sleepy, the railway will carry the traveller on to two other towns which rest their claims to importance on the living present, and owe a great their claims to importance on the living present, and owe a great deal more to trade them to tradition. Newtown and Llamidloes are busy centres of wool and flannel manufacture. All that is likely to detain a tourist in either is the very fine carved and gilded rood-screen which has been transferred from the old to the new church of the former, and the exquisitely carved only roof of the church of the latter. It is a testimony to the onk roof of the church of the latter. It is a testimony to the ancient glories of the old Abbey of Cwmhir, in the adjoining county of Radner, that both these ecclesiastical treasures are reputed to have been removed to their present resting-places from that religious house. Hard by Newtown there is an old and curious scat of the Pryses, one of whom, Sir John, is as much a tradition of Newtown on account of his three wives as Catheto Pennant, he "kept the two first who died, in his room, one on each side of his bed; the third, however, declined the honour of his hand till her defunct rivals were committed to their proper his hand till her defunct rivals were committed to their proper place." If this bo true, her demurring did not abate his appre-ciation of her; for on the death of his third wife he wrote to a reputed worker of miracles, Bridget Bostock of Cheshiro, to come and cap all her wonderful cures by raising from the dead the best of wives, friends, and stepmothers. It will be a matter for the tourist's consideration whether on his way from Newtown he should strike off by the Mid-Wales Railway for Llanddoes, or to the west receiver town of the county Machanides, or should strike off by the Mid-Wales Railway for Llanidlees, or go on to the most westerly town of the county, Machymleth. If he does the former, he will pass, a mile from the junction at Moat Lane, the site of a very important Roman town—Caerews—and may tarry to trace the streets and roads, and inspect the remains of Roman industry; and we are not sure that he will not be as well repaid as if he pushed on to Machymleth, a traditional Roman town and station (unless "Maglona" was Pennal, four miles further towards Aberdovey), singularly barren of not only Roman, but later historical memorials. Upon Llanvair, the only other town of Montgomeryshire, the tourist will come in the course of a back route through the county, which should be made from Mallwyd, near Dinas Mowddy, a charming bit of Merioneth, beloved of artists and anglers for the sake of its mountain scenery, its winsome stream of Dyfi, and the comforts of its hostely, the some stream of Dyfi, and the comforts of its hostelry, the "Peniath Arms." It is easily reached by the branch railway from Cemmaes Road to Dinas. Before leaving Mallwyd the waterfall should be visited, and the old yews in the churchyard. One of these has a girth near the ground of twenty-three feet; as large as a famous yew at Buttington, and larger than that at Guilsfield for whose age an approximate estimate has been attempted from the epitaph of a nonagenarian who sleeps under it, and who died in

> Under this yew tree Buried would hee bee, For his father and hee Planted this yew

From Mallwyd we track a wild and dreary mountain road past Llidiart-y-Baron (where the red-haired robbers of Dinas Mowddy took summary reprisals on a severe Judge or Baron Owen) to Bwish-y-Fedwen; and thesee, passing Garthbibio church on the left seroes the Twyrch to Cann Office, a good inn and fishing centre. Hence run roads to Llanfyllin and to Llanfair, and these is no lack on either route of autrenchments and ancient cannot Moel-y-Dolwan, near Cann Office, Garddon, near Llanvair, are two which occur to us, and in the valleys of Matford Sailyfield,

to the north and north-east of Lieuvair, there are several greater or leaser British and Roman camps and stations. Both of these process also the attraction of charming scenery, as well as a zero sectionization interest. Their very remarkable churches are to be described in Mr. D. R. Therea's forthcoming History of the Diocess of St. Asaph. Merited should arrest the antiquary by its pretensions to be the site of the Roman Mediclanum, which he can weigh with those of Mathraval, four miles off, an ancient palace of the Princes of Powis. With these was connected St. Tynilio, the founder of the church and of a wide-spreading, affiliated ecclesiastical establishment. His wells and crosses attest the width and length of his mission, and truly his lines were cast in sunny, pleasant places. Of these daughter churches none is more notable than Guilefield, externally perhaps the finest fabric in the county, internally disfigured by the evils and excesses of the pow-evaters. It ought to be photographed as a warning, and then the sconer it is "gutted" the better. The little spire atop of an embattled tower renders Guilsfield, or, as the bilingual natives call it, Kegidva, a charming feature to look down upon from the many undulating heights of this picturesque and smiling parish, which is, as we have said, within an easy drive of Welshood. Montromeryshire might of course be entered from Bala and the north, but Welshpool, from its easy access to Shrewsbury, seems the natural point of departure. To us, at any rate, it is the "finis chartsque viseque."

LACE AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE boundary which separates mere love of personal organient from the art of dress is not always easy to determine. It is no sign of higher taste in the Yahoo that he hourds certain shining stones of various colours. Had Swift seized on a love of fine clothes for his illustration, it would have lest most of its force. It is true that the selection of articles of clothing, their adaptation and constructive fitness, hardly reach the dignity of art. But there is an element of culture in decorating dress. Jewelry set in beautiful patterns partakes of the same quality. The shining stones only share in it collecterally. There is art in the way an Italian flings his cloak round him. There is art in the Indian's disposition of his war paint. The Maori elaborates charming patterns on the skin of his forehand, and lends a double beauty to his arching pattern of his countries in the land his countries in the land his countries his ann or his forenead, and lends a double beauty to his arching nostril and his curving lip. We may not be able to appreciate efforts at their full value, but they are not without their proper significance in the history of more civilized institutions. There is pure art in colouring, embroidering, and ornamenting our clothes. It may not be of a very elevated kind. Except in certain develop-It may not be of a very elevated kind. Except in certain develop-menta it is generally of a low order. But one of the higher branches may be found in lacemaking. Needlework on linen pro-bably came first. Netting, with more or less of pattern interwoven, followed. But pure lace which consists of the ornament only is the last and best. Specimens of all kinds may be seen in the present International Exhibition. Had they been arranged on a more intelligible system, or even properly labelled, the task of noticing them would have been comparatively light. As it is, the authorities to whom the selection and management were confided have avoided the possibly invidious course of adopting any particular plan. Fine as the collection is, its use to the learner is very slight, but it may be enjoyed by any one well acquainted with the subject. Those who love to look at what is costly may also be gratified as well as the people who like to associate fine names with tine things. So, too, the visitor who indiscriminately admires everything that is pretty because it is the proper thing to do may be simply rewarded for the trouble of going to Kensington and standing half an hour in a thorough draught. But the amateur or the workwoman who comes to learn will go very nearly empty away. To the student the Exhibition is tantalizing and disappointing. A good catalogue might have remedied much of the confusion; but nothing of the sort is vouchsafed. An alphabetical list of lenders and their addresses has occupied all the energies of the compilers, though even of these several are omitted. And when the number and place of a specimen have been identified, the visitor must generally content his inquiring mind with the concise information place of a specimen have been identified, the visitor must generally content his inquiring mind with the concise information that the object before him is "Lage." And it is well when the description is so pithy and so true. Where the Catalogue is more discursive, it is less worthy of reliance. The visitor who cumot form an opinion for himself is often puzzled between the account on the label, when a label is attached, and the views expressed in the printed list. Ladies who buy lace are in the habit of naming their nurchase after the place in which they may with it. In ad-

on the label, when a label is attached, and the views expressed in the printed list. Ladies who buy lace are in the habit of naming their purchase after the place in which they met with it. In adjoining cases pieces almost identical in pattern, and certainly identical in manufacture, have different designations. There are many anthorities qualified to classify such a collection as this; and indeed any classification, even one which might be judged exposens, would have saved time and trouble to the visitor.

Lace-making has in some respects the intenset which belongs to a lost art. If money could command modern work equal to the ancient, our developing humanity would probably forbid the use of an ornament which requires the sacrifies of his and eyesight, which calls upon women to work in damp callers so as to obtain thread of the needful fineness, and to induce blindness the claboration of microscopic stitches. We man grantfully the the claboration of microscopic stitches. We man grantfully the there allows with what can be produced by machinery, inferior though it he to the old pillow lace of Flanders or the Aldiego poin. of

the seventeenth century. No more than a few inches of the Vesetian rose patterns or the silk galaxie can have been made by precised hands in a year; and young ladies who imagine they can complute a whole suit of point in a few months are grievously mistaken. Occasionally, it is true, a specimen like that from Irahud in the South Emanagton Misseum, or the Devoushire example in this Exhibition, may be produced worthy of the days gone by, but practically the finer needle or pillow work is only ift for idle hands to do, and can never really enter into the market. For the sake of those who made these exceptional pieces it is to be hoped they worked of their own free will, and the most estisfactory thing about them is the proof they afford that a high standard of excellence is still held up. The nuns who worked in the middle ages at such laborious tasks emilated in their lace the illuminations of the monks, and depended for their patterns upon some of the lest artists of their time. When we see such triumphs of the art as some of the priestly vestments here shown, we must feel convinced that they were achieved only by long years of patient assiduity in places where time was no object in our modern sense of the word. Although in many respects a parallel may be established between the gradual development of architecture and lace, since both run together in cycles almost simultaneous throughout Europe, the amount of first-class lace produced was comparatively small, always costly, and often so rare and curious that popular fincy overlaid it with legends, while its importance to great people connected it in many cases with great events.

The historical associations which cluster about specimens of old lace are thus often of a remarkable character. Where, as in England, relic worship seems strongly implanted in most men's minds, there cannot full to be great interest attached to several of the pieces now exhibited. What the Spiritualists call a "Seeing Medium" would be required for due admiration of some of the articles. A person so gifted might here includes in wonderful visions. Charles I., with Marie Antomothe and Mary Staart, might perhaps be recognized, each with a head, carried after the manner of St. Denis, upon the arm, hovering fondly above the relics of presperous days in life. Napoleon Bonaparto might still be found near the point d'Alençon tunic made for his coronation, or Louis XIV. lingering over the Venetian rose counterpane which is said to have been his, and which deserves more attention perhaps as the most magnificent piece in the gallery. Here is a flounce which derives its value from having long been chorished in the family of the poot Regers, and there a less remote association is connected with the baby-clothes of Beethoven. A robe in one corner was made in anticipation of an heir to the Princess Charlotte. Some Mechlin near it was worn by her gaunt grandmother. Madame de Maintenon gave this fine flounce to Fension. The Old Pretender decorated his wrists with those ruffles. A lappet from Burleigh and the veil of the Empress Marie Thérèse lead naturally to the gold and silver lace left by Queen Elizabeth, we are not told where, but presumably at Ashridge, when she was removed to Hatfield by order of her sister. There is some embroidery by Queen Anne of Denmark, and contemporary history is illustrated by a piece of point saved from the Pastechnicon. The authenticity of many of these things is more than doubtful, but fortunately they are worth looking at for their own sale. A startling and ghastly effect is produced by one example. The little one at

or the waxen cast.

Modern royalty is but poorly represented. If the Prince Consort designed any lace, its owner has not followed Mr. Browning's example in the adjoining gallery. None is exhibited by him or any other royal designer of modern date. Some examples of Russian manufacture, lent by the Duchess of Edinburgh, are creditable to the taste of the makers; but though our native-born princesses are usually understood to be very wealthy in this particular, they have held aloof on the present occasion. That so rich an Exhibition should have been made without royal assistance is in itself matter for surprise. But much of what fills the gallery is from the collections of persons far below royal rank, and if any sus princy laws on the subject ever existed in England, they have long been set at nought, and not even the example of Archdescon i'helipotts in another department of art is likely to revive them. Louis XV. is said to have prohibited the use of certain kinds of braided lace except in his own dressing-room; but many such stories are in existence, and may generally be relegated to the region in which the white cat and her marvellous piece of cambric have still an abiding charm.

It must be concaded that the difficulties in the way of making a

Cunterbury seventy years ago, seems to have been rich enough in lace, but so poor in friends that no one ever claumed the gasmests

It must be conceded that the difficulties in the way of making a good catalogue of a collection like this would be very great. At the outset, it would be almost impossible to determine with any degree of certainty the country to which some of the most a markable pieces belong. We speak of Flemish lace where a Frenchman speaks of point d'Angletterre. The smuggling of the Court of Charles II. will not account for all the specimens of such work now to be found. While Valenciennes belonged to Haizentt, no doubt much was made in Flanders; but was not a great deal made also in England, and did not the wars and the granding tyranny of Louis send some of the best workers hather? We have already compared the simultaneous progress in dealer to that which characterizes the successive periods of flotble architecture, and the

difficulties of a classification would be increased as old natterns were traced and new ones recognized, as stitches were varied and invented. princess might bring in her train the skilled workers of another A princess might bring in her train the skilled workers of another Court, and pillow and point be combined according to the taste and fancy of the maker or the wearer. It is perhaps best to give up the hope of identifying the birthplace of every variation, otherwise the confusion which already exists will become doubly entangled. Many examples of this, the only one of several similar questions on which we will touch, may be found in the Exhibition. Thus what in one of the cases is labelled "Saxon" in another is described as "Norman," but we may safely ascribe them neither to the rance nor Germany, as they are both probably Italian imitations of "Elonish." Again, the owner's account is always implicitly "Flemish." Again, the owner's account is always implicitly taken, and much confusion ensues when the Hon. Mrs. Jones differs with the Lady Robinson. Two fine pieces are called "Old Spanish cushion point," although in the Museum across the road a similar example is, perhaps with more correctness, described as "Flemish." In fact "Flemish" is found but described as "Flemish." In fact "Flemish" is found but too convenient as a designation of old point. It is impossible to make it cover the whole of the early work of Spain, Italy, England, and France. Venetian work, and the later tabrics of Chantilly and Bayeux, are easily distinguished. But there are specimens of early Honiton hardly differing from the Italian of the fifteenth century, and a Russian dressing-gown of some antiquity closely resembles the modern Devonshire manufacture. Belgium still produces five or six distinct kinds, which go by the old names but are not likely to deceive any except a very unpractised eye. Modern Spanish points seldom approaches the old; the bestreproductions of ancient patterns being, as we have seen, some of the amateur work of our own countryseidom approaches the old; the bestreproductions of ancient patterns being, as we have seen, some of the amateur work of our own countrywomen. To reach such perfection entails many a failure, and, what perhaps is worse, it is trying to the feelings of the unconcerned spectator. A lover of good lace is too often called upon to admire vile patterns in crochet and braid, when not even the good-natured "Pretty, very pretty," of Sir Joshua will afford a loophole for escape. As to the sufferings of victims asked to buy, or to sell to other victims, the subject is too harrowing to be dwelt upon even for a moment. upon even for a moment.

REVIEWS.

HERBERT SPENCER'S ESSAYS.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER has now gathered into a third volume of essays a number of occasional pieces, ranging over the last ten years in date, and dealing with a considerable variety of topics. We do not think this volume will be found equal to its predecessors in general importance and interest. The proportion its predecessors in general importance and interest. The proportion of critical and controversial matter is greater than we should have liked to see; for this is not the kind of writing in which Mr. Spencer excels, and the time and energy spent by him in replying to criticisms appear to us, even when the replies are successful, to be so much lost from the stock available for his principal work. There is no final answer to hostile criticism of a great work but the permanence of the work itself. However, Mr. Spencer has given us good specimens of his constructive genius in the essays on Animal Worship and on Laws in Getteral, which are to our mind the most valuable parts of the book, and to which we shall recur. We do not put the essay on the Classification of the Sciences on a level with those last named; for, though tion of the Sciences on a level with those last named; for, though we are by no means prepared to deny that Mr. Spencer has exercised much ingenuity on this process, or in particular that exercised much ingenuity on this process, or in particular that his classification is very superior to M. Comte's, we fail to see that it is anything more than an exercise of ingenuity. Mr. Spencer speaks of a true classification as if it were something absolute and to be sought for its own sake; a view which, be it said with all respect to his eminent services to modern science, savours too much of mediaval realism. We who do not believe in the independent existence of types or universals can only regard classification as the arrangement of things in bundles for our own convenience. In one sense every classificabundles for our own convenience. In one sense every classifica-tion is true that is founded on really existing resemblances; but it will be of little use unless it is also convenient, and it will be convenient only if the resemblances are relevant to the purpose convenient only if the resemblances are relevant to the purpose in hand. Take, for instance, a collection of books. If I ask the owner what books he has on a given subject, and he answers, Five in quarto, twelve in octavo, and so on, he has given me a classification which may be quite true, and for the purpose of arranging the books on the shelves might be very useful, but which for the purpose of my question is frivolous and useless. Now we are quite uncertain as to the object proposed by Mr. Spencer in his elaborate discussion of the points in which the several sciences resemble and differ from one another. We do not know what place if any, it is to occupy in his general system, and we what place if any, it is to occupy in his general system, and we are therefore unable to pronounce any opinion as to its value. There may be reasons of which we know nothing for various distinctions of which the soundness and convenience a. present seem doubtful to us. But we find in this essay an extraordinary laxity of expression in a fundamental proposition of physics, which, though not material in this place, is otherwise not uninstructive. Mr. Spencer states, as an instance of an "abstract-

concrete truth," "that the momentum of a body causes it to mo concrete truth," "that the momentum of a body causes it to move in a straight line at a uniform velocity." Abstract-concrete this may be, but so far is it from being a truth that one can hardly understand how such a blunder can have escaped revision in three successive editions. The first law of motion has nothing to do with mass, nor therefore with momentum, which involves mass; and momentum has nothing to do with causing a body to move. We cannot believe that this confusion of words, indicates a corresponding confusion of thought; but it does indicate the confusion of the confusion of thought; but it does indicate the confusion of indicates a corresponding confusion of thought; but it does indicate a degree of indifference or carelessness in these matters which is at least highly dangerous.

This is unfortunately by no means the only case in which Mr. Spencer's language has converted elementary truth into strange fiction; and the mischief does not always stop short at mere looseness of expression. That want of familiar mastery of the fundamental conceptions of mechanics which alone can of the fundamental conceptions of mechanics which alone can make such mistakes possible is calculated to lead to more serious entanglements. Mr. Spencer's latest controversy makes this painfully evident. His reply to his critic in the British Quarterly Review is intended to be crushing, and is written in a tone which could only be justified by extreme presumption on the part of his antagonist, and complete superiority at all points on his own. On the point he has singled out for discussion—namely, the character of the evidence for the so-called axioms of physics—he wholly fails to appreciate the reviewer's position. He spends some time in showing that fundamental propositions such as the Laws of Motion are not capable of absolute proof from experience; which would be relevant only if it were admitted, which it is not, that they are known to be absolutely true. Nor does he make his own position clear. He lutely true. Nor does he make his own position clear. He defines the term a priori in a sense of his own, as he well may; but then he forgets to divest it of that notion of a special and preeminent certainty which belongs to it only in the sense of intuitive or metempirical philosophers from whom he dissents. Ho intuitive or metempirical philosophers from whom he dissents. He seems to think that the accumulated experience of ancestors added to that of the individual can give rise to knowledge differing not merely in degree but in kind from that which is acquired by the experience of the individual alone; or else to overlook the difference between giving an explanation of the fact that an irresistible belief exists, and giving a proof that the belief is true. He seeks to drive his enemy into a dilemma by observing that, if a physical axiom consists in showing that by assuming its truth we can explain the observed phenomena, then all distinction between hypothesis and axiom disappears, and mathematical axioms must stand on the same footing. This is absurd to Mr. Herbert must stand on the same footing. This is absurd to Mr. Herbert Spencer's mind, but not absurd to those eminent mathematicians who in fact accept this very conclusion, and hold that mathematical axioms do stand on this same footing. He makes the strangest remark of all in defence of his phrase Persistence of Force. He says it is not equivalent to Conservation of Energy, for he uses Force as "the generic word including both that species known as energy, and that species by which matter occupies space and maintains its integrity." If the word Force is to signify that which mathematicians understand by it, then the first clause of this explanation is contradictory, for Energy is not a species of Force, and the second is an absolutely unmeaning combination of words. If Force is to be defined as an occult quality by which matter occupies space, and of which Energy is somehow a species, the definition is of that unscientific sort for which no man can ever be the wiser. Altogether this last polemic of Mr. Spencer's is not calculated to add to his philosophic dignity or reputation, and

makes a somewhat inauspicious conclusion to the volume.

The other matter contained under the same head of "Replies to Criticisms" is partly concerned with the doctrine of the Unknowable, which we think so indefensible on principle that we can take no interest in any collateral discussions arising out of it, partly with the metaphysical opinion lately put forward by Mr. Spencer under the name of Transfigured Realism, on which we have nothing to add

to what we said at the time.

The essay on "Specialized Administration" is a friendly pas

of arms with Professor Huxley, whose decided opposition to Mr. Spencer's opinion of the proper limits of State action has moved Mr. Spencer to enter on a further development and defence of that opinion. His exposition is undoubtedly brilliant, but we cannot think it convincing. He is seduced into error, as many other great men have been before him, by a tempting analogy. There are certain real and striking analogies between the individual and the social organism which Mr. Herbert Spencer has elsewhere pointed out with much felicity, and which must be recognized as soon as pointed out. But he proceeds from these observed analogies to infer other analogies that cannot be observed or verified, which is an unwarranted step; and then he treats these as a sure foundation for political argument, which is a still less warranted step. We cannot conclude from the existence—or, as Mr. Spencer does, from the absence—of certain relations in the body natural, that the corresponding state of things is desirable in the body politic. The natural body itself is by no means all that might be desired. Mr. Spencer admits that the independent behaviour of the internal Spencer admits that the independent behaviour of the internal organs, which he would take as a pattern for his policy of the least possible State interference, is often very inconvenient. But, in short, Mr. Spencer has here quitted the firm ground of science, and unconsciously expatiates in the regions of Platonic fancy. Some anarchic theorist might with no less plausibility deny that there is anything in the individual organism really analogous to legal restraint and might proceed to argue that in the social organism legal restraints are altogether unnecessary. Mr. Spencer does

^{*} Essays: Scientific, Pultical, and Speculative. By Herbert Spens Vol. III. London: Williams & Norgats. 1874.

indeed add some reasons of a more tangible kind. These however have all the appearance of being afterthoughts, and are in sundry ways inadequate. For instance, he complains of people expecting "the State" to do things for them as if it were a mysterious entity; but he himself treats it as an entity or inflexible homogeneous agency, whereas "the State" is but a collective name of many heterogeneous and highly specialized agencies, and even the functions of legislation for special purposes are in practice, if not in theory, specialized to a considerable extent. Again the crucial distinction between "positively regulative" and "negatively regulative" interference seems to us untanable. According to Mr. Spencer it is "negatively regulative" and justifiable to restrain my next-door neighbour by the force of law from creating an actual nuisance, but "positively regulative" and unjustifiable to restrain him from building his house so badly that a nuisance, or worse, will be the certain result.

to restrain him from building his house so badly that a nuisance, or worse, will be the certain result.

Another essay is a reply to Mr. Martineau's criticism on the Evolution hypothesis. It appears to have been called forth by special reasons, and in the absence of such reasons it would be superfluous. Mr. Martineau, not content to do battle on his own ground of metaphysic, has tried to carry the war into the enemy's country by raising scientific objections to the hypothesis in its purely scientific aspect. It is no disparagement to his reputation as a pure metaphysician to say that these objections are of a futile and commonplace kind. Besides being severally untenable, they all involve a misconception of the nature and use of scientific hypothesis, a point not taken up in Mr. Spencer's reply. However, hypothesis, a point not taken up in Mr. Spencer's reply. However, the true view of scientific hypothesis has been so well set forth by Mr. Lewes in his last work that perhaps even Mr. Spencer could as

yet find little to add.

We pass on to the two pieces in which Mr. Spencer is at his best. The chapter "On Laws in General" is restored from the original edition of First Principles. It discusses the conditions determining the order in which different partial uniformities of nature become known to man, and the conclusions are thus summed and in the cuttles of the conditions. up in the author's own words:-

The various classes of relations are generalized in a certain succession, not solely because of one particular kind of difference in their natures; but also because they are variously placed in time and in space, variously open to observation, and variously related to our own constitutions: our perception of them being influenced by all these conditions in endless combinations. The comparative degrees of importance, of obtrusiveness, of absolute frequency, of relative frequency, of simplicity, of concreteness, are every one of them factors; and from their unions in proportions that are never twice alike, there results a highly complex process of mental evolution.

He goes on to point out the bearing of these remarks on the probability that all phenomena (or, as it would be more accurate to say, so many phenomena as mankind may have time to investigate while the earth continues habitable) will some day be found to be

Familiarity with concrete uniformities has generated the abstract conception of uniformity—the idea of Law; and this idea has been in successive generations slowly gaining fixity and clearness. Especially has it been thus among those whose knowledge of natural phenomena is the most extensive—men of science. The mathematician, the physicist, the astronomer, the chemist, severally acquainted with the vast accumulations of uniformities established by their predecessors, and themselves daily adding new ones as well as verifying the old, acquire a far stronger faith in law than is ordinarily possessed. With them this faith, ceasing to be merely passive, becomes an active stimulus to inquiry. Wherever there exist phenomena of which the dependence is not yet ascertained, these most cultivated intellects, impelled by the conviction that here too there is some invariable connexion, proceed to observe, compare, and experiment; and when they lects, impence by the conviction that here too there is some invariable con-nexion, proceed to observe, compare, and experiment; and when they discover the law to which the phenomena conform, as they eventually do, their general belief in the universality of law is further strengthened. So overwhelming is the evidence, and such the effect of this discipline, that to the advanced student of nature, the proposition that there are lawless phenomens has become not only incredible but almost inconceivable.

That law is universal will become an irresistible conclusion when it is perceived that the progress in the discovery of laws itself conforms to law; and when this perception makes it clear why certain groups of phenomena have been reduced to law, while other groups are still unreduced.

When it is asked why the universality of law is not already fully established, there will be the answer that the directions in which it is not yet established are those in which its establishment must necessarily be latest. That state of things which is inferable beforehand is just the state which we find to exist. If such coexistences and sequences as those of Biology and Sociology are not yet reduced to law, the presumption is not that they are irreducible to law, but that their laws clude our present means of analysis.

to law, but that their laws clude our present means of analysis.

The whole exposition is very characteristic, and Mr. Spencer's power of grasping and organizing an extensive series of facts is applied here with excellent results.

In the "Origin of Animal Worship" Mr. Spencer carries pre-historic speculation a step further back than had previously been done. It was already established that primitive animal worship is not indiscriminate, but that particular tribes worship particular animals from whom they generally believe themselves to be descended. Mr. Spencer considers this to be a corruption of an original worship of real human ancestors, who were nicknamed after the particular animal. As savage dialects are hardly capable of distinguishing metaphor from reality, the metaphorical meaning of the name would soon be forgotten, and the animal itself become the object of worship and the reputed ancestor of the tribe. The original worship of ancestors is itself ascribed to the belief in a double or other self, which is capable of quitting the man during life (as in alsep or trances), and which lives and must be propitiated after the man's death. This belief is produced by the co-operation of various causes, of which drams are set down as the chief. We may remark that the importance attached to the

widence of dreams even in comparatively modern times is curiously shown by Lucretius, who treats it so as to show that he thought it one of the most formidable difficulties he had to meet. The reasons here given by Mr. Spencer apply to other objects as well as to men, and equally explain the primitive stribution of a ghost to all objects, whether living or not, which is known as Fetichism, or better Animism. But he overlooks the generality of his own reasons, and wants to derive animism in a roundabout way from animal-worship, which seems to us quits unnecessary. The worship of totems may possibly strengthen or keep alive existing animism, but we cannot believe that the animism of saveges is a secondary product, as Mr. Spencer would make it. If it were so, the natural tendency to it would hardly survive as it does in civilized races. How many civilized men can honestly say that they have not a moment of personal resentment when they tiumble over an inanimate object? We say nothing of children, in whom it is undisquised. Mr. Spencer pushes his theory too far in another direction when he offers it as an instrument for explaining myths in general to the displacement of comparative mythology as at present understood. He is not quite fair to the current theory when he says it requires us to assume "that primitive tribes habitually express by the doings of men the course of natural phenomena." The only necessary assumption is of the same kind that is required by Mr. Spencer himselfnamely, that their vocabulary cannot distinguish the actions of men from those of natural agents. We are far from saying that Mr. Spencer's suggestions on this head are without value, but we do not believe they can be made the foundation of a general theory of the formation of myths. How far they will really go can only be shown by much more examination and verification, and we must wait for the further development which Mr. Spencer promises to give in the Principles of Sociology. Apart from these doubtful extensions, his theory of animal-w times is ethnologists.

MY LIFE, AND WHAT I LEARNT IN IT.

SIGNOR CAMPANELLA informs us that he writes his auto-biography in order to impress upon the world have a little derived from his own experience. We should perhaps have a little derived from his own experience. We should perhaps have a little difficulty in drawing out those lessons in a complete form; but their general nature is such as might be expected from an ardent Italian patriot of 1848. They have been proclaimed with abun-Italian patriot of 1848. They have been proclaimed with abundant cloquence in a good many countries, and we do not know that Signor Campanella's personal experiences throw any new light upon the subject. If he differs from other members of the extreme Liberal party in Italy, it is perhaps in the circumstance that, having been a monk, his hetred of the priesthood is rather more prominent than usual. Certainly, if his anecdotes are not too highly coloured, he has no reason to regard them with affection. His book begins he has no reason to regard them with affection. His book begins he has no reason to regard them with allection. His book begins with a description of the Arcadian region of Southern Italy where he passed his youth, where life is still simple and beautiful, and the one black shadow is, or was, cast by the presence of a lazy and corrupt priesthood. The people would be everything that a poet's or a painter's fancy could demand were it not that religion with them has become a degrading superstition. It is to be hoped that when the superstition is crushed some purer form of faith will take its place. We will not dilate upon the ignorance, hypocrisy, and greed which Signor Campanella considers to be the hypocrisy, and greed which Signor Campanella considers to be the necessary results of the Roman Catholic system in its perfection, as denunciations of a similar kind are tolerably familiar to most as denunciations of a similar kind are tolerably familiar to most readers. It is enough to say that his views would be satisfactory to the admirers of his friend Gavazzi, or to Mr. Whalley himself. We may confine ourselves to recording one anecdote of Signor Campanella's early youth, which appears to have made a strong impression upon his memory. As he was a member of a large family, his mother destined him to an ecclesiastical career; for in Southern Italy, as in Ireland, it was till lately the great ambition of a family to have given many sons to the Church. Accordingly, the young Campanella became a novice in a convent near his native town, Spinazzola. In those days burials always took place in the churches, and a sickening custom prevailed which is enough to note one desire the immediate introduction of incremation. As short intervals, it seems, the dead hodies were taken out of the graves and exposed upon the floor of the church in various stages of decomposition. They were then re-buried in a common grave, the object being, we presume, then re-buried in a common grave, the bject being, we presume, to make room for fresh comers; and as the sextons were allowed to become proprietors of any spoils found upon the bedies, the office was one of considerable profit and ambition. This disgusting coremony took place during the first year of Campanella's noviciate. With some of his companions he had indulged in a stoken repeat, made more discreditable by the circumstance that they had used

" My Life, and What I Learnt in It, By Giuseppe Maria Campanella.

This escapade being the holy-water vessel to boil their macaroni. discovered, young Campanella was ordered by way of penance to lick the floor of the church, from which the bodies had only just been removed, from the door to the high altar. He revolted against this sickening punishment, and, after being threatened with expulsion, was restored, contrary to his wishes, by the entreaties of his family. We need not follow his subsequent career beyond saying that, owing to his possession of a singularly fine voice, he became a singer in the Sistine chapel. There he was surrounded by all manner of priests, in whom all the characteristic vices of elevical courtiers were festered to an expherant growth. vices of clerical courtiers were fostered to an exuberant growth, but he also made acquaintance with a good many patriots, who were as pure and noble as their natural enemies were loose and corrupt. as pure and noble as their natural enemies were loose and corrupt. Ultimately, after escaping some snares, he fell under suspicion, and, without any reason being assigned, was ordered into retirement at Naples. He does not appear, however, to have been treated with the diabolical cruelty which might have been expected; for he obtained permission to retire from his order, and afterwards travelled through Italy, still a priest, but in the interests of the patriotic party. When the outbreak came in 1848, he took a strong part on the popular side; became chaplain to a regiment of Neapolitan volunteers, and in that capacity reached Venice, and went through the celebrated siege. With the capitulation and his consequent exile the story concludes.

We have said that Signor Campanella, however interesting his

We have said that Signor Campanella, however interesting his experiences, has no new principles to expound. He is an ardent believer in the rights of man, the progress of humanity, the advent of universal peace, and other articles of the true revolutionary creed. But in one respect the type of which he is a representative differs curiously from the modification with which he are now femiliar in Evolund. We cauld that articles are indeed. representative differs curiously from the modification with which we are more familiar in England. We could find agitators, indeed, and especially Irish agitators, who are equally given to declamation which would shock Mr. Carlyle and cause Mr. Froude to invoke the shade of Cromwell. But in countries where political discussion has been more worked into the habits of the people, there is not that childlike belief in the efficiency of gushes of rhetoric which comes out quite refreshingly in Signor Campanella's pages. How far this may be owing to differences of national temperament, or how far to the fact that we have learnt by experience how little can be done by more talking, may be disputed. But even the most incoherent stump orator discoursing upon Home Rule would scarcely have that faith in the powers of his eloquence which is unconsciously and amusingly displayed by his Italian rival. Whatever happens, the expedient which immediately suggests itself to Signor Campanella is that he should make a speech appealing to the eternal laws of justice and humanity; and, if we may trust his the eternal laws of justice and humanity; and, if we may trust his report, the speeches often produced an effect in which we presume that his fine voice must have had some share. When Naples was formenting with revolutionary passion, a Swiss regiment charged a mob. Signor Campanella and a friend pushed to the front, and, mob. Signor Campanella and a triend pushed to the iront, and, exposing their breasts to the bayonets, pointed out to the commander that it was infamous for the sons of a Republic, hired for money by a tyrant, to become the butchers of their brethren. "The words found an echo in his heart," and the danger of bloodshed was averted. The suppression of the Jesuits was being the suppression of the Jesuits wa shed was averted. The suppression of the Jesuits was being generally discussed. It suddenly struck Signor Campanella that it was "necessary to make an appeal to the ever sincere and just judgment of the people." His mode of carrying out this plan was to turn to the crowd in which he found him. plan was to turn to the crowd in which he found himself when the thought struck him, and exclaim, "Who is Italian, let him follow me!" Many followed him accordingly, and the same appeal being addressed to the people round each caffe, a vast crowd speedily assembled round the convent of the Jesuits. At this point it occurred to Signor Campanella that there were some "men of the most brutal aspect" amongst the devoted patriots called together by this curious appear to the ever just judgment of the people. In fact, the priests were in some danger of being robbed and murdered. The old remedy, however, was equally efficacious. "Strong and fervid exhortations" pacified or overswed the men of brutal aspect, and the priests were simply turned out of their convent without receiving any personal injury. When the regiment of which Signor Campanella was chaplain reached Bologua, the reaction had taken place at Nanles, and orders were sent to the regiment to return. They at Naples, and orders were sent to the regiment to return. They hesitated, but Signor Campanella, gutting upon a table, pointed out to them, with all the energy he possessed, that this was the supreme moment in which they must decide between despotism and indopendence, and it need not be said that his cloquence again prevailed. appendence, and to need not be said that his coquence again prevailed. The only difficulty was to find a commander; but this want, too, was supplied by the appearance of General Pepe, to whom Signor Campanella made such a moving spooch, received by such universal acclamation, that he consented to lead them, whilst "every heart was tion, that he consented to lead them, whilst "every heart was full of the most noble, the most generous enthusiasm, excluding all doubt, all fear." Some of the Royalist officers looked askance upon the crater when he came amongst them just after this performance; but, taking in his hand a bust of Pio None, who was still supposed to be on the national side, he addressed them in such fervent terms that many of the officers remembered "that they were men and not sheep, and that amongst men they were

Italians. Once in Venice, and surrounded by the Austrians, it might be thought that the time for elequence was gone by, so far, at any rate, as the exercise of any influence upon the minds of the enemy was concerned. But Signor Campanella was equal to the occasion. He appears, indeed, to have devoted himself heroically

supporting the spirits of his friends under which they were explicit; but his en fined within those limits. Towards the confined within those limits. To yards the cities siege he was frequently stationed upon one of the small forts thrown up by the Italians; and here, he says, looking out upon the impressive scene of the lagoon in the quiet summer night, his feelings often became so strong that he was compelled to give vent to them. Sitting on a gun, whenever a pause occurred in the bombardment, he addressed the Austrian soldiers. Though he had no speaking-trumpet, he had a very powerful voice, and pronounced his words carefully. Perhaps his heavers were only Croats or Germans, but it is nrobable that their powerful voice, and pronounced his words earefully. Perhaps his hearers were only Croats or Germans, but it is probable that their incapacity to understand his language would not have made his eloquence less effective. He cried to these soldiers of the foreign oppressor that in vain they sought to conquer Italy; that the despotism which they served was repugnant to God and man; and that the Italian cause, as the cause of justice and liberty, must triumph in the end. To the vulgar English mind there is something grotesque in this picture of the Italian crater in the summer night rearing out revolutionary sentiments at the top of his voice to a distant enemy by way of relieving his feelings. On one night he had some reason to think that Radetzky himself was within hearing. He addressed him in a brilliant piece of invective, calling him "worse than the most ferecious hyena," and ending with the apostrophe, "Radetzky! cease to be the tyrannical instrument of tyrants; become a citizen, a man; pass to the side on which is the apostrophe, "Radetaky! Coase to be the tyranical instrument tyrants; become a citizen, a man; pass to the side on which is the right, and on which God smiles. I'rom champion of the power which destroys human rights, become their apostle and defender. Thus in the present and in future times you will truly deserve to be called great." "Thus," he adds, "I strongly expressed my feelings before the stern Austrian Marshal Badetzky." The stern Austrian stronger to say does not appear to have the present subjects. Austrian, strange to say, does not appear to have been particularly impressed in any way, and probably felt that he could use his lungs to better purpose than by attempting to carry on a controversy across the lagoon. It was rather more annoying that the Venetian Minister of War sent for Signor Campanella and seems to have rather disapproved than otherwise of his patriotic exertions; but the Minister was suspected of having some secret intelligence with Austria. The last gleam of Signor Campanella's eloquence was on the occasion of his receiving his passport from the Austrian authorities to leave Venice, when he hurled a scathing sarcasm at the oppressor's head, upon which he was congratulated by all his friends.

The simplicity with which these and other feats of a similar

The simplicity with which these and other feats of a similar kind are recorded is quite disarming. We cannot doubt that Signor Campanella is perfectly sincere in the complacency with which he recalls his oratory, and it is not for us, who have inherited a different temperament, to judge him severely. The English disposition is perhaps best represented in the old song, where the captain informs his crew that he "hasn't the gift of the gab," but encourages them to take a French ship by informing them that, it show don't do their duty, he will flow each mathem seen. Whether they don't do their duty, he will flog cuch mother's son. Whether he would have done better to appeal to them in a sharp, stirring oration about country and the rights of humanity is a question which opens a wide field for discussion. Certainly he would not have been so characteristic an example of the English type of heroism; and as we are only too generally inclined to share his general sentiments, we may perhaps be disposed to do something less than justice to men of the opposite disposition.

THEOLOGY IN THE ENGLISH POETS.*

THIS volume consists of a course of lectures delivered by Mr. Stopford Brooke during the season of 1872 on Sunday afternoons in his chapel of St. James's; their object being to derive from the language of our poets a scheme of theology independent of and distinct from the language of our formularies, whether formally accepted or denied by them. All thoughtful, intelligent poetical gritching is absented. intelligent poetical criticism is pleasant reading, but we own that we profer each poet to be discussed on his own merits, without the critic being hampered by a view and a cause to promote and advocate. Nor does it add to our pleasure to remember, as we read these lectures, that they were delivered in church on a Sunday; though the author makes a great point of these conditions, remarking that the objections of some persons accustomed to hear nothing but sermons from the pulpit have been more than outweighed in his mind by the attendance of many who had previously been unin-terested in religious subjects. The supposed sermon-lovers may ossibly reply that it is not what they are accustomed to hear from Mr. Brooke's pulpit, but what they hear from the reading-desk and the altar, that disinclines them to this new scheme for theological the altar, that disinclines them to this new scheme for theological teaching. Mr. Brooke has a way of making Ohristianity essaingerman to so many ugly-sounding professions of faith and its reverse, that he must not wonder if some people carry his meaning further than he intends it to go. He must, we should think, be somewhat indifferent to the adhesion of the steady goers of his congregation when he writes of Pope's "Universal Prayer" that congregation when he writes of Pope's "Universal Prayer" that religion all over the world." Why, we set, second and defend the term in such a place before such an assembly?

This is the theology which Mr. Brooke labours to prove to be the growth of modern poetic thought... "Nature alive," as he chewhere

Thursday in the English Poets. By the Box. Stopford A. Brooke. Henry S. King & Co. 1874. The State of the S

expense it. We should my that "Nature alive," in one sense, is cartainly no median idea. The imagination cannot dwell long upon nature without adopting a language personifying nature, which is making acture with animate life. The "trees of the wood rejoicing before the Lond," the "hills clapping their hands," minds and dryads, sives and fairles, Puck and Sabrina, all alike show this; but it is especially not use theological idea. As soon as nature is described spart from man, terms are used without which the poot cannot awaken sympathy, or stamp his thought on the mind of others. But there is a mutual understanding. The same understanding which allows the prophet to foretell of the earth disclosing her blood and casting out her dead, the pealmist to describe the Creator as flying on the wings of the wind, Moses in a poetic flight to use language not only different from, but in opposition to, his dogmatic atterances, makes the bard fearless; he has ideas which cannot be conveyed otherwise than by strong figures of speech. But by degrees, Mr. Brooke argues, this language has become the poet's theology, at first without his knowing it:—

So near, in fact, have we got to the conception of Nature as alive, that Cowper is betrayed unconsciously into phrases which mingle God up with the universe to make it living. The lines which speak of the diffusion of God through all are repeated in idea in this other phrase:—

There lives and works A soul in all things, and that soul is God.

This is a contradiction of his position of a God wholly distinct from the universe, but it marks the transition to the last step in the postic idea of Nature. It is the conception of Nature as a living Iking to whom affection was due, who could of herself awake feeling and thought in Man, whom we could have as we love our fellow-men, who lived her own life and had conscious pleasure in it—it is thus conception which unconsciously in Cowper began to tremble into being.

The idea of Cowper "unconsciously" falling into such a creed as this is little in accordance with our notion of his character, nor do the words, to our thinking, bear any relation to it. That he would probably have indignantly repudiated such a gloss on them Mr. Brooke himself does not doubt. The growth of them into Wordsworth's sentiment towards nature seems, however, to Mr. Brooke natural and obvious. This great poet he represents as conceiving of "Human Nature as one person, acting as if directly from himself (i.s. Wordsworth)—the male being of the universe to whom Nature, that is, the spirit who informs the outward world, is as the female." It is this separate life of nature and man, writes our critic, which enables a dramatic action to take place between them; Wordsworth in this differing from Coloridge, who held that

We receive but what we give, And in our life alone does nature live;

and differing, too, from the poet of In Memoriam, on whom Mr. Brooko is severe for tracing in nature likenesses to his own varying moods; while Wordsworth, he asserts, forgets himself in the beauty, joy, and life of things. Nobody can admire Wordsworth's poetry beyond our own sense of its merits; but we do not admire it exactly on the ground that he forgets self more than his brother poets succeed in doing. Surely it implies rather a worrying scrupulosity towards nature, it is investing her with temper as well as life, to quarrel with the poets for not all treating her from one and the same point of view. To us they all seem to vary their view with their mood; each has his prevailing tone, but, like Olivia and Sophia in the Vicar of Wakefield, we may see them change characters for a whole day or a poem together.

Wordsworth, no doubt, trusts himself to speculation with considerable daring both of expression and thought; but poetry turned into prose, and set out as a formula, loses much more than its dress; the meaning undergoes a sort of chemical change—that is, it affects differently the mind which receives it. The medium of verse tells upon the reader, whose apprehension adapts itself to meet it. He feels himself in an ideal world where nothing is absolutely and merely what it seems, but is the exponent of some subtler truth; because for a simple explanation of fact plain prose is undoubtedly the most convenient medium. The poet, he remembers, is Heir of more than royal birth, is in some especial and favoured sense the son of Adam, "which was the son of God." But imagination can play no part in Mr. Brooke's formal interpretations, and the reader finds himself on a par with the theologian; he can talk in the same strain, and it is to be expected that many will talk in it, and we shall have our transcendental school before long conversing with nature on the easiest terms, and making all manner of personal applications if the wind but stirs the tree-tops. This kind of intimate relation with nature—nay, all close observation of nature's beauties—is with most men a mere fashion; had they lived in another age, they would have known and felt none of it; but when Mr. Brooke—endowed, we doubt not, with a passion for natural beauty—says, "Most of us have felt at times the desire for union with Nature to be unutterable, so secret and deep is its passion," a good many of his sympathizers will not like to be behindhand, and will learn to talk of this union, and will turn interpreters, and affect to know what nature's mocking spirit is, and to hear her address them after the manner of Emerson as "Little fellow!"

Two-thirds of the book are devoted to developing this particular theology out of the works of Wordsworth, mainly from the Prolude and Exoursion. It is well that these leading and characteristic poems should have their turn of attention, and be studied as well as taken for granted; and the numerous passages quoted are at once beautiful and characteristic; though, as we have said, we

should have preferred the meaning not being pointed, or reduced to prose matter of fact. We like them best when left to our own interpretation or guess. For Wordsworth's deep introspection, his struggle to penetrate the abyes of memory, and his awful salf-reverence are conditions which must always be allowed for. Mr. Brooke himself allows this, in meaking of the great oder—"Wordsworth was nothing of a Platenist; he only liked these ideas of pre-existence and reminiscence, and made his own thought out of them." And perhaps a man had better not be his own text, however profound its meaning, for long periods of time. Not even a pure and noble character and lofty genius can make such meditations safe, as a constant, or, to use a favourite word of the writer's, healthy, exercise.

The Revolution, as Mr. Brocke designates the great French social upheaval, ignoring all other, is made to play a part only second to nature in the education of the poet. So strongly are the lecturar's own sympathics allied to it, that we doubt whether he is able to throw himself with any keen interest into any period remote from its influence. He does not inquire how far Shakspeare and Milton inculcate the theology which he implies that it is the mission of poets to teach; and those of the fraternity, as Cowper and Burns, who sound some preliminary notes, were, he considers, touched and impressed by its forebodings. Wordsworth supplies his most copious illustrations. Coleridge, who fell back into Conservatism, incurs his contempt—a sentiment which he also expresses for the aristocratic element which lingers still among us, but which is passing away in a broader humanity. He is strong against genius submitting to the patronage of the great, "trying in their blind barbarian way to help him on." The advice is probably good, but the epithet is uncivil. This is dpropos of Burns, who suffered under the injuries of Mr. Brooke's two hugbears, Patronage and Calvinism; the latter the only creed for which he has not something courteous to say, and on which he is disposed to lay the blame of Burns's errors and Cowper's madness—unfairly, we think, in both instances. Despondency is a mental disease to which—we appeal to general experience—Calvinists are not more subject than other men, and it afflicted Cowper before he knew Newton, as Mr. Brooke grants. To Burns in his own country and time Christianity is represented as inaccessible. "The Christ presented to him had, according to the teaching of that time and country, nothing in the world to do with him." "The Christian ministers of Ayrshire blotted out Christ for Burns." The ministers of Ayrshire blotted out Christ for Burns." The ministers of Ayrshire would perhaps have had something to say in

It is one of the necessary effects of large generalization that small truths and more minor facts must go to the wall. Every thing and person has a task and office assigned to him beyond and apart from his individual action. It depends entirely on the reader's amount of sympathy with the generalizer how far these departures from severe fact affect him. If one is once cought in the current of a great idea, they go for nothing. To the enthusiast the sticklor for minuts accuracy is a captious objector, but where sympathy is cold, truth of fact stands at its full value, and one feels an increasing suspicion of a theory which requires such sacrifices, or catches at such fallacious supports. Mr. Brooke finds it convenient for his view to call the post Gray the "courtly Gray." Gray, who was choice in his own epithets, would not have known himself under the description. He eschewed the society of fine and great people; and the only time he was ever at Court—on his appointment to a professorship—he wrote, "The day was so hot and the ceremony so embarrassing to me that I hardly knew what he (the King) said to me." Cowper, on the other hand, is called a lawyer's clerk, which as little represents his social position, though it gives force to a paragraph. Again, the argument requires that a new religious element should awake at a particular period. "The work of the Latitudinarian School had been distinctly a work of charity and was needful for the time," but "the revived religious life of the personal soul took its rise with the preaching of Wesley." A true devotional element, Mr. Brooke grants, entered into our poetry in the hymns of Watts, but he finds in them no passionate or personal feeling in devotion. "Watts," he informs his readers, "lived an easy, retired life in a great country house from 1712 to 1748, and there is in his hymns that pleasant devotion to God which arises from piety and comfort, from a distant contemplation of the sufferings of the poor beyond the gates of the park." Now the plain fact is that Watts

When I survey the wondrous cross,

quoted with approbation by Dr. Pusey, in which the congregations of every English communion find an expression of dectrinal, personal, and passionate devotion which no later hyun-writer has surpassed. Mr. Brooke seems to know Watta only in his hymns for children.

The plan of the book renders it a communitary rather than a critique. It leads the reader to speculate on the religious bearing of certain poets' distinguishing works rather than on their beauties. Our notice of the book itself has been written in the same spirit.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

CAPTAIN BRACKENBURY'S book on the recent campaign naturally demands a different sort of notice from that taken of the numerous other narratives which are being poured forth upon the public—greatly, we should fear, to the risk of some of their enterprising publishers. "This is not an official history" are indeed the first words of his preface; and it appears that neither General Wolseley nor any of his staff saw the work either in manuscript or print. But, on the other hand, the author tells us that he has had placed at his disposal every official document concerning the campaign, without reservation, and he distinctly claims for it "all the accuracy of an official account." In short, it is this in fact, if not in its pretensions. For the writer has been behind the scenes throughout, "whether we consider his advantage as to materials, or his confidential post at Sir Garnet's side during the war. And the very fact of his having occupied this post must make it difficult, indeed hardly possible, for him to treat all the events he chronicles with an impartial eye. Many great commanders have written of their own exploits, but their memoirs are hardly understood to be constructed in a judicial spirit, with perhaps the single exception of that of the Archduke Charles, who put forth his famous work anonymously many years after the events had occurred. The trusted secretary of any such commander can hardly afford to throw a shadow, be it ever so faint, over any part of his chief's proceedings. And hence we may look in such a work as Captain Brackenbury's for fresh evidence of facts, but cannot expect to find them judicially weighed. We say thus much beforehand, that there may be no disappointment as to the nature of the contents of what must long be, even allowing for this drawback, the chief authority for the details of a very remarkable campaign. It must serve us here chiefly as the groundwork of some reflections on a story the outlines of which should be familiar to all. Those who would have mere narrative without com

Boyle's marrative a few criticisus, the groundwork of which it is part of our task to examine, and the other so-called histories of the war are sufficiently described, as indeed the previous newspaper reports of the same writers would lead us to expect.

Captain Brackenbury's volumes will especially fill a place of authority as regards the feelings of the commander, and his relations with his subordinates and the Government that selected him. And we may say here that the conduct of the latter at the very outset appears to justify sufficiently what Captain Brackenbury observes later, that they did not fully trust their commander when they chose him. The real fact is that their conduct savoured rather of imbecility than prejudice. The Cabinet notoriously disliked all war in the abstract excessively. They had good reason to doubt whother the nation did not regard this particular war as entered on needlessly. And so they commenced the undertaking without any belief that its successful conduct could bring any honour to themselves or to the agents they selected. Of the general feeblenees of treatment they showed in their African policy there can be no better instance than that of the circumlocution and hesitation used in superseding Colonel Harley when the time came for passing from a mere colonial difficulty into a real war. It is true that no fault had been found with that officer. But he had no relaim by rank or services to command such a force as it would be necessary to send, "should more extended operations be engaged in "—to use Colonial Office phraseology—"than had been as yet undertaken"; or, in plain words, should vigorous action be decided on to repel the invader. And it was so manifest, were it only by the painful instance of the New Zealand war ten years before, that the civil and military operations should be directed by one head, that it seems ridiculous to be reading the cumbrous apologies which the Colonial Minister made to Colonel Harley for doing so obviously a necessary act of duty. War can no mor

The leading notion of the Cabinet at this time, as now revealed

Blackwood & Sons. 1874.

Through Funtesland to Communic. By Frederick Boyle. London: Chapman & Hall. 1874.

plainly in Sir Garnet Wolseley's original memorandum, was to conduct the active part of hostilities mainly with the native factor to be raised on the Volta under Blover, who, "making use of a body of about a thousand trained Housess as a nucleus for that purpose, is to carry war into the Ashantee territory lying on the right bank. If possible, he is then to advance westward in the direction of Coomassie." It was hoped, Sir Garnet went on to say, that this might have the effect of causing the Ashantee army to retire on the Prah, or at least act as a powerful diversion in favour of "the force that is to advance from Cape Coast"—that is, if his own proposal were accepted. More was hoped in truth than here meets the eye; for it may be read between the lines of this memorandum, written with full knowledge of the existing circumstances, that Lord Kimberley was so sanguine as to believe that no such advance would be required at all. And there is a slight touch of satire in the next paragraph of the next advisability, in a military point of view, or to consider whether the best direction is thus given to the best native troops (the Housess) we have on the coast. In framing a plan of operations for the attainment of the two objects before mentioned" (i.e. the clearing of the Protectorate and the scizure of Coomassie) "it is necessary therefore that it should fit into this operation already determined on." With which suggestive preface, and some additional remarks on the probable dates of Captain Glover's expected movements, Sir G. Wolseley proceeded to put forward his own scheme in detail, being that which led up to final success, and which now forms, in its printed shape, the best monument to his judgment and sagacity. As to his own poculiar relations with Captain Glover, it is sufficiently apparent from a perusal of this work that such difficulties as arose were not the fault of either, but were chargeable solely to the divided Government they served.

Sir Garnet's plan comprised, as Captain Brackenbury justly points out, two distinct propositions; the first, that two battalions of line troops, with detachments of other arms, should be despatched in time to commence operations on the 1st December; the second, that the troops sent should be composed of specially selected officers and men. Like the gods of the Homeric tale with certain of its heroes, the authorities he addressed listened to the first part favourably, but turned deaf ears to the other. "It was considered that the traditions of the British service were opposed to it, and that it would interfere with the regimental system of the army; and it was decided that, if European troops were to be used" (on which point there were long afterwards lingering doubts in the minds of the Ministry), "the two battalions first on the roster should be employed." The objection taken was a fair one, as it seems to us; but, on the other hand, the service was of so limited and exceptional a nature that tradition might for once have well been put aside. Had it been so, the unpleasant question of regimental precedence that we have presently to speak of would have been avoided; and those who know the inner history of the expedition are better aware than the mere reader of Captain Brackenbury's work can be that this unpleasantness formed one of the chief blots in a very successful campaign. For a third battalion was afterwards added to the original demand when the natives of the Protectorate proved far less serviceable than the least sanguine had hoped, and, transport not being equal to the increased demand, it became suddenly necessary to leave part of the white force out of the honours of the advance, to the intense chagrin of those excluded.

As before said, it is not our purpose to review the story of the campaign, which Captain Brackenbury tells with a mastery of its details, as well as of general military knowledge, which all intelligent readers will appreciate. We look to his work rather to see how he meets those criticisms which even the most successful operation must raise. Among these one relates to the period of despondency that set in when Sir Garnet, after his successful raid on Essaman, found further operations practically paralysed by the untrust-worthiness of those he had come to deliver. There is little trace of this having affected the real confidence of the staff that had been sent to make war without soldiers. And the report that the advanced posts were all but withdrawn at one time on a needless alarm would appear to have no more foundation than the fact chronicled at p. 225, Vol. I., that Colonel Festing directed the engineer party to withdraw from Mansu to Dunquah. Major Home, it would seem, did not comply with this order to fall back (on Mansu, Captain Brackenbury writes, meaning obviously from that place), and the Major-General reversed it, causing a reinforcement to be sent to him instead. This overruling of Festing's view was fully justified, since the next report from Home declared his new work to be so strong that he could hold it with his fifty natives; a proof, by the way, that those employed by the engineers at least were not accounted utterly untrustworthy by those who led them. As to Sir Garnet's famous despatch declaring his own position to be "somewhat humiliating," there is no question that it really was so, looking at any result beyond that of merely guarding his ase on the coast; and he was fully justified in using strong language to the Government which had at the first shows such plain symptoms of doubt as to the proper means of carrying on the undertaking it confided to him.

symptoms or doubt as to the proper means or darrying ou — taking it confided to him.

We pass up to a more painful question, the exclusion of the third white fattalion from its extracted share of the adventure, which has left a soreness that time, as we are told, has as yet done

The Ashanti War. A Narrative prepared from the Official Documents. By Henry Brackenbury, Captain Royal Artillery. 2 vols. London: Blackwood & Sons. 1874.

little to heal. Three regiments of more honourable fame have rarely been brigeded together than those that met under Sir Archibell Alison's command among the surf off Cape Coastle; and it is but netural that that which was left behind in the advance should have falt the position most beenly, and that it should have sacribed the selection of the Rifles and Highlanders for precedence, the latter having been the last betallion added to the brigade, to something more than chance. That the Brigadier himself hore a name honoured among Scotchmen may have contributed to this sentiment; and at this point of his neglective Captain Brackenbury was no doubt conscious that he had delicate matter to treat. As he gives the history from the official papers, the course of events may be briefly summarised thus:—The Rifles had the first claim to land on military grounds, as they only as yet hore the short rifles—arms of a similar nature intended for the other two battalions being delayed by the slow salling of the too famous Dromedary. Whilst waiting orders to land, a severe outbreak of cryaipelas among the 42nd caused the senior medical officer to recommend that it should be the first to disembark; but as this alarm passed off Sir Archibald Alison contented himself with letting it go on shore after the Rifles. The 23rd was to follow, and one-half of the battalion was landed, when Colonel Colley, who had just taken over the transport arrangements, found that descrition of carriers was increasing so fast as to endanger the whole progress and prospects of the force. On this the Brigadier-General suspended further disembarkation, leaving the artillery on hoard with half of the 23rd; and when Colley's reports reached headquarters at Prahsu, and were confirmed by the Supply Department, Sir Garnet not only confirmed the order to stay the disembarkation, but "took the decided step of at once ordering the 23rd and Royal Artillery to re-embark." Of course, as Captain Brackenbury observes, he would have been only too glad to take the whole

We are now in Captain Brackenbury's second volume, and find him entering carefully into the subject of the transport, the near failure of which caused the misfortune just noticed. He shows that there would have been far more difficulty than the facile imagination of Correspondents depicts in the attempt to organize a proper system before Colonel Colley came. In doing this, however, he unconsciously seems to reply to himself when he closes by saying, "It was only when the transport was put altogether into the hands of an officer of ability and rank, with a considerable staff under him, that a systematic method of dealing with the desortions could be established." It would have been better perhaps to have stated the broad fact that General Wolseley's prospect of success was all but sacrificed to an attempt to move a force by a means which no military man of experience can believe to be suited to such a task. A Control Department constituted as ours is may serve to feed an army in time of peace. An attempt to use its machinery in war anywhere would be as fatal as it would have been if continued in Ashantee, where, as we are told in another place, the Control literally had to borrow labourers from the engineer works to carry on its duties. Lord Napier at one time found his plan of operations in Abyssinia likely to be foiled by the inability of the Bombay Government to realize the need of proper transport for it. It is not surprising that Sir Garnet Wolseley, with all the deadweight of the Colonial and War Offices to overcome, did not add to his preliminary difficulties by insisting on proper conditions on this head as firmly as did Napier. But a perusal of Captain Brackenbury's own remarks on the subject will show that this point proved of more vital importance than had been originally foreseen before the desertions began. That these desertions were due to ill-treatment he strenuculy denies; yet the letter he quotes from the chief magistrate goes rather to prove that irregularity of payment and rations may have had

special service officers were not ubiquitous, and to say that all was not done is simply to say that they were too few for their task. Into the last episode that has called forth serious criticism, the hurried retreat from Coomassie, we cannot follow Sir Garnet's exsecretary and present advocate in detail. His view is of course identified with that which presented itself at the time to the General, who, with less than a thousand European fighting men at his disposal, a heavy charge of sick and wounded, and a short store of provisions, had to would he possible advantages of a longer stay against the risk of some evil that might "add failure to what had hitherto been unbroken success." On such a point we believe Sir Garnet Wolseley to have been an infinitely better judge than any of his self-constituted critics could be. He had better opportunity of knowing every feature of the case than they, was asturally using gifted, and had a far wider experience of war and the self-constituted critics could be case than they, was asturally using gifted, and had a far wider experience of war and the self-constituted critics. On

the whole we have no doubt that he did what was wisest, and that those who have cried out on him as over-custions would have been the first to condemn his reshness had he risked the lives in his hand needlessly. With this remark we take leave of the narrative of his secretary, who has performed a difficult task with olearness, shility, and moderation. The error of the work, if any there he, lies in the conception that it could take any other form, than that which it has actually assumed—of a justly earned sulogy and an able defence at all points of the commender with whose fortunes the author was bound up. It would have had greater weight, in short, had it come from some pen less directly interested in the events it chronicles. Indeed its publication has awakened a doubt in the public mind whether that mingling of the functions of staff officer with those of private authorship is judicious which has been for the first time tried in this African war.

CLYTIE.

BY dint of being the subject of a lawsuit and of a letter written to the daily press by one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law concerning the proper pronunciation of its title, the novel called Clytic has attracted an amount of attention which its merits assuredly do not warrant. This is a circumstance spart from and outside the author's work, and he cannot be blamed for it. For much which is part of and within the book, for many means which he has employed to draw notice to its contents, he may be blamed. The ephemeral novelists of the present time are not as a rule distinguished by a want of confidence in their own powers, by a belief that the intrinsic merit of their work will fail to make itself known without extraneous aid. With this want of confidence and this belief Mr. Hatton must be credited; he has found it necessary to add interest to his scenes and characters by unusual methods, without the support of which he may have felt doubtful as to his success in writing a novel. Perhaps he would have done better not to write a novel at all.

One of the methods of exciting interest which the author of Clutic has thought could be applied in a cannot be reached by a perhaps.

Clyric has thought good to employ is a carefully elaborated description of the manners and customs of theatrical managers and agents. It is not wise to single out a comparatively small class of people engaged in a special employment as objects of blame, unless some crying and widespread evil exists among that class. The scenes of the theatrical world which occur in Chytic convey the impression to the reader that this is the case in that world. How far these scenes resemble real life, how frequently the kind of conduct which is represented in them is to be met with, those who are acquainted with theatrical matters will readily judge. It may be hoped that those who are not will hesitate to form their ideas of a class of people who have at all times come in for more than their fair share of abuse from the portraits presented of them in Clytic. The author, it is true, introduces his readers to one manager of a theatre who possesses principle and honesty; but he is careful to add that this person is "an exceptional manager—one in a thousand." Another method resorted to by the author for surprising the attention of his readers is the translation of men and women from the actual world to the pages of his fiction, sometimes in their own persons, sometimes covered by a transparent disguise. As an instance of the first of these plans, it may be noticed that on one occasion, when the heroine lately arrived in London from the country is watching the assemblage of notable persons, unknown to her, in Hyde Park, a passing allusion is made to the domestic loss of one of the most distinguished men of this time. There is little to be said about the factor which distance such a research as this. The way is which the taste which dictates such a passage as this. The way in which the author saves himself the trouble of creating a character, or the author saves himself the trouble of creating a character, or spares his readers the weariness of becoming acquainted with the products of his imagination, is well exemplified by a certain Tem Mayfield, who plays an important part in the book, and appears at first as an undergraduate of Dunelm University, desperately in love with Clytie, whose real name is Mary Waller. She is called Clytie on account of her resemblance to the well-known bust, a cover of which Tem Marfield became in the resemblance for the second. Clytie on account of her resemblance to the well-known bust, a copy of which Tom Mayfield keeps in his room for the purpose apparently of addressing to it long tirades of romantic love, intermixed with speculations upon the philosophy of Averroes and Pope. Whether any young man in this world ever, to quote the author's words, "smoked and talked to a Parian bust" in this fashion may well be doubted. Tom Mayfield is disappointed in his love and flies from the scene of his disappointment to America. He goes away as an ordinary young Englishman, of some force of character, which however does not prevent him from ranking among "the little lovers that curse and cry" when he is rejected by Clytie. He reappears later on as a Californian poet who has lived a wild life among miners and Indians, under the name of Kalmat. The name Kalmat is the name of a young Indian who figures in Mr. Joaquin Miller's Life among the Modocs, with only two letters transposed. The description of Kalmat is a tolerably accusate description of the author of Life among the Modocs, and in order that no doubt may be left as to the writer's intention, events of a unique character. be left as to the writer's intention, events of a unique character described as having happened to himself by Mr Joaquin Miller are assigned to Kalmat by Mr. Hatton. If Cytic should fall under Mr. Joaquin Miller's eyes, he will be no doubt delighted to find not only himself, but also select passages from his history, figuring-

^{*} Clytic: a Novel of Modern Life. By Joseph Hatton, 3 vols, London; Bapparan & Hall 1874.

in Mr. Hatton's paper. A more glaving instance of this reckless introduction of definite events and paraces is found in the leading incident of the nevel. The province of the remands writer should be to observe real life, and reproduce the result of his observations assisted by his imagination. Mr. Hatton has either disdained this assistance, or, having tried it, has found it wanting, and reproduced what would be better forgotten.

and reproduced what would be better forgotten.

The reason of Tom Mayfield's disappointment and departure is the love which he supposes Clytic to entertain for Philip Ransford, a young man whose wealth is his only recommendation. Circumstances combine to make it appear that Clytic is in the habit of giving claudestine assignations to Ransford, and is on the point of eleping with him. This is not unnaturally distasteful to her grandfather, who is also her sole guardian. He therefore keeps a strict watch over Clytic, which is so galling to her that she flies secretly to London at the same time that Tom Mayfield departs to America. It may here be pointed out that in Mayfield departs to America. It may here be pointed out that in the first volume of the book there exists a remarkable resemblance between the characters of Olytic and Hetty in Adam Bede; indeed the likeness extends to a reproduction of the well-known scene in which Hetty wears the jewels given to her by her lover when there is no one present to see them. So far the author pursues the same kind of course which he has adopted with regard to Kalmat. It is not difficult to represent something of a real person's career in the pages of a novel. It is more difficult under the present condition of things to transfer the career of a well-known character from a well-known book to another book which is likely to be less well known. Therefore it is not surprising that Clytic should become an entirely different person after her departure from Dunelm. The heroine's chief object in coming to London is to find an engagement at a theatre, which she is led to desire because her mother, who was secretly married to a son of Lord St. Harsard, had been a celebrated actress. The nature of the descriptions of theatrical life which are here introduced has been already indicated. In her ignorance of London and its ways Clytic goes to look for legioners in a London and its ways Clytie goes to look for lodgings in a notorious quarter of the town. Here occurs a scene which the author had better have left out of his book. Clytie escapes the stils which threaten her, and falls into the care of a park-keeper's wife, with whom she finds lodgings. During this part of her career, and while her engagement at a theatre is pending, she is persecuted by Philip Hansford. Although his designs are frustrated, he carries his plans for working them out so far that certain incidents are capable of being raked up against Clytic in after life with an ovil construction. Finally she is provided for by old Lord St. Barnard, who discovers her to be his grandchild; her appearance at the theatre never takes place, and we find her ten yours later married to a Lord St. Bernard, nephew of the old Lord, and consequently her cousin. Meanwhile Philip Ransford has been ruined, and reduced to gaining a precarious living as best or as worst he can. A friend of his, a villanous attorney named Cuffing, discovers that he is acquainted with Lady St. Barnard's early history, and sees in this a possibility of extorting large sums of money from her or from her husband. Here occurs, not a scene, but the greater part of a volume, which the author had better have left out of his book.

Those who are already acquainted with the nature and the main facts of a peculiarly disagreeable slander case which created much scandal not very long ago will hardly wish to refresh their memory by reference to Mr. Liatton's novel. Those who are not acquainted with these facts will scarcely care to learn them in the form into which the author of Clytic has put them. Nearly twelve chapters are taken up with an account of the proceedings in Bow Street which upon Ransford's being brought up on a charge of maliciously publishing a libel upon Lord St. Barnard with intent to extort money. The merit of these twelve chapters has appeared so surpassing either to the author or to the publisher of the book or to leth that one of them is printed nearly word for word twice over. There can be no kind of doubt as to what the origin of this, the main feature of the story called Clytic, is. The author himself main feature of the attive called Clytin, is. The author himself seems to have thought that his selection of a theme required some explanation and this he puts into the form of an imaginary ex-tract from one of the daily papers at the time:—

tract from one of the daily papers at the time:

An editorial note upon the charge drew attention to the fact that the wildest imagination of the novelist had been outstripped recently in several cases that had some before the courts. Without for a moment offering an opinion upon the Barmard-Ransford libel case opered this day at Bow Street, the editor still pointed out that in this business we had either one of the foolest and most dastardly and cruel libels that could afflict social life, or we had a story of the most incredible deceit and immorality. It was with such materials as these, it seemed to the editor, that the successful novelist must dest; love, revenge, human passion in their highest and most daring flightes. Why the novelist should sit down and draw drafts upon his own imagination when the doors of Bow Street were open to him daily, this editorial authority could not imagine. Moreover, the most successful novels, the stories most read, and whose lessons took the deepest hold of the human heart, were drawn from history proper, or from history as it presented itself at the police courts and the courts of law generally. Charles Dikane's Officer Turist, with the Fagin and Bill Sylas episode; Fleiding's Tom Jones, and the sponging-houses; Hawthorne's Nearlet Letter, and the crime of the clargyman; Adam Beds, with the adaction of Heather [sie], and her trial for murder: these and many more works were cited as examples, not only of oriminal history furnishing the best materials for the novelist, but as an answer to certain namby-pamby critics, who denounced steries that dealt with those very social sina which formed the strength of our classic novels, past and present. The harm was when some week writer drew upon his or her imagination, and mistook lubricity for the tender passion; when immorality was gilded over and made prosperous; when seems of social deprayity are dwelt upon with a sort of loving care; when vice is made

attractive and virtue regulates; when the Magdalate is made to better and purer and helier than the true and divine likely legalit; was society polaried by the movelist. But the writer whiches the per mould the realities of life to his purpose, and deal manfally and the with intory as it was securided in the newspapers; could not fall be see following, and might map his flagges at the samp of week collins who not distriminate between love and last, between purchange and he

We cannot but express, even at the risk of being ranked the author of Clytic among the numby-pamby, smarling, went critics whom he so bitterly actrizes, our sincers hope that

will fail to secure a following.

There is little more to be said about such a book. Barnard is finally righted, and she and her husband live happity ever afterwards. Kalmat, whose long residence in California has not cured him of his early habit of "amoking and talking to a Parism bust," announces several times to a new image of Clytte that he is Justice. He also, we are informed by the author, watches the case in Bow Street for Destiny. He carries out the idea, which he seems to have borrowed from Monte Cristo, that he is Justice and represents Destiny, by shooting Ramaferd in the course of a somewhat ludicrous duel which takes place in an old course of a somewhat ludicrous duel which takes place in an old inn on the Thames. A coroner's inquest is held upon the body of Ransford, and the surgical evidence goes to prove that he committed suicide. The author seems to have a great belief in the power of shooting generally. The chief hold which the villanous attorney Ouffing has over Ransford lies in the fact of his occasionally display ing a revolver, and throwing out ferocious hints about the cheapness of life in America. The author's style is not without a certain vigour; but it is employed in wrong directions. He spears to think that force is secured by a multitude of words. When he wishes to be impressive he piles together a vast heap of adjectives. He on one occasion describes a woman with "a wealth of hair." Of the grammar to be found in Clytic two passages may serve as examples. Lord St. Barnard, talking to Kahmat, says, "For you and I loulogue has only that personal interest which belongs to a persecuted woman." And the poet, catching the trick perhaps from his companion, presently says to Lord St. Barnard, "Let you and I, my friend, be a little mad."

PRIESTLY LIFE IN FRANCE.

THE accomplished author of the Life of a Dominican Artist, reviewed some years ago in our columns, has laboured assiduously ever since in the same comparatively unoccupied field of French religious literature, partly by translations, and partly by original sketches of distinguished foreign ecclesiastics, such as that now before us. There is less distinction than might be supposed between the two classes of works, for copious extracts are worked into the hiographical sketches, and the writer has the rare merit of making a translation read like an original composition. The prosent volume, like those which preceded it in the same series, is evidently written with a devotional and hortatory purpose; but it serves incidentally to throw a good deal of light on the condition of the French Church in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the way in which it was influenced by the Counter Reformation which did so much to change the inward and outward life of Catholicism throughout Europe. The French Oratory, founded by Cardinal de Bérulle, never attained even to the limited influence of its Italian prototype as an institution, partly through its falling from an early period under the suspicion of Jansenism. It has, however, been the nursery and home of some of the noblest spirits and brightest intellects among the French priesthood of the last two centuries, and is associated in our own day with the eminent centuries, and is associated in our own day with the eminent name of Gratry, whose single-minded protest against dominant corruntions is tagnished, but not use he himself put it in a moment of culpable weakness. "Graced" by his subsequent recantation. The present volume contains a brief sketch of the career of four leading French ecclesiastics, three of whom, Cardinal de Isrufie; St. Vincent of Paul, and Olier, are well known by name, though little beyond their names may be familiar to ordinary readers. Of Condron, one of Berulle's earliest neophytes, we hear for the first time; but he well deserves the notice his biographer has bestowed upon him. It is worth observing that Olier, the founder first time; but he well deserves the notice his magrapher has bestewed upon him. It is worth observing that Olier, the founder of St. Sulpice, the very model and stronghold of the seminary system of clerical training, had himself, like so many of the greatest men among the Roman Catholic priesthood, both regular and secular, received a lay education. He is described as "a vigorous, hearty schoolboy, yet with a deep-seated religious feeling," then as a student at the University of Paris; and at eighteen his persists a blandary of the him the headship of an ablest and two privates, in obtained for him the headship of an abboy and two priori three different dioceses, without of course his having yet taken orders, and indeed without his by any means furnishing the attractions of fashionable life. Condren and St. Philip Ners, the founder of the Roman Oratory, similarly passed from a soulest cases to the service of the altar, and the same remark applies to the two great preachers of the French Church in our own day, Bavignan and Lasordaire.

The mention of Olier's worldly life, though it done not seems even to have been vicious, while he was destined for the Church, and already held lucrative preferment—for French abbeys were

The Revival of Priestly Life in the Secundanth Century is France. A Sketch. By the Author of "A Deministra Artist," Sec. London: Evingtons. 1873.

like English description, as a the privat of the clarical monils in our minds the earlier life of De Retz, ed much like K profession?—recalls in our mainds the earlier life of De Hetz, especially when we used of the "handsome schoolboy of eighteen "appearing as a dishicanble preaches in Parisian pulpits on the strength of his ableau of Notre These de Péhrer. De Retz elso preached at Paris with great fold, long before he was in hely orders, but the moral tone of the two men was widely different. It is characteristic of that times that Olier's parents, who seem to have been pions people in their way, should have seen nothing incongruous in these strange anomalies. But there was in fact much were behind. The condition of the French elegy at the time, we are took was many as to fill the heart of any devout man with told, was such as to fill the heart of any devout man with constantation. Vincent of Paul used to say that he had found numerous priests whose ignorance was so profound that they could not say mass correctly, and did not know the found numerous priests whose ignorance was so profound that they could not say mass correctly, and did not know the ordinary form of absolution. And a Bishop writing at that period observes, "I shudder to say that there are some seven thousand priests in my diocese, either drankards or of impure life, utterly without vocation." Another contemporary Bishop says, "There is not a priest in my diocese capable of any ecclesiastical office except the Canon Theologian of the cathedral." Abelly adds that "a mere priest" was a common form of reproach, and Amelote that "the name was held to be synonymous with ignorance and debauchery." It may be remembered that St. Charles Borromeo gives much the same testimony as to the state of the diocese of Milan when he became archbishop. The radical reform effected since then is mainly due to the efforts and example of reform effected since then is mainly due to the efforts and example of such men as those whose lives are recorded here, though it cannot of course be forgotten that the Church of Franco has passed once and again through a baptism of fire which was likely at least to separate the wheat from the tares. And it is to be feared that the reform has been, after all, a one-sided one. In our own day the French clergy, as a body, contrast favourably in moral conduct with those of Italy or Spain, but their mental culture is of the feeblest. A living member of the French Oratory, Father Perrand, who is frequently quoted in these prices, dwells forcibly on the importance of this consideration. In these days, he says truly enough, "the humblest parish priest must expect to encounter self-elected esprits forts, and many on all sides reject the authority of his ministry." The educated classes of France are notoriously drifting away from all Catholic, not to say all Christian, belief, and the present generation of the clergy are powerless to stem the tide. There is something more needed for the contract of the clergy are powerless to stem the tide. spiritual training, however excellent, and the narrow and exclusive curriculum of the petit séminaire and grand séminaire too evidently fails to supply it. It may be well for those concerned to have this lesson impressed on them by influential members of their own order and communion. It was, we may be allowed to remind them, no Protestant or rationalist, but a canonized Saint of the most ascetic and orthodox reputation—none other than the famous St. Teresa—who established the axiom that when the choice lies between a devout and stupid confessor and a contatingly be preferred. And the good sense which is so conspicuous in many of the counsels of Condren and others cited in this volume, as also in the spiritual writings of St. Francis of Sales some of which have been translated by the same author-rests on a wider experience of life than any seminary can supply.

We may have appeared perhaps to wander from the volume

before us, though our remarks are suggested by its perusol. But it is time to say a word of the personages commemorated here. Of all the modern Saints in the Calendar there is none perhaps so attractive as St. Philip Neri, the founder of the Roman Oratory, whose winning character has gained him the sympathetic admira-tion of many beyond his own communion. Born at Florence just twenty years after the martyrdom of Savonarola, and brought as a boy in the Convent of St. Mark's, he retained through life a profound reverence and affection for the memory of the great Dominican reformer. The Congregation of the Oratory which he founded at Rume, composed of secular priests bound by no religious rounded at tame, composed of section priests dound by to reingoing vows, has lasted to the present day, and was imported, as is well known, into England by Dr. Newman. Twenty years before Philip's death in 1595, Berulle was born; so great was his success in converting Huguenots that Cardinal du Perron used to say, "It you want to convince a heretic, bring him to me; if you want to onvert him, take him to the Bishop of Geneva (Francis of Sales); but if you want both to convince and convert him at once, take him to M. de Berulie." He was educated by the Jesuits, but did not join the Order, and seems all along to have considered it his mission to labour for a revival of discipline and spiritual fervour among the secular clergy. It occurred to him that the best means of effecting this object would be to establish a community modelled on the Oratory of St. Philip Neri; but there were important differences both in the rule and spirit of the French and Italian Oratory, beyond what the author seems to be aware of. One point she does mention. Each house of the Italian Oratory was independent of all the rest, and governed by officers elected every three pendent of an the rest, and government by omnors elected every three years; but Bérulle—influenced probably by the French instinct or contralization, as well as by his Jesuit training—placed all the houses of his "Oratory of Jesus" under a common government. A Superior-General was to be elected by an assembly of deputies from the treneral was to be elected by an assembly of deputies from the various houses, of whom one was chosen triennially to represent every twelve members; and the first assembly held after the founder's death decided that the Superior should hold office for life. It is a further difference, not mentioned here, that, whereas the life send and scientific controversy and the education of youth hold a pro-

minent place in Berulle's scheme, and are specified in the Buill of confirmation, these objects are expressly evalued by St. Philip's rule, which gives daily preaching and ministration of the Sacraments as the possible work of his Fathers. The Gentery of Jesus spread rapidly in France, so that within twenty years of the foundation it numbered 71 houses and 550 members. It is certainly remarkable, as Father Ferraud has charved, that "us the beginning of that long period of 175 years during which the national representation of the States General was to be altogether suspended, the founders of the [Franch] Gentery should have developed a constitution in which factoristication ing the modifications of the Italian original) the rights of the work so carefully guarded, which obliged superiors to consider the opinion of their inferiors, which called upon sutherity to render a periodical account of its acts, and to be set saids in due course before a higher power, namely, that of the Congrugation itself, as represented by its deputies." Its early success was in great measure due, not only to the personal influence of Stambinaelf, but to his disciple and successor in the Generalabip, Condren, who recalls much of that striking combination of an ardent piety with a warm and affectionate nature, which had characterized St. Philip Neri. This is abundantly illustrated in his letters, of which copious extracts are given here. If the Cratory fell afterwards under the charge of Jansonism—which to the fashionable orthodoxy of the day, as we know from an amusing anecdate of the Court of Louis XIV., appeared worse than atherem—it did but share the fate of all that was most earnest and most independent among the clergy and devout thinkers of the Gallican Church.

Vincent of Paul, the founder of the Lazarists, had spent two years in the Oratory and twelve as tutor in the Gondi family before starting his own Congregation, of Mission Priests, who, like the Oratorians, were to take no vows, but only to express, on entrance their intention of remaining in it for life. It was designed for the training of the elergy by "spiritual retreats" as well as for the evangelization of the rural poor. Bossust made his ordination retreat at St. Lazare in 1652, and on several subsequent occasions conducted retreats there himself. There were also to be periodical "Conferences" of the clergy held there, and these lasted to the time of the first Revolution. Still more important, however, in its permanent effects was the work of Jean Jacques Olier, founder of St. Sulpice, of whose scendar training and antecedents we have already spoken, and who, though he has not been codents we have already spoken, and who, though he has not been canonized, appears afterwards to have attained both the reality and reputation of a very high degree of sanctity. All previous attempts at introducing the seminary system into France had proved abortive; but he, on undertaking the charge of the huge parish of St. Sulpice, including the entire Faubourg St. German, which is described as "the very sink of Paris for irreligion and immorality," resolved to work it by means of a seminary, or immorality," resolved to work it by means of a seminary, or rather community, comprising, besides ecclerisatical students, some fifty priests. The parish was a peculiar of the see of Metz, then held together with ten abbeys by Henry of Bourlon, a natural son of Henry IV., who was a laymon, and eventually a married man. From the seminary of St. Sulpice others were founded in various French dioceses, of which it was the pattern and source, and thus the system was gradually spread throughout the country. The objects of Vincent had been less exclusively clerical. Retreats for laymon were frequently held at St. Lazare, and Vincent has left minute directions as to the hospitable enter-tainment of guests who resorted thither for the purpose. Before leaving him on the night of his arrival the director of the retreat is to take care that nothing requisite for the "exercitant's" bodily comfort is omitted; he must be duly provided with paper, pens, ink, books, coverings for his bed, and a night-cap. But the three institutions of St. Lazare, the Oratory, and St. Sulpice were the joint instruments of that revival of discipline and devotion among the French clergy which was so sorely needed at the time. it was after all partial is true enough, but what reform is not? Olice died in his forty-ninth year, worn out with his excessive toils, April 2, 1657. Bossuct styles him "virum presentatissimmum et sanctitatis odore florentem," and Fénelon speaks of him as "vir traditus gratine Dei et plane apostolicus." Still strouger is the eulogy contained in a letter from the Assembly of the Clergy to Pope Clement XII., where he is called "eximius sacerdos, insi cleri nostri decus et ornamentum." Bérulle had died more than twenty years before, after witnessing the foundation of the spleudid church in the Rue St. Honoré, where his monument was orected, and which still retains its name of Oratoire, though, after under-going horrible desceration during the revolutionary period, it was handed over to the Calvinists, who still use it for their services.

This graceful "Sketch" of the career of some of the chief reformers of the French clergy in the sixteenth century may be profitably read in connexion with Mr. Jervis's excellent History of the Cleurch of France, which it serves to illustrate and supplement. We hope the author may still gontinue to labour in the same field, but trust she will forgive us for one parting caution. The corrections of the press in this, as in forme of her other werks, seem to have nearly superficially conducted. We have come across a great many misprints, especially in Latin quotations; and it is a pity that such easily avoidable blemishes should be allowed to detract from the charm of so interesting a volume.

LESSING'S LACCOON.

THERE are certain works which can never be what is called popular, and which at most can but have a limited number of renders amongst the most cultivated, so that their very existence seems precarious, at least in the sense of continued reproduction; and yet these books are by a kind of fortunate necessity reprinted once for each generation. The translation of Laccon made by Mr. and yet these books are by a kinu or location of Laocoon made by Mr. Bessley, of Learnington College, supplied England and America for twenty years; but now Messrs. Roberts, of Boston, have published a new translation, and Messrs. Macmillan promise another. So the little book is now entering upon a new lease of life in the English language. There is not a single work in the whole range of art-criticism which has so peculiar an interest for the student of intellectual history. It is the first example of intellect, armed with sufficient knowledge, applying itself vigorously to the solution of artistic problems, and it is wonderful how many such problems are really and satisfactorily solved and disposed of in the little book. All readers of Mr. Lewes's Life of Goethe will remember the passage about Goethe's art-training, where the biographer says :-

Instruction in the theory of Art he gained from Oeser, from Winckelmann, and from Laocoon, the incomparable little book which Lessing at this period carelessly flung upon the world. Its effect upon Goethe can only be appreciated by those who early in life have met with this work, and risen from it with minds widened, strongthened, and inspired. It opened a pathway amid confusion, throwing light upon many of the obscurest problems which torment the artist. It awakened in Goethe an intense yearning to see the works of ancient masters.

works of ancient muster

Goethe, being melancholy and hypochondriscal in class your fallowed Lessing to pass through Leipsic without making any attempt to see the man he so much admired; a caprice he after-the opportunity never recurred." Lord wards repented, for the opportunity never recurred." Lord Macaulay told Mr. Lewes that "the reading of this little book formed an epoch in his mental history, and that he learned more from it than he had ever learned elsewhere." A work which has een a source of light for minds so luminous as these may well

have light for other generations yet.

Great unity was given to this treatise by the choice of a single work of art as a central subject of discussion, and the work was most happily chosen for the purpose, because it was universally known, and admitted of the closest comparison with certain passages in poetry also universally known to cultivated people. To understand the creat nature of the book one has only to fancy the author stand the exact nature of the book one has only to fancy the author in his own room, surrounded by friends, with a reduction of the Laocoon upon the table, and a bookshelf behind him well supplied with Greek and Roman literature. He then begins to talk about art and poetry, taking his illustrations chiefly from this one example, quoting his ancient authors, referring to the marble group, and scattering throughout his discourse a quantity of the most acute remarks which at that time were entirely new, and which are still most important truths that artists and critics can never afford to lose sight of. It is not too much to say that if Lessing's subtle and just criticisms were remembered always as they deserve, many of the futile attempts that are continually made in literature and art would be simply and happily avoided. The intention of his little work is clearly set forth in the following extract from his own preface:-

The dazzling antithesis of the Greek Voltaire, that painting is dumb poetry, and poetry speaking painting, stood in no text-book. It was one of those conceits, occurring frequently in Simonidos, the inexactness and falsity of which we feel constrained to overlook for the sake of the evident truth

The ancients, however, did not overlook them. They confined the saying of Simonides to the effect produced by the two arts, not failing to lay stress upon the fact that, notwithstanding the perfect similarity of their effects, the arts thomselves differ both in the objects and in the methods of their

upon the fact that, notwithstanding the perfect similarity of their effects, the arts thomselves differ both in the objects and in the methods of their imitation, δλη καί τρόποις μιμήσους.

But, as if no such difference existed, many modern critics have drawn the crudest conclusions possible from this agreement between painting and poetry. At one time they confine poetry within the narrower limits of painting, and at another allow painting to fill the whole wide sphere of poetry. Whatever is right in one must be permitted to the other; whatever pleases or displeases in one is necessarily pleasing or displeasing in the other. Full of this idea they, with great assurance, give utterance to the shallowest judgments, whenever they find that poet and painter have treated the same subject in a different way. Such variations they take to be faults, and charge them on painter or poet, according as their tasts more inclines to one art or the other.

This fault-finding criticism has partially misled the virtuoses themselves. In poetry, a fundness for description, and in painting, a fancy for allegory, has arisen from the desire to make the one a speaking picture without really knowing what it can and ought to paint, and the other a dumb poem, without abandoning its proper sphere and degenerating into an arbitrary method of writing.

To combat that false taste and those ill-grounded criticisms is the chief object of the following chapters. Their origin was accidental, and in their growth they have rather followed the course of my reading than been systematically developed from general principles. They are therefore not so much a book as irregular collectures for one.

Lessing's opening chapter deals with the now well-knowin com-

Lessing's opening chapter deals with the now well-known com-tarison between the Laccoon of poetry and the Laccoon of sculpture La reference to the loud cries of the first and the comparative selftraint of the second. Lessing quotes Winckelmann to begin with:-

He raises no terrible cry, as Virgil sings of his Laccoon. This would not a possible, from the opening of the mouth, which denotes rather an anxious ad oppressed sigh, as described by Ladelet.

But after Lessing has quoted Winckelmann, he argues with great force that to a Greek there would appear nothing degrading in a cry of pain. To attach the idea of shame to the expression of suffering by ories is a modern notion, or a Northern notion; for it is suffering by cries is a modern notion, or a Northern notion; for it is old amongst the Teutonic races, but it was not an ancient Greek notion at all. "Not so the Greek. He felt and feared. He expressed his pain and his grief. He was ashamed of no human weakness, yet allowed none to hold him back from the pursuit of honour or the performance of a duty." So Homer makes the sen of Nestor say, "I am in no wise ashamed to weep." Nestor by it ye survey of the examing. Sophocles represents the dying Herculia as wailing, meaning, weeping, and screaming. After noticing these instances, and that of Philocetes, Lessing has his own inference to make: to make:

I now come to my conclusion. If it be true that a cry, as an expression of bodily pain, is not inconsistent with nobility of soul, especially according to the views of the ancient Greeks, then the desire to represent such a soul cannot be the reason why the artist has refused to imitate this cry in his marble. He must have had some other reason for deviating in this respect from his rival, the poet, who expresses it with deliberate intention.

Having thus determined that there must be "some other reason, Lessing at once diligently sets out in search of it. He proves in various ways that "among the ancients beauty was the supreme various ways that "among the ancients beauty was the supreme law of the imitative arts," and then concludes that "whatever else these arts may aim at must give way completely if incompatible with beauty." A painter would carry expression as far as was consistent with beauty and dignity, and what he might not paint he left to be imagined, a concealment which was a sacrifice to beauty. beauty:-

Apply this to the Laccoon and we have the cause we were seeking. The master was striving to attain the greatest beauty under the given conditions of bodily pain. Pain, in its disfiguring extreme, was not compatible with beauty, and must therefore be softened. Screams must be reduced to sighs, not because screams would betray weakness, but because they would deform the countenance to a repulsive degree. Imagine Laccoon's mouth open, and judge. Let him scream, and see. It was, before, a figure to inspire compassion in its beauty and suffering. Now it is ugly, abhorrent, and we gladly avert our eyes from a painful spectacle, destitute of the beauty which alone could turn our pain into the sweet feeling of pity for the suffering object.

Then Lessing is careful to notice the enlargement of the realm of art which has taken place in modern times, by which the artists have extended the field of their labours over all visible nature whether beautiful or not, but he says that there are other independent considerations which should set bounds to expression. Next he comes to that very important but often negected truth about art, that it must confine itself to a single moment of time, and he argues very ingeniously and very soundly against the choice of the culminating moment in an action:—

Since the artist can use but a single moment of ever-changing nature, and the painter must further contine his study of this one moment to a single point of view, while his works are made not simply to be looked at, but to be contemplated long and often, evidently the most fruitful moment and the most fruitful aspect of that moment must be chosen. Now that only is fruitful which allows free play to the imagination. The more we see the more we must be able to imagine; and the more we imagine the more we must think we see. But no moment in the whole course of an action is so disadvantageous in this respect as that of its culmination. There is nothing beyond, and to present the uttermost to the eye is to bind the wings of fancy and compel her, since she cannot soar beyond the impression made on the senses, to employ herself with feebler images, shunning as her limit the visible fulness already expressed.

Then follows a quite admirable argument against the choice of what is too transitory in nature. Lessing rightly considers that as the work of art is permanent, and is looked at for long together, the subject of it ought to have a certain natural possibility of duration also:

All phenomena [he says] whose nature it is suddenly to break out, and as suddenly to disappear, which can remain as they are but a moment; all such phenomena, whether agreeable or otherwise, acquire through the perpetuity conferred upon them by art such an unnatural appearance that the impression they produce becomes weaker with every fresh observation, till the whole subject at last wearies or disgusts us. La Mettrie, who had himself painted and engraved as a second Democritus, laughs only the first time we look at him. Looked at again, the philosopher becomes a buffson, and his laugh a grimace. So it is with a cry.

It is a matter of common experience that, although picture action often have a great momentary effect upon us in exhibitions, those which obtain the longest hold upon our affections are almost invariably pictures of repose. If the reader who is at all seriously interested in art will just pass over in his memory the pictures which he oftenest pauses before, and dwells upon, in the public galleries of Europe, we may predict without much risk of error that they will represent scenes or personages in a condition that may be best described as that of beautiful tranquillity. These are the only tures that remain true whilst we look at them, and as long as These are the only piclook at them, the only ones that retain a lasting charm. There is a clear distinction between the reasonableness of sketching extremely transient action for book illustration, and painting it in a picture. We may turn over the leaves of the book rapidly, but the picture hangs on the wall hour after hour, and day after day. What is true of painting in this respect is true in a still greater dayree of, sculpture; for a marble group in a room is a much more obtained than a flat picture hang against the wall. Indeed, if we sculpture; for a marble group in a room is a much more ournave thing than a flat picture hung against the wall. Indeed, if we might venture to express a private and half-heretical opinion, we should almost say that in the Laccoon group itself there is too much action for a work in marble, and that the position of the three victims, although the action has not yet fully culminated, is nevertheless transitory enough in its matters to be open to some objection on this account.

^{*} Lacconn: an Essay upon the Limits of Painting and Poetry, with Remarks illustrative of various points in the History of Ancient Art. By Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. Translated by Ellen Frothingham. Boston:

we are inclined to think that, as is natural in a man of literary training, Lessing's observations on poetry are still more masterly than his very scate reasonings about painting and soulpture. But what is best and most precious in his treatise is neither this nor that; it is the clearness with which he establishes the differences between the necessities of different arts. Poetry has often reference to the sys, but always through the imagination only, and it often addresses other senses or feelings than those which belong to with. The following analysis is perfectly unassailable:— We are inclined to think that, as is natural in a man of literary

Without inquiring here how far the poet can succeed in describing physical beauty, so much at least is clear, that since the whole infinite realm of perfection lies open for his imitation, this visible covering under which perfection becomes beauty will be one of his least significant means of interesting us in his characters. Indeed, he often neglects it altogether, feeling sure that if his here has gained our favour, his nobler qualities will either so engrous us that we shall not think of his body, or have so were us that, if we think of it, we shall naturally attribute to him a beautiful, or at least no unsightly one. Least of all will he have reference to the eye in every detail not especially addressed to the sense of sight. When Virgil's Laccoun screams, who stops to think that a scream necessitates an open mouth, and that an open mouth is ugly? Enough that "clamores horrendos ad sidera tollit" is fine to the ear, no matter what its effect on the eye. Whoever requires a beautiful picture has missed the whole intention of the poot.

Then Lessing goes on to argue that, since nothing obliges the poet to concentrate his picture into a single moment, he may, in passing, describe a transient weakness without reducing our general conception of a character that he has already taught us "Virgil's Laccoon cries, but this screaming Laccoon is the same we know and love as the most far-seeing of patriots and the tenderest of fathers. We do not attribute the cry to his character, onception of a character that he has already taught us to esteem. tenderest of fathers. We do not attribute the cry to his character, but solely to his intolerable sufferings." Passing from Virgil to Sophocles, Lessing analyses the situation of Philoctetes, and this analysis contains some of the critic's acutest observations. He remarks, for example, that "physical suffering in general possesses in a less degree than other evils the power of arousing sympathy. The imagination cannot take hold of it sufficiently for the mere sight to arouse in us any corresponding emotion." But in the sight to arouse in us any corresponding emotion." But in the drams in question Sophocles has contrived wonderfully to intensify and ennoble the idea of physical pain. "He chooses a wound—for we may consider the details of the story dependent upon his choice, in so far as he chose the subject for their sake—he chose, I say, a wound and not an inward distemper, because the most painful sickness fails to impress us as vividly as an outward hurt." Then come pages of delicate observation touching point after point in

the surest manner.

Several chapters which follow consist entirely of an investigation of the several chapters which follow consist entirely of an investigation of the several chapters which follows consist entirely of an investigation of the several chapters which follows consist entirely of the several chapters which is several chapters which it is se several chapters which to how consist entrary of an investiga-tion into the relative powers of poetry and painting, and the whole force of the author's intellect and learning is brought to bear upon this subject with a single great purpose in view—namely, to esta-blish as firmly as possible the independence of each of the two arts, so that neither of them may be stupidly censured for not doing what the other habitually does. He goes to the heart of the matter when he says, in speaking of poets, that the real object of their work is to let their personages act, and by their actions reveal their character. He laughs at an Englishman, Spence, for wondering

why the poets did not describe the Muses more:-

why the poets did not describe the Muses more:

What is this but expressing surprise that the poets, when they speak of the Muses, do not use the dumb language of the painter? In pactry Uranna is the Muse of astronomy. Her name and her employment reveal her office. In art she can be recognized only by the wand with which she points to a globe of the heavens. The wand, the globe, and the attitude are the letters with which the artist spells out for us the name Urania. But when the poet wants to say that Urania had long read her death in the stars—

I pas diu positis lethum pradixerat astris

Urania—

why should he add, out of regard to the artist—Urania, wand in hand, with the heavenly globe before her? Would not that be as if a man with the power and privilege of speech were to employ the signs-which the mutes in a Turkish seraglio had invented to supply the want of a voice?

In the sixtenth charter I essing attempts to concentrate in the

In the sixteenth chapter Lessing attempts to concentrate, in the space of two short sentences, the characteristics of pictorial and poetical subjects. There is a flaw in one of his statements, but only in the form of it, and the resulting idea is a safe guide for the practical worker in the two arts:—

Objects which exist side by side, or whose parts so exist, are called bodies. onsequently bodies with their visible properties are the peculiar subjects of

Objects which succeed each other, or whose parts succeed each other in me, are actions. Consequently actions are the peculiar subjects of poetry. It is certainly not true that objects which succeed each other are actions; it is the movement, the succession, which constitutes the action; but to this of course the objects are indispensable. Take, for instance, a dog and a hare; when they are stationary it is quite correct to call them hodies; but when the dog runs after the hare, are they not bodies still, and is it accurate to affirm that they have cessed to be bodies and have become actions? The running dog and hare are surely not two actions, but two bodies in action. However, having noticed this flaw in Lessing's statement, we may accept his dictum with certain restrictions. What he means is that when life pauses in certain restrictions. What he means is that when life pauses in certain temporarily fixed situations, the moment of pause is the right time for the painter, whereas, when life moves on in a rapid succession of situations, the poet is the artist best able to deal with it as a subject. This is quite true in a general way, and yet on reflection we shall remember many poems which deal with a single situation rather than a succession, whilst it is clearly open to the painter to represent at Hogarth did.

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bidden to use several pages. The reason against the practice is chiefly the difficulty of selling ten or twenty pictures together, so as not to break a series, but this is merely an economical reason, which has nothing whatever to do with the capabilities of the art. Several other important questions are dealt with by Lessing in the Laccoon, but we have not room to indicate them. Every page of the book is full of minuted intellectual and artistic interest. of the book is full of mingled intellectual and artistic inte We have to acknowledge, in conclusion, the thoroughly good quality of Miss Frothingham's translation, which is as readable as a wellwritten original English book.

A FEW PAGES FROM REAL LIFE.

"A JOURNAL," says Mrs. Osborne in her introduction to this book, "is the photograph of a mind, and a mind is at all times a jumble of ideas of all sorts as to value, grave and gay, trifling and profound." While we are willing to allow Mrs. Osborne, if it gives her the least satisfaction, to call a journal a photograph, we regret that we cannot go with her any further. The ideas that JOURNAL," says Mrs. Osborne in her introduction to this form the jumble that form the particular mind of which this journal is a photograph, are never grave, never gay, never profound. Nor is there any difference to be found in their value, if they are to be is there any difference to be found in their value, if they are to be measured at least by any recognised standard. They are not worth a straw, they are not worth a pinch of snuff, they are not worth a rotten nut. We do not go so far as to say that therefore no possible standard could be struck out by which their worth could be estimated. For all we know, if it were thought advisable to make the attempt, it would be possible to estimate their value by comparing them with so many verses of Proverbial Philosophy, or so many pages of A. K. H. B. Why Mrs. Osborne calls her book A Few Pages from Real Life we cannot so much as cases. A paraon in Pages from Real Life we cannot so much as guess. A parson in like manner will often call his longest and dullest sermon a few practical remarks. We never heard, however, of any one else giving it the same name. Fewness, after all, is a comparative term, and, compared with what Mrs. Osborne has written, the 480 pages that she has published may be few indeed. Let her be satisfied, however. She has shown up the errors of the Papists, and "the inconveniences as to personal comfort" that affected her daily She has exposed the absurdity of the doctrine of Transub stantiation, and the badness of the dinner she had at Brussels. She has struck a fatal blow at the Jesuits, and a scarcely less fatal one at the smallness of the sheets on the Continental had. grievance," she says, "is such a national one that it really demands reformation, for bodily comfort is one of the first requisites for travellers who are not discoverers or officials, and as such must rough it if required." If in the next century or two the power of the Roman Catholic Church gots narrowed, and the sheets abroad get widened, it will be mainly owing, no doubt, to Mrs. Osborne's book. We are not ashumed to own that, few though the pages are which she has written, far fewer of her pages have we been able to read. She has travelled—so much the table of contents tells us—from London to Constantinople, and from Constantinople back to London. She has told us, so far as we accompanied her—and that was only to Viennawhere each night she slept and where each day she dired, what she said and what she thought. She has noted a thousand circumstances and made a thousand reflections. Each circumstance unfortunately was utterly insignificant, and each reflection was foolish. Litera scripta manet must be the motto on which she acts, and, like certain silly people who treasure up every letter they have received, she attaches a value to what is written merely because it is written. We should suppose that exactly as she wrote her journal, so has she published it. When once anything had got fairly entered into her note-book, it was no more to be altored than if it had been a law of the Medes and Persians. When we conif it had been a law of the Medes and Persians. When we considered the important nature of the various entries, we were reminded of nothing so much as of a diary which a little girl began to keep. She, too, had thought fit to record the strange occurrences that had come within the range of her short life. The centries, unless our memory or our imagination plays us false, were somewhat as follows:—"I saw to-day a charity girl hopping."
"I saw two porters riding in a railway-carriage."
"The postman had a ride to-day in the butcher's cart."
She however, so far as we have yet learnt, has not gone into print, though now that Mrs. Osborne has published her "Notes of Impressions received from well-known Places" we do not know why she should in the least hesitate to publish hers.

hard to imagine what manner of person she can be who It is very thinks that the world will care to know that when she arrived late at Munich the first place she drove to was the chemist's, and that she found the hotel so full that she could not have a sitting-room. When a Special Correspondent is sent out to some great war, and finds that, owing to some hitch met with in beginning the work of butchery, there is as yet nothing to tell, he may be excused if he fills his letter with what nobody cares to read. As an honest man receiving good pay he is bound to write something, and if he cannot write about others, he can at least write about himself. But Mrs. Osborne, of course, has no such excuse as this. She had nothing to write, and she need therefore have written nothing. Had she what is called "great command over her pen," she might

had been solemnly put on record that the coups in which she and G. were, "being very near the engine, shook terribly. G. moistened her lips with a lemon, but could touch nothing else, so I could not enjoy the levely scenery we passed through." "Munich," she goes on to tell us in one of those strangely composed sentences which near end then by their absundity almost yours the december. which now and then by their absurdity almost rouse the drowsy

Musich is considered very unhealthy, and yet there are no great provisions for acquiring remadies; for at the English Apotheko we found that English was not spoken; and the Hof Apotheko we arrived at, through the doubting toleration of a Bavarian sentry, we found to be a laboratory situated in the palace itself; but, on the other hand, care is taken not to bry people alive, for every one who dies there is carried to the dead-house, where precautions are taken that, should consciousness return, there might be a way of escape from such an awful fate.

We should be curious to know, by the way, how it happens that the laboratory in the palace is so unhealthy that special provision has to be made for those who should chance to die there. Are the Court chemists of Munich so devoted to experimental science on substances of the most dangerous and subtle nature that they are ever falling down in a trance, and being borne away, as if dead, to their burial? If a mistake is to be made with any of them, and if they are to be hurried out of the world before their time, they may, if it is any consolation to them, know, on the authority of Mrs. Osborne, that "the entotional part of one is that which is to last while the regregations are to change in a future state of axists. of Mrs. Osborne, that "the emotional part of one is that which is to last, while the perceptions are to change in a future state of existence." It is curious to notice the extreme rapidity with which Mrs. Osborne passes from subject to subject, from thought to thought. She tells us that "every chemist's shop on the Continent ought to have an ample supply of Condy, and nowhere is it to be had."; and then five lines further down, without even beginning a fresh paragraph, she goes on to add, "Life becomes like an objective romance to read the endings thereof when remance has been expunged from subjective life." Between Condy on the one side, and the objective romance and the subjective life on the other, she expunged from subjective life." Between Condy on the one side, and the objective remance and the subjective life on the other, she has managed to squeeze G.'s bed, the First Napoleon, the Emperor of Germany, and the Queen Louisa of Prussia. In another page she opens with what we may call a Protestant burst, urging "every Protestant who can afford to leave as little as five pounds in England, Ireland, and Scotland, to do so for a fund to maintain pure Protestantism." She then, without a pause to take breath or to came down from the height of her great argument, remarks that "the wooden bridges of Salzburg seem to be made of loose planks, and must, I should think, soon be worn out, but most easily replaced," and then, with another jump, she says, "A carriage is very agreeable after reilroads, and railroads increase the natural tendency of a traveller to regard humanity under a purely national aspect, and the inhabitants of other countries with diverse hobits and manners as 'sports of nature.'" We cannot, however, bring home to our readers the wonderful manner in which this book is written unless we quote the author at some length. We shall written unless we quote the author at some length. therefore venture to give a few lines over a whole page, so that they may see what sort of a thing is this "Guide-book from Notes of Impressions received from well-known Places ":-

When one looks at the stars and thinks that "our Father" made the glorious solar system, that He created that human nature which in the midst of its perversions yet affords gleams of its divine origin and illustrations, such as Plato, the" noble army of martyrs and saints," Sir Isaac Newton, and to sam up in one name, mental and moral grandeur, a name familiar to us all, for "a city that is set on a hill esamet be hid," and noble as his career in public life was, dedicating as he did all his energies to the welfare of this empire and mankind at large, we know that Prince Albert was perfect in domestic life also, and our noble-hearted Queen, as a wife, was more gratified in giving the love of millions, through herself, to a character worthy of all reverence, than in being the sovereign of her great empire. No other woman ever had such a fate, and may every blessing rest upon their descendants!

We met a good many acquaintances at Salzburg, and all agreed as to its surpassing beauty.

As there are so many glow-worms, I wonder there are not fire-flies also, for I should not have thought it was too far north.

We have read the utterances of some of the silliest of the silly. In flotion we are familiar with Mrs. Nickleby's speeches; in real life we are not unacquainted with the political discourses of the author of Ginx's Baby. But neither Mrs. Nickleby nor Mrs. Edward Jenkins can hope to rival Mrs. Osborno. She but nor surpasses both of them in the power of making a foolish start, many foolish discussions, and a foolish are an experience and a foolish are the same of th digressions, and a foolish end. It is a pity that women have not yet seats in Parliament, for in that case we should expect before long to hear that she had been returned to Parliament for some

Northern borough.

On one occasion Mrs. Osborne tells us that "the Times to-day has an article which I don't understand." She would seem to imply from this that most of the articles she generally did understand. We should have thought that she would have been a good deal puzzled by the grammar that is sometimes to be found in them. deal puzzled by the grammar that is sometimes to be found in them. But perhaps she understands English, enough at least to read it, as well as the language in which she writes. It must have been an unusual thing, however, for her to pick up a copy of the Times; for a few lines further down, in recording the events of this same important day, she writes:—"In the Times to-day a quotation from the Emperor Nicholas anused me very much." The quotation not only amused her, but gave her an occasion to point out that "in no country in the world does royalty reckon for so much, as to personal affection, as it does in England, because it is a subjective and not an objective interest. It is not like a fine bust laid upon a pedestal composed of subjects, but is like the apex of a pyramid." It must be rather a serious matter for Mrs. Osberne's friends when she is seen to pick up a number of the Times. If every time she

gets amused by one of its articles she is to swind los in such fine talk as this, they must one and all begin to sume the art of writing. gets amused by one of the articles and as to detain a man and time ralk as this, they must one and all begin to curse the art of mining Years ago they must have seen that she would, if she lived get into print. For she showed, as she is careful to let us see, a mint unusual precocity, and she is reminded on one occasion, to quote her own words, "of the inpute horror she had, as a child, of a precident. own words," of the innate horror she had, as a child, of a precident. People used to laugh at me, and call me old-fashioned, but they did not in the least shake the resolution with which I ever replied, 'I hato it as a precedent.'" We too may be allowed, when a silly book is published, to say "We hate it as a precedent," I to exercise a severity of criticism sufficient, we may hope, to have the precedent from getting established.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

CHARLES LOUANDRE has published another volume of extracts from the old French continue. His previous LVL of extracts from the old French contours. His previous collection dealt with the contemporaries of Rabelais and Honaventure Desperiers; we are now introduced to the seventeenth century, and if many of the names quoted by the learned editor are wall and it many of the names quoted by the learned editor are wall known to most readers, we notice, on the other hand, several which sound strange, and which require a little biographical elucidation. M. Lonandre devotes a preliminary essay to a view of the whole ground over which he purposes taking his readers; he shows the decay of romantic literature manifesting itself on the eve of the Remassance by vain efforts to revive the chansons de geste, and to interest the public in the high deeds of the Amadis. Honors the property and his detack the most remarkable d'Urfé then came forward, and his Astrée, the most remarkable specimen perhaps of early pastoral novels, obtained an amount of popularity which seems to us quite incomprehensible. Sorel, Scarron, and the other representatives of the Bolème littérairs next engage our attention, simultaneously with the more ambitious works of La Calprenede and the Scudérys. From the quieter compositions of Fenelon and Perrault, we come at last to Fontenella's artificial and manièré style; and thus the whole of the grand siècle is brought before us, M. Charles Louandre illustrating his excellent though brief biographical sketches by characteristic extracts.

The publication of the works of André Chénier and François de Pange has met with the success it deserves, and M. Charpentier is thus encouraged to draw upon the literature of the Revolutionary period for fresh materials. We have always thought that a score of most interesting volumes might easily be produced from the polemical writings of Mullet du Pan, Rivarol, Mirabeau, and the other leading members of the National and Alreadent, and the other leading members of the National and Legislative Assemblies. Amongst these, the brilliant offusions of Camille Desmoulins † would naturally occupy a conspicuous place. M. Jules Claretie was peculiarly well qualified to make us acquainted with the controversial talents of the ricus Cordelier, for he has long been engaged upon a history of that witty journalist, and of the political group to which he belonged. In addition to the various pieces which have already been printed, M. Claretie has been able to put together a number of brochures which are now extremely scarce, and which are interesting for the which are now extremely scarce, and which are interesting for the history of the early days of the Revolution. It was impossible of course to give the Récolutions de France et de Brabant in their entirety, but a selection of striking passages is made, and will, we doubt not, be read with pleasure by those who not only take an interest in political history, but admire likewise the effusions of true wit, even when they overstep every now and then the limits of good taste. M. Sainte-Beuve calls Camille Desmoulins "la plume la plus gaie, la plus leste du parti démocratique"; thanks to M. Jules Claretie, we shall now be able to ese hew far this estimate is deserved. Notes, tables, and a copious alphabetical index add much to the value of these two volumes.

The history of contemporary Italian literature is a subject which has not yet been treated with the care and detail that it descrees. In writing about the renovation of Italy, authors have chiefly confined themselves to political or social topics; they have show the influence of freedom in developing the material prosperity of the country; their discourse is of drainage, roads, agriculture, commerce, and they scarcely notice the intellectual progress which has already accomplished so much. This last is the subject specially selected for consideration by M. Roux, and the little values he has just published to a country of the little values he has just published to a country of the little values he has just published to a country of the little values he has just published to a country of the little values he has just published to be country to the little values he has just published to be a little value of the little values he has just published to be a little value of the little values and the little values has been accomplished to be a little value of the little values and the little values has been accomplished to be a little value of the little values and the little values are little values are little values. volume he has just published f is a sketch of Italian literature in its various branches during the last twenty years. It is obvious, however, that some reference to the previous epoch was necessary going on, and M. Roux hes accordingly devoted an introductory chapter to a review of Italian literature from the First Empire to 1860, describing chiefly the writings of Monti, Ugo Foscolo, Mansoni, and Gioberti. He is evidently at home in this interesting subject, and his agreeably written volume is a valuable contribution to the suries of text-books issued by M. Charpentier.

M. Marimée's Portraits historiques et littéraires 5 agraints of fifteen

sketches which have already appeared either in periodicals or as preferent to editions of Brantône, Stendhal, &c.; their third morit is that they are the last collected remains of an author whose reputation will live as long as people are found to appreciate excellent

^{*} Ches d'auvre des conteurs français; XVII miècle. Par Cherles Louandre. Paris: Charpentier.

[†] Charges de Graulle Dennuelins. Requellies et publice par Injes Charpets. Paris: Charpentier.

Paris: Charpentier.

Paris: Charpentier.

Paris: Charpentier.

uite historiques et listeraires. Pay P. Melinia. Paris: Lévy.

writing and me immediateless which cover allows itself to run riot. One of the places here reprinted is M. Mainston Discuss do reception at the handlessy, where he had been chosen to succeed Charles Nedler. It not unfrequently happens that contrast rather than harmony characterizes the elections to vacancies occurring at the Public Mararin; and in the instance of M. Merinde this was certainly the case. The author of Le dernier banquet des Girondius too frequently allowed fancy to acrosch upon the domains of historic truth, whilst his successor is the Institute gave, on the centrary, to fiction the appearance of sober reality. Both Charles Nodier and Mérimée are open to the accusation of having too much frittered away their talent; and it is a pity that their literary fame should rest upon a number of small productions instead of being derived from some important and first-rate work.

We have once more to speak of M. Jules Claretie. His Médaillons et persents form a complete gallery of modern French painters and sculptors. Not only does he devote separate chapters to the principal amongst them; he also studies them together as they appear in the Paris Exhibitions of 1865, 1867, and 1872; and, by way of preface to this second edition of his volume, he gives a brief sketch of the history of French art during the year 1873-74. M. Olaretie's work will be found full of particulars interesting to biographers, and in this respect it can be classed in the same category with M. Figuier's Année scientifique; but he does more, as he is not afraid of theorising, and of pointing out the direction which art, as he thinks, ought to move. Originality is what he recommends above all, and he denounces equally the copyists of Overbeck's mysticism and the imitators of the Italian style.

During the month of April last M. Jules Favre was invited to give a series of lectures before a Belgian andience; he has now collected them in a small volume †, to which is added a preface on liberal institutions generally, and, in particular, on the political state of Belgium itself. Without following M. Favre through the details of this introductory chapter, we may perhaps draw attention to the contrast he so forcibly brings out between the present attitude of two nations which almost simultaneously made a revolution for the purpose of founding a constitutional momerchy. It is no use attempting to deny that France was much hampered in her efforts by administrative habits which were the work of centuries, and which it was impossible to throw off completely at a few months' notice; but, at the same time, the character of Louis Philippe accounts to a considerable degree for the catastrophe of 1848 and its deplorable consequences, whilst the practical common sense, the frankness, and hencety of Leopold I. enabled the Belgians to bring their political undertaking to a prosperous issue. M. Jules Favre has clearly illustrated this in his preface. The lectures themselves are partly biographical, partly philosophical; the former group comprises an éloge of Washington and one of Joan of Arc; the latter, an essay on international duties, and a disquisition on the position of women in democratic societies.

and a disquisition on the position of women in democratic societies.

Like so many other politicians, M. Paul Thureau-Dangin is irresistibly led to study the present by the light of the past, and to search the early annals of the French Revolution for circumstances and situations analogous to those amidst which we are now moving. This is a temptation which one can easily understand; but it is sometimes dangerous to yield to it, and, with every desire to be impartial, the historian is often found drawing artificial comparisons, and giving a construction to facts which they hardly justify. M. Thureau-Dangin describes in his first essay the situation of France between the catastrophe of Robespierre and the coup dietat of Brumaire, and he finds there the exact counterpart of the crisis through which his country is now passing. The Republic of 1874, like its predecessor, is, he contends, merely an official label applied to the dictatorship of a party—an arbitrary regime which events might have justified, but which has now neither excuse nor review dietre; it must disappear, and the problem is, what system shall take its place? But if, as he considers, the excesses of the Radicals have disgusted the country with the Republic, the obstinacy of the Extreme Right has not been less powerful in striking a fatal blow at the Royalist party. M. Thureau-Dangin proves this by giving a brief account of the administrations of MM. de Serre, de Villèle, and Martiguae, from 1818 to 1829, and he shows that whereas the Monarchical ultrus were as designous as their colleagues at the other extremity of the House, the genuine members of the Right represented not only the principles of legitimacy and hereditary right, but the traditions best espable of counteracting the vices of democracy. The third essay in this volume is intended to illustrate the danger of placing the seat of government in Paris, and of leaving the executive and legislative autherities under the ever-jealous eye of the mob.

The second volume of M. Louis Blane's work is devoted to political questions, and consists of articles published in the newspapers between 1839 and 1874. The first seems to us the most remarkable, because it contains the programme of Socialism written at a time when the theories which during the last forty years have brought France several times to the brink of destruc-

* Peintres et sempteure contemporation. Par Jules: Claretie. Parle: Charpentier.

tion were only dreams, seeking indeed to be retlined, but hope constantly in check by the power of the description. M. Louis Blane has lived long enough to see his principles of political scenomy carried out to an extent which he blamed scenosly anticipated.

M. Gaston Boissler's learned treaties on the Heligian of the Romans" is a production which deserves a fuller notice than we can attempt to give it here. If we pass from the study of Cicaro's correspondence to that of Marena Ameditus, we cannot two centuries a thorough change seems to have taken place in the view which society took of religious subjects, and Romes has shaken off unbelief to become religious by the stunness of all metamorphoses. The question naturally arises, What influences were the several schools of philosophy leavened by the spirit of religious faith? M. Beissier's aim is to supply the answer to this question. His design has been to sketch the "revival," if we may use the expression, which took place in Roman society between the Augustan age and that of the Antonines, independently of the action of Christianity. He begins by a review of the origin of Roman polytheses, and describes its gradual decay through its alliance with Hellenium, combined with the indifference or hostility of the multitude and the attacks of the poets. When Augustas took the reins of government scepticism was prevalent in Italy, and he felt the necessity, of strengthening his authority by the assistance of religion. In detailing the efforts made to bring about this result, M. Hotssier devotes two long chapters to Virgil, and to a criticism of the Aineid viewed as a religious poem; he explains how the Manenam bard came to be regarded almost in the light of a hessid of Obristianity, and he sees in his opic the faithful expression of all that purified heathenism could supply as an anticipation of the Gospet. Heaven and the various metaphysical schools occupy an important place in the second book, which treats of religion during the epoch immediately following the reign of Augustans; whilst the third and concluding one is taken up with a description of the state of society viewed under its different aspects. M. Boissier's conclusion is that Christianity found the heathen world thoroughly prepared for its reception, not mere

M. Gréard's volume on Plutarch † refers to the same period as M. Boissier's work, and relates the efforts of one of the wisest amongst heathen philosophers to selve the problems of man's destiny in this world. That these efforts are too often inadequate and superficial is the fault not so much of l'interch himself as of the system in the midst of which he was brought up. Paganism could not tear off the veil from the eyes of men, and even the doctrines of Plato, which the moralist of Cheromes loved so much, failed to clear away the principal difficulties in the enigma of life. M. Gréard himself acknowledges that Plutarch "was in spirit and in heart a heathen, and that no moralist of the same epoch was by the character of his teaching so far off from the ethics of Christianity." His merit consists principally in the practical wiedom of his precepts, and in the charm of his style. No one ever made a more agreable use of an extensive course of reading; no moralist ever turned to better account the treasures of wisdom and of thought contained in the classical works of Greek philosophers and poets. M. Gréard's easy has reached a second edition, and it has been so completely recast that it may be considered almost as a new work.

Marc-Antonio Barbaro is unquestionably one of the best Italian representatives of the Renaissance period. As a diplomatist he took an important part in the political history of the sixteenth century. After the battle of Lepanto he was employed to negotiate the conditions of peace, and he discharged the arduens duties of Ambassador for the Republic of Venice at the Court of France and at that of Pope Sixtus V. As a man of literary tastes he likewise attracted the notice of the Venetian Government, for he was three times instructed to reform the University of Padus. Finally, his artistic sympathies were no less decided; the architect Palladio and the painter Paolo Cagliari found in him an enthusiastic patron, and he even learnt sculpture under Alessandro Vittoria. Thus mixed up with all the events of a busy and exciting open, Barbaro stands forth as the most complete embodiment of the Italian magnifico, and fortunately the Venice archives abound in materials for a history of his life. M. Charles Yriarts has made admirable use of these documents, and the handsoms volume; before us will be found to illustrate the history not only of Italy, but of France three containes ago; for it contains a special chapter on the causes which induced Henry III. to give up the crown of Poland, on his way from which country he visited the Venetian Republic and was spiendidly entertained by the Senate and the Doge. A portrait and a facsimile complete this monograph, which forms a valuable companion to M. Armand Hasselst's works, La diplomatic vanitiense and Lea archives de Venice.

Madame d'Aulnoy, known chiefly as the author of amusing tales

[†] Quatre conferences faites en Belgique. Par M. Jules Favre. Paris:

^{*} Miguliates et républicaine. Essois. Parelli, Paul Thurmas Dangie. Paris : Plan.

⁵ Quantiere d'augenreffet et de denntes. Per Louis Mars, et séele. Plates Dente.

^{*} La religion romame d'Auguste aux Antonins. Par Gaston Boissier. Paris and London. 1. Hachette & Co.

[†] De la morale de Plutarque. l'ar Octave Grésad. nº édition. Paris and London: L. Hachette & Co.

In vie d'un patricien de l'énisé au solublemeilele. Pur Charles Triarie. Paris: Pion.

for children, also wrote a narrative of her journey to Madrid, and this work had long ago fallen into disrepute on account of the writer's literary character. It was assumed that a person habitually living in an atmosphere of fiction could not be trusted habitually living in an atmosphere of fiction could not be trusted when she set down to give the public the journal of her travels, especially describing as she did a country like Spain, extremely difficult of access towards the end of the seventeenth century, and descriptions of which had to be taken on trust. It must be owned that Mme. d'Aulnoy seemed to have done her best to justify the suspicions of her critics; with the view, no doubt, of enlivening the details of her travels, she mixed up with them opisodes of the most romantic character, evidently the products of a fertile imagination, and thus thought that she had combined the amusement afforded by Gil Blas or Don Quirots with the solid advantages of a genuine impression de voyage. In short, her volume was too much leavened with fiction to please the sober-minded, and too realistic to interest the lovers of romance. Besides, her contemporaries had not the sources of information which we now and too realistic to interest the lovers of romance. Besides, her contemporaries had not the sources of information which we now possess in the way of mémoires, &c., by which to check the lady's narrative. Mme. Carey, who has undertaken to publish the present edition of the work, has carefully availed herself of all the aids she could discover, and the result is very favourable to the fair voyageuse. Leave aside the romantic episodes which are easily distinguishable from the rest, and you have before you, not indeed a statement of Spanish politics at the time of the War of Suscession, but an amusing, chatty, picturesque sketch of the Court and city of Madrid.

The political and physical description of the Slavonic racest contained in the little volume before us is intended to be not merely, a contribution to geographical science, but also the pièce justificative of a theory. In a long preface the anonymous author declaims against the stupidity of his countrymen who waste precious time in endless discussions on Communism and Federalism, instead of preparing themselves to ward off further attacks by

instead of preparing themselves to ward off further attacks by Prussia. In order to counterbalance the influence of Germany, France, says our author, should unite itself closely with the Slavonic races; another revolution, he thinks, is at hand, another convulsion, which will break out this time between those races and the various nations belonging to the Teutonic family; the whole of Europe must necessarily be drawn into the conflict, and France can have

must necessarily be drawn into the conflict, and France can have no desire but an alliance with the natural enemies of Germany. Whether the reader accepts this view or not, he will find in the volume a number of interesting particulars, spoiled, however, by a pretentious and bombastic style.

It was Boileau who said "un sonnet sans defaut vaut seul un long poème," and Godeau, "the dwarf of La Princesse Julie," expressed his firm conviction that there was not a single good sonnet in the French language. This is no doubt going a little too far; but, if we may judge from the sumptuously got-up collection just published by M. Lemerre, we may safely say that contemporary sonnet-writers ought either to hold their peace or to attempt some style of composition in which medicerity is less generally the prevailing rule. The further we go back chronologically in this volume the better the pieces are, and the famous poems which set the Jobelius and the Uranists by the ears ten centuries ago now appear in company with a number of really neat and elegant little sketches. The book is introduced by a history of sonnet-writing, giving us the craft and mystery of a a history of sonnet-writing, giving us the craft and mystery of a style of composition in which we may without exaggeration say, Multi vocati, pauci electi.

M. Ernest Naville has contributed to the June number of the Bibliothèque universelle a very able review of Auguste Comte. It is a calm, dispassionate critique of Positivism, illustrated with biographical details and notices of the leading philosophers of that section. The same number of the Genevese periodical gives us the sequel of M. Lehr's remarkable essay on woman's rights, and

the sequel of M. Lehr's remarkable essay on woman's rights, and the imaginative part is well represented by two tales. §

As for French fiction, properly so called, it is neither better nor worse this month than usual. M. Jules Claretie writes a kind of historical novel on the epoch of the Directory, and his animated pictures of society at that period are, strange to say, comparatively unobjectionable. || The Muscadins or incroyables, with their scrotulous-cravate (such was their actual name), their topboots and their powdered hair, occupy the foreground, whilst from the midst of a motley assemblage of personages stand forth Augereau, Barsas, Mms. Tallien, Bonaparte, and that famous Mms. Angot whose peculiarities are just now the theme of all the organgrinders.

M. Louis Enault had not accustomed us to sketches of the demi-monds, and his novel La vie à deux ¶ is, we trust, an exception which he will not repeat. It is true that the dramatic incidents crowded together in the two novelettes before us are estensibly designed as a lesson, and the author would repudiate the idea of appearing in any other character than that of a stern muralist; still the flect is disagreeable, and most readers, we fear, will be attracted to the book for the description it gives of unlawful passion rather than for the moral professedly appended to it.

La cour et la ville de Madrid vere la fin du 17º siècle. Relation du voyage el Espagne. Par la comtesse d'Aulnoy. Paris, Plon.

Le pays Tougo-Slave, son état physique et politique. l'aris: Germor-Raillidre.

raunore.

† Le lière des sonnets. Paris : Lemerre.

† Bibliothèque universelle et revue suisse. Juin. Lausanne : Bridel.

† Les Muscadins. Par Jules Claretie. Paris : Dentu.

† La vie à deux. Par Louis Ensuit. Paris and London : L. Hache

As for M. Berbey d'Aurevilly's celebrated Une vielle why it should ever have been dug out of the obscurity had it had sunk, and deemed worthy of being reprinted in the characters on splendid paper, is more than we can guess.

" Une visille mattresse. Par J. Barbey d'Aurevilly. Parie: La

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SATURDAY REVIEW

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LORD DERBY AND THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE. ORD DERBY'S conditional and qualified assent to the proposed Conference at Brussels deserves entire approval. No English Commissioner will be appointed until the other Governments which are to take part in the Conference have disclaimed any intention of either proposing any change in the laws and usages of war, or of intering in any way with belligerent rights at sea. If these concessions are made, an English Commissioner will attend the Congress, but he will not be invested with the character of a plenipotentiary. Every proposal which may be made will be referred home for instructions; and the other members of the Conference will receive full notice that no decision will be binding on England until it has been formally accepted by the Government. Having taken these precautions, the Foreign Minister exhibited a proper regard for international courtesy in not absolutely refusing to take part in the Conference. The Emperor of Russia is entitled to a certain amount of deference; and it is probably not merely a conventional assumption that a part or the whole of the object of the Conference which he proposes may be to mitigate the evils and sufferings of war. To any suggestions which may be made for purposes exclusively humane the English Government will pay willing attention. It is possible that recent experience may have shown the expediency of improving the condition of prisoners of war, of facilitating exchanges, or of providing for the security of those who attend the wounded. It will be for the promoters of the Conference to explain the advantages of any other method which they may devise for mitigating a great and unavoidable evil; but it must be remembered that one of the objects of legitimate war, as of criminal legislation, is to inflict suffering either by way of reprisals for injustice, or for the purpose of enforcing the acknowledgment of rights and the discharge of national duties. One of the principal causes of the incessant hostilities of the middle ages was the discomfort of ordinary life, and the consequent preference of the military classes for the excitement of war over the dulness of peace. Modern civilization has provided many additional reasons for objecting to the violent disturbance of occupations and engagements. Only professional soldiers and sailors regard a violent death as a natural and probable occurrence; and the whole community has the strongest in disconneging the retired property and the professional soldiers. interest in discouraging the national quarrels which may cause widespread misery, and which will undoubtedly impose a heavy burden of taxation. If means could be discovered for obviating all the risk and suffering of war, the reasons for valuing peace would disappear.

Any proposal of the great military Powers to modify the law and practice of war, although it may be made in perfect good faith, must nevertheless be regarded to a certain extent with suspicion. It is highly improbable that any preject of the high will be calculated to diminish the advantages which are derived from superiority in numbers and organisation. Russia and Germany, not to mention France and Austria, must have strong motives for increasing the immunities of large regular armies, to the detriment of kind became incorporated with the indefinite code of international law, Commanders in-Chief would enjoy every facility for exercising any additional powers which might be conferred upon them by general consent. On the other hand, if it became their interest to disregard restriction and the proposed on their discreption, there would be no tribunal and no external form which

could compel them to observe new rules of warfare. If, for instance, it were enacted that an invading army should not interfere with private property, it would be idle to expect that a general-in-chief should allow his troops to starve in the midst of abundance. It must be remembered indiscussing similar questions that belligerent rules can at best only be regarded as more or less authoritative recommendations. It might have been thought that in modern times prisoners of war were in no danger of capital punishment; yet the Carlists and Republicans in Spain incessantly accuse one another, with or without foundation, of refusing quarter. No French or German general would, except under extraordinary provocation, be liable to such imputations; but there are rules of comparatively imperfect obligation which would, before and after the Brussels Conference, be interpreted according to the immediate interest of belligerents. There would be no difficulty in finding plausible excuses for departing from the theoretical law. The population of an invaded country is generally disaffected to the conqueror, and it might always be asserted that the adverse belligerent had given a special provocation, or perpetrated a previous irregularity.

The statements of the purpose of the Conference which Lord Density quoted from a Vienna paper were not official, and may probably have been inaccurate; but such schemes would furnish a more intelligible explanation of the object of the Conference than the vague statement that it is deemed expedient to mitigate the hardships of war. The Vienna writer announced, with or without authority, that wars were henceforth to be exclusively conducted by the armed forces of the belligerents. No interference with the persons or property of civilians will be allowed, and on the other hand private combatants will incur the penalties of crime. When a foreign territory is subject to military occupation, the general in command will exercise supreme civil and military power, so that, as Lord Dennier observed, if an invading army supercontablished in Kent often defeating the defeating the defeating the defeating forms. were established in Kent after defeating the defending force, any inhabitant of the county would become liable to the consequences of treason if he maintained his allegiance to the QUEEN. It is not improbable that the proposed exemption of non-combatants might be intentionally expressed in ambiguous language with the result and for the purpose of incidentally abolishing the right of seizure of an enemy's vessels and goods at sea. A hundred years ago all the Continental States were bent on restricting maritime rights for the simple reason that England was the first of naval Powers. As the superiority has fortunately not thus far been impaired by the lapse of years, it is at least conceivable that the same motives might lead to the promotion of a similar policy. It is barely possible that a community of interest may exist between great military Powers and a country which maintains a small army and a navy of proponderating strength; but proposals to adopt new rules of international law for the common benefit of States differently situated suggest the necessity of vigilance.

Lord Derby has for once been unjustly charged with an excessive display of characteristic cantion. Courage and decision were proved rather by hesitation in adopting a plausible scheme than by hurried anxiety to avoid possible offence. It is not certain that Mr. Geal-grone and Lord Geanville would have been equally prudent and firm. Any plan, however insidious, for diminishing the evils of war might have pleased Mr. Geal-grone's credulous fancy; and he could have expatiated with interminable eloquence on the error of missing an opportunity, and on the wickedness of doubting the sincerity of friendly and benevolent

Governments. Impetuous timidity is one of the most dangerous qualities of a statesman; and fortunately Lord DEEBY, though he cannot be charged with excessive audacity, is never hasty or impulsive. In one of the most humorous fictions of the last generation, a moralist of easy principles asks why laws are made, and answers his own question by adding, "evidently for the benefit of those "who make them." Lord Derey perhaps conjectured that the international legislators at Brussels would enter on their task with the same exclusive regard to their own interests. The Russian and German Governments, having perhaps arrived at a prohiminary understanding between themselves, might probably commence their labours by some apparently humane proposal of secondary importance, such a a protest against the use of a particular kind of bullet. To simple-minded civilians it has never been clear why it is permissible to kill enemies with large shells, and wicked to kill them with little shells; but if the pain caused by certain rifle-halls is disproportionately great as compared with their efficiency, there may perhaps be reasons for consenting to the prohibition. The next step might be to provide against the advantage in war which might result from the possession of greater mechanical skill, or of a cheaper supply of materials. It may be taken for granted that none of the parties to the Conference will desire either to strongthen their possible adversaries or to weaken themselves. For exclusively benevolent purposes a Commissioner without any power to pledge his Government will be as useful as a plenipotentiary. More ambitious designs will find an impediment in Lord Derry's want of enthusiasm, and it is not impossible that the hesitation of England may cause the abandonment or postponement of the Conference. In such an event foreign journalists would welcome a new illustration of insular cruelty and solfishness.

THE COUNT OF CHAMBORD'S MANIFESTO.

FOR some time a rumour has been current in Paris That the Count of CHAMBORD was going to do something of a strong and sensational kind. Ho or his friends had arrived at the conclusion that, not to be forgotten, he must make himself remembered, and that, as no one was apparently taking any notice of him, he must seize the occasion for issuing one of his typical manifestoes. time the manifesto must be of a perfectly unmistakable character, and must produce a great effect if it was to produce any. A Pretender cannot go on issuing unsuccessful manifestoes for over without making his impotence too marked; and as the manifesto was to be for the time a final one, and was to be a last appeal to France to welcome without delay or hesitation its own beloved King, the Count is stated to have taken the wise precaution of repairing to Switzerland, so as to be available at a few hours' notice in case he was wanted. But it was by no means easy for him or his advisors to frame a new manifesto. He could not hope to attract any profound attention if he merely went over old ground, and told his critical subjects what he had often told them before. His business was to give an explanation of his views and of what might be fairly expected if he were seated on the Throne. If he only explained what was perfectly well known, his new explanation would, it was apprehended, fall dismally flat. People, however, who wish a thing ardently, generally manage to discover some means of gratifying their desires, and the pains taken by the Count to hit on some new subject for an explanation were rewarded with the success they deserved. On two main points, indeed, there was nothing more to be said; the COUNT has already cleared up all possible doubts as far as they go. There is the flag, and the flag which the Count has clearly explained he means to have is the White Flag. The head of the the means to have is the White Flag. The head of the French army has, indeed, informed him and all the world that the introduction of the White Flag would produce a civil war and a mutiny in the army, and that the Chassopots would go off of themselves. The Count has therefore done well to preclude any possible doubt as to his intentions on this important subject. The Chassepots may go off or not as they please, his flag is the White Flag, and he means to have it. Then there is the great question of the immediate use he would make of his power. It might

royal justice, lay about him freely, and show that he was something like a King. It would have been very nation if he had let such a doubt remain, and so, last swings, he explained what he proposed to do with that candous and clearness which never forsake him. If he was once King he could show that he did not bear the sword in vain, and would not let a little whelesome bloodshedding stand in the way of his being able to confer on France the inestimable benefits of a Divine Monarchy. Still there was one subject untouched. It might occur to some misguided persons that if he was King he would tolerate Parliamentary institutions. Here was exactly what was wanted. It was a point worthy of suggesting a frank explanation; and the Count as usual took care that, if his new manifesto dealt with a new subject, it should deal with it so satisfactorily that no one could pretend any longer to doubt as to the Count's meaning. He accordingly repudiated the fearful and humiliating suspicion that he is not averse to constitutional government, as if he had been repudiating the imputation that he was afflicted with leprosy or meant to commit bigamy. He can hardly find words strong enough to express his horror and contempt for a monarch who consents to accept such a position as that occupied by the grandfather of the Count of Paris. There is scarcely anything in the world that the Count of CHAMBORD would not rather be than an Orleanist. With this last explanation, given in this handsome and straightforward manner, the Count naturally felt that he had really done all that he could do. He had told his subjects everything. There he was, a plain, honest man, born to be a King, utterly indifferent to the wishes of the army, burning to make rebels smart for their sins, and loathing constitutional government. It was for his subjects to take him or leave him. If they would not have him he would wish them. him. If they would not have him, he would wish them good-bye, and hand them over to the visitation of Heaven. If they would have him, they had only to whistle, and he would dance over the Swiss border.

One of the first criticisms passed on the manifesto at Paris was that the political system described by the COUNT as his own was uncommonly like that of the Empire, and that he was only offering what another competitor had offered before him. But this seems a hasty way of viewing things. It is true that what the COUNT proposes is a despotism. It will naturally be a tempered despotism. Every despotism is tempered somehow. Even our old friend, the Shah found after leaving us and getting home that he must give up for a time the faithful Vizier who had accompanied him in his wanderings, and he ultimately had to get rid of his own uncle before he could get his Vizier back again. A Legitimist despotism in France would the Count says, he tempered. There would be a Senate, packed as the King might think proper, and an Assembly which might represent the people as much as it liked, provided it gave no trouble to royalty. Nor was it to be supposed that the King would do nothing for his subjects. He would imitate his ancestors, and dispose of all mischievous persons who attempted to domineer over the King and the people. Of course some allowance must be made for the changes of times. The COUNT could not have meant that he would do exactly what Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. did, and break the power of the nobles; for if he were to suppress a score or two of noble families, he would get rid of his whole political party, which would be inconvenient even to a despot. All he meant was, that he would make short work of any one, whoever he might be, who could be supwork of any one, whoever he might be, who could be supposed capable of opposing the King in any way. The traditions, the customs, the political habits and designs of the ancient monarchy would be revived, and the King would see that they were revived effectually. The programme of Imperial despotism is entirely different. The Empire proposes to gratify the wishes and consult the opinions of modern France; it accepts the Revolution, it befriends democracy. It is merely, in the opinion of its adherents, the best instrument which democracy in France can have to effect its purposes. It condescends to use appropriate means of humouring the It condescends to use appropriate means of humouring the people. It bribes, threatens, and teases when it wants an therefore done well to preclude any possible doubt as to his intentions on this important subject. The Chassepots may go off or not as they please, his flag is the White Flag, and he means to have it. Then there is the great question of the immediate use he would make of his power. It might have been doubted whether he would prefer to be merciful and kind, to overlook past dissensions, and to try a healing policy, or whether he would go in for a reign of stony centre of civilination then ever. It is a tempered despotism, but it is tempered not merely by the presence of a mock Senate and a fictitious representative Assembly, but by its own sizes, and by the condition it accepts, that its emly title to endure is that it looks into the hearts of Frenchmen and fulfils their secret desire. The two despotisms so far as their pretensions go are entirely unlike. The despotism of Legitimacy is a despotism professing to give the people what the despot thinks good for them. The despotism of Imperialism is a despotism professing to give the people what the people itself wishes.

It is not impossible that it may have crossed the Count of CHAMBORD'S mind that, enchanting as his programme, when all doubts as to it are cleared up, must seem to every honest man, yet the French in their perversity might not altogether like it. But he is not the sort of person to trouble himself overmuch about this. He has been an exileration he was a boy, and he can afford to be an exile some time longer. He is like a dealer who has got an ancient masterpiece for sale, and who, if he finds the public insisting on spending all its money on the works of modern artists, is content to take his antique treasure back to his shop and wait till fashion alters. There must, the Court thinks, be a rage some day for bric-à-brac of the date of Louis Quinze. If, however, his manifesto was to be a failure for immediate purposes, he took care that it should provide him with one source of piquant consolution. If he was doing himself harm, he could at least make sure of doing his young friend the Count of Paris a good deal of harm also. If people said of him that, in his blindness, he was pulling away his last supports and burying himself in ruins, they should also say that he had managed to crush the Orleanist Philistines. He assiduously rooted up all that Louis Philippe had done, all that the Count of Paris represents, all that the Orleanists insist on, declared his detestation of every item of the addition, and then reminded the world that the two branches of the Boursons are sincerely reconciled. If the Count of Paris passed this challenge over in silence, he would forfeit his position as the champion of Constitutionalism. If he protested, he would undo all that he has been for three years trying to do in order to make himself acceptable to the Legitimists, and would have shown himself to have gone through the humiliation of the Fusion for nothing. It was the Orleanists who prevented the Count from being King last autumn, and now he has to take his revenge. Perhaps he may have done France more service by this than he intended. If the cause of both branches of the Boursons is made hopeless, the number of pretenders is at least reduced. France has then no choice, if it wants a definitive Government, but between the Republic and the Empire. If it cannot choose between them, it has the Septemate ready for it, If it cannot and the Septennate, as Marshal MacManon justly observes, needs nothing but to be organized. Unfortunately, while to say this is easy for the Murshal, to do it is, it must be owned, not so easy for a poor, distracted, confused, almost imbecile Assembly. The good advice of the Marshal is not, we fear, very unlike saying to a party of gouty old gentlemen that the candles are lighted, and the music is begun, and that there is nothing wanting but that they should organize a quadrille.

THE ARCHBISHOPS' BILL IN THE COMMONS.

THE anticipations of those sanguine dreamers who may have imagined that the House of Commons would find one night sufficient for the Archushops' Bill have been frustrated, and the debate stands adjourned till some day which is still to be fixed. The distinguishing feature of Thursday's discussion was Mr. Gladstone's speech, of which it is not too much to say that it was the first, and is still the last, general review which has been presented to either House of the whole Bill, manner and matter. So much has taken place since March, that it was a seasonable thought to remind the House of the monstrous indecency perpetrated by "some clever fellow" in flashing on the Church of England the news of the meditated comp d'église through a leading article in the Times, nor it was not less seasonable to remind the members that in fact the stage which the measure was then reaching was in fact the first time the actual Bill has ever been effered for second reading. But the staple of the speech was the declaration—singularly impressive from the

known orthodoxy and love for acclesiastical order of its author—in favour of risual classicity as the condition essential to the maintenance of the Church of England in the present age. The proofs which Mr. Glassrous addreed that the Bill in all respects involved the violation of this requisits were absolutely demonstrative; while he pointed his opinions by giving notice of resolutions on the Committee stage which will call the House to the consideration of first principles, which had been very lightly slurred over in Mr. Russell Gurner's too facile and plausible explanation of the scope of the Bill. Of this explanation we must observe that it was in direct contradiction both to the speeches of the Anchessnops and of Mr. Holt, spoken later in Thursday's debate; for none of those advocates of the Bill scrapled to describe it as an engine of persecution directly meant for the Ritualists. As to the ritual difficulty, Mr. Glasstons spoke out manfully. When a practice could be proved "to give evidence of a design to alter, without the "consent of the nation, the spirit or substance of the esta-"blished religion," then he would show it no mercy. Churchmen also "should have ample protection against "precipitate and arbitrary changes of established custom "by the sole will of the clergyman." As to the history of the Bill, Mr. Glasstone is content to observe, with a moderation which is more telling than the strongest sarcasm, that the House attaches a high value to the encourrence of the Government with the ecclesiastical authorities in the initiation of legislation affecting the Established Church, while he was careful in his speech to explain that he attached no blame to the Ministry us to the way in which they had dealt with the question.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech stands unanswered, although Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT was pleased somewhat later in the debate to deliver a grandiloquent oration, seasoned with easy lore from popular Church histories, against Mr. GLADSIONE'S "optional uniformity." Sir WILLIAM, no doubt, showed great dexterity in his new character of a Protestant champion; but as the only practical course which he had to recommend was a ruthless and compulsory conformity—without reason or exceptionto all and every rubric, canon, or statute, because it was the voice of that people to whom the clergy owe their pay, we may well leave the learned gentleman to the enjoyment of a policy which, as no one knows better than himself when off his stilts, would only lead to a worse disruption of the Church of England than that which broke up the Scotch Establishment. The ex-Solicitor-General brought up Mr. HARDY, who found it an easy task to demolish with manly good sense the turgid sophisms of the self-appointed preacher of intolerance, after which he proceeded to handle the Bill with a thoroughness equal to that of his predecessor in the representation of the University, and wound up with the statesmanlike conclusion that "the best course would be to defer the Bill till men's " minds had cooled, and when a measure might be brought "forward embracing the whole ecclesinstical law and pro-"cedure, by which alone justice would be done to the best "interests of the Church."

The pledge which Mr. GLADSTONE gave to invite discussion upon his resolutions previously to the House resolving itself into Committee on the Bill disposes of the last chance of the measure passing during the present Session. Any resolution in opposition to a Bill at this stage prevents its managers from bringing it forward after half-past twelve at night; and if a third day can be found for the presumable committal of the measure, the discussion which must ensue will assume the importance of a second reading debate; while, even if Mr. RAIKES should ever find houself in the Chair, the number and complication of the amendments which he will have to disentangle is still an unsolved problem. In the meantime Convocation has again seriously set itself to that work of reviewing the rubries as to which the Archbishop of CANTERBURY at some carlier stage of his Bill chose to be sceptical, while suits decisive of disputed ritual will be the earliest concern of the new Imperial Court. Nothing, in short, is left to the RECORD and his friends to accomplish by passing the Bill except the breeding of bad blood among Churchmen, whom a wiser policy would have sought to combine against the renewed aggression of the Liberation phalanx. The Bill which Mr. HARDI has said ought to be introduced next Sassion, which Convocation has recommended, of which Churchman approve, and which a Government with a majority in both Houses can easily pass, is one to simplify and expedite the procedure in all the old Church Courts, to

sweep away the cumbrons and unpopular Church Dis cipline Act, and impartially to bring every kind of clerical offence within the scope of the same reformed tribunals. Mr. DISRAELI has only to announce on Monday that the Government will introduce such a measure ne year, and neither the ARCHEISHOPS nor their friends in the Commons can greatly complain if time fails for any further discussion of their unlucky bantling.

SPAIN.

THE full accounts which have now been received of the circumstances which caused and followed the death of Marshal Concha prove that the national army has suffered a serious disaster. It is not necessary to believe the blustering proclamations of the Carlists who, while they may fairly boast of their gallant repulse of the attack on their lines, were unable or unwilling seriously to molest the retreat of the enemy. It is certain that a heavy loss was incurred; and Concha's successors in the command have not since ventured to resume offensive operations. On the other hand Don Alfonso has suffered a repulse from an inferior force occupying a petty town. The Carlists are again showing themselves in the neighbourhood of Santander and Bilbao; but recent experience will have warned them against the risk of attempting a regular siege. As long as they are content to remain on the defensive, their forces can neither be exterminated nor finally dispersed; but they will never be able to meet a regular army of considerable magnitude in the open field. It may be conjectured that the temporary inaction of Zabala and Moriones is caused rather by consciousness of the imperfect discipline and organization of their troops than by losses which have already been repaired by reinforcements from Madrid. If Concha could have disposed of 20,000 veteran troops, he would have found little difficulty in forcing the enemy's positions. Unfortunately his regiments were chiefly composed of raw recruits, if not of boys; and consequently they advanced to the attack with the formation of a street mob, and when they were assailed in turn, they were seized with panic. Without the confidence of each man in the steadiness of his comrades, which can only be secured by regular discipline, personal courage avails little in war; and it is probable that the volunteers of Navarre and Biscay are bolder and more skilful in the use of arms than the raw soldiers who have been hastily collected from the other provinces of Spain. Enthusiastic levies are no match for good troops; but in the absence of perfect discipline on either side, the warlike aptitudes of different races and tribes are found to vary widely. In the Peninsular war the Spanish guerillas, though incapable of meeting French troops on equal terms, rendered better service than the regular armies.

One of the lessons which may be learnt from the Spanish Civil War is the importance of military organization. The civil War is the importance of mintary organization. The continuance of the struggle has only been rendered possible by the successful efforts of the Republicans to demoralize the army after it had been brought to a respectable point of efficiency by O'DONNELL, by NARVAEZ, and by PRIM. It was to the want of a sufficient force of trained soldiers on either side that the enormous expenditure of life and money in the American Civil expenditure of life and money in the American Civil War was chiefly due. The Federal Government was War was chiefly due. The Federal Government was anable to profit sufficiently by its vast superiority in numbers and material resources; and, on the other hand, the Confederate generals repeatedly lost the fruits of their numerous victories during the earlier part of the war. The triumph of the stronger party was ultimately caused by the inability of the Confederates to repair their inevitable losses. The invincible determination of the Federalists to overwhelm their adversaries at the cost of any sacrifice, however great, is not likely to be reproduced in Spain; but there is reason to hope that the supplies which have been mysteriously provided for the Carlists will not prove to be inexhaustible. A change in the policy of the French Government might at any time deprive them of advantages which are probably indispensable. It would seem that two neighbouring Governments of precisely similar constitution ought to find little difficulty in arriving at a friendly understanding. Marshal Serrano is not more disposed than Marshal MacMahon to favour a policy of revolution; and, for the time at least, the French Government is opposed to the pretensions of Legitimacy. The bravery and the provincial patriotism of the North would seem that the Generals are not yet ready to move. One of the divisions of the army is to operate in the rear of the Carlists, and if

not enable Don Carlos to continue the contest if he were unable to procure money or to receive munitions of war from abroad. As the contest proceeds, the National army will gradually become inured to war; and the recruits of to-day will in a year or two become comparatively veterans. Discipline is acquired rapidly, if expensively, in the middle

of a campaign.

The Carlist war has for the time caused a suspension of political intrigue and agitation. The Republicans who, only a year ago, were noisily engaged in the dismemberment of Spain, are passive and silent. The army, though it may be imperfectly efficient in the field, is numerous and strong enough to suppress or to prevent popular insurrection. The PRESIDENT some time since once more offered Señor Castelar a place in the Ministry; but the proposal was rejected. It matters little for the moment whether the members of the Cabinet profess Moderate, Progressist, or Republican opinions. Their only business is to preserve order, which has not lately been disturbed, to achieve the more difficult task of raising money, and to provide the army with the necessary supplies and reinforcements. Señor Camacho, Minister of Finance, lately proposed a Budget so indefensible that it was generally censured even by the Spaniards themselves. The public wants were to be relieved by a suspension of payment of interest on the debt; and it was felt that the arrangement, however convenient in itself, would render the construction of future loans impositself, would render the construction of future loans impossible. Some less outrageous scheme may perhaps be substituted for Señor Camacho's Budget; but the production of an equilibrium is beyond the powers of any Minister of Finance. The revenue might be permanently increased by an entire change of commercial and fiscal policy. Misgoverned countries are happy in the possession of a reserve which may at any time be made available by an abandoment of erroneous doctrines. The operation of economical reforms would be necessarily slow in producing its natural results, and every Spanish Finance Minister is forced to live from hand to mouth. The army in the North is well supplied with small arms, with artillery, and with ammunition, and any want of provisions which may from time to time be experienced is caused rather by defects of commissariat arrangements than by the inability of the Government to provide the necessary stores. The death of Concha was indirectly caused by the failure of a convoy which had been expected in the front for two or three days. A treacherous guide had almost succeeded in leading the convoy into the midst of the Carlist troops, and although the danger was averted, the loss of time proved to be irremediable. One cause of the unsteadiness of the troops, and consequently of the death of the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, was the want of provisions, although it is not improbable that half-disciplined recruits would at any time have shrunk from attacking the formidable position occupied by the enemy. The army will find but little to live upon in the country itself, as it has been long occupied or traversed by the Carlist troops. Marshal Concus strictly prohibited plunder, but he compelled the disaffected inhabitants to satisfy military requisitions.

Moriones, who has been appointed to a separate command, has hitherto not been fortunate against the Carlists. His failure to take the lines of Somorrostro was soon afterwards followed by his resignation, but it was probably the case that the force at his disposal had been wholly insufficient in numbers. It would seem that ECHAGUS, who CONCHA'S Chief of the Staff, and MARTINEZ CAMPOS, who is nephew of SERRANO, have been recalled to Madrid. Their dismissal is explained by the incapacity which ECHAGUE displayed after the death of his chief, and by the suspicion that MARTINEZ CAMPOS may be too zealous a partisan of Don Alfonso. Spanish generals are changed as frequently as Ministers, and it is probable that, unless ZABALA and MORIONES attain some early success, they will be dismissed in turn. It is not known whether Conces was really a great soldier, but there is no doubt that his reputation after the relief of Bilbao overshadowed all his rivals. In a war such as that which now rages in Spain the confidence reposed by the

Zarala is strong enough to surround the enemy, he may perhaps obtain a decisive victory. Concha's plan of out-flanking the hostile force might perhaps have succeeded if he had lived.

THE LAND TRANSFER BILL

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in recommending the Land I Transfer Bill to the Commons, had an easy task to fulfil, and he performed it in a very easy way. He merely gave a brief sketch of the provisions of the Bill, explained that it was approved of by Lord Cairns and Lord Sel-BORNE, and invited any one who pleased to criticize it. As he owned at the conclusion of the debate, if he had asked for criticism, he had got plenty of it. One lawyer after another rose to pick holes in the measure, and almost every critic proceeded on different principles, and wished for a different thing if there was to be a system of registration at all. As the critics could not see what they wanted, and not very clearly what they objected to, all they could do was to ask the Government to lot the Bill stand over to next Session. Even the official supporters of the Bill were not very zealous in its defence. Dr. Ball thought that the system proposed would not secure the objects it was designed to effect unless it were made more like the Irish system. Sir John Karslake owned that the compulsory classe, mild and weak as it is, might be properly questioned in Committee. Colonel Corrett, responding to an invitation from the legal members that some one other than a lawyer would be good enough to speak, and that landowners, who are supposed to be the class principally interested in the success of the measure, would let their views be known appared that he measure. would let their views be known, announced that he was perfectly indifferent to the Bill, which he thought was quite unnecessary, as plenty of land was to be got with titles good enough to satisfy competent solicitors, and the only difficulty was to find the money to buy it. It is perfectly true that there is a large amount of land in the market; that an intending purchaser can generally find something to suit him, and that the titles to land are practically safe enough. Mr. OSBORNE MORGAN suid that during twenty years he had only known three bad titles work mischief, and in all those cases there was fraud. The English system of titles is not to be pronounced defective because on some rare occasions sharpers are at work to take advantage of it. Frands will be contrived with regard to every kind of property; but land in England is certainly not a kind of property which offers fraudulent persons any very tempting field for the exercise of their ingenuity. If there is land in plenty for sale, and titles are practically good, what is the use of a Land Transfer Bill? There what is the use of a Land Transfer Bill? There can be but one answer. It is to make the sale of land cheaper and quicker. It is unnecessary to ask who would benefit by such a change, or whether land under it would more freely pass from the rich to the poor, or from the poor to the rich. Whoever may be the persons to profit by the transfer of land being quicker and cheaper, they have a right to ask that the law shall allow them to reap the benefit if a harmless alteration in the law can secure it for them. The main question is, therefore, whether under the Government Bill the transfer of land will be made cheaper and quicker. As to this there is a distinction to be drawn. In the first instance the Government Bill will make the transfer of land dearer and slower. Afterwards it will, so far as its provisions are satisfactory, make its transfer cheaper and quicker; and the Bill may be said to be likely to fail or succeed in its object according as we choose to look at its primary or its subsequent operation. Let us suppose that a purchaser buys land immediately after the compulsory clause, such as it is, comes into operation. He will go through exactly the same process that he goes through now, his expenses will be so far the same, and the time he will have to wait to get his business through will be so far the same. In addition he will have to pay for getting on the register and to wait till he gets on. It is only when he or his representatives revell that the quickness and cheapness of transfer which the Bill proposes to secure can show themselves.

When this preliminary and obvious fact is once kept in mind, there are two principal questions on which opinions greatly varied among the legal members of Parliament, and on the answers to which the view taken of the merits of the Bill naturally depends. Does the Bill go far enough? Is registration rightly made compulsory? The bill is con-

fessedly limited in its scope, and this limitation of scope gives rise to many obvious objections. There is first of all the general objection that no Bill can be satisfactory which does not make the transfer of land as easy as that of Consols or of an interest in a ship. But apart from this there are many more objections, of which the chief are that the register will give an intending purchaser no information as to leases not exceeding twenty-one years, that the Bill will leave the question of boundaries undecided, that it is not founded on a cadastral survey, and that it does not affect lands in settlement. Lord CAIRNS defended the omission of notice of short leases on the ground that, while such a notice would encumber the register to an enormous extent, and would cause great practical inconvenience, as every change of tenancy would have to be inscribed, the existence of short leases was exactly one of those things which every purchaser found out easily for himself. If a man means to bid for an estate, he requires to be told who hold the several portions and for what terms. Lord Cairns was thinking only of agricultural estates, and Sir Francis Goldship pointed but that, when a purchaser proposes to buy house proporty in a town, one main difficulty he has to contend with is that of ascertaining what leases and under-leases have been granted, and that it would be extremely convenient to him if the register gave him the information. This is true; but against this convenience there are to be set two inconveniences—that of compelling the registration of leases of portions of an agricultural estate, which would be only waste of labour, and the inconvenience to the purchaser of town property himself, who would have to be always attending to the register as his houses passed from one tenant or sub-tenant to another. Lord Cairs purposely abandoned the attempt to make his Act do what Lord Westbury's Act did, and to settle boundaries; and he did this on the ground that to require the settlement of boundaries before an estate was registered was practically to postpone the transfer of an estate until all possibilities of litigation about trumpery rights had been exhausted. If boundaries are not to be settled, the Bill cannot be founded on a cadastral survey, for nuless such a survey shows where one man's laud ends and another man's land begins, it shows nothing more than is shown by the plans which are usually prepared when an estate is to be sold. Lastly, it is true that, whereas about two-thirds of the land in England are supposed to be held in settlement, the Bill does not touch this land at all until it is taken out of settlement and sold. Gradually a large part of the land now held in settlement will come on the register through sales, and though fresh land will be brought under settlement, yet land once on the register will remain there whether it is settled or not. In the first instance, however, a great part of the land of England will remain outside the register. This cortainly makes the system of registration incomplete. But what is the object of the Bill? It is to facilitate the transfer of land that is bought and sold, and this object is equally secured whether land in settlement is placed on the register or not.

The Bill is compulsory in the sense that, if after three years from its passing a purchaser does not place the land on the register, he will only get an equitable title. The legal estate will be still outstanding in the vendor, who will be a trustee for him. The inconvenience to both purchaser and vendor will probably be sufficient to make placing the land on the register a matter of course; although the purchaser, as he otherwise gets all that the land has to give him, cannot be said to be punished very heavily for not having recourse to the register. If there was no compulsion at all, it might happen that the Bill would be inoperative, as Lord Westbury's has been, although it is said that in some of our colonies a voluntary system of registration has been successful. If it is to be considered a public benefit as well as a private that land should be registered—and it is difficult to understand how it can be contested that it would be a public benefit in many ways—the public which sets up the machinery for registration is entitled to ask that this machinery shall not be wasted. But when the Bill was before the House of Lords for its third reading the Government adopted an amendment by which its compulsory operation was not to extend to estates purchased under 300t. The ground of this amendment was that it was hard on poor people to make them pay the cost of registration for their tiny purchases. This, however, seems an argument neither sound in itself nor consistent with the general principles

of the Bill. If registration is to be regarded as a private benefit, its advantages are greater in the case of small proprietors than in that of large ones. The use of registration is to save expense, and the expense of transfer are proportion. ately much heavier when small plots are transferred. Even if this were not taken into account, registration ought always to be a pecuniary gain in the long run, although it may involve a little additional outlay to the first purchaser. He ought to get a better bargain—that is, to have a property more valuable in case of resale—if he adds the cost of registration to the first outlay, than if he does not, or else there must be something wrong in the calculations on which the scheme of registration is based. The case of a man who can find 300l. and the costs of transfer, and who cannot find a few pounds more to place himself in a demonstrably better pecuniary position, is so imaginary and exceptional a one as not to deserve consideration. If, on the other hand, registration is to be considered as a public as well as a private benefit, if it is a good thing for the country that land should be registered and so made transferable cheaply and quickly, this is true even more of small properties than of large ones. It is small people who complain of the expenses of transfer, of land being locked up, of no one knowing where to go to see whether a title is good; and such small people often think that the transfer of land is kept dear and slow for the special advantage of rich people and lawyers. If the Bill has any political aim, this aim must be to show small people that all that can be done for them has been done. To exempt small purchasers from the necessity of registration seems, therefore, to be sacrificing a main object to secure which the Bill was prepared; and as this exemption are to of the secure of th tion was no part of the original scheme of the CHANCELLOR, he will probably not be sorry to see the Bill restored in this respect to the shape in which he first framed it.

MR. GLADSTONE ON CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

MR. GLADSTONE seemed in his speech on Scotch patronage either not to have profited by the lesson of the general election, or to have determined to pursue in the future the restless policy which may perhaps after an interval once more cease to be universally unpo-When he had scarcely begun to decline from his height of power he alienated many supportors, and caused additional irritation to all his opponents, by announcing that he would think three times before he destroyed the House of Lords. The adherents of the Constitution were not disposed to allow the maintenance of one of its chief elements to become an open question. At an earlier period, while Lord Palmersion was still Prime Minister, Mr. Comparions first indicated his leaning to universal suffrage by the famous phrase in which he affirmed that non-electors were of our flesh and blood. His statement, in the course of his speech on the Scotch Patronage Bill, that he is not an idolater of Establishment, is not less significant. There is no reason why a statesman should be an idolater of anything, or, in other words, why he should entertain an exaggerated admiration for any practice or institution. One of Mr. Gladstone's chief political defects is an idolatrous tendency which directs itself in turn to many different and dissimilar idols. Ho has often been misled by his habit of passionate concentration on some comparatively insignificant or transient object. When he declares that in a particular case he is not an idolater, he raises a suspicion that he has conceived for the principle of Establishment an indifference which will be apt to pass into actual dislike and hostility, though his speech on the Public Worship Bill proved that his attachment to the Church is in no degree diminished. It happens that two apparently inconsistent poculiarities of character concur to inspire him with a distaste for an Establish-ment. In both parts of Great Britain the influence and disposition of the members of the Establishment are on the whole Conservative; and in England the Church is so far an aristocratic institution that its clergy for the most part belong to the upper section of the middle class. As a democratic politician Mr. Glabstons shares the general unfriendliness of his party to and arriving the party by the contraction of the party to endowment and privilege; but long before he became a Radical leader Mr. GLADSTONE adopted extreme ecclesiastical theories which are held by a section of the clergy who are most impatient of the control and influence of the State. One or two extreme sealots of the school

have joined the Liberation Society, notwithstanding their profound antipathy to the other members of the body. There can be no doubt that case and security of temporal position tend both to discourage fanaticism and to mote habitual regard for temporal or secular considerations. It was for this reason that nearly every statesmen in England and Ireland supported the policy of con-current endowment which was rendered impracticable by the prejudices of the Nonconformists, and by the determination of the Roman Catholic clergy, to conci-late at any cost their main pensable and highest allies. Mr. GLADSTONE is, perhaps, the only emiment politician who would not deserve to be called an Erastian by indignant Scotchmen.

The worst enemies of the Established Church of England will not allege that its clergy have been engaged in a conspiracy against society. Their enemies would rather accuse them, however unjustly, of undue deference to the usages and traditions of the world. It is certain that they generally value their position as gentlemen even above their sacerdotal dignity. A precisely opposite result is observed in the countries where a poorly paid priesthood is necessarily recruited from the peasantry. Human ambition forcibly diverted from personal objects necessarily devotes itself to the aggrandizement of some order or corporation which may shed a reflex lustre on its otherwise obscure members. It may be conjectured that Mr. GLADSTONE would prefer a clergy exclusively concerned with ecclesiastical pursuits; and he would be fully justified in assuming that endowments and recognized legal rights discourage professional isolation. There was a time when officious Protestant writers were in the habit of assuring the Pore that the loss of his temporal dominions would greatly increase his spiritual influence. It is true that Pius IX. has shown no disposition to accept their advice; but they were so far in the right that adversity has made the Roman Church more and more arrogant and aggressive. analogous process would in England widen the separation between the clergy and the laity; and probably the more glaring contrast would approve itself to Mr. GLADSTONE'S judgment or fancy. If he wished to reconcile his position as a sincere and earnest Churchman with hostility to the Establishment, he would have a theory ready made for the purpose.

The various reasons which may induce Mr. GLADSTONE to disclaim idolatrons attachment to Establishments will not greatly concern either the adherents whom he may attract or retain, or those whom his significant declaration will alienate. His alleged objection to the measure under discussion was that it tended, in Mr. GLADSTONE's opinion, incidentally and unconsciously to disestablishment. To the accomplishment of the same purpose by a deliberate and well-balanced project he expressed no repugnance; and he took the opportunity of expressing a hope that he might be chiefly remembered in history in connexion with the over-throw of the Irish Establishment. It is well known that Mr. GLADSTOVE'S mind and opinions are never stationary, and that they approach the goal for which they have started with constantly accelerated rapidity. Extreme Liberals and Nonconformists of all denominations will receive Mr. GLADSTONE'S dechration with enthusiasm; but, as the whole body had already given him unlimited confidence, it is difficult to see how he can acquire any addition of political strength from the adoption of opinions previously held by his supporters. The moderate or wavering politicians who mainly determined the result of the last election will be more than ever confirmed in their distrist and uneasiness. The reaction which led to the defeat of the late Government was caused not so much by special dislike to any of their measures as by a general impression that they were ready to disturb every interest and every institution. There is no doubt that some members of the Cabinet disapproved of the unscasonable activity of their colleagues and of their chief; but it was believed that Mr. GLADSTONE controlled the policy of the Government. When Mr. Gosches wanterly threatened the compulsory sale of corporate estates, or when Mr. STANSFELD from time to time declared that the Liberal party must do something to justify its existence, the solid part of the community resolved to find rulers who were not bent on perpetual motion. Their satisfaction with the change of Government which followed will be confirmed by Mr. GLARSIONE'S intimation that he is not enthusiastically friendly to the principle of Establishment. The Church of England in its present condition is a symbol of order and

permanence to large unmbers of politicians who are comparatively indifferent to ecclerization questions. Even those who might regard its fall as a separate contingency with comparative indifference are well aware that the force which would be needed for its destruction would after its fall survive for the overthrow of many other institutions. If Mr. GLADSTONE had got rid of the Church Establishment, he would employ his energy in attacks on remaining and less formidable adversaries. By that time he would have thought his third thought about the House of Lords, and perhaps his first thought about landed property or its natural increment of value. Until the temper of the constituency shifts into the opposite direction, a Government of incessant and organic change can scarcely hope to resume power. Mr. GLADSTONE himscarcely hope to resume power. Mr. GLADSTONE him-self falls into the error with which he charges the present Government. For the sake of an argument on a distinct though kindred subject, or perhaps in the hope of recovering lost popularity, he prematurely threatens the existence of an institution which he has no immediate intention of assailing. On his own showing, disostablishment ought not to be undertaken except in accordance with a complete plan, which has certainly not yet been devised. Prudent statesmen and legislators, while they worship neither existing nor imaginary idols, take for granted every institution which they are not prepared to abolish. If an Establishment is mischievous, they may be bound to destray it but or love as it between only improving any tility. destroy it, but as long as it lasts they only impair any utility of which it may be capable by announcing their disapproval of the system. Two years ago Mr. Gladstone delivered an eloquent speech in favour of the Church in answer to Mr. MIALL; but a few weeks afterwards he allowed an authoritative statement to be made without contradiction that his meaning had been misunderstood. Sufficient time has since clapsed to allow of a partial conversion to the tenets of the Liberation Society; and the process will possibly be soon completed. The instinct which induced the great bulk of the clergy to oppose the late Government at the election appears to have been well founded. It is true that their inability to recognize Mr. GLADSTONE'S political merits may have something to do with his dislike of an Establishment.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S MESSAGE.

THE Count of CHAMBORD has made this last week an eventful period for France. eventful period for France. It is the only service Providence permits him to render to the ungrateful nation which will have none of him. Whether the consent of the governed be or be not a condition of legitimate rule for a king in possession, it is nowadays an indispensable condition of the providence of the condition of the c tion of possible rule for a king who is in exile. Monarchs have grown selfish, and a brother in misfortune is now a brother only in the Christian sense. But though the Count of CHAMBORD cannot govern his subjects, he has still the power of influencing them, and it seems likely that incidentally his recent letter will have the effect of strengthening Marshal MacManon's position. It is true that even this result will not have been brought about by the Count of CHAMBORD acting alone. It needed not only a Pretender to write a letter to his erring subjects, but a faithful newspaper to publish the letter when written, and a foolish Minister to suspend the newspaper for publishing it. Why M. DE FOURTOU should have thought this last step necessary is hard to say. Perhaps he could not be expected to foresee that a day or two later M. Lucien Brun would read the Count's letter in the National Assembly, and so secure for it a place in the official journal of the French Republic. But he might have reflected that so long as a deputy who but now was an Ambassador is allowed to propose a resolution declaring that the Throne appertains to the chief of the House of France, it is sharp appertants to the their of the House of France, it is snarp practice to punish a newspaper for enabling the chief of the House of France to say the same thing. Even if the Assembly and the press are to be judged by different standards, there can be no reason why different newspapers should be judged by different standards. Yet M. DE Focktou need not look far to find journals which maintain to the chief of in every number that the Throne appertuins to the chief of the House of Bonaparte, and Legitimists may fairly claim the same license that is freely accorded to Imperialists. They are more respectable, and they are less dangerous. No one except a Royalist fanatic vould sare it betupon the Count of CHAMBORD's chances of the Throne, but it is allowable to suspect that a good number of shrewd politicians have

money depending on the restoration of Napoleon IV.
The unfathomable M. Dr Fourrou overlooked all these considerations and suspended the Union. Thereupon all arties bethought themselves that there had not been a Ministerial crisis for more than six weeks, and that here was an opportunity for securing one. No party in the Assembly is quite above this temptation, and almost every section was a candidate for the honour of defeating the Government. They were, in the end, defeated by a combination of the Left Centre with the Left and the Extreme Right; but the Left Centre were not satisfied with the glory thus gained, and, in order to show how useful they could make themselves, they assisted half an hour later in setting up the Ministry they had just helped to pull down. But, though the horses and the men were ready, Humpty Dumpty refused to be put up again. Like the drowning Irishman, he would be defeated, and nobody should save him. The Ministers felt that they had behind them a greater power than that of the Assembly. They resigned in order to make it clear to all men by whose authority they held office, and they withdrow their resignations because Marshal MacManon asked them to remain.

After this manifestation of the Marshal's position some communication had to be made to the Assembly, and as General DE CISSEY is more accustomed to read out orders of the day than to make speeches, he was made the bearer of the day than to make specimes, he was made the search of a Message. The Marshal begins by giving his own version of the vote of the 19th of November. He rejects the theory that it was a vote like other votes. The trust committed to him has been placed above all dispute. The duties imposed on him are duties from which he cannot in any case withdraw. The powers with which he is invested have a fixed duration, and for the term for which they are given they are irrevocable. It is not surprising that the Extreme Right and the Extreme Left should alike have protested against this exposition. The former are bound to hold that an executive officer whose appointment has not been assented to by the King is at best a tenant at will. The latter cannot allow that an Assembly whose constituent power they have persistently denied can legally create a seven years' dictatorship. Even the Left Centre must have been troubled at this limitation of Parliamentary emnipotence, and inclined to speculate whether the Marshal might not think even the proclamation of the Republic a derogation from the fulness of the Assembly's grant. In the latter part of the Message, however, the Left Centre found some comfort. The Marshal goes on to say that the law of the 20th of November ought to be completed. The power founded by that law is as yet inorganic, and until it becomes organic it cannot perform useful acts. The questions which have been hitherto reserved can be reserved no longer. "Further delays, by prolonging uncertainty, would depress trade and injure its development and pros-perity." France needs security and quiet, and these can only be assured to her by defined institutions. The points on which the Marshal thinks it necessary to insist will be communicated without delay to the Committee on Constitutional Laws. It is impossible to say positively what this Message points to. M. Casimir Penier wisely assumed that the settlement which Marshal MacManon has in view is the same with that which the Left Centre have in view. As the Marshal had just said that he meant to defend his power by the means with which the laws have armed him, there was nothing to be gained by accentuating any difference which may exist between him and the Left Centre as to the nature of the powers which are to be thus vindicated. Accordingly M. Casimir Panier treated the Message as merely an additional pressure brought to bear upon the Committee of Thirty to present their report upon him motion. Whether this interpretation rosts on any solid foundation is another question. If Marshal MacMallon really thinks that it is time to organize the Republic, it would have been very easy for him to say so. By this means he would have conciliated the active support instead. of the forced acquiescence of the Left Centre, have disarmed the opposition of the Left, have won over a considerable number of allies from the Left Centre, and in all probability have armed his Cabinet with a working majority. Having the ability to do all this, he designedly refrains from using it, and veils his intentions in a series of carefully chosen phrases, every one of which will bear two meanings. When Marshal MacManon says that the country meanings. When Marshal MacMahon says that the country is anxious for the organization of public powers, he goes no further than the Duke of BROGLE went. It is a combination of words which may stand with equal fitness for the organization of the Republic or the organization of the Septennate. Defined institutions need not be permanent, and the questions which ought no longer to remain in suspense may be questions that refer exclusively to the government of France during the term of the Marshal's office. The Marshal is anxious to have all the powers which he thinks necessary to a President of the Republic, but there is nothing in the Message to show that he is equally anxious to bave it decided that these powers are entrusted to him as F. dent of the Republic for seven years and not as President of a seven years Republic.

As regards logical consistency, the victory of Thursday belonged neither to Marshal MacManon nor to M. Casimir PERIER, but to M. RAOUL DUVAL. Nothing is clearer than the fact that the Assembly has hitherto failed to establish a definitive government, and that its internal divisions make it almost inconceivable that, it should have any better success hereafter. France needs a government which shall be strong enough to make itself respected by defeated partisans of every shade, and in order to create such a government the nation must be called upon to declare its wishes. M. RAOUL DUVAL is suspected of being a Bonapartist, and there is certainly a very considerable chance that, supposing the elections to be held during the continuance of the supposing the continuance of the supposing th of the present interregnum, the Bonapartists would be the principal gainers by a dissolution. There would be a latent doubt in the minds of many of the electors whether the return of a Republican Assembly might not lead to complications with Marshal MacManon, and whether the new Chamber would be disposed to concede that the old Chamber, in voting as it did on the 19th of November, had bound its successor equally with itself. In proportion as these doubts gained strength the disposition to return Imperialist candidates would become more general. They at all events know their own minds. They are equally opposed to the feudalism which the Legitimists are supposed to yearn after, and to the anarchy which the majority of French electors have only lately begun to dissociate from the idea of the Republic. With these chances in prospect, the Left Centre are naturally not inclined to vote for a dissolution until they have convinced themselves beyond all question that they will not have the opportunity of asking the country to confirm the Republic which they have made.

PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE'S reappearance gave the debate on Church patronage in Scotland an interest which it might otherwise have wanted. Even in so tame a Session as the present, the second reading of a Bill which is certain to pass and which concerns nobody but Scotchmen is not an exciting affair. But ditchwater itself could hardly be dull if Mr. Gladstone was paddling in it, and no more genuine utterance has ever fallen from Mr. DISRAELI than his expression of delight that the leadership of Opposition had for the present been taken out of commission. Nor is there any reason for surprise at Mr. Gladstone's choice of an occasion. The interest of a subject does not always coincide with its importance, and in the latter respect the assues involved in the ecclesiastical debates of this week may compare favourably with those raised by Mr. Butt and Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Gladstone's opposition to the Bill rests on three grounds- the exclusion of the heritors from all share in the election of ministers, the offission of any provision calculated to meet the case of the Highland parishes, and the injustice which the abolition of patronage will do to the Fred Church. On the first point, the only object which the framers of such a Bill ought to have in view is the conciliation of public opinion in the Church with which the Bill deals. l'arliament is not asked to devise the best possible constituency; it is asked to remove a cause of contention within the Church by giving the nominal as well as the real choice of a minister to those who already choose him in practice. If the General Assembly adheres to its prayer that heritors shall be included in the ecclesiastical constithe concess, that is a very good reason for including them. But if the General Assembly prefers on second thoughts that the heritors should have a vote only in their character of members of the congregation, it is hard to see why they should be tied down to their first request. The cases in which a landed proprietor who is not a member

of the congregation will have either the will or the power to influence an election of a minister may very few. If the connexion of the Charach with the If the connexion of the Church with the Sta depended on the preservation of the Church with the State depended on the preservation to the landed gentry of the right to use this power when they have it, it would be a question whether so slight a link was worth retaining. There are solid advantages to be derived from keeping a share of ecclesiastical patronage in the hands of the Crown because by this means the influence of the State can be extended for a really public object, and it is a blot on the Bill that no provision of the kind has been introduced into it. The consequence of this omission will be that the State will The consequence of this omission will be that the State will continue to give the wealth and dignity which belongs to an Established Church to a body as to which it will have no guarantee that the type of minister which it would most wish to see honoured may not beentirely neglected, and every ecclesiastical benefice bestowed upon the fanatics or the charlatans who can best catch the popular ear. When a Church is disestablished, there is no help for this. Control is the accompaniment of privilege, and when privilege is withdrawn, control is properly withdrawn at the same time. But the Church Patronage Bill withdraws nothing from the Church of Scotland. It leaves it in possession of all its privileges, and merely relaxes a portion of the control which the State has hitherto claimed to exercise. The State might fairly therefore have made its own terms with the Church, and the end at which it should have aimed in making these terms should have been the retention of the right of presentation in the case of a few conspicuous benefices. If Scotland had anything answering to Deaneries or Canonries, the parishes might in all cases have been left to popular election; but in the absence of these dignities, the only means of securing the object in question would have been the reservation of certain royal parishes. The addition of a few landed proprietors to the leating hadis would offer no conjugator to describe the discount of the security of the electing bodies would offer no equivalent advantage. Those of them who are members of the congregation will have votes as it is; those of them who either belong to other churches or are absentees would probably take no part in the election. Even if Mr. GLADSTONE'S suggestion were adopted, it would merely be giving the class of ministers which it is important to provide for one more chance in

Mr. GLADSTONE had a better case when he described the thoroughly unsatisfactory condition in which many Highland parishes will be left by the Bill. But it is well to bear in mind that they will be left in this condition, not placed in it. Nothing can less bear examination than an Esta-blished Church which is only the religion of a mere fraction of the population to which it is by courtesy supposed to minister. But for this state of things there is only one remedy, and this remedy is not one which admits of being applied piecemeal. The Highland parishes stand in the same relation to the Established Church of Scotland as that in which certain Welsh parishes stand towards the Established Church of England. If they were a fair sample of the whole country, disestablishment would follow almost the amount of country. as a matter of course. But instead of being a fair sample of the whole country, they are only isolated exceptions. again they were separated from the rest of the country by any well-marked division; if, for instance, they constituted a distinct dependency, like the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands, it might be possible to legislate for them separately. But, if we do not mistake, Mr. GLADSTONE has himself declared that the Established Church of each kingdom must be treated as a unit, and that however close may be the parallel between the Church of England in some parishes of Wales and the Church of Ireland in some parishes of Munster, the same expedient is not equally appropriate to the two cases. Mr. GLADSTONE failed to show in what respect the Highland parishes would be the worse for the passing of the Patronago Bill. It may be a very unsatisfactory proceeding to hand over by law the disposition and enjoyment of livings which are paid for out of the general taxes of the people to the five or six, or perhaps twelve, communicants in the parish. But to leave the enjoyment of livings which are paid for out of the general taxes of the people to the five or six, or perhaps twelve, communicants, is no less unsatisfactory a proceeding because the disposition of them is severed from the enjoyment and left in the hands of some neighbouring landowner. So long as the endewed kirk stands all but empty while the voluntary kirk is full, there will be someone in the minds of the large congregation when they see the invalidate enjoyed by the small congregation, but this sorters will be till be increased by the fact that in both congregations the principles of Presbyterian Church government are equally adhered to.

The charge of injustice towards the Free Church, if stretched to its legitimate consequences, would prevent any Church from reforming itself after a section of its members has once renounced its communion on the score of any alleged abuses. It is often said, and probably said it with truth, that, if the Church of England had been what it is now in the days of WESLEY, the Methodist secession would never have taken place. On Mr. GLADSTONE's theory no change for the better ought to have been made unless it had been accompanied with proposals for receiving the Wesleyans back, not man by man, but in bodies. The Scotch seceders of 1843 are entitled to high praise for sincerity and conscientiousness. But they have no for sincerity and conscientiousness. But they have no right to demand that the precise condition of affairs which existed in the Established Church at the moment when they left it shall be stereotyped for ever. It is a sufficient tribute to the truth of their principles that, after an interval of thirty years, they have been adopted by the Church which once rejected them. Mr. GLADSTONE urged that, as soon as the stumblic j-block which was the cause of the separation is removed, it will be the duty of the General Assembly to make overtures to the Free Church congrugations, or, if this is too much to ask from the older communion, at all events it should listen generously to any overtures which may come from the Free Church. If unfortunately the General Assembly should manifest a different temper, it may become a question what should be done, but the State would clearly be going beyond its proper province if it undertook to begin negotiations on its own account. It is also highly probable that, while patronage remained, the Free Church would hold itself bound in conscience not to have any communication with a Church which submitted to the intrusion of the unclean thing into the Presbyterian temple. It may be admitted that, if the abolition of patronage does not reunite the Established and the Free Churches, one main object of the change will be unattained. But we question whether the end desired would have been brought any nearer by a Bill which exhibited the State in the character of an uninvited mediator between two rival religious bodies.

THE ADULTERATION COMMITTEE

THE Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Adulteration of Food Act of 1872 have sent in an exceedingly sensible report. The innocent traders who have been injured by the unintentional operation of the Act receive the consideration which is their due, while the traders who regard adulteration as a form of competition, and feel aggrieved because they are not allowed to sell as one thing what they have bought as another, will learn the useful lesson that harassing legislation in defence of the public is not likely to come to an end with the fall of the Liberal party. The recommendations of the Com-mittee seem to cover the whole area of the real or imaginary grievances alleged by the retail traders. They propose that the defendant and his wife should be examined in all cases; that when a retail dealer has bought an adulterated article under guarantee from a wholesale dealer, the latter should be summoned as well as the former; that when chemical experts are at issue, an appeal should be allowed to the laboratory at Somerset House; and that analysts ought to be appointed for larger districts than at present, in order to secure more competent persons for the As regards particular articles, the Committee recommend that an inspection of tea in bond should be undertaken by the Custom House officers, and that tea found to be seriously adulterated should not be admitted for home consumption. The Chairman of the Customs does not think that such an examination would involve any great difficulty, as the bulk of the tea would require but a brief examination, while suspected samples could be analysed at Somerset House. It is clear that this change in the law would relieve the retail trader from a real hardship, since under the present Act he is liable to be punished for adulteration in which he has had no hand. The Chinese are too intelligent which he has had no hand. The Unimese are too intelligent a people to go on adulterating tea after they have discovered that the consignments so carefully prepared for the English market may never go beyond the Gevenument laboratory.

Milk it seems has very greatly improved since 'be presing of the public is the assurance, not that certain articles are kept pure for the purpose of being officially analysed, but that every article in a shop may be, and in course of time will have been, subjected to a proper test.

Milk it seems has very greatly improved since 'be presing of It is by no means to be desired that only impure the Art. Before that time it was very generally adulterated articles should be analysed. Nothing would stimulate with water.

The Committee find it difficult, however, to

prescribe any uniform test for the purity of milk. tmosphere, and lodging will make an immense difference in the quality even of genuine milk. The milk of one breed of cattle yields a larger percentage of solid matter than the milk of another breed, the milk of one oow will be very different from the milk of another, even though it be of precisely the same breed and subjected to the same treatment, and the first and last pint of milk which a cow gives at the same milking will present all the difference between an extremely poor and an exceedingly rich milk. The Committee recommend that all fraudulent abstraction of milk should be forbidden. In this way skim milk would continue to be sold as a valuable article of food, but its sale under the name and in the place of new milk would be strictly forbidden. Buttur comes off with a better character than milk. It is often badly made, and so contains more than its fair proportion of salt and water; but there is little adulteration strictly socalled. In France a pleasing substance known as artificial butter is made from animal fat. The Committee see no reason to prohibit its sale in this country, provided it is made of wholesome materials and sold under some other name than butter. This is obviously a sensible conclusion. This artificial butter is in fact a species of "dripping," and as such may, if it can be sold at a cheaper rate than butter, be of considerable use to the poor. Bread and cornflour come well through the examination. The former is described as "fairly pure," but the satisfaction caused by this assurance is a little alloyed by the statement that the boat chemists experience great difficulty in discovering minute quantities of alum in bread. It is to be hoped that the stimulus given to analytical chemistry by laws against adulteration will result in bringing alum more completely within the range of detection. One of the most fertile sources of complaint with traders has been the action of the Act of 1872 upon mixed foods, especially cocos and mustard. It has been established to the satisfaction of the Committee that these articles are often sold mixed, not to increase the profits of the seller, but simply to please the taste of the buyer. They are of opinion that it would be a sufficient protection to the public to enact that every mixed article sold should be described as mixed. The buyer would then know that, if he consulted his palate by buying a mixed rather than a pure article, he placed himself at the mercy of the vendor; and there is no reason why this amount of liberty should be denied him. Saladdressing is not pure oil or pure vinegar or pure mustard, but it may conceivably be something better than all three; and as long as the purchaser door not get a compound when he wants the unmixed article, there is no harm

It is consoling to find that the Committee do not limit themselves to recommendations which aim at making things pleasant for the shopkeeper. The public come in for their share of additional protection. The extension of the prohibition of adulteration to the wholesale trader would benefit the retail buyer as well as the retail seller, since if adulteration is largely practised before the goods reach England, there is much more chance of its being detected while they are still at the Custom House than after they have been dispersed over the whole country. The same end is promoted by the recommendations which aim at making the business of the local authorities easier. At present the Inspector is bound himself to deliver every sample of goods to the analyst, a requirement which often entails considerable expense, and some magistrates are in the habit of refusing to accept the analysis of the chemist employed by the local authority unless he is himself present in Court. The Committee suggest that both those requirements may be safely relaxed. They recommend that if a sample is duly secured and properly sealed, the Inspector should be allowed to send it by post, and that the analysis should be received in evidence without its being necessary that the analyst should be present when it is handed in. Another recommendation of great value is that Inspectors, when traders refuse to sell them articles exposed for sale, should be empowered to take samples of any goods they suspect to be adulterated, upon tendering payment to the full value. What is needed for the security of the public is the assurance, not that certain

leaf more than the knowledge that the purity of a rival's goods was as likely to be advertised as the impurity of his own goods. As yet there is too often a feeling that the fact of having articles taken for analysis implies an offensive suspicion on the part of the local authority. Properly understood it implies nothing of the kind. It becomes much more difficult for the seller of adulterated food to resist or resent analysis if the seller of nurse goods. food to resist or resent analysis if the seller of pure goods is equally exposed to the test, and only differs from his less honest rival in his greater readiness to submit to it. A further benefit will be conferred on the public by the adoption of the recommendation that a distinction shall be drawn between fraudulent abstraction of properties from commodities and fraudulent addition of noxious ingredients to them. The abstraction of cream from milk, and the addition of alum to bread, ought both to be punishable, but it does not follow that they should be punishable with equal severity. Whenever a lesser offence is confounded with a greater, there is a disposition on the part of the magistrates to regard a man accused of the former as in some sort an injured person. If murder and manslaughter were both punished with death, no more convictions for manslaughter would be obtained, and the same principle holds good when the offences are the major and minor forms of adulteration. The last, and perhaps the most useful, recommendation is that the Act—or rather the new Act which it is suggested should be substituted for the Acts of 1860 and 1872—should be made compulsory. It ought not to be left to the discretion of local authorities whether they will or will not take proceedings against the sellers of adulterated goods. The very fact that they wish to shield persons of this class is probably evidence in itself that the need for the application of the law is especially pressing in that particular district.

THE DISCOMFORTS OF DISCIPLESHIP.

IT is a well-known instance of the benevolence of Nature, that when she introduces a new set of conditions in the physical world, she fosters at the same time the growth of organs which enable living beings to meet the change in their circumstances. Perhaps the most remarkable proof of this thoughtfulness on the part of Nature is to be found in the rapid development of the historical sense. People living, as we confessedly do, in days of transition, might be expected to suffer a good deal from seeing the transition, might be expected to suffer a good deal from seeing the swift decay of all sorts of respectable customs and institutions. The thinkers of other ages must often have been pained in this way. When cannibalism, for instance, was ousted by the custom of making prisoners slaves instead of eating them, it must have been a bitter moment for persons of old-fashioned ways and tastes. But in our case Nature has come forward with the comfortable gift of the historical sense. We feel that we are living in history, and that, if a custom is passing away, it is only because it has ceased to be historically necessary. We put the gnomic maxim of Mrs. Gamp, "Take things as they comes and as they goes," into philosophical language about evolution and progress in culture. philosophical language about evolution and progress in culture. If this is not the best of all possible worlds, it is the best as far as we have gone, and only confirmed gramblers like Mr. Oarlyle decline to recognize this truth. But as such discontented persons still manage to get a hearing, and as nothing stimulates resignation and the historical sense more than a clear view of the seamy side of some venerable and departing institution, it may not be unprofitable to consider the discomforts of Mr. Carlyle's favourite relation of personal discipleship. Discipleship, the worship of a living teacher, the influence of his voice and presence, is declining from a variety of pretty obvious causes. It is eminently worthy of our age not to regret this, but to reflect on the disadvantages of sitting at the feet of a master.

The expression about sitting at a teacher's feet at once calls up a

The expression about sitting at a teacher's feet at once calls up a picture of patriarchal wisdom at its case and of eagerly listening youth. But a moment's thought shows that a great deal more than this is involved in the ides. Physically, the attitude is an inconvenient one, and embarrassing both to masters and disciples. Perhaps the earliest historical reference to the mere posture is to be found in the account of Adoni Berek, and of the threescore and ten kings who were compelled to sit at the feet, and indeed beneath the table, of that monarch. It cannot be doubted that, while their situation was humiliating to the captives, and soothing to the vanity of their conqueror, it must often have caused considerable amoyance both to himself and his guests. Persons grouped all around one in submissive and crouching attitudes, mental or hodity, may flatter pride, but they do not conduce to the free and natural play either of the limbs or of the consciousness. We see this daily in the case of the faithful hound who puts himself in the

have taught them even as one would say precisely. Thus would I teach a dog." Intellectual elevery has preduced intellectual tyranny. It is impossible not to pity the disciple when we consider how much pain he suffers; but, then, he would be inflicted. No one who has had the had luck or the folly to attent disciple when we have a first or a moment or suffer any sider how much pain he suffers; but, then, how much he indicts! No one who has had the had luck or the folly to attend disciples can be sure of his peace of mind for a moment, or sujoy my looseness and largeness of discourse. The disciple is on him at once, like those terrible children who never forget saything, with "You said something different last week." And then disciples are always so inquisitive. They generally have an idea that the teacher is in some way behind the scenes of the aniverse, and they try to pump him about the origin of evil, and the fundom of the will. History shows them in all ages to have had a kneek of asking questions as idiotic as Boswell's curiosity about what Johnson would do if he were shut up in a tower with a new-born baby. The Confucian analectics in the Chinese classics contain a number of such questions, and the answer is generally a snub. "I do not know,' said the Master." "The Master replied, 'I would rather say nothing about it, Summer and Winter are silent, and why should I speak?" Mere inquisitiveness is not the worst trait in the character of the foolish disciple. Generally he is jealous as well, and is anxious to know the Master's private opinion of his companions. When he learns it, it is not long a screet. Probably Chung was very soon made aware that Confucius thought him only fit "to be dressed up in a sash, and talk impressively to visitors." In matters of practical life the disciple is quite a dangerous friend. As soon as he has caught at some careless opinion he rushes forth to put it into action. Thus Mr. Ruskin's young friends hastened to dig in front of a cottage home, and it is much to be feared that they may amuse themselves in the Long Vacation by carrying out another notion of Mr. Ruskin's, and making war on the Greek brigands. Whether or not their teacher would enjoy the sudden liveliness which their crusade would impart to the Eastern question, it is impossible to guess. But other masters have to waste a good deal of time in apologizing for the vagaries o question, it is impossible to guess. But other masters have to waste a good deal of time in apologizing for the vagaries of their disciples, or else have to submit to being dragged into their absurdities. Niebuhr was taking a lanient view of these characteristics of disciples when he called his pupils his wings. No doubt their encouragement lifted him into regions of historical hypercriticism which he otherwise would have left alone. But there are more impetueus disciples, who, to vary Niebuhr's metaphor, develop web-feet, and hurry into an unfamiliar element. The poor master must flounder after them into places out of his depth, and few sensations are more irritating than that of floundering before the eves of bewildered admirers. These are the moments which give birth to cruel and classical snubs, such as Johanon's "Sir, you don't understand what you are speaking of, you can't think what a don't understand what you are speaking of, you can't think what a poor figure you are making," or that of Confucius, "'This it is to be a pest.' Therewith he hit him on the shank with his staff."

be a pest.' Therewith he hit him on the shank with his staff."

There is an ingenious mode of avoiding the analysance of foolish questions, and of responsibility for disciples, which has been carried to perfection by some of the Gamaliels of the day. Finding that they have impressed people, and that mestership is being thrust on them, whether they will or not, they have become orealer and mysterious. The best-informed disciple has not an idea of what their views are on any subject. The master has the pupil doubly safe; he dares not get up and go away, for fear of losing the longed-for utterance; and he cannot compromise his teacher by carrying out principles which are hidden from him by that superior wisdom. By this system no one is a loser, unless indeed the master origi-By this system no one is a loser, unless indeed the master originally had something of importance to say, some "message to his age." But that is very unlikely. Aristotle was inclined to think that there were no political remarks of much value left to be made; and though some ideas of weight have come to light since the time of Aristotle, humanity can afferd to look forward to these

discoveries and to the pleasant surprise they will give posterity.

We have been considering the relations of masters who presur ably have something to teach and of disciples who have discovered ably have something to teach and of disciples who have discovered that fact. But the general hariness of opinion at present, and the need of a guide which many worthy persons feel, have given rise to a class of masters without any doctrine. Men who have something engaging or imposing in their personality, or who express with decision and seeming earnestness the chance view of the moment, often find themselves surrounded by disciples before they The expression about sitting at a teacher's feet at once calls up a picture of patriarchal wisdom at its case and of eagerly listening youth. But a moment's thought shows that a great deal more than this is involved in the idea. Physically, the attitude is an incompared in the idea. Physically, the attitude is an incompared in the idea. Physically, the attitude is an incompared in the idea. Physically, the attitude is an incompared in the idea of the maters and disciples. Perhaps the earliest historical reference to the mere posture is to be found in the account of Adoni Berek, and of the threescore and ten kings who were compelled to sit at the feet, and indeed hensath the table, of that monarch. It assume the doubted that, while their situation was humiliating to the captives, and soothing to the vanity of their conqueror, it must often have caused considerable amonyance both to himself and his guests. Persons grouped all around one in submissive and crouching attitudes, mental or bodily, may flatter pride, but they do not conduce to the free and natural play either of the limbs or of the consciousness. We see this daily in the case of the fathful hound who puts himself it the value of the part of his master. In like manner, learners who are too assiduous at a teacher's feet are always in the way. Their feelings are trampled on when the master becomes animated, and when he is out of temper he permits himself to ill-treat creatures in matters of tests. The master as partial creation have a question raised shout Mr. The matter of temper he permits himself to ill-treat creatures in matters of tests. The master as partial create, and more so sensitive, and so applicate to the feet are always in the way. Their feelings are trampled on when the master becomes animated, and when he is out of temper he permits himself to ill-treat creatures in matters of tests. The master is private and more so sensitive, and so applicate to admire a time of the case of the feet are always in the way. Their feelings are trampled on w is hime all accessed these thry eclipses of faith, but few perhaps we arrapathined with the unknety leader. There are moments had be negreto that he ever was called Master, and would prefer whichmens along to all the consistency, and they have it always out to them to all ut cherical feet, and rejoice there in permanence

It is among women of course, and very young men, that the stem of disciplinating mainly survives. A female following is core demoralizing then a male one; the master may be much stem of discipleship mainly survives. A female following is ore demoralising them a male one; the master may be much as rude, but he is far more despotic. Johnson was more arise than Richardson, but not so spoiled. There was generally one slave to turn and remind him that he was mortal. In a e of young men there will always be some who are ical or ealy half convinced. They get up from the teacher's sceptical or only half convinced. They get up from the teacher's fact, and, like lovers who serve women on their knees, "when they get up they go sway." At the Universities, where metaphysical masters are much looked up to, some one is always doubting whether the teacher really knows all about the Absolute. Bould spreads, the waxen wings of discipleship melt, and the luckless master comes down from his searings and speculations in the alouds. And this is perhaps the bitterest moment which occurs in the relation of disciple and master.

Reflection on any subject companily leads the instructed mind to

stion on any subject generally leads the instructed mind to less. When we consider the discomforts of discipleship, thankfulness. When we consider the discomforts of discipleship, the way in which the people at his feet hamper a man and irritate him, drag him on and keep him back out of season, feed his vanity and encourage his faults, we become aware of a new debt to the useful invention of printing. For it is the diffusion of books which has speiled conversation, as they say, and deprived the bore of his occupation, that saves us also from the infliction of personal discipleship. All our great mechanical discoveries act in this way; they lessen mere personal influence, keep men at a proper distance, as it were, and secure for each his own atmosphere undisturbed. All our relations are made less intimate, less strained, less hand to hand. Even guspowder has this effect; you cannot hate an invisible artilleryman in an adjacent county, as you could a person who took you by the beard and stabbed you under the fifth rib. In the same way, the necessity for the actual presence and power of In the same way, the search and stabled you under the fifth rib. In the same way, the necessity for the actual presence and power of the living voice of the teacher has ceased to exist, and Mr. Carlyle may regret it. But these influences would only reach a few, and could not be handed on in any mystic tradition. It was of little avail to see Mise Pinkerton, who had known Dr. Johnson. Things are better as they are. We cease to get the hasty word, the unconsidered opinion; the sage "does but give us of his best," the howests of his column reserved in his host, when thoughts of his calmer moments expressed in his best manner. When writers of importance allow themselves to publish extreme and crotchety views with dogmatic solemnity, they are generally men who have been spoiled by a court of disciples. Thus there are many consolations in the decline of discipleship. We are safe from snuts and rudeness; our teachers are remote voices, not living people who could "hit us on the shank with a staff," like Confucius. We can resign the everyday talk of great men to persons who are lion-hunters rather than disciples, and our contemporaries, when they are worthy, may almost become our classics.

HANGING.

RENEVOLENT peer has just been calling attention to a grievance which affects a small and not very select part of the population. He thinks that hanging is a less agreeable process than is necessary for securing the desired end; and pro-The fact that very few people are exposed to the inconveniences which formed a subject of one of Lamb's essays is certainly not a sufficient reason for objecting to their removal. We have no love for brutal murderers, who form the only class directly interested in the proposed reform; but we admit that there is suffering enough in the world to make us willing to diminish it wherever we can. We would put the greatest ruffian out of his misery as rapidly and easily as possible. We cannot affect to say that our nights are in the world to make us willing to diminish it wherever we can. We would past the greatest ruffian out of his misery as rapidly and easily as possible. We cannot affect to say that our nights are rendered alceplase by our indignation at the hardship to which our criminals are exposed; but, given two modes of putting them out of the world, we should prefer that which inflicted least pain. The question, therefore, is a legitimate one, though not calculated to absorb a large amount of public attention. Moreover it has recently been a good deal simplified. Under the old system we had to consider not meraly the personnance considered as a dramatic spectacle. From that point of view there was perhaps more to be said for hanging than is generally recognised. We do not mean to say that on the whole the archibition was not of a butalizing tendency, and fully deserving to be abeliahed. But, given the publicity, it was perhaps better than the more dignified authod of beheading. Oharles Lamb, in the casey to which we have referred, compating of the lusticeous view which the ordinary Englishmen always took of hanging. Swift and Gay, and even Shakapeace, he asys, invariably regard langing as some or less of a joke. Why this should be it is a hand, to say as it is to say why other amiliarings of the neutron that such such as semicleuse and this toothechs, are always a standard or hadicrous by the non-sufficient. Lamb cannot have not standard as hadicrous by the non-sufficient. Lamb cannot have not standard as hadicrous by the non-sufficient. Lamb cannot have not standard as hadicrous by the non-sufficient. Lamb cannot have not standard as hadicrous by the non-sufficient. Lamb cannot have not standard as hadicrous by the non-sufficient. I am had a standard as hadicrous by the non-sufficient in always to a standard as hadicrous by the non-sufficient.

been hanged as an interesting martys, even though we are convinced of his innocence. Poor Major André is perhaps an exception; and yet we cannot but feel that Washington showed a certain amount of worldly wisdom, if not of good feeling, in refusing to change the mode of his execution. Somehow or other our associations with the gallows ere of an essentially unromantic hind. There is no chance for dipping handleredkiefs in the sufferer's bleed; no painter could possibly make an interesting study of the closing scene; and, though here and there a simple-minded ballad may touch upon it successfully, we say scarcely imagine a postical treatment of the subject in any latter style. If therefore one object of number of the subject in any latter style. If, therefore, one object of punishment be to prevent the sufferer If, therefore, one object of punishment be to prevent the sufferer from becoming a romantic here, we have a decided impression that hanging is better calculated to promote it than any other form of death. It is so ampleasant to think of an innocent man being strung up ignominiously by the neck that the first impulse is to believe all persons who have suffered that fate to be guilty. The conditions, however, are considerably changed by the present system of privacy. As we have not to take into account the effect produced upon the multitude of spectators, we may put more attention to the fastings of the criminal. A good many more attention to the feelings of the criminal. A good many people, indeed, still assist in imagination by the help of reporters. Perhaps in an ideal state of civilization this vicarious mode of observation would also be abolished. It would be exceedingly impressive if the criminal's disappearance from court were also his final disappearance from the world: Matters might be so arranged that as the judge pronounced the last words of the sentence the convict should sink through a trapdeer and nothing more be ever seen or heard of him. At present, for obvious reasons, this is not possible; the popular mind must be satisfied by some guarantee that justice has been done; but we may, perhaps, give a little more that justice has been done; but we may, perhaps, give a little more play to our merciful instincts by allowing the execution to take place in the most painless way.

Here, however, occurs a considerable difficulty. What is really the most painless mode of death? That is a question for which it is impossible to find conclusive evidence. If, indeed, Spiritualism had anything to say for itself, it ought to be able to provide some kind of answer. The very material ghosts who revisit this world by the help of mediums are often drawn from that class which has They are disreputable a considerable experience of the subject. beings of criminal antecedents who frequently have made their exit to the spirit-world by the route of the gallows. A more tangible result would be obtained than has hitherto been communicated to result would be obtained than has hitherto been communicated to the world if some of their familiars would call up, say, the last murderers who have been hanged in England and guilletined in France, and get them to compare impressions. Unfortunately, indeed, the ghosts in question are such confirmed liars that very little reliance could in any case be placed upon their testimony. There is, however, some evidence which is good as far as it goes. Various persons have at different times been recovered after reaching the stage of inspisibility, and their recovers if trustworthy. ing the stage of insensibility, and their accounts, if trustworthy, ing the suge of insensionity, and their accounts, it trictworthy, tend to show that hanging is so pleasant a process that, but for its final results, it would be worth while to indulge in it occasionally by way of amusement. The recovered persons, it is said, agree that the unessiness is "quite momentary," that they then have visions of beautiful colours, and speedily become unconscious. Similar accounts are generally given by people who have recovered from drowning; and indeed physiologists tell us that, so far as can be discovered, death is generally a more painless process than we are apt to suppose. If this be the case, our sympathy with the hanged is so far thrown away, and we might relieve the anxiety of expecting sufferers by giving them the most authentic accounts of the operation which they are about to undergo.

It must be admitted, indeed, in any case that the worst part of hanging, or of any other form of execution, is probably that very unpleasant half-hour which must be passed previously to the performance. If our object be to diminish suffering, we must consider, normance. If our object be to diminish suffering, we must consider, not the actual pang inflicted at the instant, but the preliminary impression upon the imagination. For this purpose there is a considerable body of evidence which would demand attention. The popularity of different forms of suicide is not a proof that the form adopted is really the most painless, but it is a proof that it in the least terrifying to the inagination. The question as to the performing the operation is often discussed, but best mode of unluckily the results are rather ambiguous. Few persons who commit suicide, in fact, are cool enough to set about their end in a businesslike manner. A soldier naturally shoots himself because he has the materials always at hand. Women, it is said, incline in a general way to hanging because they have contracted an aversion to firearms, which remains with them—though it must be admitted that the logical process is not very sound—even whon the dangerous character of an implement should be its chief recommendation. Drowning, again, has recommendations to many people, not on account of its intrinsic merits, but because rivers people, not on account of its intrinsic merits, but because rivers are always handy, and because, in many cases, a voluntary performance may be easily mistaken for an accident. The choice would appear to depend generally upon the peculiarity of temperament which makes it pleasantest for one person to plunge at once into which makes it pleasantest for one person to plunge at once into which water and for another to alink in by degrees. A man with vigorous nerves likes to take the shock and have done with it. A more excitable person generally shrinks from the shock even more than from the change which it introduces, and dreads nothing which can be brought about by slow degrees. The French school of suicids has distinguished itself by its foundness for the charcoal process; which to Englishmen generally suggests associations, umpleasant even at the moment of death, of

stuffiness, headache, and discomfort. The most elaborate plan that we remember is described as having been adopted at Paris. According to some ingenious author of contemporary history, a professor of the art kept a hospitable table, which persons about to commit suicide were in the habit of visiting. They partock of a good dinner, with plenty of wine and excellent cookery, paying the bill, we presume, beforehand, with the understanding that a subtle poison would be mixed in one of the dishes not previously specified. We fear that the entertainer would be under a strong terretain to put it into the soul by war of series being the specified. We fear that the entertainer would be under a strong temptation to put it into the soup, by way of saving himself the rest of the performance. But if full reliance could be placed upon the host, we feel that such a mode of death, if not precisely in accordance with Christian morality, would have its recommendation for many temporaments. It is pleasanter to the imagination to allow the blow to strike you without being aware at the instant of its descent than to encounter it knowingly and visibly. And, indeed, if men of science should occupy themselves with the problem, there cannot be much doubt that some kind of poisoning would be the plan adopted in the interests of the sufferer. There is something unpleasant about every mode of the sufferer. There is something unpleasant about every mode of death which involves a suspicious-looking apparatus. A cold river in the winter is much more terrifying than a pleasant stream in the midst of summer. The end may be precisely the same, and the actual amount of suffering not less in one case than the other. But the instinct of self-preservation survives in a modified form even with instinct of self-preservation survives in a modified form even with people who have decided to put an end to themselves, and warns them against everything that is painful to the imagination. Ophelia would never have drowned herself if in her time streams had been applied to the purposes common in a civilized land. And on the same principle there can be little doubt that some poisons put an end to life in the quickest and least terrifying manner. An overdose of laudanum sends one out of the world with all possible respect for the decencies, and, if we consulted exclusively the tastes of our criminals, we should probably put an end to them by some composing draught, according to the great precedent of Socrates. We do not, however, pronounce any opinion as to the advisableness of any change in the operation. After all, the chief thing is to have some method which is, so to speak, sanctioned by long association, and method which is, so to speak, sanctioned by long association, and which inflicts a definite stigma upon the memory of the sufferer. Death by law ought not to be superfluously painful, but it ought to be distinctly ignominious, and therefore there is a good deal to be said for atherence to the old-fashioned methods which have acquired a certain significance simply by the fact that they have been practised immemorially.

DINNERS DOWN THE RIVER.

If the Continental cities in general are better provided than London with suburban dining places, it is very much owing to the way of living of their inhabitants. Business men on the Continent still stick for the most part by their business establishments; they take their business exceedingly easily, but they are always busied at it less or more; and when they do not actually reside over the shop or the counting-house, at least they have their abode somewhere in the quarter. A few wealthy bankers or merchants may betake themselves to mansions out of town, but their neighbours, for the most part, content themselves with a flying trip into the country at Whitsuntide, to be followed by an autumn holiday at the baths or by the sea. Yet perhaps they take all the more pleasure in the country that it is their habit to live in the town, and hence their fondness for getting into the open suburbs of a summer evening, when the air grows cooler, and the labours of the day are done. So round the enceinte of Paris you may see restaurants of one sort or another, wherever there is a bit of grass or a group of trees anywhere beyond the circle of the fortifications. If you go a little late to your favourite resort, when the weather is settled or sultry, there is no getting a table or a seat for money or favour. The proprietors of these places are apparently making their fortunes, from the famous establishments at St. Germain or Versailles to the humbler eating-houses at the east or on the north, where rabbits are the staple of the modest enemer. Out-of-door eating of this kind is even more the houses at the east or on the north, where rabbits are the staple of the modest menus. Out-of-door eating of this kind is even more the fashion in Germany, although in Germany, thanks to the primitive hours of all classes, suppers are served in place of dinners. Krolls's in the Thierarten at Berlin, Dommeyer's famous casino at Imperial Schönbrunn, are sure to be found filled always to over-fibration according to the property of places that seek to rivel them in corpularity Imperial Schollfrain, are sure to be found lined always to overflowing, as are scores of places that seek to rival them in popularity.

Near London, on the contrary, nothing of the sort is to be seen,
except, perhaps, under cover of the glass at the Norwood Palace.

Our treacherous climate is enough to deter the most daring of
speculators from enterprises the profits of which must depend on the
weather. But even if the climate were more trustworthy, there
are other reasons why dining places a little way out of town would
reasonable may with us. Few people who have saything like asset scarcely pay with us. Few people who have anything like easy means care to live in the city. With us, the first thought of a man who has made his start in the world is to live as far as possible from the place where he makes his money and to though his man who has made his start in the world is to live as far as possible from the place where he makes his money, and to throw all his business associations behind him when he returns to his family for his leisure hours. It would be wantonly inviting insinuations against his credit were a gentleman to inhabit spartments over his office. Then there are fashions in all circles of society, and fishion is imperative in its orders. It imposts that City man, clerks of respectable tradesides, shall establish their families in villas. The villas may be imposing piles in bastard Gothin like the crenelated

edifices that crown the creets of the hills near Sydenham. They may stand in their own park-like grounds, with flower gardens, croquet lawns, pineries, vineries, piggeries, and all the rest of it. Or they may be semi-detached and screened from the road by scot-blackaned trees that struggle for a precarious existence. But wherever they are, from Redhill to Watford, or Chislehurst to Richmond, their occupants have an agreeable sense of ownership, and even their who are actually inhabiting the town do their best to make believe they are living in the country. Hard-working men who have returned home by road or rail after a long day in the distant city have no idea of turning out again for holiday-making. It is thing they would dream of to slip out of easy shooting-coats and leave the shadow of their own trees and shrubs, to scramble for their food in public among a host of others all equally eager, or to sit through a tedious evening wedged up to a table in an uncomfortable chair. They do not much care for music; they have a decided distaste for promiscuous company, and establishments that offered them everyday fare at ordinary prices would have no chance of obtaining their patronage.

The people who arrange for dinner parties in the neighbourhood of town belong to a different set altogether. They seldom decide to dine offhand, and the dinner they expect to have provided for them must be something in the nature of a banquet. On these occasions, whatever their means, they act as if money were no object,

them must be something in the nature of a banquet occasions, whatever their means, they act as if money were no object, and the landlords or limited companies who cater for them fall easily enough into their ideas. They do not greatly long for fall easily enough into their ideas. They do not greatly long for the country as such. It may be refreshing to breathe a freeher atmosphere for the evening if they are up in town for the season, but those who come to town for the season have enough of the country in the course of the year. Rural scenes and tranquil seclusion scarcely fall into the programme of the season's gaieties; to interrupt the whirl of dissipation for a day would be like falling back on soda-water from Veuve Cliquot. It is true that an exception is made in favour of Richmond. It is true that an exception is made in favour of Richmond. Richmond has been a fashionable resort of Londoners from time immemorial, and with much reason. It commands the most enchanting views of genuine English landscape, with the wood and water thereto belonging. It boasts one of the prettiest parks in England, to say nothing of the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, and it is a pleasant drive to Richmond by read past the shady trees in Konsington Gardans and neighbourhood of the metropolis, and it is a pleasant drive to Richmond by road, past the shady trees in Kensington Gardens, and across furzy bits of common. And yet it is not surprising that dinners down the river should have charms superior to those of Richmond, even setting aside the specialities that make the attractions of their cartes. There is more freshness in the expedition, and to those who are sated with a round of monotonous pleasures the value of fresh sensations is inestimable. If you drive to Greenwich by the road, or rather by the streets, you see a good many sights that are anything but agreeable; the houses are dull or dirty, and often painfully dilapidated; around you everywhere are the signs of poverty or vice. The shops are mean, and suggest ideas of hard bargains driven for very inferior articles with customers who come to them straight from the pawnbrokers. There is an abundance of public-houses, and of those flaunting gin-palaces that swallow the earnings of the poor. You should feel twinges of melancholy, and it is to be hoped you may. Your interest must certainly have been awakened in any case, yet we fear that, however painful may have been some of the sources it originated in, it leaves no lasting depression behind, and sources it originated in, it leaves no lasting depression behind, and sharpens the appetite rather than otherwise. It may be trusted that a virtuous resolution to give practical and pecuniary vent to your recently stirred sympathies may have much to do with it; but your recently stirred sympathies may have much to do with it; but undoubtedly there is a marvellous rebound of spirits as you draw up on the esplanade before the "Ship" or the "Trafalgar." You have bright associations with the stucco of the façads that is glancing in any sunshine there may be; with the carriages of all kinds drawn up before the doors and in the courtyard; with the cheery bustle of guests and waiters in the passages, where, in the beautiful words of the American bard, you can "ketch the smells of roast and biled a-comin' up the entry." Some people go down by road; most are whirled along the roofs in railway carriages, among the chimney-pots and drying poles and the cages of the pigeon-fanciers; but there can be no question that the river itself is the appropriate highway to a river dinner. Whether you should take ship must of course depend entirely on the weather. Nothing can be more depressing than the banks and the bosom of the itself is the appropriate highway to a river dinner. Whether you should take ship must of course depend entirely on the weather. Nothing can be more depressing than the banks and the bosom of the Thames when there are raw fogs or driving rain, in spite of the gratifying panorama of our commercial prosperity that keeps unrolling itself on either hand to each revolution of the paddles. But if there be a gleam of sunshine here and there, and if the akies overhead be tolerably clear, there is no more enlivening spectacle in the world, and it is a spectacle that recommends itself delightfully to an Englishman's patriotic vanity. You shoot London Bridge under circumstances more agreeable than in the days of the wherries and watermen to find yourself in the very thickest of the standing show of our mercantile marine. You slip past the tiers of shipping in the Pool, the forests of masts and yards in the docks; past row upon row of sea-going steamers, each carrying in its name and figure-head and in the contents of the lighters leading or discharging at its sides its separate associations with foreign parts and secoples. The vest piles of the bonded warehouses, the smithing chimneys of the workshaps on after abore, may be secured in Genoa and the Queen of the lighters leading to their magnificent merchant founders. But perhaps there is as much, of the poetry of wealth about them, and certainly there is a great deal more of its reality. By the time you step ashore at Greenwich you have laid in abundant matter for meditation that you may set aside if you please for future use. If you have had time to learn little that is absolutely new, you have refreshed yourself as to a good deal that had been fast slipping from your memory.

For the dinner itself, it is by no means like other dinners. Ten to one, to begin with, it is served up with pleasant memories more piquant even than sauce Tartare. No one dines at Greenwich very many times in a season, so that a Greenwich dinner must be more or less of an event, while the staple materials that form the pretext

For the dinner itself, it is by no means like other dinners. Ten to one, to begin with, it is served up with pleasant memories more piquant even than sense Tartare. No one dines at Greenwich very many times in a season, so that a Greenwich dinner must be more or less of an event, while the staple materials that form the pretaxt for it assign it a distinct place in the recollection. Of the white-bait we say little, except that partiality itself must confess that its merits are mainly negative. If the butter in which it is encased confines the fugitive fragrances of the little fish, it smothers them as well. If the whitebait had all the fancied delicacy to which it may be presumed to ove the exalted dignity of its position, what cook with a conscience would dream of bedevilling it with cayenne? But it has come to reign at Greenwich by a sort of divine right, and it is something very like constructive treason to question the legitimacy of its traditional claims. What concerns the diner more is the more imposing fishes that form its cortége, and these include almost everything that swims in our English waters and something more. For precedence at the feast is conceded to an illustrious stranger from the tropics; but after taking leave of the turtle, who may have basked in "keys" or sandbanks in the Carribean seas, you find yourself floundering in the middle of a shoal of genuine English fishes. In the way of tampering with them promiscuously, it would appear that by a beneficent arrangement of nature an averagely sound constitution may permit itself any reasonable liberty so long as you are content to be guided by certain simple rules. Stick to the most simple dressings and eschew those pickles and powerful sauces that dominate the essential flavours of the dish they should properly set off. Do not begin a second dinner when the first is done, breaking out secklessly in entrées and entremets when the serious purpose of your expedition has been disposed of. So may you combine pleasure, profit, and comfort in your ic

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOPS.

THERE does not seem much likelihood now that any Pastoral will issue from the recent Episcopal Conference at Fulda. Indeed, according to one report, there was to be no Pastoral unless the Bishops had come to some understanding with the Government, and we may pretty safely assume, on the strength both of official and Ultramontane organs, that no such result has been achieved. In the present temper of the high contending parties, there was not the slightest reason for expecting it. The telegrams announcing that the Bishops proposed to deliberate on a plan of compromise, and that the Government was ready to meet them half way, to say the least, required confirmation; and the visit paid to the Emperor three weeks before the Conference by Hahne, Vicar General and administrator of the diocese of Fulda, did not go far towards confirming them. We are now assured by the Germania, the episcopal organ, that the two events had no connexion with each other, and that the selection by Hahne of the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Boniface (June 5) for his visit to his sovereign, was alone a sufficient proof of the resolve of the hierarchy and the faithful to remain faithful even to death in their struggle for the divine and inalienable rights of the Church. No doubt, it is added, all the Bishops would be most thankful to bring to a peaceful termination a contest which involves such severe trials and difficulties, and which has already led to the imprisonment of three prelates and several of their clergy. But they were well aware that this could not be effected by any personal appeal to the Emperor, who, as a constitutional monarch, is bound by the decision of his Parliament, and in fact there was not the remotest notion of discussing proposals of peace at Fulda. "The Bishops have not departed a hair's breadth from the Church principles they have repeatedly preclaimed;" and they still therein an unshaken confidence in the eventual triumph of their cause. The semi-official Provincial Correspondence does not materially differ

to the recent programme of the Catholic Union at Mayenes and the latest utterances of the Pope and of the Ultramontane press, especially the Garmania, which has declared all mutual understanding to be impossible, until the new laws are superseded, and the bishops are thus enabled conscientiously to submit. The Correspondens, however, appeals to the consciences of the Bishops on the other side, and urges them to remember their duty to the Government and to their flocks and to abandon this fatal resistance to lawful authority. Every true patriot and intelligent friend of the Church would rejoice to witness a reconciliation, but this can only be seriously thought of on one condition. "The laws passed with the consent of the Imperial Reicherath and the Prussian Landtag form the basis on which alone the relations of Church and State can be further developed and the renewal of a friendly understanding effected. All overtures of peace which do not take this fact unconditionally as their point of departure are condemned beforehand as idle and fruitless." The Bishops can easily reduce the new penal code to a dead letter by obeying the laws it is intended to guard, and the Government would rejoice at such a result. "It has again and again insisted throughout the controversy that, in defining the boundaries of the civil and purely ecclesiastical domain, it desires above all to secure for the future the friendly neighbourhood and salutary action of the two societies instituted by God." It is so clear, however, that the Fulda Conference did not accept this standpoint, that the Correspondens considers it matter of purely psychological or historical interest what particular form its conciliatory proposals may have taken, and the more so, inasmuch as they were not simultaneously addressed to Rome and to the Emperor, but were simply submitted to the Pope for his previous approval. That there may have been some such proposals is possible—for there are two parties among the Bishops—but the official and Ultramontane organs agree i

This amounts, so far, to little beyond a repetition of the old Non possumus on both sides, and cannot be said to advance the controversy a single stage. On the general merits of the question we have already more than once expressed our opinion, which—not-withstanding the l'rotestant demonstration at St. James's Hall last winter—is probably shared by the great body of impastial and think winter—is probably shared by the great body of impartial and thinking Englishmen of all parties. It may be for that very reason that the latest apology for the ecclesiastical policy of Prince Bismarck is published by its author, M. Baumgarten, in the Allyomeine Zeitung under the title of a lecture on "The English State and the Roman under the title of a lecture on "The English State and the Roman Papacy." It is always of course an advantage to be able "to see ourselves as others see us," and in this case we certainly have no reason to quarrel with our critic, or rather our panegyrist, who holds up the traditional policy of England to the admiring imitation of his countrymen. But we may be permitted to doubt whether he has not somewhat misapprehended the lesson it serves to teach. We need not follow him into the depths of medieval history, the origin of Magna Charta, and the preaching of Wicliffe, further than to observe in passing that there are two sides to the question even there, and that the ambition of medieval Popes—as some of the greatest writers of his own country might have taught him—was neither wholly selfish nor exclusively inimical to the advance of European civilization. Neither will we enter here on the tangled history of the Stuart Civil War and the Commonwealth, or discuss how far Cromwell, "under whom religious liberty notoriously attained a completeness never equalled before wealth, or discuss how far Cromwell, "under whom religious liberty notoriously attained a completeness never equalled before or since in England or anywhere else," was consistent in excepting "Popery" from the benefit of his otherwise boundless toleration. It is chiefly from the history of Catholic Emancipation that M. Baumgarten illustrates "the elasticity of the English Constitution," and its capacity for the task of practically disconnecting Ultramontanism from absolution, which has to this day, be tells us helled the wisdom of German statesmen. We are then he tells us, baffled the wisdom of German statesmen. We are then presented with the various forms of oath imposed from 1773 downards on Irish Bishops disclaiming all civil and secular authority of the Roman Pontiff, and with the answers of Dr. Doyle and other Irish prelates when examined by Parliamentary Committees, repudiating prelates when examined by Parliamentary Committees, repudiating the civil jurisdiction and the infallibility of the Pope. And the writer reminds us that those answers were quoted by Archbishop Kenrick, Bishop Clifford, and other Opposition speakers at the Vatican Council. He considers it the peculiar merit of the sound and powerful political sense of England that the disclaimer of this medieval abuse has been erected into an official guarantee against the possible dangers of Catholicism to the State. A difficult considerable the possible dangers of Catholicism to the State. A difficult controversy of the schools has thus been made into a serviceable weapon for statesmen, of which, however, he regrets to observe that German Governments have not availed themselves. We must confees that this sketch of English policy towards the Church of Rome, whatever may be thought of its merits, does not appear to us to whatever may be thought of its merits, does not appear to us to have any very obvious bearing on the present conflict in Germany. In the first place, no cath against Papal Infallibility was ever imposed on Roman Catholic Bishops here, and no cath of any kind is imposed on them now. In the next place, no English statesman of our own day would attach much importance to the so-called guarantees about which there was so much fiery debate half a century ago in connexion with Catholic Emancipation. It is not really to this, but to a wide system of religious toleration—from which "Popory" is no longer excluded—coupled with a vigorous and even-handed administration of the laws to which all alike are

subject, that we owe our immunity from what to some Continental politicians appear such formidable dangers. If we give no privilege to Catholics, neither do we enforce any privilegia against them. When Mr. Arnold complains that we have not provided a Roman Catholic University for Ireland, his indictment may or may not be a fair one, but it is at least quite untrue to say that Prince not be a fair one, but it is at least quite untrue to say that Prince Bismarck has made any such provision for Prussian Ostholics; on the other hand we do not attempt, as he does, to drive Catholics youths—still less candidates for the priesthood—into mixed or Protestant Universities to which they profess a conscientious aversion. There cannot, in fact, be two policies more radically diverse than those pursued at present by England and Prussia respectively towards the Roman Catholic Church. A controversy about Ultramontanism which has been going on for some months past in the Contemporary Review may help to illustrate this difference, and a brief reference to it will not be out of place here.

Dr. Manning, in an essay on "Cassarism and Ultramontanism," which he has since been engaged in defending at length against the strictures of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, had maintained the inde-pendence and supremacy of the Church within its own sphere and pendence and supremacy of the Church within its own sphere and its inherent right to fix the limits of its own jurisdiction in dealing with the civil power. And he added that this claim was in fact made by all Christian communions, instancing especially the Established Churches of England and Scotland and the Free Kirk. To this latter statement Mr. Taylor Innes takes exception in the current number of the Chrismporary, in an article written throughout with express reference to the pending contest in Germany. It is true no doubt that the Ultramontane and Puritan conceptions of the nature and office of the Church differ very widely, but as regards the nature and office of the Church differ very widely, but as regards the relations of Church and State, with which alone we are concerned here, the Free Kirk view, as interpreted by Mr. Innes, seems practically to coincide with the Archbishop's. The one indeed talks of tically to coincide with the Archbishop's. The one indeed talks of the supremacy, the other is content to assert the freedom and independence of the Church, but to all intents and purposes, as will appear directly, the difference is a verbal one. If Archbishop Manning insists that the Church, as a supreme power, "can alone fix the limits of its own jurisdiction and thereby fix the limits of all other jurisdictions in contract with it," the theory of the Scottish Kirk, as here expounded, is "that each has its own separate sphere; that within that sphere each is independent and supremac; and that each has thus its own jurisdiction not derived supreme; and that each has thus its own jurisdiction not derived from the other, or held of the other, but a co-ordinate inrisdiction." The Kirk however, we are assured, fully acknowledges the right of the State to decide for itself in those "mixed questions" which constantly do and inevitably must arise, only the Church elaims full liberty to decide for herself how far to accept these civil judgments. Accordingly, in a famous case of disputed patronage, where the civil courts had decided against the Church, the General Assembly resolved to offer no further resistance to the claims of the ration and incombent to the ampluments. ance to the claims of the patron and incumbent to the emoluments, "while at the same time it formally declined to take any eccleristical steps in their favour." In other words it surrendered—as it could not help surrendering—the emoluments, over which the State had absolute control; but whereas the Courts decided the admission of pastors to be a civil matter, and "demanded that the Church should on this question yield to the ruling of civil authority as supreme," the Church decided that it was an ecclesiastical matter, and refused to yield. Dr. Manning or the Prussian Bishops would under similar circumstances have acted in precisely the same way; they could have done no more and would have done no less. What abstract view the rival Churches may respectively take as to the duty of the civil power to submit to the ruling of the Church—and Mr. Innes dwells much on an alleged contrast here may be an interesting topic of theological speculation, but can be of little concern to the statesman. And this comes out very clearly when the writer proceeds to apply his own principles to the existing when the writer proceeds to apply his own principles to the existing conflict in Germany, in the words of an address delivered last month by the Moderator to the General Assembly of the Free Kirk at Edinburgh. We are told that in this address Dr. Stewart fearlessly applied the principles of the Kirk to the present problems of every country in Europe, and in Germany in particular outs absert through the recent legislation for the Churches with a sabre-like simplicity and directness." And this he does on the principles that the Beauty Catholic Churches week is sufficient to the same ciple that the Roman Catholic Church as such is entitled to the same freedom and independence as any other, "while, in so far as it is not 'a religious system' but 'a hostile secular policy,' a civil provided that legislation does not trench—as the Fulk laws our tainly do—on the internal working of the ecclesiastical body." In that distinction lies the whole gist of the that distinction lies the whole gist of the controversy. The State has an obvious right to vindicate its own security and integrity has an obvious right to vindicate its own security and integrity against all machinations whether of religious or secular opponents. But that is no justification for the Falk laws. If it be true, as Prince Biamarck has repeatedly asserted, but never attempted to prove, that the German Cathelics are dialoyal citizens, their disloyalty either is or is not part and parcel of their religious creed. On the former hypothesis, which however is not alleged, there might be some ground for refusing to tolerate Cathelicism at all, just as the Roman Empire refused to include Christianity among the highest religiouse, because it was held to be dangerous to the State. On the latter hypothesis the delinquents should be dealt with by the ordinary processes of law, supplemented, if necessary, by fresh penal legislation. But is meither case could the evil be legitimately or effectively dealt with by turning the constitution of the Church inside out, and meta-

morphosing the Imperial Chancellor, as it has been impully expressed, into "a Pope in jackboota." Meanwhile the infliction of pains and penalties under the new laws goes on marrily, and is no longer contined to eschemastics. Not to speak of fines, two Reman Catholic laymen were sentenced the other day, one to minutes months the other to twelve months imprisonment, the lamguage held to be disrespectful to the Government. The prelates now in confinement are, it is said, to be at once benished from the country when the term of their present sentences has explicit, and there will soon be a fresh batch to take their place in present; now can any successors or substitutes be appointed to their sees whom the clergy could in conscience accept. The next episcopal meeting at Fulda will almost cartainly be reduced in numbers; whether it will be more disposed to submit to civil dictation time alone can show. alone can show.

LORD CHELMSFORD ON NAVAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE House of Lords does not seem to be any more free than meaner assemblies from the well-known temptation of human nature to laugh, not because there is really anything famy, but because other people laugh, and because it seems to be the right thing to laugh. Some part of the amusement to which the House seems to have been stirred up by Lord Chelmsford's late speech on the examinations for naval cadets would seem to be due to this cause rather than to anything really funny in the matter itself which was before the House. Now we can well believe, as other noble lords besides Lord Chelmsford maintained, and as the details of the examination themselves seem to show, that the lade the examination themselves seem to show, that the lade of the examination themselves seem to show, that the lade really are over-examined, and therefore we may be sure, as a natural consequence, over-crammed. We do not care to defend a system which it seems to be admitted on all hands is carried too far. What we do wish to comment on is the singular spectacle of a House of Parliament laughing as if there was something in them exceedingly ridiculous, at some of the points of detail which Lord Chelmsford picked out as special subjects of merriment. The fact that some of them should have been thus picked out really throws a good deal of light on the advances which some branches of knowledge have made since the noble loyds who laughed were themselves examined ide since the noble lords who laughed were themselves examined for anything. They illustrate the way in which some things are vulgarly thought to be very hard which in truth are extremely easy, and which, if they are found to be so by teachers who have been brought up on a vicious system, and have therefore much to unlearn, are certainly found to be so by learners who come fresh to the subject and have simply to learn. What we have chiefly uniearn, are certainly found to be so by learners who come freak to the subject and have simply to learn. What we have chiefly in view is the questions in English history, though we really cannot see why Lord Chelmsford should think it necessary to go out of his way to sneer at subjects like physics and geology. In Lord Chelmsford's day it was probably thought that a naval officer could do his duty the better if he were ignorant of everything except his immediate calling. Public opinion has reversed such a doctrine as that, and though no doubt the tendency just now has been to go too for the other way yet it is hardlesuch a doctrine as that, and though he doubt the tendency just now has been to go too far the other way, yet it is hardly becoming to talk contemptuously of "useless questions in geology." Surely a naval officer, or any one else who has a turn for geology or any other science, must be the better for cultivating it. What strikes us is rather that the subjects are too many, and that it must be the provided of some bids. it would be better, while requiring real knowledge of some kind from each candidate, to allow somewhat more of choice between alternative subjects. And certainly the historical questions which seem to have excited so much merriment appear to us to have been for the most part very well chosen. Lord Chelmsford sake pathetically whether a young cadet should "find his hopes blighted and the future of his life overclouded because he cannot give a satisfactory account of the Septennial Act, the Corn Laws, and the Reform Bill." "What possible use," adds Lord Chelmsford, "was such knowledge to a naval cadet?" We answer that a naval cadet is an Englishman, and that, like every other Englishman, he should know something of the history and constitution of his country. All turns upon what is meant by a "satisfactory account." It would be indeed ridiculous if the examiners were to require from a naval cadet the kind of knowledge of these matters which would be necessary either for a Cabinet Minister or for a Professor of History. But the days are past when it would do for a naval officer or any one else to answer, as Lord Chelmsford would see to wish him to answer, that the Septennial Act, the Command Laws, and the Reform Bill are names which to him convey no meaning at all. The questions in English history are set at four different stages of the candidate's studies, and the four examinations cover as many periods, which we may call Karly, Mediswal, Tudor and Stuart, and Modern. The first examination is for boys between twelve and a half and fourteen years of age; the questions as quoted by Lord Chelmsford are as follows:—

the questions as quoted by Lord Chelmsford are as follows:

2. What nations have successively gained a footing in this country? State how long the rule of each continued. 2. Explain fully the relations in which Edmund Ironside and Canute stood to each other and to the reventry.

3. What chain had Edward the Confessor to the thrine? Demnite his character and the principal events of his reign. 3. Show by a description of swants which occurred during the reign of William I. Show by a description of swants which occurred during the reign of William I. Show by a description of swants which secure him submissively. 4. What was the leading fleatures in the sharacters of Harold, William I., William II., Employ I., and Staphen? Substantiate what you say by examples. 6. Describe—(a) this by orderly [5]. Dancello, (c) curiew boll, (d) thermalistic.

The attractionment is greeted by the Histons [7]. Insighter, and Lord Children of any property of such tender which is inagine, the state of mind a poor boy of such tender which is inagine, the state of mind a poor boy of such tender which which had to prepare for such an order of the feature which that their

lardships would not be able to imagine it. It is very likely that, to Lord Chainsford and many other pears, the questions may seem exceedingly hard. We can only say that they would not seem exceedingly hard. We can only say that they would not seem exceedingly hard to any loy of those years who has been taught as how of those years now may be taught. The first question, we have no doubt, seems specially frightful, and frightful it would be to a very large proportion of teachers. But any led who has been taught in a sizer and scientific, that is, in an easy, fashion, would be able to give, in favo or five lines, such an account as would show that he really understood the matter. The only question which we do not like is that shout the curfew, which might in some cases lead to the famous answer, that "the feudal system was the ringing of a half." The only proper answer would be that the common accounts of the curfew are all noments. This is not the kind of question which should be set. A negative question is always likely to act as a trap, and is therefore unfair. The examination for the second term runs lightly through the time of the Plantagenet Kings, as they are commonly called. One question the Plantagenet Kings, as they are commonly called. One question is, "Describe as fully as you can the relations of England with France in the reign of Henry the Fifth." To anybody who has been taught well and clearly, the answer to this question might be been tangent well and clearly, the answer to this question might be very full and yet very short. A very few words might set forth what is really all that is wented, but what we suspect that many of the peers might not take in. What is wanted, would be first, to explain that England and France were never strictly at peace between the breach of the Treaty of Bretigny and the conclusion of the Treaty of Troyes, and to state the chief terms of this last treaty. Things like these, which are the essence of the matter, are proposed by simple, perfectly clear, perfectly easy to requestly, if treaty. Things like these, which are the essence of the matter, are perfectly simple, perfectly clear, perfectly easy to remember, if only they are once rightly taught. Why, to look to later times, the House should have laughed at the question about the reign of Charles the Second it is indeed hard to guess. It runs thus:—

"Give an account of the principal events of the reign of Charles the Second, and state for what that reign was particularly noted."

Took Chalmsford has been both sailor and lawyer, and he at least Lord Chelmsford has been both sailor and lawyer, and he at least ought not to despise the knowledge of a reign so important both in our navel and legal history. But when the example of laughing has once been set, it would seem that peers as well as other people are ready to laugh at anything, whether funny or not. We have no doubt that, as the House in general seemed to think, the system of examination is nowadays carried a great deal too far both in the navy and in other places. But most certainly many of the particular things which were picked out for special contompt only show that the laughers have no notion of the progress which has been made of late years, and how easy many things seem to their grandchildren which seem hard to them.

THE LICENSING BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE House of Lords is occasionally useful for the application of common sense to public questions. Lord Salisbury has made the best, because the simplest, speech on the Licensing Bill. If, he says, people do not wish to go into public-houses before 7 o'clock in the morning they can abstain from doing so. This obvious remark would seem never to have occurred to many speakers on the subject. If, says Lord Salisbury again, it is not good to begin work with a dram of whisky in the stomach, that is for the workman to consider, and not for Parliament. We would say, let the physician and the clergyman urge the duty of abstinence as much as they please, but let them not ask assistance would say, let the physician and the clargyman tage the duty or abstinence as much as they please, but let them not ask assistance of the lawgiver. We become weary and disgusted with these attempts to keep the working class in leading-strings. Such attempts are certain to fail, and no good could come of them if they succeeded. A country, in order to be of any weight in the world, must be peopled by men and not by grown-up babies. Whatever else may be comprised in education, it will be worthless unless it tasches man to be a law unto himself. Where, we may ask, as we listen to these tedions debates is wisdom, and where is the place of the man to be a law unto himself. Where, we may ask, as we listen to these tedious debates, is wisdom, and where is the place of understanding? It certainly is not on the bench of Bishops, nor does it sit beside Lord Aberdare. The true wisdom which can alone give real power to any class or individual is that which teaches self-control. This was the wisdom Pallas offered to him who should become her worshipper. This would support him in life's contest until.

the full-grown will, Circled through all experiences, pure law Commessure perfect freedom.

These lines are both postry and philosophy, and they would do the working-man more good, if he could heed them, than any Licensing Act that could be passed.

Lord Aberdare brought forward facts which deserve attention,

Lord Aberdare brought forward facts which deserve attention, although he applied them to support an unsound argument. "It was stated," said he, "that a great number of persons engaged in night occupations were in the habit of breakfasting at public-houses before they went home, and that others who came from their homes at a very early hour used public-houses in order to obtain refreshment before going to their work." This statement rests upon ample evidence. The case of fishermen at Brighten was brought before magistrates in support of an application for leave to open at five o'clock, which was refused. Washenld think there could headly be a case more deserving of fair or even indulgent consideration than that of the fishermen who some ashors after a night's toil and danger, nor could there he a mure harmiest lessiness than that of angelying them with food and drink. We describe the publican of opportunities for selling victuals, and then assessed him with

keeping a more liquor shop. There could be no has in allowing to open at 5 A.M. both in town and country, but it might understood that, except in places having special wants, he no not open before 7 A.M. unless he chose to do so. There is like danger of drunkenness from early opening. As the "fast" under the chose to the country opening the cou understood that, except in places having special to pen before 7 A.K. unless he chose to do so. There is list danger of drunkenness from early opening: As the "fact" under graduate said of morning-chippel, the heavy event if it he o'clock, would be too late for the man of regular halfise dissipation. Such an establishment as the "Finish," in Cover Garden, would be hardly likely to be revived, because the ag of men who frequented it would now find accommodation at their clubs. It may be observed that even clubs, which a subject to no law except that of nature, do not remain perpetual open. The original character of the "Finish" was that of a hour where the rardeners and early frequenters of Covent Carden Man where the gardeners and early frequenters of Covent Garden Mari might obtain necessary refreshment; but what is early to one m is late to another. "The child of laborious industry prepares might obtain necessary refreshment; but what is early to one ment is late to another. "The child of laborious industry proposes to begin his day's work at the very time when the frollesome sea of dissipation thinks of retiring to his night's rost. To both these parties 'Carpenter's Coffee-house' or the 'Finish' afforded an agreeable recess. While the market people were regaling on tes, coffee, purl, or such other refreshments as their necessities or habits demanded, another set of persons enjoyed in a separate coffee-room such regales as suited their fancy. This party was made up of everything strange and eccentric that the town could afford." The "humours" of this house are depicted in Hogarth's print called "Morning," and the description which has been quoted occurs in the Recollections of John Adaphus, who himself witnessed the entrance into the coffee-room of John Philip Kemble, "dressed with his usual goutlemanly propriety, very much the worse for a late dinner-party." Such a scene would be impossible now, partly because there is no John Philip Kemble and partly because there is no "Finish." It would be difficult to conceive anything more ludicrous than the discussion as to the proper prenunciation of Coriolanus to which Kemble was gravely invited by a frequenter of the house "who wished to be particular himself, and had some daughters that he wished to grow up as perfect as women could be." No such fun goes on now, nor could we desire the revival of a liberty liable to acrious abuse. Yet it does seem rather hard that Eishops should exast themselves to cut off the single hour of confort and enjoyment which still remains available after a visit to the theatre. A play that addresses itself to a first-class audience cannot get started before 8 o'clock, and if it is, as many imported plays are, a five-act piece, it does not finish until past 11. There is a saying about taking one's ease in one's inn, which is doubtless unworthy of aniconal consideration of the single lands. taking one's ease in one's inn, which is doubtless unworthy of episcopal consideration, although laymen are capable of regarding chops and stout as an appropriate end to an evening at the theatre. The Bishop of London says that it is clear from the evidence (we do not know what evidence) that it is bad characters and not respectable people who frequent the public-houses late at night. If he means that the extension from 12 to half-past 12 o'clock has been granted for the accommodation of "bad characters," he applies been granted for the accommodation of "bad characters," he applies that term rather largely. Soon after the Act of 1872 was passed, a meeting was held to protost against its operation in London, at which Mr. Buckstone, the lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, made a forcible speech. Is he and is the profession which on that occasion he represented among the "bad characters" mentioned by the Bishop? Here again the rational view of the question was that propounded by Lord Salisbury. Sobriety, he says, is a good thing, but it ought to be enforced not by Act of Parliament, but by preaching and admonition. The Bishop says that keeping the public-houses open to a late hour throws great temptation in the way of livery servants who are out at night with their masters' carriages. We should have thought that half-past 12, or even I o'clock, could hardly be called late by comparison with the hours at which carsiages are out, and we should have thought, further, that the opportunity of getting refreshment thought, further, that the opportunity of getting refreshment during protracted waiting in the hours of night could hardly be considered mischievous. However, we should suppose that a coach-box affords stowage for a private bottle, and we do not see why coachnen should not be as capable as their masters of remainments of the coachner during the hours where bestiments are because the coachners. coachness should not be as capable as their masters of remaining sober during the hours when business or pleasure keeps them abroad. This talk about "throwing temptation in the way" is the most disagreeable feature of these debates. It deserves to be called by the plain word "cant."

Lord Aberdare brought forward cases of necessity for early opening in order to support the "alasticity" clause of his own Act. Theoretically we might approve that clause; but experience that it is not desirable to danche our practical experience.

Act. Theoretically we might approve that clause; but experience shows that it is not desirable to devolve on magistrates the duty of fixing the hours of opening and closing. This, at any rate, was declared by Ministers to be the principle of their Bill, and now it is said that they have abandoned that principle by referring it to magistrates to decide what is a populous place. But we do not think that fanaticism is equally applicable to boul questions, or that it will be quite so largely prevalent in a County Licensing Committee as in an ordinary banch of magistrates. We hold that the hours named in the Act ought to be large enough to suit the wants both of town and country; but as Lord clairly is almost the only statesman hold enough to oppose the prevalent as the best that circumstances allow. The question whether a as the best that circumstances allow. The question whether a particular place is "populous" will not be often doubtful, and when it is, the Liesneing Committee will decide it as they best may. The most influential mambers of the Committee will be likely to be those who look at such questions in a legal way, and that way of looking at them excludes the views of bishops and clergy and

other elements of confusion. Several reported cases would assist the legal consideration of the question. "Where," said Lord Chancellot Historicy, in one of these cases, "there is such an amount of continuous occupancy of the ground by houses that persons may be said to be living, as it were, in the same town or slace continuously, then, for the purposes of the Bailway Acts, and, according to the popular and not the legal sense of the word, the place may be said to be a town." The same idea was more neatly expressed by Mr. Russell Gurney, sitting as a judge of Assize, when, having to try the question whether a turnpike-gate was "in a town," he told the jury that they were to say "whether the spot was surrounded by houses so reasonably near that the inhabitants might be fairly said to dwell together." This is the sort of test by which the Licensing Committee are to decide the question whether a place is "populous "within the Act. If there be one thousand persons who may fairly be said to dwell together, that is a "populous place," and the hour of closing public-houses therein will be eleven o'clock. We think that it may be possible to work this clause, and that at least this plan is as feasible as any other that can be suggested. If no plan for drawing distinctions can be invented, public-houses must remain open everywhere until eleven o'clock, and we are unable to convince ourselves that that would be a serious svil.

The latest accession to the party of restriction is the great Mr.

The latest accession to the party of restriction is the great Mr.
Thomas Cook, who writes to the Times to say that he likes iced tea, and finds it the "most slaking" of drinks; and that in Toronto the drink-shops are closed at 7 P.M. on Saturday, and the streets are not infested with "little smoking pupples," as at home. Mr. Cook thinks that if the American people had not to contend against the German and Irish elements, they would make short work with the drink traffic. This gentleman is a fair sample of the arrogant busybodies with whom, in an evil hour, Lord Aberdare allied himself. Our poor German friend, with his washy beer, and the Irishman, with his fiery whisky, are alike pro-scribed. However, as America cannot do without Germans and Irishmen, she must take them as they are, and make the best of them. It is a pity that bishops should go in for a competition of intolerance with persons like Mr. Cook. As they are less ignorant than he is, they can never be so confidently dictatorial; they will never reach the same sublime certainty of being right.

THE UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS COMMISSION.

THE UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS COMMISSION.

It is necessary to connect the final Report of the Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships, which has just been issued, with the preliminary Report which was published in October last. The Commissioners had then arrived at the conclusion that many unseaworthy ships were sent to sea, and that there was consequently a large annual loss of life, but they were unable "to offer with confidence any recommendations on the subject," being perplexed how to reconcile the precautions required for the safety of ships with "the freedom of British commerce," and non-interference with "the inventive genius of the British shipbuilder," and "the property of British shipowners." In other words, the Commissioners seemed to suggest that, if lives could be saved only by placing limitations on the right of shipbuilders to try how far they could go in the way of relieving vessels from all the conditions of stability and safety, and thus possibly restricting the profits of shipowners, the sacrifice of life must just go on as before. It is impossible to read the Reports without seeing how much the tender consideration of the Commissioners for trading interests has overweighed their concern for the preservation of the crews. The opening paragraph of the final Report prepares us for what is to follow. It is explained with great solemnity that "the safety of a ship at sea cannot be secured by any one precaution or set of precautions; but requires the unceasing application of skill, care, and vigilance from the design to the unloading caution or set of precautions; but requires the unceasing applica-tion of skill, care, and vigilance from the design to the unloading at the port of destination." "She must be well designed, well constructed, well equipped, well stowed, or she is not seaworthy. She must also be well manned and well navigated, otherwise all precautions as to her construction and as to her stowage will be unavailing." On the face of it this statement is obviously too unavailing." On the face of it this statement is obviously too sweeping. It is true, no doubt, that a perfectly constructed and prudently stowed vessel may be thrown away by bad seamanship; but it does not follow that all the precautions which may have been taken are altogether unavailing. It is quite possible, for example, that a captain or crew who fail in a struggle with the difficulties of a deck-carge might get on very well with a clear deck. The build of the ship, the state of the ropes, and the amount of labour which has to be done at the pumps must also enter into the question. Moreover, a bad ship is very apt to be connected with bad seamanship. over, a bad ship is very apt to be connected with bad seamanship. A seaman who has to take his life in his hands every voyage is scarcely likely to be of a very high stamp. It is clear, at least, that a badly-constructed and overloaded ship, with an indifferent crew, is much more likely to go to the bottom than a well-stowed ship with an indifferent crew. It is just a question how far you can go in running risks; and the fewer the risks the greater are the chances of safety. Absolute safety is of course unattainable; and when everything has been done to give a ship a fair start, human mismanagement or a storm may give a ship a fair start, human mismanagement or a storm may cause its destruction; but it does not follow that therefore all precautions are unnecessary. The general statement of the Commissioners that a large part of the casualties at sea may be ascribed to preventable causes other than the faulty construction,

insufficient repair, and overloading of ships, is possibly true, but does not affect the argument of those who sak that all preventable causes should, as far as possible, be put a stop to. The Commissioners return to this point at the end of their Repost, where they remark that, "as far as we have been able to accretain, the losses of life and property at sea which may be directly ascribed to negligence of the shipowner, are faw in comparison with those which are caused by subsequent neglect, or by events over which the shipowner has no control." All this may be true, and yet it is no reason why the negligence of a shipowner in regard to matters over which he has control should not be prevented or punished. The observation of the Commissioners is irrelevant and misleading, but it is important as a key to the spirit in which they have approached the subject. The President of the Board of Trade has stated that, under the recent Act, 294 ships were detained on account of defects in hull and equipments, of which only 13 were fit to go to sea; 281 were repaired or broken up. In the same period, 22 ships were detained for overloading, and lightened to the surveyor's satisfaction.

The Commissioners are of opinion that the discretionary powers which have been letely bestowed on the Board of Trade modes it

The Commissioners are of opinion that the discretionary powers which have been lately bestowed on the Board of Trade render it which have been lately bestowed on the Board of Trade render it unnecessary and inexpedient to subject all British shipowners to the delay and annoyance of official surveys and inspections; and they suggest that the Board should interfere only when there is ground for suspecting some gross mismanagement, and that, when the case for detention appears doubtful, they should be content with giving a hint to the shipowner or manager that the officials have an eye on the vessel. The figures given by Sir C. Adderley show that the officers of the Board of Trade have been particularly careful in detaining only vessels which deserved to be detained; and the suggestion of the Commissioners that they should be more careful has an invidious appearance, which was perhaps not intended. We quite agree with the Commissioners that the line which they suggest is that which the Government ought to follow; and it is of course desirable which the Government ought to follow; and it is of course desirable that the Marine Department of the Board of Trade should be revised and strengthened, with "additional nautical assistance," and the help of a legal adviser exclusively attached to the Board. As far as the direct action of the Government is converted this segment to be crowded. and the help of a legal adviser exclusively attached to the Board. As far as the direct action of the Government is concerned this seems to be enough, at any rate in the meantime. It is undoubtedly very important that responsibility should not be transferred from the shipowner to the Government; and it is only fair to the large body of honest and respectable shipowners that they should not be plagued and injured by measures which are required only for the black sheep of the flock. The great object should be to make the reckless shipowner feel that, if he is not more careful as to the state in which his ships are sent out, he will be likely to suffer for it. Ships are not sent out in an unsound condition in order to be lost, but merely to take their chance of being lost. To keep a ship in proper repair and equipment is necessarily expensive. It is cheaper to go on working with an old ship patched up just enough to keep out water, as long at least as she has an easy time in quiet weather, than to have her thoroughly repaired or to buy a new vessel. Consequently the shipowner is disposed to take a rosy view of the condition and prospects of his ship. He persuades himself that very likely she will get on all right, and even hopes she will, but at the same time he cannot resist the consolation of the reflection that, if she does come to grief, he at least will be no loser. The that, if she does come to grief, he at least will be no loser. Commissioners themselves point out that at present a shipowner can insure himself against every loss which can occur to his can insure himself against every loss which can occur to his vessel, and thus becomes indifferent to its proper maintenance. Suppose the owner of the ship is also owner of the cargo; he can insure the ship for the full value, he can also insure the cargo, the freight, and ten per cent profit on the cargo. Mr. Farrar gave another illustration of the tendency of the present system. A ship is bound from London to Calcutts and back. She is lost in the Bay of Biscay on her outward voyage. In this case the owner, if he has insured prudently, though not exorbitantly, may recover the value of the ship at the commencement of the voyage, and the freight on the outward and homeward exorbitantly, may recover the value of the ship at the commencement of the voyage, and the freight on the outward and homeward voyages, while he would be exempted from paying seamen's wages from the date of the disaster, the expenses at Calcutta, including purchase of provisions, and the expenses in London on the ship's return. So that, to this extent, the owner would actually be a gainer by his loss. In certain cases an owner has been allowed to recover fifty, and even a hundred, per cent. more than the value of his vessel. Here we have the source of all the mischief—that the shipowner is himself protected against loss, whatever happens to his vessel, and may even turn the loss into profit.

his vessel, and may even turn the loss into profit.

How is this tendency to negligence and parsimony in maintaining ships to be counteracted? The Commissioners propose to enlist the underwriters in the cause of humanity. They suggest that a shipowner should not be allowed to recover his insurance, whether under a time or voyage policy, when it can be shown that he or his agent has not done everything reasonably within their power to maintain the ship in a seaworthy condition, and that unseaworthiness occasioned the loss. This would no doubt be a very most recovered accordance if there was any likelihood of its being enforced. seaworthiness occasioned the loss. This would no doubt be a very good provision, if there was any likelihood of its being enforced. An underwriter, however, naturally wants to do as smech business as possible, and he would be in some danger of finding that he was not making way quite so fast as his neighbours if he spent much of his time in exposing the delinquences of reckless or dishonest alignowners. In the first instance, no doubt, it is the interest of every underwriter that the ships he insures should be sound, but it may be assumed that he conducts his business so as.

is the long run, to cover all rishs. Even if a shipowner took the graditest using to been his vessels in excellent condition, they would still be liable to disaster from natural causes; he must insure in any case, and he thinks he may as well take the full advantage of the insurance by keeping down expenses on the ships, and loading them to heavily adjusts his own charges accordingly. Then there is the captain, who has perhaps a small interest in the proceeds of the voyage, and whose life is also at stake. But captains of merchant ressels cannot afford to be very independent. If they make difficulties about the repairs of a ship or the amount of cargo, they get a had name among owners; and they are themselves rather disposed to speculate on a mere chance of safety. They trust that the weather will be good, and everything will go well, or perhaps even if there is a wreck, that no lives may be lost. In the case of the crew, however, there is very little as a set-off against the chance of being drowned. They have no hope of any share of extra profits, and their chief interest is to get their wages and be brought back alive. The best way, therefore, to counteract the tendency to recklessness on the part of shipowners is to strengthen the scamen in refusing to sail in a doubtful ship. There is a public opinion among the scamen which has its influence on the captain, and the captain is also encouraged to assume a bolder attitude towards his employers when he knows that the men will stand by him. What then can be done to help the sailors in this respect? employers when he knows that the men will stand by him. What

employers when he knows that the men will stand by him. What then can be done to help the sailors in this respect?

The Commissioners propose that the present system of discretionary survey by the Board of Trade should be continued, with an appeal to two or more competent shipmasters to be mominated by the Shipping Master or Collector of Customs. Thus the seamen will know that, if they have a good case, they have only to give notice to the Board of Trade, and it will be taken up. The Commissioners further recommend that "in analogy to the principle involved in the 11th Section of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1871, the shipowner's liability for damage to property or person should be unlimited in cases where the death of the seaman or the danger to person and property has been occasioned by the ship having been sent to see in an unseaworthy condition, unless he proves that he, or those to whom he commits the management of his business, used all reasonable means to make and keep the vessel seaworthy"; and that the shipowner "should also in these cases be made liable under Lord Campbell's Act to the family of the deceased liable under Lord Campbell's Act to the family of the deceased liable under Lord Campbell's Act to the manny or the deceased seaman." The meaning of this somewhat confused passage is, we suppose, that, when a wreck occurs, the onus of proving that reasonable care was taken to send out the vessel in a seaworthy condition is to be thrown on the owner. This would be a very good rule; but it would be desirable that it should be more distinctly expressed. As the paragraph stands, there is perhaps a suggestion that a ship might in pure permanents and itself to see in an unseaworthy condition is perhaps a suggestion that a ship might in pure perversity send itself to sea in an unseaworthy condition without the owner or his managers knowing anything about it. Another recommendation is that every merchant-ship without the owner or his managers knowing anything about it. Another recommendation is that every merchant-ship should have marked upon each of her aides, amidships, a vertical scale of feet downwards from the edge of her main deck; that a note of the reading of this scale should be entered in the log-book after the vessel has received her full load and is about to start on her voyage; and that a record of it should also be kept by an officer of Customs or the British Consul. This rule would also be useful as far as it goes, but it would require to be supplemented by other means for placing on record full and authentic information as to the condition of every ship at the time of departure, which may afterwards be used against the owner in case of any disaster. It is also suggested that when a deck-load is carried, the quantity and character of such cargo should be stated in the the quantity and character of such cargo should be stated in the and a copy of such statement left at the Custom House; but the Commissioners cannot screw up their courage to the point of proposing the prohibition of deck-loads during dangerous months proposing the prohibition of deck-loads during dangerous months of the year, except indeed in the case of timber, though they almost admit the necessity of a general rule of this kind. "Merchant ships," they say, "would undoubtedly be safer if they were clightly laden and carried no deck cargoes; but a merchant ship is a machine employed for earning freight." This is the constantly recurring refrain of the Report. A ship is a machine for earning freight; the great thing is to earn freight; freight first, and the safety of crews afterwards, as quite r subordenate consideration. sideration.

ENAMELS ON METAL AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ENAMELS ON METAL AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE art of enamelling on metal is not of English origin; the word "enamel" is foreign (Fr. en esmail, and Ger. Schmels), and the terms describing the processes employed are foreign likewise. The remarkable collection now on view at South Kensington, chiefly brought together by means of loans, will no doubt render many persons familiar with the results of these processes, and may even induce a few to seek amplanation of such mysterious words as clossome, champlest, &c. It may therefore be well, before noticing the contents of the collection, to amplain what enamel means. The word, no doubt, as at present used is more elastic than precise in its signification; enamel "en metal," however, limits it in some degree, and excludes from consideration the material applied to cost or describe arthogeness, percelsin, glass, &c. For our present purpose smalled in the series of metals, and to there are many methods of applying this ritroots.

material, it is also necessary to explain she term tinguishing these methods. The surface of the material, it is also necessary to explain the terms used in discinguishing those methods. The surface of the metal to be enamelled may be scooped out into cavities, the enamel petare put into them, and then melted; this is championed, also called a taille deparant. Again, the surface may have slendar partitions, clossons, of metal soldered edgewise on it, and the intervals between the partitions filled with anamel pasts as before and melted; this is clossoned. Again, the metal surface may be engraved with a design and a transparent enamel melted over it so that the design shows through; this is de base taille. Or, lastly, the metal may be left smooth and the enamel applied with a brush or other tool, and then melted; this, the most frequent process, is the "painted enamel." As to the metal employed, pure gold or pure copper has been gonsidered best among European artists; silvershot quite so good mixed metals and iron have been for the most part shunned. Enamelling processes, however, applicable to iron have now been perfected, and, as regards mixed metals, the Orientals have non-stantly employed various alloys of copper for the base of enamels executed on a larger scale than any produced in Europe.

So much for the material illustrated in the collection, and its methods of use. With respect to the exhibition itself, it alms at illustrating the art of enamelling on metal more completely than has hitherto been done. The result is, that objects have been brought together not merely of interest to the antiquary and collector, but often of high artistic excellence as examples of splendid decoration. Many of the specimeus are valuable with that intrinsic

ration. Many of the specimeus are valuable with that intrinsic value which human genius alone can confer on things inanimate a value not to be measured by market worth, though this lowest estimate is of such an order that more than a hundred times their weight in gold would not represent the saleable value of many of these admirable works of forgotten or doubtfully known artists. The range of periods embraced by the exhibition is wide, commencing with the Roman, including the Mediaval and Renaissance. and coming down to the modern work of Europe as well as of

Japan.

Little is really known of Roman enamel, and it has been

Domana can be truly said to have questioned whether the Romans can be truly said to have employed the process. There is no doubt, however, that the Greeks used it to enrich their jewelry; neither is there any doubt that under the Roman dominion the Celtic races were in the habit of inserting enamel to give the effect of colour to their bronze personal ornaments, as well as to their horse-trappings.

Among the specimens here exhibited, a few small objects lent by Mr. Nesbitt are believed to be antique Roman; of these, two (Nos. 896 and 898) are very interesting, being delicate cloisonné enamel, with a rich lapis-lazuli coloured ground—a kind of work analogous to the Byzantine specimens presently to be noticed. The other Roman pieces—a rude representation of a boar, and a small fibula—have so close a resemblance to the work produced on the fibula—have so close a resemblance to the work produced on the confines of Caul during the Roman dominion by the "barbarians dwelling in the ocean," that one is disposed to consider them either as importations to the imperial city, which had become a great art emporium, or as close imitations of the semi-barbarous provincial work. Of genuine Celtic work, at least contemporary with the last mentioned, if not earlier, is an interesting and rare specimen of cloisonné enamel, the decoration of a horse-trapping (No. 918), shown by Mr. Franks. Next in order may be mentioned the Romano-Celtic specimens found near Bristol, and lent by Mr. Edkins (No. 917). In some of them, notably in the fine circular disk, is seen the application of a process which allies these enamels to the inlay work of Merovingian and Saxon artists. Small sections of vitreous substance, composed of minute coloured "canes" or threads, like the Venetian millefori glass, are cut transversely, and or vireous substance, composed or minute coloured "canes" or threads, like the Venetian milleflori glass, are cut transversely, and, being laid in order on the metal, are fused sufficiently to cause adherence to the surface without obliterating their delicate patterns. Similar processes occur in ancient Irish work, and come down to comparatively late dates.

Some links of the chain that should lead the art of enamel down through the dark ages are wanting in the collection, otherwise so copious; the rare Byzantine work is, however, represented, as it existed about the tenth century, by Mr. Beresford Hope's pectoral cross (No. 901), a well-known and important specimen of the cloisonné enamel of that school; it came from the Debruge-Dumesclose one ename of that school; it came from the Debrige-Dumes-nil collection, and has been more than once engraved. The cros-of cedar wood overlaid with gold belonging to the Museum (No. 897) is another valuable illustration of similar art, having inserted in it portions of enamel of the same rare character. This was one of the treasures of Prince Soltikoff's collection.

was one of the treasures of Prince Soltikoff's collection.

These objects are, however, comparatively small, and, interesting as they may be to the antiquary, might be overlooked by the ordinary visitor. The productions of the early German and of the Limoges workshops exhibited in cases near together are more striking, and among them appear very important and valuable examples of medieval art. Interesting above others is the covered cup, ciborium (No. 889), lent by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, not only for the elaboration of its details, but for the vicisaitudes of its history. It was made in the latter part of the twelfth century, most likely at Cologne, perhaps in the workshops belongnot only for the elaboration of its details, but for the vicinitudes of its history. It was made in the latter part of the twelfth century, most likely at Cologne, perhaps in the workshops belonging to the monastery of St. Pantaleon, and must have passed early into Scotland, for it has been traditionally regarded as having belonged to King Malcolm Cammore, 1056-1092; though this date, it must be admitted, is inaccurate, being probably too remote by nearly a century. It was, however, given by Mary Queen of Scots to Sir James Balfour of Burleigh, from whom it has descended to its present preservation; and now it is placed as a fair state of preservation; and now it is placed

side by side with its fellow-cup, produced doubtless in the same workshop and probably by the same hand (No. 888). This other, more completely preserved, is lent by the Rev. G. W. Braikenridge, and equally with its companion is most elaborate moverhamments and vivid and varied in colour. It is said to have originally belonged to Malmosbury Abbey, and it is interesting to see the two companion pieces brought together after perhaps seven hundred years' separation.

Near these is placed the remarkable shring or reliquery (No. 886), in form of a Byzantine church, with domed top, obtained for the Museum at the dispersion of the Soltikoff collection. It is also of Rhenish-German work of the twelfth century, and has had its share of vicissitude before finding its present secular, but, we may hope, secure, resting-place at South Kensington. Its first home when it came in its original splendour from the Cologne workshop was the monastary, ancient even then in the twelfth century, of Hoch Elten, near Embricha, now Emmerich, on the Rhine. Hence it remained as far as is known undistanted for unwards of six it remained, as far as is known, undisturbed for upwards of six hundred years, till at length the tide of the French Revolution swelled even to the height of the lonely Rhenish convent. Republican soldiers, reared in the religion of pure Reason, were apt to show a convenient disregard for old-fashioned notions of morality, and a profitable sacrilege was especially pleasant in their eyes. They hoped to possess themselves, besides other rich plunder, of the sacramental vessels, but the then abbess of the convent, the Countess Salm-Reifferscheid, hid these last, at the risk of her life, in the chimney of her house at Nieder Elten. The reliquery, not being composed of silver or gold, but only precious to some for the sake of the relics it contained, to others for the sake of the art, more prized than gold or silver, of which it is a memorial, was disregarded by these practical-minded robbers. It came into the possession of an old priest named Poel, of a religious house at Emmerich. He ultimately parted with it to a certain Jew at Anhalt, who called it his "Antique de cuivre," but nevertheless knew how to make profit thereby, and sold it accordingly to Prince knew how to make profit thereby, and sold it accordingly to Prince Florentin Salm-Salm for "200 fecus de France." The Prince left it to his son, Prince Alfred, who sold it for about 1501 to a dealer in antiquities of Cologne. The fame of the ancient treasure was now spread abroad, and Prince Soltikoff secured it at a great advance of prince and journaved himself to Cologne to accurate the secured in the secu advance of price, and journeyed himself to Cologne to ensure its safety. Other remarkable examples of German champlevé enamel safety. Other remarkable examples of German champieve changes are the fine altar cross (No. 884), the triptych formerly belonging to the Earls of Shrewsbury (No. 891), and the casket (No. 887) lent by Mr. Beresford Hope.

Contemporaneous with the Rhenish school of enamel was the champieved, and having many character-

early Limoges work, also champlevs, and having many characteristics in common with the German. Of this the collection contains good examples—caskets, crozier-heads, pyxes, book-covers, &c.—carrying the art on to the fourteenth century (Nos. 789, 796, 792); also interesting specimens of the rich-coloured translucent enamel which was produced during the same period as well in Italy as in France (Nos. 815, 816, 793, 794, 826). This last process flourished as an art when the champlevé method, which preceded it, had lost much of its early excellence.

In England, and in Scotland also, the application of enamel was early practised with success: the well-known Lynn Cup, formerly

arly practised with success; the well-known Lynn Cup, formerly early practised with success; the well-known Lynn Cup, formerly shown at South Kensington, dating from the fourteenth century, is a fine example of the employment of translacent enamel to enrich the goldsmith's work of that period; in this, as in most examples, the enamel is applied on silver, over which the rich purples, blues, and greens tell with brilliant effect. The "Bruce Horn" or tenure-horn of Savernake Forest has its silver-gilt mountings enriched with enamels, including the arms of the Earls of Moray; it dates from the early part of the fourteenth century, and appears to be Scotch work; it was exhibited at South Kensington in 1862. Another remarkable application of this translucent process is shown in the beautiful covered beaker (No. 795), one of the rarest specimens in the collection. In it the enamel is without background, the various colours being separated from each other and supported by delicate closens or partitions of gold, so that when ground, the various colours being separated from each other and supported by delicate cloisons or partitions of gold, so that when the cup is held up the light passes through the enamelled portions of its sides, base, and cover. It is an elegant specimen of Gothic design, and must have been the work of a most accomplished artist. Cellini mentions having been shown by Francis I. a cup, ancient in his time, which appears by his description to have been enamelled in a like manner, the process being new to him and much existing his interest. Another specimen of cloisonné enamel, not very distant in date from the last mentioned, is seen in Mr. Percy Doyle's pectoral cross, semi-tenshicent, and not wrought as jour or transparent, as in the case of the beautiful cup, but backed in the ordinary method by metal.

It is possible that a link may be wanting here in the chain of

backed in the ordinary method by metal.

It is possible that a link may be wanting lare in the chain of emasol history. At all events a gap in time occurs, for it was not until the latter part of the fifteenth century that there areas at Linegee a second development of art in enamel, and a school of artists whose works have made the manse of the town notable. The accient processes of champleve and this one had fallen into deesy, and the method of painting, which ultimately attained experimently delicary and perfection, was brought into use. The emits t efforts that are known, dating but little after the middle of the fifteenth cantury, show the influence of the translucent enumels which preceded them; transparent colours were much employed, and paidlettes," small raised disks of foll coated with chlour, were added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of jewils and heighten the internal added to give the effect of the translation of the particular and t

may be noticed No. 352; lent by Mr. B. Fishery it is a large plaque, the centre of a triptych representing the Crandinion, and although it shows that too line tone in the fish tinta which is the defect of that period, it has nevertheless a good deal of that helliant combination of colours which gives somewhat the client of that helliant combination of colours which gives somewhat the triplet of the same large was a large was a fine of the same who is the colour was a large was a la illuminated page of a missal to much of the early Linsupges work. In this specimen the pullettes of foil are freely used; its data is about 1490. No. 592 is an early specimen (the data on the label attached is not correct), and in it the disks of foil are effectively employed. No. 596, the Adoration of the Magi, formarly in the Bernal collection, and the assalt piece of the Riessed Virgin and St. John with the body of Christ (No. 599), are works of the early school; as are also No. 590, lent by Mr. Gambier Parry, a small plaque enriched with intense colour, and two pieces (Nos 666 and 672) forming one subject, though here hung apart.

The second and finest period of the Limoges school is splendidly represented in the present collection. The lease of the Daire of Marlborough, the Earl of Warwick, Mr. Magnise, Captain Leyland, Sir Richard Wallace, Mr. Napier, and others exhibit the works of the chief artists of the school. The series of portraits of very large size and of great importance and interest formerly lent to the Museum by Mr. Danby Seymour are indeed absent, having been unfortunately sold out of England some time ago, and being now

unfortunately sold out of England some time ago, and being now in the hands of a French collector; the splendid specimene also which once belonged to Sir Dudley Marjoribanks have disappeared, and in this case irretrievably, having been barnt after they had come into the possession of Sir Richard Wallace, with others of his treasures in the late fire at the Pautechnicon. Nevertheless the collection is abundantly rich, some thirteen large cases being filled

wholly with the painted enamels of Limoges.

The works of the later enamellers of the Penicaud family are well The works of the later enamellers of the Penicaud family are well represented, for in addition to the large picture belonging to the Museum (No. 629), composed of eighteen plaques, which is not surpassed by any productions of their period now in existence, other examples may be seen in No. 624, the large oval disk by another of the artist's family, and in the fine plaque (No. 665) representing the Ecce Home, lent by Mr. Gambier Parry, besides various minor specimens. The work of Leonard Limousin, the greatest of the Limoges artists, is well illustrated by most important examples. The large portrait (No. 673), 18 in. by 12 in., of Louis de Lorraine, Cardinal de Guise, is among the most striking with the companion picture of the same size, representing a lady, prothe companion picture of the same size, representing a lady, probably a princess of the House of Guise. These are lent by Mr. Maguiac; the enamels which decorate the carved-wood frames are not all ancient, duplicates of two of them being seen elsewhere in the collection. Earlier than these remarkable portraits, and of the highest interest for the elaboration of its artistic details, is the beautiful hunting-horn, also belonging to Mr. Magniac (No. 730). Rarity, that cardinal virtue in the collector's eyes, lends additional Rarity, that cardinal virtue in the collectors eyes, lends accurronal value to this much-prized object; it is, moreover, signed in full and dated 1538, when the artist was about thirty years of age. The qualities by which enamel mainly asserts itself among art works, force and vividness of colour, are well shown in this admirable specimen, painted on the inner side in grisaille, on the outer in most brilliant tints. In the same case is another work of the artist most worthy of note, a remarkable portrait of Charles Tiercelin, Chancellor of France, a subtle-eyed, ancient man, with square, soft, white beard. The fine casket (No. 728), with an unavalatinal monogram supposed to be that of Margaret of Valois, is explained monogram supposed to be that of Margaret of Valois, is painted by Jean Limousin, perhaps the grandson of the greater artist. Pierre Raymond, or Rexmon (his name has as many spellings Pierre Raymond, or Raxmon (his name has as many spellings as Shakspearu's), a contemporary of Leonard Limousin, was one of the most prolific of the Limoges painters, working much in grisaille, and with great freedom and vigour of execution, often, however, wanting in refinement. He is represented here by many specimens (Nos. 694, 699, 700, &c.), although among the loans there is scarcely any masterpiece of his skill. Of his work in colour the series of oval plaques painted with Scriptural subjects gives a fair idea.

Speciment are shown of many other executions.

oval plaques painted with Scriptural subjects gives a fair idea.

Specimens are shown of many other enamellars who, like Raymond, were most successful in grisaille, sometimes heightening the flesh tists. Among them an example of the artist known as "Pape" is notable (No. 601), a large triptych, with subject of St. John the Beptist preaching; it is remarkable for the vigorous handling of the arabesques enriching its upper portion, the black ground of which throws up the ornament with excellent effect. Of those artists who lavished colour on their work, none perhaps amploved more brilliant tints or with more gorgeous effect than ground of which throws up the ornament with excellent effect. Of those artists who lavished colour on their work, none perhaps employed more brilliant tints or with more gorgeous effect than Martial Courtois, who wrought in the latter half of the sixteenth century; two splendid specimens of his art may be noticed—No. 713, belonging to Sir R. Wallace, and No. 732, lent by Mr. Magnisc. Both are large eval dishes, painted in colours which have a jewelled richness not surpassed by any specimens in the collection. The subjects are most chaborate in detail; on one Apollo seated among the Muses, is leading a concert, in which quantit master instruments of the Remaissance time are carefully more and instruments of the Seven-headed Beast of the Anonsyme. The headest in both are nearly alike, and the tark permanents design of the backs, with grotesque demi-figures, grows, and subject to the backs, with grotesque demi-figures, grows, and subject to the backs, was Susanno Court. The state of the application of the backs, was Susanno Court. The state of the application of the ware almost equally gorgeous, although has applicated was Susanno Court. The state of the application of the root of the root of the partial state of the application of the root of the root of the state of the application of the latest of t

indules in profess and unrestrained ernament ferstalla the therefore of art, and thus the Limoges school such, and by the end of the seventeenth century became almost extinct; but the ert of ministens painting in casual had already established itself, and the greatest artist who ever practised it, Jean Politot, a native of Geneva, was at work.

The present exhibition contains, chiefly in Mr. Jones's remarkable collection (No. 1995) admirable examples of Potitot's work, portraits shiffully drawn, often excellent in colour, unequalled for alaborate finish and enquisite delicacy of touch. Their value, according to dealer's phrase, " in the market," has created many imitators, and dealer's phrase, " in the market," has created many imitators, and country " original Petitots" looking with satisfaction at the cases in which his own productions were placed almost side by side with in which his own productions were placed almost side by side with the works of the great artist whom he had so skilfully copied. Burdier, the sou-in-law of Petitot, aided him much in the accessories of his miniatures, and produced good work of his own. In England, Zincke, Boit, N. Hone, and others worked well; specimens of the art of each of these are shown in the present

specimens of the art of each of these are shown in the present collection, besides the productions of more recent artists.

The Eattersea and Eliston enamels, as well as the French and German works which suggested many of them, have, at their best, but slight art value; they for the most part exhibit the defects of chins painting, while they want its soft transparency. The caskets lent by Mr. Field (No. 317) and by Lady Eden (No. 200) are as good examples of Batterses work as one is likely to meet. Much older than these, but, as being English, classed near them, are the curious fire-dogs (No. 345) of the early part of the seventeenth century, lent by Lord Cowley, and the candlesticks of the same rude but effective and durable enamel shown by the Earl of Warwick (No. 343). No doubt other similar specimens might have been disinterred from country houses, probably from the housekeepers' or the lumber-rooms, but few seem as yet to have turned up. Lord Cowley's specimens were obtained in France.

The enamelled jewelry, necklets, pandants, rings, &c., and

turned up. Lord Cowley's specimens were obtained in France.

The enamelled jewelry, necklets, pendants, rings, &c., and objects of personal use exhibited, include some specimens of exquisite workmanship and of admirable art. Notable among them and of unrivalled beauty are the collar of gold enamelled and jewelled belonging to the Countess of Mountcharles; the splendid sewer of Oriental sardonyx known as the "Cellini" ewer, lent by Mr. Beresford Hope; the gold missal cover formerly in possession of Queen Henrietta Maria; and Mr. Field's little book gold-covered and enriched with enamel of English work, which was made for Queen Elizabeth, and is represented in her portrait at Warwick as hanging to her girdle.

Little space is left us to notice what really are in point of decorative effect as striking as any of the varieties of enamel exhibited—namely, the ancient Chinese. These are for the most part wrought by a process, combining the cloisonne and champlevé methods, known and practised in China from a remote period. Some of the specimens are ancient, and are believed to date from the lifteenth

specimens are ancient, and are believed to date from the fifteenth century. Among the examples of early work may be mentioned the metal-mounted vase shown by General Gascoigne (No. 1065), and the tall cylindrical vessel lent by the Queen (No. 1049). Another vase (No. 1052), though of somewhat cearse execution, is an admirable example of decoration in colour, such as it seems now herebeat to be the convention the East. hopeless to look for except in the East. Nos. 1056, 1086, 1095, 1102, 1104, and 1114 are also excellent. The most splendid specimens, however, are the two great vases (Nos. 1086 and 1088) contributed by Lord Wharncliffe; these are dated, and were made in the last century. As an example of rich colour the lapis-lazuli ground on which their ornament is shown is unrivalled for its intense and brilliant tone; it is moreover a rare colour, and is prized accordingly. A small but beautiful little vase (No. 1093), belongaccordingly. A small but beautiful little vase (No. 1093), belonging to the Rev. Montague Taylor, shows the same rich deep blue. The case of enamels from Japan lent by Mr. Boyes shows the ingenious art of that country to perfection. The forms are quaint but ungraceful, and the colour, though often very harmonious, cannot compete in decorative effect with the more ancient work of the Chinese. The skill, however, with which the processes are carried out has perhaps never been surpassed.

The exhibition will remain open, we believe, until the autumn; it affords an opportunity such as has not before been presented of seeing what the art of enamed on metal has produced in very many seeing what the art of channel on metal has produced in very many countries and at nearly all periods during which it has been practised. Sink a collection offers suggestions in art which it is just possible may not be wholly thrown away on the producers of objects intended to be decorative, as well as on their patrons, who often need education much more than the workmar

THE THEATRES.

WONDERFUL, and we had almost said kmentable, spectacle is now presented at the theatres. It may be doubted their foreigners any longer believe either in the courage or emission of John Bull, but their faith in the profundity of his class positive remains unstables. On what limit the calculations, determination of John 1941, but their faith in the profundity of his breeches posher remains unstalans. On what hists the calculations of theatrical managers proceed we do not know, but we empose that each of them does not entirely forgot the indistance of others. They have perhaps considered that the population and wealth of Labelon are not less this season flow hand; while the below is general. This will have believe it affects or more limited that Publicate history will have believe it affects or more limited the highest less than the populations, yet it is possible that some of them.

disposed of without making or inspired full houses for war, many nights. Foreigners may of course be mistaken, but it does seem that they must be under the impression that there is little to do and plenty to spend this month in Leaden. The golden harvest must be respect in the next fortnight or not at all, and certainly the number and energy of the respect of warious asticuality is surprising. There are two houses of wast size open for Italian opera at least four nights a week; then there are Franch Plays at the Princese's Theatre, as a regular feature of the season; the company of the Parisian Vaudeville has migrated to the Queen's; the plays of Racine and Corneille are being acted at the St. James's; and a company from Brussels is performing Giroff-Giroffe at the Opera Comique. All these theatres charge high prices, and depend principally for income on their boxes and stalls, because there certainly are not in London enough people of knowledge and teste to like French plays and operas, and willing to see and itear them from pit and galleries.

The results of this wild competition are painful to witness,

The results of this wild competition are painful to witness, although inevitable. There are Mile. Fargueil and M. Parada and an efficient company performing L'Oncis Sam almost literally to empty benches. It may be admitted that curiosity is almost the only motive that could take one to see the play. Of the actors we must speak with profound respect, and wish that they were better engaged. But the piece, although it might be received in Paris, is manifestly defective as a picture of American life when presented to a London audience. There have been life when presented to a London audience. There have been hife when presented to a London audience. There have been so many attempts at adapting French plays that we wonder this play has not been translated into English, or rather into American. It is not particularly worth the trouble, because even from the French point of view it is rather a poor affair, but still it is the product of a elever and practised mind, and a skilful adapter likes to have some good material to work upon. To us the most striking peculiarity of American society is its speech, like our own, yet so different, and a play which, being written in French, necessarily suppresses this feature, must appear tame and inadequate in London. We think that this rather than written in French, necessarily suppresses this feature, must appear tame and inadequate in London. We think that this rather than the extravagance and absurdity of the picture of manners given in the play is the true reason why it does not strongly attract Londoners. Dickens's pictures of American life are extravagant and absurd, yet there are so many touches of truth in them that they can never be otherwise than interesting. We have all laughed at the English milord of foreign dramatists, although we may never have most exactly his follows in a London club or descripe recovery. English instord of foreign dramatists, although we may never have met exactly his fellow in a London club or drawing-room. He is like one of those caricatures where minute particulars of dress and manner are exactly copied, while the picture as a whole is a gross burlesque. If some clever English writer who knows Americans well were to take L'Oncle Sam in hand he might produce an amusing play. He would not have much to go upon, but still there would be an outline, and he would not have to depend wholly on his own constructive skill, which is the quality least common in English playwights. It is perhaps surprising that so few attempts have been made to extract material for comedy from American life and manners. M. Sardou has at least the merit of showing the way to other dramatists, although he has travelled only a short distance on it himself. He resembles his countryman who, having to write an essay on the camel, went and studied him at a menagerie. The actors have indeed taken pains to produce the outward semblance of American men. The women, with the exception of Mrs. Bellamy, might be American, or English, or anything. They wear as many fine dresses as conveor English, or snything. They wear as many the dresses as convenient in the course of the piece, as is done nowadays in all theatres of the civilized world. The incidents have been pronounced outrageous, and certainly the author seems to have forgotten that Saratogs is not in the backwoods. A duel with revolvers among the chairs, tables, and mirrors of a sumptuous apartment appears ab to us who know America better than Frenchmen do; yet it is not very surprising that M. Sardou, if he did take the trouble to read a few American newspapers before writing the play, inferred from them that Saratoga is in the backwoods, or at least so near to them that the same proceedings are equally natural and probable in both localities. In the first act the colour is pretty broadly laid on, and the author's opinion of America seems to be that which an English naval captain pithily expressed as to the natives of an island which he visited, "manners none, customs beastly." Afterwards the conversation is carried on less with the boots of the gentlemen; and as regards certain proceedings on a sofa, which have been said to be improbable at a fashionable hotel, we happen to remove that exactly the same removal we have been said to be improbable at a fashionable and as to an exactly the same removal we have been said to be improbable at a fashionable and as to an exactly the same removal we have been said to be improbable at a fashionable and as to an exactly the same removals. to remember that exactly the same remark was made as to an English play which has been performed every night this week. The author seems to have got firmly into his mind the notion that Americans are great readers of newspapers, and we are not entitled to blame him because one of the performers happens to have supplied himself with a copy of our respectable contemporary the Evening Standard, which we cannot suppose to be largely circulated in America.

lated in America.

We have not yet exhausted the list of foreign dramatic enterprises now carrying on in London. Mr. Roucianult has adapted a French play to the American stage, and brought it, with some of his original company, to the Gaisty Theatre, where, in spite of so many powerful rivals, it enjoys fair success. We class this among foreign plays because the prices charged for seeing it are exceptionally high, and we can discover no other pretext, unless the magnificance of the upholstery can firmish one, for charging half so a set again as was paid for seeing Phelps and Toole or Charles Hatkews in plays of storing merit. We think very highly of Mr. Thorne's acting in a line where excellence is rare and violence

or yulgarity would be distressing. We only wish to say that his warmest friends could scarcely claim for him that he is better than the best of English actors in their favourite parts, and we fail to understand why more money should be charged for seeing him. If Mr. Boncicault seriously asks the public to pay more because they are to see a greater quantity or superior quality of silk or lace, it is time to protest against an impudent and dangerous pretension. Except Mr. Thorne, there is no actor or actress in the play who is more than reasonably competent. We have neither desire nor capacity for criticizing ladies' dresses, and we can only say that if, as appears probable, a good deal of money has been spent in getting up Led Astray, the result is not to our mind conspicuously successful. We have heard of an English lady who went for the first time to the magnificent opera English lady who went for the first time to the magnificent opera at Milan, and, after carefully scrutinizing the whole arrangements for some minutes with a good glass, ahe whispered to her husband that the prima donna had on a cotton-velvet dress. This lady would now be invaluable as theatrical critic to a London newspaper. It was bad enough to have to accept dress and furniture as a substitute for literary and dramatic talent, but and nurniture as a substitute for literary and dramatic talent, but now a further outrage is inflicted, and we are asked to declare a preference by paying a higher price for them. There is no objection to Mr. Boucicault or anybody else asking as much for their wares as they can get, but we think that theatrical prices are high enough already, and surely a full house at half price is better than half a house at full price. It is impossible to suppose that there can be either the people or the money in London even in July to full all the theatres that are open. The sight of Mile. Fargueil and M. Parade playing to less than half a house is impressive and porten-M. Parade playing to less than half a house is impressive and portentous. Mr. Boucicault would hardly pretend that his company is better than that of the Parisian Vaudeville, and if it comes to dressing, French actresses will wear any amount of splendid dresses that a manager may choose to pay for. It must be owned that Mr. Boucicall that shown much skill in rendering an undeniably French play intelligible and interesting to an English audience. He has, so to speak, naturalized in America and here an indisputable citizen of France. The duel, which is the chief incident of the play, would of course be impossible in England, and indeed the adapter of course be impossible in England, and indeed the adapter has discreetly retained the French names of persons and places. But the passions which produce the duel are of all times and countries. The universality of the interest of these scenes is well shown by the fact that Thackeray in Emond has used the same device for saving the honour of a noble family by making the ostensible cause of the duel in Leicester Fields a quarrel at cards, while the real cause is the attention of Lord Mahon to the wife of Lord Castlewood. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the acting of Mr. Thorne as the husband in these scenes. And it is perhaps more impressive because in the earlier part of the play he is heavy, or rather perhaps not act the lover badly, but it is unfortunate that when he is charged with cheating at cards he looks quite equal to it. The charged with cheating at cards he looks quite equal to it. The world will always distinguish between corrupting a man's wife and picking his pocket, and it is a dubious compliment to an actor's versatility to say that he seems equally capable of either sort of

villany.

The irrepressible Fille de Madame Angot declines to die and make room for a successor, and therefore another opera by the same composer has been brought out in French, while the original favourite still commands the ears of English audiences. It is favourite still commands the ears of English audiences. It is impossible to calculate on popular caprice, and therefore we will not predict that Girofte-Girofta will not take a place which perhaps may not soon be vacant. To say that we have seen and heard comic operas that we preferred is nothing to the purpose. The French have been very prolific of late years in this kind of amusement, and although the perplexed parents of the abducted Giroffa, the irascible Moor, and the amorous Spaniard are all very droll, yet our recollections of the Grand Duchess and her Court, of Bluebeard and his wives, and of the gods celestial and infernal who danced to the strains of Offenbach, are hardly yet effisced. It may be remarked that the merit claimed for the costumes of this opera depends not merely, as in some of our plays. costumes of this opera depends not merely, as in some of our plays, upon the cost, but upon the designs. The get-up of the pirates who abduct Girofla is a work of art, and the burlesque Othello with the curved falchion who has lost her, and Admiral Mata-moros with the nodding plumes who brings her back, are figures not soon to be forgotten.

REVIEWS.

FROUDE'S ENGLISH IN IRELAND .- VOLS. II. AND III.

WHEN we reviewed the first volume of this work a year and a half agot, we found ourselves a good deal puzzled, both by the difficulty of making out the object of the work and by its utterly chaotic arrangement. In the two remaining volumes which we have now before us Mr. Froude comes a good deal nearer to the form of a regular narrative, and it is much cleaver

what the object of the book is. The book is an indiagainst all liberal government in Ireland, with occasional dealt by the way against any kind of liberal government. It is a yet fuller setting forth of the doct. Thrasymaches than was to be found in the first volume. I The book is an indi Thrasymachos than was to be found in the first volume. Fathers the doctrine that might makes right—except, of course, where might is on the side of an Irishman—is nowasre so clearly put forth in so many words as it was in the first volume; but the doctrine is still more clearly worked out in the narrative. Mr. Froude's doctrine clearly is that Ireland is only to be governed by the sword, and things look ever and anon as if he held that the rest of the world could only be governed with the sword also. The main position which runs through everything is that all concession is folly; coercion must be the only rule. If not every native of the island, at least every one who professes the religion of the vast majority of the natives of the island, is to be kept beyond the pale of political rights; to deal with him as an ordinary fellow-subject, to admit him to Parliament, to give him the elective franchise, even to relax the penal laws against his religion, are all, in Mr. Froude's creed, instances of folly. Mr. Froude has nothing but hard words for every Lord-Lieutenant or other civil officer who was ready to treat those whom he was sent to govern with kindness and consideration; he has nothing but hard words for every military officer who showed any signs of mercy towards and the second of the same and the horsever mismudad wars at least fellow-men and for every military officer who showed any signs of mercy towards enemies who, however misguided, were at least fellow-men and fellow-subjects; he has nothing but hard words for every earlier historian who has written of the times with which he has had to historian who has written of the times with which he has had to deal under the idea that an Irishman was entitled to have his feelings consulted, and that even a Celt or a Papist might have wrongs to complain of. The picture is indeed sometimes varied by declamations against others besides the native Irish; Mr. Froude has his fling, and not without cause, at the absentes landlords, and at the jobs by which people who could not be decently provided for in England were provided for by Irish offices or Irish pensions. He allows that the native Irishman, when well treated, is faithful and affectionate to ma master; he allows that, whon put under discipline, he makes a good policeman and a good soldier; but the passages in which Mr. Froude thus, ever and anon, falls away into reason and fairness serve only, by their incongruity, to set forth more strongly the blackness of his general indictment against the Irish people. Mr. Froude's inconsistencies on this head have already been Mr. Froude's inconsistencies on this head have already been pretty fully pointed out by Mr. Lecky in a late number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is enough that they should be pointed out; we have got beyond the range of argument when we have to deal with a writer who on the one hand lays down the rule that no Irish Roman Catholic can under any cir cumstance ever be voluntarily loyal to a Protestant Government, and yet admits that, under the peculiar circumstances of policemen and of soldiers, Irish Roman Catholics have been found eminently loyal to Protestant Governments. These amisble mistakes, these occasional flounderings into a better state of mind, may show that Mr. Froude is himself better than his own doctrine, but they leave the general teaching of the book where it was. The main sum of that teaching is the uselessness of concession in Irish effairs. If we were to look on Mr. Froude's book as a serious history of past times, it would be off the question to ask why Mr. Froude should have chosen to set forth this particular doctrine at a time when so many concessions have been made to Ireland, and when reasonable men are waiting to see what the final result of those concessions will be. If Mr. Froude's object were simply a truthful record of will be. If Mr. Froude's object were simply a truthful record of the events of past times, he might answer to questions of this kind that history seeks truth for its own sake, and cannot be responsible for the results. But it is impossible to look on Mr. Froude's work as intended to be simply a truthful record of past events. It is plain that he is throughout thinking far more of the present than the past, that past events are looked at by him almost wholly a truthful lesson, and that the past less than the past are truthful lesson, and that the past lesson are truthful lesson are truthful lesson and that the past lesson are truthful the past, that past events are looked at by him almost wholly as teaching a practical lesson, and that that practical lesson can only be that Ireland ought to be dealt with, not as reasonable statesmen of all politics have long agreed to deal with her, but as she was dealt with in the good old days of Protestant ascendency. Mr. Froude's book is in fact a pamplet Protestant ascendency. Mr. Froude's book is in fact a pamphlet in condemnation of every act of just or liberal policy which has been done towards Ireland for the last ninety years. It is as such a pamphlet, not as a sober history, that the book must really be looked at; and when we look at it in this way, it is perfectly fair to say that Mr. Froude has chosen a most inappropriate time for putting forth the doctrine which can have no result but that of further irritating a large class of our fellow-subjects, whom

that of further irritating a large class of our fellow-subjects, whom wise men of all parties, while refusing unreasonable demands, are striving to conciliate by every fair and reasonable means.

When a man sits down to write a so-called history in this frame of mind, especially when he has to deal with a history so full of crime and sorrow as that of Ireland, it is very easy for him to make out his case. We were going to say that it useded only a listle dexterous handling, but Mr. Hepworth Dixon has convinced us of Mr. Froude's sincerity in his paradoxes. What therefore we might otherwise have been inclined to call dexterous handling, we will look on simply as the treatment ustured to a fleroe partiant who does not wittingly sin against either truth or inclinately, but who is swept many by a wild and passioners partianable which gives him to time to stop to the much about alther. When he many rimes have been done against the stripe which are the stop in the stripe which gives him to time to stop to the say Irishmen, and so many comes have been done against the stripe which are the stop in the stripe which are the stop in the stripe which are the stripe with t

^{*} The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century. By James Anth-Prouds, M.A. In Three Volumes. Vols. II. and III. London: Longon & Co. 1874. * Saturation Review. November 30, December 7, 1872.

give the fullest prominence to the crimes done by Irishmen. give the fullest prominence to the crimes done by Irishmen, and dwell on them is detail, to color to them at every appropriate moment, to moralize ever them, to draw inferences from them, perhaps admensions to speak of the crimes of individuals as the crimes of whole values. Meanwhile the crimes done against Irishmen may be alarred over, welled under general language, excused when there is any shadow of an excuse, and pessed over as a painful subject when there is none. In this way the same kind of actions that they may be lightly tripped over as, at worst, acts of a righteous severity which may perhaps now and then have gone a little too far. In this way Mr. Froude can very easily put together a soul-harrowing picture of cruelties done by Irishmen. It would of course be just as easy for an Irish writer to put together a picture just as soul-harrowing of cruelties done to Irishmen. And of course he just as easy for an Irish writer to put together a picture just as soul-harrowing of cruelties done to Irishmen. And each of the pictures taken alone would be as unfair as the other. Only, in the long take of evil on both sides, we must in common fairness remember that at least it was not the Irish who began. And, as we said a year and a half sign, Mr. Froude, who grudgingly admits Irishmen to be partakers of human nature, cannot fairly judge them by the same standard by which he judges men of a superior race. And we must never forget the real difference between crimes done in the madness of religious or national hatred and crimes done from merely personal motives. It is certain hatred and crimes done from merely personal motives. It is certain that crimes of the former kind do not affect the whole moral nature of the criminal in the same way as crimes of the latter kind. This in no way justifies them; it is rather the great evil of religious or national hatred that it often leads the noblest natures into gious or national hatred that it often leads the noblest natures lifto crimes. In strict morality it is a greater crime to have a hand in such deeds as were done in the Irish Rebellion of 1798 than to have a hand in any of the personal crimes with which everyday justice is concerned. This is one of the cases in which the lesser crime needs the worse man to do it. We can believe that "flogging Fitzgerald," whom Mr. Froude takes some pains to whitewash, may have been a just and estimable man in dealings with may of his corn need and exceed. But no can believe average. that "flogging Fitzgeraid," whom are Fronce small in dealings to whitewash, may have been a just and estimable man in dealings with men of his own race and creed. But we can believe exactly the same of many of the rebels who piked innocent victims at Vinegar Hill. We must remember also how easily the commission of crimes under emotions of this kind leads to their babitual commission, and how easily both the irregular patriot and the caldies who is sent to put him down may gradually degenerate radiual commission, and now easily both the irregular patriot and the soldier who is sent to put him down may gradually degenerate into common ruffians. All these things must be borne in mind in weighing the conduct of men engaged on either side in a civil strite. But they are all forgotten in Mr. Froude's easy process of saying as much as he can about the evil deeds done on one side. and as little as he can about the evil deeds done on the other. No doubt this way of writing gives something of the glitter of romance to Mr. Froude's narrative. By its side, such a narrative as that of Mr. Massey, who, in a plain way and without much rhetoric or descriptive power, honestly records the crimes of both sides without trying to justify either, seems somewhat tame. But, on the whole, Mr. Massey's way of writing history is that which does most to serve the main end of history, that of recording the truth. We should say that no one ought to read Mr. Froude's account of the rebellion, especially the part where he slurs over the crimes which were done in putting down the rebellion, without turning to see what the plain tale of Mr. Massey has to say on the other side. To take one case out of many, it would be just as well to compare the two or three lines in inverted compare. We know by this time the value of Mr. Franchickers. would be just as well to compare the two or three lines in inverted commas—we know by this time the value of Mr. Froude's inverted commas—which Mr. Froude gives to the execution of Sir Edward Crosbie (iii. 365), with the fuller narrative of the same deed given by Mr. Massey (Vol. iv. 317). On the whole, the sneers of Mr. Froude at Lord Cornwallis and Sir Italph Abercrombie, because even in the most trying times they did not forget that there were such things as justice and humanity, are as honourable to them as the kindred sneers with which in our own time Lord Canning was assailed in the same cause.

So much for Mr. Froude's doctrine about concession and coercion as applied specially to Ireland. But it is perfectly clear, as Mr. Lecky has remarked in the article to which we have already referred, that it is not merely in Ireland that Mr. Froude would be well pleased to set up the dominion of naked force. His sneers at liberty, at Liberal ideas, at the theory of Parliamentary government as understood in most constitutional countries, are almost as thickly strewn through the book as those constant sneers at "Irish ideas" which can have no object except to insult Irishmen, and thereby to increase the difficulties of Englishmen in their relations towards Ireland. In these volumes, as in the one which went before towards Ireland. In these volumes, as in the one which went before them, Mr. Froude has taken to a way of putting forth sayings about political matters, the results of experience, and the like, with so much of sententious solemity that they might often easily mislead the unwary reader into the belief that Mr. Froude had read history and had thought about politics. When these stately utterances come to be looked into, they are commonly found to come to little more than protests against all that the present age is agreed to believe in political matters, protests against the belief that man has any kind of rights, protests against the received doctrines of Parliamentary representation, and above all against the received notion of the use and duties of a Parliamentary Opposition, a subject on which Mr. Froude makes himself very many indeed. No doubt every form of government, every political condition, has its weak side, but we do not think that many people either in England of Ireland will be inclined to

give up all that they have been used to reverence for generations simply because Mr. Frouds has thought good

give up all that they have been used to reverence for the country generations simply because Mr. Froude has thought good to put forth the not very novel teaching that might makes right with the not very novel teaching that might makes right with somewhat of the sir of a prophet. The more solemn the six which Mr. Froude puts on at these times, the more we feel how shallow have been his researches, and how short a time it is after all that he has been at them. It is when Mr. Froude puts on a look of wisdom that might rival Lord Thurlow that we most keenly feel that we are dealing with one who, by his own confession, took to writing history only because he had nothing particular to do. On some special points in Mr. Froude's narrative we mean is speak more fully in another article. We will now only say a few words as to his treatment of his subject as a mere literary effort. In reviewing his first volume we pointed out that, as compared with his earlier work, there was a praiseworthy absence of that namby-pamby way of writing which we believe that some people admire. The present volumes are still more free from it, and this is so far a gain. But it is Mr. Froude's ill luck that whenever he tries to be good, he commonly succeeds only in being dull. He does really better when he lets the natural man speak after his own natural fashion. Now that Mr. Froude is content to cast aside metaphors and parables, we see more plainly how little he knows the art of telling a story in a clear and instructive way, and how heavy and inaccurate is the construction of many of his sentences. We cannot help comparing him with Lord Macaulay. Mr. Froude, like telling a story in a clear and instructive way, and how heavy and inaccurate is the construction of many of his sentences. We cannot help comparing him with Lord Macaulay. Mr. Froude, like Lord Macaulay, has to deal with a piece of history of which very few people know the details, and where it is specially necessary to define all persons and places with the utmost clearness. This Lord Macaulay always does. The first time he mentions any one he gives such a description of him that we are sure to know him again the next time we meet him. This is of course specially needful of the lesser actors in the story, and nearly all Mr. Froude's actors are lesser actors. Of one or two persons, especially of his favourite Fitzgibbon, afterwards Earl of Clare, he does give a description, but it is by no means his rule to do so; and he never takes care to make his story clear by mentioning the various promotions and changes of titles of the several actors in the way in which Lord Macaulay does. There is, for instance, a member of the Irish There is, for instance, a member of the Irish iulay does. Parliament whom Mr. Froude has to mention several times, and whom he always speaks of by the familiar name of "Tom Conolly." Mr. Froude may be on such intimate terms with Mr. Conolly as to speak of him as "Tom"; but we do not feel that we have any right to do so, at least till Mr. Froude has done us the honour of a formal introduction, which he nowhere does. We first hear, not of "Tom," but of "Thomas Conelly," in a list sent to England not of "Tom," but of "Thomas Conolly," in a list sent to England in 1771 of "members considered as friends who have voted against Government." In p. 156 we find "Tom Conolly" in a list which Mr. Froude gives of "the patricisn pseudo-patriots, the landed magnates, who were allied with the English aristocracy." In p. 239 "Tom Conolly" in the Commons is bracketed with the Duke of Leinster in the Lords, and so he goes on being mentioned several times, but with no account of who he was or why Mr. Froude speaks of him so familiarly. We are so sorry to find that the less time he is mentioned, in Vol. iii. p. 113, "he was drunk when he rose to sneak." he rose to speak."

Another person who plays a considerable part in Mr. Froude's story is also brought before us in the same dull and vague kind of way. In Vol. ii. p. 145, we find in the year 1772 Lord Harcourt coming over as Lord-Lieutenant, and Mr. Froude adds that "with him came a satellite very far more interesting than his primary, the secretary John de Blaquiere, himself a Colonel of Dragoom, descendant from a Huguenot tamily, who had come to England at the beginning of the century." Here Mr. Froude falls back into his old metaphorical style, forgetting perhaps that the application of the word satellite to a star is itself a metaphor. Moreover, it is of the word satellite to a star is itself a metaphor. Moreover, it is only chronology which helps us to see whether Mr. Froude means that it was the Colonel himself or his forefathers who came over to England in the beginning of the century. At this stage the Secretary figures in the headings of the pages as Colonel Blaquiere. In p. 153 he speaks in the Irish Parliament; in p. 176 he appears as Sir John de Blaquiere; and in p. 394 as Sir John Blaquiere. And so he goes on indifferently Blaquiere and De Blaquiere to the end of the book. At what stage he was knighted or haroneted, whether he did or did not drop the French prefix or baroneted, whether he did or did not drop the French prefix to his name, how he was at once provided with a seat in the Irish Parliament, are all matters about which Mr. Froude leaves us to Parliament, are all matters about which Mr. Froude leaves us to guess. To be sure, by the easy process of turning to a peerage, we find that Sir John de Blaquiere became a K.C.B. in 1774, afterwards a Baronet, and lastly in 1800 an Irish Baron. As for his appearance, and that of other Secretaries, in the Irish Parliament, it was doubtless easy to find a seat in such a Parliament for any Government official, but we feel quite sure that Lord Macaulay would have told us exactly the way in which it was done, and would have made things clear about the other smaller points Through the whole course of these volumes we have had constantly to look back to find out who people are and whether they have been spoken of before. With Lord Maraulay this never

happens. In another article we propose to go through some of the special points in Mr. Froude's narrative which illustrate the general character which we have given of the book

LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY.

CHARLES DF. RÉMUSAT has given us in this little book an interesting atudy of a writer who has perhaps been too much neglected. We are tolerably familiar with George Herbert, but few of the poet's admirers remember that he was the brother of the supposed originator of English Deism unless to draw some plous moral from the contrast. Lord Herbert of Cherbury has, however, more than one claim upon our attention. When Horsce Walpole discovered his autobiography, in 1763, he read it, with Gray, to amuse Lady Waldegrave, and says that they "could not get on for laughing and screaming." It was published at the Strawberry Hill Press, with a dedication and a preface; the dedication being intended to flatter the proprietor, Lord Powis, into consent to the publication; and the preface to allow the intelligent reader to see that Walpole was not really blind to the absurdity of the performanca. The reader, he said, would discover to his astonishment that "the history of Don Quixote was the life of Plato." Herbert was not quite a Plato; but the phrase is sufficiently characteristic. Other writers of more philosophical power than Walpole have spoken respectfully of Herbert's abilities. Hallam assigns to him a priority in order of time, and a respectable place in order of ability, amongst English metaphysicians. Colaridge notices him with respect, and Sir William Hamilton says that it is "truly marvellous that the speculations of so able and original a thinker" should have been ignored by later writers of congenial principles. Leland, long ago, gave him a bad name by placing him first in the list of Deists; and perhaps this evil reputation contributed in some degree to depress him below his proper rank, as a similar injustice was done to the perhaps this evil reputation contributed in some degree to depress perhaps this evil reputation contributed in some ucgree to the lim below his proper rank, as a similar injustice was done to the incomparably higher reputation of Spinoza. There are, indeed, other reasons for the neglect into which he has fallen; but we may be obliged to M. de Rémusat for his careful study of one of our

be obliged to M. de Rémusat for his careful study of one of our neglected reputations.

The contrast indicated by Walpole gives a piquancy to Herbert's autobiography. The Quixote side of the writer appears most conspicuously in its pages; but we are also able to see enough of the Plato to make a tolerably complete portrait of this original figure. Lord Herbert, in fact, was a character such as could only be developed under very special conditions. He was one of the transitory forms between the old feudal noble and the modern time gentleman. His ancestors had fought in every civil war, and in times of peace employed themselves in hunting down outlaws in gentleman. His ancestors had fought in every civil war, and in times of peace employed themselves in hunting down outlaws in the factnesses of Wales. He was as ready with his sword as the best of them, though his martial spirit had to satisfy itself rather in duelling than in active warfare. He was knighted, as he tells us, with the old ceremonies and taking the old oaths, "not unlike the romances of knight errantry." And he tried to act in the spirit of those romances with sufficient vigour to show that the satire of Cervantes must have had a very intelligible point for his contemporaries. The mad Fuight could not have been more punctilious and eager for adventures reseason and out of season. Soon after he was knighted, a French gentleman playfully snatched a riband from a little girl of ten and gentleman playfully enatched a riband from a little girl of ten and put it in his hat. Lord Herbert at once saw his chance; and went through all the forms of a solemn quarrel with the utmost seriousness, thinking himself "obliged thereunto by the oath taken when he was made Knight of the Bath." In Paris he met Balagny, a celebrated duellist of the time, and was evidently made very jealous by the favour with which the ladies of the Court regarded the fireby the tayour with which the ladies of the Court regarded the fire-eater. Some time after he met Balagny at the siege of Juliers, and after some bravade the two heroes walked up to the bulwarks of the town with three or four hundred men firing at them. Herbert declares with great complacency that Balagny ran back stooping, whereas he walked after "leisurely and upright." Not content with this, he soon challenged Lord Walden to a duel; and in order to fight it borrowed a horse without leave from a Sinin order to fight it borrowed a horse without leave from a Sir James Areskin, which produced him another challenge; whilst unable to bring about either duel, he felt himself in American phrase "spoiling for a fight," and therefore amiably proposed to Balagny to fight a third duel in honour of their mistresses. Balagny put him off with a jest, much to Herbert's disgust; and, indeed, it would appear from his constant failure to bring any of his numerous challenges to their natural result, either that his contemporaries considered him to be slightly crazy, or that he was rather a closer relation of Boladil than one could either that his contemporaries considered him to be slightly crazy, or that he was rather a closer relation of Bobadil than one could wish. He did, however, succeed in getting into a desperate fight with a Sir John Ayres; at one point of which Herbert, according to his own account, was bestriding the unlucky Sir John and striking furiously at him with a fragment of a sword, broken at a fact from the hilt, whilst every time he lifted his sword to strike he warded off the blows of two other assailants. In short, Lord Herbert would have been qualified to join the immortal monequatures of Dumas, and regards his performances with infinite complacement. As an ambassador, and especially an arabassador from the not very martial James L, one would have thought him a little out of place. He was rather too fond of laying his hand upon his sword; and the diplomatic expedient which occurs to him most naturally is to send a trumpet to the Minister of the French King "to offer him the combat." As we have said, however, Lord Herbert's brain him the combat." As we have said, however, Lord Herbert's brain man, full of comething much better than mere fire-cating bayedo. His punctilioueness as a duellist was oddly blended with pedantry more suitable for a professor. According to Mr. Herbert Spences he would be an interesting example of the process of differentiation.

" Lord Herbert de Cherbury. Par Cin de Rémuset. Paris : Differ &

14.

In our time the characters of bully, of fine gentleman, and of man of learning have become so distinct that combinations are rare. In Lord Herbert we find these different types harmoniously blended, and tempering each other. He is as particular about his Latin style as about a rigid observance of the etiquettaked tours or camps. In his remarks upon education, which are by no means devoid of sound sense, he insists equally upon the advantages of learning Greek and of riding the great horse, and fanding. He will not speak "vaisglorieusly," he adds that nobody ever understood the use of his weapons better, or used them more dexterously on all occasions. He is equally proud of his medical knowledge, and besides running over a long list of the Pharmacoposias in his study, and the authors whom he has read, declares that he has himself worked some marvellous cures by means of a "harle nut of a cortain rare receipt," a "deception of roots," and other devices, of which he unfortunately retains the secret. It is characteristic that he regards the study of judicial astrology as fit only for "general predictions," insamuch as particular events are "neither intended by or can't collected out of the stars."

With all his failings, Herbert was a man of genuine vigour, both

with all his failings, Herbert was a man of genuine vigour, both of intellect and character. According to his own account, one of his first inquiries when he learnt to speak was how he came into the world. The philosophical tendency thus indicated survived, and induced him to compose two treatises, of which M. de Rémusat has given a careful analysis. We cannot quite share the surpriso expressed by Sir W. Framilton at the neglect into which they had fallen. According to that high authority, with whom M. de Rémusat entirely agrees, Herbert gave the most distinct statement which had hitherto ("I might almost say which has," adds Hamilton) appeared, of the doctrine of common sense, afterwards characteristic of the Secteh school of philosophy. The importance to be attached to this distinction will of course vary according to the view which may be taken of the value of that philosophy. Hamilton and M. de Hémusat, who accepts the French version of the doctrine, naturally estimate Herbert's merits very highly. But, however this may be, the neglect of his speculations seems to be easily explicable. Herbert's exposition of the theory is trammelled by a peculiar system of psychology, couched in language which has long been obsolete, and of which it may safely be said that it has long been antiquated, though students may find it worth while to follow M. de Rémusat's careful and detailed statement. The doctrine which he shared with later thinkers has been sufficiently expounded by them without this encumbrance, and it is, therefore, natural enough that they should have superseded his labours. We cannot here go into his analysis of the human faculties, which has nothing but an antiquarian interest. The main object of Herbert was to discover certain common notions, divinoly implanted in every human being, and therefore possessing a validity superior to any empirical generalizations, and providing the tests by With all his failings, Herbert was a man of genuine vigour, both implanted in every human being, and therefore possessing a validity superior to any empirical generalizations, and providing the tests by which the operations of the understanding or the "discursive faculty" are to be judged. It is enough to say that these primary faculty" are to be judged. It is enough to say that these primary truths are to be distinguished from the secondary by the aix characteristics of priority, independence, universality, certainty, necessity, and manner of formation. By the last phrase he means that their validity is intuitively recognized so soon as they are presented. This doctrine is of course familiar in many later philosophies. Herbert used it chiefly in a religious sense. He laid down five principles having the required character, which, as he thought, were no be discovered in every religion in the world. These are the doctrines—that there is a God; that He ought to be worshipped; that virtue and piety are the chief parts of His worship; that we should repent of our sins; and that we shall be rewarded and punished both in this life and the next. A book on the religion of the Gentiles is an attempt to perform the task which Oudworth afterwards attacked with much wider learning—namely, to show that all the Gentile religions, which with him the religion of the Gentiles is an attempt to perform the task which Cudworth afterwards attacked with much wider learning—namoly, to show that all the Gentile religions, which with him of course means the pagan religions, implicitly recognize these principles, though defaced by an accretion of gross superstition. M. de Rémusat agrees with the general theory that the doctrines in question are intuitively perceived and have a divine authority, but pronounces Herbert's attempt to show their universality in a geographical and historical sense to be nugatory. The old question arises whether much is gained by declaring a principle to be self-evident and implanted in all minds, when you are forced to admit in the same breath that a very large proportion of the human race have never perceived it. It is, however, enough to say that Herbert's theory seems to justify Leland's view of his relation to the later Deists. He did in fact attempt to create a natural religion which was independent of revelation, though he takes some pains to show that it does not necessarily exclude a belief in revelation. It is an odd circumstance, as has often been noticed that whilst Herbert was about to publish a book which implicitly attacked, though it did not openly deny, the value of all special revelations, he believed that he himself provided a direct thing from heaven. He prayed solemnly for a direct influenced that the provided and t

from all the hopeless warface of conflicting seats by discovering some element common to them, and indeed to all the world. This is indeed the characteristic trees of the writers who may be called constructive Deiste of the eighteenth century; whether, like Looks, they still litheard to the truth of revealed religion as including the natural, or, like Tindel and others, rejected it as an illegitimate, addition. The other school of Peists, headed by Collins, adopted a gazely critical line of argument, and may trace their encestry to Hobbes, the greatest destructive force of English literature before Hume. We must leave our readers to judge of the degree of praise or blame to be awarded to Herbert on this ground; but we may at least say that he was, in spite of all his failings, not only a man of great shifty, but also of a true, though eccentric, sense of honour, and of deep, though some will think of perverted, religious fedings.

There is one other character in which we might consider Lord Herbert. He was, like his brother, a poet, though not possessing

There is one other character in which we might consider Lord Herbest. He was, like his brother, a poet, though not possessing such gesuine postical power as his brother. A stanza or two from one of his hat performances may suggest a curious likeness to a posse with which everybody is now familiar. "Melander and Celinds" are walking in a wood and talking of love:—

When, with a sweet though troubled look, She first brake silence, saying, "Doar friend, Oh, that our love might take no end, Or never had beginning took."

Earthly love, in fact, must be temporary, or, as she says:-

Only if love's fire with the breath
Of life be kindeled, I doubt
With our last air 'twill be breathed out,
And quenched with the cold of death.

Melandar replies, amongst other consolatory remarks:

And shall our love, so far beyond That low and dying appetite, And which so chaste desires unite, Not hold in an eternal bond?

Oh no! beloved! I am most sure
Those virtuous habits we acquire,
As being with the soul entire,
Must with it evermore endure.

Nor here on earth, then, nor above, Our good affection can impair; For, where God doth admit the fair, Think you that he excludeth love?

These eyes again thine eyes shall see, And hands again these hands unfold; And all chaste pleasures can be told Shall with us everlasting be.

The resemblance to In Memoriam is not in the metre alone.

ENGLISH SCHOOL-CLASSICS.*

THE object of these volumes," says Mr. Storr, the editor of the series, "is to supply preparatory schools, and the fourth or fifth form of large schools, with cheap annotated text-books for English reading. It is intended that each volume shall contain enough for one Term's work." We should have scarcely thought, by the way, that a book could well serve for two sets of boys of such different ages. Between the preparatory school and the fifth form there is surely a great gulf fixed, the crossing of which, though not an impossibility, is nevertholess generally an affair of some years. Perhaps, however, it has been found by experience that, by the time a boy has worked his way up to the fifth, he has managed to forget all the English he brought with him when he entered the larger school. It used to be said in the good old days before the Universities were reformed, that the course at Oxford was so nicely calculated that it was just sufficient with its four years' duration to enable a man to forget all he had learnt in the eight years that he had passed at school. But we may leave off considering for whom these volumes are specially intended. If the books are good in themselves, they will of themselves fall to the use of those for whom they are best suited. If they are bad, they will, with still greater certainty, fall out of the use of all. Whatever may be the merits of any particular series of English School-Classics, it is a most hopeful sign that the works of so many of our own great writers are being brought out in editions especially contrived for the achoolboy. It may be the case, as has been asserted, that down to the days of Cobbett there was scarcely a great writer of English who had not received a classical education. Nevertheless, we may, without being suspected of any disrespect to the classics, sasert that men would write English far better if they had studied it more thoroughly. We doubt moreover whether of late years a change has not some over the whole style of translations from the Greek and Latin

At one of the great annual diamens of a very great school, algorithms heard to wishper during the Head-Heatur's speech, that he only wished it had been delivered in Latin, fire in that case there would certainly have been some among the company who head have followed his meaning. Part, no doubt, of the weakness and confusion in expression which are so common in man; who have been trained in our Universities is due to the fact that they do not think with clearness or bolieve with means depth of conviction. The Radicalism of Oxford, which, like the arms of the cuttle-fish, is restlessly stretching out in all directions without gotting any long and sure hold, is not favourable to the formation of a strong and even style. But part also is due to the mossic-work style of translation from the classics which is far too fishionable both at school and at college. A man does not learn to write his own tongue well who, in translating a favoign author, has been taught to piece in a word or two from this past, and a line from that, and who has striven not so much to produce one consistent whole, as a string of next renderings taken from a dozen different authors. Whatever may be the explanation, the fact itself admits of no doubt that, considering the time spent by the ordinary English gentleman on the study of words, the power he has grained of expressing hissaelf in his own language is very slight. "Whoever," says the author of the Lives of the Posts, "whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not estentious, must live his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." Without limiting the study to that of Addison, we still hold it true that the better English a man writes the more familiar he is with the great authors of the last century.

We are, therefore, as we began by saying, glad to find that towards their study not a little has been done. In the Clarendon Press Series, in spite of many faults and some failures, thoroughly good work has been done. The series before us has also merits of its own, though it by no means comes up to what we could have desired. The editions are of a convenient size, the type is clear, the price is small, while the selection is, on the whole, satisfactory. We could have wished, however, to have seen to nine volumes or so of poetry more than one volume of prose. What admirable readings for the upper forms of schools might be made by any one who was familiar with the humourists of the eighteenth century! The introductions to some of the volumes, and the general method on which the notes have been arranged, are also open to criticism. Much of the information which is scattered through the notes should have been given in a separate volume common to the whole series. If there is no grammar which the editor finds altogethes suited to his purpose, he might have had one written. Or, if this was beyond the scope of his series, he should at all events have gathered together all the facts of grammar which are now scattered through the series. Why, for instance, should a boy be stopped at the close of the first canto of the Lay of the Last Minstel to study Grimm's Law of the variations of consonants? The last note he comes to on the canto itself is as follows:—"Here paramed the horp. Observe the fitness of the break and the change of style." And then, as soon as, under Mr. Phillpotts's direction, he has taken his observations, he finds that, before he can again, after the fitness of the break, listen to the minstrel, he must first thoroughly master lip-letters, teeth-letters, throat-letters, and what not. This is not the way Sir Walter himself chested the dear schoolboy of his hour of play. There is more chance, we should fear, that the schoolboy may remember the passage in the introduction where Mr. Phillpotts writes:—

The germ of the Lay was a suggestion that Scott should write on the legend of Gilpin Horner. This was a mischievous dwarf, perhaps invented to account for the unaccountable blunders man make through their own clumsiness. It is a natural instinct "to cry over split milk," and we like to vent our spleen on some creature other than ourselves. Now, we should abase our friends for putting something in our way; in earlier times we should have abased some imp as the cause of our misfortunes. Such an imp was Gilpin Horner.

May not a schoolboy, as in his delightful progress through the Lay he is stopped by Grium's Law, begin to look out for some modern Gilpin Horner whom he may abuse as the cause of his misfortune? Why, too, in coming to the word "scarlet" in the fifty-fourth line of Cowper's Task, should any one be stopped with such a note as the following:—

54. Scarlet. Fr., "écarlate;" cf. "écrire;" scribe; "épouse," spouse. The initial e was prefixed to facilitate the promueintion of the harsh sounds so, sp. &c. After the 16th century the s was dropped, and the suppression was marked by the acute account of the initial e. In the 5th century Latin we find "spiritus" written "ispiritus," &c. See Brachet's Historical French Grammar, 78.

This information, again, is all very useful, but it has, to quote a writer of last century, "no local propriety." We are surprised by the way that Mr. Storr, after so carefully giving the rule for the accentuation of the initial e, should is his introduction to the same volume have written cont. "Seprit." Perhaps the introduction was written before the notes on the Trast, and before the occurrence of the word "scarlet" led to an investigation into the formation of languages so far back as the fifth century. In the note on "burly languages so far back as the fifth century. In the note on "burly languages, he is quite justified in calling the student's attention to "the fondness, not of poetry only, but of all language, for alliterative repetitions"; but then he should not give as specimens of alliteration the German Schritt und Tritt, and the English pellmell, helter-skelter, hurly-laxy, hagger-mugger, &c. Alliteration is not the same as a jingling rhyme. Mr. Phillpotts has a note on rhyming which is startling for the ignorance of sound it shows;

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doubly startling in a man who has for years been a master, not in some cockney school, but in Warwickshira. He says:—

Notice in the rhymes that they sometimes seem rhymes of spelling rather than of sound, as "gone" and "throne," "state" and "sate"; generally these are the relics of an older pronunciation; thus "sate" was "salet." Ithyming being traditional, "war" can rhyme with "bar" or "jar," but not with "poor" or "paw."

We have of late heard a good deal of what is traditional at Rugby and what is not traditional. It is not traditional there that "poor" and "paw" rhyme with "war"; otherwise they would pass for good rhymes of sound, it seems, though not of spelling. The law of the variations of consonate might be with good reason enlarged so is variations of consonants might be with good reason enlarged so us to show how one of the noblest sounds in our language is passing away. We shall next have some writer maintaining that, the aspirate being traditional, though we write "oust" and "optic," we must not write "ouse" and "op," but "house" and "hop."

We do not at all like the way in which, in the notes, the various annotators mix up questions and information. A lad of any real poetic or literary taste would almost resent as an impertinence the advantage that is taken of some beautiful line to pop off on him a question. In "Hohenlinden," for instance, on the lines

Commanding fires of death to light The darkness of her scenery,

this note is found:—" Fires of death. How more picturesque than guns!" In the "Burial of Sir John Moore," on the line

O'er the grave where our here we buried,

O'er the grave where our hero we buried,
we find, when we turn to the notes, "Where. What is it here
put for?" A boy would naturally think, as we ourselves at first
sight thought, that Mr. Mullins, the annotator, meant to ask why
is the corpse, which had been mentioned two lines before, put in a
grave on the rampart. He really, no doubt, wishes the boy to
notice that "where" stands for "in which." Mr. Storr, in his
note on a line in the Sofa, where, or in which (to remember
Mr. Mullins's hint), the seat is described as "with plenteous
wadding stuffed," writes:—"Wadding. German, 'Watte'; Fr.,
'ouate' (cf. Fr., 'ouest'; En., 'west'). What language is the
termination -ing?" The information is good in itself, and the seat
of the sofa may be as well stuffed with learning as with wadding.
But why did Mr. Storr fire off that ungrammatical question at the
end? We shall, we suppose, if we turn to the edition of Handet
which some of these masters have lately brought out, find
handet's great soliloguy some such note as this:—"To be,
or not to be; that is the question. Conjugate the verb to
be in the subjunctive mood, and show how the absence of the
present participle is supplied in Latin. What language is the
termination -tion? As the first half of the line contains, on no less
authority than that of the hero himself, a question, consider why authority than that of the hero himself, a question, consider why it does not close with a mark of interrogation."

While notes are given and questions are constantly asked which do not bear in any way on the poem itself, it happens now and then that the most pertinent reflections are withheld. On the following lines, for instance, in the Tusk—

Grudge not, ye rich (since luxury must have His dainties, and the world's more num'rous half Lives by contriving delicates for you), Grudge not the cost,

there is not a note, a question, or even a reference, given which might lead the young student to inquire into the truth of the statement contained between the parentheses. The short space of a note might not be sufficient to contain a full exposure of the poet's fallacious argument. Nevertheless reference might have of the poet's fallscious argument. Nevertheless reference might have been given to some manual of political economy where the muchneeded information might be found. There is, however, no proper economy of space. Why, because in one of these volumes the poem of "Lucy Gray" is given, should the reader be told that "Wordsworth lived to see the Abolition of Slavery, the Accession of Queen Victoria, Sir Robert Peel's Ministry, the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and the Revolution of 1848 that made Louis Napoleon President"? Why Peel's Ministry is especially mentioned, and which of Peel's Ministries the author refers to, we do not know. Perhaps he is not aware that Peel was twice Premier. A Wordsworth died in 1850, Earl Russell might with some reason ask why his Ministry is not also mentioned? In the same book. Wordsworth died in 1850, Earl Russell might with some reason ask why his Ministry is not also mentioned? In the same book, in a note on Southey, occurs a passage which even at Winchester or at Uppingham could scarcely pass muster so far as grammar is concerned:—"Among the best known of his poems are—Joan of Arc...; among his prose works—the History of the Peninsular War, the Doctor, and the Life of Nelson, this last, described by Byron as beautiful took its place at once as one of the standard biographies of the language." A proper attention to punctuation might indeed have made the passage grammatical, but the author, no doubt, was so busy in telling the world that Byron called a book beautiful that he forgot to put in the right stop.

It is a pity that these little volumes should not have been prepared with more care and judgment. Much information is indeed given in the notes which is both apt and interesting; and the series may be found for a time to supply a want. But, if the English language and English literature are to be studied as they deserve to be, we shall before long require greater literary skill in those who undertake to be the student's guide along paths that have been far too little trodden.

DARWIN ON CORAL REEFS.

ELDOM has a single stride of greater importance how taken in terrestrial physics than that which was marked by the publication of Mr. Darwin's work on coral reefs thirty years ago. A whole generation of geologists has since grown up with the advantage of entering upon their studies with clear and settled ideas upon a group or range of phenomena largely underlying any comprehensive view of the formation of the existing earth-crust. It was not enough to have learnt over how wide an area of the global the present aspect of the surface is due to the section of minutes submarine organisms, or to how wast a denth or thickness the was not enough to have learnt over how wide an area of the globe; the present aspect of the surface is due to the action of minute; submarine organisms, or to how vast a depth or thickness the growths of these patient workers had accumulated during untold agos, if science was still unprepared with any adequate or wall-grounded theory to explain the mode in which these mighty structures were gradually piled up, and the causes which determined their distribution over various parts of the earth's surface. The bold and original generalizations of Mr. Darwin left little room for doubt in any reflecting mind that the theory of coral formation was thenseforth to take its place among the established certainties of science. Controversies might still arise over matters of detail, and much might be added by way of development, and even of correction, to the views laid down by this eminent naturalist. But for the main hypothesis, if that were to be called an hypothesis which with most men of science was accepted as an attested fact, nothing remained beyond wider expansion or more explicit enunciation. Several points of much interest have indeed been mooted in the intervening period by naturalists of note, which have given occasion to Mr. Darwin to go once more over the ground he explored with such good results a generation ago, criticizing with his usual candour and close logic the reasonings of later writers, and fortifying with new arguments and a fresh array of facts the main positions taken up by him in his original treatise.

The most important work upon corals and coral reafs is that of his original treatise.

his original treatise.

The most important work upon corals and coral reefs is that of Professor Dana, published in 1852. Professor Dana, whilst concurring to the full in the fundamental proposition of Mr. Darwin that lagoon islands or atolls and barrier reefs have been found during periods of local subsidence, demurs to more than one point in his general scheme. One of these objections refers to the limitation of the area over which the growth of coral is at present known to of the area over which the growth of coral is at present known to extend. The limits laid down by Mr. Darwin, which he still sees no reason to alter, range no further north than the latitude of Bornuda (32° 15' N.), their extension so far northwards being no doubt due to the warmth of the Gulf Stream. In the Pacific the Loo Choo Islands (27° N.) have reefs on their shores, and there is an atoll in 28° 30' situated N.W. of the Sandwich Archipelago. In the Red Sea there are coral reefs in lat. 30°. In the Southern having here they do not extend so far from the generoid see In the Sea there are coral rees in lat. 30°. In the Southern hemisphere they do not extend so far from the equatorial sea, Houtmans Abrolhos, on the western shore of Australia, in lat. 29° S., being the most southerly reef. A glance at Mr. Darwin's chart will show how evenly the coral reefs of every kind are spread along the belt of the equator, leading to his original inference that the law of their distribution depends upon the range of ocean temperature. We could wish that the author had taken into his appaidmental on the far wider extension of coral growths in cashing consideration the far wider extension of coral growths in earlier geological ages—their extensive distribution, for instance, over the limestone area of our own islands; and had indicated the inference which he would have us draw from facts like these as to the higher which he would have its draw from facts has these as to the higher temperature of the Northern waters at remote periods. What has now to be accounted for is the remarkable fact of the absence of coral growths over a large area within the tropical seas. None were observed during the surveying voyages of the Beagle on the west coast of South America, south of the equator, or round the Galapagos Islands, nor have any been seen there north of the line; and though living corals have been found in the Bay or Panama, no reefs seem to have been formed by them. Mr. Darwin at first attributed this absence of reefs on the coast of Pennand Panama, no reefs seem to have been formed by them. Mr. Darwin at first attributed this absence of reefs on the coast of Peru and elsewhere to the coldness of the currents from the south; but, on the contrary, the Gulf of Panama is one of the hottest pelagic areas in the world. The deficiency of carbonate of lime in certain waters cannot be taken into account, for at Ascension the waves, charged to excess, precipitate a thick calcareous layer upon the tidal rocks; but there are no corals there, nor at St. Jago, in the Cape Verdes, where carbonate of lime is not only abundant on the shores, but forms the chief part of some upraised post-tertiary strata. At the same time it is found that the bottom of the sent round certain islands is thickly coated with living corals, which nevertheless do not form reefs, either from insufficient growth owing to one cause or another, or from the species not being adapted to contend with the breaking waves. Another reason assigned owing to one cause or another, or from the species not being adapted to contend with the breaking waves. Another reason assigned was the accumulation of sediment brought down by rivers into the sea, and forming banks of mud whereby the polypiters were choked and their growth suspended. But this explanation, however plausible as regards the seaboards of South America, the Wast Usast of Africa, or the Gulf of Guinea, cannot be hald good in the case of St. Helena, Ascension, the Cape Verdea, St. Pault, or Noronha, which are free from reefs, though far out to see, and composed of the same volcanic rocks, and having the same of which are surroughled by gigantic walls of coral rock.

Exception has been taken by Mr. Dana, and judge at the Darwin allows, to that part of the argument which contains the mean.

The Discountry and Distribution of Cheef Sand Mr. Charles Discountry S.G.S. With 3 Pietra. Balance S.G.S. School Strategy School Sand

temperature of the sea, upon which sufficient weight, he considers, had not been laid. Yet even if Mr. Darwin had to some extent undervalued the effect of temperature during the coldest season of the year, it does not appear that we are any nearer an explanation of the remarkable absence of reafs in the cases enumerated, and our author, had in consequence allowed those paragraphs of his work to stand as they were in the first edition. In the central and apparently hottest parts of the Pacific there are islands entirely free from reafs. Not that latitude has much to do with marine any more than with aerial temperature. The Galapagos are on the equator itself; and there the mean surface temperature was made out by Fitzroy to be 68° F. between September 16 and October 1835, the minimum at Albemarle Island being 58'5° at the S.W., and 62° or 63° on the western shore, whilst near Tahiti, over 17° S., the mean observed was 77.5°, the lowest any day being 76'5°. There is thus a difference of 9'5° in mean temperature, and of 18° in extremes; quite enough, as Mr. Darwin allows, to affect the distribution of organic beings in the two areas. Yet, even if we knew more of the variations of ocean temperature, we might remain almost as far from any satisfactory reason for the absence of coral reafs in such areas as we have, mentioned. This is one of the points in regard to which we must look hopefully to the results which the cruise of the Challenger in equatorial waters may bring forth.

The proximity of volcanic land, owing to the lime generally evolved from it, has been thought by some to be favourable to the

The proximity of volcanic land, owing to the lime generally evolved from it, has been thought by some to be favourable to the increase of coral reefs. Mr. Darwin, on the contrary, shows that nowhere are coral reefs more extensive than on the shores of New Caledonia and of North-Western Australia, which consist of primary formations, whilst the Maldiva, Chagos, Marshall, Gilbert, primary formations, whilst the Maldiva, Chagos, Marshall, Gilbert, and Low Archipelagos, the largest groups of stolls in the world, are formed exclusively of coral, without any nearness to active volcance. He had indeed urged the opposite view, that volcanic action impedes the growth of coral reefs. And it is made a point of objection by Professor Dana that he had not pushed this argument far enough. Mr. Darwin has in turn to question how far the heat or poisonous exhalations of a volcano could affect an area so wide as Professor Dana's theory implies. In the central parts of the Pacific there are islands wholly free from reefs, and in some of these cases this may be due, he considers, to volcanic some of these cases this may be due, he considers, to volcanic action. But the existence of reefs, though scantily developed, and, according to Dana, confined to one part of Hawaii (one of the Sandwich group, and a volcanic centre of tremendous power), shows that recent volcanic action does not absolutely prevent their growth. Upon the question of the seemingly capricious distribu-tion of coral reefs Mr. Darwin ultimately brings to bear the doctrine of the struggle for life. In those parts of the sea in trine of the struggle for life. In those parts of the sea in which there are no such structures, there are, we may conclude, other beings supplying the place of the reef-building polypifers It is shown in the chapter on Keeling Atoll that there are some species of large fish, besides the whole tribe of Holothurise, which prey upon the tenderor parts of the corals. On the other hand, the polypifers may suffer from the diminution through whatever cause of the organic beings on which they prey. The relations which determine the formation of reefs on any shore must be very complex, and, with our present means of knowledge, inexplicable. Changes in the condition of the sea, not obvious to our senses, might restrain or destroy all the coral growths in one area and cause them to appear in the coral growths in one area and cause them to appear in another. The Pacific or Indian Ocean might become as barren of coral reefs as the Atlantic is now.

of coral reefs as the Atlantic is now.

It has been a question whether a position of calm is more favourable to coral growths than the being exposed to the free and violent dash of the sea. Certain polypifers in the saxigenous lithophytes cited by MM. Quoy and Gaimard may be able to flourish only where the water is quiet and the heat intense. Yet, on the other hand, the most careful researches confirm the remark of Ehrenberg, that the strongest corals love the surf, and are most rich and massive where most exposed to the waves. The great mounds of living Porites and of Millepora round Keeling Atoll, occur exclusively on the extreme verge of the reef, which washed by the breakers. It is indeed to the solid rampart formed by these massive outworks that the more delicate and more richly-branched corals of the inner water owe their exisand more richly-branched corals of the inner water owe their exisand more richly-branched corals of the inner water owe their existence. In proportion to the protection thus afforded do they gain in variety and delicacy while decreasing in bulk. If the question were put under what conditions the greater number of species of coral, not regarding their bulk and strength, were developed, Mr. Darwin would answer, with MM. Quoy and Gaimard, that this would happen where the water is tranquil and the heat intense. The total number of species in the chaumtropical seas must be very great, 120 kinds, according to Ehrenberg, having been yielded by the Red Sea.

Whilst agreeing in cameral with Mr. Demonstrates the chause of the

the Red Sea.

Whilst agreeing in general with Mr. Darwin's view that atolls or lagoon islands, as well as barrier reefs, have been formed during a period of subsidence, Professor Dans has instanced certain of the lagoon islands of the Low Archipelago and elsewhere as showing signs of recent elevation to the extent of a few feet; a view which had obtained support from the observations of Mr. Outhouy on the atolls of Panmotu and Fiji. Our author, while under reducing the difficulty of judging the evidences of local elevation or subsidence, adduces notwithstanding many considerations tending to show that here too his fundamental proposition holds good. Here in the present Time of his present work do we see more of his characteristic grasp of facts and insight into natural course.

The Memory, N. Theory is to not consideration are, he shows, often but illusery. If they is to not construct the proposition are, he shows, often but illusery.

undergone subsidence, these atolls or reefs may at least have remained stationary. Such circumstances as corals standing on the aboves or in the midst of the lagoons from twelve to thirty inches above the sea-level, with the tops of their branches dead; the great shells of the Tridacna vertically embedded in coral rock at a height at which they cannot now exist; and the discovery of masses of coral rock which could never have been carried to their present places and have become water-worn while they stood at their present level, may be explained by the action of water breaking upon the shore and carrying up the living polypifers, aided by the agglutination of fragments of dead rock shells, and sand. Bathed by the troubled waters, their building action would long continue. The wide fields of rotten coral at Keeling Island, with the tips of their branches projecting above the surface Island, with the tips of their branches projecting above the surface of the lagoon, may be simply the result of the tides not rising so of the lagoon, may be simply the result of the tides not rising so high as formerly since the closing, as reported by the inhabitants, of the channels between the islets, and of the lagoon being partially-choked by the growth of corals. Here, so far from there having been elevation of the land, there is reason to see proofs of subsidence, to which may be added the manner in which Chain Atoll, in the Paumotu group, suffered from a storm, and the statement of Sir E. Belcher that after an interval of fourteen years well-known island themselvest had discussed and the lagrant a well-known island thereabouts had disappeared, and the lagoon at a particular spot had become deeper than before. Among other causes of change which might easily lead to a mistaken belief in the recent elevation of low coral formations, Mr. Darwin suggests that during some special season, the currents of the sea and the prevalent winds coinciding in direction, the waves would rise to a higher level, and that the corals would grow higher, the result being that these corals at a subsequent season would expose their dead summits, and give the appearance of the land having been slightly elevated. Should, however, the conclusion arrived at by so excellent an observer as Professor Dana be hereafter confirmed, the question, an observer as Professor Dans be hereafter confirmed, the question, in Mr. Darwin's opinion, will be whether, seeing how vast an are has been thus affected, those geologists are not right who believe that the level of the ocean is subject to changes from astronomical causes. We understand him to speak here of Mr. Croll and those who take his view of the varying curve of the earth's orbit, and the increased angle of the inclination of her axis. He might have given a prior place to the growing conviction of the geological truth of what is known as the equatorial bulge in the figure of the earth.

On the fringed coasts manifold and unmistakeble proofs of

On the fringed coasts manifold and unmistakable proofs of On the fringed coasts manifold and unmistakable proofs of recent and active elevation are readily accumulated, and, as Mr. Darwin shows, corals attached to a rising coast would necessarily form a fringing reef. The areas including reefs of this kind, and their connexion with active volcances, are well shown by means of the coloured map, as well as by the details of evidence brought to bear upon this point in the appendix. In revising this map, which must have been the result of much patient labour, one new volcance has been inserted on the north-eastern side of New Caledonia, whilst that in Torres Straits has been omitted. Some broad generalizations of great value have been added regarding the subsiding areas marked blue on the map, as indicating the presence of atolls or barrier reefs, and the rising or stationary areas marked atolls or barrier reefs, and the rising or stationary areas marked red, as known by upraised organic remains or inferred from the presence of fringing reefs. If the existence of continents shows that the areas which have been upheaved are immense, the proofs which are brought forward in support of Mr. Darwin's theory show that the areas which have subsided have been not less immense. We may follow in imagination the spaces held by wide continents and lofty mountains sinking, beneath the sea, with a movement so slow as to allow the corals to grow up to the surface, where the atolls now stand like monuments, marking the place of burial.

VON HELLWALD'S RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

WE have had occasion lately to review several works on the subject of the ceaseless flow of Russian enterprise or ascendency over the steppes and Khanates of Central Asia. These books have much of the interest and animation of a trial at Bar, M. Vambery plays the part of counsel for the plaintiff, and roundly asserts the innocence of the lamb and denounces the apathy of the shepherd as against the wolf. The Russian apologist, through the mouth of Captain Spalding, endeavours to show that the fable is of no application. The author now before us, after hearing the arguments of both parties, analyses the evidence, reviews the proceedings, and closes the suit by dismissing Great Britain with a warning, and condemning her in costs for lackes in the case. Amongst the various contributions made towards an accurate comprohension of the exact aim and position of Russia in Asia, which had been applied what take a high small. Her comprehension of the exact aim and position of Russia in Asia, this book of Herr von Hellwald must take a high rank. He has gone far and wide in search of facts. Scientific disquisitions, records of perilous adventures, the official returns of Russian naval officers, the speeches of members of our outer Parliament, the opinions of Continental writers on disputed points of geography and politics, the statesmanship of Lowell Lawrence, and the views of Mr. Grant Duff, have all been aid mades requisition, and have respectively contributed to the under requisition, and have respectively contributed to the

^{*} The Russians in Central Asia: a Critical Examination down to the Present Time of the Geography and History of Central Asia. By Frederick von Hallwald, Member of the Geographics: Societies of Vienna, Mexico, Paris, Genera, New York, &c. Translated from the German by Lieut.-Col. Theodore Wirgman, LLB. With a Map. London: Henry S. King &

formation of very strong conclusions. The book moreover has been constructed on a thoroughly artistic and methodical plan. The reader is conducted through pertions devoted to ethnology, geography, and national characteristics, to the final deliverance in a chapter of nearly eighty pages, which leaves England with but small pretensions to political ponetration or diplomatic success. In fact, the whole process by which the writer arrives at his de-In fact, the whole process by which the writer arrays at me eductions somewhat reminds us of the charge of the Chief Justice in the case of the Claimant. The rivers and sands in the neighbourhood of the Ses of Aral are discussed as minutely as the college days at Stonyhurst and the geography of Seuth America. Then we are shown the cold gradation and wall-balanced form by which each Czar in succession has felt himself called on to explore. which each Ozar in succession has left himself called on to explore, remonstrate, occupy, chaatise, lecture, and annex. Next our hanging judge proceeds to demonstrate that, while we have been driven out from Afghanistan, and have had nothing but petty border wars and internal difficulties for the last thirty years, Russia has been quietly extanding her frontier, accuring her acquisitions, and gradually digesting and assimilating the heterogeneous elements that have come under her away.

that have come under her sway.

It is not difficult in such a work to point out some mis-It is not difficult in such a work to point out some mistakes of actual facts, or some deductions which, owing to erroneous information, appear absolutely untenable. At p. 168 we are told of an Indian paper called the Culcutts Despatch. We apprehend that by this term the author, or possibly the translator, designates, not any one of the independent local journals, but the official Indian publication known as the Government Gasette. At p. 224 it is implied that Lord Leavence was Viceroy at the time of the Indian Mutiny. It is, however, venial for a laborious and untravelled German to have forgotten or misapprehended the distinction between a Chief Commissioner of a frontier province and the Governor-General of the whole Empire. No Rajpoot princes were present at Lord Mayo's Umballa Durbar, inasmuch as that nobleman, for political and departmental reasons, studiously refrained from raising any of those irritating pretensions which would have infallibly been excited by the arrival of Meywar or Jyspore to meet the Mahommedan Amir who came from over the border. Then it is hardly fair in a writer who is so well infermed to say Then it is hardly fair in a writer who is so well infermed to say that he passes over "in silesce the cruelty and berberity with which English squatters and settlers, merchants, and even missionaries, know how to extirpate the native populations." There have been, as Indian administrators and English Secretaries of State know, collisions and jars in our oldest provinces between indigo or tes planters and coolies, between English landholders and Bengali tenants, between capitalists working at the high presure of the nineteenth century and Oriental artisans and mechanics who plod along with the implements and are hardly wakened up out of the customs described in Manu. But whatever may have been the errors of the impetuous, strong-willed, and occasionally overbearing Anglo-Saxon, the case between him and his Ryots and coolies cannot be dismissed offhand in such a sweeping sentence; and as for extirpation, it would be difficult to point out any place in which the immediate result of English ascendency has not been vastly to increase the native population. It is rather hard, too, on the missionaries to be accused of thinning the villages in which they plant their churches and schools. On previous occasions these same reverend gentlemen have been roundly abused by the hardest exponents of the Manobester school for intruding into the sacred domain of politics, or for asserting the claims and equities of the toiling millions, who may go at one step from helpless submission to wild and unreasoning revolt. They will be rather startled to learn that, instead of showing their converts, and, as a direct consequence, the unconverted Hindus of adjoining villages, how lawfully to resist oppression and to meet force by tional means, they have been veiling extreme Malthusian doctrines under the cloak of Christianity. The distinguished traveller Mr. under the cloak of Christianity. The distinguished traveller Mr. T. T. Cooper did not, we believe, accompany Major Sladen in his expedition of 1869 to the Panthay kingdom lying between Burmah and the Chinase Empire. Mr. Cooper was then engaged on his own account in a very different direction, and Major Sladen's expedition, from which the King of Burmah could accrealy have imagined that the "English had nothing less in view than the annexation of his kingdom," took place in 1868 and not in 1869. We are indebted to a writer in the Pall Mall Grantle for nointing out. in addition to the above-mentioned Genetic for pointing out, in addition to the above-mentioned mistakes, that Sadik, the leader of the Dunganis, was not killed, as stated, in January 1864, but that he is alive and was aiding the Khiwans only last summer. But these mistakes will not prevent our recommending this book as an excellent work of reference for any Englishman who wishes to understand the whole gist of a political discussion wherein hardihod of assertion has often been inverse proportion to sufficiency of knowledge. It is the result of much training, inquiry, and research. Its style is clean. The work of translation has been excellently performed by an English officer who has served for ten years in the Austrian army, and who is well acquainted with colloquial as mall as cleaned Gorman. officer who has served for ten years in the Austrian army, and who is well acquainted with colloquial as well as classical German. When any new and ambitious member is desirous of pushing Mr. Bourke, of supplementing Mr. Grant Duff, or of putting Lord George Hamilton through a competitive examination on the geography and pulities of Eastern Turkestan, he should fortify himself with the facts and statistics amanged by this learned programmy and pulsates of mastern Turkestan, he should fostify himself with the facts and statistics arranged by this learned German, and illustrated by an annellest map, which is coloured in a fashion to bring politics house to the eye. It is worthly of an author who is a member of at least half a dozen Gaggaphical Societies.

One of the chief merits of the writer is that he shows One of the chief merits of the writer is that he shewn smethy what Russia has done and is doing in Central Asia, up to date. Events tread on each ether's heels so quickly; the tracts overrun, annexed, or taken "under protection," are so distant, unfamiliar, and remote from the ordinary Special Correspondent; the names an application of many different ways; and the whole subject is he republish to the general reader, that we have additional course to thank a writer who traces for us the shb and flow of Russian accordinary from the days of Casr Pater to the campaign of 1873. The position of affairs may be concisely described as follows. Adment the whole of the Sea of Aral is within the Empire of Russia, and no land, except a very minute portion abutting on a guil at lea the whole of the See of Aral is within the Empire of Russia, and no land, except a very minute partion sbutting on a gulf at he south-western extremity, could be chimed on any pretense by any Khan, Kirghis Sultan, or other potentate of the Resert. The Caspian, though not similarly encircled by the Russian dominious, is practically an inland lake, subject to the will of the Czar, commanded by his forts, traversed by his fleets, and sounded and explored by his officers. If the penetrating eye of Gibbon, evan-looking the whole range of history, could only discern the flags of two navies on the waters of the Caspian, one of which was that of a Russian admiral, it may be asfely predicted that no other nation is henceforth ever likely to launch a fleet there; nor will laron Restar, whatever he may accomplish in the construction of a reitroed from whatever he may accomplish in the construction of a reilroed from Resht to Teheran, be likely to use his concession for sutting down the Resht to Teheran, be likely to use his concession for sutting down the forests of Mazanderan and for building Persian ships. Eastward of the most southern point of the Sea of Aral, the Ressian line encloses the worthless desert of Kizzil Kum, or the "Red Sand," and also a comparatively populous and fiveful district in which are such cities as Samarcand, Tashkend, and Khojend. In fact the boundary here goes some way to the south of the riwar Zarafshan (the scatterer of gold), and enables the Russian Vicercoy to command "Kokand the charming" on the one side, and "Bokhara the ennobled" on the other. We may remark, by the way, that it is not easy to find an exact parallel in English to the epithets Latesf and Shareef, which, in Mahommedan parlance, are invariably appended, the former to Kokand, and the latter to Bokhara. Lutesf is equivalent to graceful, elegant, charming, and reminds us of the epithet λπαραί appropriated for his city by the Athenian. Shareef expresses more qualities than one. It significs noble, eminent, and holy. There is a flavour of sanctity about the word, for it is usually applied to the Prince of Maoca, to the descendants for it is usually applied to the Prince of Mesce, to the descendents of Mahommed, and to the Koran itself, by any Museulmen of ordinary education or intelligence. The accomplished writer of of Mahommed, and to the Koran Itself, by any Museulmen of ordinary education or intelligence. The accomplished writer of the article on Russian advances in the recent number of the Quarterly translates the word by "illustrious," which to our thinking does not do full justice to the sentiment.

But to return to our annexations. The exigencies of Russian officialism have in some respects a striking resemblance to those with which we are familiar with in Oude or the Punjab. The

with which we are familiar with in Onde or the Punjab. The palace of the Amir at the old capital of Timur has been converted into a hospital and a magazine. The want of bread, felt for some time, has been obviated by two enterprising persons, one a Tartar, the other a German. These were succeeded by an Italian organ-grinder and his monkey; and a "kind of restaurant" has also been opened. Tashkend has actually a Russian church, and a newspaper published in the conqueror's language, the Turkestanskiya Vyedomoste, and the officers of the garrison of Samarcand have set up a "club." We should not have expected to find a complaint that Russian politicals had not acquired the Bokhariot or vernacular, and Parsian, the diplomatic language of the country. But the fact is so stated. There can be little doubt that with a Government so liberal, and with officers so accustomed to master all the Continental languages, this drawback will soon be surmounted, and that we may speedily hear that Licutenant Nevsky has "passed" in the language of the district, or that Captain Mikhailovich has been presented with a thousand roubles for his ovich has been presented with a thousand roubles for his complete mastery over the Gulistan and the Anvari. The operations against Khiva, we all know, have been very recently the se tions against Khiva, we all know, have been very recently the subject of diplomatic reference and polite evasion. But the upshot of the whole matter in regard to the Khanates may be fairly stated in the following way. A considerable part of Kokand has been incorporated; and Russians possess the whole country from the lake of Issik-Kul on the east to a good way south of the Ser Darya or Jaxartes; Samarcand is garrisoned; Bokhara is spared. The Commercial Treaty of 1868 does, however, vest Russian merchants with special privileges in the whole Khanate of Bokhara, and provides for the appointment of Russian agents in the towns. Khyra with special privileges in the whole kinamate of normars, and provides for the appointment of Russian agents in the towns. Khira, though overran by a Russian column, has neither been formally annexed nor openly abandoned; but a mere glance at the map will show the extreme importance of its retention to Russia as a will show the waterne importance of its retention to Russis as a means of sounding off its agguisitions in Turkenten, and of completing the communication between the castern shows of the Caspian north of the Attrek and the cities of Kette-Russis, Samanand, Khojend, and Tashkand. Here were Hellwald hys stress on the active preparations for railways, telegraphs, and made; as the fletillas which command the Caspian and the Israeles; and as the enormous moral influence which his telescopic over so many physical and political obstacles has assured for the Case with the normals and priests of the Khanatas.

The conclusions drawn from the fields we have analysed chore any action with the results of the Case which allows a substance by irregular laterality witching and the Done of Elizabeths and cases by irregular laterality own language. The comments of the Caster has a substance by irregular laterality of cavalry extensions and from the Caster has a substance by irregular laterality of cavalry extensions of the comments of the lateral lateral desires have a large lateral desires in the lateral lateral desires have a large lateral desires in the lateral l

sight of two other main objects—the establishment of a vest commercial monopoly in Asia, and the solution of the "Turkish question" by a preparadrasing influence on the frontiers of Persia and Adhanatan. In other words, the Care is to get at Constantinopla by "way of Tabaran, Khiwa, and Samarcand. That a Russian governor-general occupying Makommedan cities, "protesting" or overshadowing Khanatas, constructing forts, putting down robbars, and assuring a safe transit to heatler, will have anormous facilities for attracting trade into new phanuals, will hardly be disputed by the most complacent optimist. Nor is it possible to view without deep interest the completion of the long basis of operations which enables Russia at any one moment to threaten the valley of the Euphratea, the fiontier provinces of Persia, and the road to Herst. We must refer readers to the work itself, in which a series of connected facts and well-chosen arguments is adduced to prove these two alms neither visionary nor impracticable. It cannot be supposed that a Russian expedition, organised and successful at considerable cost, has no other object than the suppression of a few plundering hordes. Another consideration has presented itraility apprahended. It is quite possible to anticipate serious obstacles to the secure and effective government of our Indian dependency by events very far short of an actual collision between the Exitiah sepoy and the Cossaek somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Oxus. The Tisses on more than one occasion has written as if the close proximity to India of a Russian province would be the most natural and unobjectionable thing in the world. Practical Indian statemen think very differently. Russian agents are adepts at intrigue and diplomacy. Natives of all ranks and castes are proverbally oxedulous, excitable, restless. In every large Criential town or State there is always a set of fanatics or revolutionists who detest regularity, who welcome disturbance, who rise during anarchy like soum to the surface of a boil

PATON'S LIFE OF BEYLE.

In writing the life of Henry Beyle, Mr. Paton has called attention to the works of a man whose name is too little known, and whose influence is too little recognized. Every one who takes an interest in literature has heard of the great struggle between the Classical and Romantic schools in France which ended in the acknowledgment of the genius of Victor Hugo and other writers of the new school. Comparatively few probably are aware that Henry Beyle was one of the foremost movers in this literary revolution, or have heard of his pamphlet Rucine et Shakespeare, which, published in 1823, excited the hitter wrath of the French Academy of that date. Again, most people have either read or heard of Michelet's volume entitled L'Amour, while few know anything of the De L'Amour of Henry Beyle which preceded it. This book expressed some curious and original ideas of Beyle's on the nature of love, and excitainly no one was better qualified than its author to speak on such a subject both from observation and experience. He appears to have been one of those men who are by no means uncommen in the world, who, without being insincers, are radically fields. He had many violent pensions in the course of his life; but so long as each one lasted he conceived it to be the one and only absorbing emotion of his being. Sometimes the duration of these phases of feeling was determined by external circumstances, sometimes by the inward working of that selfahness, or one should rather may self-consciousness, which often combines with the artistic sensibility of natures like Beyle's. There is a curious instance of this in a letter which he wrote in 1824 to a lady for whom he had, or supposed that he had, a deep feeling:—

"Adies! Everything is insupportable to me since I know that you are no longer here. Yesterday I had a delicious dinner, where there were nine man of wit and myself. Uninchily I was not in the least brilliant. I spoke very little, and the little I did say was heavy. This constrains will agitate my great soul. Perhaps I will have to renounce love. How can I reconcile myself to not shining!"

Another strange example of the manner in which his ideas, taking in the main an exalted sphere, recurred to the central figure of self, is found in a letter which he wrote at an antiliar period to his favourite sister:—

I have hired some spartments, noble, simple, and freshly done up, and hang with charming engravings. I sought to enjoy them with my soul of 1804, but found it impossible. I have a fine view from the window of my little cabinet, and I contemplated a sunset afficient rain and heavy clouds riven by a suspensess wind. I opened mechanishilly the drawer of my bureau, in which I put interesting pages. I opened a little letter, and it was from you. I never falt with more delight the planeaus of laving you. This charming letter is of the 15th March; but I do not know what year. All that you say in this letter is in perfect harmony with what I feel; it is another myself whose letter I was reading. The resemblismose of our fland-writing increased this charming illusion.

writing increased this charming illusion. The "charming illusion" of receiving a letter from a second self is somewhat amusing, and one cannot help entortaining a little distante for the reforences to his own exquisite sensibility which abound in the writer's earlier letters. Beyle, however, is by no means the only instance of a man of undoubted genius who had also a vein of littleness. And it must be said that this characteristic of self-coneciousness is closely allied with the keen observation and imaginative faculty which distinguished Beyle's writings. By the labit of analysing his own feelings the author helped himself to acquire that of analysing those of other people. It is to be regretted that he never turned his power to the best account by carrying out a project which he formed of writing a kind of autobiography which, as Mr. Paton says, was to have been a real basis with an ideal superstructure. Among his papers M. Colomb, an intimate friend of Beyle's, found an unfinished self-portraiture of the author under the name of Roizard which would no doubt have figured in some form in this projected work. As far as one can judge of Loyle from external evidence, this representation of himself seems to have more truth and discarnment than such performances generally possess:—

and discarament than such performances generally possess:—

A word sometimes affected him to tears; at other times is was ironical and hard, from the fear of being moved, and of being despised by himself as a man of weak character. His countenance was not handsome; his features were large, and subject to mobility; his eyes expressing the slightest shadle of smotion, so as to mortify his own self-love. He was brillent, amusing, and, full of unexpected salies, he electrified his suditors, and excluded the possibility of a yawn from the people in the room is which he happened to be. But this vivacity of his salies sometimes created aversion and enmity, and offended the dull and the medicare. When he was without emotion he was tlat, and discained to call his powers of memory to his aid. A touching word, a true expression of misortune heard in the street or in the shop of an artisan, affected him. But for pomp and affectation there was enty-irony to be expected from Roizard. From the age of sixteen, this man was in the sphere of the activity of Napoleon, and had followed him to Moscow and elsewhere. While he made these campaigns his father was ruined, and he himself was also ruined in 1814 by the full of Napoleon. Roizard lived in Italy, and at the Revolution of 1830 he returned to official employment for the sole purpose of completing the tabirty years requisite to enjoy a pension. He arrived at Rome without ambition, solely in order to pass ten years without ennui, and then to return to finish his life at Paris in a situation a little above poverty.

But it is time to leave off speaking solely of Beyle's character, although it is a study of great interest, and to come to his writings and doings. His life, as may be gathered from the passage quoted above, was by no means an unoventful one. His independent spirit as his friends, his vagabond nature as his enemies, might call it led him to seek a varied life, and circumstances favoured his wishes. By the interest of the Daru family he was employed as a supernumerary clerk in the Ministry of War when Pierre Daru was Secretary of that department, and he accompanied Napoleon's army to Italy in the campaign of Mareago, during which he managed to combine warlike and musical enthusiasm. The impatience and intelerance of boredom which belonged to his character induced him finally to throw up his commission in diagust at the dull garrison life which he led in Piedmont, and he returned to Paris to renew his literary studies. His letters at this time are charged with that love of moralizing about everything and nothing which was part of the spirit of the age, but they all have a truth and freshness which redeem them from dulness, if not from pringgishness. One of them contains a vivid description of the daily life of a Parisian of the day. Upon this Mr. Paton makes a remark which will perhaps be resented by Englishmen, but in which we cannot help thinking there is some truth:—

Such a sketch of Paris, so different in costume, hours, and manners, from the Paris of our day, is not without its interest. The extreme politeness of the ancient regime extended itself into the beginning of our century. The Frenchman of this old school, with his obsequious compliments and dancing-master airs and graces, has disappeared in the course of the political shocks of half a century. One cannot help thinking that the English coldness and nonchalance has acted rather perniciously than otherwise on the upper stratum of this gay and anniable nation.

The next three or four years of his life were occupied with studies of books and men and with love affairs, one of which was violent enough to induce him to accept a place in a counting-house at Marseilles under pretence of a sudden passion for husiness. The real object of his passion, however, was an actress, who at the end of a year married a Russian noble, upon which event Beyle's love of the counting-house disappeared, and he returned to Paris. In 1806 he re-entered the public service, in the first instance as a subordinate commissariat officer, and from that time until the downfall of the Empire he remained in the service of Mapoleon in various espacities. During this time he visited Berlin, Brunswick, Vienna, where he was present at the Requiem Service of Haydn, and subsequently Milan, for which town he had a strong attachment; indeed in his later years he came to consider it as his home. He found that Italian society was free from affectation and the small vanities which made intercourse with the world in Fixis so distantiful to him at times. During all this dismale neture." As he sailed himself. This rather incentious

Bury Boyle (otherwise De Stendhel): a Critical and Respectives.
Study. Affact by Original Documents and Unpublished Letters from the Network Topone of the Sundly of Doyle. By Anthew Attellial States, Anthew of Sensorshed on the Dunnie and Sen Attrible, distinct the Editory of the Egyptian Revolution." Loudon: Tribute: A Co. 1872.

description drew upon him on one occasion in later years the unpleasant reputation of being a police spy. Immediately after his visit to Milan came the expedition to Russia; and, in order to accompany it in the Commissariat Department, Beyle resigned a comfortable post at Court. Probably had he foreseen the troubles of this campaign, he would have hesitated to do this; the department to which he was statched came in for a large share of the blands for the ill-fated march to and from Moscow. Beyle may be considered fortunate in having reached France again in as good condition as he did, although that was bad enough. He returned deprived of all his possessions, and wrote from Mayence that he was "in a state of repulsive filth, and on his knees before potatoes." Puring the cight years following the Russian campaign Beyle may be said to have taken up his residence in Milan, for although he paid visits thence to other parts of Italy and to Paris, he always returned to Milan as to a home, until he was expelled from it by the Austrian authorities under suspicion of being a spy. In this time he made the acquaintance of many distinguished men, among others Byron, and published the Lives of Haydn, Mozart, and Metastasio; Rome, Niplas, et Florence, and also Histoire de la Peinture en Italie. On his return to Paris after his expulsion from Milan he published the De I'Amour, which is probably better known than any of his works, except perhaps La Chartreuse de Parme, of whose merits Balzac had so high an opinion. Mr. Paton thinks that Balzac's estimate of this work was exaggerated; and in this most roaders will agree with him, as also in thinking that Beyle was fitted for analytical rather than romantic writings, and that a novel was not the best vehicle for his peculiar talents. On this subject the biographer makes some sound and interesting remarks which will be found in the chapter concerning La Chartreuse de Parme. De L'Amour was succoeded by the Racine et Shakapeare already apoken of, and in the six following years at R matters which concerned the administration. When the Consermatters which concerned the administration. When the Conservator pointed out that Beyle was universally considered to be an original genius and a man of superior intelligence, "You call him a man of superior intelligence!" replied the Mayor; "allons donc! I dined twice in his company, and know better." As has been indicated, Beyle's analytical and critical writings are of more importance than his romances. His remarks upon the literature and fine arts of his time will always retain some value, although many of them may be over-ruled by the criticisms of the present day. Mr. Paton's book is carefully and clearly written, and has meant turns of thought and expression, of which the following romark, apropos of the Great and the Second Napoleon, may serve as an example: as an example :---

The potent who move the wheel of forcune are impotent to fix it. The greatest men begin revolutions in human affairs, and revolutions finish the greatest men.

AGAS'S CIVITAS LONDINUM.

JUST thirty-five years ago, when the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was in its most high and palmy state, and nobody apprehended that its fall, or even its decline, was among events to be, it began the publication of what promised to be by far its greatest work, the Biographical Dictionary. Mr. Bolton Corney was even then somewhat advanced in years, but may be said to have been only commencing what proved in the said to have been only commencing what proved in the but hay be said to have been only commencing what proved in the end to be a very useful literary career, in its own particular direc-tion and within its own particular limits; and the first number of the first part of the first volume had not been a week from the press, and the inevitable "Aa, Peter Van Der" had hardly been consigned to the tomb, when some letters appeared in the then congenial pages of Sylvanus Urban containing a criticism upon the

conduct of the undertaking so close and so convincing that we believe the portion already issued to the public was in effect cancelled, and the whole scheme systematised in accordance with his views. The enterprise was doomed to an untimely end, but, thanks in some degree to Mr. Corney, the work was admirable so far as it went, and many a student has uttered a sigh as he came to the name of one Azzubeydi, a Spanish Moor, which winds up the first letter of the alphabet and the seventh and last volume of the Dictionary. Among the short-comings particularly brought to notice was the comparative neglect with which the first of our English surveyors had been treated. The authors did not even know his name, which was Radolph Agas, and not Ralph Aggas, as they had set it down; and they had dismissed him after "a tribute of twenty lines" abounding in errors, and without any signature attached to them. The memoir as it now stands is a "tribute" of six times the former length, and bears the initials of "J. T. S.," the well-known "Nollekens Smith," who was then the Keeper of the British Museum Prints. Mr. Corney's object, as far as the Biographical Dictionary was concerned, was thus fully attained; but still further attention was called to the character and career of Radolph Agas by the course adopted by the writer of the original memoir, who sought information in the Museum Reading-Room as to the books and manuscripts which Mr. Corney had recently been consulting, and accused him of deriving his knowledge of their existence from the references contained in the article which he had found fault and accused him of deriving his knowledge of their existence from the references contained in the article which he had found fault with. It was another case of "That eagle's fate and mine are one," and the sensation caused in the antiquarian Little Pedlington was of more than usual duration and asperity. The result of all this was that the works of Agas were zealously sought for and carefully preserved, and many minute points of his history, and the history of his productions, were incidentally brought to light. It is a singular fact that the work from which he derives all his

It is a singular fact that the work from which he derives all his fame may very possibly have been the handiwork of an altogether different man. This large bird's-eye view of London must apparently have cost the labour of years, and yet, it we are right in fixing its date at about 1561, it must have been surveyed and engraved before Agas was out of his teens. Nothing but actual inspection of the original, or of this facsimile, will give any notion of the genuine interest and value of the performance. Only two copies of it are known to be in existence. One is among the collections of the indefatigable Samuel Pepys, and the other, from which the facsimile is taken, is in the appropriate keeping of the Corporation of London. We have no particulars of the state of the Cambridge copy, but the one before us is evidently what is now too often called a "new edition," i.e. a reissue with a fresh title. The body of the work remains unaltered, and the arms of Elizabeth, the glorious Semper Eadem, are traceable on the flag of the royal of the work remains unaitered, and the arms of Elizabeth, the glorious Semper Eadem, are traceable on the flag of the royal barge which floats off Baynard's Castle, but the great shield in the left-hand upper corner bears the quarterings of James. Of the points which determine approximately the date of its execution, the limit in one direction is fixed by the absence of the lofty spire of St. (Paul's, which was destroyed by lightning on the 4th of June, 1561, and never rebuilt. The limit in the other direction is not so clearly defined; but many circumstances combine to convince us clearly defined; but many circumstances combine to convince us that it could not have been beyond 1564, amongst which we may mention that Stow notices the erection in that year of a castellated building over a spring on the north bank of the Thames, which could not have failed to be most conspicuous from the point at which the view was taken.

The map is 6 ft. ½ in. long, and 2 ft. 4½ in. wide, and takes in the whole space longitudinally between Lambeth Palace and the present St. Katherine's Docks, with a foreground of Lambeth Marsh and Horselydown, and a background of the Northern Heights. On the far left are Lambeth Palace and Lambeth Church and on the other side of the river Westminster. Abbur Northern Heights. On the far left are Lambeth l'alace and Lambeth Church, and on the other side of the river Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church and "Rufus's roaring hall"; and on the far right is the Tower, with its ramparts and ditches. When we have mentioned these, and perhaps the Temple Church and St. Saviour's Church, we believe we have set down every building in the whole of this large area which the closest inspection would enable an Elizabethan Rip van Winkle to recognize. This is not altogether pleasant to think about, and the reflection ought to make us doubly resolute in withstanding further tameering with any of those preresolute in withstanding further tampering with any of those pre-cious remains. Of the most important of all, the Abbey, we are in no fear, but we confess to a little trembling about St. Margaret's, which is so rich in historical associations. Fortunately, it is just at present the fashion to recognize it as a judiciously placed foil to its magnificent neighbour, but it is impossible to say how long this feeling may remain. The Hall appears to be safely buried in the midst of Sir Charles Barry's Palace of Westminster, and it will be more secure atill if the exection of the Law Courts are in brings midst of Sir Charles Barry's Palace of Westminster, and it will be more secure still if the erection of the Law Courts again brings its west side into prominence. Till then we shall not be altogether free from some slight degree of fear for the building which "witnessed the just sentence of Bacon and the just absolution of Somers," and whose "lofty arches of Irish oak" (which by the by are made of chestnut) "resounded" to the impassioned eloquence of Edmund Burke. The recent establishment of a flaunting and obtrusive neighbour in the shape of St. Thomas's Hospital has compalled the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to smarten up the brown and modest dwelling of the Architishops of Canterbury, and it has been done in a manner which reflects infinite diedit on the good taste and good feeling of all consumed in it. Would that the hapless church of St. Many Ovenie at Southwark, with this still more unhappy eastern chaptel, had had the good luck to still into sim'by hands! There is one confert, and one only, in the

^{*} Civitas Londinum—Ralph Agas. a Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southeard and Parts Adjacent. With a Biographical Account of Ralph Agas, and a Critical Examination of the Work, by W. H. Overall, Esq., F.S.A. London: Adams & Francis. 1874.

contemplation of their present condition. It is beyond the power of even churchwarden ingenuity still further to degrade them. With asgard to the Tower we hardly know what to say. The ditch is its great feature, and yet there is no denying that filling it up, and laying out the recovered land as an open esplanade, are changes which seem to have reason on their side.

It is impossible to look at any part of this interesting plan without feeling astonishment that no more than three centuries have passed since the great espital presented the appearance which is here delineated. The middle foreground is taken up with a jungly kind of garden, and two circular erections which must have been rough likanesses of the Albert Hall with its lid taken off. The jungle is Paris Garden, and its state exactly corresponds with the description which Fletewood gave of it to Burghley in 1578. He is relating how the watch had discovered the French Ambassador holding a secret interview with Sir Warham St. Leger and Sir William Morgan, and mentions that the place was so dark with trees that one man cannot see another "except they have lyneses ocules, or els cattes eys." They resisted the watch, and "the ambassador swore great othes that he wold do many thinges," but the Dogberries told him that they knew nothing of his dignity; they only knew that he and his companions were "night-walkers contrarie to the law." The westernmost of the two buildings is lettered "The Bolle Bayting," and the other "The Beare Bayting." Outwardly they are almost identical in appearance, and their surroundings are equally similar. The front towards the river is clear for the reception of visitors in boats; the rear is abut in with ponds sacred to a special branch of the amusement, and the sides are formed by the kennels of the dogs, all of whom are represented in the one attitude of rampaging to get at their prey. We do not see that any lodgings are reserved for the Bolles or the Beares, unless some odd-shaped buildings in the gloomy grove of Paris Garden we

The meat boat of Bear's College, Paris Garden, Stunk not so ill; nor, when she kissed, Kate Arden.

It is not to be wondered at that the sport was a favourite one with Henry VIII., but the writers upon the subject have never had the wit to relate an adventure with a bear in which he was himself personally concerned. They were perhaps not very likely to come across it, as it is only to be found in Foxe's Book of Martyrs, a work somewhat out of their ordinary line of reading. The story is far too long to quote in this place, and it is sufficient to mention that it turns upon the confusion among "the multitude of boats" when a bear chanced to get loose and was pursued by the dogs into this river. "The flying of the people, after that the bear was loose, from one boat to another, was so cumberous that divers uproons from one boat to another, was so cumberous that divers persons were thrown into the Thames; the King commanding certain men that could swim to strip themselves naked, and to help to save them that were in danger. This pastime so displeased the King that he bade 'Away, away with the boat, and let us all go hence!" that he bade' Away, away with the boat, and let us all go hence!' In those days the young princesses seem to have had "bearwards," just as they might now have ladies-in-waiting or equerries; for the venerable martyrologist goes on to say that the offender who had caused the mischief was "an arrant Papist, far from the religion of his mistress, for he was the Lady Elizabeth's bearward, now the Queen's Majesty." Long after she had attained that exalted dignity she continued her liking to the sport, and so habitual was her attendance at the Ring that in 1580, when all Europe was ringing with the first intelligence of Drake's exploits in the Pacific, and she was particularly anxious to find out what Philip II. really thought upon the subject, she invited the Spanish Ambassador to a bear-baiting, hoping that during the intervals of the engaging sport she might be able to wheedle the secret out of him. During the reign of the Saints, as we may gather from Hudibras, the sport was in little favour, and we are only surprised to discover that the establishment was in full force so late as 1655, when it attracted the favour, and we are only surprised to discover that the establishment was in full force so late as 1655, when it attracted the attention of Colonel Pride, who, after his celebrated "purge" of another place, had settled down as a justice of the peace in Southwark. Availing himself of the experience gained on that memorable occasion, he caused, says an old manuscript authority, "all the Beares to be fast tyed up by the noses, and then valiantly brought some files of musketiers, drew up, and gave fyre, and kild 6 or more beares in the place (only leaving one white innocent Cubb) and also all cockes of the game." The old journalist slily adds, "It is said all the mastives are for to be shipt for Jamaica." The glories of the place revived with the Restoration, and in 1670 Evelyn describes the scene to be very much the same as it was a century earlier when this map was executed. Bulls were baited as well as bears, and one of the former "tossed a dog full into a lady's lap as she sat in one of the boxes a considerable height from the arena." We can imagine the consternation and screening that ensued.

height from the arena. We can imagine the consternation and screaming that ensued.

Paris Garden was situated exactly where the present road from the Elephant and Castle comes upon Blackfriare Bridge, and the two arenas occupied the ground immediately to the east between the new Southwark Street and the riverside. Still further to the east, in the next generation, but before the end of the century, arose "the Globe, the glory of the Bank," which Ben Jepson well describes as

Flank'd with a ditc' and fore'd out of a marian-

Wretched as its own actual site was, it was rendered still worse by a wretched neighbourhood; and yet what everlasting glory is attached to it! We are next brought to the church and churchyard of St. Saviour's, formerly St. Mary Overie, which contains the dust of Gower, and Fletcher, and Massinger, or rather did contain it till it was carted away to aid in raising the level of some building land near Kennington Oval. When studying this part of the map we must never forget that the new London Bridge occupies a position well to the west of the old one. The representation of the latter, as given in this map, conveys a vivid idea of what Sir Thomas Wyat saw in front of him a few years before, when he found this only access to London barred against him, and had to march his wearied soldiers to the distant bridge of Kingston. How the bridge, pleturesque as it was, was permitted to exist so long we never could understand. The annual expense of its repairs was something enormous. So early as 1625 Ben Jonson speaks of an ungrateful man as minding man as minding

A courtesy no more than London Bridge What arch was mended last;

and Gifford in his note upon the passage anticipates a joke of Sydney Smith's by saying that, "had an alderman or a turtle been lost there, the nuisance would have been long since removed."

Nothing can say more for the exceeding interest attaching to this facsimile than the fact that we have filled our allotted space without having cut havond the foreground of the nicture, and started.

without having got beyond the foreground of the picture, and every square inch of what remains would have afforded equal matter for illustration and comment. The reproduction has been effected most successfully. The attendant letterpress is clear and to the most successfully. The attendant letterpress is clear and to the point, and the whole is presented in a handy and attractive form. No moderately good library should be without it.

THE PROVERBS OF JOHN HEYWOOD.

THE PROVERBS OF JOHN HEYWOOD.*

If for no other purpose than to show how many of our best and tritest proverbe are over three hundred years old in their present form, Mr. Sharman has done well to re-edit the quaint Dialogue of John Heywood. Though Heywood is known to literature as "the epigrammatist," it would be hard to find a score amongst his six hundred epigrams that could earn him a place among wits; and though it is recorded of him that he amused Henry VIII., and moved to a smile the rigid muscles of his daughter Queen Mary, it would be equally hard to find any solid title to the merit of humour in his dramatic works. It is more than probable that the favour he found in his lifetime, as well as than probable that the favour he found in his lifetime, as well as his subsequent reputation, depended chiefly on the large and curious collection of "old said saws," which, taking a hint from Skelton to do for the public ear what Polydore Vergil and Erasmus had done for scholars, he strung together in a framework sufficiently inartistic to modern tastes, and yet attractive enough in his day to make the earlier fashion of allegories give place to the adage. How completely this was the case will be seen by an extract from Mr. Sharman's introduction, where he notes that on the publication of these proverbs

the romancers were rejected; Heywood's volume was hailed with acclaim. It became the most popular of all popular books. Ten times it was sent to press during the sixteenth century. Immediately on its appearance, it gave a fillip to the nation's appetite for literary enjoyment; poets, play-writers, and statesmen made capital of its mine of proverbs. The Elizabethan dramatists are brimming with them. One orator delivered a speech in the House of Commons in which a proverb formed the substance of every sentence. Proverbs were adopted everywhere as devices for tapestry, as mottoes for knives, as inscriptions for rings and keepsakes.

So strongly does "the wisdom of many and the wit of one" commend itself to the generality of mankind, whether spoken or gathered up into the pages of a book, that Heywood's proverbs were probably his passport from a humble birth and a gratuitous education to a place among the landed gentry; for whereas he is shown to have been, as a child, one of the "Children of the Chapel Royal," and draughted thence to Oxford, he died the Chapel Royal," and draughted thence to Oxford, he died possessed, through Mary's favour, of a manor in Yorkshire, as well as, it would seem, of lands at North Mimms in Hertfordshire. Although the volume before us is printed from the edition of 1598, it would appear that Warton for his account of Heywood in his History of English Poetry had access to the first edition, namely, that of 1546. And it is not a little curious that two or three proverbial sayings which occur in the Dialogue spring from events contemporary with the earlier date. Thus, of a total change of aspect in one of the couples whose ill-assorted marriage supplies the groundwork of the Dialogue, it is said their faces told people of aspect in one of the couples whose ill-assorted marriage supplies the groundwork of the Dialogue, it is said their faces told people that "Totnam was turned French"; a phrase explained as originating in the migration of French workmen to Tottenham early in the reign of Henry VIII. which aroused the jealousy of English mechanics, and led to a street-riot on May Day, 1517. Such a proverb would have more force when this disturbance was thin living mamory, but two others awards and a street of the same of proverb would have more force when this disturbance was within living memory; but two others synchronize yet more closely. "To robbe Peter to pay Paul" (p. 54) is shown to have arisen from the appropriation (temp. Edward VI.) of the lands of St. Peter at Westminster to raise money for the repairs of St. Paul's in London—an appropriation in course of execution at the precise time of Heywood's first edition. As Mr. Sharman notes, the French form of the proverb, "Découvrir Saint-Pierre pour courrir

^{*} The Promerts of John Haywood. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by Julian Sharman. London: Bell & Eons. 1874.

Seint-Paul," gives additional colour to this explanation. Lister in the Dialogue, where a jealous widow is represented as taking on "after Rediam sort," he finds an allusion to the conversion in 1546, "after Hedlam sort," he finds an allusion to the convenion in 1546, the very year of Heywood's publication, of the Priory of St. Mary of Bethleham into a lunatic asylum. In these and similar scraps of internal evidence (e.g. where he refers to epochs posterior to the Norman subversion of England the sawing "Jacke would be a guntleman if he could speak French"), Mr. Sharman has been as happy as he has shown himself industrious.

The plot of the Dialogue, if plot it can be called, is of the slender—set. A young man seaks advice sate a chair, hetween a young maiden

est. A young man seeks advice as to a choice between a young maiden with no means but rich relations, and a grey-haired widow with a good jointure and money in her hand. The author, his oracle, indertakes to discuss the question with the help of proverbs, and begins by citing several to the tune of wedding in haste and repenting at leisure. Presently he resorts to a fancy picture of two couples he has known, and the evils which resulted in the one instance from marrying "all for love" and in the other "all for money." In the issue, we gather, Heywood's client declines both matches and remains in single blessedness. It is with the plums of the cake, however, rather than with its baking or kneading that we have to do, and here, at any rate, there is no lack either as to quantity or quality. The editor has aimed at trading back each proverh to its earliest use in our own or kneading that we have to do, and here, at any rate, there is no lack either as to quantity or quality. The editor has aimed at tracing back each proverb to its earliest use in our own tongue, or that of the French, rather than to the classical originals to which not a few might be referred. Thus he illustrates the adage "Between two stooles, &c." (p. 13) by a proverb in a French MS. of the fourteenth century, and by the expression of Rabelais, "S'asseoir entre dsux selles le cul à terre"; but not by the Latin "Duabus sellis sedet," which is recorded by Seneca, and made the matter of an amusing anecdote by Macrobius. For "Tho' nye be my kirtle, yet neere is my smocke," he is content to give an English parallel of a later date than Heywood's dialogue; but he omits the "Tunica pallio propior" of Plautus, whom he might, had he chosen, have cited (Curc. I. i. 53, "Flamma fumo est proxima") in illustration of "No fire without some smoke" (p. 120). It does not, however, seem to have been part of Mr. Sharman's plan It does not, however, seem to have been part of Mr. Sharman's plen to go back to the classical origins of current proverbs, although we to go back to the classical origins of current proverbs, although we cannot quite agree with his implied depreciation of these as compared with early English. Undoubtedly there is room for both treatments of the subject, and philologically the latter has superior attractions; but it is not the less certain that a very large part of our proverbial philosophy, in common with that of Continental nations, comes to us from the secient Greek and Latin authors, through conduits laid down by Erasmus. It is true that Mr. Sharman cites for "Every cocke is proud on his owne dunghill" as early an authority as the "Ancrea Rivele, strea 1250"; but still we might go a long way further back and trace it to Phedrus and Rabrius, if not to the shadowy Alsop. The same may be said, if we substitute the name of Juvenal, for the adage (p. 82) that "Beggers may sing before theeves"; but we observe that our editor does not barm with equal strictness patristic parallels and originals. He allows us to refer "Love me, we observe that our editor does not have with equal strictness patristic parallels and originals. He allows us to refer "Love mes, love my dog," to so venerable an authority as St. Bernard, although he does not consider it his province to point out that the original of the saw about the "shoe's pinching"—"Myself can tell best where my shoe doth wring mee" (p. 121)—is St. Jerome ad Jovin., i. 29, "Nemo soit preser me ubi soccus me promat." The interest is surely enhanced when this sort of illustration is vonchback to the Latin of the anthor of the Initatio Christi, and within due limits, perhaps, a little more of it would have been welcome. At the same time we must be thankful for the care which watcome. At the same time we must be thankul for the care white has furnished us with so many early versions of proverbs still in vogue, e.g. "Out my cote after my cloth," "The nearer to the church the further from God," "To hold with the hare and run with the hound," "Seeing far in a milestone," "Better one bird in hand than ten in the wood," "Throw no gifte spaine at the giver's head, for tetter is halfe a lofe than no bread," "Small pitchers have wyden to be the like. All those are itslicited in the text and see for better is halfs a lofe than no bread," "Small pitchers have wyde eares," and the like. All these are italicised in the text, and so stand out from the rest of the Dialogue; and besides these we light on one or two proverbial expressions which are not so distinguished. One such is "Home is homely, though it he poore in sight"—an early version of a well-known proverb, though the sense of homely in 1546 was not the same as it bears in our sdage. Another is in 1546 was not the same as it bears in our adage. Another is where the young man speculates that by marrying a rich widow he shall be able to punish former alights, and to "hold their mose to the grindstone, and sit on their skirts That erst sate on mine." In the course of the Dialogue we come across a good sprinkling of old friends in novel faces. For example, a man is said to go on a distastsful errand." With as good will see a beare gooth to the stake."—a figure which takes us back to bear-baiting; and "in hasts like a small." "The parish priest forgetteth that ever he hath been holy water clark" is but another form of the "beggar mounted" and of the Plentine provert, "Ab seims ad boves transcenders." "Better spare at heim than at bottom recealls a well-known line of the satirist Parsins (ii. 50-1); and though most readers know the oft-cited edage "Better he anold man's darling than a young man's werling," it is probable though most readers know the off-cited edage." Better be an old man's darling than a young man's werling," it is probable that few are acquainted with the young man's meter to his old wife, when she parades before him the virtues of his deceased.

to his illustrative or interpretative vein. By the proved "While I beat the busk other men eatch the burden" (p. 13), which has its parallel in Spanish and other modern languages, he hange the tale of Henry V.'s recort when the citizens of Orienas, whom he was besieging, professed their willingness to yield the town to the Duke of Burgundy, who was in the English camp. "Shall I," said the King," beat the bush, and another take the bird!?" The adage "When the steeds is stolne shut the stable doors? Is made more explicit by the parallel courset which Mr. Shaman's research has brought to bear on it:—

The steed was stollen before I shut the gate, The cates consumed before I smelt the feast (p. 44);

and "the poor cat i' th' adage," and the saw about "belling the cat" meet in these pages with pertinent illustration. A propose of the proverb that "The grey mare is the better horse" (p. 110), Mr. Sharman is entitled (in common wi's several other writers) to the credit of having upset one of Lord Macsulay's plausible but unsound "divinations." The historian too hastily referred the proverb to the time when foreign breeds of horses were in most esteem, and the "grey marcs of Flanders" were preferred to "the finest coach-horses of England." Unluckily that time was the latter half of the seventeenth century, and Heywood's proverb belongs to the first half of the sixteenth. But, as is proverb belongs to the first half of the sixteenth. But, as is shown in the notes to p. 110, the phrase occurs in a drams about 1550, as well as in Hudibras; and there is no need to both for historical and chronological fixity in the case of a domestic phenomenon which the English express by a metaphor from the stable, while the Spaniards my, "In the house of the spiritless fellow the wife is magistrate." Upon the version of our proverb, "A worm will turn," which is given by Heywood—i.e. "Tread a worme on the tayle and it must turn agayne"—we are not sure that the editor does not do wisely in simply citing Shekweare. 2 King Henry VI. does not do wisely in simply citing Shakepeare, 3 King Henry VI.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on ; And doves will peck in safeguard of their brood.

There has been too much over-ingenious speculation upon this adage, and we are asked in divers quarters to believe that "worm" here means a stake or serpent. Perhaps the quietus to the question is to be found in the Greek iambic cited by Ray—

ένεστι κάν μύρμηκι κάν σέρφη χολή-

and in the study of that line with the help of "Liddell and Scott." The adage "Bachelors' wives and may des' children be well taught" is illustrated, as we might expect, from quaint old Latimer. Some of the proverbs enshrined in Heywood's Dialogue belong to more or less debatable ground, and Mr. Sharman has, to say the least, held his own in it. For instance, there has been no little disputation as to the interpretation of "a sleeveless errand." Tooke, Todd, and Richardson agree that it means "an errand without cover or pre-text." but the general sense of the word it something "unprofittext," but the general sense of the word i. something "unprofit-able." Why should "sleeveless" signify this, as it does in English writers from Chaucer to Addison? Our editor suggests with much plausibility that the phrase is referable to the custom of favoured knights wearing their mistress's sleeve for a badge; "such aspirants as failed to obtain the budge being dubbed sleeveless" (p. 29). Another proverb, at first sight obscure, is "I might put my winnings in my eye, and never see the worse" (p. 73), and this is elucidated by a quotation from a letter of Erasmus, complaining of a certain Gardinal who only gave him so much in return for two volumes of the New Testament, "quantum ai incidat in occulum quantum sist allaturum." We talk of "popjoys" being likely to catch as many fish "as they can put in their eye." In explaining the proverbial expression "by hook or by crook" (p. 77), the editor adopts the theory which refers it to the custom on certain manors for tenants to take of underwood so much as could be cut with a crook, and of loose and rotten timber so much as a hook could detack from the boughs. He discredits the reference to two rival arbitrators named Hooke and Crooke: and with good reason, seeing that they are summoned to cidated by a quotation from a letter of Erasmus, complaining of a and Crooke; and with good reason, seeing that they are supposed to have had their palmiest days just after the Fire of London, whereas the phrase is found in one of Wycliffe's Controversial Tracts whereas the parass is found in the cat in the pan" is an odd pro-wirb for fickleness and for frequent changing sides; but it is one which those who recollect "the Vicar of Bray" will remember;

When George in pudding time came in,
And moderate men look'd big, sir,
He turned a cat-in-pan once more
And so became a Whig, sir.

It may be regarded as certain that "cat" in this old proverb is g. oute, or cake. With two more explanations of proverbs we shall conclude our remarks on this amusing reprint. One is "as flures as a lion of Cotswoldo" (78), and it turns out that this is an old expression for a Cotswold sheep, on the same principle that "Basex, Rons" are "calves," and "Bristol milk" "sherry." It is hat ever he hath been holy water clark" is but another form of he "beggar mounted" and of the Plentine proverb, "Ab semined boves transcenders." "Better spare at heim them at bottom a corious that, in the line just preceding that in which a lice of Conswolds appears, it is said of an angry wife that "she formeth like bough most readers know the off-cited edage "Botter he as bots." Did Hoywood mean a wild hoar, or the formeth like a bots. "Did Hoywood mean a wild hoar, or the formeth like a bots." Did Hoywood mean a wild hoar, or the formeth like a bots. "Did Hoywood mean a wild hoar, or the formeth like a bots." Did Hoywood mean a wild hoar, or the formeth like a bots. "Did Hoywood mean a wild hoar, or the formeth like a bots." Did Hoywood mean a wild hoar, or the formeth like formeth like of the formeth like of the formeth like questionable compliances of his oversight? If the formeth like a fabric is God's honour; but if the latter, is may thinks more probable, the allower is to a small image of the Bevil which stood for many years on the top of the college. Perhaps it is not a question to contact bothy; but Mr. Shermen seems to favour the latter solution, when he quotes Glies Goaling the Cumnor land-lord's address definestiin in Kambuorth, "Here he a set of goad fallows willing to be marry; do not scowl on them like the Levil looking over Lincoln," Mine host of the "Black Bear" would know more of the college than the cathedral. No collector of "adagla" should be without this volume.

MRS. HEATON'S LEONARDO DA VINCI.º

MRS. HEATON'S LEONARDO DA VINCI.*

Promuon consent, to discourse on Leonardo da Vinci is about the most tempting and difficult of undertakings; to write on the genius and works of MichaelAngelo were scarcely a more arduous teak. The two subjects indeed have something in common; the lives of these great contemporaries lie in parallel lines. The genius of each alike tended to universality; painting, sculpture, and the constructive arts, poetry and song, the sciences of anatomy, perspective, and proportion, not to mention speculations and experiments tentative and sometimes prophetic, were domains coarcely vast enough for those capacious intellects, restless in activity and insatiable in thirst for knowledge. Almost the only similar examples that can be named are to be found in the multifarious labours of Albert Düzer and of Raffaelle. And it is a remarkable examples that can be named are to be found in the multifarious labours of Albert Düser and of Raffaelle. And it is a remarkable sign of the times that Leonardo, Michael Angelo, Albert Düser, and Raffaelle were something more than contemporaries, or even rivals and fellow-workers; each is after his own sort a representative man; in the life of each and of all we read the history of a people and of an age. Italy in those days was turbulent and unstable, she fostered at the same moment the arts of peace and of war, and her painters, like her princes, were driven from city to city to seek for fortune or to find a refuge from

The life of Leonardo was singularly chequered. His sarly home, near Florence, could not have been over-pleasant; an illegitimate son, he lived in the house of his father, the playmate of children by three successive wives. The youth, as the pupil of the great sculptor Andrea Verocchio, entered the Tuscan school, then the foremost in Italy; but meeting with disc unagement, he passed over to Milan, and at the age of thirty bound himself at a salary of 500 scudit to serve the notorious Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan. Da Vinci, being troubled with luxurious habits, seems even when most favoured by fortuse to have found poverty staring him in the most favoured by fortune to have found poverty staring him in the face. But though his labours were often ill directed, he was never In Milan he modelled an equostrian statue of France he also turned out of hand countless drawings and designs; he he also turned out of hand countless drawings and designs; he executed moreover his masterpiece "the Last Supper," and formed in the Academy the Milaness school which preserved the principles and perpetuated the types of the master. The end of these labours came when the Duke of Milan fled before the King of France. Leonardo, fleeing likewise, reached Florence in time to compete with Michael Angelo for the decoration of the Palazzo Vecchio; with Michael Angelo for the decoration of the Falazzo Vecchio; the one executed the grand design known as "the Battle of the Standard," the other the equally famous "Catton of Pisa"; and these two cartoons, which Benvenuto Cellini calls "the School of the World," met with a common fate—both were alike destroyed. Disastrous indeed was in these days the lost labour of genius. Da Vinci next migrated to Rome, where again he auffered disappointment; then he returned to Milan content to serve the enemies of his former patron, and lastly in his old age he was tempted over to France, where, according to a tradition which the latest inquiries seem to confirm rather than to overthrow. which the latest inquiries seem to confirm rather than to overthrow, the venerable painter died in the arms of Francis I.

The present volume is the most careful of Mrs. Heaton's tasteful compilations; though eminently popular, and even showy, it displays praiseworthy research, and the sentences are less loaded than heretofore with superlative epithets; indeed fine writing is than herotofore with superlative epithets; indeed fine writing is fer the most part given up for close thought and sober diction. The work unfortunately belongs to a class from which we have been led to expect little in the way of study or taste. The primary purpose seems to be to publish photographs, and the letterpress is abserved in to connect materials which otherwise would not hold tegether. A large number of the photographs are taken from engravings, and thus in relation to the originals they rank no higher than copies of copies. We think also it might have been better to have given the names of the engravers. The most valuable of these reproductions are from original drawings in the Boyal collection at Windsor, in the little Callery at Florence, in the British Missium, the Royal Academy, and in the private collection of Mr. John Malcokn. We had also been led to hope for a seproduction of Oggione's copy of the Last Supper, the property lection of Mr. John Malcohn. We had also been led to hope for a reproduction of Oggione's copy of the Last Supper, the property of the Royal Academy. As this, the best extant copy, made at a time when the original remained as the master had left it, has never been engraved or photographed, a factingile executed by the Woodbury permanent process would have been a real boon; but we learn from the preface that the photograph ennounced in the text' was "impossible to obtain." We used, indeed, to see Oggione's colabrated copy in the Lecture Roem of the Academy when that institution was calained, catabled, and confined in Turkelgar Square, and Mrs. Heston naturally supposed that as important a work

* Leonardo da Vinci and his Wonks. Consistent at a side of Leonardo vinci, by Mrs. Charles W. Heaton; an Essay on the fidentide and Liberary fuchs, by Charles Christopher Elizak, M.A.; and in december of his most reportest. Paintings. Landon and How York: Missistens & Co. 1874.

would be still "accessible to English students"; but or she found that it is "bept relied up and stowed away as at the Royal Academy, and that the authorities there is allow it to be unrolled for the purpose of supredictions che adds, "they have chosen an odd way at dispose great a treasure." The reproduction given in these page the well-known engraving by Raphael Mongham. Mrs seems to have modified some of her views, as most our has matured her style, since we last had the ulcames a the well-known engraving by Raphael Mongham. Mrs. Riestan seems to have modified some of her views, as most certainly she has matured her style, since we last had the pleasure of meeting her under the title of "A Concise History of Painting." We then asserted that what she was pleased to call "Rephael Mongham's noble engraving" is about the most inaccurate work ever vouched for by a great name. Mrs. Heaton, who has a happy facility in turning round difficult corners, now discovers in this "fine engraving," "an eighteenth-century rendering rather than a team-lation from Leonardo. Morgham's 'Christ,'" she adds, " is of refused but somewhat effemines beauty, and the melancholy of the countainne word "Wortherian" is one of many affectations which disfigure these pages; an epithet more incongruous could sourcely be appaired to any of the copies or other reproductions of Leonardo's had of Christ. Of more value than such far-fatched criticisms are the Of more value than such far-fatched criticisms are the

Unrest. Of more value than such far-fatched criticisms are the apparently exhaustive catalogues of paintings and drawings by Da Vinci; yet even here we detect omissions.

As to Leonardo's head of the Saviour, Mrs. Heaton does us the honour to quote the notice of her "Concise History" which appeared in our columns, wherein we complained of "bold and bouncing exaggeration of acknowledged historic fact." We have to observe that this importation was intended to combe matter at the saviety of the contract of t that this imputation was intended to apply not to a specific instance only, but to a general and habitual mode of trustment—which only, but to a general and habitual mode of trustment—which treatment, we willingly admit, has now been amended. Mrs. Heaton proves herself a true student by having cared to reconsider and revise the judgment to which we objected as to the central head has far as we can discover, without having had the evidence of the original picture ever before her eyes—that "this divine face is but the perfect development of the type founded at Bysantium." It so hamous that we have now before us a large untotowach from It so happons that we have now before us a large photograph from Leonardo's head, which, though no doubt mercilessly painted over, still preserves the original type, and also all the photographs of the heads of the Saviour made by Mr. Parker in Rome, from the catscomb paintings and from the church messies, besides photographs from the messies at Ramana. With all the existence photographs from the messics at Rawana. With all the originals we are familiar, and after a fresh survey of such historic evidence, we are bound to repeat that the conclusion to which life. Heaton has committed herself, though wall swited for broad scenic effect, has committed hereoft, though wall saved for mode scene affect, is far too sweeping for the actual facts of the ones. As for these Byzantine heads scattered over Ravenna and Rome, and diffused through Russia and other territories belonging to the Eastern Church, they are found on close-observation to be almost as diverse in character as they are enormous in number. That some one or more of these forms were reflected and matured in the Christian art of the middle ages is of course well known. It is a fault but too common with tyros in art, and with popular writers generally, to rush headlong at some grand general conclusion. When we last dealt with this subject, we pointed to the close studies made by Its. with this subject, we pointed to the close studies made by Da.
Vinci direct from nature, especially to a head well known in the Gallery of the Brera, as evidence that the grandest conception of the Saviour as yet given to the world is something more than a development from the art of the catacomies; and we repeat that a writer might as well talk of the development of light out of darkness as persist in the assertion that Leonardo's Christ came from Byzantium. Assuredly the time is gone when vague assumptions which might date back to the schooldays of our grandmothers could pass minuter unquestioned. The researches of Mesers. Crowe, Cavacaselle, and other persistent investigators go far to remove the history of art from the vague region of fiction to the strict domain of facts.

"Leonardo da Vinci in Science and Literature" is the title of a valuable chapter contributed by Mr. C. C. Black. Leonardo is here truly designated a "universal schemer"; like Michael Angelo, as we have said, the range of his mental action and artistic creation was too wide for the narrow confines of human life. Evidence is adduced to show that the philosophic painter and forcest in knowledge which artisinated the percentage. Evidence is adduced to show that the philosophic painter made forecasts in knowledge which auticipated the penetrating vision of Galileo and the "eagle spirit" of Bacon. The following maxims culled from extant manuscripts prove that Da Vinci, free-ing himself from the schoolmen, took his stand on the solid ground of inductive and experimental research :

Experience never deceives; only man's judgment deceives when promising effects which are not supported by experiment. Speculators do not trust authors who wish to interpret between nature and man through their own imaginations, but trust only those who have exercised their understandings upon the results of their own experiments. That painter will produce works of poor quality who takes for his guide the paintings of others, but if he will learn from natural objects he will bring forth good fruit.

Massaccio showed by the porfection of his work how fruitless were the labours of those who followed any other leader than Nature, the mistress of all masters.

Whoever flatters himself that he can retain in his memory all the effects of nature is deceived, for our memory is not so capacious; therefore consult nature for everything.

A painter ought to study masversal flattum, and season much within himself en all he sees, making use of the ment excellent parts that compose the species of every object hebre nim. His mind will by this method be like a mirror, reflecting truly every object placed before it, and become as it were a second nature.

These maxims, which lie as the sure foundations of all noble art whether in Greece or in Italy, rise so completely above conventional and traditional styles as to give final refutation to the notion that the Christ in the "Last Supper" is a development from the effete art of Byzantium. They are so clear that no one can be excused for misunderstanding their meaning; they are more definite indeed than the much-disputed words of Raffaelle, who said that he strove to form in his mind an ideal. And they become all the more intelligible through the studies which Leonardo made direct from nature—drawings which are as faithful as the pictures of Hogarth, humorous as the comedies of Shak-speare, true to life as the tavern scenes of Teniers, and yet ever and anon rising to the ideal and the divine. It is curious to observe how closely the last passage we have quoted corresponds with certain touches on the philosophy of art thrown into the Winter's Tale; Shakspeare might almost have been reading Da Vinci when he wrote that the art which "adds to nature is an art that nature pages."

Hallam asserts "the right of Leonardo to stand as the first name of the fifteenth century," and 'yet at the same time he calls in question the claim of the universal investigator to the position of a great discoverer. The times were full of prophetic thought, the air was stirred by the approach of sought-for knowledge, and Leonardo stood as an advanced guard watching the movements of an irregular and unformed science ready to make onslaught on the camp of the schoolmen. But never has there been known, not even in the case of Michael Angelo, a worse economy of time or a more unwise direction of discursive genius. The career of Leonardo is as the misadventures of an ill-fated bark cast on a troubled sea, seeking ports of refuge but finding none, and all the while losing rich treasure by the way. The review of all the while losing rich treasure by the way. The review of such a life, strangely diversified by success and fault again the mind between admiration and regret. Again and again the the mind between admiration and regret. Again and again the goal is all but resched, and then through procrastination, inconstancy of purpose, and perhaps even by reason of insatiable appetite for knowledge, this greatest man of the time is found struggling in the slough of despond. Imperfection perpetually reminds us of the wide interval between aspiration and achievement; thus Mr. Wornum, quoting as his authority Dr. Sharpey, asserts that Da Vinci's anatomical drawings "are not always correct," and that "very few can be of the least service to artists." The works of Leonardo, with some noteworthy exceptions, are fragmentary, and yet in the fragments we have proof of a power in reserve, and we get glimpses of a genius which the volume now before us, in common with its forerunners, leaves as a grand enigma. It is strange that the greatest men in the Italian epochs remain for the most part enigmatical. for the most part enigmatical.

One thing, however, Leonardo succeeded in consummating—the perfect human type, to which all his studies pointed. In the head of the Medusa, which inspired the sonnet of Shelley; in the head of Mona Lisa, a face something more than a portrait, which has moved Mona Liss, a face something more than a portrait, which has moved Mr. Pater to a passage of surpassing eloquence; and, lastly, in the head of the Saviour, which embodies the divine in the human, we find alike the ever-recurring but never satisfied endeavour to reach through the individual to the species, and to rise from accidents to immutable truths. This ideal art is usually found to be the gift of men who in their own persons realize an ideal type. The head of Leonardo was of singular dignity and beauty, and his wall-built body served as a perfect instrument for the functions of well-built body served as a perfect instrument for the functions of life; it is in such men that we find the possibilities of high and typical art.

"B": AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

MR. DYNE FENTON has to learn that exaggeration is not is best utilized when kept most in hand. It is comparatively easy work to exaggerate and to caricature; but real art deals with truth, and that art is the highest which produces the most interesting results by the most natural means. "B": an Autobiography is neither natural nor artistic. In the very first pages the reader's sense of fitness is jarred by the terms in which "B" speaks of his sense of fitness is jarred by the terms in which "B" speaks of his father. Granting that the Major was as great a tyrant as he is painted, a son might have indicated his faults without such direct abuse as "B" thinks it well to bestow. "A domestic Reign of Terror, in which my father was the Robespierre," is a phrase scarcely balanced by the admission a few lines lower down that he was "strictly honourable and conscientious, truthful and urright, in every thought and action." And in the description of his person it somehow accords ill with one's notions of filial reverence to read of "round eyes, fixed in their unwinking and impassive stare." and "an ever-watchful stare from two fish-scale style of grey eyes seemed to envelop us unceasingly." By the by, now can a stare envelop? The picture of the Major in the armchair at one side of the fireplace, "not only like the god Vishnu lost in contemplation of his own excellences, but also sharply detective of any deviation on our part from the after-dinner routine his ingenuity had devised for us," is rendered still more unpleasant by the unqualified harshness of is rendered still more unpleasant by the unqualified harshness of the inventory of physical peculiarities:—" Very erect about the back, at the knees sharply angular, his hands resting on his thin

thighs, in an attitude not unlike that of an Assyrian statue at the British Museum; he would remain thus wakeful and watchful till bedtime." The conversation of the Major is on a par with his appearance; priggish and pedantic, as might be expected from a man who looks like an Assyrian statue, and whose children consider him the tyrannical Robespierre of their domestic Reign of Terror; but we think that very few fathers, or men not fathers, in their right minds, speak as the Major does when he is sitting in his armchair by the fire, with his hands on his thin thighs, enveloping his family with the ever-watchful stare from his two fish-scale style of grey eyes: fish-scale style of grey eyes :-

fish-scale style of grey eyes:—

"The present state of the garden is, according to my judgment, far from satisfactory. This I have, after some research, discovered to be due in a measure to the insidious inroads of the slug species. ('B,' I regret to observe that your shoulders are bent double. Sit straight, sirrah, at once!). I have in consequence decided that, after early lessons to-morrow, the children will devote an hour to collecting these devastating insects, with a view to their extermination. (Grace, my love, thank you; more to the right—a little more. The fringe has caught in your dress, I think.) Ahem! I have read that in some foreign countries a very wholesome description of food is compounded; in short, a culinary delicacy (Alice, I must request you will not slouch) from the many varieties of slug and anail. This is said to be singularly palatable, and peculiarly adapted as an article of refection for youthful stomachs. Here we get a lesson on the prejudices to which we give in, but which it is so much our duty to overcome."

The mother of the three misurable children belonging to this

The mother of the three miserable children belonging to this Assyrian statue of the fireplace is more tenderly touched. She is a pretty, silly, impassive kind of person, whom her children adore because she is gentle and kind, but who has the terrible failing known as "dipsomania," as "B" discovers later in the story. The slave of a domestic tyrant, whose soul was so sorely exercised about neatness and the straight line, without power to resist her despot, and having to find in means outside horself the courage to bear the misery of her daily life, it was perhaps not surprising that she should have taken to the easiest and nearest relief at hand. "B" indicates the failing in the beginning with com-Assyrian statue of the fireplace is more tenderly touched. hand. "B" indicates the failing in the beginning with com-mendable delicacy and tenderness; and it is unfortunate that he should have fallen into the coarseness of his later descriptions.

Thurbridge, too, who plays such an important part in the story, is simply a disgusting figure, and needlessly minute in detail. When an author catalogues such items as "two horrid tusklike jets of hair that protruded from his nostrils," hands of "enormous width and thickness of finger, with white, flat-topped nails, covered from wrist to knuckles with masses of brown free from which sprang a thick crop of coarse, sandy-coloured hair," adding that "the heat of the room had caused some beads of erspiration to be apparent in a hideous moisture on the back of these revolting fists, to remove which their owner would dab them with a huge scarlet cotton handkerchief"—we have not art, but mere spiteful caricature. The man's inner nature is made to correspond in hideous exactness with his horrible exterior; but the character is altogether outrageous; and it is impossible to conceive that poor Grace, for all her sin, could have ever fallen so low as her son represents her to have done. Mr. Denton's art, we must suppose, has failed him, and for careful work we have an exaggerated daub, for lifelike rendering the coarse monstrosity of a heated imagination. When the domestic Robespierre dies, Mr. Thurbridge gets immense power over Mrs. Morville; and, in proportion to his power over the mother, excites and returns the hatred of the son. This is the way in which the mature saint schools the youthful sinner; but are there many mature saints who unbosom themselves in this fashion?—

"H-m-m1" at last began Mr. Thurbridge, as he scowled at me with a savage glare in his yellow eyes, and held out one arm, exhortingly. "When I see angelic sweetness opposed by piggish exuberancy of spite, when I see those which should be lowly and meek and grateful, go about doggedly swelling, and puffing themselves up against Providence incumbent on me to unwrap or unfold or divulge my sentiments on this subject—without any put-offs or delays—and to the uttermost of my best endeavours."

subject—without any put-offs or delays—and to the uttermost of my best endeavours."

"I hope you are paying attention to the beautiful remarks that Mr. Thurbridge is so kind as to make, B," said my mother. "You don't mind anything that I say—that, of course, I know—but perhaps when a gentleman tells you what a wicked boy you are growing, it may improve you."

I felt very far from being improved, and I believe I repeated the word "gentleman" in a smeering way, that was not lost on the preacher, as he resumed, more malevolently than before, switching his cane all the while:—

"When I see a sweet accostable nature met only by twitchy and fretty sullenness—when I see a two-legged viper making a spring at the bosom that brought it up and suckled it, then it is high time for me to give my humble aid to put a stoppage on such like figaries. It becomes my duty, then, to bend the stiffacekedness and proud-spiritedness of one which will not take to heart the aweet emollient oil of grace if applied by other means. Rods, switchings, and blows being requested of the by proper legal guardians, I proceed to administer them freely."

It would almost appear that Mr. Denton had been studying Mr. Dickens's later works while he was engaged on "B's" graphy, and that he has gone beyond his model. Mr. Thurbridge and Mr. McDrumstick have both an echo of the Dickers twang; and Mr. McDrumstick have both an echo of the Dickens twang; and we trace the master's influence also in the lighter portions of the book. Mrs. Jupe is one of the figures of the well-known gallery; so are Mrs. Harrington and her crippled son Amos; and even Miss Gurgess and her friend Miss Tyzacke remind us of the hand which drew Miss Betsy Trotwood, and made semi-imbecility amiable. The scene in the little back parlour at Lower Thames Street, where "B" was taken when he minted under the horse's Model, is really not a had copy of Mr. Dickens. The minute takellation of everything, down to the "dish of fried fish on the milital, together with one of cold holled beef that Seagreen

[&]quot;B"; an Autobiography. By E. Dyne Fenton, Author of "Sorties from Gib" in Queet of Sensation and Sentiment," "Eve's Daughters," doc. 3 vols. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

ad procured from a neighbouring ecolulop," is exactly after his sense, and the convenation is vulgarly imitative:—

manner, and the convenation is vulgarly imitative:—

"These relliching and recetaring ways will end by bringing you to a bad end," and his mother, making a show of speaking steroly, but with a great love and nity shining in her eyes as the locked at the poor crippled fellow. "He's so flerce and wilful, you see, ma'am, we poor women have no chance in managing him."

"Toung men will be young men," remarked Mrs. Jupe, clearly feeling that the conversation was diverging annecessarily from herself. "Young Chater Twinks will be shocked at what he hears. Will our young stranger forgive me if I seem to stare at him rudely? His sad smile and earnest ayes, together with some freckles under the left eyelid, bear a strange similingtude to the features of a well-remembered face—to you all I may say it was in fact that of my first love."

"Then he," said Amos, glancing to the ceiling, as representing the abode of Mr. Jupe, "was not your first?"

"Ah! no. This poor heart has been battered by many a confluctuating emotion, Mr. Amos. I love Kingup—I honour, respect, and obey him, or tantamounting to it; but no—he was not my first love. Oh dear no."

"Was the first a genteel one, like you are?"

"Ha' done, you bold boy. Whatever will you be saying next, Mr. Nimbletongue, I should like to know? You must excuse his bad ways, ma'am. I'm getting quite afraid of him," said Mrs. Harrington.

Most of the comic characters have the trick of catchwords,

Most of the conic characters have the trick of catchwords, which designate them like so many labels. Colonel Morville, who has served in Spain, has the usual military epithets which one does not hear from military men. "Gad, sir," "perish me," "vilify my veracity if" so and so, "by gad," and the like, are the spices wherewith he seasons his extravagant discourse. For the gallant Colonel is a romancer as well as a sponge, with ideas of truth that match his ideas of honour; and he pours out stories of his doings in Spain of which nothing is real but the fertile invention whence they spring. But indeed the characters all talk as people in real in Spain of which nothing is real but the tertile invention whence they spring. But indeed the characters all talk as people in real life never talk; and even little Evie, a mere child, delivers herself of sentiments which read marvellously like those of a grown young woman. "There's a long way, B, betwixt folks that get up early in the morning, and those that get up late," she says, out of the depths of her mature experience, when she is young enough to dance round a fairy ring, and small enough to look like an elf herself. Her further remarks on the differences between contletoks and Her further remarks on the differences between gentlefelks and farmers show even less knowledge of child-life and child-thought on the part of "B" and his editor. "B" himself every now and then breaks out into a philosophical strain not quite in harmony with his tender years; as when he looks round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" as when he looks round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" as when he looks round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" as when he looks round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" as when he looks round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" as when he looks round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" as when he looks round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" as when he looks round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" as when he looks round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" and black round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" and black round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" and black round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" and black round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" and black round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" and black round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" and black round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" and black round a "large room, crowded in the part of "B" and black round ro with people, full of gay colouring, and with a marked preponderance of bright faces," where "the perfume of flowers, the glitter and sparkle of silver-plated crystal ornaments, the profusion of everything most pleasant to behold," inspires his young brain with a sensation of intense pleasure, so that he says to himself, "And so this is life!"

As some relief to the general wearisome absurdity of the story may be mentioned the letter which Miss Gurgess, the eccentric old maiden lady who speaks so roughly and acts so kindly, writes to her nephew, the curate, when about to marry "B's" sentimental cousin, Anna Maria, and her exhortation to those misguided young people when they come to see her the day before the wedding. She prophesies, and not smooth things, beginning with a family of sixteen children, whom presently she raises to twenty:—

teen children, whom presently she raises to twenty:—

"They will say," the lady went on, "here we are. Brought into the world from some inscrutable motive that we cannot help wondering about, we are referred to you who, as having caused our misfortune, may be able to solve the mystery. To try and cover your ignorant folly, you will quote to these poor wretches, 'Honour your father and mother,' and leave them as wise as ever. 'We are hungry,' then they will say: 'Take us where we may feed; here are shops full of food, orchard trees covered with fruit.' 'Impossible!' will be your answer to this. 'The things in the shops, the fruit on the trees, are not our property. The police would interfere. We have two hundred and fifty pounds a-yoar; our aunt Matilda allows us another hundred; you must be hungry and not complain; and above all, don't cry.' These creatures, of quickly-expanding size, will want socks and shirts and long clothes—possibly crutches—out of so many one or more must be cripples—as our absurd, soon-learnt conventionality will suggest. You will have to say, 'You can't go naked, and you can't have long clothes and crutches and things.' If they reply that you are illogical, again you will mutter, 'Honour your father and your mother.' What, then, may be taken as the most obvious idea to suggest itself to the sixteen brains—not being idiotic? Won't it be this? 'Our parents must be fools.' Do I convey your meaning, Letitia?"

Indeed there is no lack of smartness of a certain kind in

Indeed there is no lack of smartness of a certain kind in "B," and, we are sorry to say, no stint of bad grammar and queer metaphor, as for instance, "Who else could Evie fall in love with?" and "a volcanic eruption of tender or vehement feelings beaming madly forth from burning orba." Eyes which are called brown, but which have "a well-defined black iris, which dilated or contracted with every change of thought in a way that made you think of the weird-like constant changing movements of made you think of the weird-like constant changing movements of a sea anemone," and hair that varies from black to gold, are personal peculiarities by no means common. There is an unnecessary quality of rudeness and grossness in the language when "B" intends to be emphatic, as when he says that he "always felt an inclination to rush away to spend a quarter of an hour seated on a dung-heap in a stable-yard" after he had been in certain "rooms of tarrible state." "Hard-eyed, malice-ecreeching, and she macawa," for women who object to the presence of an equivocal person of their own sex, is not a emphonious phrase; "the wine-incited, systematic, prurient drivel that can fall so readily from men's lips" is not much better. On the whole, the book is deahing, but coarse; hrisk, but not well sustained in character; wanting more careful and delicate treatment throughout.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected Con cations; and to this rule we can make no assemblen.

THE UNITED STATES.

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July 18, 1874.

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PRINCE BISMAROK.

DRINCE BISMARCK is no doubt perfectly confident that under any circumstances he can carry out a policy on the success of which he has staked his reputation, and he would not be likely to give way in his great contest with the ecclesiastical authorities simply because he met with strong opposition in varied forms. But to have his task made easier for him, to have a sudden burst of honest enthusiasm showing itself in his favour, to see his enemies suddenly placed in a new and most unfavourable light, would no doubt have been a prospect by no means dis-agreeable to him if only it could have been somehow managed. It has been managed. This measure of good fortune has actually befallen him, and if he could have forescen everything, and have arranged every detail as he wished, he could not have thought of anything more perfect throughout than what has occurred. To have been shot at by a Catholic fanatic who was aided publicly by a Catholic priest, to have been wounded just enough to show that his life was seriously in danger, and not enough to cause any great apprehension, to have had this happen almost in the sight of his daughter, and, above all, to have had it happen in Baveria of all places, is a combination of circumstances all calculated to participate the significant company. combination of circumstances all calculated to gratify him by the feelings they will awaken in every part of Germany, which he could not have dreamt of if he had set himself treaming. Even his worst enemies will own that he took advantage of his opportunity with admirable coolness and good judgment. To say that he showed no fear is not saying much, for all royal and conspicuous persons seem able to go through the frightful ordeal of having their lives attempted with the composure that befits their station. But Prince BISMARCK did more than this—he addressed the excited crowd that thronged to congratulate him on his sscape, and he shaped his speech so as in every possible way to identify himself with Germany. It was not, he said, he personally who had been attacked. What had been attacked in him was the great cause of German unity, and when he reflected how many thousands of his countrymen faced death four years ago in defence of the same sause; the could not complain if their lot had been his. There were few of his hearers who had not had to moan aver some loss in their home circle during the great war, and the was content that what they had gone through his aven family should, if it had been so ordered, have gone brough for him. He was only one more German ready to the for his country. This, it must be remembered, was said in Bavaria; and the Bavarians have a keen recollection of the glory which they won, but of the very sufferings which the tactics of Moltke or the exigencies of the war imposed on them. They are also except evenly divided between the ecclesiastical and the laberal parties; and to associate the Liberal party with the sufferings and glories of the French campaign, and to speak of himself as equally ready with the humblest Bavarian soldier to die for the cause which the ecclesiastical party is labouring to destroy, was a stroke of statesmanhip perfectly legitimate, but effective in the highest aver some loss in their home circle during the great war,

The imposin was very nearly successful, and the results of founts to assessibate are by no means so uniformly unbecaute as the world would like to believe. Park and supplies above both killed; and Park died of a wound in the wall, which shows how near the assessin whose ball grasses. It is a limited of wrist was to effecting his impose. It

if Prince BISMARCE'S life had really been taken. referred to the subject himself, and expressed his belief that the great cause which he upholds would have been found to be independent of his support. This may in part be set down to a proper modesty; but it is probable that he was substantially saying only what he had good ground for thinking to be the truth. Prince BISMAROK has encouraged controlled to a limit of the country of t couraged, controlled, and directed the movement against Ultramontanism in Germany, but he has not originated it, nor do those who most sincerely and enthusiastically it, nor do those who most smoorely and enthusiastically support it receive their inspiration from him. It is a general movement of the German educated classes. The Emperor gives it a rather reluctant sanction; but the Prussian Court and most of the minor Courts are by no means favourable to it. A large part of the rural population is decidedly adverse to it. What gives it its peculiar strength is that the middle class is devoted to it heart and soul, and that where the greatest enlightenment prevails the fervour of this support is the most intense. There are exceptions of course, and especially the leading Ultramontane newspaper at Berlin is written with an ability which places it, even in the is written with an ability which places it, even in the judgment of Liberals, at the head of German journalism in point of literary morit. But the exceptions are very rare, and, speaking broadly, it may be said that educated Germany is unanimous in its devotion to the ecclosiastical policy of Prince BISMARCK. To Englishmen who are accustomed to regard the advocacy of religious liberty as one of the essential parts of the Liberal programme, and who think the persecution or repression of opinions on spiritual matters shortsighted and wrong, this seems not a little remarkable. All that can be said is that the unanimity of the German educated classes in regard to the ecclesiastical laws may remind us how difficult it is to judge of another country by our own, and how very apt we are to judge our own country not by a general review of its history, but by a hasty survey of what happens to be thought and felt under arising circumstances. existing circumstances.

It is possible that, a year or two ago, an assassin who had succeeded in taking Prince Bismarck's life might really have done much to arrest the movement. For it was principally on the authority of Prince Bismarch's statements that the struggle was discovered to be not an ecclesiastical but a political one; and it was Prince Bismarch who fixed the wavering resolution of the Emperical. But assassins are seldom willing to incur the gnilt and run the risk of an attempt at murder merely on the speculation that a public man is likely to do harm to what the assassin thinks to be a sacred cause. There was always the chance that Prince Bismarch might not mean what he said. He might be only going to threaten the priests, and might not have the courage ever to touch them. It is only when it has been made practically manifest that Prince Bismarch dares to lay his rod on the backs of the priests and make them feel his power, that fanaticism has lisen to the pitch of attempting murder. Most happily the wickedness of the young fanatic has been in vain, and Prince Bismarch has escaped. But even if this attempt had been successful, it would probably have been found that success had come too late.

Although, however, it may be conjectured with reasonable confidence that, if Prince Bismarck had been killed, his cause would not have received a fatal blow, you first preservation will probably have averted a serious danger from his supporters. If he had perished by assessination, these would have been a burst of national resentment which

might have hurried those excited by it into extreme mea-If in Bavaria there was so much deep and instantaneous feeling elicited by an unsuccessful attempt, what would have been the feeling in Protestant Germany, and specially in Prussia, if the attempt had been successful? There might easily have been a tempest of wild indignation which would have looked on the eccleminatical party as indisoriminately guilty, and have seen in the priests the enemies of the human race. As it is, Prince BISMARCK will be the first to moderate the feelings which the attack on his life has awakened. It is absurd to think that the Catholic party is in any way answerable for the crime of two or more wrotches. The Catholic laity will, as a body, display a genuine detestation of the crime, and if some priests have been so false to their religious principles as to instigate or connive at the outrage, it is most improbable that anything will be discovered to implicate more than a few isolated and obscure individuals. As Prince BISMARCK reminded his hearers, the whole affair has now passed into the hands of the tribunals, and although every effort will be made to trace the threads of the conspiracy, if a conspiracy has been at the root of the crime, yet everything will have to be done and proved in a legal way. Bavarian Covernment will be put on its honour to give every facility for the detection and punishment of the guilty, and the present Bavarian Ministry will be glad to derive all the support it can from the inevitable odium that will be thrown on the ecclesiastical Opposi-The law will take its course, evidence will be collected and sifted, and if it can be proved that the actual assassin was, according to the statement which he is said to have made, the tool or accomplice of a religious society, the offect on Germany will no doubt be very considerable. But Prince BISMARCK is quite wise enough to know that the more moderation and justice he shows at this crisis, the more loudly he proclaims that he dissociates the great body of Catholics from the acts of a few fanatics, the more careful he is to prove that the measures taken against occlesiastical bishops and priests are not in the least more severe than they were previously, the greater and more durable will be the feeling in his favour and in favour of his cause.

MR. DISRAELI ON PUBLIC BUSINESS.

MR. DISRAELI'S statement on Monday last of his intentions as to the conduct of public business had as little as possible to do with its professed object. He had already expressed with obvious sincerity his regret that Mr. GLADSTONE had so long absented himself from the House. It had not been worth his while to encounter IDOMENEUS or MERIONES when ACHILLES was sullenly reposing in his tent. Now that the hostile chief had been tempted back to the field by new quarrels in which he took a personal concern, Mr. Disraell was determined to engage his ancient rival in one regular combat. The opportunity was not ill selected when the stoutest of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Myrmidons shrank for once from following their leader. The form of Mr. DISPARLI'S challenge is characteristic and amusing. thanks the House for the confidence with which it has entrusted to the Government the disposal of its time; and he explains the facility with which he can arrange the order of business in the absence of any unexpected cause of disturbance. The Scotch Patronage Bill has since passed a second reading with a majority which secures its success; and it is expected that Lord CAIRNS'S Bills will pass through Committee with little delay. Mr. DISTANLI even hopes that the Indian Budget will for once attract a respectable attendance, though Lord George Hamilton will scarcely venture to imitate Mr. The Endowed GRANT DUFF'S exhaustive expositions. Schools Bill, and Lord Salisbury's Bill for appointing a Minister of Public Works in India, will occupy but a short time; and on the whole the Commons may reasonably hope to be dismissed on the 5th of August. Nevertheless it was Mr. Disraell's duty to offer a solemn warning that circumstances might still interfere to cause an unwelcome delay. If, for instance, the leader of a divided Opposition were, without motive, pretext, or possibility of success, to give notice of a motion amounting to a vote of want of confidence, it would be impossible to refuse an opportunity of discussion. It is true that Mr. Gladstone had no intention of doing anything of this kind; but Mr. Distant kept in view the remotest constitutional possibilities.

The strength of parties was to be tested by a division in

which nearly all the Liberals were certain to w Mr. GLADSTONE, in order that Mr. DISBARLI might attribute to confidence in himself and his Government the victory of which he was fully assured beforehand. No objection can be made to the arrangement by which the vote on the Public Worship Bill was to be taken on Wednesday last, and the debate on Mr. GRADSTONE'S Resolutions on Friday; but there was something somic in Mr. DERARL'S announcement of uncompromising opposition to Resolutions which, if they were passed, would, in his opinion, "give a new "form and colour to English milities." It would indeed be "of great danger to the country" if proposals "of "commanding interest were not to be discussed." Pompous exaggeration is in ordinary cases irritating, but the exaggeration is in ordinary cases irritating, but the country never feels more amused admiration of Mr. DISRAELI than when he is deliberately and consciously pompous. It is always easy to understand that he has a purpose in his fictitious solemnity; and on this occasion he hoped to obtain a personal and political triumph over Mr. GLAUSTONE. Mr. DISRABLI is the last person to believe seriously that a series of Amendments on a Bill introduced by a private member would in the smallest degree affect the form and colour of English politics. His desire for a trial of strength would have been more legitimate if he had chosen an occasion on which the respective forces on both sides could be fairly numbered. On ecclesiastical questions the House of Commons breaks up into cross sections. WILLIAM HARCOURT had announced his refusal to follow Mr. GLADSTONE before Mr. DISRABLI intimated that he might possibly have to meet a vote of want of confidence. On the Scotch Patronage Bill also several of Mr. GLADSTONE'S most devoted followers were compelled either by their own convictions or by the feeling of their constituencies to reject his guidance. The division on Lord Sandon's Endowed Schools Bill may fairly be claimed by the party as a victory. It was hardly worth while to assume, in opposing Mr. GLADSTONE'S Resolutions, the character of a champion of the Constitution.

Mr. DISRAELI'S observation of public opinion in and out of Parliament has perhaps caused him to suspect that his colleagues had, in the early part of the Session, followed too closely in the footsteps of their predecessors. Mr. HARDY took the earliest opportunity of repudiating any design of reversing Mr. CARDWELL'S measures, and Mr. CROSS gave Lord ABERDARE the satisfaction of adopting the principle of his Licensing Rill. Sin Sampon Name principle of his Licensing Bill. Sir Stafford Northcote framed his Budget so as to court and secure the approval of Mr. GLADSTONE; and the only charges which Liberal writers and speakers could prefer against the Government took the form of taunts against their servile imitation. Criticism which involves only an imputation of plagiarism. might be easily endured. As long as the majority was satisfied, opponents could do little harm by charging the Ministers with want of originality. Mr. Goschen's attack on Mr. Cross and Sir W. Harcourt's occasional sarcasms produced no perceptible effect, but Mr. DISRABLI seems to have been disappointed with the general acquiescence in his measures. He thought it expedient to show that there was some difference between his Government and the Opposition; and as soon as Mr. GLAD-STONE reappeared in the House of Commons, there was no fear that the Session would close in the tranquillity which had attended the greater part of its course. Various reasons have been suggested for the refusal of the Government to undertake the conduct of the Public Worthin Bill. By adopting what may be thought the popular side in the controversy Mr. DISRAELI might have enjoyed an opportunity of obtaining a large majority for a measure in which he probably feels little interest, though he has since expressed an opinion that the Bill ought to be passed. Having at first resolved to be neutral on the main question, it anited him to attach fictitious imputance to Mr. srong's proposed Resolutions. No more favourable on tance to Mr. Grancould be found for the utterance of sonorous platitides, and for the equally congenial use of personal epigrams. The delay of ordinary public business for a day or two was

The delay of ordinary public business for a day or two was a cheap price to pay for a regular dust in which the challenger had every advantage of position.

In Parliament, as elsewhere, business that a remarkable tendency to accommodate itself to the time which may be allowed for transacting it. The lieuton which is most counsed with work lasts little more than air months, and this year five months will have been fully occupied with the discussion of measures which will the most part only be recollected by an effort.

various stages of the Intoxicating because, it involved no the details of which it was composed were sinteresting. It is but fair to admit that no c business has been prolonged or delayed by undue city on the part of Ministers. Mr. Dissauti has set reclient example, which has been sple, which has been generally followed s. In the last Parliament scarcely trivial to attract a burst bien was too of Mr. Gladstone's copious eloquence. If a conversation s about the salaries and circuits of County Court Indges, or any similar matter of third-rate importance, the Prime Minister entered eagerly into the discussion, often at the cost of offending some of his own supporters. At present the Gold Ceast is left in the competent hands of Mr. LOWTHER, and Lord Sandon is trusted with the conduct of Bills on education. The House is in a humour to appreciate habitual silence and seasonable reserve. Mr. DISEARLI'S rure speeches are always heard with attention, and his popularity in the House is not subject to disturbance by unnecessary squabbles with adherents or opponents. He had perhaps carned the right of indulging himself in a regular assage of arms with Mr. GLADSTONE, whose temperament is not deficient in responsive pugnacity. It is a singular circumstance that the only serious political contest of the Session threatened to arise on a Bill unconnected with party, and promoted neither by the Government nor by the Opposition. If Mr. GLADSTONE had been disposed to move the vote of censure which Mr. DISRABILI hypothetically apprehended, he would have scarcely found pretext for an attack in a Bill introduced by a private sember. Whatever might be the merits of the six Resolutions, there could be no doubt that Mr. GLADSTONN framed them without any party purpose. It was perhaps for that reason that Mr. DISRAGLI discovered that the success of the metion would colour and affect the whole system of English politics. His alarm may have been in some degree allayed by the knowledge that the Resolutions, if pressed, could not fail to be rejected by a large majority. Mr. DISRAELI thought that, if Mr. GLADSTONE was in danger of defeat, it would be convenient to make the most of the issue involved in the discussion. He must have been seriously disappointed by Mr. GLADSTONE's withdrawal of his Resolutions, although the Constitution and the Government are saved from the mysterious dangers which Mr. DISRAELI had discerned.

MARSHAL MACNAHON AND THE REPUBLIC.

ARSHAL MACMAHON has not left the Assembly in doubt as to the drift of his Message. The mere mention of the three points upon which he thinks it neces. tary to insist is enough to make his meaning clear. If he had wished to be the President of a genuine Republic, he need only have identified himself with M. CASIMIR PERIER'S Bill, and its passage through the Chamber would have been assured. Even as it is, it is on the cards that it may be adopted, and the support of the Masshal would have turned chance into certainty. Instead of this, Marshal MacManon confines himself to demanding the right of dissolution, the right of nominating a majority of the Second Chamber, and the adoption of the arrondissement instead of the department as the electoral unit. These three stipulations are not inconsistent with a Republican Government, though the second of them would give great power to the Executive, if the command of a French Second Chamber could ever give power to anybody. But they are equally consistent with any other form of govern-ment; and the selection of them proves that all that Marshal MACMAHOR cares about is the consolidation of his own power. As long as he is in office the Septennate will power. As long as he is in office the Septennate will have at least one faithful friend and admirer left. At present, history, it has in addition the majority of the Committee of Thirty. The Report of this body, which was read on Wednesday by M. Ventavon, goes further in some respects than Marshal Mac-Manon himself. The Committee recommend the conclusion of a seven years peace. All constitutional contraversies ought, they think, to be adjourned until the end of the Marshal's term of office, unless he should himself be minded to raise them. If he is discontented with the working of any of the provisions which it is new proposed working of any of the provisions which it is new proposed to sneet, he may domand their revision. It is to be pre-sumed, at least, that this is the meaning of the fifth clause of

the Committee's school; though it is not quite cle ording of it, whether he may not revise the Constitu-of his own more will. He is to have the right of tion of his own mere will. dissolving the Assembly, and he need not convoke the me Chamber until six months after the dissolution. In the In the event of his death or resignation, the two Chambers are to meet in congress, and to have the power of re-electing the Marshal. Probably this permission is meant to apply only to the second of the two events just mentioned, though the devotion of the Committee of Thirty is so unrestrained that they may perhaps contemplate the apotheosis of the Marshal as a sort of tutelary Prosident when he is no longer capable of being President in the flesh. The scrutin de lists is to be abolished, and each arrondissement is to return a deputy or deputies. The composition of the Second Chamber is to be determined by a subsequent law; but, if the Assembly accept the Committee's Report, there cannot be any doubt that the Marshal's wishes will be fully consulted in forming it.

In substance this is the old Right Centre scheme revived. But it comes before parties very differently distributed from what they were in the time of the Duke of BROGLE. The Conservative party has been broken up by the total secession of the Extreme Right and the partial succession of the Right Centre. The Duke of Brookin apparently believed that the Extreme Right, in their pleasure at living under a dictatorship, would overlook the fact that the dicta tor was not their legitimate king. The Committee of Thirty cannot now indulge in any hope of this kind. The suspension of the Union for publishing the Count of CHAMnord's letter makes any further alliance between the Logitimists and the Marshal altogether impossible. What could a Republican or an Imperialist Government do more than this? It would be difficult to retain the support of the clorical party if the Univers were suspended for publishing a Papal Allocution, and in the eye of Legitimists who deserve the name a Royal Allocation is not less sacred. The opposition of the united Left will, therefore, be strengthened by some ninety votes from the Right, and this conlition is more than sufficient to dispose of the Committee's scheme. M. Casimir Perier's Bill will then remain to be discussed, and here it is very much more difficult to calculate the Parliamentary chances. The Left will probably give it a united support, since even the most Radical section of that party may be expected to see that it is the only chance of establishing the Republic which is at all likely to offer itself. The Right will vote against it because it is anti-monarchical. The Bonapartists will vote against it because it promises to give France that peace and stability which they wish to come from the restoration of Napoleon IV. The Right Centre will probably be divided. The Orleanist section will vote against the Bill on the ground that it ties the will vote against the Bill on the ground that it use the hands of the nation and prevents a Restoration from being effected hereafter. The purely Conservative section will probably support the Bill on the ground that the Republic is the only permanent Government that can now be set up, and that it is essential to the well-being of the country that it should no longer remain under a Provisional Government. If all parties in the Assembly do just what is expected of them, the Bill is on Assembly do just what is expected of them, the Bill is on the whole likely to pass, but the voting will be close, and a small defection on the side of its friends would be enough to ensure its rejection.

After all, however, the question of most moment is still what Marshal MacManon will do. Even supposing that a majority of the deputies are at this moment prepared to voto in favour of M. Casimir Perieu's scheme, it does not follow that this majority would survive an intimation from the Marshal that he disapproves of it. A part of the Right Centre may have reluctantly convinced themselves that the Repub-lic with Marshal MacManon is the best available combination for France. But the thought of a Republic without Marshal MacManon has probably lost none of its terrors for them, and if the Marshal thinks M. Casimin Pénien's Bill too revolutionary, he may refuse to remain in power after it has become law. Or he may remain in power and refuse to carry out the law. This is not probable, because though he has said in his Message that the Assembly had made over to him a part of its own sovereignty, he has not denied the right of the Assembly to make such laws as it thinks fit, provided it does not fouch the powers actually invested in the PRESIDENT. But the Marshal has advanced some way toward autocracy during the last tortnight, and his movement in this direction is likely to become more rapid as it goes on.

In some respects, however, he may be held to have hampered himself by the announcement, which was cortainly implied in his Message, that he considers himself bound not to retire till the seven years are over. If he adheres to this view, he will have denied himself the use of one most negrowful wearen the threat of resignation. of one most powerful weapon, the threat of resignation. It is bard to believe that either the Assembly or the country would not prefer almost any alternative to the retirement of Marshal MacMahon; but if it is understood that, come what may, he is a fixture for seven years, both the Assembly and the country may be tempted to try experiments how much pressure the Marshal will stand. The Times' Correspondent thinks that the Marshal's dislike of M. Casimir Périre's scheme rests not so much on the Bill itself as on the Ministerial combinations that may arise out of it. The Marshal's constitutionalism does not, it seems, extend to the acceptance of a Cabinet from the majority, if that majority be made up from the wrong parties. He is willing to govern with Ministers imposed on him by the Right and the Right Centre, or with Ministers chosen by himself. But it is expected that he will refuse, to govern with Ministers imposed on him by the Loft Centre and the Left. Such a refusal must end either in a dissolution or in a further development of personal power. The first alternative would probably end in a reproduction of the original dilemma, since if the Marshal is bent upon taking his Cabinet from the party with which he feels in accord, not from the party which commands a majority, he may find it harder to pull with a new: Assembly han with the present. In these complications the wisest course for the Left Centre would be to allow that section of the Right Centre which is prepared to accept the Republic an amount of influence in the Cabinet proportioned not to its numbers so much as to its weight with Marshal MacManon. This is not quite consistent with constitutional ideas, but at this juncture the main thing is to get the Marshal on the side of the Republic, and the best way of securing this is to let him feel that to be a Republican President is not necessarily to be surrounded with Radical Ministers.

MR. DISRAELI AND RITUALISM.

MR DISRAELI has certainly used unambiguous language. Mr. Russell Gurney had purred very prettily over his nursling, and Mr. Cross, in a speech the conclusions of which strangely contradicted the premisses, had laboured hard to recommend the Archuseners' measure to the favourable consideration of moderate Churchmen. But Mr. Gladstone had made his move, and so to extinguish Mr. Gladstone became the sole object of an ingenious art short-sighted policy. The PRIME MINISTER absolutely ridiculed (in a phrase which the Times omitted though the Standard caught it) any "elaborate mystification" as to the object of the Bill; it was one to "put down "Ritualism"; and he then wont on to define "Ritualism" as "practices in the Church to which they "(the House and the country) "ere not used but which they believe and the country) "are not used, but which they believe and the country) "are not used, but which they believe "are symbolic of doctrines which are most uncompromisingly expressed and acknowledged by writers of that school," a definition which is peculiarly elever in defining nothing, as the one thing which it forgets is any description of those doctrines. It is not only elever, but too elever by half, as Mr. Disafeld may learn, if he has not already made that experience. Neither the supporters nor the opponents of the fill have ever formed a compact phalanx. There have Bill have ever formed a compact phalanx. There have been on one side the few men who desire to maintain all the excesses of Ritualism in unchecked exuberance, and against them the large number who desire to put those and only these, practices down. Mr. Cross may be taken as the representative of the latter class. But there is also the far larger body of opponents who regret more deeply, because intelligently, the folly of the men who have brought about the catastrophe, but who at the same time see in the Bill an engine for repressing, under the into see in the 15th an engine for repressing, under the man yeary grauntoning dug a very deep ambiguous parts of Ritualism, that remarkable revival himself and his Government. After the of conformate religious life, and of decorpus worship in the River Minister in his new and anomal stabilished Church, which more than to any other thing the Church which more than to any other thing the Church which more than to any other thing the Church which has been moulded onto the Church which has been moulded on the continuous of the minister of the property of headers of the property of headers of the property of the continuous continuous and the continuous continuous and the continuous contin

Mrt GLARGIONA, unfortunately for his po leader, and still more unfortunately for his resistant the Church of England, chose after his ten long at to burst out with what an Trishman might be particled calling a simultaneous suggestation of uppeoches on the questions in no way necessarily confected together than the manner of the manner tunity which it was beyond Mr. Dispania's nature to regist He knew that he could confidently rely upon the ignorated of ritual, history, and logic in which one side of the House so spiritedly competes with the other, and he reckoned on the unpopularity of a great mail down and black Accordingly—conveniently incompanies the fact that M. luck. Accordingly—conveniently ignoring the fact that Mr. GLADSTONE'S Resolutions did no more in fact than drive home the policy of that Ritual Commission which had been launched during his own former leadership of the House of Commons—he "read them with most anxious attention, "and he found out that they meant disestablishment. So ticksteed by the leader, they had about as much chance of life as a respectable Frenchman during the Revolution whose reigh-bour deposed that he was an aristocrat. All this, as we have said, was clever; and had Mr. DISEARII been content to the amen to Mr. Cross, he would have made good his claim to the prize of strategic dexterity. But he could pay resist improving the situation. He saw that "Ritualism" unpopular in a House of Commons which had the variant ideas of what Ritualism really meant, and he shaped his support of the Bill accordingly. He got a loud cheer, but he has rudely shaken the confidence of High Churchine throughout England, who could only read the Present a words as an invitation to the mob to run amuck at the Church revival. In what form the results of his specific may manifest themselves we can hardly predict. It is not likely that the Churchmen whom Mr. Dispant has hurt will seek their balm at the hands of Mr. Walter. Mr. Goschen, or Sir William Harcourt, and if they offer themselves as recruits for the ranks of disestablishment, they will only show that among other Japanese arts which have lately become fashionable, that of the happy despatch has not been forgotten. But to affront any large number of his followers is never a thing about which a Minister can afford to be indifferent. Still less can he do so when the majority to which he owes his pre-eminonce has coalesced, rather than been welded together, by many fortaitous circumstances. No one can doubt that the strong wish of the unajority of the constituencies of England, distinctively from those of Scotland and Ireland, to keep up the English Established Church, was a very powerful element by the combination, it is equally moontestable that the High Church section was a potent contributor to this result. We may were additional that it is for Conservative calculations a motive flower in that it is for Conservative calculations a motive flower is excess of its numerical value, for out of the three Church parties the one which most emphatically takes the Libertal side is the Broad.

We do not care to follow our conjectures further ... Mr Diskabil ought for partisan purposes to keep friends both with High Churchmen and Low Churchmen, wife, to with High Churchmen and low Churchmen, wind, has takes care to handle the Broad school as gently as possible. He had many ways of dealing with the Architestope Bill which would have enabled him to play of the various sections of his elated followers and of his discomfitted opponents. He has deliberately wholes, to put all his eggs into one pannier, to repudiate elaborate "mystification," and to "put down Ritualism" under conditions which, so far as the Premier is concerned leave no High Churchman safe in the enjoyment of his most High Churchman safe in the enjoyment of his most cherished practices. Mr. DISRAELI is not yet, we suppose, so constant a vetary of the Church Association that he will continue for conscience sake to incur the distract of his High Church followers. How he can be a retreat, what atonement he can make, is not our built to suggest. So versatile au intellect as his is 's take any poor suggestion of ours as and gult. We have fulfilled all neighbourly decur actual ruler in pointing out to his nery gratuitously dug a very deep himself and his Government. After the

dispersion. The principle which is a simple to greek them would only have included the extended to greek them would only have included the extended to greek them would only have included the wangle and spoiled such temper as House independent wrangle and spoiled such temper as House independent with the Bill should receive the Royal which in the shape in which it left the Lords, the people shops we shall very little envy will, be the agitators who have clamoured most loudly for it to pass. Still Committees in very mysterious things, and we hardly dare to pronounce in that one certain and significant fact is that the postport had taken a long step in the way of conciliation by postporing the commencement of the Act from the language had taken a long step in the way of conciliation by postporing the commencement of the Act from the language had taken a long step in the way of conciliation by postporing the commencement of the Act from the language had taken a long step in the way of conciliation by postporing the commencement of the Act from the language had the confident of the Act from the language had read to pay a little more regard to the temper of the age and country in which they live; and if the new somewhat unreasonable public opinion can be taught to distinguish the loyal exhibition of a stately, but language had control of Roman termondal.

THE LATE LORD DERBY.

Lord DERSY was conducted in a graceful and peroming pagers 'Mr. Diseasers would have been, as the political **Misconaracter and career; even if he had not also been the Minionaracter and career; even us no mad not also been the presented living matter of ornate and formal eloquence. Mr. Spickers as a Parliamentary orator, in the interpretation is more ready, more copious, and incomparable more similar with the practice of public business, one when it is necessary to pay in concise and stately angulate a dignified compliment to the living or the dead, the Tribia material stately angulate a dignified compliment to the living or the dead, the Tribia material stately and the property of the particular contents as the contents of the cont fr. District is without a rival. In his happiest manner is debiced the aspect of the statue facing the "famous Parliament of England," between the two Houses of which Lord Dress divided in almost equal parts his political life. The power of debate, the ready wat, the high parit of Mr Diseaser's former chief were obvious topics, attenduced with perfect propriety and skill. The assertion hat Lord Dener possessed great aptitude for business and nations of detail was less consistent with general belief, ant Lord DEER's principal colleague had every opportunity if forming's judgment on his administrative capacity. As work of art Mr Diskasti's speech would have been more aultless if he had abstained from introducing one in two debatable topics. In praising the dead it s fudicious to abstain from provoking any difference of prinion in a sympathetic audience. Among the subscribers the statue who surrounded Mr. Dispania some at least List state who surrounded Mr. Displet some at least listpiroved of two out of three measures with which he speciated Lord Deby's pame. It was also too glaring a syndex to represent Lord Deby as the author of all the measures which he had advocated in his official apacity is a bold stretch, of fancy, or rather of language, to delegath a Lord Deby abolished slavery, that he educated reliand, and that, as it afterwards appeared, by two successions at the stretch of Parliaments of the way at least place that Lord Perry abolished slavery, that he educated reland, and that, as it afterwards appeared, by two successive stees, he reformed Parliaments It was at least usual on to challenge the approval of a Conservative assembly to the real or supposed schievements of a Liberal filmshar. Lord Derry was Colonial Secretary under Lord have when he conducted through Parliament the Bill for manufalpating the West India, slaves, as he had been Irish becreasy under the same Minister with he established the gatest of national education in Ireland which has long made to exist except in name. There is no warrant for the little extent in the the success of the first sation. Bill was owing to the energy of Lord Derry, though he is said to have proposed at a meeting at though he is said to have proposed at a meeting at though he is said to have proposed at a meeting at though he is said to have proposed at a meeting at though he is said to have proposed at a meeting at though he is said to have proposed at a meeting at though he is said to have proposed at a meeting at though he is said to have proposed at a meeting at though he is said to have proposed at a meeting at though he is said to have proposed at a meeting at the proposed in an ardent would have a finite to integrate the could make and political lines of separation integrated and and the said and the

and proper purpose of his speech under the temperation of boasting of the successful a questionable experiment of his own. He asserted that Lord Drass, after carrying the first Reform Bill, corrected its impustice and supplied its defeats by the Bill which he passed thirty his years later. Whatever may be thought of the merits of an alectoral change which has not yet produced its full effect the measure of Lord Drass's wisdom and patriotism in yielding to the inspiration of his daring lieutenant is to be found in his own confession that he had taken a leap in the dark, and in his more careless private remark that he hid "dished the "Whigs" It is not to the credit of a responsible states, man to introduce an organic importation in professed disregard of its consequences. Mr. Dishakali thought, and thinks, that he has penetrated to a stratum of voters below the reach of Liberal theories or influence. It may be doubted, whether Lord Drans formed any distinct anticipation of the results of the Bill of 1867. Mr. Dishakli well knows that, when at some distant time a statue is erected to his own memory, the orator of that future day will fairly claim for his here any morst which may attach to the authorship of the second Reform Bill Lord Drans probably acquiesced but unwillingly in the first draft of the Bill, and he had not the courage to withdraw his assent when it was moulded by the unfriendly hands of Mr Gladsione into its present shape. A year or two later, after his retirement from office, he felt deeply the indifference to his counsels which was displayed by Mr. Dishakli and Lord Cairns when they foldly and adroitly compelled the Ifone of Lords to acquickee in the destruction of the Igish Church. The whole matter is of too polemical a character to have been appropriate to a ceremonial occasion.

Lord MAI MYSBURY, who has no pretonsion to be an orator, made for once even a better speech than Mr Diskari because he spoke as a warm and hiclory friend of Lord Dikhy. His testimony to the sweetness of Lord Diam's temper, to his household virtues, and to his many accomplishments, will not be less willingly received because he in touching phrase "confessed that he loved the man" Dispassionale impartiality is not the first requisite for the just appreciation of character. The affection which any man is able to abtract is the most certain proof, of the degree in which he descrives to be loved. Those who have watched and studied the history of the time are qualified in some degree to criticize and check Mr. Disamai's estimate of Lord Dirm's capacity and achievements. Strangers can have nothing to say in depretation of the character described by Lord Maintenance, and other competent witnesses would probably confirm the statements of Lord Di RBY's intimate friend His errors as a state sum were in fagt often condoned because he inspired personal admiration. His oratory, though not of the highest order, was that of a man of spirit and of wit, and a certain interest attached to the combination of rank and wealth with high personal distinction. The country, or the cultivated part of society, laked Lord Derny all the better, as for the same personal distinction reason it have Mr Giabsions, because he took a keen pleasure through life in the classical studies of his youth. His translation of Homes falls short of poetry, but it proves that Lord Druss possessed a scholarhke intellect and a respectable faculty of versification. A great peer and Prime Minister who could produce such a version was certainly not an ordinary man. Of Lord Dikuy, as of many predecessors, it may be said that his admirers have no difficulty in calling him a good man, and, if they please themselves by call-ing him a great man, they do little harm to the world

The indulgence with which Lord Derny's changes of opinion were regarded was suggested by a reasonable belief that he was not a serious politician. Sir Robert Perr was denounced as a traitor, though his opinious revolved through a narrower segment of the political circle, but it was known not only that he had changed his political course, but that he had deliberate convictions to modify or to retract. His political conscience was more sensitive than Lord Derny's; and consequently his condition was emerc severely criticized by others, as well as by himself. Once a high Tory, Perr carried Catholic Emancipation, which was supported by a large section of his own party; and have a bonvert to Free traits. Lord Derny passed in helf-underson years from the table on waich he jumps, at the boomes's into the Consequence of the hadder which he after the boomes into the Consequence of the hadder which he after the boomes into the Consequence of the hadder which he after the boomes the detail of the hadder the most the boomes the detail of the hadder.

throughgoing of Tories. But for the influence of Mr. Disraell, he would probably have supported Protection to the last, and he would assuredly never have extended the franchise. His enemies, if he had any, never called him a traitor, because it was generally and justly felt that as an opponent of change he was, notwithstanding his previous conduct, in his proper place. In a certain sense it may be said that he touched nothing which he did not adorn. He was the most brilliant member of Lord Grey's Government, and, with the exception of Mr. Disraell, he had no rival in his own Administration. It was perfectly right that he should receive honour after death as in life; and there was much truth in Mr. Disraell's remark that such men are only to be found in England.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

ORD SELBORNE pursues his efforts in the cause of CRD SELBORNE pursues his efforts in the cause of legal education with his usual activity and resolution. He has prepared two Bills, the general character of which he has described to the House of Lords, and he has asked that they may be read a first time, not with a view of carrying them any further this year, but in order that they may serve as a basis of discussion. The first Bill deals with the Iuns of Court, the second with the creation of a General School of Law. That the Iuns of Court are bodies discharging duties sufficiently public and holding property for uses sufficiently public to justify the control of the State over their constitution and general course of action is admitted on all hands, and therefore it is unnecessary to have recourse to antiquarian arguments to prove what no one denies. They enjoy the monopoly of deciding who shall practise at the Bar, and they exercise some supervision over the conduct of members of the profession. They have also funds to administer which in two instances are very considerable. No one can say that those duties are now badly discharged, whatever may have been the case in former times. The Benchers will not permit any one to practise at the bar unless he has previously satisfied an independent Board of Examiners. They are very loth independent Board of Examiners. They are very loth to interfere with any member of the profession, except in grave cases of misconduct, and they are indulgent and impartial when they do interfere. They manage their trust-property with care, recognize that one of the main objects to which it is to be devoted is that of legal education, and give large sums towards its furtherance. Lord Selborne has, however, two imperfections to notice in the Inns of Court. They are not incorporated, and are perhaps somewhat hampered by this when they have to act as Courts of Enquiry into cases of alleged misconduct; and their Governing Body is too much the result of accident. The remedy which Lord Sun-BORNE proposes is to incorporate them, and to define their Governing Bodies by Act of Parliament; and he drow the outlines of an elaborate scheme, by which the election of members of the Governing Body, the numbers of which should be limited, should the lander alternative of the existing members. The in the hands alternately of the existing members and of practising barristers of five years' standing. The Lord Chancellor, who behaved as usual like a brother to Lord Selborne, and intimated such dissent as he had to offer under a shower of compliments, suggested another mode of proceeding. He proposed that the luns of Court should be dealt with as the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge have been dealt with, that a Commission should be appointed, that the Inns should have a Parlimmentary power, of making statutes for themselves, subject to the approval of the Queen in Council, and that, if no satisfactory statutes were made in this way, the Commis-The proposal of the CHANsioners should make them. THEOREM Seems to us * much better than that of Lord Sellorne. The House of Lords is little fit, and the House of Commons is totally unfit, to discuss such a subject of mere detail, but of detail of considerable importance to one special set of people, as how the Benchers of the Inns of Court should be appointed, and what their powers should be. If a well-chosen Commission was appointed, both the interests and the wishes of the Bar and the claims of the public would be adequately considered; and regard could be had to a number of small points which could not

be discussed in Parliament.

In the next place, Lord SELBORNE wishes to set up a General A head of Law in which future attorneys and future barristers are to be taught together. He finds that nearly

5,000l, a year is now paid by students for the Bar in the shape of educational fase, and as much by young men in-tending to practise as attorneys; and with ro,cool a year to start with he thinks there is no difficulty as regards money. He did not, if the whole of his speech was re-ported, intimate whether he proposed to call in the aid of the revenues of the Inns of Court. If he did, he certainly need not trouble himself about money; and if he did not, then he would have separate schools of law which would necessarily compete with his general school. It is probable that he means to get all the money he can and devote it to the purposes of his main institution. Lord HATHERLEY supported the scheme mainly on the ground that it would afford an opportunity to outsiders, such as military men and persons acting, or likely to be appointed to act, as Justices of the Peace, and all persons interested in the laws of England, to attend the courses of lectures, and learn what a beautiful thing English law is. He thought that if these ardent and intelligent outsiders certainly need not trouble himself about money; and if he He thought that if these ardent and intelligent outsiders did but go to the right lectures, the public in general would cease to look upon the law as a dry, barren, pestilential waste, full of pitfalls for the unwary, and would see it in its true light as a noble and beneficent institution. If this would really be the effect on these outsiders, they would have worked very hard and given themselves infinite trouble in order to attain a totally erroneous impression. In real life they would not be likely to get much further on in the study of English law than that attained by an ordinary Puisne Judge, and it is seldom that an ordinary Puisne Judge lets a year go by without expressing a strong opinion that a large part of the statutory law which he is called on to administer is totally unintelligible. Any one who likes to pay can at present attend the loctures of the Inns of Court; but an outsider in attendance is a very rare bird. To know anything of law a man must work hard, and outsiders do not like working hard. The only question of any practical importance is whether it would be advantageous that attorneys and barristers should receive their education in common. The LORD CHANCELLOR virtually expressed an adverse opinion, for although he supported the institution of a General School of Law, he explained that he merely meant that there should be one examining body which should examine both attorneys and barristers, while the educational institutions of each branch should exist and work separately. At bottom this is not so much an educational as a social question. The attorneys are mostly in favour of having education in common, because they do not like their branch of the profession to be considered so much lower in social standing as they think it is, and they imagine that if all were educated together they would be more on a par in after life. Barristers are mostly opposed to this amalgamated education, not only because they are jealous for the superiority and dignity of their own branch, but because they think that an intimacy with young solicitors in early life would lead young barristers to look on private connexions even more than they do now as the surest road to fame and fortune. There is, as is usually the case when any difficult social point is under discussion, much to be said on both sides; but it is not necessary at present to come to any definite conclusion. Lord CAIRNS is supreme, and Lord CAIRNS will not hear of anything which would do more than allow both branches to be examined by the same examiners, and it may be doubted whether the attorneys would think this concession worth

Even when men are actuated by the best will in the world, it is by no means easy for them to set up a really good system of legal education. They will be sure at the outset to make many mistakes, and all we can hope for is that they will learn by experience, and not be discouraged by their early failures. The Inns of Court, after much discussion, and with the most sincere desire to do the best in their power, instituted a year and a half ago a new system. Very great pains were taken to ensure success. Funds were voted with more than ample liberality. Appointments were most carefully and honestly made. A sufficient number of persons really interested in legal education was found to take the management of the scheme, and it was placed under the presidency of Mr. Walrols, who has done all that could be done to make the scheme work well. But hitherto it has proved if not a failure, yet far less of a success than was hoped. Providedly, it is found to have three very sections defined. A success that was hoped.

instrument for attaining the end was to encourage ly of Roman Law. On the principle of doing a my heartily if it is done at all, the study of Roman w mes not only successful hat every sixpence given by of pecunitry reward to successful students was devoted ease proficiency in Roman Law. To be able to high in Roman Law a student must be a good Latin bolar, and able to read German and French commentators a. He must also be willing to go into numerous with ease. He must also be willing to go into numerous antiquarian details which are totally unconnected with the general history or theory of law. Nine students out of ten are thus excluded from any hope of getting any tangible reward, however hard they may work. Nor is this all. The study of Roman Law is in this way kept apart from that of English Law. One does not illustrate the other. The study of Roman Law becomes antiquarian and technical; the study of English Law is pursued as if anything but the lowest acquaintance with the elements of Roman Law need not be wished for. In the next place, although honours were to be given to those who chose to although honours were to be given to those who chose to compete for them, yet those who got honours had no further reward than that of the glory. At the Universities a first class means generally a Fellowship, and perhaps the prize is even too splendid for the merit that is shown. But the Inns of Court kept all their money for another purpose, and left those who might obtain honours without any ulterior reward. It is, however, perhaps too early to judge of the effect of this arrangement, and it is just possible that some day a high place in the class-list of the Inus of Court may be thought in itself, and apart from money, a more described distinction than it seems to be at present. Lastly, the teaching part of the system was dissociated from the examining. That teaching and examining should be in different hands is essential to any sound system; but experience shows that, if attendance on teaching is voluntum, and the teaching if attendance on teaching is voluntary, and the teaching does not bear directly on the examination, students who are going to be examined will not spend their time in attending lectures. They only wish to pass, and the simplest and elisiest way to pass is to be crammed for a few months before they present themselves. Difficulties of this sort are not perhaps to be wholly overcome under any system All that can be looked for is that they of legal education. shall be overcome to a reasonable extent; and those who take the greatest pains to overcome them will be the first to acknowledge that to arrange a really good system of legal education is by no means an easy thing.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

DISCUSSION commenced last week by Mr. CHILDERS on the revenue returns of the first quarter of the year was chiefly profitable in furnishing Mr. FAWCETT with an opportunity of a seasonable criticism on party finance. Mr. CHILDERS contended that the results of the quarter had falsified the calculations of the Chancellor of the Ex-OREQUER, who in answer manipulated the same figures so as to prove that the state of the revenue was highly satisfactory. The trade returns for June favour the more sanguine estimate of the public resources, inasmuch as both imports and exports have increased in quantity, while they have diminished in value. The decline in the weekly recoipts of the principal railways has, with the exception of the Great Western, been arrested, although the increase, as compared with the returns of last year, is small. The prospects of the wheat harvest are favourable, though all other crops will suffer from the prolonged drought. On the other hand, the excise revenue will necessarily fall off in proportion to the heavy reduction of wages in some chief branches of industry. Colliers, miners, and workers in iron have for the most part been compelled to surrender the margin of income which was largely expended in the consumption of taxed luxuries. expended in the consumption of taxed luxuries. The conversation in the House of Commons turned exclusively on actual or estimated receipts; but some saving of expenditure may probably result from reduced prices. If Sir Supposed Northcorn succeeds at the end of the financial year in balancing receipts with outlay, he will be considered fasturate, and be may plausibly attribute the result to his own assacity and foreight; but it is not judicious to calculate on the steady and indefinite continuance of commissional prosperity. Mr. Lewe's practice of deliberably deliberably in the revenue at the smallest possible amount had indefinite accusing the revenue at the smallest possible amount had The state of the s

risk of a deficiency; and the professedly unexpected surplus furnished the means either of reducing the debt or of covering some extraordinary charge, such as the payment under the Geneva award. The great surplus of the present year, though it might have been more usefully employed, was provided by an extremely low estimate.

If Mr. Childers and other members of the same party still acknowledge allegance to Mr. Grancows there are

still acknowledge allegiance to Mr. GLADSTONE, they are scarcely in a position to criticise the financial policy of the present Government. Sir Starvord Northcore has always deferred to the authority of his carly master in finance and during the discussion on the Budget Mr. GLADSTONE expressly defended the practice of accepting without question the estimates framed by the permanent heads of the revenue departments. To the non-official mind it would seem that calculations based on an assumption of a certain percentage of increase require to be checked by careful consideration of the particular circumstances of each finan-cial period. If the Excise receipts were likely to decline, no feeling of propriety or etiquette ought to have restrained the Chancellor of the Exchequer from modifying his estimates according to the probable fact. If Mr. Gladstone's sanction justified Sir Stafford Northcorn in following the ordinary practice, any subsequent disappoint-ment of the expectations which had been formed can scarcely become the subject of consure. It is perhaps a wholesome superstition that a certain merit attaches to Governments which have the luck to hold office during a prosperous period. Mr. CHILDERS may have been unconsciously influenced by the popular sentiment when he virtually imputed to the Chancellor of the Excurquen the diminished consumption of beer, spirits, and tobacco. Sir W. HARCOURT, who followed on the same side, professed himself an advo-cate of close estimates. The only error with which Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE can be reasonably charged is, in accordance with Sir W. HARCOURT'S theory, that he has left himself an insufficient margin. It is fortunately improbable that there should be any formidable deficiency; and if there is some difficulty in establishing an equilibrium, the Government and the House of Commons will have learned a useful lesson. The Budget of next year will be extremely simple, because there will be nothing to distribute amongst competing claimants; and there is no reason to four that it will be necessary to increase taxation. The sources of elasticity of the national revenue have to some extent been closed by the abolition of many duties on articles of consumption.

There would have been no cause for difficulty or anxiety if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not for reasons independent of fluancial expediency unnecessarily thrown away a million and a half of revenue. It was well that Mr. FAWGETT should remind the leaders of both parties that they had culpably deranged the system of taxation for purely, political or solfish objects. Mr. GLADSTONE was more to blame than Mr. DISEAELI, both because he was the first to commence the auction for votes, and also on the ground that he is a scientific financier, while Mr. DISEARLI has never affected the character of a sound economist. The refusal of the constituencies to accept Mr. GLADSTONE'S lavish bribe will probably prevent the repetition of the experiment. Mr. DISEARLI has perhaps since regretted that he hastily entered into the bidding on the challenge of his adversary. That one of the two chief living statesmen should offer the repeal of the Incometax as the price of a majority, and that his competitor should reply by the assertion that his party had always opposed the tax, was not a creditable result of representative government. There can be little doubt that Sir Stafford Northcore would have gladly retained the tax at its former percentage. He is perhaps scarcely to be blamed for a partial redemption of the reckless and thoughtless promise of his leader; but the possession of another penny in the pound would have rendered him invulnerable to Mr. CHILDERS'S criticism. The gratuitous abandonment of revenue was in itself blamable; but the main objection to the reduction of the rate is that it strengthens the popular objection to the tax, or rather to one of the schedules. Tradesmen who dislike paying complain bitterly of inquisition into their affairs; and it is evident. better worth while to provoke a certain amount of real and fictitious discontent for threepence than for twopence. The agitators against the tax will also contend that the amount which remains is not too large to be refugnished. The moccesive reductions of the Sugar duty in A 1 and 1873 rendered its abolition inevitable.

Although the late Budget furnished the opponents of the Income-tax with a plausible argument, it is of the utmost importance that the three millions which it still produces should not be lost to the revenue. An attack will certainly be made on the remaining portion of the tax on the next opportunity. The local associations of tradesmen still opportunity. maintain the organization to which they perhaps attribute their partial success. A still more formidable enemy of equal taxation has plainly intimated his intention of attempting to abolish the tax. In his complimentary criticisms on the Budget, Mr. Gladstone said that his satisfaction in the reduction of the tax was mainly caused by the hope that the removal of the remainder in a future Session will have been rendered less difficult. It was reassuring to find that, when a resolution adverse to the impost was brought forward some weeks ago, a large majority was opposed to attempts to tamper with the revenue. All the most weighty speakers defended the principle of the tax, nor has either party adopted the policy hastly adopted by both the leaders; yet the opposition of Mr. Gladstone is not to be despised. If Siring and Management of the second of t STAFFORD NORTHCOTE is well advised, he will abandon the attitude of neutrality which he has hitherto thought fit to adopt. To the Income-tax deputations which attended him soon after his accession to office, he replied that he should willingly receive suggestions for some unobjectionable substitute. It would have been more to the purpose to explain that, if incomes are to be taxed, the only means of effecting the object consists in an Income-tax. Any alternative tax would fall exclusively on realized property, which may often be divided into shares as small as those of trading undertakings. When Mr. GLADSTONE promised a readjustment which should supply the void left by the abolition of the Income-tax and the Sugar duty, it was evident that he pointed to additional charges either on land or on proporty in general; and probably his scheme might have been equivalent to the revival of the Income-tax without Schedule D, and perhaps without Schedule B. Even the agitators have in the course of thirty years gradually begun to understand that the tax must be maintained or abolished as a whole. The circuitous course of repealing it, and then re-enacting it in a flagrantly unjust shape, is not to be approved.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

MINISTERS have skilfully availed themselves of an excellent opportunity. Their party may venture to hope that it can sustain itself in power for three or four years, and by vigorous efforts the work of reorganizing the Endowed Schools ought to be completed in that time. There can hardly be any work more necessary to the future strength of that party, and Conservatives will do well to suppress minor differences and moderate their demands upon their leaders until that work be accomplished. It was frankly stated by Lord Sandon that the party were "stunned" and "dazed" in 1869, and submitted to things which they would have struggled against if their nerves had been a little calmer. They have now recovered their strength and spirits surprisingly, and circumstances are favourable for getting back much which they had surrendered. Their opponents have displayed rather too much astuteness in turning to account the ambiguities of the Act, and they have caused or allowed it to be so worked as to excite hostility on the part not only of all Churchmen and Conservatives, but also of many persons who, except upon this subject, have no sympathy with either. Further, they have incurred the censure of practical politicians by meddling unnecessarily with things which might have been let alone. Mr. Disrarli would be far less clover in party tactics than is commonly supposed if he failed to profit by an occasion singularly favourable.

Lord Sandon starts with the admission of the Commissioners themselves that the Act needs amendment. It might be amended in the direction of obliterating the Church of England; but, as that is not now to be thought of, the only other course is to do justice to that Church. Mr. Gladstone insists that hitherto the principle of our political history has always been vestigia nulla retrorsum, and that now for the first time it is proposed that a Conservative Parliament should under the line of Liberals. But there is a great difference beament conservation. It is at any rat place, Lord to this Parliament to transfer the working oil of Lett from Commissioners appointed by Liberals to the Charity Commissioners and to Assistant

Commissioners who will be appointed by Conse And, besides, it is open to Conservatives to allege that the consequences of the Act were unforcesen, and that they did not knowingly consent to the absurdation which legal subtlety has implied from it. A reductio ad absurdam of the 19th Section renders amendment inevitable, and Churchmen ask no more than that the Church should be treated with the same equity as other denominations. The grammar schools at Sherborne and Birmingham were both founded under charter of King Edward VI., and in both alike respect to the school. both alike regulations for the management of the school could be made only with the consent of the Bishop of the diocese. Yet under the 19th section the Commissioners decided that Sherborne was, but Birmingham was not, Denominational; and the effect of this decision would have been that the religious teaching at Sherborne would have been that of the Church of England, while at Birmingham it would have been scrambled for yearly in the elections of the town. One of the Governors of Birmingham School told the Committee which sat last year that they had asked the Commissioners that the religious instruction should be in conformity with the Established Church, in order to make it precise, but they were told by the Commissioners that there was no chance of that being accepted. The Governors wished this matter to be taken wholly out of their charge, and laid down distinctly in the scheme, "in order "that they might not fight about it." Under the present Bill Birmingham will fall into the same category as Sherborne, and there will be no fight over the religious teaching. It may be hoped indeed that matters will go on nearly as they used to do at Birmingham, and they always went on very well.

The present Bill has been described by Mr. GLADSTONE as "asserting an exclusive claim, with the exception of a conscience clause, to the revenue of nearly all the schools which were founded anterior to the Toleration Act." Mr. GLADSTONE repeats an argument which has been often used before, that, inasmuch as Dissent was illegal before the Toleration Act, it was necessary, and not optional, that every school should be a Church school, and that no inference ought to be drawn as to the founder's intention where he had no choice. It might suffice to say, in answer to this argument, that there is no occasion to draw any inference at all. The Church is, and always has been, in possession, and a prudent legislator would regard possession as a suffi-cient title. It is not as if the question were between the Church and any particular denomination. Mr. GLAD-STONE puts the question as between the Church and the Nonconformists generally as representing Episcopacy and Puritanism. But what is Nonconformity? If these endowments are to be taken from the Church, to whom or to what are they to be given? The weak point of the system of the Commissioners under the Act is that it supplies no satisfactory answer to this, which a great number of persons consider a vitally important question. A scheme would be made, and a Governing Body established, and then that body would proceed to make "proper provision" religious instruction, or, in other words, to hold a free fight over it. All the arts of electioneering and every species of intrigue would be used to obtain a majority of some sect or combination of sects upon the Board, which would then proceed to settle the religion of the school. The Commissioners saw their way to produce by this process a colour-less article called "religious teaching," to which unfortunately Churchmen and Dissenters almost equally objected. But if the proposal of the Commissioners be put aside, there is really no other course except that of leaving matters as they are, and this is what the present Bill proposes to do. Where the original instrument of foundation is silent, or where there is no evidence of its contents, the usage of the last one hundred years as to religious instruction shall prevail. In an ordinary grammar school under this enactment the status quo would be merely preserved. The bulk of the boys would continue to be taught the destrines of the Church of England, but the Governing Body might, if they thought proper, make provision for teaching other doctrine to those boys who might require it. Practically things would go on as before. The religious doctrine would be moderate and unaggressive, as it usually has been at well-conducted schools and there would be a conscience. well-conducted schools, and there would be a conscience clause of which no use would ever be made.

The question of the religious emissions of members of Governing Bodies is involved in rather state difficulty. It may be taken that, if the Bill passes of an present form, the largest part of the grammar schools will be Denominational

under the Act. Now if a school be Denominational the clause of the Act which provides that religious opinions shall not disqualify members of Governing Bodies does not apply to it. As regards the majority of grammar schools, therefore, this chause would not apply. But it would not follow that religious opinions would disqualify members of Governing Bodies of those schools. That question would depend upon the law as it stood before the Act of 1869 was passed, and we believe that both Churchmen and was passed, and we believe that both Churchmen and Dissenters used to assert that the law was in their favour. We may, however, accept upon this point the authority of Lord Selborns, who, being Attorney-General when the Schools Inquiry Commissioners were sitting, informed them that a grammar school was a Church school, and that in the view of the Court of Chancery the Governors of a Church school ought to be Churchmen. We may remark, however, that there were many grammar schools where some of the Governors were Dissenters, and it was far from certain that the Court would remove a Governor, otherwise unobjectionable, merely on the ground that he was a Dissenter. It is not desirable to make the law more strict than the practice was in the thirty years preceding 1869, and we think that upon this point the Bill requires reconsideration. Under the Act of 1869, as interpreted by the Commissioners, the Church was exposed to a double disadvantage. Dissenters were placed upon the Governing Bodies of schools which had always been Church schools, and then the religious teaching was left to be settled by the Bodies thus constituted. But if the Bill secures Church teaching to those who have hitherto had it and still desire it, the presence of Dissenters on the Governing Body could not deprive the Church of that which the law would give it. And, besides, the children of Dissenters have rights in these schools which the presence of their co-religionists on the Governing Bodies would best secure. In this respect we think that the Bill should more clearly define the law. We do not suspect its authors of any purpose that could be fairly described as retrograde. As regards what it is now the fashion to call secondary education, they propose to make the Church of England secure in the position which she has hitherto held, at least until a competitor appears. Possession is a good title until a better be produced, and, as the new Gospel does not seem to be appreciated by parents, it follows that schoolmasters must go on teaching the Creed and Commandments in the old humdrum way. As regards the qualification of schoolmasters, the Act requires that in every scheme for a non-Denominational school it shall be provided that a person shall not be disqualified for being a Master by reason only of his not being in Holy Orders. But as the majority of schools will be Denominational under the Bill, this requirement will seldom have application. It does not, however, necessarily follow that in Church schools the Master must be in Holy Orders. In many cases the existing instruments of foundation require only that the Head Master shall be a Master of Arts, and it may be presumed that the Charity Commissioners would leave these cases as they stand. It is not desirable to substitute for the zeal of the Endowed Schools Commissioners against the Church a zeal equally inconsiderate in the Church's favour. The Charity Commissioners will be likely to follow the traditions of the Court of Chancery, which has usually applied to these questions that good sense which makes true equity.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

THE Bengal Famine has happily passed beyond the stage at which any doubt can be entertained of the sufficiency of the Government preparations. The question that now presents itself is, whether these preparations have not been calculated on a scale which far outruns the actual need. The majority of the English newspapers published in India are constantly occupied in making fun of the authorities who find the famine escaping them whenever they have come up with it, and of the English press which is credited with having egged the authorities into an utterly needless expenditure. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to disprove the charge of extravagance, because the very fact that the famine has been met and conquered destroys the principal evidence of its existence. If the people are left to starve, the Government are naturally held to blame. If starvation is accurated, some sanguine persons are expect to come

this point the testimony of the Indian authorities may be taken as more than usually trustworthy. They have been spending a great deal of money at the instance, in some degree, of the Home Government. If this outlay had been quite uncalled for by the facts of the case, the authorities would naturally have hinted as much in their fortnightly No one could have been offended with them narratives. for simply telling their tale of grain remaining unsold, of relief works abandoned for want of labourers, of charitable relief appropriated by the professional mendicants who swarm in every Indian village. The simple mention of these things would have been the most effective intimation. to the Home Government that England would have been better advised if she had left India to manage her affairs for herself. But the official parratives of the famine speak in a wholly different tone. They admit that the distress is less than it was feared it might be, but they nowhere say that these fears were groundless or even excessive. On the contrary, the burden of their testimony always is that, but for the aid given by the Government, the famine would have been exceedingly serious, and that it is only the thoroughness of the preparations made to meet it that has prevented it from becoming so. What means the writers in Anglo-Indian newspapers have of being better informed than the Government of Bengal does not appear, and, until they are proved to be right, it is certainly safer to accept the official view.

The last three narratives that have reached England deal with the period from the 16th of April to the 28th of May, and each of them contains a minute from Sir RICHARD TEMPLE on the state of the districts which he had been inspecting. From Durbhunga he reports, and adopts, the opinion of the civil officers that "in most parts of this specting. great subdivision the scarcity has reduced, or soon will re-"duce, the majority—in some places even the great majority
"—of the people, to a condition of dependence on State
"assistance for several months." In about two-thirds of the Mudhoobunnee subdivision there is no food, no employ-ment, and no wages, and "at length the whole people, "with individual exceptions, will come to be fed from our granaries." On the 25th of May Sir RICHARD TEMPLE estimated the total number of persons receiving or likely to require assistance from the Government at upwards of two and a half millions. This includes the purchasers of grain from Government stores, and under this head a further increase is to be expected. It is possible, he admits, that some persons not really distressed may have gained admission to the relief works. But every officer employed "believes that nearly all the persons on these works need the "relief more and more each week." Most of them had exhausted their resources before they came on the works; some might have had, or may still have, enough to keep them for a few days. But none can get any employment until the rains begin, and during the interval from the middle of May onwards "it is difficult to understand how "any of them could preserve themselves from miserable "emaciation, or how the majority could escape death." It seems clear that if large preparations had not been made by the Government, there would by this time have been an absolute dearth, not morely of the means to buy food, but of food itself.

The Government of India has very properly discouraged the sale of grain to private purchasers so long as there was a possibility of their being supplied from private trade. The sales are to be made through the agency of the traders, the selling price is to be fixed at that of the nearest large mart, and sales are to be stopped as soon as the local traders receive further supplies on their own account. only discretion left to the local Executive is the determination when the private stocks are on the eve of exhaustion. Down to the 11th of May these rules had been very little acted on. Less than 10,000 tons had been sold, and the places in which sales had been ordered constituted only one-fifth of the distressed districts. On the 25th of May Sir RICHARD TEMPLE mentions that the grain merchants said that only a small stock of rice remained in Eastern Tirhoot, that little or none was immediately coming, that they could not undertake to import anything at present, but that they would buy wholesale from the Government and retail it among the people. In some other places the petty dealers had asked to have only to buy from the Government stores so as to go to be relicion-trule by which to make a living. which to make a living. "The to be reliable RICHARD TEMPLE, "who have heard the tage when the Government storehouses were to be opened, or who have seen

"the crowd of expectant purchasers gathering round the Government retail dealers, knew how necessary the "measure was."

One of the greatest difficulties with which the Government have to contend is the disposition of the labourers to believe that any new measure must be for their hust, and consequently to face inevitable death rather than work on a plan which they do not understand. In Mudhoobunnee the local authorities found that the plan of concentrating the people on the central relief roads on daily wages led to many abuses. Piece-work was accordingly substituted in the hope that the better part of the labourers would accept the new terms at once, that another large part would be drafted off to the village works, and that those who might offer passive resistance by remaining unemployed would soon be brought to their senses. About 200,000 labourers at once left off working, of whom a very few came back immediately and accepted piece-work; many were sent to the village works, and many who were unfit for any real work were admitted to charitable relief. After all these had been allowed for, there still remained nearly 100,000 labourers who continued out of employ, and came nearer every day to the extremity of destitution. It appeared on inquiry that they imagined the piece-work to be too hard for ordinary villagers, and thought it better to die at home than to die on the roads. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE decided therefore to put out new and more liberal terms, and in a few days all who did not prefer going to their villages were again at work. These village works are being extended in every direction. They consist almost entirely of the excavation or deepening of old tanks. These are now being dug out to a depth of from twenty to twentyfive feet, at which point the springs are usually reached. In this way the imminent failure of water will be checked and the permanent supply will be greatly improved. These works have the additional advantage of being carried on close to the labourers' homes, and under the unpaid supervision of the village headmen.

On the central works piece-work has taken the place of daily wages over almost the whole of the distressed districts, and those still in receipt of daily wages are paid at the very lowest possible rate. The piece-work had to be framed to suit labourers originally in very poor condition, and it is possible that as their strength improves they may earn more than a bare subsistence. Labourers who are strong or skilful at the outset do undoubtedly earn more, but, though the wish of the authorities is to keep the rate of Government pay as near a bare subsistence as possible, Sir RICHARD TEMPLE is not of opinion that this unavoidable excess does any harm. Some of the labourers are saving up their surplus earnings against the interval between the closing of the works and the gathering of the next crop. Others carn their day's food by less than a day's work, and spend the rest of their time in ploughing their parched fields in the hope of showers. Others support their families by their single labour, so as to allow their wives and children to remain at home instead of coming to the works. These minutes of Sir RICHARD TEMPLE's are interesting as showing how much energy is being devoted by the Indian authorities to the saving of the people from starvation. When the famine is over we shall have to deal with economical problems of the first magnitude; but in the meantime the whole strength of the Government of India and Bengal has been spent upon this single object. Whatever other shortcomings there may be in our relations with the people of India, it cannot be said that we have left them to die. The preparations of the Government to meet the scarcity have been on a scale fully proportionate to the need, and there is every reason to believe that, after the first hitch in the transport system was sur-mounted, the zeal which dictated them has had all the success which it deserved.

MONUMENTS.

COMPLAINT has been made that the obelisk erected to the memory of John Wilkes at the foot of Ludgate Hill is rapidly going to decay. It is "begrimed with soot and dirt," and much interior to that of Alderman Waithman which stands opposits. Certain patriotic persons consider that, though Wilkes was a dissolute and selfish agitator, he was the occasion of vindicating an important principle, and that he ought therefore to have a descrit obelisk for himself. Others may be inclined to think that his fame would best be typified by the most decaying and soothershood morannest in the metropelis. Nobody, it may be presumed, would think of erecting a new monument to Wilkes at

the present day if he were not already provided with one; and it is almost touching to remark how a kind of smoothy comment to invest the ugliest old black of some associated with the memory of the most questionable hero. To the immenses majority of Londoners it has probably never occurred that such a thing as this monument exists; and very few indeed are the bosoms which would glow with patriotic fervour on hearing the name of Wilkes. But when it is a question of allowing a poor memory to go down into oblivion, we feel as though there were something sacrilegious in our neglect, just as we might be disposed to put out a hand to save the most discountable of our fellow-creatures from drowning. Wilkes's fame is but a poor flickering taper emitting no very sweet sevour, but we have a certain reluctance to actually clapping an extinguisher upon it. The reluctance we rectually clapping an extinguisher upon it. The reluctance we had severe as accessible to historical associations; but we cannot affect to feel much interest in the question whether the obeliek should be restored or carted away as so much rubbish.

affect to feel much interest in the question whether the obeliak should be restored or carted away as so much rubbish.

Meanwhile the discussion suggests the expediency of some general rule in regard to our monuments. Everybody admits that nine out of ten of them—we speak within bounds—are a disgrace to our artistic taste, and rather an insult than an honour, to the persons commemorated. And yet everybody rejoices over the erection of a new one, and declares that now at last we have something worthy ox plained; but we need only infer that some restraint is desirable upon the tendency, whatever may be its origin, which has lad to the multitudinous growth of ngly images. The most obvious rule for adoption might be suggested by the Roman Catholic system of canonization. Nobody should have a statuse erected to him till he has been dead for seventy years, and till it has been proved that the has done some permanent work. A man whose memory is fresh when all his contemporaries have finally departed may be considered to have fairly escaped oblivion. It may perhaps be doubted whether this period is quite long enough. A poet can scarcely be said to have established his claim to immortality until a century after his death. His fame has then undergone a regularly graduated series of tests. His contemporaries may have been impressed by some accidental circumstances, or by his knowing how to hit the fashionable taste of the day. The next generation probably begins a reaction, but is still more or less impressed by the judgment of its fathers. The prestige, for example, which still surrounds the names of Wordsworth, Scott, and Byron is strong enough to awe any dissentiont, if such dissentients exist, into silence. But in the third generation the smouldering elements of revolt break out. Nobody is afraid of saving that his grandfather was a fool. in the third generation the smouldering elements of revolt break out. Nobody is afraid of saying that his grandfather was a fool, though he may have some little delicacy in making the same remark though he may have some little delicacy in making the same remark about his father. It is probable, however, that during this period the reaction may be carried a little too far, and though some reputations may be permanently extinguished, others will only be subject to a temporary eclipse. It is in the succeeding period that people finally recover their equilibrium, and are able to pronounce upon their ancestors without too much prejudice. Shakspeare's reputation first began to stand out prominently and unmistalably about a century after his death, although his modern idolaters would not be quite satisfied with the terms on which he was then exalted. The same of Pope and his contemporaries imposed upon the world for a generation or two, was then trampled under foot too unsparingly, and is now at last being judged by a discriminating criticism. Of course there are reputations in regard to which we can decide more rapidly. The men who make great discoveries in the natural sciences have the advantage that their fame is susceptible of a kind of mathematical measurement. They can is susceptible of a kind of mathematical measurement. They can show a definite and appreciable result. No one could dispute Newton's claims to be a first-rate mathematician, or deny that Watt did a great deal for the steam-engine. On the other hand, of course, there are reputations which are the subjects of an eager controversy for a much longer period, and indeed some in regard to which discussion only seems to increase uncertainty. We are not yet all agreed as to the moral character of Mary Queen of Scots, and the modern taste for whitewashing the villains of history gives us an uncomfortable feeling that we are not quite safe in regarding anyhody with unmitigated hatred. In such cases, however, it may be said that a person who succeeds in being discussed a century after his that a person who succeeds in being discussed a century after his or her death has performed a feat sufficiently remarkable to deserve a statue. Whether Mary was or was not a murderess and an adulteress, she played so conspicuous a part upon the stage of the world that we should not complain of being reminded of her. Perhaps Mr. Froude might find it difficult to pass her status without surreptitiously chopping off a bit of her ness; but, on the other hand, it is just as likely that he would regard her image, if it resembled those of other sovereigns, as injurious rather than examplementary to her memory.

it resembled those of other sovereigns, as injurious mather than complimentary to her memory.

Some such lapse of time would secure us from many of the ment offensive works of art which deface our streets. There is already a kind of vague understanding, though it has been broken through in some conspicuous instances, that a man is not to have a status during his lifetime. The National Portrait Gallery very properly refers to receive pictures of living man. But the year or two after a man death is the mest damptons than of all. We may know perfectly well that somehody mans subter is going the remain of all the papers was in fact a subject to possile that he middle his reputation by flatturing the formula possile present that he middle his reputation by flatturing the formula possile. To my applicable to his reputation by flatturing the formula possile. To my applicable to his absorbed middle when his power of doing the lattings of his absorbed middle when his power of doing the lattings of his absorbed middle when his power of doing the lattings of his absorbed middle when his power of doing the lattings of his absorbed middle when his power of doing the lattings of his absorbed middle when his power of doing the lattings of his absorbed middle when his power of doing the latting the latting of his absorbed middle when his power of doing the latting the latting of his absorbed middle his reputation.

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inhebited has posse to me end? In it not better to ambinit with much posses as we saw, to unboushe our guiness, and allow one humbing much to enjoy an undeserved tribute of postunitions position. We entered even him the most conscientions objection, for fear it should be taken for an abellition of impotent spite. We do not complain of what is in the main a generous feeling, as long as it is not allowed to inflict any permanent injury upon us. The theory that we should not speak ill of the dead, though it may be disputed by some puritans, at least corresponds to a natural fashing of decency at the moment of a complicuous line. We have any number of years in which to speak our minds, and we may as well allow a poor follow-creature to be buried and the feelings of his relatives to cool down—no very long time is guarantly required for that purpose—before we proceed to show that, after all, his heart was hard and his brain soft. But then two much advantage should not be taken of our compassionate fashings. Our desire to preserve elemes about a man's faults should not be consumented by a brasen image. And therefore it would be convenient for all parties if we could shelter ourselves behind a general rule susceptible of no personal application. Your husband, we might then say to the widow, was everything that your fancy painted; but nebody, he he saint, martyr, or patriot, is to be honoured in this way till we have all followed him to the grave.

If in mits of this, the netural summather of a creat man's friends

If, in spite of this, the natural sympathy of a great man's friend If, in spite of this, the natural sympathy of a great man's friends insists upon finding some vent, there are various methods as open to the same objection. They many, for example, found a scholasship of fifty pounds a year from the funds which would have exected a very modest statue. Probably it will not be wanted, and many do more harm than good; but, at any rate, a large mustler of lads will periodically go through the tortures of excessive competition, and perhaps the manes of the departed may be exactled by the manufactor. Moreover, it is nearly contain that in the merifice. Moreover, it is pretty certain that, in eration or two, some reforming Commission will lay gratified by the merifice. another ge hands upon the money and devote it to any purpose which may be convenient at the time. They will, it may be hoped, be ful to the donors who have, though unintentionally, provided grateful to the donors who have, though unintentionally, provided them with the means of supplying the wants of somebody quite unconnected with the person commemorated. Or, if the lamp of sacrifice is to be lighted, it is probably better that the meniorial should take the shape rather of a picture than a statue. A picture may be cheaned at some future day, and some ugly features in the face of the original may be thereby radically changed. A picture, too, may easily he turned to the wall if the man's reputation decays, or may come in conveniently as spare convex for wrapping up a parcel. Or again, if the name has been judiciously omitted, it may come to be regarded as the likewors of any great man of the day who happens not to have been authentically commemorated. It is exceedingly seful to have a few such portraits lying about unattached, and spable of serving indifferently for Shakspeare, Spenser, Hen mason, or James I. The historian of the future will have a Josson, or James 1. The austorian of the future will have a alessent occupation in showing how distinctly all the special isliceyncrasies, say of Mr. Gladstone, can be traced on a countenance which we happen to know was intended for Mr. Disraeli. Unlackily, the industry of contemporary caricaturists and photographers will probably preserve too many authentic likenesses of commitments warrants to leave more for much future discussion. of conspicuous persons to leave room for much future discussion, and therefore perhaps we might take a hint from the Willies memorial and allow statues to be creeted immediately after a man's death on condition that they are erected of perishable materials. A status might be calculated to crumble away just about the time at which a satisfactory judgment would probably be passed on the original. In any revolution this would save the inconvenience which has been recently illustrated by the case of the status in the Place Vendôme. The here for whom people had sed to call would be gradually eaten into by the soot and washed to call would be gradually eaten into by the soot and washed away by the rain, and would disappear without revolutionary violence by the tranquil action of the atmosphere. In many cases this would be in every way a satisfactory consummation, and in others something more permanent might be put in its place. Meanwhile a permanent Committee of Taste might have been sitting upon the subject for a century with a complete model before them, and in that period it is not impossible that some approach to unasimity might have been obtained.

WOMEN AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

ONIEN have not been idle lately in asserting their claims to V positions bitherto occupied by men. There has been a discussion in the House of Commons on a motion by Mr. Cowper Temple to authorize the Universities of Scotland "to make such negulations as they may think fit for the admission and complete education of female students." There has also been a discussion in the Senate of the University of London on the question whether it is desirable that the University "should be assessment to admit women to its degrees." This, however, same to seem less than the motion in the House of Commons, being rejected by a decirive majority. The recent meeting at St. Jemesh Hall in support of women's suffrage, and the announcement start some that has no fourteen hundred pounds have been spanting appoint of the first hat, in political life as well as in literalization against appoint of determined to seek a place. We shall specime our hand making to obtain University Jugrees and in decime

members of the various professions to which the diagrams are regarded as preliminary steps. It appears to be admitted that the number of women possessed by this ambition is small; and this is used as an argument in favour of greating what is saked. We are asked to believe that no great harm can result from allowing these few women to have their way, and to obtain, if they can, the object of their ambition. On the other hand, however, those who take a wider view of the subject may reply that it is monstrous to allow so amail a minority, moved in a great measure by the strange teaching of Mr. Steart Mill, to disturb the whole relations of social life. We have here a patty section of restless women constituting themselves leaders of their opposed to the good sease and feelings of the wast majority of women; and it is only reasonable in such a case that the interests of the majority of the sex and of society generally should be taken into account. It has been said that women in seeking University degrees merely desire to possess evidence of their competence to teach. But the desire of these fair candidates for caps and gowns of a new fashion, as expressed in their letters and unanorials, everywhere testifies that their object is more ambitious. They seek for an "opportunity of correcting their deficiencies by a comparison under a common standard of their attainments with those of men," and they declare that they are "ready to take their share of the world's work "if allowed to do so.

There are some who work" if allowed to do so.

are of the world's work" if allowed to do no.

There are some who, while recognizing the folly of these efforts, There are some who, while recognizing the folly of these efforts, are yet willing good-humanwedly to sanction them. They plead that the evil, if it be an evil, will cure itself at last. If this argument had any force, the world by this time must have become supremely wise. Unfortunately follies not only grow old and flourish, but propagate their kind. If it be a folly or an evil that women should assume the character of men, and attempt to do men's work and to compete with men; if it be wrong to oncounage women to repudiate an education suitable to their sex, to neglect duties which become them and for the performance of which they are expressly qualified, in order that they may undertake other tasks which nature never designed them to perform, then it becomes the duty of those who see this, not to look on idly in the hope that the folly will cure itself, but to expose and cure it, if cure be possible. To cure a folly as we cure disease, its nature and extent must be understood. In the present instance we find it asserted that there is no reason why men and women should not nursus the same course of intallectual training. should not pursue the same course of intellectual training, seek the same University distinctions, and adopt the same professional pursuits. In fact, it is argued that men and women should be educated alike, and should work alike, and that, as far as may be necessary, all distinctions between the searcs should be obliturated. It is difficult to treat such proposals as regards mental and physical One can only wonder that persons poss labour seriously. ordinary perception and even a small amount of common as should fail to recognize the impracticability of such a course. do not need the physiologist to tell us that the organization of the do not need the physiologist to tell us that the organization of the sexes is different. It is well known to be so throughout animated nature; the male is organized for rougher, harder work than the female. Possessed of greater strength, of greater endurance, he is the natural provider for, and the protector of, what must ever be a weaker sex. Woman, more finely, more delicately organized, less capable of protracted labour, has her own special duties to perform. In the duties that belong to her she is complementary to man. Nature has ruled it so. If we could concaive it possible that in some future age these fundamental principles should be set aside or that man should look on woman as his rival, not his helpmate, or that woman should reverd man, not as her protector, but as her that woman should regard man, not as her protector, but as her opponent—then would the women of that ago have cause to read story with sorrow, and to lament that they were not as their sisters had been. Nor do we need physicians to tell us, as they have done in this country and in America, that women cannot enter on these competitions in which the brain and nervous system are deeply involved without serious peril to the peculiar functions of their sex. The women who are easier to enter into this new struggle for life with men and to drag others after them would be fighting an unequal fight; not only would they see themselves besten by men on account of a difference in strength and in powers of en-durance, but there are also few of their sax who would not find the regular course of their labours interrupted from time to time by causes which would not affect their male rivals and over which they had no control.

Passing from the general to the particular, let us suppose a woman entering a learned profession. The medical profession seems to be the special object of women's choice, because, as is said, women, being good and tender nurses, are supposed to be therefore easily convertible into skilful physicians and dexterous surgeons. It is said that women desire to be attended by women, and that at least women are specially well fitted to attend to the diseases of children. It is also asserted that there is a scarcity of medical men, and that women might supply this deficiency. It does not require much examination to see that these arguments are feeble and fallacious. It does not all follow that a kind and watchful muse will become a skilful and experienced physician, fall of resources, ready in applying them, or a dexterous surgeous, sood and unfaltering in difficulties that would paralyse a weaker least. It does not appear to be true that women generally desire to be attended by women, and it is absurd to suppose that less skill is required in technique that the reputed scarcity of medical man is due, not to a want of young men ready to enter the pro-

feesion, but to the greater strictness of the examinations which it is necessary to pass—a difficulty which must equally present itself in the case of women, and which, as a recent case has shown, is not very likely to be surmounted by them. On the other hand, what must be the position of a female medical student if she associates with her fellows in the harrowing scenes of a post-mortem room or amidst the dismal horrors of the dissecting-room? No one who knows what the course of study of a medical student is can doubt that a woman must be of a very exceptional character if she can pass through these scenes and still retain undimmed those characteristics which are the beauty and ornament of woman's life. If again women do, as some few have done, succeed in obtaining entrance to the medical profession, can they be supposed to be equal to all the emergencies, to the labour and the fatigue which the practice of that profession entails? "Non omnibus contingit adire Corinthum." All cannot settle in fashionable West End localities where the labour is light and where duties are almost pleasures. The rough must be accepted as well as the smooth. Have women ever made themselves acquainted with the life of a medical practitioner in a thinly peopled region of Wales or of Westmoreland—riding on horseback to places where no vehicle can travel, doing the work by night for which the day does not suffice, regardless of rest, careless of weather? Women, if they seek to compete with men, must work as men do. Again, female doctors do not repudiate matrimony and maternity altogether, and these are conditions which must present obvious and peculiar difficulties in the professional life of women. Lastly, the moderate amount of success which has been met with even by the few exceptional women who have entered the medical profession in England would seem to show how little room or need there is for this peculiar class of practitioner.

is for this peculiar class of practitioner.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to carry the argument beyond the medical profession. It has indeed been said that some of these ambitious ladies, recognizing the force of such arguments as we have just been using, have turned their thoughts from physic to the law, and hope to find themselves ero long in Westminster Hall or in Lincoln's Inn, wearing the most becoming of wigs and dressed in the most graceful of robes. A female Solicitor-General, nay, even a pretty junior pleading before the Lord Chief Justice, would be more attractive than even Portia in the Merchant of Venice, and we have no doubt that her plea would be just as likely to be successful. It is obvious, however, that if a lady succeeded at the Bar, she would naturally aspire to the Bench. Nay, more, if we grant an identity of education and of pursuits for men and for women, the claim may be carried eventually to the woolsack itself, and further we cannot go in the law. There still remains the clerical profession, and around it, though not in it, women have no doubt done good and useful work. The Church itself is, however, for the present apparently beyond their hopes. If women, in pursuing a University career, succeed in entering one or other of the learned professions, the result must be the same. They can only partially succeed in the performance of duties which they are not qualified to undertake, whilst they will fail to fulfil those duties for which nature has adapted them. In their own interest women would do well to avoid, not only the slippery paths of frivolity and false excitement, but the rough and rugged road along which some of their strong-minded sisters are seeking to drag them. A woman's bost chance of happiness is in her real place in life, untarnished by silly vanity, undisturbed by mistaken ambition. Sound-minded intelligent women must sooner or later discover that the education which will most fully develop the peculiar faculties of their sex, and enable them to apply those faculties

A HUNDRED A YEAR.

THE increased cost of living has given rise to a class of publications professing to furnish lessons in economical management, of which How to Live on a Hundred a Year, Make a Good Appearance, and Save Money (Ward and Lock), may be taken as a fair example. It purports to be written by a lady, who, as she talls us, with a view to inspire respect and to disabuse our minds of any fear of shabbiness in her system, has seen better days. Her parents occupied a good social position in the middle class of life, and she was "brought up as a lady." She is under the impression that not many people have seen much more of the world than she has, or seen it in better style. "My parents," she says, "kept as good an establishment as most people"; a rather indefinite phrase, which reminds one of the lady who, when she was asked her age, said she supposed it was the same as other people's. "I am fully accustomed to all that wealth can obtain, and I know full well the power of the silver key. The landau, with the pair of high-stepping bays and the liveried servants, were (sic) at one time all at my command, and everything else in accordance." She adds that she has lived in the best hotels in the United Kingdom, and also on the Continent, and "did everything in first-class style, which of course means great expense." She now lives in a little cottage in a country village, but her visiting circle consists of the best people in the neighbourhood, who receive her on an equality with themselves, and none of whom know the depth of her pocket. Her income is only 100% a year, though she expects before long to have 1,000%. In the meantime she makes the smaller sum

supply all that is really essential to a single lady, living a quiet and rather secluded life. She thus describes the distribution of the money. She gives 121. a year for her house, with 11 162. taxes. There is a plot of turf in front of the house and a kitchangarden behind, the walls are covered with ivy, roses, and jamine, and in the winter the place wears, we are told, "the mante of sheltered elegance." A mantle of this kind may be supposed to be quite consistent with the severest economy in a country village, and it would greatly simplify accounts if the lady could only obtain a mantle of elegance for herself on similarly easy terms. There is a small entrance-hall, which is a grand way of describing a passage, on each side a sitting-room (dining and drawing-room), at the end a kitchen, then a brew-house, and upstairs three bedrooms. This is not a dear house at the rent, but no doubt rents are low in country villages. The establishment consists only of the lady and one female servant—a strong and active woman of twenty, to whom she gives 31. a year wages. The mistress took the girl into her service when she was twelve years of age, and trained her entirely herself; and she thinks Mary is now as good a general servant as can be found in these days. It may be that she is a very good servant, but, if so, she is also an unusually cheap one; and the question is how long her mistress expects to keep her. She cannot be always training up servants from twelve years old, and Mary may very naturally wish to better herself. Neither the lady nor the maid ever want for anything in the way of food. They have tea, toast, and cold boiled bacon (being more economical than fried or done they always have a change, if only a change in the way of cooking, and cold meat very seldom. They have vegetables and either pudding or tart every day. The garden supplies a sufficient quantity of fruit and vegetables for use, and something more, which is sold and pays for a holiday trip. When the lady buys a chicken or rabbit, she generally

obligation.

The writer of this manual gives an account of her expenditure, of which we shall have to say something presently, and she also describes what she calls her "general management." She rises at half-past seven; at half-past eight she has her breakfast, after which she goes through her kitchen and larder, and superintends anything which she thinks requires it. She also sees that the maid arranges everything properly for cooking the dinner, which she insists upon being always nicely served, with a clean table-cloth and the things neatly laid. She always trims the lamps herself ready for evening, and does many other little things to herself ready for evening, and does many other little things to help the girl. She also keeps a sharp eye on the coals. The secret of economizing coal, she says, is to have the fires properly made up with one fair-sized lump of coal and some slack. For the kitchen after dinner riddled cinders are used for slack. She has a gardener at all the arms to take cars of the garden and spends a couple of after dinner riddled cinders are used for slack. She has a gardener at 3l. 12s. a year to take care of the garden, and spends a couple of pounds in seeds and manure. Our guide is not extravagant in clothes, but she frankly confesses that she had a very good stock of clothes to start with, and all she has to do is to keep it up by repairs and occasional additions. She requires a new dark dress every year; this costs 10s. She wears it only in the middle of the day, having an old gown for the morning and an old black silk dress for evening wear. In the summer she has one new dress for general wear, but never gives more than 7s. for it. Her dressmaking costs her 10s. never gives more than 7s. for it. Her dressmaking costs her 10s. a year. She has all the work done in the house and assists in it hernever gives more than 7s. for it. Her dressmaning costs ner ice. a year. She has all the work done in the house and assists in it herself. She also has a sewing-machine. Once in three years she has a new black silk dress, which she pays for out of her savings. This is her best dress, and "if," she says, "I am going to a friendly dinner party, or anything that requires something more dressy, I just leave the body of the dress a little way open in front, turn it in, and put on some point-lace, my own work; if more dress than that is required, I wear a black net dress over the silk, and vary it with a change of flowers." "Of course," she adds, "these things are in my stock, as also out-door jackets and shawls." It will be observed, therefore, that she relies in dress to a large extent on the observed, therefore, that she relies in dress to a large extent on the stock in hand. She is very particular about her boots, stockings, and gloves, and pays good prices for them, and here she certainly shows her wisdom. She buys two pairs of new boots every year-one a strong pair, suitable for country wear, made by the village boot-maker, for which he charges 13s., and a pair of town-made boots, at 16s. She spend 11.10s. a year on stockings; a guines on gloves, huying three-and-sixpouny ones, and taking ours to clean and mend them regularly. In the morning she wears coloured colliers and cuffit to three-and-sixpenny ones, and taking care to clean and mend them regularly. In the morning she wears coloured collars and cuffs to save weahing; these cost 5s. One new bonnet a year is enough for benjand for that she gives a pound. She also allows herself a trimmed straw hat, at 18s. She reserves this for visits, and wears an old one at home. She keeps up her supply of lines by buying 7s, 6d, worth of calico and making it up herself. She also works subtroidery to well that are now come to the annual balance-sheet, in which papers was in fact a reserved to the papers was in fact a reserved to the bitual discount of the benefit when the bitual discount of the benefit we was a fact of the second to the fact of the benefit was a fact of the second to be supplying the benefit was a fact of the second to be allowance; but 2s. 3s. for butter, a shilling for eggs, and a shilling for milk are clearly insufficient, especially as there are frequent puddings; and so is three shillings for beer, if beer is taken requirely. Three shillings worth of wine may do very wall for such a household, especially when supplemented with half-a-crown's worth of brandy. The various items, including rent and wages, run up, as we stated, to 73k 10s. 6d. a year, and the garden, dress, fiannel, subscriptions to charities (2k), &c., make a total of 92k. 18s. 6d., leaving a balance of 7k. 1s. 6d. It should be stated that on this expenditure the lady also professes to be able to provide soup every week for some of her poor neighbours.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to inquire too curiously into the actual existence of this sage and economical spinster, but there is no difficulty in conceiving the possibility of a person in such circumstances making 100k suffice, or at least nearly suffice, for her wants. Some of the estimated expenses are clearly inadequate, and various expenses are omitted, such as the cost of breakages,

and various expenses are omitted, such as the cost of break and various expenses are omitted, such as the cost of breakages, house linen, umbrellas, parasols, and other little things. Still there are some items on the other side which might perhaps be reduced or dispensed with; and, on the whole, we are quite ready to believe that any single woman who chose to lead such a life could do it for the money. Indeed the only thing that surprises us is that there should be thought to be anything wonderful in such a feat. Everything, it will be seen, turns on the conditions assumed. This is the case of a single lady of simple and inexpensive tastes who lives in a quiet out-of-the-way village, and spends most of her time looking after out-of-the-way village, and spends most of her time looking after her house, doing a considerable share of the house work with her own hands, and assisting the servant by close and continuous supervision. It should also be observed that she starts with peculiar advantages. She has a large stock of clothes, and she has peculiar advantages. She has a large stock of clothes, and she has a servant whom she has trained from a child, and who, out of gratitude, is supposed to submit to all her plans and orders, and to be content with 8l. a year. She is established in a place where provisions are cheap, where the scale of living is extremely simple and homely, and where there is not much temptation, and indeed not much opportunity, to spend money. Her list of expenses includes absolutely nothing for literature, not even a newapaper, or for postage, or stationery, or for conveyances of any kind. We are told that she visits the best families in the neighbourhood, but it must be supposed that when she goes out to dinner, she but it must be supposed that when she goes out to dinner, she walks through the mud or gets a lift from a charitable carter. weak point of the whole scheme is in the exceptional circumstances under which it is supposed to be carried out. There is no difficulty in a single woman in a country village making a decent appearance and saving money out of 100l. a year under the conditions here suggested; and we should imagine that with a little pinching and ingenuity it might even be done for less. But these are not the sort of persons who are especially in need of guidance; and we do not see how such a precedent is likely to help the very differently situated people who really want help in this respect—people who have families to feed, clothe, and educate, and who have to live in towns where rent is high and food dear, and conveyances cannot be altogether dispensed with, and where maid-servants are not exactly grateful angels at 8t. a year. The truth is that there is no magic secret of economy to be unfolded. As a rule, everybody must pay pretty much the same prices as other people for what he has, and the really essential questions are these—what one can do for oneself, and what one can do without. The only safe general principle to follow in regard to living within one's means is simply not to buy anything without having money to pay for it. Absolute necessaries must of course be provided first, and other things must take their chance. Food is more important than clothes, and it is better to go ragged than starving. On the other hand, it is better to wait on oneself than to sacrifice either food or decent clothing. As a rule, elaborate schemes for making money go a long way, however pretty in theory, are apt to break down in execution, or else take so much trouble to carry out that it would be easier to earn by regular work more than is saved. It is safer to begin by reducing one's wants to the lowest possible point than to trust to any magical contrivance for making a shilling do duty for eighteenpence; only when economy comes to be merely doing without things which one cannot afford to pay for, it seems commonplace as philosophy, though it may be hard to practise. One very obvious form of saving, however, is not to waste money on useless manuals of household management.

LAW, HISTORY, AND SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

WHEN the Times represented the Bishop of Lincoln as W arguing in the Upper House of Convocation in defence of the Eucharistic vestments that they served to remind the con-gregation of the Reformers, and of the blood which they had shed in defence of their principles, all sensible people of course. defence of their principles, all sensible people of course at once took for granted that there was no sort of occasion for the Bishop to for granted that there was no sort of occasion for the Bishop to take any notice of so ridiculous a statement. It was indeed said that the Bishop spoke in a tone of voice scarcely audible; but probably few people beyond the staff of writers in the Times are so hopelessly ignorant of ecclesiastical matters as not to have seen able to understand the Bishop been appeared to toth inst.; in the state of the political life as well as in literature to toth inst.; in the state of the state

the same kind of defence which has been applied to the observations attributed to Bishop Wordsworth. Unfortunately, hir William Harcourt has precluded himself from the beacht of any such defence by his letter to the Times on the following day, in which he objects to certain expressions which had been attributed to him in the report of his speech on Thursday night. Whilst, therefore, we entirely acquit him of the charge of having said or implied what he denies in that letter—and indeed we are quite glad to think that so distinguished a member of the House did not really suppose that Laud lived in the reign of Charles II.—we are nevertheless constrained to observe that, if he is acquainted with the history of the times of Laud and Charles I., he is most lamentably ignorant both of the history and principles of the Reformation of the sixteenth century, and of the ecclesiastical legislation of the date of the Restoration. It would seem moreover that there were a good many members of the House of Commons in the same boat with the ex-Solicitor-General; for the more the same kind of defence which has been applied to the of mons in the same boat with the ex-Solicitor-tieneral; for the more ridiculous his blunders the more vociferous was the applause amongst the raw recruits of the House, if we may speak in so disrespectful a manner of those members who hardly appear to us

We do not remember ever having road a speech in which so many assertions were made or propositions implied which were so distinctly at variance with fact. Sir William Harcourt, though he does not know much of the principles or the history of the Reformation, ought at least to know that the National Church was not founded by Cranmer or in the sixteenth century at all, but that, having had a continuous existence for many previous centuries, it survived the shock of the sixteenth century, and in 1661 reversed to a very considerable extent the doctrines which had had a shortlived existence of a few months at the conclusion of the reign of Edward VI. These doctrines had indeed been put forth, but they had scarcely anywhere been acted upon, and much of them disappeared for ever at the accession of Mary. Perhaps Sir W. Harcourt will at some future time condescend to explain what represents the property of the National Church was what were the principles upon which the National Church was founded in the sixteenth century; from what books he learned that Archbishop Cranner was the "great author of the Reformation"; and what evidence there is to show that the Ireface to the Liturgy of the Church of England came from the Archbishop's Further, we should be glad to know on what occasion "the national will upon which the National Church was founded " was expressed, and which of the hundred varieties in the form and manner of ordering Divine Service which have co-existed for 212 years pretty much undisturbed may be supposed to represent the national will. The nation does not seem to have had its own way exactly if it wanted to have the Athanasian Creed recited in every church thirteen times in the year; nor has it been signally successful in getting the Acts of Uniformity enforced in the daily saying of Matins and Evensong in the churches of the country; and we think we may presume that, in spite of his new-born zoal for Acts of Uniformity, and his cloquent denunciation of those who desert the principles of the Reformation, Sir William has but little hopomall we say also but a faint wish?—to restore these long-forgotten enactments of the Act of Uniformity, and to insist upon the strictest obedience to the letter of the law. It may appear to some that "that freedom and that comprehensiveness" which we are told are to be sought in "the breadth of the formularies and in the tolerance of the Creed" require some qualification. No one, we should think, excepting Sir W. Harcourt, and perhaps not he in his cooler moments, would assert that the Athanasian Creed was the peculiar property of the Church of England, specially distinguished by its intentional "tolerance," whatever that term may mean in relation to a creed, which we always imagined implied a declaration of that which a man believed for himself, and not what he bore in another. As regards formularies it may be supposed of that a mobile another. As regards formularies, it may be suggested that a rubric which ties the clergy to the daily recitation of Matins and Evensong leaves them no great amount of freedom to omit them, and certainly does not seem to be comprehensive enough to justify the great majority of clergy whose churches are closed and their doors barred from Sunday to Sunday

It will scarcely be pretended, then, that the "successive Acts of Uniformity on which the Church of England was founded" have ever produced any uniformity of practice. There was, therefore, the less excuse for Sir William Harcourt's entire misrepresentation of Mr. Gladstone, who pleaded distinctly in favour of such diversity being permitted as has been practised with impunity for more than two centuries, and who had as distinctly avowed his desire in two of two centuries, and who had as distinctly avoiced in state in two or his resolutions to provide against any departure from 'sw' which may give evidence of a design to alter the spirit of the Established Religion," and to also protect "members of the Church against arbitrary changes made by the sole will of the clergyman." But Sir William's new statements are not confined to the high road of his speech. His obiter dicta, like Gibbon's celebrated innuendoes, are even more telling because they are indirect. Thus, wh accusing Mr. Gladstone of sanctioning everything which priest and congregation together should desire, he added that he was bound to say that a great many clergymen introduced these changes without the consent of their parishioners. Now this is precisely the statement upon which every article which has apprecisely the statement upon which every article which has appeared in the Times on this subject has been based—namely, that the present state of things has been brought about by clergymen acting in defiance of the wishes of their congregations; whereas the contrary is so notoriously the case that perhaps it would be impossible to find a single church in England where the majority of worshippers at each service was not distinctly in favour of the

practices adopted, and in nearly every instance have supplied the means to enable them to be carried out.

But we have yet to notice the most fatal of all the blunders of the ex-Solicitor-General. It is alike a blunder in law and in history. No one knows better than Sir W. Harcourt that the believe made the lithunged VI without the believe of Comparting changes made by Edward VI. without the help of Convocation, and those made by Edward with its concurrence, are nikil ad rem. because there has been a subsequent Act of Uniformity which overrides all that preceded it, enforcing some parts and abrogating overrides all that preceded it, enforcing some parts and abrogating others in such a way that there is no occasion now to refer to anything anterior to the date of 1661 except for the purpose of explaining what the enactments of 1661 mean. And how does an ex-Solicitor-General venture to treat the last great and decisive change of 1661—made—whether people may like it or not, by Parliament, with the sanction of Convocation—in the Prayer-Book of the Church of England? He simply declines to go for ecclesiastical principles to the period which is the only possible period to which reference can be made for the existing law. And at this point we are obliged to quit the Times, which we have hitherto taken for our guide through the intricacies of Sir W. Harcourt's speech, for here occurs the blunder about Laud and Charles II. which the speaker has disclaimed. After reminding our readers that it is the Times, and not Sir W. Harcourt, who is responsible for the statement that Archbishop Laud's ecclesiastical policy was equalled only by the corruption of his private manners, we proceed to observe that the divines of the Savoy Conference, who in 1661 remodelled the English Prayer-Book and made it what it is at the present moment, certainly inherited the traditions of Laud's ecclesiastical policy, and as certainly were not very tolerant of opposition either in an Independent or Presbyterian sense. We are not careful to defend them from the charge of following the corruption of his private morals. But here we at last light upon a fact of history about which, we are heavy to say, we are entirely accred with Sir others in such a way that there is no occasion now to refer to any private morals. But here we at last light upon a fact of history about which, we are happy to say, we are entirely agreed with Sir William. He tells us "It was not in the time of Charles II. that the Reformation was established in England." But then we should like very much to know when it was established. According to what we can make out of the ex-Solicitor-General's view, after declining to accept the settlement which nobody else disputes was made at the Restoration, he falls back upon the Prayer-Book of Elizabeth as remodelled by Cecil. What charm this particular period may possess, and why it should be adopted in preference to the reformed Second Prayer-Book, which went a good deal further the reformed Second Prayer-Book, which went a good deal further than Elizabeth's did in the direction of Zwinglianism and Calvinism, we are quite at a loss to determine. The Second Prayer-Book of Edward VI. would have suited the "principles of the Deformation" much better, whilst the Prayer-Book of 1662 can in no way be made to suit those principles without putting a strain upon its language which it will hardly bear, and interpreting the opinions of its framers, acting inder the guidance of Archbishop Sheldon, in exact contradiction to all that they are known to have held. What, it may be asked, is there in the law or the history of the Church of England that should entitle the sixteenth-century disturbances of the reigns of Edward and Elizabeth to be cited as a precedent in preference either to periods of to be cited as a precedent in preference either to periods of the legislation or to that later period from which the present law of the land is derived, according to which all ecclesiastical judgments must of necessity proceed? If the Church was founded by Henry VIII. and Cranmer, as Sir William Harcourt seems to think, he can scarcely profess to believe that what they did was either final in point of fact or on any reasonable grounds entitled to hold its ground against subsequent enactments of law. If, on the other hand, the Established Church has remained the same in ossence as she has always been, a plea can be put in for ancient practices and regulations, unless they have been specially forbiddon or abrogated.

Throughout his speech Sir W. Harcourt seems to have had some misgiving about his favourite Acts of Uniformity and their rigid enforcement. And so he does not scruple to provide for the case of their failing, just as if it were at all doubtful whether under present circumstances uniformity could be rigidly enforced. He seems to say, Let us pass this measure for the rigid enforcement of the law, and there will be a dead lock, which you may proceed to remedy by legislation. It would surely be more statesmanlike and prudent to admit that, if it is intended to enforce strict uniformity, which we ourselves think by no means desirable, it would be well to try first what can be done in the way of laying down the law, to try first what can be done in the way of laying down the law, and then to invent easy methods of enforcing the new laws which may have been made. But, unfortunately, that would not serve the purpose of stealing a march upon the clergy and enforcing an already exploded judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeal against those who, as is gradually being found out, have the law on their side for most of the practices for which they have been condemned by public opinion.

Lastly, one word about the optional uniformity against which Sir W. Harcourt inveighs. He quotes the Preface to the Liverne

Lastly, one word about the optional uniformity against which Sir W. Harcourt inveighs. He quotes the Preface to the Liveryy (by the way, he seems to be of opinion that Liturgy and Prayer-Book are synonymous terms, and here perhaps he may claim the sanction of the so-called first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury), sanction of the so-called first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury), and enlarges on the One Use that is henceforth to prevail in lieu. of the diversity of Salisbury, Hereford, Bangor, York, and Lincoln usege. It may fairly be doubted whether at any period since these words were written there has ever been as much uniformity in the offices of the Church as there was when those different Besvizzies and Missals were in use; but unquestionably, if we are to go to the opinions of those who remodelled the service as now

arranged by the Act of Uniformity, they themselves never to tended that it should be rigidly enforced. Witness the Ornament Rubric, which they altered and reinserted for the express purpose of encouraging the use of Eucharistic Vestments, though they reserved to themselves the power of dispensing with their use in their own persons and those of the inferior clergy. And this they did because they knew that in the prevailing state of Puritamianit was hopeless to expect them to be universally wors. This tack dispensing noiser is all that can be elleved in favour of their noise. it was hopeless to expect them to be universally wors. This tack dispensing power is all that can be alleged in favour of their non-usage, and this must exist, although Sir W. Harcourt is against that particular provision of the Bill which allows the bishop any dispensing power at all. It is, in fact, this allowance of discretion in bishops which ought to have determined him to oppose the Bill altogether, unless he is prepared to propose a resolution when the Bill is in Committee to abolish the provision, and to force the bishops to entertain every complaint which is made against a priest by any three cantankorous parishioners. We are not, however, concerned any further with his intentions. We trust that, before he makes another speech on the subject, he will make himself acquainted with the speech on the subject, he will make himself acquainted with the history of the Church of England, and notably with that part of it which is included between the periods of the divorce of Catharine of Aragon and the Restoration of Charles II.

THE FLYING MAN.

IT is perhaps rather hard that all the blame for the death of the "flying man" should be laid upon the lesses of Cremorne Gardens, who undertook only for his ascent, and had nothing to do with his fatal fall. If indeed the lessee had advertised that a man would fall three hundred feet and be killed in the Gardons, he would, we fall three hundred feet and be killed in the Gardens, he would, we suppose, have been able to sell many tickets at a high price. But this entertainment was offered equally to the whole of London and its suburbs, and the intention of the "flying man" was to descend into the river. The proximity of Oremorne Gardensmay be considered by many persons as an evil, but it can hardly be said that this occurrence furnishes any special argument for closing them. It is true that the people who go to see these perilous attempts indulge a brutal and morbid taste; but the ascent of a balloon has long been regarded as an ordinary incident of an outdoor fête, and if experiments are to be made in "flying" down, it will be necessary first to go up. The question how far such experiments should be allowed is difficult, and clearness of thought is not likely to be difficult, and clearness of thought is not likely to be proposed by mixing up with it the question whether Oremorne Charder a not a runance to the neighbourhood. We have entire disbelief in all projects for constructing an aerial machine "as a safe adjunct to man's necessities," but, at the same time, we heartily concur with the Secretary of the Aeronautical Society. who recommends that any such machine should possess the power to ascend from the ground before it be trusted to descend. This advice resembles that of the mother to her son, that he should never yo into the water until he had learned to swim. If M. de Groof had been advertised to fly upwards, we doubt whether he would have brought much money to Cremorne. A Society whose members undertake to fall no further than they can rise by their own exertions is not likely to evoke much excitement out of its transactions. We believe that experiexcitement out of its transactions. We believe that experiments sunctioned by this Society have been sometimes made at the Crystal Palace, and the useful results if any, have probably not affected the treasury of that establishment. We remember to have read that a member of this Society had imitated to his own satisfaction the hopping of a had initiated to his own satisfaction the hopping of a bird, and he doubtless expected, by further perseverance in the same method, to be able to fly, but we have never heard that he had succeeded. It appears that a public meeting is to be held to devise means for putting a stop to such dangerous exhibitions as that of M. de Groof; but as poor M. de Groof himself has been put a stop to it means scercely processor to discuss the exhibitions as that of M. de creot; but as poor M. de creot himself has been put a stop to, it seems scarcely necessary to discuss the subject further. The next enthusiast who risks his life in public will doubtless proceed in an entirely new manner. As Parliament happens to be sitting, a question was of course asked upon this subject, and it belongs to that large class of questions which are more easily asked than answered.

It would be difficult to define the circumstances under which the desire of interference with proposed exhibitions as decreases.

the duty of interference with proposed exhibitions as dangerous should arise. The same question has arisen in reference to ropewalkers and trapezists; and it might be observed that persons go on the Thames every Sunday who are innocent alike of aminaming and of the smallest capacity for managing a boat, and persons also go out on shooting parties who under no circumstances could be safely trusted with a gun. It may be conceded that there is a degree of madness which would justify interference without any special law. Thus, suppose that a man were to minounce that he would jump off the Duke of York's Column in expectation of being miraculously supported, there would be no difficulty in dealing with him. In the case of the Groof mechanical support was relied on, and the notion can havely be altogether about, because Mr. Simmons, the belloomist, street that the first time his took up M. de Groof he did descent analy, and actually assisted as securing he halloon when it followed him to the ground. Doubtless then the Taying was amounted many persons repected that, sooner or the would have his needs. And the same expectation with probably entertained comand of the smallest capacity for managing a boat, and person

Realize was precipitated to the seath by the hearting of his balloon and periods, it would have been easy, if he had seemed from the mightourhood by the proximity of those gardens. A "Resident Householder," who writes he the Times, wridently request the secont and this of "the inflatest and the of the inflatest and the of the inflatest and documed performer" as one performer man one performer are one performer as one performer as one performer as one performer as one performer and the of the inflatest and documed performer" as one performer man serion of that, owing to the peculiar condition of the atmosphere, the balloon would not rice. He had been told that his own, heart mile from the Gardone) narrowly escaped with its roof, and that the conversation between the occupant of the balloon and the "flying man" could be distinctly heard, discussing what was to be done. The cord was cut; the balloon shot upwards; the man fall like a stone and was killed. "Here," he says, "is a spectacle mere brutal and demoralizing than any presented to a Pagan people in a Roman amphitheatre." One cannot help suspecting that some part of this virtuous indignation is due to the general umplessantness of Cremorne. We have some of us perfage experienced the sensation of our next-door neighbour giving a ball to which we are not invited. This is the sensation of the "Resident Householder" throughout the Cremorne season, with the additional aggravation that his principles would not allow him to go to the ball even if he were invited. We are reminded of the copious evidence given in favour of early closing of public-houses by those who never enter them. Oremorne was not designed for the amusement of householders in the neighbourhood, and, deal with it how you will, it is and must be a nuisance to those who live near it but do not frequent it. The lesses doubtless endeavours so to conduct it as to avoid magisterial cansure, and he probably believes that by balloon seconts and otherwise he provides intellectual recreation for the people. H

the chimney-pots of Chelsea.

It is difficult to draw the line in words between the feelhardiness which we condemn and the courage to which we ascribe valuable results. An experienced and successful aeronaut, Mr. Glaisher, has expressed the opinion that the balloon should be received only as the first principle of some aerial instrument which remains to be suggested. It must be acknowledged that recent attempts to improve upon the balloon by various forms of flying-machines have failed to obtain confidence and have largely incurred ridicule. A parallel may be drawn between the use of balloons and other machines, and those mountaineering expeditions which were originally undertaken with the same object of testing the conditions of the atmosphere at various heights above see level. The ascent of Mont Blanc by M. de Saussure was made with this object, and it was regarded as a daring and wonderful exploit. If he had failed disastrously, as was possible, he would have been reckoned in the class which now comprises the unfortunate M. de Groof. But M. de Carea de Ca Sausaure's feat may be imitated by any visitor to Switzerland who chooses his time well and exerts a fair amount of energy. The construction and management of balloons is now well understood, and we are apt to forget that this comparative safety has been purchased by the deaths of some aeronauta and the hair-breadth escapes of others. In 1803 Count Zambeccari's balloon fell into escapes of others. In 1803 Count Zambeccari's balloon fell into the sea, and he was only saved from drowning by a passing ship. In 1812 his balloon caught in a tree and took fire, and the Count leaped out and was killed. Speaking of the bursting of a balloon, which happened more than once in early times, and might happen now, Mr. Glaisher says that "it is not an inevitable result that every one must be dashed to pieces." The canvas, torn and rent, acts as the mainsail of a ship, and the balloon gyrates through the air in falling. In consideration of his own and other authenticated experiences Mr. Glaisher allows that certain early Italian macronauts might have survived the catastrophe of their machines. But then they might not. In 1812 Mr. Sadler ascended at Dublin to cross to Liverpool, descended into the sea, and was saved from drowning by a ship. Mr. Sadler junior ascended from the Green Park, and nearly lost his life from intense cold affecting the working of the balloon. Mr. Green descended into the sea near Sheerness, grappled the balloon to a sunken rock, and was picked up by a boat. M. Tissandier had a narrow escape from drowning in his first ascent, which he made in company with an experienced aeronaut, M. Duruf, and an assistant. They ascended from Calais, had gone far out to sea, and by good fortune got tack to land, and were preparing to descend, when M. Tissandier, being a novice, threw out too much ballard, and they rose instantly. After some time they heard a vague nummur below the douada, and allowing a little gas to escape, they descended slightly, and discovered an immense assessed the cause of sea. The sun was esting, the breezed assist them towards a same, and the question of life or death was winther the balloon would seach this cape or be carried inyoud its antismes anxiety, sa, and he was only saved from drowning by a passing ship.

for all depended upon our reaching the side of the cope, and in spite of all my efforts, the idea of a tragical death rose visibly to may thoughts." But the balloon touched the cape, and M. The sandier lived to become a distinguished account. Yet, lied he and his companious parished on that day, the verdict of Calain would have been that it served them right. They descended at Cape Grisnez Lighthouse, near the appt where Pilêtre de Rosier was deshed to views among the works a continue before

deshed to pieces among the rocks a century before.

It is not easy to see why M. Tissandier should be a here and M. de Groof a "wetched, rach, intruding fool." We have small belief in the practicability of any flying-machine; but it is certain that no success can be attained in such experiments without incurring the same risks as attended early voyages in balloons. It appears, indeed, that M. de Groof's machine had been imperfectly tested, and we are not sware that any person headed himself believed that it would be successful. But it is rather hard to condemn him as a sordid adventurer because he happened to go up from Cremorns. If he had gone up from the Crystal Palace, and the public mind had been properly prepared, he might have been regarded as a victim in the cause of aeronautic science. However the poor man would have been dead all the same.

THE SWISS FEDERAL COURT.

IN the late debates on the reform of the Swiss Federal Constitu-tion one of the things which to a foreigner seemed most in Leton one of the things which to a foreigner seemed most in need of reform was the infarior position and the narrow range of powers given to the highest Federal Court, as compared both with the highest Courts in England and with the tribunal which of course most strictly answers to the Swiss Court, the Suprama Court of the United States. Without going largely into detail, two points at once struck the observer from outsids. One was that, while English judges and the judges of the American Suprama Court are avointed by the Eventure revers for Big or for good Court are appointed by the Executive power for life or for good behaviour, the Swiss Federal judges were, like the Federal Council, chosen by the Federal Assembly for the three years of its own being. The other point was that a great number of questions which, according to either English or American ideas, were simply matters for a judge and a jury, were brought by way of appeal before the Legislature and the Executive Government of the Confederation. The tendency both of the debates and of the changes in the Federal Constitution which were actually voted looked in the direction of reform in both these points, though the arrangement of details was left to be settled by the Assembly in the course of ordinary Federal legislation. We have now before us two Acts of the Federal Assembly, of June 26 and 27, in which we see the way in which they have exercised the powers just confured upon them. By one of these laws it is decread that the sittings of the Federal Court shall be held at Lausanne. This is of course a fair concession to the feelings of the Homance Cantons. As the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal power are permanently fixed on German ground, it is not unreasonable that the third, the Judicial branch, should be fixed on Remance ground. Lausanne, as the representative of the Romance Cantons, as the most centrally placed among their chief towns, is thus raised to something like a share in the honours of a Federal This concession is clearly meant as a disclaimer of any over-centralizing tendencies, and especially of any claim of superiority in the German element over the Romance. The other law deals with the graver questions of the constitution and attributes of the Court; but this, too, cannot avoid dealing with geographical matters. And we cannot keep down a certain feeling perhaps not even a slight pang, at seeing the territory of the Confederation divided for judicial purposes into five arrandissements d'assises, which do not in all cases follow the boundaries of the Cantons. Language is taken as the test, and we thus get three German divisions and two Romance, those two last naturally being one Burgundian and one Italian. Some of these divisions are instructive; with Geneva, Vand, and Neutchitel are grouped the Romance-speaking parts of Freiburg, Wallis, and Bern—that is to say, the piece of Savoy which was conquered by the League of Wallis in the sixteenth century, and the Bishopic of Basel, which was hold much in 1814 to the league bear sinches. we hold ought in 1814-15 to have been made a separate Canton instead of being added to Bern- are now, for the purposes of the Federal Court, to be joined on to the lands with which they have a more natural connexion. The other Romance division is formed by the one Canton of Ticino and the Italian-speaking part of Graubinden. The three German divisions suggest little Graubunden. The three for mention, except that, almost for the first time in their lives, the three primitive Cantons are parted, and Uri appears strangely divorced from Schwyz and Unterwalden. In Switzerland, as everywhere else, it is hard to make a new administrative divi (M) without sometimes painfully running counter to, sometimes calling into new life, some earlier geographical landmark whose historic meaning has often been forgotten.

But the weightier matters of the new law are those which deal with the constitution and function of the Court. The old Federal Constitution fixed the number of judges and their mode of appointment; the new Constitution leaves both these points to ordinary Federal legislation. It was therefore within the power of the Assembly to have decreed that the judges should be appointed after the English and American precedent, appointed, that is, for life or good lishaviour by the nomination of the Executive power. This of course in Switzerland would mean that the

judges should be elected by the Federal Council. Instead of this, the new law still gives the election of the judges to the Federal Assembly, and as for their term of office, it simply extends it from three years are longer than six, and also because something is gained by the mere fact that the tribunal will outlive the Assembly which elected it, and therefore will no longer seem to be in the same way its mere creation and shadow. So again, though it is hard to see why the President and Vice-President of the Court should be chosen from among its members for two years by the Federal Assembly, the term of two years is better than either one or three, inasmuch as it cuts into the life of two successive Assemblies. This provision would seem to be imitated from the existing rule with regard to the yearly election of the President and Vice-President of the Confederation. But then steps in the all-important difference between the executive magistrate and the judge. After all, though the new law has not magistrate and the judge. After all, though the new law has not hit on the best way of appointing judges, yet neither has it hit on the worst. The new law does not innovate in the direction in which all the talk about veto and referendum might have made us fear that it would. Election of judges by the Assembly is at any rate better than the direct popular election common in the State Courts of America. Still one might have hoped that improvement would have gone much further; but it would seem that one of the ideas have gone much further; but it would seem that one of the ideas which appear to be most peculiar to England and to America, wherever America has kept to it, is the necessity of giving the judges a dignified and independent position, securing them in the tenure of their office in every case, except that of proved misconduct. Something however has been done towards securing the independence of the judges in another way. By the old Constitution the members of the Federal Council could not be at the same time members of the Federal Court, but members of the Federal Assembly might be. Members of the Assembly are excluded by the new Constitution; and one or two further disqualifications are brought in by the new Federal law. Two persons cannot be judges at the same time, if they be of kin to one disqualifications are brought in by the new Federal law. Two persons cannot be judges at the same time, if they be of kin to one another in any degree of direct descent—say great-grandfather and great-grandson—or collaterally up to the degree of first cousin. And the disqualification extends not only to kindred, but to affinity within the same degrees, and even to one case where there is neither kindred nor affinity. It extends to the case where two men chance to have married sisters; and the law goes so far as to decree, that if a judge should marry the sister of another judge's wife, he is at once to lose his office. It is further provided that the judge may not act in any case in which any person connected with him in any of these degrees has a direct or an indirect interest. And in this case the list is enlarged by adding causes in which the wife and—hard-hearted legislators will provide for every contingency—the betrothed of the judge shall have an interest. All this seems amusing to us, as these are all points which we are accustomed to see, not ruled by law, but left to the good sense and the good feeling of those concerned; and people have been found heartless enough to suggest that the reason why a judge is forbidden to act in a case in which the mother or sister judge is forbidden to act in a case in which the mother or sister of his wife is concerned must be the strong temptation under which he would lie to decide against her. But all these restrictions breathe in its fulnage the spirit of the small ancient Common wealth in which the feeling of kindred has in all times and places played so great a part. It is of a piece with the law of Uri which decrees that a proposed change in the law can be taken into consideration or law to the law can be taken into consideration or law to the law can be taken into consideration or law to the law can be taken into consideration or law to the law can be taken into consideration or law to the law can be taken into consideration or law to the law can be taken into consideration or law to the law can be taken into consideration. decrees that a proposed change in the law can be taken into consideration only when it is proposed by seven men of as many distinct families. And not so many years ago there were Courts in England, though not Courts of Common Law, in which all concerned, judges and counsel and everybody, made up so much of a family party that such a law as that which has just been passed in Switzerland might not have been altogether useless. And a further clause, which forbids a judge to act in any case which touches any body of which he is a member ("une personne morale à laquelle il appartient"), might be contrasted with the anomaly of our own law which constantly makes Justices of the Peace deal with acts of Poor-law or Highway Boards of which they deal with acts of Poor-law or Highway Boards of which they are themselves members.

The new law makes a great improvement by considerably enlarging the powers of the Federal Court, though, according to English ideas, it would have been well to enlarge them still further at the expense of anomalous powers which have been exercised by the Assembly. By the old Constitution, the attributes of the Court, as a tribunal judging between Canton and Canton and between the Confederation and one or more Cantons, were very narrowly restricted. Such cases were brought before it only through the Federal Council, which was to decide whether the matter came within its own competence or within that of the Court, and it was expressly said that the Court entertained such questions only "pour autant qu'ils ne touchent pas le droit public." By the new constitution the Federal Court is expressly authorized to decide differences between the Confederation and a Canton, and differences between Cantons "lorsque ces différences sont du domaine du droit public." The Court is to judge in cases of extradition whenever the application of the treaty with the foreign power is disputed. And it would seem that a great many of the complaints made by individuals and corporations against the authorities of their own Cantons, which have hitherto been brought before the Federal Council and Assembly under cover of the legal faction that they are breaches of a Constitution guaranteed by the Confederation, will now come before the Court.

come under the clause of the new Constitution which assigns to the Federal Court "les réclamations pour violation du droit constitutionnel des citoyens, ainsi que les réclamations des particulters pour violation de consordat on de traité." But by virtue of the next clause of the Constitution—" sont réservées les contestations administratives à déterminer par la législation fédérale"—the new law still assigns to the Assembly the hearing of a large class of appeals. One class is specially to be noticed, both in the rule and in the exception:—

Concernant la liberté de conscience et de croyance et de libre exercice des cultes, etc., restent néanmoins dans la compétence du Tribunal Féléral, les contestations relatives aux impôts et les contestations de droit privé suxquelles donne lieu la création de communautés religieuses nouvelles on une scission de communautés religieuses existantes.

On the whole, both the clauses in the new Constitution and that law founded upon them are decided steps in advance. Still we might have hoped that yet further steps might have been taken, especially as the terms of the Constitution left it open to the Assembly to decree as it might think good on the important points of the way of appointing judges and the duration of their office.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY AND POOR EVICTIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Home Office and the Solicitors to the Midland Railway Company which has just been presented to the House of Commons affords a convenient illustration of the spirit in which the clearances of which there have been so many in London of late years have been carried out. The Midland Company are greatly in need of land on which to extend their St. Pancras Station. Every yard of available space which they possess is occupied, and their traffic, in goods especially, is rapidly increasing. Under these circumstances the ordinary course would have been to apply to Parliament for compulsory powers to buy the land they want, but the Directors preferred to limit their application to powers to purchase the property in question by agreement, "as they did not intend to pull down the houses or evict the population, but simply desired to purchase such interests as the owners were willing and desirous to sell." Read in the light of the Chairman's statement as to the wants of the Company in the matter of land, it is a little hard to understand the moderation of the Company's wishes. If no houses were to be pulled down, and no tenants evicted, how were the Company to be the better by their possession of this property? The philanthropic pleasure of looking after poor of this property? The philanthropic pleasure of looking after poor tenants can hardly have been in their minds, and yet without some ruder process than that of simply buying up such interests as the owners were willing to sell, the land must have been useless to them for any other purpose. The question must remain in effectiantly since, owing to objections raised to the form of the application, the clause was withdrawn from the Bill with a view, it is stated, to applying for compulsory powers next Session. This withdrawal is perhaps of less importance than may appear, inasmuch as the Company had already acquired the freehold of the property and purchased some of the leasehold interests, but, "with the desire to reduce to a minimum the inconvenience to be caused by the eventual demolition of the property," the Directors "had given instructions to their agent not to evict any tenants, or serve any notices to quit, or take any proof this property? property, the Directors had given instructions to their agent not to evict any tenants, or serve any notices to quit, or take any proceedings to recover rents in arrears, but at the same time not to re-let houses voluntarily quitted." If this policy had been persevered in long enough, there would have been no need to apply for any further powers of dealing with the houses. Though the accommodation available for the poor in London is very much less than it ought to be, there is a constant inter-migration going on between different parts of it. Change of work and other circumstances make change of place necessary or convenient, and a certain proportion of houses in any given area are sure to fall vacant every year. Consequently, a resolution not to re-let houses voluntarily quitted year. Consequently, a resolution not to re-let houses voluntarily quitted would of itself have brought the larger part of the property into the Directors' hands, though the process might have taken some time to work out. The instruction not to take proceedings to recover rents in arrear would have had a swifter operation. Some of the tenants would very soon have got behindhand in their payments, and as the fact that they were not molested became known, their and as the fact that they were not molested became known, their numbers would have increased at a rate which would shortly have placed every tenant on the property absolutely at the mercy of the Directors. Fortunately Sir Sydney Waterlow came to their rescue, and, by dint of invoking the Home Office, succeeded drawing from the Directors an assurance that the property will not be dealt with until Parliament shall determine to what extent the Company shall be subject to conditions for appropriating a portion of the land taken by them as sites for the erection of houses for the working class

The first reflection suggested by this correspondence is the necessity of some definitive provision applicable to all cases in which the help of Parliament is asked to enforce clearances of land in large towns. This necessity rests on a plain principle of justice. In all applications of this sort Parliament is asked to go out of its way to benefit a particular interest, which in this case is a Railway Company and the traders who use the line for the carriage of their goods. The Midhaid Company, if it had more space at its disposal, could convey more goods, could convey them at a cheaper rate. This additional traffic would put more money into the pockets of the shareholders, and

the owners of the goods conveyed would resp their share of the henefit in the shape of quicker returns and larger orders. Indirectly, the consumer; that is, the community at large, would also be the better for it, and this last consideration makes the question a very proper one for Parliament to entertain. But even the good of the community must not be promoted at the exclusive cost of a single member or class of members. Northumberland House has been taken away from its owner because the interest of the public is supposed to demand that there and nowhere else there should single member or class of members. Northumberland House has been taken away from its owner because the interest of the public is supposed to demand that there and nowhere else there should be a street opening out upon the Thames Embankment. But no one proposed that the Duke of Northumberland should make a present of his house to the Metropolitan Board of Works; on the contrary, every London ratepayer will pay his halfpenny in the pound, or whatever the percentage may be, towards the cost of buying it. In brdinary cases the question of compensation is capable of being reduced to money; but when we get down to the class of being reduced to money; but when we get down to the class of being reduced to money; but when we get down to the class of being reduced to money; but when we get down to the class of being reduced to money; but when we get down to the class of being reduced to money; but when we get down to the class of being reduced to money; but when we get down to the class of being reduced to money; but when we get down to the class of being reduced to money; but when we get down to take Belgrave Square for a goods station there would be no difficulty in coming to terms with the owners or the occupiers of the houses pulled down. The former would be paid the fair value of their property, the latter would have no difficulty in finding houses elsewhere, or if they had any difficulty in this respect, landowners and builders by the dozen would be ready to help them. But when the land taken is covered with small houses, each perhaps inhabited by several families, the situation is wholly changed. The owners of the houses in Belgrave Square would be dealt with; but The owners of the houses no doubt can be dealt with just as the owners of the houses in Belgrave Square would be dealt with; but what is to be done about the tenants? So far as money goes the matter is simple enough. They pay their rent weekly, they can be evicted at a week's notice, and a few shillings to each family would cover any actual loss they may incur by the destruction of their miserable homes. But where are they to go when they are turned out? Already there are not houses enough for the decent accommodation of their class, and even if in some distant suburb they might be able to find rooms as good and as cheap as those they have left, they would be unable to go so far away. Artisans in regular employment at fixed hours may be able. away. Artisans in regular employment at fixed hours may be able to live some miles from their work, and find in lower rents a com-pensation for the cost of a railway ticket. But the charwoman or the costermonger or the small tradesman who depends for a livelithe costermonger or the small tradeaman who depends for a livel-hood upon a little circle of employers or customers whose wants must be met as they arise, cannot afford to do this. They must at any cost find lodging in the neighbourhood of those on whom they depend for support, and as the cost is merely that of submitting to a little more crowding, they make up their minds to bear it. Now as a simple question of justice this ought not to be. Every so-called improvement which necessitates the not to be. Every so-called improvement which necessitates the infliction of suffering or degradation upon a single class is effected by improper means. The enlargement of the St. Pancras Station, for example, if it had been carried out as the Directors proposed, would have been as much paid for by the poor inhabitants of Somers Town as though a special rate had been levied on them for the purpose. The only means by which this injustice can be avoided is by insisting that space sufficient to decently house all awall tenants existed in the execution of any street inprovement. small tenants evicted in the execution of any street improvement shall be set apart within a certain reasonable distance of their old dwellings.

But the action of the Midland Railway Company suggests But the action of the Midland Railway Company suggests a further reflection. It is evidently possible to effect a considerable amount of clearance without coming to Parliament for help. Public undertakings such as a Railway Company are not likely perhaps to content themselves with what may be done in this way, because they usually want to close public thoroughfares. But smaller clearances limited to the land lying alongside of public thoroughfares may inflict a great deal of misery without having even the excuse of promoting public as well as private interests. In this instance the Midland Company has hought the freehold of the land, has begun to buy up the has bought the freehold of the land, has begun to buy up the leasehold interests, and would probably, but for Sir Sidney Waterlow, have gone on buying them until, in a very short time, they had become the absolute owners of the land. It may be objected to this that we have lately heard a great deal about the impossibility to this that we have lately heard a great deal about the impossibility of getting hold of all the interests in any given piece of land, and that if it is difficult for philanthropic Building Societies, it must be equally difficult for trading Companies. The inference is not quite trustworthy, inasmuch as a trading Company is not obliged to count every penny of percentage as closely as a philanthropic Building Society. The Midland Company probably expects to make a very large addition to its revenue by the enlargement of the St. Pancras Station, and even if it has to pay a relatively exorbitant price for the land taken, the bargain may still be a good one for the shareholders. Consequently, the terms offered to the owners of the property will be larger than can possibly be offered by a Society which has to make its income out of the rents which it charges, and is obliged to keep these rents down to a certain average on pain of seeing its houses stand empty. What is wanted is a law forbidding the making of any clearance which displaces more than a given number of parsons without the consent of the Home Office, and prescribing the conditions to be observed as a condition precedent of obtaining this consent. FRENCH PLAYS.

FRENCH PLAYS.

If the amount of attention which the managers of the French plays at the Princes's Theatre have contrived to attract to themselves by the publication of their grievances had been the measure of their success they would have had a singularly fortunate career. Unluckily this has not been the case. After complaining themselves on many occasions, and also being the cause of complaint in others, concerning the exercise of the Lord Chamberlain's powers with regard to their theatre, they abruptly closed their season with a letter in which they at the same time appealed to the generosity of playgoers and throw the burden of their ill success upon the supposed abuse of the powers against whose authority they had from time to time rebelled. This letter was followed by one in reply in which it was pointed out with much clearness and truth reply in which it was pointed out with much clearness and truth that the enterprising managers of the Princess's might have learnt by this time that a certain class of piece was sure to be forbidden, and that the censorship had in some instances been too lax rather and that the censorship had in some instances been too lax rather than too strict. Herein lies the strongest argument which the managers can bring forward. There is some justice in their representation that when plays of such an unmistakable character as Gaenut, Minard, et Cie. and others of the same class are liceused, it is unreasonable to forbid the performance of pieces like Fernande, Julie, and Le Deni-Monde. On the other hand, it must be remembered that mere coarseness involves little moral danger. It is tolerably contain that many of the audience assembled to witness tolerably certain that many of the audience assembled to witness the representation of Palais-Royal farces of the class just mentioned

the representation of Palais-Royal farces of the class just mentioned happily failed to catch the meaning of many of the jokes and allusions contained in them. That those who did understand these witticisms should have gathered much evil from them is not very probable. They might be amused, they might be disgusted, or they might be moved to laughter in spite of their disgust; but they could hardly be corrupted by the influence of such laughter.

The case is widely different with regard to the comedies and dramas which have been prohibited. There is in some of them, as we have had occasion before now to remark, an insidious corruption which is capable of great mischief. They deal always with vice, and always with one particular form of vice. Spectators with the most limited knowledge of French can have little difficulty in discovering the motive of their action. The authors of these plays profess to uphold the principles of virtue; to tell in forcible terms profess to uphold the principles of virtue; to tell in forcible terms the old tale of how surely punishment with the limping foot overtakes the guilty. But these new professors of moral science find that their lectures require some leaven of worldliness before they can ensure the attention of listeners. They wish to point out to their disciples the barrenness and desolation to which the pursuit of vice will at last bring them; but in order to make sure of their company so far, they are forced to show them how pleasant are the ways by which they them; but in order to make sure of their company so far, they are forced to show them how pleasant are the ways by which they may walk to their ruin. The catastrophe of these aminently instructive plays is ordinarily terrible enough; but over the infractions of social laws which lead to it is thrown a mysterious and fascinating halo of excitement, a romantic exaltation of risks and dangers nobly incurred, and of the raptures of forbidden fruit. It is probable that the moral lesson to be learnt from such writings will be forgotten in the allurements of the passion which they depict. Authors of this school remind one of a preacher who, in illustrating his discourse by the exhibition of a skull, is careful that its hideousness is all but concealed by wreaths of roses. We do not care to defend the licensing of such plays as Gavant, Minard, et Cic., but it is necessary to observe how unreasonable is the outery which is continually raised against the Lord Chamberlain's use of his prohibitory power. Some time ago this cry was loud against the refusal to license the Princesse Georges of Dumas fils. It is to be hoped that those who advocated the performance of such a piece were unaware what kind of a cause performance of such a piece were unaware what kind of a cause they were supporting. It is perhaps unfair to select so glaring an instance of error, but in a less degree the same observation applies

to a host of other plays.

There is one series of French plays now being acted at the St.

James's Theatre upon which it is happily impossible for the Lord
Chamberlain and his opponents to take issue. Even if the plays of Racine and Corneille were not protected by the respectable mantle of classicism, it would be difficult to find in them much objectionable matter. The subject of Phèdre is, it is true, unusually revolting, but there is no kind of attraction about the passion with which it deals. Respectability, however, has its drawbacks. The public which will flock eagerly to see a careful representation of intense physical agony or to study the beauties of costume or furniture upon the stage, is not tempted to a theatre by the sonorous verse and measured action of Corneille. If the combat between verse and measured action of Corneille. If the combat between the Horatii and Curiatii were actually represented upon the stage, it is possible that audiences might be found to witness it; they will hardly be found to listen to a mere description of a fight, and to sympathize with the emotion of those to whom the description is given. Mila Agar deserve: much credit for her courage in attempting to present the classical French drama to an English public, but she cannot be congratulated upon her success. Such a feat might be accomplished by an actress with the genius of Rachel; but Mile. Agar's gifts do not rise to that level. She has a fine stage presence, an expressive face, and a good voice, and she knows how to make use of these advantages; but her knowledge appears to be entirely the result of advantages; but her knowledge appears to be entirely the result of training. Like Mile. House, I, who not long ago was playing in Phèdre at the Français, Mile. Agar seems to know exactly how a part ought to be rendered; but she has not the peculiar force

necessary for the execution of her idea. Her acting is the result of tuition without intuition. She delivered the famous tirade against Rome in Horace with some strength, but without any real passion. Its conclusion left the spectator admiring but unmoved. Mile. Agar has fallen into the same mistake to which we called attention on the occasion of Mile. Favert's last visit to London, of surrounding herself with a company of very mediocre merit. The representatives of the younger Horace and of Curiace spoke their lines with great distinctness, and generally with right emphasis, but the art of acting cannot be reduced to tolerable elecution. Another mistake which does not affect the success of the performance, but which will arouse the anger of severe classicists, is the alteration of the text so that Camille is killed on instead of off the stage. It is somewhat strange that an actress who appears with the avowed intention of representing the classical drama with a stern correctness which extends to the abolition of an orchestra, should make so startling a departure from one of its leading earons.

It would be difficult to find a greater contrast to the French classical drama than the modern piece of L'Oncle Sam, of which some mention was made last week. It is surprising that so clever a writer as M. Sardou should have committed such an enormous mistake as this so-called comedy. It is supposed to fulfil the province of comedy in being an amusing picture of a certain type of life and manners. Part of this requirement the play undoubtedly stating for its absurable are certainly amusing. Whether are certainly amusing. attains; for its absurdities are certainly amusing. Whether any of the Parisions to whom the piece was originally represented accepted it as being moderately true to life is a matter of conjecture. It is not too much to say that, if they did, it would be quite safe to entertain them with a "rally" in a pantomine as a picture of the ordinary diversions of the London streets. That the actors have some belief in the extraordinary nonsense which the actors have some belief in the extraordinary nonsense which they are called upon to repeat seems evident from the attentive care and skill with which they perform their parts. The combined effect of the gravity of the players, the brilliancy and satirical force of the writing, and the extravagance of the play is very curious. Among many ludicrous incidents one or two may be noted. In one scene, which represents good society in America, a girl walks about a drawing-room offering her shoulder to be kissed at the price of a dollar for every kiss. In another the son of the house is more his entrance congratulated by all his relakissed at the price of a dollar for every kiss. In another the son of the house is, upon his entrance, congratulated by all his relations and friends upon his bankruptcy, and is introduced in various directions as "le jeune homme qui a fait cette belle faillite." The acting is of a high order throughout. Mile. Fargueil may be singled out for the delicacy and spontaneity of her performance as Mrs. Bellamy, who is a kind of chorus to the piece, delivering witty speeches at intervals, and coming to the rescue when difficulties arise. The grace and brightness of her manner are in themselves rare qualities; and it would be difficult to point to a cleverer piece of acting than hers in the last scene, where, taking upon herself to act as advocate for the young Parisian, Robert, she foils the schemes of L'Once Sam and of the cunning attorney Fairfax.

Mills. Fargueil's powers would seem to lie really in the direction Dallah can have little idea of her merit in characters of a different order. M. Parade, who plays L'Oncle Sam, is, as usual, conscientious, careful, and heavy. He has none of the fire and lightness which is associated with the idea of good French acting; but he can be depended on to do everything he undertakes with safe intelligence. The disagreeable practice of printing certain performers names in large type has been adopted at the theatre where L'Oncie Sam is played. Mille, Massin, who is one of the fortunate people distinguished by this honour, displayed force and faciling in the only scene which demands emotional acting. What plot there is in the play rests chiefly with her and with M. Train, who represents the Parisian Robert, the lover of the piece. This actor has evidently modelled his style upon M. Delaunay's, and he could not follow a better example. M. St. Germain, one of the leading membars of the Vaudeville company, is hardly used in having to play such an incomprehensible part as Gyp. The crowd of other he can be depended on to do everything he undertakes with safe play such an incomprehensible part as Gyp. The crowd of other characters who go through the piece, being married and divorced with lightning-like rapidity, are all well represented. The play is mounted and managed with admirable care, which one could wish to see bestowed on a more worthy, if not a more entertaining,

There is no reason why every year one or more series of French plays should not succeed in London, but there can be little doubt that just lately this form of enterprise has been absurdly overdone. Moreover, the managers have failed to show the tact which is required in understanding the tasts of the public to which an appeal is made. In some minor matters, too, they have been inattentive to English usages. The long waits between the acts in the Parisian theatres are not disagreeable when there is a brightly-lighted boulevard and a cheerful café to retire to, but they are instolerable in Loudon, where the surroundings of theatres are almost invariably dirty and disagreeable, and where the refreshment-rooms are as uncomfortable as the refreshments are poisonous.

THE PARIS SALON.

THE Salan of the present year, which has certainly not been inferior in the number, and scarcely in the quality, of its works to its predecessors under the Empire or the Republic, contained a fair parcentage of works which deserve to be held in lasting remem-

brance. Once more the gathering was truly cosmopoliten; the nations represented comprised France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Bohemia, Hungary, Sweden, Eagland, and Russis; the only absente was, for ebvious reasons, Germany. Among "les étrangers" two pictures well worthy of note were described by us a year ago when seen in Vienna; the one is by the Pole M. Matejko, the other by the Hungarian M. Munkacsy. The Catalogue is, as usual, a curiosity; it numbers no less than 600 pages, and contains the entry of 3,657 pictures, sculptures, water-colour dissivings, architectural designs, engravings, &c. The general administration of the Salon might afford useful lessons to our Academy. The system of rewards by medals, if adopted, would come as a much-needed compensation to outsiders, and might also serve as a stepping-stone to full Academic honours. Also the plan of taking down and rearranging the pictures after the Salon has been open some weeks would give to our Academy the opportunity of rectifying errors in the hanging, and of securing a more evenhanded justice all round.

handed justice all round.

Religious art, as might be expected, is in an abnormal state. It cannot be said to be extinct; it is rather like a house divided against itself. It stands, though it totters to its fall. Yet among a multitude of products, mostly offensive, some half-dosen are not unworthy of better days. France, in common with other countries, presents two new and hopeful phases of sacred art; the one draws inspiration from the early springs whence Christian ast first flowed, the other seeks renewed vitality by insmediate contact with nature. Those conflicting schools have been well defined in the Salon, and yet it is among the best signs of contemporary art in France that the present is seldom quite divorced from the past. It is as if the living model entered the studio with the consciousness of having sat for Raffaells or for Titian. Thus the youth who served M. Cabanel for "Première extase de St. Jean-liaptiste" comes before us as one whose acquaintance we have made in the Galleries of Italy. There is much to be said in favour of the treatment which, removing sacred characters from the near foreground of present times, places them a long way off. These deep tones and sombre colours carry the mind back to the days of mystery and of miracle, and in the entranced face of the Baptist, with fixed forelook on the future, we read the message which has sounded through the ages.—"Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight." M. Cabanel is a strange contradiction; the painter of the "Italian Poet," of "Venus Floating on the Sea," and now of "The Baptist in Ecstasy," is a signal instance of how a French artist, when he rises to a high mark, can do everything. The only analogous example in England is Mr. Milkais. M. Cabanel, the favourite of the Second Empire, survives the fall of dynastics; he rises as the Phonix out of the askes of Paris. M. Humbert, his pupil, likewise takes an exalted and serone retrospect of religious art in a truly noble composition, "La Vierge, Penfant Jésus et St. Jean-Bapt

Scarcely is war ended, when the French begin to paint its horrors. For obvious reasons, Sedan and other scenes of catastrophe have not been put upon canvas; but we have marked at least ten artists who do not flinch from the sternest reality. French painters might themselves have been trained to the art of war, so true are they in circumstance and detail. M. Neuville has depicted to the life a combat on a railway embankment; the soldiers clamber up the carthwork, but no sooner do they show their heads within fire than they are shot down and roll heavily backwards to the bottom. M. Conturier finds a dramatic situation in the siege of Paris; sharpshooters lie in ambush among buildings; the command is given to fire; we almost fancy we can hear the rattling of the shot as it strikes and rebounds from the walls. M. Dupray has won a medal by a scene of desolation. General Ducrot visits the advanced posts of the army; December rain and wind and cold pierce cruelly the wounded and dying soldiery, horses are hurrying to and fro without their riders, others are lying in blood upon the ground. No one but a Frenchman could thus relentlessly record the terrors of the battle-field; indeed the French have been for long the great battle-painters of Europe. It is interesting to observe how closely these masterly works correspond in style to Miss Thompson's famous "Muster Roll"; in fact, when reviewing the work in the Academy, we marked its French character. In Paris, the authorities properly forbade any references to the late war which might relaindle the animosity of the Germans; yet we discover a covert meaning in M. Hanvier's imaginative and masterly composition, "Prometheus Delivered." The prestrate youth who is a prey to the eagle personifies the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. Peasants of the country stand by in constantation, while in the distance is seen avenging France prepared to slay the devouring eagle. The execution of the work

is worthy of the conception.

We have never been great admirers of French portraiture; it is

apt to be wanty or wooden in the flesh, and eradely discordant in the hashground; these defects survive from the days of Ingree, Any Schoffer, and Delaroche. But after making full allowance for the mannerism of the school, there remain the high qualities pertaining to swict desensing, artistic treatment, and general mastery ever difficulties, the last cometimes intentionally sought in order to be overcome. This condition of things in great measure arises from the fact that portrait-painters in Paris are also painters of the figure; in the words of Reynolds, they descend into portraiture from a higher sphera. Such is the case with M. Cabanel, M. Hébert, Mme. Henriette Browne, M. Duran, M. Laurens, M. Landello, and many others. The picture which naturally has attracted most attention is that of "The Prince Imperial" by M. Lefebvre. The figure stands erect; the hand rests in suppleness, yet with spring and resolve, upon a table; the head rises on a slender neck, more after the form of the mother than like the thick short type which marks the Bonaparte dynasty in common with that of the Ossars. The head thus rising on gracefully sloping shoulders asserts itself with modesty, yet command; still the whole bearing is that of the quiet gentleman rather than of the would-be emperor. The picture is carefully painted even to a fault, as if the artist felt he was treading on tender ground. It is impossible to praise too highly the reading given to the character; too much is not asserted, yet nothing is surrendered.

nothing is surrendered.

It is hardly wonderful that, out of a total of more than eleven hundred exhibitors, scarcely a quarter should be known by name in England. In fact, one great use of the Salon is to afford an opportunity for unproved talent to assert itself. Yet in walking from room to room the eye is pretty sure to settle first on the works of men of confirmed position, most of whom the trading interests of dealers have made familiar in London. Thus trading interests of dealers have made familiar in London. Thus from year to year it has been our privilege to pass under review the pictures of MM. Bouguereau, Bertrand, Boulanger, Castres, Corot, Fichel, Gérône, Lambinet, Muns. Peyrol, née Bonheur, and Mune. Henriette Browne—all of whom are in force this year. Of M. Castres more may be looked for than we have yet seen in London. Trenchant in character as in handling is "A l'aventure; Tsiganes en voyage." We remember to have seen, at the time of the Passion Play at Ammergau, a like nomany leading bears through the attent: they were all turned company leading bears through the street; they were all turned out of the town as not in keeping with the religious sentiment of the occasion. Mme. Henriette Browne has been gaining solidity, power, and thoroughness; her portraits are supreme in quietude of bearing and for intelligent reading of character, in quietude of bearing and for intelligent reading of character, the french can give to a single figure is seen in M. Robert Fleury's never-to-be-forgotten "Charlotte Corday," dressed all in white, reading in a garden. For refinement of sentiment the work is akin to the happiest efforts of our Associate Mr. Leslie, but it has more force and firmness, and implies greater resource and knowledge—a distinction which helds greater the properties of the Foundard Roberts substitute of the Foundard Roberts substitute. holds generally in the comparison of the French and English schools. M. Alma-Tadema, who has obtained the badge of the Legion of Honour, exhibits with good effect "Sculpture; portraits com-mandée," a companion to the picture in our Academy; in each alike the heads of a well-known picture-dealer and his family are made to assume historic dignity. It is to be observed that here a scale of canvas which in our Academy would appear almost gigantic is brought down to moderate proportions in the Salon; so different indeed is the standard of size in the two countries that young Mr. Richmond's monster "Prometheus," if imported into the Salon, would at once be dwarfed. The highest reward which it is possible to receive, "une médaille d'honneur," has been conferred on M. Géréme for three works incomparable after their kind, though the class is mere genre of the Dutch sort. The distinction thus conferred looks like a satire on tendencies in the French school which threaten decadence; never have we known so many silk and satin dresses painted to perfection.

The vitality and perpetual charm of the French school still mainly arise from impulse of passion, fertility of imagination, and clever caprice of fancy. Nought can stale its infinite variety. As a happy conception we may quote M. Toudouze's "Eros et Aphrodite." Venus in a bark, with Cupid blindfold at the prow, is borne across the sea by butterflies; the figures are scarcely below life size. Another exquisite idea we owe to M. Leroux. A Vestal amid the marble palaces of the Tiber asserts her virtue, and submits to the ordeal of water within a sieve; in this picture the stately structures of the Imperial city are seen through a silvery haze; the treatment is made romantic at the cost of reality. M. Bertrand is in danger of erring in the same way; moreover in "Romeo of Juliette" he repeats to monotony the gently flowing harmonies of horizontal lines which won popular approval in his romance of Virginia washed ashore. But we can scarcely find fault with an artist who is actuated by an exquisite sense of beauty whenever he puts brush to carrens. M. Bouguereau, sustaining the credit of French art for versatility and inconstancy, passes after true Parisian fashion from the nobility of "Homer et son guide" to the meretricious showiness of "Italiennes à la fontaine." The nude is not less conspicuous under the austerity of the Republic than under the indulgence of the Empire. A first-class medal has been awarded to M. Blanchard for a composition of much grace and beauty on the old theme, "Hylas entrainé par les nymphes." Another medal is given to M. Lecadre for a masterly group, wherein an undraped female presents a wreath to a god. M. Duran, evidently a man of great mark, with still some startling effect phaces a nude girl dans la rossée." Yet none of these pictures can be charged with impropriety; the art brought to bear on them

refines and elevates; the motives, too, occasionally time the products out of the sphere of sense into the region of the intellect.

We have noted no fewer than forty landscape painters, and there is little new; M. Cerot and M. Lambinet, who by this time are as much esteemed in London as in Paris, rank among the most peculiar, yet pleasing. But such is the fartility of the French mind when it feeds on nature that new fruit comes with each recurring season; this year M. Goaselin has pained a second model by a faithful and unflineling study of woods in winter; Constable never painted trues more vigorously. After leaving the Salen we travelled through France, and realized in what sense French landscape-painting is national; we traversed shining rivers bringful of water, the banks bordered by shadowy and stately poplar-trees; we tracked forcets, seldom ancestral in timber, but yet pleasingly paintable; or we encountered broken and barren ground, half-heath, half field. Nothing very sublime, but much that was picturesque in character; broad and wide stretching in surface, a land capable of varied and effective play of light and shadow, especially in the glow of sunset or under the grey of twilight. Such is French landscape, such also is French landscape art.

The collection of sculpture, which numbered 569 specimens,

The collection of sculpture, which numbered 569 specimens, again attested the unsurpassed training and talent of the school. The rewards granted are generous; a "médaille d'honneur" is given to a somewhat over-showy composition by M. Mercié, "Gloria Victis," and a first modal to M. Noel's fisherman casting a net; the action, which is specially fine, has possibly been suggested by one of the classic Discoboli. The Gallary of Water Colour Drawings must be considered on the whole inferior to the best Galleries in London. But the studies in "Black and White," especially those in charcoal, are eminently artistic. The French, after the habit of the Old Masters, usually settle a subject in light and shade before they think of colour. We observe among an interesting series of etchings a plate from Turner's "Burial of Wilkie," commissioned by Mr. Hamerton for the Portfolio.

It has been asserted that the Salon as a whole is not superior, if indeed equal to, our own Academy. To meet such a statement it is only necessary to say that the two Exhibitions are so widely different as to scale, sphere, and spirit as scarcely to admit of comparison. The Salon by the number and exceptional character of its large and life-size academic and imaginative works, not to mention genre pictures supreme in technique, attracts the regard of Europe. Our Academy fails to secure such attention. The Salon holds its pre-ominence by right. The mastery displayed in the figure gives a sway over other spheres great and small. It is sometimes objected that the French are the creatures of fashion; but they lead, they do not follow, and they lead because the artist rules. All gives place to art; therefore art is not brought down as in our commercial country to trade interests. And yet another point for observation is that the Salon shows that old landmarks are removed, the barriers which for long divided established schools are broken down. In the ateliers the pupils are expected to acquire not the manner of a master, but that command over art in the general which can be turned to account as circumstances may point the way. In fine, it is striking to see that floods of misfortune cannot quench the fire of French genius; after accumulated calonity, its vitality retains the ardour of youth with the experience of age. The school, if for the moment disintegrated and rendy to fashion itself again into something more new and strange.

THE ITALIAN OPERAS.

MR. GYE closes his theatre for the season to-night with Meyerbeer's Etoile du Nord, and the prediction which we ventured to make in our last notice of Govent Garden is exactly verified. We have had no Seruglio, no Promess Sposi, and no Life for the Car. Mozart's opera has been given in German, in English and in Italian, upon our London stage; but Clinka's Life for the Car and Ponchiello's Promess Sposi would have introduced the lovers of music to two composers about whom of late there has been much talk. Most amateurs are able to tell us something about the "Russian Bishop" would be nearer the mark); but of Ponchiello, one of the rising composers of Young I'aly, Pothing is known in England, except among those who consider it a duty to become acquainted with everything that assumes the form of lyric drama, wherever it may be produced Either Life for the Car, or I Promessi Sposi, would have created a certain amount of interest; more especially the work of the Russian composer, which is brimfull of national spirit. Clinka was by no means a learned musician, and can therefore hardly be reckoned among those "hungry contrapantists" whom Wagner denounces for snatching melodies out of the mouths of the people, employing them for purposes of their own, and submitting them to fugal trustment. He took his melodies where he found them, sont little pains on giving them more importance than intrinsically belonged to them, and invented many for himself, which occurred to his fancy as easily as the Jodel to the Swiss mountaineer. It is usuless, however, to dwell further upon what wight have happened had the Director of the Royal Italian Opera alhored strictly to the details of his prospectus. We are ready to admit that such adherence is not always possible, or, at all ovents, convenient. Nevertheless, a season chiefly distinguished by the revival of such an open as

Garden of such another opera as Mignon, does not call for elaborate comment. Luisa Miller, though not the least pretentious, is perhaps the least striking of Verdi's productions. We are by no is perhaps the least striking of Verdi's productions. We are by no means enthusiastic admirers of the play of Schiller upon which the libretto is founded; but surely a great deal more might have been done with it, both by poet (if the librettist can fairly be termed poet) and composer. Here and there strong, though not with his accustomed strength, Verdi is for the most part in this opera weak, with a weakness seldom detected in one whose works are so frequently marked by emphatic vigour and dramatic, or melodramatic, power. In Luisa Miller Verdi also comparatively fails where in other, and especially later, efforts he excels all his immediate predecessors, with the one exception of Rossini. There is little of his natural glow, little of his incisive sharpness, and least of all of that characteristic musical colouring which usually gives to each member of his dramatis personæ a distinct and unmistakable individuality. We do not think that, under any circumstances, a drama like Kabale und Liebe could be made acceptable, not to say drama like Kabals und Liebe could be made acceptable, not to say effective, in an operatic shape; yet few will be inclined to deny that the story, unscrupulously as it has been dealt with by the Italian that the story, unscrupulously as it has been dealt with by the Italian adapter, is superior in all respects to the mysterious and inexplicable Spanish drama which inspired Verdi with such music as makes the Trovators not merely endurable but sympathetic. Luisa Miller was first brought out here in 1858, at Her Majesty's Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Lumley, with Piccolominian the heroine, and Giuglini as Rodolfo. It failed, however, as it had failed, in 1849, at the San Carlo of Naples (for which theatre it was expressly written), with Gazzaniga and Malvezzi as Luisa and Rodolfo, and as it had failed also, three or four years later, in Paris, both at the Grand Opera, with Angiolina Rosio as Luisa, and at the Opera Italian, when the chief parts were assigned to Sophic Cruvelli and Calzolari. Since 1858 it has been laid on the shelf, which we cannot but regard as its most fitting place. The implied necessity, however, of furnishing Mme. Adelina Patti with a new part led to its revival; and we must confess that, uninteresting as the opera is, by the side of many works of Verdi, the acting and singing of this wonderfully gifted artist would suffice to endow even a feebler composition with a sort of temporary popularity. The other characters—sustained by Mile. Ghiotti, Signors Nicolini, Graziani, and Ragagiolo—call for no special remark. Luisa Miller was played twice only, and the performance generally was excellent; but the probability of its being heard again next season, even with Mme. Patti to afford it her aid and countenance, is not strong. Thanks to her, although it created no genuine enthusiasm, it expired with a certain halo around it; and while the opera itself may be looked upon as dead, this new achievement of a dramatic singer peerless in her way will not be readily forgotten.

The Mignon of M. Ambroise Thomas, if by no means a composition of exceptional merit, possesses certain qualities that must always render it more or less acceptable. These, however, were described adapter, is superior in all respects to the mysterious and inexplicable

of exceptional merit, possesses certain qualities that must always render it more or less acceptable. These, however, were described in detail when the work of the French composer was presented for the first time, in an Italian dress, at Drury Lane Theatre, under the enterprising management of Mr. George Wood. What was expected of Mile. Emma Albani's impersonation of the leading character has been fully carried out. That this young and ever character has been fully carried out. That this young and ever progressing artist has not yet succeeded in equalling the admirably finished impersonation of Mme. Christine Nilsson may be taken for granted. But comparisons are beside the question. That Mile. Albani has achieved a new and legitimate success in this, her latest essay, is admitted on all sides. In the first act, from beginning to end, despite the liberties taken by the librettists, MM. Barbier and Carré—who subsequently provided M. Thomas with a Frenchified pot pourri made out of Shakspearo's Hamlet—Goethe would, we are convinced, have recognized the beau idéal of his own creation. are convinced, have recognized the beau ideal of his own creation. It is almost everywhere perfect. The joy to which Mignon abandonsherself on learning that she has been liberated by Wilhelm Meister donsherself on learning that she has been liberated by Wilhelm Meister from Giarno (Jarnac), in whose "show" she has been compelled to act a leading part, is as finely and forcibly expressed as is her unwillingness to perform before Wilhelm and Filina. In the second act, too, she exhibits unusual ability, especially in the scene before the looking-glass, when Mignon endeavours to imitate the beauty of her hated rival, and, simplex mundities, looks more captivating in Filina's costume than Filina herself. The apparent refluences with which all this is done reverse that Mills Albani captivating in Filina's costume than Filina herself. The apparent artlessness with which all this is done proves that Mile. Albani possesses real dramatic intelligence, and may become an actress as well as a singer of distinction. Not to go into further particulars, however, her performance is of level excellence throughout, and justifies high anticipations of the young Canadian's future career. That the coquette, Filina, would find a thoroughly competent representative in that lively actress and brilliant vocalist, Mile. Marimon, might have been taken for granted. M. Faure, as Lothario, the old harper (Mignon's father), is strikingly picturesque, and in the last scene—somewhat tediously spun out, by the way—becomes as prominent a figure as Mignon herself; but the departure from Goethe is here of a kind which can only be described as sentimental twaddle. Signor Nicolini is not quite suited to parture from Goethe is here of a kind which can only be described as sentimental twaddle. Signor Nicolini is not quite suited to the character of Wilhelm Meister, though his assumption, taken as a whote, displays genvine merit, and he has made himself thoroughly well acquainted with the music. Mile. Smeroschi looks a smart and comely Frederica. The opers, altogether creditably given, under the able direction of Signor Vianesi, is a welcome addition to the repertory.

Besides Mignon, Luiss Miller, and the four-and-twenty works specified in our first notice, Mr. Gye has, with coassless activity, produced others. Among these are the Linds of Chameson of Domissti, and M. Flotow's Marths, about which it is almost

enough to say that Mile. Albani, the heroise in be tained her well-carned reputation. In Martha especi prightly acting and her unaffected and touching delivery of the sprightly acting and her unaffected and touching delivery of the familiar Irish melody to which, more than to anything else, this hacknied opera is indebted for its enduring popularity, made a lively impression. Mme. Vilda has also appeared as Lucrenia Borgia, a part by no means suiting her so well as Norma, and also as Alice in Robert le Diable, for the effective impersonation of which she lacks every requisite except voice. Her vocalization, however, carried her fairly through the opera, and atoned for shortcomings in other respects. It is difficult to "cast" Robert le Diable now. Signor Nicolini, as Robert, ill replaces Tamberlik; Mlle. Smeroschi, as Isabella, is by no means a substitute for Ilma di Murska; and the Bertram of Signor Bagagiolo is about the tannest we can call to mind. All the famous pageantry is, nevertheless, still to be witnessed; and the ballet in the scene of the Resuscitation of the Nuns, with Mlle. Girod as chief among the dancers, retains all its ancient splendour, with, thanks to the Lord dancers, retains all its ancient splendour, with, thanks to the Lord Chamberlain, little or none of its old objectionable character. We doubt, however, whether ever Robert le Diable will regain its old popularity, no matter under what conditions it is represented.

The performance on Wednesday night of M. Gound's Faust e Mancherita (see it is stylint in the County Garden bills) for the

Margherita (as it is styled in the Covent Garden bills), for the "benefit" of Mme. Patti, with Mme. Patti as the heroine, was one of the most successful, if not the most successful, of the entire season. Mme. Patti's delineation of Gretchen springs out of her own heart and brain. It resembles no other we have witnessed. Unlike the assumption of Mme. Nilsson, still more unlike that of Mme. Lucca, and most of all unlike that of Mme. Miolan Carvalho, it exercises a charm not easy to define. Mme. Patti has played Margherita on various occasions; and while she is a member of the Covent Garden company we are at a loss to understand why the part should, under any circumstances, be allotted to another—which, nevertheless, has been more than once the case. About the remaining characters—except that of Mephistopheles, in which M. Faure is unapproachable—there is little to be said; although since Mr. Santley has abandoned the Italian stage it would be difficult to meet with a more competent representative of Valentine than M. Maurel, pupil and emulator of the first of existing French lyric comedians. Mile. Scalchi was, as usual, the Sighel. A more enthusing and ignore has revely been session. the Siebel. A more enthusiastic audience has rarely been assembled in a theatre; but to talk of recalls, encores, bouquets, &c. where Mme. Patti is the prominent attraction of the evening is

where Mille. Patti is the property of the sake of superfluous.

The revival of L'Etoile du Nord, year after year, for the sake of Mille. Adelina Patti, whose Catherine is perhaps the best ever witnessed on any stage, and of M. Faure, whose Peter (or "Peters") has long been accepted as unrivalled, was a matter of course. To say anything about the opera itself—one of Meyer-level most gargaous lyric melodramas—would be simply to repeat the same stage of the sake of the sak beer's most gorgeous lyric melodramas—would be simply to repeat that which has been written over and over again. Of what it is, that which has been written over and over again. Of what it is, and has been since 1855, in the form of a scenic spectacle, all opera-goers are aware; and few will regret the curtailments made in the last act. Even now the opera is intolerably long, and we morely refer to it because it completes the list of the twenty-eight works produced by Mr. Gye. Thus closes the season which, however distinguished by variety of attraction, might in so far as novelty is concerned have passed almost without record. Of new singers the Director has given the frequenters of his theatre enough and to sparse, but of row or unfamiliar numic he has vouchesfed. and to spare; but of new or unfamiliar music he has vouchsafed them little or none.

Next week we propose to give a summary of what has occurred at Her Majesty's Opera since our last account of the doings at that establishment. A word must here suffice to state that Mme. Christine Nilsson's first appearance (on Thursday night) as Valentine, in the *Huguenots*, was an unqualified success.

REVIEWS.

MONTEGUT'S BURGUNDY.

N Englishman who for some reason was out of temper with A the French said that the changes introduced by the Revolution had never taken root in France, since the inhabitants calculated by sous instead of centimes, and still divided the country by provinces instead of departments. He did not consider that the sou and five-franc piece are a complete modern decimal system in themselves, answering with almost perfect accuracy to the American cent and dollar, whilst the most ignorant Frenchman who is can cent and dollar, whilst the most ignorant Frenchman who is capable of directing a letter always puts the department and not the province upon the envelope. It is perfectly true, however, that the names of the old provinces are still both well remembered and very frequently used—a fact which is very agreeable to every one who possesses what may be called the historical sense, and which at the same time is a convenience in geography, just as the above-mentioned five-franc piece is a convenience in the coinage of the country. The truth is that the departments are too inconveniently numerous for the situation of every one of them to be readily retained in the memory, and yet the division is not too small for administrative and postal purposes, since the average French department is nearly two and a half times as large as the average Kinglish or Welsh county, a fact very little known in

^{*} Soundaire de Bourgogna, Par Rmile Montégut. Paries Hachette.

Regiond. The average county contains rather more than 1,000 square miles, the average department rather more than 2,400 square miles. It is evident then that the division into departments was a reasonable measure, since a country absolutely needs such a division, under one name or another, for its own practical convenience; but, on the other hand, it is a convenience of another kind to have larger divisions at the same time. This we have in the British islands, with the names of the kingdoms which form the Union, and that of the Welsh principality; and just in the same way the French have preserved the names of their old provinces. It is curious that the province has one great advantage over the department; it can always be used in the form of an adjective, which the department never can. A Frenchman, for example, who was born in Burgundy may say "Je suis Bourgignon"; one born in Picardy says "Je suis Picard"; but a man born in Saône-et-Loire never says "Je suis Saône-et-Loirien," nor does a native of the country near Dijon ever call himself a "Côte-d' Orien." This little difference may appear of no importance, and orien." This little difference may appear of no importance, and yet it operates very strongly indeed in favour of the preservation of the old provincial division. At the same time it may be observed that in most French minds there is a great haziness about the exact limits of his department literally. A French man knows the limit of his department literally to six ness about the exact limits of the old provinces. A Frenchman knows the limit of his department literally to six inches on the high roads, where it is always marked by inscribed stones; but he hardly ever remembers the limits of his province. In a word, the province is a sentiment now, and the department is a fact; so the province has the vagueness of outline—not on maps, but in memories—which belongs to a sentiment, and the department has the clearness and definition of practical science. We remember staying some time at Sens, and amusing ourselves by asking as many inhabitants as possible whether the town was in Burgundy or in Champagne. We certainly put the question to thirty people and their opinions on the tainly put the question to thirty people, and their opinions on the subject were about equally divided; but they were all perfectly agreed that Sens was in the department of the Yonne. So we find that M. Montegut, the author of the work before us, includes Sens in Burgundy, whereas Dussieux's atlas, which lies open before us, not only places Sens in Champagne, but a considerable distance from the frontier of Burgundy, and very near to that of the Ile de France. We have also before us a Fronch elementary geography, by M. Cortambert, published by Hachette for the use of schools, and this appearantly gives a glue by efficiency that the alland this apparently gives a clue by affirming that the old provinces were divided into departments. Had this been the case, then the outline of the agglomerated departments into which the province was divided would of course give with perfect accuracy the outline of the old province itself; but there are facts which prove that either the geography or the map must be in error. According to the map, Auxerre is in Burgundy, but only just in Burgundy, the frontier being drawn close to the city; whereas in a modern map of France Auxerre is not near any frontier line at all, but is situated avantly that the province of the city is the structure of the city is the structure of the city is a second or continuous the continuous continuo exactly half-way between the eastern and western boundaries of the Yonne. M. Montegut has clearly proceeded on the principle that Burgundy included the departments of Yonne, Cote-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, and Ain. We should have been very glad if a writer so well informed as he evidently is would have taken the trouble, before going into detail about particular localities, to preface his more especial labours by some general account of the province which, in a literary sense, he has illustrated so accurately. He tells us nothing about Burgundy, except here and there so far as an historical reminiscence is necessary to throw light upon some place in Burgundy; and he begins with a description of the cathedral at Sens, without telling us why he puts Sens in Burgundy at all.

There are historical reasons both for and against this view; but we cannot here attempt to examine them fairly and come to a satisfactory decision.

M. Montegut is one of the few Frenchmen who know England. He has translated the whole of Shakspeare, besides Macaulay's History and Emerson's Essays, and he has a particular admiration for our old historian Camden. With the sentiment of the line

Love thou thy land with love far-brought,

he has also a warm feeling of patriotism of an enlightened kind, and wishes that his countrymen would travel more in their own country; and he even wishes that some Frenchman having gifts like those of Camden might undertake a monumental Book on France. As this, however, is scarcely to be hoped for, M. Montégut thinks with reason, that the absence of it might be compensated for by with reason, that the absence of it might be compensated for by men of letters who might do something equivalent in fragments, by giving a clear account of parts of France which they have personally studied with the necessary degree of interest and affection. He lays great stress upon the necessity of feeling a warm interest in a place or building before writing upon it, affirming, most truly, that merely to have seen it is not enough, that the spectator ought to have felt moved by it before he writes:—

Pourquoi nos lettrés, dans des esquisses rapides où ils ne viscraient point à être plus complets que ne le leur permet le temps dont ils disposent, où negligeant de parier des choses qu'ils ont vues seulement, ils ne nous mirretiendraient que de celles qui les ont frappés, émus, charmés, ne nous lonneraient-ils pas plus souvent la menus monnais de ce grand ouvrage qui sous manquera maintenant à tout jamais? Ce serait une méthode plus soureuse qu'on ne pense de servir la France.

In this temper—and it is not possible to be in a better temper for such a purpose—M. Montégut travelled through all Burgundy, staying in the principal old towns, and visiting many of the most interesting places between them. He writes entirely on the artistic principle of communicating the impression he received, and nothing

but the impression, except the visible or historical facts that produced it. The consequence is that, although the book may in a certain sense be called topographic, it is not rigidly and coldity topographic, but resembles much more the work of a painter than that of a photographer. The only objections we have to M. Montégut are that he does not stay long enough in places that are well worth a more thorough investigation than he gives them, and that he is satisfied with receiving impressions instead of taking the trouble to find out what there is to be seen. He gives a couple of days to Sens, and has not a word to say about the most original and remarkable building in the whole department, the Synodal Hall, which he surely must have seen from the outside, as it is Hall, which he surely must have seen from the outside, as it is close to the Cathedral. Surely he cannot have seen the Synodal Hall without being sufficiently impressed by it to think it worth mention in his pages; for not only is it an original and remarkable building, but it is at the same time one of the most perfectly beautiful and the same of sething the page of the state of the same time one of the most perfectly beautiful. scripulously careful and successful restoration. The cathedral he sees, of course, but has nothing to say about the recent injudicious destruction of the Gothic chapels to complete the Romanesque destruction of the Colline chapels to complete the Romanesque character of the aisles, nor does he seem to have noticed the architectural history of the cathedral, which is nevertheless visible enough, and very interesting. M. Montégut leaves Sens without going to see the Château of Fleurigny, a few miles from the little city, though that château is one of the most interesting in France, and has a remarkably perfect chapel, with one window which is Jean Cousin's masterpiece and a priceless work of art, in quite perfect preservation. In the cathedral at Sens M. Montogut is wonderfully struck by the magnificent rese-windows, and by the cheerful character of the building as a promenade. He seems to be very sensitive to colour; here is his description of the rese-windows, or rather his account of the impression produced by them upon himself: reservation. In the cathedral at Sens M. Montegut is w

On peut rester là de longues heures, plongé dans une inertie réveuse du genre de celle qui s'empare de nous au bord de la mer, et qui est pour l'âme une baume si salutaire. La pensée flotte indécise pendant que l'œil se balgne voluptueusement dans cette lumière colorée d'une si harmoniouse abondance et d'une si douce chirté. L'une de ces admirables verrières surtout, celle qui représente la jole des âmes heureuses, est composée de couleurs si tandres, si pures, si chastement gales, qu'on peut, sans métaphore aucune, la comparse en effet à un lac de limpide lumière, et assimiler à la volupté du bain le plaisir que l'eil en re-sent: il en est à la fois rafraichi et caressé, il y nage, il s'y dilate, il y est vraiment en paradis. Raiement l'art humain a reussi à produire une sensation qui fût plus identique avec celle que nous donne la nature d'est une volupté physique, dis-je, comme celle dont la mer nous bers avec le mouvement de ses flots, comme celle dont le printemps nous rayé, a vec la magie de son manteau vert, comme celle dont l'été rafraichit y fronts dans les soirs des chaudes journées avec la rieussi insulte de ses vents. On comprendra comment cette volupté toute physique peut se produire, al nous disons que le tour de force de l'artiste lugénieux qui a ciée ces verrières a consiste à n'employer en quelque sorte que des couleurs pour peindre ces deux spectacles du monde surnaturel, le paradis, l'enfèr. N'ayant recomme que le moins possible à la figure humaine et à l'élément dramatique, il a exprimé le paradis au moyen de toutes les nuances et teintes de la couleur rouge, harmonieusement assorties et combinées. De cette musique de couleurs résulte la sensation que nous venons de décrire.

Soon afterwards the author begins to think about the prelates who have lived at Sens in former times, and then he is carried away into various historical recollections, which occupy seven pages, before he looks at anything in the cathedral again. The next thing that attracts him is a painted window showing the next thing that attracts him is a painted window showing the history of St. Eutrope, and this history occupies three pages more; finally we emerge from the cathedral and go to call upon Madame Chauley, who possesses the famous picture by Jean Cousin, the "Eva Prima Pandora." An analysis of this picture carries us to the end of four other pages, and finishes the chapter on Sens—a very readable and agreeable chapter, yet scarcely sufficient, as it appears to us. It would have been easy for any one having the requisite knowledge to tell his readers much more about the little city in the same space. Still we much prefer M. Montogut's method to that of a dry cicerone, and there is no necessity for him to collect details for us which we have already in Joanne's excellent guide-books.

On arriving at Joigny, our author has something favourable and pleasant to say about the River Yonne, which is indeed a very charming river, with the characteristics of the Seine on a smaller charming river, with the characteristics of the Seine on a smaller scale; but he takes the opportunity of speaking evil at the same time of the streams of Upper Burgundy, a subject on which we differ from him entirely. The plain truth is, that when you know them, and take the trouble to explore them, the streams of Upper Burgundy are charming in their own way, reminding one often very much of streams in Lancashire and Yorkshire of the class very much of streams in Lancashire and Yorkshire of the class that are navigable for no boat bigger than a canoe, and yet on whose banks the artist and the angler can pass day after day and week after week with pleasure. M. Montégut likes a river big enough to reflect the landscape and the sky, in which we agree with him; but to our taste a little river has qualities peculiar to itself, just as a good lyric or idyl hes qualities that we do not look for in a voluminous epic. Apropos of rivers, M. Montégut recalls the adjective used by Shakspeare for Burgundy in Ring Lear, when the King of France save. when the King of France says,

Not all the dukes of waterish durgandy Can buy this amprized precious maid of ma;

and then be thinks of Tasso's equally characteristic epithets for

Toursine, la terra lieta e molle
After visiting, Jeigny and Tornesse, and writing two chapters
on them, of which both are readable and the second interesting,

our traveller goes to Monthard, where Buffon lived and wrote. Here he is quite at home, for nothing is more his own than a subject closely connected with literary history. He begins with a strong protest, certainly not too strong, against the fashion of cructing bronze statues to deceased celebrities now so monotonously prevalent all over France:—

Pour tous également, qu'ils aient sauvé la patrie, écrit des romans, rédigé des lois ou interrogé la nature, nous n'avons qu'un même mode de reconsaissance, uniforme comme la taxe des lettres ; c'est le triomphe le plus complet du niveau égalitaire. De même que la décoration de la Légion d'honneur récompeuse indifféronment tous les genres de mérite pour les vivants, ainsi la statue monumentale recompense également tous les genres de gloire pour les morts. De là cette abondance de bronzes ennuyeuse et la plupart du temps sans caractère qui s'est abattue sur les places, les promenades, les marchés de nos villes, et qui geguant comme une épidémie, atteint jusqu'a nos villages, dont elle dépare la physionomic rustique et offense preque la simplicité. Itian de plus sec, de plus aride que l'éternel produit de cette contagion de la mode, ce lourd bonhomme de bronze toujours perché sur son socle de pierre dans la même invariable attitude, et qui d'ordinaire ne s'harmonise en rien avec le cadre d'édifices ou de constructions qui l'entoura."

M. Montegut goes on to observe, most justly, that many celebrated men are not at all good models for statues, and he mentions Geoffrey Saint-Hilairo as an instance, for his skull was the only interesting part of his physical conformation. Buffon, on the other hand, had a fine person, and yet the "bronze man" at Montbard does not specially remind you that the original was a naturalist. Our author thinks that the only monument which would have suited Buffon's genius was a colossul fountain, with various figures representing his conceptions, with animals, &c. We are very much of this way of thinking also, but would not the question of expense have prevented the realization of so complex a scheme on any satisfactory scale? The residences of great authors are always interesting, so we extract the description of Buffon's chateau at Montbard :

We quite agree with M. Montegut when he expresses his regret that Buffon should be little read at the present day, though ms great work had such a prodigious success in the last century. He says, and with reason, that there is no other book so full of curious facts, ingenious hypotheses, various and bold ideas and conjectures. The truth is that Buffon is at the same time one of the most entertaining writers who ever lived, and one of the most suggestive, besides which his style is so thoroughly good—a sound strong prose, always capable of eloquence on due occasion, yet not making a trade of it—that it is a pleasure to read him from a purely literary point of view. It is the misfortune of most scientific writers to be newlected by the next generation his great work had such a prodigious success in the last century him from a purely literary point of view. It is the misfortune of most scientific writers to be neglected by the next generation, although the next generation could never have been what it is without them, and although it uses their ideas as a farmer builds his barn with the stones from an old abbey or castle; but surely an extraordinary literary merit ought to preserve such a writer as Buffon. It happened to us to spend many pleasant hours last winter with those twelve noble and rich volumes of his, and it would be difficult, in reading, to spend time more profitably or more agreeably. The great pleasure in reading Buffon is to be admitted, and he admits his reader very frankly, to watch the admitted, and he admits his reader very frankly, to watch the action of so large and fine a mind, and to see the working of his indefatigable and elevated curiosity, which was always interested in something worthy of its attention. M. Montégut has nine pages about Buffen, and the last two are an excellent specimen of thoroughly good and capable criticism. After remarking the absence of amother in Buffen, he seeks the reasons for it, as follows:-

follows:—

Il y a d'ebord un peu de la hauteur propre à un gentilhomme qui s'étonne ravement par habitude et par principe; il y a ensuite le remarquable équinibre du temperament bourgignen, lequel, étant d'ordinaire plus musculeux que ne veux, est peu porté à ces mouvements qui mettent l'âme hors de son assiste et lui font perdre son aplomb. C'est aux génies nerveux qu'il appartient d'avoir des transes, des extases, des effusions lyriques ; Buffon n'a jamais un induvement de pieté religieuse par la même raison qui fait que Boesuet, antre Bourgignen, a's jamais en un mouvement de doute, ut léger fut-il, une hésitation de foi, une, inquiétude d'intelligence l'uv'est que l'un et l'autre, quelle que soit la distance de leurs doctrises, out également l'âme bien équilibrée. Enfin il entre dans estre impassibilité be succup de la nature générale propre au Français, surtout au Français, cut que l'un ret l'impagnation de Buffon quelque riche, quelque brillante, quelque féconde qu'elle soit, est la inseux ordentée et la plus régulière que je connaisse. C'est une infagination élassique, dont les viaions et les sonjectu et se développieur évents même autrinde, la même symétole, la

même enchaînement rationnel qu'une tragédie de Cornelle ou de Ruchas une expression dogmestique de Bossuet. C'est sur cette explication, qui en mêmo temps une deul-excuse et justification de cette impassibilité : vivement reprochés à Buffon, que je veux prendre congé de sa gra nt rationnei qu'une tragédie de Cornellie e gmatique de Mossuet. C'est sur cette exp

We have arrived at the limits of our space, and are still only at Monthard on our journey southwards. Perhaps we may accompany M. Montégut to Dijon and other interesting places on a future occasion.

FROUDE'S ENGLISH IN IRELAND.—VOL. IL*

WE have now to go, at somewhat greater detail than in our former notice, through some of the chief points suggested by Mr. Froude's present volumes. He begins about 1767 and goes on in a kind of way to the Union. But the last part of all is strangely cut short. When he has got through the Rebellion 1798, when he has no more cruelties on the one side to enlarge the property of the characteristics on the other wide to show over or to excuse upon, no more cruelties on the other side to slur over or to excuse, Mr. Froude seems to think that his work is over. He pulls up suddenly, gets through the Union in a page or two, and winds up with a quotation from his favourite Earl of Clare. Each of the two volumes has a kind of unity of subject. At least it might have been made to have such a unity in the hands of a writer who understood historical grouping. But this is what Mr. Froude does not understand. He can tell a particular story effectively, but he has anderstand. He can tell a particular story effectively, but he has not the art of bringing the great event of a generation or two into its due prominence, and marshalling other things in their due subordination around it. This is no doubt an art which is not granted to every one, and it is one which it is sometimes hard to reconcile with the duty of giving a real consecutive narrative in the order of time. But a subject like Mr. Froude's is one of those where a writer is least bound to be annalistic. To be sure, he need not be absolutely chaotic, as he was in his first volume. But we mean that a subject like the English in Ireland is one in which different parts of the story may well be told on very different scales. The object, we conceive, is not to narrate like a chronicler the events of certain years, but to bring out the results of certain political relations. Mr. Froude lets us know on every page what his object is, but he has not worked his story, as a story, into such a shape as to teach the lesson of itself without his having to story are recommended. the lesson of itself without his having to stop every moment to enlarge on the doctrine which we might otherwise perhaps be tempted to forget—the doctrine which teaches the folly of justice

and mercy.

Each of these two volumes then, the second and the third, has its own special subject. That of the second volume is what Mr. Froude calls the Protestant Revolt—that is, the movement which led to the establishment of the legislative independence of Ireland in 1782. That of the third is the Rebellion of 1798, which both dramatically and historically needs to be wound up with its result in the Union of 1800. In each case the movement in Ireland was closely connected with, and greatly influenced by, events which were going on in other parts of the world. In the later case, when the discontented Irish were in constant dealings with France, and when the French invasion of Iroland was actually attempted, the connexion between events in Ireland and elsewhere is plain enough. But it is equally true that the earlier movement had a close connexion with the struggle for independence on the part of the American colonies, a struggle in which again France has its share, though not the primary place which it holds in the later movement. Mr. Froude's narrative of the former movement is brought in by a chapter headed "The Revival of the Celts," which, in the hands of any writer but Mr. Froude, would be looked on as an indictment against the English misgovernment of Ireland, but in which Mr. Froude seems to use his facts to prove his strange doctrine that the fault of England was a too gentle treatment of Ireland. The doctrine comes out in full force in the first page. "Had the Irish been regarded from the outset as a conquered people whom a stronger neighbour had forced, for its own convenience, into reluctant submission, Ireland would have escaped the worst of her calamities." Presently comes a sentence which is inconsistent enough with Mr. Froude's usual way of writing, but which perhaps shows how hard it is for a theory to stille the natural facilities of right and present with which natural feelings of right and wrong with which a man is sent into the world. At all events it well expresses the facts of the case. The colonists were an army of occupation amidst a spolisted "The colonists were an army of occupation anidst a spoliated pation who were sullenly broading over their wrongs." In Mr. Froude's view, of course the great wrong was that the wrongs of the spoliated nation were not still greater. Otherwise what mean the constant revilings of any attempt to lessen their wrongs, the constant praises of coercion, the constant anears at conciliation? Still we have Mr. Froude's admission that the Irish were a spoliated nation, that they had wrongs, and that the English colony was an army of occupation. Granting this, all the rest follows naturally. The spoliated nation broading over its wrongs dealt with the army of occupation as spoliated nations always will do whenever they have the chance. We no more justify than Mr. Froude does those acts of violence on the part of the natives on which he is so fond of enlarging. But we do hold their a crime of the same kind done by a member of a spoliated nation broading over its wrongs is not equal in moral guilt to the same crime when done by a member of the same or occupation which is engaged in inflicting those of the samy of occupation which is engaged in inflicting those

* The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Contage. By James Anthony. Fronds, M.A. In Three Volumes. Vol. II. London: Longman & Co.

wrongs. These questions belong more properly to the third volume them to the second, but we have here the manifesto with which Mr. Proude chooses to under in his account of what he calls the Protestant Revelt. The third volume has to deal with the uprising of the spolished ration, the second with the earlier uprising of the army of accounties. But it is well throughout the book, whenever Mr. Fronde stops to blacken an Irish crime or to whitewash an English one, to bear in mind that by his own showing the crimes which he strives to whitewash were the crime of an army of occupation, while the crimes which he strives to blacken were the crimes of a spolisted ration brooding over its wrongs.

of occupation, while the crimes which he strives to blacken were the crimes of a spoliated nation brooding over its wrongs. But the army of occupation had its wrongs also, and the present volume contains the record of its struggle, successful in the main volume contains the record of its struggle, successful in the main point, against the mother-country whose army of occupation it was. No government was ever more shamelessly corrupt than the Irish government of the eighteenth century, and the blame of this corruption has to be divided between the colony and the mother-country. But it is certain that, for a long time, whatever attempts were made to lessen corruption always came from the colony and never from the mother-country, and that, besides this, the most vexatious laws were made by the mother-country to injure the colony by commercial restrictions and the like. This kind of treatment will, in the nature of things, he endured by a colony only so long as it feels itself to be a mere army of occupation and nothing more. But this state of feeling cannot last for ever. The colony, though it may still feel itself an army of occupation with regard to the conquered natives, no longer feels itself a mere army regard to the conquered natives, no longer feels itself a mere army of occupation with regard to the mother-country. It may still be just as eager to keep up its dominion over the conquered race and to shut them out from all places of power or profit. But it will now do this in its own interests, and no longer in the interests of the mother-country. If it does not look on the conquered race as its countrymen, it will come to look on the conquered land as its country, a country which it is entitled to hold and rule on its own behalf, and no longer on behalf of the land from which its fathers or grandfathers set out. It could not fail but that the descendants of the English Protestant colonists in Ireland should in a generation or two come to feel themselves as in one sense Irishmen, Irishmen so far that they looked on Ireland as their country, and were no longer inclined to admit an absolute supremacy of England over Ireland. The supremacy of the English over the Irish might go on, but it was to go on in the form of a supremacy exercised by the inhabitants of Ireland of English descent, not by their kinamen who stayed behind in England. Such a feeling as this was sure to arise in any case, but there was everything in the position of Iroland to make it especially strong. Ireland was a conquered country, but it was still not a mere conquered province. It was a dependent kingdom, but still a kingdom. It had its own Parliament, and all its other chief institutions modelled according to the type of those in England. This kind of constitution at once suggested that form of change which was sought for by the leaders of what Mr. Froude calls the Protestant Revolt. They did not ask for a separation of the Crowns. They did not ask for a union of the Parliaments. did ask for what, as things stool, it was most natural for them to ask; they asked that a country which bore the name of a kingdom should really become a kingdom; that an assembly which bore the name of a Parliament, which followed in all things the model of an independent Parliament, should really become an independent Parliament, uncontrolled by any power out of the kingdom of which it was the native Legislature. The change which (irattun and his followers demanded and obtained was a change of that kind which is commonly most successful and lasting, a change which involved the least change in the existing law, which therefore was in form as little revolutionary as a change can be. All that was needed was the repeal of a single Act of the English Parliament. Either separation or union would have been a measure of a far more revolutionary kind, and would have inwolved far greater lagislative changes, and a far more thorough up-rooting of existing habits and institutions. Experience showed the dangers and difficulties of a political system in which the same King was to be set over two distinct kingdoms with two independent Parliaments, each supreme in its own range. Because the system did not answer in such a country as Ireland, and with such a Parliament as that of Ireland, it by no means follows that the scheme was foolish on the face of it, or that its supporters at ranament as that of Ireland, it by no means follows that the scheme was foolish on the face of it, or that its supporters at all deserved the scorn which Mr. Froude hurls at them. In this, as in everything else, it is very easy to be wise after the fact. Yet later experience has shown by the example of Sweden and Norway, and by the still more recent example of Hungary and Austria, that there are circumstances under which such a system may be more or less successful. It follows then that its failure in Ireland was caused by the peculiar circumstances of Ireland. What was peculiar in the case of Ireland, and most unlike the case of Norway, was that the Irish Parliament which it was proposed to make independent did not even profess to represent more than a small part of the inhabitants of Ireland, namely, the army of occupation, while, in its utter corruption, it did not even represent them. These evils naturally stood out in a far more glaring way as soon as Ireland became an independent kingdom than they had stood out as long as Ireland remained a dependency of England. An independent kingdom and an independent Parliament seemed management in the midst of an englaved nation. Independence was a mockery when these fourty was in political three-fourths of the inhabitants of the country were in political

bondage, when in the one House of Parliament a vast majority of the members represented nobody but themselves or their patrons, and when in the other House peerages were existered about with a lavish corruption to which England has seen no parallel lu the worst times. The demand for Parliamentary seferm, the demand for the admission of the Roman Catholics—that is, of three-fourths of the inhabitants of the country—to political rights, was the necessary consequence of the establishment of the legislative independence of Ireland; it followed on it as maturally as the legislative independence of Ireland followed on the growth of a national Irish feeling among the descendants of the English colonists.

Now Mr. Froude in a way sees all this. He sees as well as we do that it is possible to hold down nations by force, but that it is impossible to keep them for ever in leading-strings. He sees as well as we do that concession must lead to concession, that the possession of an imperfect liberty must had to the demand for a more perfect liberty. And he sees, or at least his hero Lord Clare saw for him, the close connexion between the original wrong done saw for him, the close connexton between the original wrong duna to the native Irish and the difficulties between the English colony and the mother-country. From such language as Clare used in the speech quoted by Mr. Fronde in vol. ii. p. 506 two opposite infer-ences might be drawn. He had found out, and he allowed it to be "a melancholy truth," that, when members of the ruling caste spoke of "the people of Ireland," they did not "speak of the great body of the people." He did not scruple to say, "The Act by which most of us hold our estates was an Act of violence, an Act subscripting the first principles of the Common Law in England and subverting the first principles of the Common Law in England and Ireland." He did not scruple to say that "the ancient nobility and gentry of this kingdom have been hardly treated." From this and gentry of this amption have been hardly treated." From this he argued, and argued wisely, that it was not prudent to press the claim of Ireland for "dignified and unequivocal independence." For a colony, for an army of occupation, to do so clearly was not wise. The "great body of the people" might be kept down by the ruling minority supported by the help of Great Britain; they could not be kept down by the ruling minority only. But then comes the question, whother the right course was to try to win over the great hody of the name by conciliation of the least to win over the great body of the people by conciliation or to keep them down by coercion. Mr. Froude throughout glorifies coercion and mocks at conciliation. His hero at least allowed that the exclusion of the great body of the people was a melancholy truth. Mr. Froude's tone throughout is that of one who does not look on this truth as melancholy at all, but rather as a subject for rejoicing and merriment. The spoliated nation has nothing to do but to sit quiet and to take what comes; they and all who sympathize with them in England or Ireland are to be jeered at. It is the jeering tone throughout which makes Mr. Frondo's work so offensive. may allow that it is often the worst result of past errors that they hinder those who follow from doing all that otherwise they would wish to do; but, when such is the case, it is surely a molaurholy truth; it is not an occasion for jeering and mocking and reviling all whose political education has not gone quite so far as at once to recognize the prudence and justice and expediency of measure, which make them bondmen in their own land. It is quite cortain that in the history of Ireland wrong has been, as usual, the punishment of wrong, and the form which such punishment has taken has often been such that it has been impossible to do what was abstractedly right. But so far as this is true it is at least a matter for sorrow, and a case in which the gentlest measures and the gentlest number consistent with safety should sarely be simed at. percion has doubtless sometimes been a necessity in Irish affairs; but it has surely been a necessity which every generous misd ought to regret. For Mr. Froude the mention of conciliation at onecalls forth a torrent of mocking and reviling, while coercion is a thing the mention of which seems at once to stir him up to the It is the brutal and offensive way in which Mr. keenest delight. Froude puts forth his doctrine, almost more than the doctrine itself, which makes the difference between him and all who share the political beliefs common to all English parties.

It is hardly worth while to refute or to quote a discourse of Mr. Froude's against liberty in general. It is hardly worth while at this time of day to collect many instances of his strange inaccuracies of expression. Still one is a little surprised when, even in Mr. Froude, one reads,

Dr. Franklin, who had been long in England, and was personally intimate with many of the chief English statesmen, took charge of the address to the Crown. He was learning on the bar of the House of Lords when the question was defeated in that Assembly whether he about the allowed to meent it.

The address spoken of is the address to George the Third from the Congress of the American Colonies before they had finally declared themselves independent. Finaldin was present at soverel debates in the House of Lords on American affairs, but it is quito certain that he never was present at any debate in which the Lords took on themselves to discuss whather a certain address to the Crown should or should not be allowed to be presented.

So again, knowing how little we can treat Mr. Freude's inverted comman, we should like to know that were the real words of Sir Herenles Langrushe, when Mr. Freude makes him say:—"Personal equality of representation, the only squality that I can conceive, would be a pure dispersory, and in a country like ours, where the democracy does not profess the religion of the State, a democracy subversive of the laws and the constitution. One is curious to know whether supporty in 1785 really was quilty of the very modern abuse of words implied in the phrase was have italicized. But, with the far graver sauts of Mr.

Fronde's book before us, we have no mind to dwell on these smaller matters. We have no mind to dwell on the great number of sentences to be found in this volume in which all grammatical construction is forgotten, or on the numberless passages which show the intense modernism of Mr. Froude's mind, his incapacity for throwing himself into the position of men of any time or place except his own. Now these matters are but dust in the palance; it seems a small matter even when Mr. Froude shows how little he understands political relations by saying, "The connexion was to be reduced to the tie of a common sovereign. Ireland was to be as Hanover." Here of course the analogy between Ireland and Hanover is altogether unlucky. The same person happened to be Elector of Hanover and King of Great Britain. But Hanover and Great Britain had no further connexion. A time might come, and as every one knows it did come, when, without any legislative enactment, by ordinary operation of the law in each country, Hanover and Great Britain should cease to have a common sovereign. But Great Britain and Ireland were, by the settlement of 1782, always to have one sovereign, like Sweden and Norman though the Lorislatures were to be distinct. Such and Norway, though the Legislatures were to be distinct. Such an arrangement might lead to difficulties in case of the Royal Family becoming extinct, or of other extraordinary accidents, but still it was something quite different from the mere accidental union of Great Britain and Hanover. All matters of this kind seem altogether of minor importance alongside the deep moral objections to be made against the book, objections which in the case of the third volume, to the examination of which we shall have again to come back, become even stronger than in the case of

MY TIME, AND WHAT I'VE DONE WITH IT.4

EVERYBODY has laughed over some of Mr. Burnand's amusing writings. He has undeniably discovered a vein of facetiousness almost peculiar to himself, and works it with an industry and a success which is really surprising. It is indeed true that the fun is not brought from far below the surface. Nobody will suspect Mr. Burnand of being a deep thinker or a powerful satirist on the strength of his incessant flow of rather mall indees. The strength of his incessant flow of rather than the strength of the streng powerful satirist on the strength of his incessant flow of rather small jokes. The strain upon the intellect of author or of readers is remarkably small; and it is partly to that circumstance that his popularity is owing. The number of people who want to be amused and dislike any approach to serious thinking or feeling is extraordinarily great; and for them Mr. Burnand habitually provides a mental food which is perfectly innocuous and distinctly pleasant. Anything like original humour is so rare that we would not speak too slightingly of Mr. Burnand's previous writings; but it is natural enough that a writer who has had a success of this kind should wish to aim a little higher. He might argue with a certain plausibility that the talent which is so distinctly marked on the small scale should be equally effectual in a more arduous task. Prompted by some such ambition, Mr. Burnand has undertaken a serious novel, with a plot, with elaborately drawn characters, with serious sentiment, and even with a distinct moral. We were serious sentiment, and even with a distinct moral. We were curious to see how far the experiment has been justified, and we cannot affect to entertain much doubt upon the subject. In fact we cannot possibly call the novel a success. Here and there there we cannot possibly call the hovel a success. Here and there there may be some amusing fragments; but to read through it from the first page to the last is about as depressing a performance as we have often undertaken. The failure does not seem to be due to any want of pains; we need not decide whether Mr. Burnand is totally unfit for drawing a full-length portrait, however cleverly he may dash off hasty caricatures, or whether his want of practice has made him awkward in this first attempt. In the latter case we might be justified in hoping better things from him in future; but we must confess that we are not very sanguine on the subject. but we must confess that we are not very sanguine on the subject.

but we must confess that we are not very sanguine on the subject.

Mr. Burnand, as we have admitted, has apparently been conscientious enough in his aims. He perhaps reflected on beginning the novel that he must give full play to his sense of humour, as his readers would expect to laugh, and would take serious work from him as they would take high tragedy from a popular comic actor. They would fancy that some hidden fun lay concealed in his pathos, and would begin to giggle precisely when he wanted them to cry. He has therefore provided a very sufficient proportion of purely comic characters, and of course he succeeds often enough in saving really funny things. Somehow or other, indeed, the fig. saying really funny things. Somehow or other, indeed, the funny things. Somehow or other, indeed, the funny that was and rather too deliberate. We are not saying really runny things. Somenow or other, indeed, the run strikes us as rather poor and rather too deliberate. We are not quite sure whether Mr. Burnand really becomes dull when he is under a sense of responsibility about his novel, or whether it is our own mood that is changed, and makes us yawn over jokes in a book which would amuse us in turning over a number of Panch. The facetiousness seems to lose its point in proportion as it becomes elaborate. Mr. Burnand's humour has a distinctive flavour in general; but here he seems to be merely one of the initators, and not one of the most successful imitators, of Dickens. Mickens himself became comparatively tiresome as he became a mannerist, or, in other words, as he took to imitating himself and trying it reproduce in cold blood the effects which came naturally from his pontaneous youthful spirits. But, if we are at times sensible of this relative decline in the writings of the man of true genius, we are simply bored by people who adopt his method at secondhand. We should certainly not have thought that Mr. Burnand was under a necessity of borrowing from anybody in this especity, and yet the likeness is unmistakable and extremely tiresome. The most deliberately funny person able and extremely tiresome. The most deliberately funsy person in this book is a Mr. Verney, a hanger-on to theatrical life, who inevitably recalls memories of Micawher and Mr. Turveydrop; and the comparison is by no means to Mr. Burnand's advantage. We will quote a sentence, pretty much at random, from Mr. Verney, which is sufficiently characteristic. He has come down with a friend to dine at Windsor, and pays a visit to the hero at the school of Holyshade, which, as it is next door to Windsor and on the Thames, may be identified with tolerable case:—

"We have [says Mr. Verney] only half an hour to walk to the hotel, to prepare ourselves for the conviviality of wine with a libation of water—and soap, which we should find at its best in the neighbouring Boyal town, whence this most useful commodity derives one of its most honoured titles." Here he took up his hat. "We must not keep our worshipful Bellwether Pipkison and the gregarious Lambs waiting. Perhaps Master Colvin would accompany us some way upon our road."

If this, or almost any other of Mr. Verney's speeches, had been introduced to us as a fragment from an unpublished work by Dickens, hitherto cast aside as a failure, we should have been easily convinced of its authenticity. And the resemblance goes further than this superficial mannerism. The hero has an old nurse, a sister of this Verney, who is modelled after Peggotty; and a father who has a strong family likeness to the elder Dombey; the father again is provided with a detestable companion in black whiskers, again is provided with a detestable companion in black whiskers, who occupies nearly the same position in regard to him as Carker does to Dombey in the original, and, like Carker, persuades a beautiful young lady to leave her husband, having first forced her into an uncongenial marriage. We do not mean to say that these coincidences are designed; probably they are merely the result of that unconscious plagiarism which misleads any fervent admirer of an original author; but they naturally occur to the reader, and do not tend to increase our interest in the book. Second-hand fun is the worst of all second-hand articles. worst of all second-hand articles.

Mr. Burnand, however, resolved that his book should not be composed purely of this matter. He was writing a serial in an composed purely of this matter. He was writing a serial in an excellent magazine, and had to do something to keep up the interest of his readers in successive numbers. Accordingly he had to design a plot. Dark hints are thrown out from the beginning of the book of a mystery connected with a certain asher at preparatory school; and the mystery keeps on recurring at intervals without being apparantly adversed a stage transfer. without being apparently advanced a stage towards revelation. It is indeed a mystery of the most commonplace kind, and we very soon give up the attempt to guess it, being perfectly sure that everything will be unravelled in the concluding pages. At first the hero is supposed to be legitimate, then appears to be illegitimate, and finally becomes legitimate again; and the persons who are in possession of the secret bully his father on the strength of it; but the whole affair, such as it is, might just as well have been left out of the story altogether. It only enables Mr. Burnaud to tantalize us at times with the promise that something is coming, if only we will have patience to read on; but it affects the characters so little that our very languid curiosity is speedily without being apparently advanced a stage towards revelation. It coming, if only we will have patience to read on; but it affects the characters so little that our very languid curiosity is speedily quenched. It seems, indeed, that Mr. Burnand meant to rely chiefly upon other sources of interest, and that, besides being a humourist and developing a complex intrigue, he intended his story to be autobiographical. We do not mean that it tells us anything of Mr. Burnand's private life, but that it is intended to give us pictures of certain scenes which he has had an opportunity of observing. There is, for example, a long account of Eton. Several real characters are introduced under the filmsiest of disguises, and especially there is a portrait of a distinguished Head-Master, well known to all Etonians whose school career was run some thirty years ago. The likeness is unmistakable, inasmuch as Dr. Courtly known to all Etonians whose school career was run some thirty years ago. The likeness is unmistakable, inasmuch as Dr. Courtjus made to pronounce the letter "s" as though it were "th;" but having told us by this ingenious device that the Head-Master lisped, and further, that he aimed at being the old-fashioned scholar and gentleman, Mr. Burnand does not succeed in passing below his external peculiarities. This sketch is very personal, but very trivial, and in his remarks upon the school discipline generally Mr. Burnand has really very little to tell us. He thinks, as other people have thought, that athletic sports are too much valued, that the knowledge in parted is parrow and superficial, and that the boys are title ledge imparted is narrow and superficial, and that the boys are idle and left too much to their own devices; and he tells us at very great length how his hero and a friend once shot a swan and how nothing came of it. Mr. Burnand might possibly write an amusing account of these things if he would devote a whole story to the subject, but this little fragment of commonplace satire is not very strong in itself, nor does he take the trouble to blend it with the other incongruous elements of his novel. Then his hero goes to a University called Cowbridge, where he has a pleasant time, and joins in founding an amateur theatrical club; but the satire, if it is intended to be satire, is weaker than before, and we only learn that, in Mr. Burnand's opinion, the theological training conferred is not in Mr. Burnand's opinion, the theological training conferred is not so complete as it ought to be. Here, however, we come across another line of reflection, which crops up at intervals throughout the story, and seems to be intended to supply its chief moral. Several of the actors, for the number of personages which are more or less distinctly introduced to us is almost past counting, have been much affected at different times of their lives by the picturesque ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, and by the purity and self-devotion of its priests. The pattern hero is educated with a view to taking orders, but is scandalised by the careless lives of certain English clergymen abroad, and thinks that the Ritualists, the unity party in the Church of England with whom he has much agrangathy, occupy an untenable logical position. It is, we need

to beyond our province to consider the validity of the seddiced by this intresting young gentlemen, but we straighted to observe that we have heard something very before. However, he is converted or perverted, as the

his them before. However, he is conversed or pervented, as the same may be, and becomes a highly picturesque monk, who redeems as earing alster from destruction in the most becoming way.

We must not go further in our analysis of this performance. The whole story is a thing of shreds and patches, devoid of any unity of sentiment or treatment, and manufactured with the least possible of sentiment or treatment, and manufactured with the least possible expenditure of gennine thought. If on one page we have a fragment of Diokens, we come upon the next to a bit from Miss Yonge; then we have perhaps a few "happy thoughts," then a bit of satire after the manner of Thackersy, and presently a few pages which remind us of Tom Brown's Schooldays. In each of these cases we distinctly prefer the original to the echo; and the part which is perhaps most disappointing is that in which Mr. Burnand appears in his own character. There we should naturally have expected him to succeed best; and yet his own jokes, whether from their incongruous setting, or because the author felt a certain awkwardness in his new character, strike us as a dreary and mechanical part of a performance in which a good deal of labour and genuine talent seems to have been expended to very little purpose. purpose.

ROMANISM IN RUSSIA.*

THE pursuit of knowledge under difficulties is a meritorial but not always a pleasing task. And when the difficulties do not lie in the nature of the subject, but in the manner of presenting it to our notice, the learner may be excused for feeling some natural impatience. There is a good deal of interesting information to be gained from these volumes of a kind not easily accessible elsewhere. It is quite true, as Bishop Eden intimates in his preface, that Englishmen generally know very little about the Russian Church, though we should demur to his statement that they suppose it to be "in doctrine and discipline much the same as the Church of Rome." Most Englishmen who care to know anything at all about the matter are aware that in one fundamental point of Unuren of Rome." Most Englishmen who care to know anything at all about the matter are aware that in one fundamental point of discipline—clerical celibacy—the two Churches differ; and there is nothing in this work to alter "the prevailing" and perfectly correct "notion," that in doctrine they are almost identical. Our complaint however is not that we are not told much which will complaint however is not that we are not told much which will be new to the majority of readers, and which we have no reason to doubt is substantially true, but that both author and trans-lator have combined to make the process of apprehend-ing what they tell us as difficult and repulsive as they well could. As regards the author, his judgment and temper are about equally at fault. If he had some appreciation of the difference between a commonplace book and an "historical study," and had learnt to distinguish the functions of an historian from those of a controversial pamphleteer, his work would probably have had learnt to distinguish the functions of an historian from those of a controversial pamphleteer, his work would probably have been reduced in size, but it would have gained immensely in arrangement, and would not have reproduced at every turn in an exaggerated form the unfairness which he is never weary of casting in the teeth of the "Romanists," whom he hates with a hatred not unworthy of Mr. Whalley. It may be rather his misfortune than his fault that he has been singularly unhappy in his translator. The work, we believe, was written in Russ, but there is abundant evidence in almost every page that Mrs. M'Kibbin has translated from a French version, and it is a pity that she did not take some pains to acquaint herself with the idioms of the English language before—to adopt her own phraseology—she "commenced to undertake" a task for which she is so singularly unfit. On the before—to adopt her own phraseology—she "commenced to undertake" a task for which she is so singularly unfit. On the whole, what with the clumsy arrangement, the utter want of historical method, the violent partisanship, the slipshod style, and the merciless handling of the Queen's English—to which may be added the there of the partisanship that the provider of the partisanship the slipshod style, and the merciless handling of the Queen's English—to which may be added the three of the partisanship that the partisanship the partisanship that the the absence of any index, a fault doubly unpardonable in a work so ill put together—we have seldom come across so unreadable a book. That we have read most of it is due to the interest of a subject about which information is not very easily obtained. But it is to be hoped that some future writer will be found to work up into a really systematic narrative the materials which Count Tolstoy appears to have tumbled piecemeal out of his note-book into the printing press.

Meanwhile those who are interested in the fortunes of the

Russian Church, especially during the last three centuries—for the ante-Reformation period is very summarily disposed of—and can spare time and patience, may profitably consult these volumes. But they must read them as they would read e.g. Rohrbacher or Mosheim, carefully noting the evidence for every fact, and discriminate of the constant of the c nating fact from inference and comment as they proceed. No Ultramontane ar Protestant writer was ever more completely dominated by the conviction that his belief is alone true Christianity, dominated by the conviction that his belief is alone true Christianity, and that all who oppose it are the enemies of God. Of Protestantism indeed the anthor says little, partly because it has not often come into collision with the Russian Church, partly because he does not think it particularly worth his notice. But the whole work is one long philippic against "Romanism"; and yet a Romanist assailant would not find much trouble in drawing from his own pages the materials for an effective reply. He admits indeed at the beginning that there is hardly any difference in the dogmas of East and West, but he then immediately proceeds:—

the strict observance of Change prescriptions, mearus in all Manually in Russe: on Historical Study. By Count 2, T. Hayes 1874.

The Roman priesthood, on the contrary, subtle, active, and principle recognized their Patriarch as the visible representable Saviour Himself, endeavoured without ceasing to configure his power at home, and to propagate it abroad.

The Roman priest propagated his faith by the sward; vishess he to a social institution through the Inquisition; he made the faterare, falsely interpreted, the principle and the base of his seek history of Russiu the principle and the base of his seek.

And then we are told, in illustration of this, that from the time of the conversion of Vladimir, the first Christian King of Russia, to the tenth century, the Popes were constantly endeavouring to unite the Russian to the Roman Church:—

the Russian to the Roman Church :—
Our first Christian King, Vladimir, had not yet entered the Greek Church when the Pope proposed to him to be baptized, and to introduce Romanism into Russia. To the envoys of this mission Vladimir replied, "Besturn home! Our fathers never would accept it." Later, Vladimir, being stready a Christian, having joined the Church, determined to convert his people and disseminate Christianity throughout his dominions, the Court of Roma of Bande proposals to him to recognize her supremacy, and sent delegates to present him relies by way of a bribe. Those attempts were equally ineffectual. When Russia had already become Christian and her Church actually in communion with that of Constantinople, Rome continued her efforts, and the Russian chronicles report in the years 991 and 2000 the arrivals of new envoys.

The ancient history of our country repeatedly mentions the missions, and epistles of the Popes towards the same end.

It would be obvious to remark on this that from their own, and It would be obvious to remark on this that from their own, and indeed from almost any point of view not exclusively Russian, the Popes were quite right. Their aim may have been partly ambitious, but it was surely desirable, both on religious and aocial grounds, to bring about a closer union between the various Ohristian nations, and it must be remembered that at the period of Vladimir's conversion the breach between Rome and Constantinople had only just been consummated. The Russians may have had good reasons for holding aloof from all communion with the West, but, so far as can be gathered from Count Tolatov's narrahad good reasons for holding aloof from all communion with the West, but, so far as can be gathered from Count Tolstoy's nametive, their own statement of them is not very convincing. We have seen already that whereas it is the peculiarity of Romaniam to propagate itself by the sword, "in the history of Russia the contrary is to be found." Yet we are told a few pages further ou that Roman, Prince of Galiez, replied to the plausible overtures of a Roman legate:—"As for me, I have the weapon which God has given me and while it is at my side. I have the weapon when the contrary is to be some and while it is at my side. I have the weapon when the contrary is to be some and while it is at my side. I have the weapon when the contrary is to purpose the contrary to a Roman legate:—"As for me, I have the weapon which God has given me, and while it is at my side, I have no occasion to purchase cities otherwise than by blood, after the example of my ancestors, who have enlarged the limits of Russia." As the limits of Russia were coextensive with the limits of the Russia Ohurch. this looks very like propagating the faith by the aword. A little later a Russian Grand-Duke, who is also a cononized Saint, St. Alexander Nevsky, mildly replies to some Dominican envoys sent from Alexander IV., "Behold our faith! Those who do not profess it, or profess otherwise, be cursed! And thus we curse you, miscrable Latins." This hardly exemplifies "the absence of viclence" among the Russians, nor do they seem to have had any greater objection to propagandism, as long as it was on the right side, though it was severely consured when practised by their Latin rivals:

At Novogorod some Russians even commenced to baptize their children according to the rites of the Roman Catholic religion, for which they were subjected to public penitence for six weeks..... as people who had, so to speak, two religions." On the other hand, there were according to all probability also cases of conversion to the Greek faith; for we find at this cpoch detailed also cases of conversion to the Greek faith; for we find at this cpoch detailed instructions as to the manner in which Roman Catholies should be received into the Orthodox Church.

The attitude of the Russian towards the Latin Church during the five centuries between its foundation and the period of the Reformation is summed up in the gentle and charitable avowal that the Russians mistrusted the Latin "heretics and schismatics" worse than Mahometans, fied from them as a pest, and would have nothing in common with them.

For two centuries after the Reformation the history of the rea dreary record of continual overtures on the one side, promptly snubbed—we hardly know what other term to use—on the other, supposed—we narrily know what other term to use—on the other, and in these transactions the Jesuits were naturally often mixed up. Twice during that period they were expelled from Russis, but they managed each time to effect a fresh entrance. In the eighteenth century, on occasion of the visit of the Uzar Peter, to Paris, the doctors of the Sorbonne drew up a note on the different between the Fastern and Western Churches conceived in an expensive them. doctors of the Sorbonne unew up a nonceived in an extremity of the Eastern and Western Churches conceived in an extremity of ciliatory spirit, which was submitted to the Russian Bishop ciliatory spirit, which was that the Bishops had no power. decide the question, and "referred the learned professors a four Eastern Patriarchs"—whose jurisdiction Poter had with superseded by the ukase establishing the Holy Governing under himself as the supreme ecclesistical authority—"or, was still better, advised them to abandon it to the decision the Most High," which is merely a police form of defeat the Most High," which is merely a polite form of defathe matter till the Greek Kalends. At we approach the the matter till the Greek Kalends. As we approach the reign of the Empress Catherine II., whose exclasination policy was far broader and more generous, though she cared nothing for its merely religious aspects, the plot thickens. There is much of interest, not only in its bearings on Russian affairs but on the internal condition of the Roman Catholic Church, is the long and chaquered career of Significancewitz, the Latin-Archbishop of White Russia, who, among other peculiarities,

publicly supported the Bible Society and would certainly have been called an Old Catholie in these days; but the tale is too intricate to be reproduced or even analysed here. Suffice it to say that the Archbishop, like the Jesuits after their suppression by Ganganelli, was for a long time supported by the Russian Court against the secret or avowed hostility of Rome.

The shief interest of the second volume centres in the intilient

against the secret or avowed hostlity of Home.

The chief interest of the second volume centres in the brilliant schievements and final collapse of the Jesuits, who from 1802 were for several years under the generalship of Father Gruber, one of the ablest men the Order ever possessed. They had a powerful patron in Prince Alexander Galitzen, Minister of Public Instruction, and an ardent supporter in the famous Count de Maistre, who in 4803 became Sardinian Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg; and they made the most of their opportunities. Notwith-standing the laws against what Mrs. M'Kibbin calls "the Propagand," they opened schools for the sons of the nobility, several of whom "had the misfortune to be converted to Latinism." when however they requested permission to proselytize the natives and Mahometans of Siberia, it was refused on the rather strange ples that it was incompatible with the dignity of the Empire, which ought to send missionaries to convert these savages to the Orthodox faith—but omitted to do so. White Russia was the chief seat of their operations, and they had several colleges and a noviciate there, and some 13,500 peasants under their pastoral charge. Their principal establishment was at Polotsk, and the system of training there, as described by themselves, is sufficiently characteristic to be worth quoting entire: characteristic to be worth quoting entire:-

Prince Galitzen, to whom the Jesuits again addressed themselves, accorded them his powerful protection; and in 1812 a ukase appeared upon the subject of the Academy of Polotsk, confirming its establishment, "as a signal mark of the special kindness of the Sovereign for the College of the Jesuits at Polotsk, who have rendered eminent services to education and youth." This Academy was nominally subject to the Ministry of Public Instruction, was placed beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the University, and was administered by the General of the Order, enjoying all the privileges and rights of a university. It instructed in Theology, Philology, and a mixed faculty of Philosophy, Natural History, and Jurisprudence. It had the power to confer scientific degrees, as well as the dignity of Doctor of Theology. Its diplomas had the same value as those of the University. The Provincial of the Order was its immediate chief, or rector, and every faculty could choose, as in the University, its own Dean. With its own typography it also had the privilege of the censorship of its own publications. Every other educational establishment of the Jesuits in the empire was subordinate to that of Polotsk. Its noviciate was transferred to the town of Pouzza, in the Government of Vitebsk, between the cities of Rejitza and Dunnaburg. The educational system of the Jesuits is too generally known to require explanation, or to detain us long over it, but we must wait a moment to glance at their own account of it. Their General himself thus explained it to Prince Galitzen:—"1st. The pupils are not permitted to write or receive letters without the preliminary censorship of the Superior of the establishment, or to have any communication whatever with persons not forming part of the Noviciate, excepting only their parents. 2nd. In the establishment, is an isolated place, where the pupils cannot possibly escape the vigilance of the tutors, or have relations with any one beyond it. 4th. During the course of study, which is two years, the pup Prince Galitzen, to whom the Jesuits again addressed themselves, accorded

After the restoration of the Order by Pius VII. in 1814, the Russian Jesuits "commenced to consider everything as possible," and seem to have rather lest their heads. They felt themselves strong enough "to open a Propagand in St. Petersburg," and gained over several distinguished converts, among whom were the Princess Galitzen and her cousin, the Princess Shmedt, Prince Odoewski, and the Princess Dolgorouki. These conversions were managed with great circumspection. One of their most important proselytes, the Countess Rostopchin, wife of the Governor-General of Moscow, had been strictly bound over to secresy by her confessor, who relates with much naïveté the result of her disobedience to his injunctions in telling the secret to her husband. "When I visited her two days afterwards, I was quite stupefied on hearing this thoughtless conduct. I had occasion some time afterwards to wait on the Count, but he looked at me furiously and turned his back on me." The same priest describes elsewhere with equal frankness his ingenious methods of pro-

Of all my religious duties, it is not Confession which is the most difficult. I hear my people secretly; but it is the Communion. I can confess during the promenade, or in an open seleon, without exciting the least suspicion; but in administering the Sacrament I expuse myself to much danger. Permit me to inform you of an invention of mine with regard to this ceremony, and give me your advice upon it. I intend having a small aliver box made, which should contain the ciboire in small quantity; afterwards I shall detait this miniature chalice, and how commodicusly it can be carried the evening before into the spartment of the person desiring to communicate, so that he can himself take it in the morning after prayers. By this means all the Inconveniences attending secret Communion will be done away with.

In 1816 Count de Maistre—who must have shared the sentiment In 1810 Count de Maistre—who must have smared use sentiment of a famous English epitaph on the social qualifications for the kingdom of heaven—writes exultingly on the rapid progress of conversions, and adds, "Procelytism to Catholicism strikes one as much by the number of persons as by the rank they occupy in society. It is traly an admirable sight, as the most of these conversions are principally among the first orders of society." But by this time "the Propagand" was becoming too admirable to be

quits safe. The Binness was very wroth on discovering the version of the young senhow of Prince Alexander Galitans, it the Jesuits assured him is was purely miraculous, and that the done all in their power to prevent it. In December 1815 app an Imperial ulmae charging the Order with fomenting disce families and disloyalty in the State, and benishing them Mescow and St. Petersburg. Soon afterwards Count de Many who was known to be concerned in some of the most imperial property of the most imperial property of the most imperial property. who was known to be concerned in some of the most imp conversions, found it expedient to quit Russia, and in March 15 a second ukase banished the Jesuits from Russia altogether, with a second ulase banished the Jesuits from Russia altogetaer, when special clause forbidding them under any pretext to re-enter the Empire. Count Tolstoy sums up the case against them in language which is evidently more polemical than judicial, though it may contain a good deal of truth. But there is one passage—and it is the last which can be noticed here—to which we feel bound in the interest of literary morality to take very serious exception. We give it as it stands:—

Respect for morality does not permit us to publish here their unchristians and unnatural behaviour toward their own confrience or the ignoble visus common to their schools; but we feel constrained to state that if any member of this Society suspect the veracity of our assertion, we shall be compelled to present to the public irrefragable proofs of the vile actions committed by the Jesuits.

Nothing can justify the framing of such an indictment as this. Without making any positive statement, the writer more than insinuates charges of the most odious kind against a large and influential body of men, men of name and position and with a character to lose; nor does the circumstance of their general unpopularity in his own country as well as in ours make the proceeding one whit less offensive, but the reverse. His charges are either true or false. If false, no condemnation can be too severe for such reckless libelling; if true—and we desire to pronounce no opinion on the matter of fact—they ought not to be alleged without giving the evidence. Count Tolstoy threatens to publish "irrefragable proofs" if any Jesuit ventures to suspect the veracity of his assertion. But if he has any proofs, he was bound to produce them before making such an assertion at all; if he has them not, whatever he may suspect, decency and charity should alike have kept him silent.

REGINALD HETHEREGE.

THERE is about as much plot in one of Mr. Henry Kingsley's I novels as there is in a cracker that a boy lets off on Guy Fawkes's day. There is a rapid succession of cracks, if we may use the word, in both one and the other, and then all is over and there is nothing but a confusion of sound to remember. The first cracker that is thrown may make one start and raise a certain cracker that is thrown may make one start and raise a certain degree of interest, and even cause some amusement, but when a dozen or two have been lighted, and each has gone through the same course as the one before, nothing but annoyance is caused. There are those who say that Mr. Henry Kingsley once wrote a good novel. Though we can scarcely believe it, yet we are not prepared to deny it. There may perhaps have been some interest at first excited by the rapid and violent succession of scenes in which he so delights. There may have been those who were pleased at finding that each chapter of a noval, like each fold in the cracker, could go off with a bang of its own. Not a few people have so small a power of keeping their attention sustained, that they find it a great mental effort to follow the thread of the plot of a well-constructed novel. Now Mr. Henry Kingsley's novels have, we believe, some kind of plot. So far as we have been able to follow the plot of the one before us—and that is but very little indeed—it would seem that the children who are brought in at the end of the third volume are related to the wicked old man with whom the story opens in the first volume; distantly old man with whom the story opens in the first volume; distantly related however, for, if we mistake not, they are in the sixth or seventh generation from him. But though there is thus a certain kind of connexion, yet it does not appear to be in the least needful that any one should keep this connexion in memory. New chathat any one should keep this connexion in memory. New characters—nay, even new generations—are suddenly brought in, and with their doings fill each a chapter or so. The reader no more takes the trouble to study a new character than the railway-travaller takes the trouble to study the occupants of an adjoining carriage, when two trains going different ways are halting together in the same station. In each case they will be rapidly parted, though we have the converte approach to a new pallway aver on the foreign should be sorry to suppose that on any railway, even on the London and North-Western when the tourist trains are running, there is a chance of accidents at all equal to that incurred by

is a chance of accidents at all equal to that incurred by Mr. Kingsley's characters.

As Mr. Kingsley kills off his characters so rapidly, he is of course forced, as he does not seem to deal much in ghosts, constantly to bring in recruits. We might liken him not only to a general fighting a bloody campaign and always calling for fresh men, but also to a mistress of a household who is ever changing her footmen. She has a great succession of men, but as each one puts on the livery which the last had had to put off, there is no great difference to be seen among them. We have been introduced to many hundreds of Mr. Kingsley's characters, but, if it were not that they have different manes, we could not tell one from another. They are all equally extravelent, equally visions, and equally foolish. They all talk in short jerky sentences, and if they write they all write that jerky latters. Like

"Bushald Hetherein. By Henry Ringstey, Author of "Raven healthy Hamlyn," Sec. 19 wels: Common Bushay & Bons. 2872.

on they all are to each other, they are like nothing she we ever a There are in making a ninear get poisoned without one know they all are to each other, they are like mothing one we ever new, by come in audiently, estimator get polarized without one knowing reason wity, except that they help to fill up a chapter, and then y were no more heard of. If they do not go quite so far as either to a life or to lose it, they do something very startling, and show that they are not ready for either the executioner or the undertaker, by should at least be marched off to a lunatic asylum. Perhaps, if had had patience to read the story through and to take these notes, we might have found that at all events all the case that are committed lead on to the unfielding of the whot crimes that are committed lead up to the unfolding of the plot. But, as it is, we find that by the time we have been introduced by Mr. Kingsley in the next half-dozen pages to as many new characters, we have got hopeleasly bewildered about all whom he had described in the last half-dozen. There is, as we have said, nothing in his characters to distinguish them from each other except their an his characters to distinguish them from each other except their names, and who can remember the names of scores of people to whom he is utterly indifferent? Sometimes Mr. Kingsley makes his character male, sometimes female, sometimes old, sometimes young. They are all nevertheless one and the same, and their dulaces is of the same kind and the same weight. A dinner is given about the middle of the second volume, and we are suddenly introduced to "a very heartiful young lady of about slaver warm given about the middle of the second volume, and we are suddenly introduced to "a very beautiful young lady of about eleven years in age, and thirty in self-possession." There was, so far as we see, no need to introduce her at all, and no need to make her, when a child of eleven, talk as Mr. Kingeley would seem to think people of thirty talk. It would look odd, he must have supposed, and oddness is mistaken by some people for cleverness. The young lady introduces herself as Miss Hickson, the daughter of Captain Hickson, and the grandchild by adoption of the Duke and Duchess of St. Privat. We think we have heard the names before, and begin to consider who all these records are and what before, and begin to consider who all these people are, and what they have to do with the story. On looking back we find that a few chapters before, Captain Hickson and a Miss Murdoch had been married, and that this is their only daughter. and Duchess, we suspect, are the same people as the Prince and Princess d'Amandvilliers of the earlier part of the story. But as we considered, when we came to these people of exalted rank, that they were introduced merely to please those among Mr. Kingsley's reader who should happen to be milliners or shopboys, we did not trouble ourselves about them any further. Miss Murdoch had a wicked brother who is ever disguising himself, and trying to kill off his relations. On one occasion he invites the hero to dinner at the Bedford, and there offers him a glass of poisoned sherry and bitters before dinner. The horo insisted, however, on his host drinking

He pretended to put his lips to it, and with a curse threw it violently on the fire. The spirit in the wine fiashed up blue, and then a lambent, green flame began creeping about among the coals.

The hero thereupon writes to warn the poisoner's aunt, with whom "the murderous young vagabond" lived. The letter he sends and the answer he receives are so brief that we can easily afford space to quote them. The letter ran:

HESTER,
Have you made your will in favour of James?

The answer was:-

No. HENTER.

But we are forgetting the young lady of eleven whom we have left in the drawing-room. She filled the two old priests who were talking to her with "astonishment and admiration." When dinner talking to her with "astonishment and admiration." When dinner was amounced "she dashed downstairs, and was discovered, when the guests arrived at the dining-room, to be eating maccaroni as a preparation for a graud dinner of nine plats, of all of which she partook freely." And yet these two old priests, who admire a child of eleven when eating like a hog and talking with the impudence of an impudent woman, are meant by Mr. Kingsley to be men of the most perfect breeding. Presently there came news that her brother, in some examination, had come out "fourth on the list, and first prize for mathematics." But here we will let Mr. Kingsley speak for himself:—

By degrees the face flushed, the eyes grew more prominent and brilliant, and the bosom began to heave; then there was a movement very slight at the corners of the mouth, accompanied with a lowering of the cyclids, and a knitting of the brows, telling of emotion which would not long be suppressed, and then the child buried her face in her hands and burst

As a matter of taste we should have preferred a fresh attempt at poisoning to such a description as this. Presently there comes to dinner "the Greek merchant, Count Theodorides," who turns disner "the Greek murchant, Count Theodorides," who turns out to be no Greek, but some one or other in disguise. The old lady who signed her name Hester, when he was introduced to ber, "rose and gave him a sweeping curtsey, looking him straight in the face." She evidently had some knowledge of him, for the next morning "she went privately to the City, and sold out some Greek mining shares she had, with which Mr. Theodorides was connected." She had reason for so doing, for in a chapter or two further on one Mrs. Simpson is found dead by Theodorides in Rosherville Gardens. In her purse were found banknotes for a thousand pounds, besides a great deal of money. No doubt as she had goes to those gardens which are so well known as "the place where to spend a happy day," she had been careful not to run the risk of having her happiness marred by a want of purse. "She had died of heart disease, it appeared. It was a major," said the curous, "that the unhappy lady was found by Count Theodorides. She would have been a rich booty for any straggling thief."

When, however, Mr. Simps "from that moment he never spoke one word, good or had," and before that moment he never spoke one word, good or had," and before long "died, it was strongly suspected, by his even hand." Had the humanted Miss. Simpson been east in as harely mould, we should have at once come to the conclusion that she had taken that great sum of money with her to Rosherville in order that on hearing of some piece of good fortune she might thrust it all into the hands of the messenger, or soutter banknotes among the waiters. For it is one of the marks of heroic character, as drawn by Mr. Kinraley, to give summes to banknotes among the waiters. For it is one of the marks of beroic character, as drawn by Mr. Kingsley, to give guiness to waiters and postboys. An heroic general does indeed on emoccasion, after dining on a plate of beef, give only helf-aguines to awaiter, but then he had made up for it by thus addressing the man:—"I want sun. I also wunt forgetfulness of the peet, and guidanes for the future. How do you get these things in England, you people?" His friend, a post-captain, who has not perhaps the command of such fine language as the General, when he receives news from a pilot that he has a daughter born to him and that his wife is wall, hands over to the man his watch and chain that cost sixty guiness between them. Mr. Kingsley delights in that his wife is wall, hands over to the man his watch and chain that cost sixty guiness between them. Mr. Kingsley delights in sums of money, the bigger the better. He brings in a man called Thomas Morris, chiefly, so far as we can make out, in order to say that he gave 3504 for a horse. Reginald Hetharege, the here, a man who for a great part of his life was hard up for money, and was always being arrested, but who, while mable to pay his own delpis, was yet great in "theoretical finance," is in a very few chapters undo great in practical finance, and heavy mention the millionairs. mado greatin practical finance also, and becomes simost a millionaire. He buys a time estate, and goes down to take possession of it. He buys a time estate, and goes down to take possession of it. An old housekeeper shows him over the bouse, and introduces to him "a very old bloothound and her puppy, the puppy nearly as big as its mother. The old dog smelt Heginald, and then sent up a long, sonorous howl. The puppy idiotically got inside the fender, and threw itself down to sleep, as if the preliminary to this action was to break every bone in its body." Old dogs do not send up long, sonorous howls without reason. Reginald after supper goes round the house. "At the end of the great drawing-room the candle suddenly burnt into the socket, went out, and he was left darkling." He could not find his way back, and so he sat down to neas the night: pass the night :-

A door opened at the end of the room, and a very beautiful young lady, in a white dressing-gown, came in. She carried a light, and she pears about; she went towards a writing-table where them were pens, ink, and paper. There she sat down and wrote a note, which she closed, and laft on the table. She then exited, and all this time the foolish dogs had taken no notice at all.

Reginald had eigar-lights, and, striking one, lighted the taper that stood on the table. Why he had not done this before is not made clear. He looked at the letter. It was directed to himself. At this moment both the bloodhounds went mad with sudden, savage fury ":-

savage fury ":—

"Quiet, you fools," said Raginald, opening the letter. Almost as he said so three things happened together. There was an explosion outside the window; a crinkling smash of glass followed, and a bullet buried itself in the table before him. He put out the light, holding the letter in his hand. Then he ran to the window, keeping behind the mullion, and opened it. The hounds leapt out. There were two sharp shots in the shrubbery, and one smothered sound, half soh, half yell. The puppy came back through the window, cowed and whining; the old bitch did not come back at all. She had tried to do her lost, poor thing. In her stupid brain she had made out that Reyinald was her new master, and she had did for him: she could do no more. "Poor dumb thing!" said Reginald to himself. "This is the only hone she has ever known, and she has done the best for its master."

If our readers delight in scenes scarcely less exciting than this, they will find them scattered with a profuse hand throughout the book. For ourselves, so wearisome do we find Mr. Honry Kingsley book. For ourselves, so wearisome do we find Mr. Honry Kingsley that, as long as there exists a single volume of sermons that we have not read, so long shall we have a book that will afford as more lively reading than his last novel. We do not pretend to have read Reginald Hetherege through. We are but men, and sleep will weigh our eyelids down. There was a mystery in the story—a room that was shut up in the year 1780, and opened at the end of the third volume. The author has done his best to make his readers curious about this room. We for our part should have been well content to have had the third volume of Reginald Hetherege scaled up like the room for eighty years or so. In fact the story would have been quite as interesting, and scarcely less intelligible, if Mr. Kingsley had forgotten that it required a third volume to bring it to an end.

CHARLES HOWARD, EARL OF CABLISLE.

CHARLES HOWARD, the first Earl of Carlisle, so crested on the Restoration of Charles II., had come of age shortly after the execution of Charles II., had come of age shortly after the execution of Charles I.; he adhered to the public order of things which he found existing entored the things which he found existing, entered the army, and became attached to Oliver Cromwell, who much courted this wealthy sector of an ancient noble family of the North. Howard was great-grandson in the main line of Lord William Howard, the "Belted Will." He was the heir of great estates in Essex, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland. Durham, and Northumberland. He fought, and,

A Relation of Three Embureles from his Sacred Majestic Churles II. to the Great Duke of Muscovic, the King of Sweden, and the King of Dismark; performed by the Right Hon, the Earl of Carlinle in the years and role. Written by an Astendant on the Embusies, and published with his Lardship's approbation. London: 1669.

as a young man, gained distinction under Cromwell at the battle of Worcester. Cromwell called him in 1653 to the Barebones Convention to represent the four Northern counties, and he took his seat in that assembly. He was made Captain of the Life Guard to the Protector. He was elected member for Cumberland in Cromwell's Parliaments of 1654 and 1656. He was one of Cromwell's major-generals; he was one of Cromwell's peers. He was not only made a member of Cromwell's Second House, and so one of his peers, but special titles of peerage were conferred on him by the Protector, who in all the days of his power created only two viscounts and one baron, and who made Charles Howard Baron Gilsland and Viscount Howard of Morpeth.

In a famous speech, violently attacking Cromwell and his House

In a famous speech, violently attacking Cromwell and his House of Peers, made by Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, the following vituperative description of one of the peers is supposed to be intended for Charles Howard, no-worth peers is supposed to be intended for Charles Howard, no-worth being thought to be a pun on Naworth, one of his Northern possessions, still belonging to his descendant. Nathaniel Fiennes, son of Viscount Saye and Sele, having been first vituperated, then comes "the second, a person of as little sense as honesty, preferred for no other reason than his no-worth, his no-conscience, except cheating his father of all he had was thought a virtue by him who, by sad experience, we find, hath done as much for his mother his country." The particulars of this alleged unfiliat conduct, if the character applies to Howard, are not known. In the reign of Charles II. Shaftesbury and Carlisle were for several years close nolitical associates.

political associates.

After the death of Oliver Cromwell Howard was one of the zealous supporters and advisers of Richard, until power fell from him. He was foremost in counselling Richard to resist the Wallingford House officers, and undertook, if Richard would authorize him, to make them yield by force. Richard declined the advice, Howard was now deprived of his regiment. He eagerly and fell. Howard was now deprived of his regiment. He eagerly joined Monk in bringing about the Restoration, and was soon conspicuously rewarded. He was a member of the Convention Parliament which restored Charles; he was made a Privy Councillor; he was appointed one of the Special Commissioners the trial of the regicides. He was created, on the occasion of the Coronation, in scornful confirmation of Crouwell's previous creations, Baron Dacre of Gilsland, and Viscount Howard of Morpoth, with the addition of the higher title of Farl of Carlisle. The devoted servant of the Cromwells had suddenly become the enthusiastic follower of Charles II.; his wealth and position made him important for the restored Monarchy as before for Cromwell; and ongaging personal qualities and easy manners position made him important for the restored Monarchy as belove for Cromwell; and engaging personal qualities and easy manners probably disarmed in his case, as in that of Admiral Montagu, now created Earl of Sandwich, the criticism and abuse which have been so freely lavished on Monk and on Ashley Cooper.

Bishop Burnet, who in one passage says that he learnt much

been so freely lavished on Monk and on Ashley Cooper.

Bishop Burnet, who in one passage says that he learnt much about Oromwell from Lord Carlisle, and says in another that he had declined his overtures for acquaintance, speaks of him disparagingly, and describes him as having in Cromwell's time "run into a high profession of religion, to the pitch of praying and preaching in their meetings; but after the Restoration he shook that off and ran into a course of vice" (Own Time, i. 491). He was selected by the King in 1663 to proceed on special embassies to Muscovy, Sweden, and Donmark. These were combassies of complinent in return for embassies of compliment in return for embassies of complete for embass and Denmark; and in the case of the Ozar of Muscovy, the Ambassador was charged with the special business of obtaining the renewal of the privilege of the English Company of Merchants at Archangel of trading there without payment of any duty. This ancient privilege had been taken away by the present Ozar to punish the English merchants for sympathy with the rebellion and execution of Charles I. The Russian Embassy to London in the previous year had been received with great power and executions. The Earl of Carlisle carried with great pomp and ceremony. The Earl of Carlisle carried with him a great train and expensive equipage, thus described in an account of his embassics published by one of his attendants:—

His train consisted of near fourscore persons, amongst which he had ten gentlemen, six pages, two trumpets, and twelve footmen. He had also a chaplain, soveral interpreters, a chirurgeon, six musicians, besides many tradesmen that were very necessary in Muscovy. And forasmuch as his Excallence was to begin that way the circle of his embassies (to the end he might come back by Liedland into Sweden, by Sweden into Denmark, and from thence come into England), before his departure he provided himself of all such necessary things as Russia could scarce afford. So that, besides the liveries which were made at London, he was also forced to provide himself of beds and chairs, and even of all kitchen movables, only the chimney excepted, and that would have been, too, most serviceable in several places.

Lord Carlisle was accompanied by his Countess, and also by his eldest son, Viscount Morpeth, about seventeen years old. The Countess gave birth to a son at Copenhagen, while Lord Carlisle was discharging there the last of his embassies, and the King and Queen of Denmark and the Prince Royal were sponsors at the baptism. The famous Andrew Marvell, member for Hull and the friend of Milton, was taken by Lord Carlisle as secretary of his embassies, and he obtained leave from his constituents to accept the post. The Rev. Mr. Grosart, the last editor and biographer of Marvell, has erroneously assumed that Marvell was author of the minute and interesting account published of Lord Carlisle's embassies; there is conclusive internal evidence to the contrary (pp. 6 and 23). The author signs himself G. M. Mr. Grosart, speaking as if Marvell's authorship were a certainty, says, "From first to last the impress of Marvell is on all." The author is a culti-Lord Carlisle was accompanied by his Countess, and also by his

vated man and a scholar; but from first to last there is no sign of Marvell's vivacity and wit. The volume contains only one incident of interest in connexion with Marvell's biography. On one occasion, in Swedish territory, Marvell, finding a difficulty with one of his waggoners, put a pistol to his head, which roused a mob against him and endangered the party, and required the ambassador's pacific interference (p. 430). Marvell's Latin scholarship was probably the reason of his selection to be secretary, Lord Carlisle's notes to the Muscovite Government being invariably translated into Latin. Lord Macaulay has made the mistake of referring to a French translation of the account of Lord Carlisle's Embassics, published at Amsterdam in 1672, as the original work, and calling the English original, published in 1669, a translation and calling the English original, published in 1669, a translation from the French.

Beyond a reception at Moscow of barbaric splendour, intended Beyond a reception at Moscow of barbaric splendour, intended for Muscovite display more than for respect to the King of England, Lord Carlisle was treated with much indignity in Russia, and failed to obtain whatever he asked. In Sweden and Denmark he was honourably treated. The Czar of Muscovy sent quickly after him, when he left Moscow, an envoy to the Court of London to complain of his conduct; but the barbaric cunning, arrogance, and mendacity were well understood by Charles II., who entirely approved of Lord Carlisle's proceedings. Carlisle was sent again to Sweden on a special embassy in 1669, to carry the Garter to the

Lord Carlisle's wealth doubtless made him specially useful for Lord Carliale's wealth doubtless made him specially useful for these expensive embassies of State, and, though an eager politician, he probably had more pleasure in diplomatic employment than in regular political service at home. He joined, as a peer of Parliament, in the opposition to Clarendon which determined that Chancellor's fall, and he was afterwards prominent in endeavours, led by Buckingham, who succeeded as Prime Minister, to break the power of the Duke of York, Clarendon's father-in-law. One of Buckingham's schemes was to divorce the King from his Queen on account of her barrenness, and so imperil the Duke of York's succession. Another more sure way of attaining this last object Succession. Another more sure way of attaining this last object was to induce the King to declare a marriage with the Duke of Monmouth's mother. Carlisle and Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, are said to have been the first to propose to the King, as early as 1663, this legitimization of Monmouth. Carlisle offered to bring forward the matter in the House of Lords (Burnet's Original Persons, 1964, Bublic, 2007). Times, i. 261, Macpherson's Original Papers, i. 46, Dublin edition, 1775). This was in 1668. The King refused the advice, but it was thought to be not disagreeable to him. Carlisle and Shaftesbury renewed the advice in 1673, when the King met them with a bury fenewed the advice in 1673, when the King met them with a more stern refusal. But they are said then to have told the King that, would be but say he was married to Monmouth's mother, they would find plenty of witnesses to swear it (Life of James II., 1490, Macpherson's Original Papers, i. 72). Opposition to the Duke of York seems to have been Carlisle's ruling idea. After the break-up of the Cabal Ministry, and Shaftesbury's dismissal from the Chancellorship, Carlisle was prominent in organizing in the House of Lords a Parliamentary Opposition to the King's Government. Shaftesbury, Hollos, Halifax, Salisbury, and Falcon-Shaftesbury, Holles, Halifax, Salisbury, and Falcon-Government. Shaftesbury, Holles, Halifax, Salisbury, and Falconbridge were his principal associates. They met for some time at Holles's house (Ruvigny, March 6, 1674, in Archives of French Foreign Office, Letters to Williamson, February 28, 1674). Popery was now inextricably associated with the Duke of York's succession; he was a declared Roman Catholic, and had just married for second wife, amid national indignation, a Roman Catholic princess. The Parliamentary session of January 1674 opened with vigorous efforts in the House of Lords against the spread of Popery in the Royal Family and the nation. Lord Salisbury moved that the Duke of York's children should be educated in the religion of the Church of England, and Lord Carlisle seconded this motion. Government. Duke of York's children should be educated in the religion of the Church of England, and Lord Carlisle seconded this motion. Lord Carlisle further moved for a Bill to prevent the King and other members of the Royal Family from marrying without the consent of Parliament. In the discussion of this Bill Lords Carlisle and Halifax proposed that the penalty of disobedience should be exclusion from the succession; the Earl of Peterborough declared this a "horrid notion," and Shaftesbury replied that "it was not so horrid," and declared that he supported it, "not as a thing he desired should look backward but forward, and for which there had been precedents" (Macpherson's Original Papers, i. 73, 4). Parliament was prorogued on February 24, and did not meeting addressed a letter to the Earl of Carlisle, which was printed, and served as a political manifesto of the Opposition. Shaftesbury complained in this letter of the King's unwillingness to meet Parliament, and counselled that a new Parliament should be demanded. He angrily commented on rumours liament should be demanded. He angrily commented on rumours busily spread that he intended to return to office:—

I am ashamed [he wrote] I was thought so easy a fool by those who should know me better; but I assure your lordship there is no place or condition will invite me to Court during this Parliament, nor until I see the King thinks frequent Parliaments as much his interest as they are the people's rights; for until then I can neither serve the King as I would, nor think a great place safe enough for a second advanture.

Shafterbury desired Lord Carlisle to communicate his sentiments to Lord Mordaunt, the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Falcorbridge, and Lord Holles. At this time he distrusted Halifax, who he thought was fidding for office. But in the subsequent Session, when Lord Danby endeavoured to carry through Parliament a Bill imposing a non-resisting test on the mation, and Shaftesbury led a visitions and brilliant Opposition. Halifant with all his keepness

and ability was at his side, and Cartisle and Falconbridge did not appear. Shaftesbury then accused Carlisle of being entired away

By Spansion:

If you sak after the Earl of Carilele, the Lord Viscount Falconberg, and the Lord Berbeley of Berkeley Castle, because you find them not mentioned amongst all their old friends, all I have to say is that the Earl of Carilele stepped saids to receive his pension, the Lord Berkeley to dine with the Lord Treasurer; but the Lord Viscount Falconberg, like the nobleman in the Gospel, went away sorrowful, for he had a great office at Court. But I despair not of giving you a better account of them next session; for it is not possible, when they consider that Cromwell's major-general, son-in-law, and friend should think to find their account amongst men that set up on such a bottom.—("Letter from a Person of Quality to his Friend in the Country," wrongly attributed to Locke, but written under Shafteebury's dictation.)

Money there is no measure for authorizing that Carliele needed

Money there is no reason for supposing that Carlisle needed or cared for, but he was not insensible to the King's favour, and he liked foreign travel and a distinguished position abroad. Bishop Burnet says of him that "he loved to be popular, and yet to keep up an interest at Court, and so was apt to go forward and backward in public affairs." He was appointed in 1678 Governor of Jamaica, in succession to Lord Vaughan. He was thus absent from England during the early days of the Popish Plot and consequent commotion. But he returned from Jamaica in September 1680, shortly before the trial of his kinsman. William Howard. quent commotion. But he returned from Jamaica in September 1680, shortly before the trial of his kinaman, William Howard, Viscount Stafford, a victim of the Popish Plot fury. Carliele aided with his old political allies, and was one of four Howards, kinamen of Stafford, in the House of Lords, who voted in the majority for his condemnation. He afterwards, with his brother-in-law, Thomas Lord Howard of Eserick, vainly endeavoured to procure a commutation of the sentence from death to banishment. procure a commutation of the sentence from death to banishment for life. This proposal being rejected by the House of Lords, Carlisle and Howard of Escrick obtained permission to visit Lord Stafford in the Tower, in the presence of a warder. Bishop Burnet was with Stafford when Carlisle entered. It was Stafford hope that he might yet obtain a pardon by making revelations to the House of Lords, and he desired Lord Carlisle to carry a message to the House that whenever they would send for him he would discover all he knew. He was immediately sent for, and he accused Shaftesbury of having early in the reign encouraged the Roman Catholics to hope for a toleration. It need not be said that toleration is one thing and anytim another. Staffind any that toleration is one thing and empire another. Stafford was sent back to the Tower, and he was executed. The Duke of York regarded Carlisle's intervention as an endeayour to obtain from regarded Carlisle's intervention as an endeavour to obtain from Stafford accusations of himself, and he also accused Burnet of having the same object. It appears that Stafford had made overtures to leading opponents of the Roman Catholics, to the Earl of Essex, Lord Russell, and Sir William Jones, encouraging them to expect that he would seriously compromise the Duke of York. Burnet got also into bad odour with Shaftesbury (Burnet's Oun Time, i. 493-4, Life of James II., i., 639).

Lord Carlisle died in 1684, at the age of fifty-six. A daughter, Lady Mary Fenwick, raised a monument to his memory in York

Lady Mary Fenwick, raised a monument to his memory in York Minster; on which she affectionately recorded that "he was not more distinguished by the nobility and antiquity of his family than he was by the sweetness and affability of a natural charming temper, which being improved by the peculiar ornament of solid greatness courage, justice, generosity, and a public spirit, made him a great blessing to the age and nation wherein he lived; in business he was sagacious and diligent, and in war circumspect, steady, and intropid; in council wise and penetrating; and though his character may secure him a place in the annals of fame, yet the filial piety of a daughter may be allowed to dedicate this menumental pillar to his memory." He had not been a commanding statesman, but he had exercised the influence of his wealth and rank for the principles of librate and had discharged with honour the duties of foreign of liberty, and had discharged with honour the duties of foreign and colonial employments. The title has continued in unbroken and colorinate employments. The distinctions of the Earls of Carliale culminated in the last Earl, the seventh of the line, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland after a long and consistent political career, and whose public life was adorned and illustrated by scholarship, literature, and exemplary virtue.

GUARDS AND LINE.

GUARDS AND LINE.*

WE have before us examples of two entirely different methods of treating the same subject. It is desirable that a record should exist of the services of every regiment in the army, and that, if possible, that record should be compiled by some present or past member of the corps. But although nowadays every man, woman, and, we had almost said, child, is ready to write a book, there is an infinite variety of ways of writing, and nothing is more rare than the talent which can hit the happy mean between the brief and barren summary and the heavy undigested mass of details. These remarks are suggested by a comparison between the historical record of the 35th Regiment and that of the Grenadier Guards, which have both been lately published. In our view, the first of these books is too short and the second

too long. But at the same time we must admit that a book which is not a good history in itself may be valuable as material from which history may be written; and if means can be found to pay for a sumptuous publication, let the Guards profit by this example of their undeniable superiority in command of money over the Line. over the Line.

over the Line.

The Origin and History of the First or Grenedier Guards, however written, must be deeply interesting, nor is it any reproach to Lieut.-General Sir F. W. Hamilton to say that he has applied himself with laborious industry to every accessible source of information. This regiment has almost the longost record of any in the service, only yielding, we believe, to the 1st Royals, which represent the Scottish Guard of the Kings of France, and to the 3rd Buffs, which were originally raised for the service of the States-General of Holland; and it has necessarily shared in all the great military events of English history during the last two centuries. It fought at Strenkirk and Landen under King William III., at Hlenheim, Ramillies, Ondenarde, and Malplaquet, under Marifought at Steenkirk and Landen under King William III., at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, under Marlborough, and at Fontenoy, Waterloo, and Inkermann. It numbers among its colonels Marlborough and Wallington. In the soldiers' battles, as they may equally be called, of Fontenoy and Inkermann, it bore a distinguished part, and on both occasions it helped to win from French generals the admission that British infantry had done what their own could not do. There is some similarity also in the lessons that may be drawn from these two campaigns: campaigns :-

The evils of divided counsels had been so apparent in the last campaign, that the allied Powers concurred in the necessity of having one head, and all agreed in the selection of the Duke of Camberland as captain-general of the forces in Flanders [in 1745]. He was young—only twenty-four—brave, energetic, and honest; and, although a strict disciplinarian, was popular both with officers and men.

Ilis military espacity was adequate to that which soldiers weary of trench-work desired at Sebastopol, "to have a go in at the d—d place, and be done with it." A bad general, provided he be resolute, is better than two good ones, and if the Duke of Cumberland had been supported by his whole army as he was by the British infantry, he would probably have won the battle against superior numbers, and in defiance of all rules of art. But it was a pity that were former about a proposed to the second of the such fine soldiers should not have been more skilfully commanded. In 1742 died Lieut.-Colonel Lettler of the 1st Guards. He was one of five private soldiers who swam to cut the drawbridge-chain at the siege of Lille, under Marlborough and Eugene, three of whom were killed. He survived and was promoted, and remained in the regiment thirty-four years, as a memorial of a time when it was fortunate as well as brave.

About the same time a corps of Highlanders recently raised was brought to London, and on a rumour that they were to be sent abroad one hundred and fifty of them mutinied, took arms, and marched off towards Scotland. They were pursued and compelled to surrender in Northamptonshire, and the ringlesslers were conducted under an escort of Guards to the Tower, and afterwards executed. The greater number rejoined their battalion and went with it under Lord Semple to Flanders, where it served with great distinction at Fonteney and elsewhere, and became known as the 42nd Regiment. If it could only have been explained to these hardy mutineers that the Duke of Cumberland would lead them to battle as often as that the Puke of Cumperiand would refut them to battle as often as they chose to follow, they might have preferred to die at Fontenoy instead of on Tower Hill. The simple tactics of the Luke are well described as follows:—"The failure of the attack upon the Fort d'Eu, as well as the second one upon Fontenoy, and the loss of the Dutch against the right of the French lines, had roused the anger of the Duke, who swore that he would carry the position cost what it might." The attacks upon the flanks were regarded at the outset as essential preliminaries to the attack upon the centre, but these attacks having failed, the general was all the more determined that the attack upon the centre should be made. One is reminded of Capaneus in the play boasting that if the Gods willed he would take Thebes, and if the Gods did not will he would take it all the same. Unfortunately, however, Gods willed he would take Thebes, and if the Gods did not will he would take it all the same. Unfortunately, however, the Gods, with the help of Marshal Saxe, were too much for the British Capaneus. The Duke of course had been in the hottest fire, but while his gallantry was applauded, his judgment was condemned, "for the attack had been conducted in the rashest manner, and in opposition to all the rules of war." Yet from a regimental point of view the defeat of Fontency may be regarded as equal to a victory.

A remarkable exploit was performed by the Guards in 1793, when they were again serving on nearly the same ground, under another Prince of the same House, prolific rather in soldiers the line of Vork. In tifty years the dress than in generals, the Duke of York. In fifty years the dress of the Guards had not improved. The loose cost and flapped waistcoat of 1745 please the modern eye much more than the tight-fitting garments of 1793, and it appears that dress may be typical of discipline, which in the latter half of the eighteenth mass of details. These remarks are suggested by a comparison between the historical record of the 35th Regiment and that of the Gremadier Guards, which have both been lately published. In our view, the first of these books is too short and the second

The Origin and History of the First or Gresadier Guards, from Documents in the State Paper Office, War Office, Horse Guards, Contemporary Mistory, Regimental Henords, to. By Lieut. General Sir F. W. Hamilton, A. Historical Memoir of the 35th Regim Sumar Regiment of Foot. Company, Michael Trimen, late Captain 35th Foot. Regiments of Foot. Company, Michael Trimen, late Captain 35th Foot. Regiments of Foot. Company, Michael Trimen, late Captain 35th Foot. Regiments of Company, Indian Newspaper and Printing and Publishing Company, Indian 1873.

in London who committed certain irregularities in dress should an account who committeed certain erregularities in dress should receive 100 lashes. But, on the other hand, these soldiers enjoyed certain privileges, now abolished, among which was that of working in plain clothes for hire in the coal trade. In Flanders their superiority to other troops in trench-work was ascribed to this experience, to which also they owed the name of "coal-heaven". They did in London warm of the duties of " this experience, to which also they owed the name of "coal-heavers," They did in London many of the duties of police, and their forbearance and discretion in dealing with the mob are repeatedly commended. At Lincelles, where three bettalions of Guards defeated twelve battalions of newly-raised French troops in 1793, the soldiers, instead of killing their opponents when they got into the redoubt, rather treated them as a mob in London, striking them with their fists, and calling out, "Let him alone; the little animal can't do much harm." The Duke of York was as well served as the Duke of Cumberland had been by his country's troops, but he failed equally in evoking and directing the energy of confederate armies. The highest civil and military ability was needed to make one of these campaigns successful. King William III. had the former, but not the latter. The Dukes of Cumberland and York had not much of either. Marlborough and Wellington were fully endowed with either. Marlborough and Wellington were fully endowed with both. Yet under all these leaders the Guards and the British troops generally did their duty. They were equal to either fortune; they showed the way to victory and prevented defeat from becoming ruin. Immediately after the affair at Lincelles the allies laid siege to Dunkirk, and an officer of the First Guards was wounded on the same ground as that occupied by the Royal Regiment of Guards in 1658 at the battle of the Downs. This Royal Regiment of Guards was formed by King Charles II. in Flanders before his restoration, and it fought for Spain against France, which had the support of Cromwell. It was afterwards amalgament with a regiment raised in England at the Restoration and thus the with a regiment raised in England at the Restoration, and thus the First or Gronadier Regiment of Guards was formed. The Coldstreams were General Monks regiment, and the Fusiliers were Scotch regiment of Guards. It would be impossible, however, in a single article, to do justice to the long and varied services of the First Guards, and we propose therefore to return to them

The Historical Memoir of the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment of Foot is contained in one small unpretending volume which contrasts strongly with the three bulky and handsome volumes which record the services of the Grenadier Guards. The editor pertinently asks why "Quebec" should not be seen on the colours of the nently asks why "Quebec" should not be seen on the colours of the regiments that fought there; and, indeed, he and the historians of other regiments may well complain that their great deeds have become, with the lapse of time and the accumulation of newer glories, more than half-forgotten things. Yet one memory is common to the 35th Regiment and to the Grenadier Guards; they both shared the defeat and captivity which an English force, companded by the French Ford of Colors income at Alexander both shared the defeat and captivity which an English force, commanded by the French Earl of Galway, incurred at Almanza at the hands of the English Duke of Berwick, commanding a Franco-Spanish army. It is strange that from the same family of Churchill should have sprung both Marlborough and one of the ablest leaders of the side opposed to him. An English officer who was among the many prisoners taken at Almanza told his captors, "If you will change generals, we will fight you over again." This may be compared with the story of a Bavarian telling the Crown Prince that if they had him for leader they could vasily beat those that if they had him for leader they could easily beat those rascally Prussians. At the battle of Quebec the 35th Regiment won the white plume for its gallentry in charging the Roussillon Regiment of Grenadiers. This white plume it wore until it ceased to wear hats in 1800, and now there is nothing to commemorate its there in Wolfe's nomentary victory. This is here, when we to wear hats in 1800, and now there is nothing to commemorate its share in Wolfe's momentous victory. This is hard, when we observe that the First Guards are called Grenadiers in memory of their defeat of the French Imperial Guard at Waterloo. The 35th was one of the first regiments sent to America in 1775, and it showed its bravery and discipline in "the bloody battle which gained nothing" at Bunker's Hill. The light company baving lost all its officers and non-commissioned officers, an old soldier, whose name, as was too common in those times, has not been preserved, stepped out and took command. The Greuadier commany had only first men left autouched. The previousnt hore a company had only five men left untouched. The regiment bore a distinguished part under the Duke of York in the fruitless battles of Bergen and Egmont, and some of its officers were rewarded for their conduct at Bergen by removal to the First Guards, by whose their conduct at Bergen by removal to the First Guards, by whose side they had valiantly fought and painfully retreated. A part of the regiment shared in the battle of Maida, which, coming immediately after Austerlitz and Jens, surprised and reassured Europe by showing that French infantry were not invincible. It may not perhaps be presumptuous to remark that in this, which was a restrictory, the British troops had no allies. In 1807, almost exactly one hundred years after the regiment was cut to pieces at Almanza, it suffered heavy loss in the unfortunate expedition to Alexandria. One of its companies was surrounded and destroyed by Turkish cavalry at El Hamet. The men had been asked whether they would retreat, but they answered they would sooner fight it out than abandon their wounded comrades. The regiment lost hulf its strength by the Walcheren fever, and it was employed in the daring but unsuccessful attempt to surprise Bergen-op-Zoom, where many of the First Guards were taken prisoners. On the day of Waterloo the 2nd battadion of the regiment was in the 4th division at Hal, on the extreme right of regiment was in the 4th division at Hal, on the extreme right of the Hithish army, where it sustained no loss, although occupying a post essential to the security of Brussels. This battaion afterwards marched into Paris. The regiment was in Indiaduring the mutiny, and by curious ill luck shared in an ill-conducted and disastrous

affair near Areah which here a strong manufilance to that of El. Hamet in 1807. This maineant might apply to itself the backneyed saying that it deserved, although it could not command, excess. It has shared largely in services where the valour of the soldier contended hopelessly sgainst the coldness of allies and the stupidity of Ministers and generals. Its fortune was to be present at the defeats, but absent from the victories, of the Guards. But not the less do its short and simple annals deserve a place by the side of the long and splendid record with which we have classed it.

(To be continued.)

MY MOTHER AND I.*

WHATEVER other quality the author of John Halifax, WHATEVER other quality the author of John Halifax, Gentleman, may possess, no one can deny her supremacy in sentimentalism. She is to ledy novelists what Dr. George Macdonald is to the men who follow that calling which Mr. Henry Kingsley calls the "quaint trade"; and it would be impossible to find snything more utterly unreal than the world resulting from the labours of each. That sickly strain of moral self-consciousness which penetrates the whole structure of the heroes and become in wood in an much the literature because the structure of the heroes and the structure of the heroes and the structure of the heroes and structure in wood in an much the literature because the structure of the structure of the heroes and structure of the heroes are structured to the structure of the heroes and structure of the heroes and structure of the heroes are structured to the structure of the heroes and structured to the structure of the structured dry-rot in wood is as much the literary characteristic of the one as of the other; and the posturing for simplicity, characteristic of a certain class of girls who say doubtful things maïvely and then look out of the corners of their eyes askance to see the effect thay look out of the carners of their eyes askance to see the effect they have produced, is also part of the play. In My Mother and I the heroine, Elma Picardy, surpasses her predecessors in this moral self-consciousness, this artificial simplicity. She is a poetic version of that famous little Tommy Tucker, when he put in his thumb and pulled out a plum, and said, "What a good boy am I!" "What a good girl am I! what a pretty girl! what an innocent, faithful, loving, high-minded girl! what a delightful daughter I was, so childish and kittenish, yet so obedient and dutiful withal; and what a charming wife I would have made, kneeling at my husband's feet, and worshipping him all the days of my life!" This is the litany of self-praise which runs on as an undertone while Elma lisps over the facts of her life's history; and those must be very dense-witted who do not hear it. All through the book there is a visible effort to make the reader accept this overstrained sentimentalism as nobleness of feeling, this stilted impossibility of morality as the natural outcome of a beautiful and sublime soul. We scarcely think that Mrs. Craik has succeeded sublime soul. We scarcely think that Mrs. Craik has succeeded in her endeavour. To our mind, and we think we may speak for all who take a masculine and common-sense view of things, she has signally failed to produce anything lovesble or valuable, because she has failed to produce anything really human. For all this we make no doubt there will be a large following of schoolgirls and milliners' apprentices to whom Elma Picardy will be the pink of perfection, and her manner of being the most exquisite kind of thing possible to frail humanity, with principles too often shaky and earth-stained.

The story is simple in the extreme, and the plot is not much more substantial than a floating shred of gossamer. It is nigh to invisible, being merely the record of how a beautiful young girl of seventeen falls in love, unasked, with a comparatively colderly cousin; how, in the beginning of this love, and before she is fully conscious of her own feelings, she refuses the addresses of a highly eligible aspirant, but one whose character is so slightly sketched as to be practically a nullity; how, when Cousin Counad pleads for this friend of his, she becomes aware that she loves him, the said cousin, and him only, and, changing one of her rings to the third tinger, marries herself to him so firmly that she is able to say. "Now nobody need attempt to marry me any more." The story is simple in the extreme, and the plot is not mu is able to say, "Now nobody need attempt to marry me any more"; the sequel being that she remains true to her solitary spousals to her life's end when he is dead, never able to wake from a girl's dream to a woman's reality, and holding as unanswerable the argument, "If, long ago, murely because I loved him, I had felt as if already married, how much more so now, when nothing could ever happen to change this feeling, or make my love for him a sin?

To be sure she finds out by her cousin's will, when too late and all is over, that "he had always loved her," which gives some slight justification for her craze; though men do not in general record in their wills the amorous declaration which they had forborne to make by honest speech while yet there was time, and though so a vague expression of affection as this might mean only the new fraternal, or rather puternal, feeling on the part of Cousin Cousin fraternal, or rather paternal, feeling on the part of Coussin Coussel. For, indeed, our hero seems to be rather mourning for his own lost love, one Agnes, than warming to a new object at any time. We may accept it as certain, because the author so intends us to accept it, that he does love Elma, but he shows this love only in the shadowy way consistent with the general tone of kind height pervading this book, which, we venture to think, is a height unsatisfactory way. Take the scene among the rains when the two come the nearest to an understanding that were when the two where, if she had said anything in any the follow, and where, if she had said anything in any the follow, and where, if she had said anything in any the challenges of the compared with you, Elma I would have been to tell him that "those was the compared with you, Elma I would have been to tell him that "those was the compared with you, Elma I would have been had it have an head to me, and would be the young men in the

Hallax, Gentleman." Louden: Jellen 1988

excessed of Clausia Commits Seventaling are confined to his putting his liend lightly for a moment on Elma's shoulder, and tailing her to stand there with her profile turned away, because then she "looks so very like her—so like Agnes." Would any other author but the one who has written a small library-full of impossible sentimentalities, dating from John Halifur, Gentleman, have imagined such a method of love-making? It is about the most luguisious and immatural that we have ever read of; certainly we never heard of such a style of wooing in real life; and any other girl than Elma would have resented the spectral comparison of her fresh and fervid life to the mere memory of the dead, and have thought herealf worth more in her own personality than as a simple reminder of another. The mother, Mrs. Picardy, who had naturally hoped for more tangible results than this from the suggestive tite-à-tete which she had halped to procure for her love-sick daughter, "looks down and sighs" when the two come back as they went, and she sees that no decisive measures have been taken. It was the last chance, the forlorn hope; for Cousin Conrad is off to India for a further service of when the two come back as they went, and she sees that no decrease measures have been taken. It was the last chance, the forlorn hope; for Cousin Conrad is off to India for a further service of three years, and they part to-night. How that parting is managed Etima Picardy, or rather the author, shall tell us in her own words. They have returned home, "rather silently," no wonder, from the coup manages of the rains, and Mrs. Picardy is urging Cousin Courad "to avoid the risk of a cold night ride," and set off for

"We must say good-bye at last, and perhaps it is best after all to say it quickly," I heard her tell him, in an undertone. Her voice trembled, the same stood in her eyes. For me, I never stirred or wept. I was as still as

a stone.

"You are right," answered he, rising. "Good-bye, and God bless you.
That is all one needs to say." Taking her hand, he kneed it. Then glancing
at me, he asked her—my mother only—"May I?"
She bent her head in assent. Crossing the room, he came and kissed me,
once on my forehead, and once—oh, thank God, just that once!—on my
mouth. Where I keep it—that kies of his—till I can give it back to bim
a Paradian mouth. Where I keep it—that kies of his—till I can gi in Paradise. For in this world I never saw my Cousin Conrad mora

So far as we can guess at what is never distinctly stated, it sems that the reasons for Cousin Courad's reticence are, in the first place, a sense of his own comparative age, and in the second, a wish to give Elma time to know her own mind, and soe more of the world than she has done. If he goes back to India now for three years, when he returns Elma will be one-and-twenty; at which age it is assumed that she will come into possession of this same knowledge of her own mind as well as that other knowledge. this same knowledge of her own mind, as well as that other, knowledge of the world, as part of the inheritance due on her majority. But why any sane man in love with a pretty girl, and seeing her evident love for him, should not take the goods the gods have provided for him, make her and himself happy—pace the shade of Agnes—protect har from painful contingencies, give her mother a comfortable home, and do well for her mind and life generally, is a mystery of Quixotism known only to Elma and her author. If re are, as we know there are, dangers for beautiful young won in the gay world, and if even fine natures are sometimes warped by temptation and led into dubious ways by bad examples, it was surely almost a duty in Cousin Conrad to ensure the safety and sweet continuance of Elma's gracious virtues while he had the time and opportunity, and not to sacrifice the reality for a dream, the practical and valuable for so much moonshine. There was not the slightest necessity for his subjecting her to this probation, and had he even been obliged to go abroad, he might have made sure of the future before he went. His whole conduct is as absurd as Elma's; and though we welcome with pleasure any manifestation on the part of lady authors that men and women have more in them than passions, vices, or weak-nesses, that life has duties as well as pleasures, and that sacrifice is nobler than self-indulgence, still we like to have our virtuous people drawn as fairly human, and not as impossible monsters of perfection, and we own to a preference for a certain admixture of plain common sense as ballast in the boat. Such people as Cousin Conrad and Elma Picardy are as little after the manner of live human creatures as wax dolls which shut their eyes and squeak when they are pinched in the middle are after the manner of flesh-and-blood babies.

ses of writers with whom we have no sympathy; those who make life hideous and unnatural by the crimes, he basenesses, the villanies they depict; and those who make it ickly by the sentimental sweetness and strained moralities which the basenesses, the villames they depict; and those who make it sickly by the sentimental sweetness and strained moralities which they offer as the only mode of virtuous living. Between them the strong, clear, masculine philosophy of righteousness and truth and self-respect, and the wholesomeness of self-sacrifice—all under the regulation of the intellect—gets lost to the left in a quagmire, to the right in a fog, and we are left to make our choice between mastiness and folly. We object to both, and prefer the third way of rationality and virtue, the absence of hysterics, and ligh falutin' at a discount. There is no emotion, no virtue even, which has not to be kept in due subordination. By excess that which is sweetest and leveliest in life becomes hurtful and ugly, and lollipops may produce a surfeit all the same as beef, which is food, or gentian, which is medicine. Mrs. Craik and her school deal in lollipops, and the surfeit they produce is undeniable. Let us think for a meaning with the rule ordering that childhood, takes a fancy for a man which also chooses to call the same as if she had been accept to the first place and betrothed.

in the second. What kind of girl would that he who should give herealf so freely, so indissolubly, in these "applicate of one"? The very charm of maidenhood is its difficulty. The one moment of a woman's life when she is supreme is in these early spring time of shoice when she has to select and not seek, to bestow on besselling, not to fling herself at the head of the first man she cost, whether sought or not. Does any girl of spirit and self-respect give herealf away masked as Elina Picardy is made to give herealf away masked as Elina Picardy is made to give herealf away masked as Elina Picardy is made to give herealf away? All that is modest, sensitive, retiring, ashemed in a young soul would have revolted against that silly self-exponent. It was impossible for a good and pure-minded girl, to whom "matriage" is far, very far in the distance when the first young lave is in the foreground; and Elina is not meant to be knowing and wifes awake. Let any one reason out the girl's mind and position at that moment, and then let him dany, if he can, that the author, by excess of sentimentality, has fallen into the opposite snare of moral pruriency, and that, in making her heroins unnaturally poetic, she has made her just as unnaturally unnaidealy. What kind of girl would that be who should give y, so indissolubly, in these " supplish of one "? The unidenhood is its difficulty. The one moment of a

moral pruriency, and that, in making her heroine unnaturally poetic, she has made her just as unnaturally unnaidenly.

This being the kernel of the book, such as it is, we have dwalt on it, leaving ourselves no room to speak of the sickliness of tone that disfigures the love between "My Mother and Me" in Elma's autobiography; or of General Picardy, who is, like all the rest, terribly weak about the knees, with a roar, as feeble as a dove's coo and an individuality that shades off into nothing. Mrs. Craik has let all her other powers go to seed in favour of this one plant of sentimentalism. And this sentimentalism is just the bane of her books, and plays the very mischief with har thoughts as a philosopher (?) and her work as an artist.

GERMAN LITEBATURE.

UCREZIA BORGIA," * says her latest historian, " in the most sinister female tigure of modern history." Taking this as an unquestionable fact, he states the purpose of his work to be to determine whether she be really the most guilty of her sex or only the most calumniated. This is in some measure to strike a false note at the very commencement. We are not aware that Lucrezia has ever been unreservedly condemned by any careful Lucrezia has ever ocen unreservedly condemned by any careful historian. All that could hitherto be asserted with safety was the existence and general currency of scandalous reports respecting her. The universal love of scandal has unfortunately prevented people from seeing that the burden of proof lay not upon Lucrezia's advocates, but upon her accusers. Her character has rather been treated as an over question which has late to the character has return to the character has treated as an open question, which has left it free for those have approached it from the point of view of dramatic effect to construe it in determine partem. It is undoubtedly true that public opinion has been much less influenced by history than by Hugo and Ponizetti, and in this sense Herr Gregorovius may have felt justified in assuming that its weight lay against its herome. We cannot but think that his book would have been even better had he made but think that his book would have been even better had he made up his mind to treat poets and romancers with the disregard which they deserve outside their own sphere. He seems trammelled by the groundless fear of undertaking an unpopular cause; he writes like one who hardly hopes to convince his readers, although the evidence he adduces is perfectly astisfactory to himself. For our own part we do not believe the world to be either so prejudiced or so obstinate in error. It will surely be satisfactory to most neonless to learn that an accomplished and assess satisfactory to most people to learn that an accomplished and agacious writer, well versed in the history of the times, and even unreasonably severe in his judgment of Lucrezia's kindred, has thoroughly ransacked all accessible Italian archives for documentary evidence bearing on her character, and, while bringing much new and curious matter to light, has discovered nothing much new and curious matter to light, has discovered nothing calculated to fix upon her the least imputation of any king. It is true that, from this point of view, Lucrexia's personality loses much in picturesqueness, and this circumstance may possibly have operated to chill the chivalrous warmth naturally expected in the biographer of a beautiful and injured woman. The conspicuous position which she occupies in history was evidently rather the result of circumstance than of the constance of th character. She was no contemptable person; discreet, dignitied, bountiful, accomplished, she secured framed by nature to till the part of a great lady; but there is certainly a lack of those striking traits which cannot be refused to her father and brother. (dregorovius shows an inclination to modify the disparaging judgmen he has previously passed upon Alexander VI. a abilities, and even to view his disposition in a more favourable light. There can be no doubt that the Pope was constitutionally amiable and in-dulgent, and that, the low moral standard of his age considered, his public conduct affords little matter of represent until he sucrea, ms public conduct anords inthe matter of represent until he fell under the influence of Oscar Borgia. Everything relating to the Pope and his son, and the general politics of their time, is treated with great spirit; it is only when Lucrezia's conduct is discussed that we have to complain of a hesitating manner which is perhaps favourable to her cause in so far as her present historian cannot like Raccan be accounted of heirer had a them. which is perhaps intourable to her cause in so far as har present historian cannot, like Roscos, he accused of being led astray by gallantry or enthusiasm. In spite of this defect, the work is a faccinating contribution to modern history, and for the acks of our own literature we trust that the reservation of the right to translate it into English will not remain a dead letter. We must refrain at present from noticing the rich stores of docu-

Leurezia Borgia. Nagh Urhunden und Correspondensen ührer eigenen . Von F. Gregorevinn. a Bde. Stuttgart: Cotta. London: Trübner

mentary evidence which it contains, and confine ourselves to re-marking that these are printed in an appendix at full length, and in the original languages.

The fourth and concluding volume of the late Dr. Reuchlin's History of Italy treats of the period of the completion of national unity from 1860 to 1870. In one point of view it is necessarily premature to attempt a history standing in such need of elucidation from State papers and correspondence not likely to see the light for many years. So far, however, as the author's materials have admitted, his work has been admirably performed, with no display of brilliant qualities, but with diligence, exactness. with no display of brilliant qualities, but with diligence, exactness, and sobriety. He writes as a warm friend of Italian unity, and an and sobriety. enlightened advocate of an Italo-German alliance.

The second volume of Moritz Ritter's † History of Germany during the last fourteen years of the reign of the Emperor Rudolph II. is distinguished by historical qualities which make us regret the comparative unattractiveness of the period selected by the writer. It was nevertheless a time of much importance, as in it the seeds of the Thirty Years' War began to germinate. The blame of this disastrous conflict, so far as it can be justly ascribed to any one man, falls principally upon Rudolph, who, without sufficient energy of character to be a tyrant, had imbibed maxims of despotic government but too much in harmony with the interests of the cuergy of character to be a tyrant, had imbibed maxims of despotic government but too much in harmony with the interests of the Catholic priesthood. The pressure thus put upon the Protestant members of the Empire, alike in things temporal and spiritual, drove them (1608) into the establishment of a league for their mutual protection, with which ominous step the present volume concludes. conclude

Whatever differences of opinion may prevail respecting Strauss's† merits as a theologian, there can be none as to his perspicuity, symmetry, and felicity as a biographer. His own biographer has paid him the compliment of imitation, and his elegant and unpaid him the compliment of imitation, and his elegant and unassuming little work is not unworthy of the models he has evidently had before him. Dr. Zeller, celebrated as the historian of philosophy and a leader of the Tübingen school, is qualified for his task by the intimacy of friendship and frequent epistolary intercourse, as well as by a general intellectual sympathy, not extending, however, to Strauss's ultimate repudiation of theology in any shape. Strauss's early years have already been partially described by himself in his touching memoir of his mother, and Zeller's acquaintance with him dates from a period not far subsequent. The interance with him dates from a period not far subsequent. The inter-mediate years of University life have been sketched in some degree in Strauss's own memoir of his friend and classmate Märklin, and Dr. Zeller is able to fill up the canvas from other sources. The most curious episode of this portion of Strauss's life is the sudden fit of mysticism which seized him, and led to a serious endeavour to apprehend spiritual phenomena through the medium of a somnambulist. The ensuing reaction no doubt exerted a powerful, though unapparent, influence on the course of Strauss's thought, and the clear practical conclusions suggested by this experience and the clear practical conclusions suggested by this experience were more in harmony with his intellectual nature than the subtleties of the Hegelian philosophy, the next important influence to which he was subjected, and of which for a long time he imagined himself a disciple. Nothing is clearer, however, than his total lack of faculty for abstract speculations. When he had once come to recognize his true intellectual position, the special pleading of his Glaubenslehre can have given him but little satisfaction, and the repulsion may probably have carried him further than he meant to go. The case might possibly have been different than he meant to go. The case might possibly have been different had he been enabled to rotain the professorship conferred upon him at Zürich; but if his exclusion from the academical career condemned him to a restless, wandering life, it at all events prevented him from petrifying into a mere formal lecturer, and enabled him to discover that his proper career was neither that of a theologian nor a philosopher, but of a man of letters. More profound minds will always look upon his celebrity with a certain impatience; yet it is not the less true that his masculine commondone much to rescue them from the possession of exclusive castes and guilds, and to redeem German literature from the charge of Nor was it knowledge that he wanted, but originality. instention to this defect, not so much on his own part as on that of others, accounts in great measure for the less pleasing traits of his literary and personal character. Amid the sensation excited by his first Leben Jesu it was not immediately perceived that the leading idea of the book was not original, or at least that the originality solely consisted in the transplantation of a particular method from one field of research to another. Thus credited with method from one field of research to another. This credited with originality of discovery instead of application, Strauss felt himself bound to keep up the character, and we subsequently find him outbidding Renan, appropriating Baur, suppressing Schenkel, comporting himself in fact as if the whole field of inquiry belonged to him, and displaying withal a jealousy and irritability unworthy of one whose method of investigation affected a judicial calmness. This vanity and self-assertion comprise nearly all that can be one whose method of investigation affected a junicus common. This vanity and self-assertion comprise nearly all that can be urged against his character, which, if not calculated to kindle enthusiastic attachment, appears in Zeller's pages as one entitled to

sincere respect. A good parent, neighbour, and friend, chescul, and vivacious in private society, independent and disinterested as a citizen, he passed through life with the esteem of all who know him, and met death with tranquil fortitude, rejoicing that the medical care he was receiving from his son should have strengthened the sympathy between them. His last written words related to the ecclesiastical crisis in Germany, "one of those momentous things," he said, "which leave us no room for our private sorrows." His last illness was solaced, as indeed his whole life had been, by the composition of several pleasing occarional poems, of which Dr. Zeller has given a few specimens.

The character of another of the most prominent figures in

sional poems, of which Dr. Zeller has given a few specimens.

The character of another of the most prominent figures in modern German theology—Richard Rothe —presents in many respects a marked contrast to that of Strauss. Strauss, a born man so of letters, was only a theologian by accident; it is his especial distinction, and the secret of his power, to have set theological questions in a new light by discussing them in a perfectly unprofessional spirit. Rothe was not only a born theologian, but a born mystical theologian, who lived and breathed and moved throughout his life in an atmosphere of tender religious feeling. With this was combined a large share of the critical faculty, and an uncommon power of keeping the spheres of instinct and reason totally apart. In the first part of his life the former seemed to predominate, in the second the latter; but the intimate effusions of his religious feelings are just the same while fighting in his old predominate, in the second the latter; but the intimate effusions of his religious feelings are just the same while fighting in his old age the battle of the party of free inquiry at Baden as while undergoing the painful spiritual conflicts of his early years. This double attitude naturally exposed him to much misconstruction, increased, as his biographer points out, by the apparent suddenness of his appearance on the arena of theological controversy. The truth was that his seven years' seclusion from all but academical duties by severe domestic affliction had permitted the formation of most erroneous estimates both of his character and opinious. The disappointment of the party which had expected his support was intense, and found vent in bitter reproaches. It is an error of Dr. Nippold's to assume his readers to be as well acquainted with the history of the religious struggle in the Church of Baden as he is himself. Nothing like a comprehensive review of the situation is presented; we are left to form the best idea of it we can by copious extracts from Rothe's private correspondence and the biographer's own running fire of protest against the aspersions cast upon his hero's consistency. The principle that a biographer should remain in the background, and leave his hero to speak for himself as far as possible, is no doubt a sound one in the abstract, but may be carried too far. A fuller account of the public transactions in which Rothe took part might have advantageously replaced some of the letters which treat merely of private matters, interesting as they are as testimonies to the excellence of the writer's heart. This volume comprises his life from cellence of the writer's heart. Ins volume comprises his his from his return from Italy, in 1828, to his death, in 1867. During this period he was successively professor at Wittenberg, Heidelberg, Bonn, and again at Heidelberg. The latter half of the second Heidelberg period was by far the most important, but, as is natural in old age, and after the loss of so many friends, the correspondence relating to it is comparatively meagre. Among his most impor-tant correspondents were Bunsen, Umbreit, Ullmann, and Schen-kel, whose letters, if preserved, will some day form a valuable contribution to the history of German theology.

Caspar Bruschius + was one of the minor agents who helped caspar Irischius 7 was one of the minor agents who nappear to prepare the way for the Reformation. Not a very ardent reformer himself, his lively pen and biting satire contributed indirectly to this great revolution; he was well acquainted with the leading men of his period, and the interest of his writings in connexion with the revival of literature justifies the pains which Herry Horawitz has bestowed upon his biography.

The two excellent series of pamphlets on subjects of general interest published by Luderitz I continue their course with unsubted success. Among those belonging to the scientific series edited by Virchow and Holzendorff may be especially noticed Virchow's own sketch of the primitive ethnology of Europe; a parallel between Burns and Hebel by A. Corrodi; and an essay on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and the Mosque of Omar by F. Adler, in which Mr. Fergusson's conclusions with respect to the Christian origin of the latter editice are rejected as the result of a minute personal investigation.

The leading idea of R. Meyer's interesting little work § on the The leading idea of R. Meyer's interesting little work § on the Socialist movement in Germany is one with which we are pretty familiar here—namely, that of an alliance between the artisans and the Conservative party, to which the writer himself belongs. There is this amount of plausibility in the scheme, that the Liberal party in Germany are for the most part wedded to the lateral party in Germany are for the most part wedded to the lateral party in Germany are for the most part wedded to the lateral party in Germany are for the most part wedded to the lateral party in Germany are for the most part wedded to the lateral party in Germany are for the most part wedded to the lateral party in Germany are for the most part wedded to the lateral party in Germany are for the most part wedded to the lateral party in Germany are for the most party with the lateral party in Germany are for the most party with the lateral party in Germany are for the most party with the lateral party in Germany are for the most party with the lateral party in Germany are for the most party with the lateral party in Germany are for the most party with the lateral party in Germany are for the most party with the lateral party in Germany are for the most party with the lateral party in Germany are for the most party with the lateral party in Germany are for the most party with the lateral party in Germany are for the most party with the lateral party in Germany are for the most party in Germany are for the m

^{*} Geschichte Italiens von Gründung der regierenden Dynastien bis zur Geschient. Von Dr. H. Reuchlin, B. 4. Leipzig: Hitzel, London: Williams & Norgate.

[†] Einstighte der Duutschen Union unn den Vorbereitungen des Busie bis men Thin Keiser Reidelfe II. Von M. Ritter. Bd. 2. Schaffnauen Bander. London: Nutt. † Binde Prindrich Stretuse in seinem Leden und seinen Schriften geschilde. Von E. Seller. Bonh: E. Strauss. London: Williams & Norgate.

Richard Rothe. Ein christliches Lebensbild auf Grund der Briefe othere entworfen. Von F. Nippold. Bd. 2. Wittenberg; Koelling Rothe's entworfen. London: Mutj.

[†] Caspier Bruschius. Von Adelbert Horswitz. eschiebes der Deutschen in Böhmen. London: Futt. Prog : Ve

S Der Kordneipationskipper ihr riveten State in Meyer, Berlin: Schindler, London: William I

employed cannot in these days be pastiarched, to bring over the Socialists to their side. He takes however, little notice of the new and progressive Idheral school which is siming at the same end by the encouragement of combination among workpeople; and it is not easy to see how Socialists with whom the abolition of inheritance is a size gud non—and these appear to be largely in the majority in Germany—could be conciliated by any concessions which a party founded on the hereditary principle could offer them. Their alliance could at most only last until it had accomplished the elimination of the great capitalists—an end which Herr Meyer proposes to attain by the obsolete device of stringent laws against namy. It is interesting to observe how the incessant interference of Continental Governments with every department of life has prepared men's minds for legislation which would be inconceivable in England. Like the newest school of Conservatism here, Herr Meyer is by no means averse to universal suffrage, and chuckles over the symptoms of reaction observable in the Liberal camp. The temporary success at the polls of a coalition of Catholics, over the symptoms of reaction observable in the Liberal camp. The temporary success at the polls of a coalition of Catholics, Conservatives, Socialists, and the discontented nationalities, is indeed no impossible event, though it is not probable that a party thus heterogeneously constituted would act together very long.

An excellent translation of Sir J. Lubbock's Prehistoric Times is accompanied with a recommendatory proface by Professor Virchow, who describes the work as a pattern of cautious and temperate research, and as filling a gap in the literature of Germany, where the fruits of prehistoric research are not as yet to be found in a collective form.

Dr. J. H. Schmick's t work on tidal phenomena, considered

be found in a collective form.

Dr. J. H. Schwick's † work on tidal phenomena, considered with reference to the theory of a regularly recurring oscillation of the sea-level, is a continuation of previous works of the author on the subject. It is accompanied with copious tables of observations on the tides, principally made in the Southern hemisphere.

Herr Bernoulli's archeological essay on the representation of Aphrodite in Greek art † produces something of the effect of the classical enthusiasm of the retired citizen in "Crotchet Castle" who filled his house with Venuses of every imaginable variety of attitude and attribute, "from Venus with the apple of Paris to Venus with the armour of Mars." If, however, Herr Bernoulli's exhaustiveness of detail affects the general reader with a sensation of satiety, his work is not the less valuable for archeological purposes. It comprises a classified critical account of all the known representation, of Aphrodite, on gems and coins as well as in

of satiety, his work is not the less valuable for archæological purposes. It comprises a classified critical account of all the known representation, of Aphrodite, on gems and coins as well as in sculpture, and is designed to elucidate the various modifications introduced into the type of the goddess, more especially the delicate point how and when she came to lay aside her drapery.

Ludwig Nohl \$, so well known for his musical biographies, has collected a series of essays written at various times illustrative of the musical tendencies of the age, especially as represented by the three composers whom he esteems the Coryphæi of the art, Heethoven, Liszt, and Wagner. He is an enthusiastic champion of "the music of the future," and his manner of enforcing his views is sufficiently dictatorial. All his sarcasm—a heavy artillery—is directed against those who withhold support from Wagner's projected theatre at Bayreuth. We have nothing to say against the design on its own merits, but cannot refrain from hoping that it may be no part of the programme of the future that every composer should henceforth have a theatre entirely to himself. The most entertaining part of the book consists of new material towards the biography of Beethoven, partly derived from an account of a visit paid him by Carl von Bursy, a young Courlander, partly from the note-books which became indispensable to those who visited the composer in his latter years. These Beethoven called his conversation-books, each person writing down the remark which he wished to make. Some of them were rescued who visited the composer in his latter years. These Beethoven called his conversation-books, each person writing down the remark which he wished to make. Some of them were rescued by Schindler from the waste-paper basket to which Beethoven had consigned them; and, although the contents are in general trivial, they have nevertheless afforded the present writer some

trivial, they have nevertheless afforded the present writer some entertaining matter.

Julius Meyer's translations of lyrical poems from seventeen languages f attest not merely the polyglottic, but also the poetic, capacities of the author. The specimens selected range down from Anacreon to the Esthonian "Souaksin ma soan surra," which is by interpretation "The Warrior's Death." The greatest curiosities perhaps are some renderings of Hans Breitmann's burlesque American-German into orthodox literary diction. The loss in humour and spirit, though perceptible enough, is less so than might have been expected.

might have been expected.

* Die vorgeschichtliche Zeit. Von Sir John Lubbock. Nach der dritten Anflage aus dem Englischen von A. Passow. Mit einleitendem Vorwort von Budolf Virchow. 2 Bde. Jena: Costenoble. London: Kolckmann.

† Das Flutphänomen und sein Zusammenhang mit den säkularen Schoan-kungen des Sespiegels. Von Dr. J. H. Schmick. Leipzig: Scholtze. Landon: Williams & Norgate.

1 Aphrodits. Ein Baustein zur Grischischen Kunstmythologie. Von J. J.

lecthoren, Liezt und Wagner. Ein Bild der Kunetberogung unseres unterts. Von Ludwig Nohl. Wien: Braumüller. London: Nutt.

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REVIEW SATURDAY

POLITICS. LITERATURE. SCIENCE, AND ART.

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MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

R. DISRAELI and some of his colleagues dined with the LORD MAYOR on Wednesday, to the great satisfaction of both parties. The LORD MAYOR had just been made a baronet, Mr. DISEARLI having judiciously kept back till the morning of the banquet the announcement that this consummation of the happiness of a Lord Mayor had been bestowed on Mr. Lusk. In proposing the health of his host Mr. Diseaself found many pleasant things to say. The Logo Mayor gives princely entertainments, has a remarkably genial face, has signalized his mayoralty by the harvest theorets of giring a special divines to records of happy thought of giving a special dinner to persons of distinction in literature and art, and is, for the week at least, the newest of all new baronets. In return the Lord MAYOR could state with confidence that Mr. DISRAELI is a mayor could state with connected that Mr. Disparily is a most remarkable man, that there never was a cleverer Cabinet than the present Cabinet, and that the country is delighted to see the LORD MAYOR and his political friends in a minority, and this constellation of first-rate stars shining in place of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues But these personal matters were naturally only the garnish to the main dish. The control point in the extention of the state of the stat to the main dish. The central point in the entertainment was the speech in which Mr. DISRAELI described the action and aims of his Ministry. Some recollection of his morning's work seemed to hang over Mr. DISRAELI'S mind. He was in that peculiar state of finding an excitement in making small things grand which becomes a man who has just made one more baronet. He took in succession each of the more prominent deeds or intentions of his Ministry and made a baronet of it. He invested it with a mild halo of mysterious dignity. He made the most of it by giving it a title the exact value of which no one can appreciate. of what the exact value of which no one can appreciate. Of what the Ministry is going to do it was no doubt easy to speak in this way. Mr. DISRAELI is always dreamy, poetical, grandiloquent when he deals with the future. But it was in the description of what the Ministry has done that the real baronet-making element shone forth. The humble measures which Mr. DISRAELI selected for glorification were the poor little Licensing Bill and the Factory Bill adopted from Mr. MUNDELLA. These were quite twiced in their way. If we may speak of measures as of typical in their way. If we may speak of measures as of men, we may say of these Bills that they are of the sort which come to London with half-a-crown in their pockets which come to London with half-a-crown in their pockets and begin by sweeping out the shop. And now they are all of a sudden turned into Lord Mayors and baronets. The title given to the Licensing Bill was that of "a redressing of "the grisvances of a class that had suffered under previous "legislation." Mr. Cross, who was present, must of all people have most keenly enjoyed this idealization of a Bill allowing public-houses in the metropolis to be kept open half an hour, or, as he says, practically twenty minutes, later. Mr. Mundman's Bill was raised to rank and fame under the designation of "a great measure which completes later. Mr. MUNDELLA'S Bill was raised to rank and fame under the designation of "a great measure which completes "the factory legislation of this country." This glowing language showed the extraordinary fartility of resource which distinguishes Mr. Dissauri in the department of distributing honours. Every one who heard Mr. Dissauri speak must like that a Prime Minister who would talk like that

the fait that a Prime Minister who could talk like that he equal to making a haronat of anybody. The Ministry, as Mr. Dissaud remarked, does not insult to be an idle Ministry, and next Seating it will produce energies more original and on a larger scale for the purches of improving the condition of the parallel. But Mr. primites was he too predent to the interface, and his manuface was he too predent to the interface, and his manuface mechably quite metables with the manuface that had give the thirty millions of our house regulation in

his eye, and was not without some thoughts of extending the British Empire. He reserved himself for topics of greater if vaguer interest. He described, if description is the right term to use, the ecolesiastical and foreign policy of his Cabinet, and if we gather nothing else from his statement, we at any rate gather that it is a very grand policy indeed. The contest between the spiritual and temporal powers which in other days has raged so fleroely is now on the eve of breaking out in a new form. The foregs, he tells us, on both sides are not unequal; but to be forte-warned is to be forearmed, and the Ministry, which sees the important issue in all its bearings, feels itself not unequal to the task. By the course which the Ministry will recommend Parliament to follow, and by the measures which it will be instrumental in carrying, the Ministry trust that it will remove such ovils as exist, and such dangers as are to be feared. If this great battle of Armageddon is coming off, every honest Englishman will of course be glad to have a long-sighted Ministry to take care of us all, and a statesman at the head of affairs not incompetent to arrest the progress of spiritual domination. But if these great forces are really gathering up their strength for a supreme struggle, and if the strength which each can command is so nearly equal, it is puzzling to think how apparently slender and mapt are the means by which the issue can be decided in favour of good government and wholesome liberty. The two measures on which Mr. wholesome liberty. DISRAELI relies are the Scotch Patronage Bill and the Public Worship Regulation Bill. With these weapons in his hand Mr. DISEARLI can meet his spiritual foes. these are the only weapons he needs, he is at least like the chosen shepherd going out against a giant with nothing but a sling and a few smooth stones out of a brook. If the Goliath of spiritual tyranny disappears before the blow of the Scotch Patronage Bill, he cannot be such a very dreadful sort of giant. It seems not only such a mere pebble, but a pebble of the wrong sort to pelt him with. Its object is to take patronage out of the hands of educated laymen and give it to congregations under the guidance of spiritual courts; and it would have seemed as if this was rather an encouragement to the giant than a blow to him. As to Public Worship Bill Mr. Dispand informed his hearest to the Winisters t the Ministers that mysterious iderable period ountry." This, ism in a very Bill, Mr. DISRAELI informed his hearer have felt it to be their duty to "grapple" that mysterious "disturbance which has now for no diderable period "perplexed and annoyed the people of country." This, it must be allowed, is to describe the firm in a very handsome way, and the Ministry may be supposed to have been not indisposed to make their antagonist as big as possible in order to gain credit by demolishing him. Mr. possible in order to gain credit by demolishing him. Mr. HARDY as he listened must have felt that the duty of grappling with a mysterious disturbance was one to which he had but very recently been alive. Strange to say, it appeared to outsiders as if it was not any perception of the recurrence of a new Armageddon that determined him. DISHAELI to support the Bill of a private mamber for grappling with this disturbance, but simply the discovery that the House of Commons cared more about the matter hat the House of Commons cared more about the matter than the Government thought probable. So different are than the Government thought probable. So different are the external actions of was men from their inner counsels that the first conclusion of aninetracted judges us to the two great measures of the Cabinet for compating spiritual typinny would have naturally been that the first rather told the wrong way, and that the second was taken up almost by change, and under a gentle pressure.

When hir, Dunante was describing his ecclesiastical policy there was at any acts some clue to his meaning.

By a mysterious disturbance he meant the Ritualists, by grappling with it he meant the speeches of Mr. Hardy and other members of the Cabinet on Mr. Gurney's Bill. But when he came to describe the foreign policy of the Ministry we are lost altogether. The Cabinet is going to do some-thing, and we feel from the words used that it is something unusual and oreditable; but what it is, and when it is to be done, there is nothing to give even the tiniest suggestion. There must be things going on in Europe, if Mr. DISRAELI is right, of which no one outside the Foreign Office and the Cabinet has an idea. And yet with provoking irony he spoke as if he was only saying what every one knew. He took it for granted that his audience was perfectly aware that some of the most favoured regions of Europe, nations that have done most for the world, are in a state of anarchy, or bordering on anarchy. The only country to which the language would have seemed in any way applicable is Spain, which has been going downhill steadily for about three centuries. Spain is certainly in a state of which it is a compliment to say that it is bordering on anarchy. But where else is there anarchy? By a great stretch of language the term might perhaps be applied to France and Turkey. If so, it is interesting to know what the Government is going to do. Fortunately Mr. DISRAELI was able to state that all these anarchical countries, whatever they may be, especially love, admire, and respect England, and the Ministry is somehow going to take advantage of this for their benefit. It is, as Mr. DISRAELI expressly said, going to do more than offer empty words. It is going to exercise the influence of England to preserve peace, and to assist by sympathy and counsel several distracted and distressed States. Spain is torn with a civil war. France, though perfectly tranquil, is unable to fix definitely on a form of government. Turkey just keeps itself alive by homoging your than it can pay. Which of these offer any borrowing more than it can pay. Which of these offer any very promising field for proffers of sympathy and counsel? It would be very sound advice to the Spanish Government to make military arrangements that would prevent a town within eighty miles of the capital being captured by the enemy. A wise friend might suggest to the French Government that the sooner the Assembly was brought into harmony with the nation the better. A prudent financier might whisper to Turkey that loans raised at a ruinous rate of interest in order to cover deficits produced by extravagance and maladministration cannot last for ever. Words of wisdom might, no doubt, be spoken in all these quarters, but they would be words, it is to be feared, as empty as words could be. The Spanish Government would reply that it did not want advice, it wanted an army the generals of which did not go careering all over the country in pursuit of their private ends, and the soldiers of which were fit to fight. The French Government would reply that, if people in Paris have not the slightest notion what to make of the Septemate, people in Sightest notion what to make of the Septemate, London are not likely to be better informed. The Turkish Government would reply, with the Claimant, that it is for fools to find money and for wise men to spend it. If Mr. DISRAELI'S utterances were to be taken in anything approaching to their literal sense, we should seem to be on the eve of a new reign of meddling and muddling. But there is not the slightest read danger of this. We have heard of the spirited foreign policy of the Conservatives, and we now hear of their means nothing but Lord Derry at the Foreign Office.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE RULES OF WAR.

To would probably be unjust, as well as discourteous, to doubt the good faith of the Russian Government in proposing an International Conference at Brussels. Prince GOSTCHAROFF'S claborate project, though it seems to have been originally connected with a philanthropic scheme for improving the condition of prisoners of war, has the wider scope of a code which, if it were adopted, would regulate on all points the practice of belligerents. The proposed body of rules consists for the most part of declaratory enactments giving a formal and permanent sanction to usages which have been virtually established in the practice of civilized nations. It may be doubted whether the embodiment in a statute of the unvertiten common law would tend to mitigate the hardships of war, but the contention of the Russian Government that the rights and duties of belligarents should be strictly defined in intelligence.

gible and plausible. The objection to a diplomatic treatment of the entire subject is founded on the probability that the States which might take part in the discussion would be actuated by a regard to their own special interests as well as to the alleviation of human misery. There is a certain oddity in the phrases with which Prince Gobtomamory introduces his project of a coda. According to his statement the community of feeling and interest which tends to unite nations as members of one family renders it necessary to make elaborate provision for the conduct of their quarrels with one another. All men, or all Enropsems, are brothers, and therefore it is expedient to regulate the conditions of mutual fratricide. No great Continental State can be accused of negligence in the material provision which it has to make for reciprocal slaughter. The Russian Government has within two or three years established an elaborate system of universal military service which will enable it to place more than a million of men in the field. Gormany, Austria, France, and Italy, with the minor Powers, will make up the roll of armed brethren to not less than four millions. As all these fraternal armaments can have no object except that the several disciplined multitudes should in certain contingencies put one another to death, it is perhaps natural to arrange that the most internecine conflicts shall be conducted with all possible regard to the general convenience. It is undoubtedly well that modern wars are for the most part not conducted after the fashion of Wallenstein's campaigns in the Empire, or of Louis XIV's invasion of the Palatinate. General Sherman's march through Georgia is the latest example of a military operation directed chiefly against the property of the non-combatant population.

There is no novelty in the prohibition of the use of poison, which indeed is only employed by savages, or by those who, like the backwoodsmen in some parts of the United States, have adopted the belligerent ethics of the savages who are their habitual enemies. Prince Gorrena Koff has not thought it necessary to forbid the taking of the savages which is prestined on both sides in the border war. scalps, which is practised on both sides in the border war-fare of the Far West. The use of projectiles filled with powdered glass and of explosive balls of less than a certain weight had been already prohibited by agreement. The exceptions to the general rule of burning, killing, and destroying are dictated by an anomalous benevolence; but there is no objection to new rules of the game of war which discourage unnecessary torture, and which in some instances give the adversary a kind of sportsmanlike fair play. There is no rule against starving 100,000 people to death in a besieged town or against burning them out with red-hot balls. It is not lawful to make use of the enemy's flag, of his uniform, or of his military insignia for purposes of deception; but nearly every other kind of warlike stratagem is legitimate and laudable, though Sir Garner Wolselet sternly censured the poor King of ASHANTES for pretending peacoful designs when he was really preparing for battle. Spics are liable to be shot, though their occupation may bettle. Spiesare latile to be shot, indugitation occupation may be meritorious and honourable; but an ancient exemption protects officers who run the risk of collecting information within the enemy's lines without putting off their uniform. Travellers in balloons, employed in keeping up communication between different portions of the hostile army, are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war. On these and many other points Prince Gortcharoff's code is merely a digest of the existing rules of war. It is possible that regulations founded on general consent might be useful in restraining the violence of obstinate and passionate officers who may be entrusted with commands. The neutrality of hospitals and ambulances has been recently instituted, and it is not likely to be disregarded by civilized armies. project properly provides that the neutrality should not be compromised because hospitals may be protected by pickets or sentinels who, if captured, would of course become prisoners of war.

The novel and questionable principle of limited limiting in war is not likely to be established in the face of Lord Duner's judicious protest. The members of a Lond Company in recent times are not liable for the debts of the association beyond the amount of their annualled capital. The condition has full warning of the artest of responsibility of the absorbed to resort for a member of being companied to resort for a member of the demand on the comparate fund. It can appear the destroy of the absorbed that the subjects of a belligrance like a manual the comparate fund. The manual that the subjects of a belligrance like a manual that the subjects of a belligrance like a manual that the subjects of a belligrance like a manual that the subjects of a belligrance like the subjects of the subject of the

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Mr. Lunier, the British Minister at Brussels, has been informed that he is to take no part in the Conference, and that England will be represented, if at all, by a military officer who will in all cases refer to the Foreign Office for instructions. The promotors of the scheme will perhaps answer objections to their proposal that war should be conducted exclusively by the armed forces on either side by referring to later clauses which modify the sweeping character of the original exemption. An army of occupation is of course entitled to levy from a conquered district the taxes due to the hostile Government; and it might be plausibly contended that, as legitimate administrators of the sovereign authority, they may also levy additional taxes. The army may also take possession of "provision, clothing, boots, &c."; but it is recommended that the generals should either pay for the articles which they require or go through the decent ceremony of "giving "the oustomary receipts." The enemy may further, without either payment or signature of receipts, levy money contributions on the population, either in case of necessity or by way of penalty, but "care must "be taken to avoid ruining the population." Sourr and Davouer would probably have alleged necessity in excuse for the boundless sums which they exterted from the Prussians, both for their private use and for the service of their military chests. That they stopped short of finally and totally ruining the population may perhaps be shown by the present flourishing condition of North Germany. If the Emperor of Russia thinks it worth while to prosecute his philanthropic enterprise, he will probably be able to secure assent to the greater part of his proposals. The principal Governments seem likely to follow the example of fingland in allowing themselves to be represented at Brussels by military officers. The absence of professed diplomatists will deprive the transaction of political significance, and the Empero. The principal contents fails, nearly all the rules suggeste

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.

IN securing the consent of the House of Commons to the clauses abelishing the Endowed Schools Commissioners, Mr. Distants has consent only a subordinate part of the measure which was consented by his party, and which his Government structured. The clauses which have been postponed relate to a very serious and important

question. As regards the recounty for some unditi the Endowed Schools Aut, the testimony of the Commissioners appointed under 16, Mr. Ross, is toler conclusive. "I think," he mays, " that Clause rybeaves an immense number of endowments which, according "any ordinary rules, must be considered to belong to the "Church of England." The general tendency of Mr. Robr's opinions, as expounded before the Select Committee of last year, adds to the force of this admission. He throught that it would be "comparatively unobjectionable" to provide for instruction in the doctrines of the Church of lingland in schools founded since 1700, but he himself earnestly desired that the requirement for religious teaching should point not to "matters of theology," but to "life and practice." In another place, he says that in his judgment the requirement should be for "instruction in the Hely Scriptures." These passages and others like them may help to explain the disinclination of Government to renew the powers of the Commissioners. The views expounded by Mr. Rom were generally provalent in the Commission, and the result was that its proceedings came to be regarded with distrust and dislike. It may be that the Commissioners personally deserve all that their friends have lately said of them; but it may also be that their corporate action was influenced by minds stronger and less scrupulous than their own. The effect of the combined action of the Commissioners and the Education Department was adverse to the Church, and as the powers of the Commission were originally granted for three, or at most four years, there is nothing unreasonable in the refusal of Ministers to renew them. The "Con-"servative reaction" of which we hear so much was largely produced by distaste for the views as to religious teaching which Mr. Ross and his colleagues applied to grammar schools. Four years of their proceedings is thought to be enough, and it is idle to make a grievance of the non-renewal of their powers. It must be remembered that the Report of last year contains a mode-rately worded consure of the Commissions which was rately worded consure of the Commissioners, which was moved by Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, and adopted almost without opposition by the Committee of which Mr. W. E. FORSTER was Chairman :—"It is to be regretted that "some of the changes proposed by the Commissioners, "especially in the cases of certain good schools, should "have been such as to hinder the hearty co-operation of "those who had heretofore worked to render them effi-It would have been easy for Mr. HARDY to have made out from the evidence before the Committee a case for even a stronger censure. Sir Michael Hicks Beach proposed a draft Roport declaring that "a more judicious course of action" by the Commissioners would have led to much greater results than had actually been achieved by them. There is, to say the least, considerable support for this opinion, and it is natural that the Government should give effect to it.

The necessity of some amendment of the 19th Section of the Act was proclaimed, as we have seen, by Mr. HOBY, and a recommendation for such amendment was inserted in the draft Report proposed by Mr. FORSTER. An amendment to Mr. Forster's proposal was moved by Sir Michael Highs Beach, and, on a division, the voting was 9 to 9, and Mr. FORSTER, as Chairman, gave his casting vote for his own proposal. Now the principal question which arises on the present Bill is identical with that which was decided in the Select Committee by the Chairman's casting vote alone as lately as the 17th of June, 1873; and yet it is pretended that this question has been settled finally, and ought not to be reopened. The question is, whether certain tests of Denominationalism should be applied only to schools founded after the Toleration Act, as was proposed by Mr. Forstes, or to all schools, as was proposed by Sir Michael Hicks Beach. It is conceded by both parties that this question was open until the 5th of August last, when the Amendment Act was passed, and it is contended by one party that this question is not open now. We must remember that towards the end of last Session it was strongly asserted that the House of Commons did not represent the country, and subsequent events have shown that this assertion was well founded. It would thus appear that a question of high importance which one party in the House alleges to have been finally settled was settled without having been submitted to the judgment of the country at all.

It was foreshy chanced by Mr. Fawcerr that there is something in the case of educational institutions which money cannot purchase. It The wealth of the wealthiest could not

"suddenly call into existence a Trinity, a Christchurch, or "a Balliol," and the same remark applies to the ancient "a Balliol," and the same remark applies to the ancient and famous schools which are affected by this Bill. They are in fact places where the religious teaching of the Church of England is now afforded, and you cannot obliterate that feature without impairing the character of the institution. As was well said by Sir STAPPORD NORTH-COTE, the object of the Bill was to preserve that feature. "What the Government did intend was that religious "instruction should be given in these schools, and that that religious instruction should be in accordance with "what appeared to be the intention of the founder." It must be remembered that many of these schools have chapels which, by an express provision of the Endowed Schools Act, are reserved to the Church of England. Under that Act, as worked by the Commissioners, the absurd result might have been attained of a secularized school with a chapel belonging to the Establishment. The truth is that on this question facts are too strong for When the Commissioners were brought face to face with facts they were constrained to admit their stringency. We have already quoted the opinion of Mr. Roby as to the 19th Section of the Act. Lord LYTTELTON stated to the Select Committee that the result of that section had been "nothing less than an absurdity." The Commissioners, he said, had been led to apply the section to a disposition made by founder A because he happened to use words which came plainly within its terms, and to refuse to do so in the case of founder B because he did not happen to do so, "while all the time no human being could doubt "that A and B meant the same thing." The third Commissioner, Canon ROBINSON, said that "unquestionably many foundations fall outside the section, though the "founders took especial precautions to stamp on them a "distinctive Denominational character." If the facts of these cases be considered in a judicial spirit, it will be improved the state of the stat possible to avoid arriving at nearly the same conclusions as were reached by the Court of Chancery before the passing of the Act. Lord Selborne, being Attorney-General in 1866, stated before the Schools Inquiry Commission that, if a school had been founded to bring up children in secular and religious learning, the founder being a Churchman, that would show that religion was part of the object of the school, "and the presumption is that religion means religion according to the Established Church." It is for the opponents of the Bill to displace this presumption if they can. There has been some talk lately about a difference between the "National Church" and the "Church of "the Nation," and it is, as we understand, suggested that the existing Establishment is the former, but not the latter. But, if so, what then? Until the "Church of the Nation" be forthcoming, the presumption must continue in favour The schools founded by King Edward VI. out of the dissolved chantries, and so forth, almost all of them con-"tained indications of an intended connexion with the "Church of England, or with religion, which, though I " believe for the most part there is no express direction as "to religious instruction, yet have been held in many cases to be sufficient proof that they were to be Church of England schools." This passage would apply to the case of Birmingham School, which has been so much discussed. We quote it not for the purpose of justifying all the provisions of the Bill, but in order to show that some such Bill was necessary. We believe that no judicial mind could apply itself to the facts without arriving at the conclusion which that passage expresses. But, be that as it may if the Charity Commissioners consider the questions which come before them, as they are capable of doing, in a judicial spirit, the result is likely to be satisfactory. There is also a point which cannot be overlooked, and the Bill properly proposed to advert to it. We mean the usage since the foundation of the schools. Upon this subject the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission ought to be conclusive:—"In all but a "very few of these schools religious instruction has been regularly given since their first foundation; that is, in some cases, for upwards of three hundred years, and to "exclude it now would be a very different thing, and would have a very different effect, from not introducing "it for the first time." It is only necessary to add that the religious instruction here mentioned is that of the Church of England; and it would seem reasonable to provide, as the Bill did, that the usage of Church teaching shall be preserved for the benefit of scholars belonging to the Church.

Religious partisanship has a wonderful effect in disabling even clear-headed man from reasoning. Mr. Forestan was the author of the Act of 1369, which provides that a school shall be a Church school if the instrument of foundation requires the scholars to be instructed according to the doctrines or formularies of the Church. The present Bill provides that, if the instrument of foundation requires the scholars to go to church, it shall be held to require them to be instructed according to the doctrines or formularies of the Church, and Mr. Forester considers this a "dangerous assumption." It has been decided by the Commissioners that a requirement to "learn the "Catechism" makes a Church school under the Act of 1869; but Mr. Forster contends that a requirement to go to Church ought not to make a Church school. Mr. Forster seems to suggest that there is danger to the Church from possible claims of other denominations. But our legislation is quite sufficiently unintelligible without deliberately refusing to allow to words their ordinary meaning. Let Parliament first endeavour to construct some rational definition of a Church school, and then let it proceed to settle fairly the position and rights of Dissenters in such school. It is rather hard to accuse the Church of intolerance and the Parliamentary majority of tyranny, when all that the Bill did was to ascribe to language its necessary sense. It is not the stronger party which has been supra grammaticam in this debate. All those protests against converting an exception into a

rule were directed against fact, law, and reason.

Under these circumstances, it is unfortunate that the Government should not have had the courage to insist upon the securities with regard to religious teaching which they originally proposed. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the pledge which has been given, that the clauses now withdrawn will be presented next year in a revised form; but a large class throughout the country will look anxiously for its fulfilment. Mr. DISRAELI cannot fail to perceive that the reunited Conservative party of 1874 cannot be kept together without adequate respect being shown to the religious element which so conspicuously contributed to

the results of the general election.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

A LTHOUGH the proposed cession of the Fiji Islands has not been finally accepted, it may be assumed that the Government has determined on annexation. On the same day on which Lord Carnarvon made a statement on the subject Mr. DISRAELI disputed the accuracy of Mr. M'ARTHUR'S assertion that the acceptance of the cession had been communicated to the House of Lords. He probably intended only to guard himself against any admission which might compromise future freedom of action. It is not to be supposed that the PRIME MINISTER intended to repudiate the declarations of the COLONIAL SECRETARY. At the Mansion House on Wednesday last Mr. DISRAELI perhaps caused some surprise by the declaration that his Government would not only maintain the existing Empire, but perhaps enlarge its boundaries. As there is assuredly no question of extension of territory in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, Mr. DISRAELI can only have referred to the South Pacific region, and specifically to the Fiji Islands. There is some force in the objections which are raised to the annexation, inasmuch as it will probably not directly pay its expenses, while it will involve a certain amount of trouble and responsibility; but the preponderance of opinion among those who are competent to judge seems to be in favour of the proposed measure, and the Australian colonies unanimously approve of the policy of the Government. It is even stated that New South Wales is willing to contribute to the cost of the operation, and Lord CARMAEVOM not unnaturally expressed a feeling of gratified surprise on bearing of the possibility that any colony should take a share, however small, of a burden incurred for its benefit by the United Kingdom. It would not be safe to rely too confidently on the rumoured liberality of New Bouth Wales. The revenues of the Fiji Islands will, according to an official estimate, meet the expenses of government, and at the worst the cost of a small Crown colony may be borne for a time without serious inconvenience. It is worth while to incur a moderate liability for the sales of putting an and to an anomalous and embarranting relation. The islands are already to a great extent under the countries of English subjects, and the naval officer assumenting on

the station has occasionally found it mechanics to interfere for the maintenance of order and of purce.

In accordance with established precedent, the English Government is compelled to exercise superintendence over the emigration of labourers which constantly tends to degenerate into a kind of alave trade. As long as the harboure of the islands belong to an independent authority the necessary supervision is imperfect and troublesome. It is said that some of the ports will be useful for the accommodation of vessels trading between the Australian colonies and the western coast of America. As the greater part of the shipping employed is English, some jurisdiction must be exercised over the seamen and adventurers who are likely to frequent the islands. The Commissioners who were directed to report on the state of Fiji suggest the necessity of establishing a Consular Court if the Government declines to accept the sovereignty of the country. The general administration of justice in the name of the Queen will be more efficient, and perhaps it may not be more expensive. One main reason for including the islands within the limits of English dominion is the possibility that some other Power might sooner or later have established itself in the country. The French have at different times been disposed to extend their influence in the South Pacific, and some of the settlers in Fiji have already invited the American Government to take possession of the territory. Although it has hitherto not suited the purpose of the United States to acquire outlying possessions, some American politicians, including the actual President, have stronuously advocated a more aggressive policy. It is not impossible that the Sandwich Islands may within a short time be annexed to the United States, and if a colonial system is once instituted, it will admit of rapid expansion. The objection to the acquisition of the islands by a foreign Power is founded, not on idle jealousy, but on the risk of jealousies and possible collisions which might at any time compromise friendly relations. Thirty years ago a quarrel between an English Consul and some French

The Report of Mr. LAYARD, who is Consul at Fiji, and of Commodore Goodenough, commanding on the station, is an interesting document. There are nearly two hundred is an interesting document. There are nearly two hundred islands of different sizes, of which about eighty are inhabited. The climate and soil appear to be healthy for English settlers, whose children thrive, although they are not so robust as at home. Nearly all zymotic and pulmonary diseases are at present unknown; and the debilitating effects of heat are principally shown by the approximation of the inhabitants to the American or Australian type of settlers of European descent. It would appear that the natives have, at least in the present generation, been maligned by common report. With the exception of a few thousands of mountaineers, belonging probably to a more primitive race, the islanders have entirely discontinued the practice of cannibalism, and, to the great credit of the missionaries, they have, with few exceptions, become Christians. It is stated that an enumeration which has been made by the missionaries of the number of attendants at churches and chapels constitutes almost a complete census of the population. The men never omit to come to church; and the women are in the habit of bringing their infants and other children. The schools are well conducted and adapted to their purpose, and the Commissioners recommend that the Government should encourage the establishment of a Training College which has been projected for the sons of chiefs. The failure of has been projected for the sons of chiefs. The failure of missionary efforts in some parts of the world has been so frequently noticed that the perfect success which has been achieved in the Fiji Islands ought not to be overlooked. If the islanders should by some strange good fortune escape the consequences which have elsewhere resulted for the contact of inferior wasse with the Engagence that from the contact of inferior races with the Europeans, the merit of their progress in civilisation will belong far more to their disinterested religious teachers than to the most realons and beneficent of civil administrators. Christianity is most easily and most effectively propagated among tribes which still retain something of the simplicity and decility of children. As might be expected, a large admix-ture of former Paganism qualifies for the present the perfect orthodoxy of the converts. One of the most valued privileges of members of the same wibe is that they have a right to cores one another, or rather to came the fathers,

the grandfathers, and the gods of those with whom they may happen to quarrel. It is not consistent with etiquette, or purhaps with the maintenance of peaceful relations, to execute the ancestors of strangers.

The white settlers some years since elevated a native chief of the name of CAROBAU to the rank of constitutional King, with some of themselves as his Ministers. The Commissioners believe that a chief of another group of islands is equal in power to the titular Kins; but lackly MAAFU concurs in the proposal that the islands should be ceded to the English Government. The actual Minister, Mr. Thurstoy, attaches, in the name of the King, an elaborate system of conditions to the cession of sovereignty. Lord Carrarvon has properly declined to accept any but an unconditional surrender of power; but there is no doubt that the King and other holders of vested interests will be justly and liberally treated. The islands will be formed into a Crown colony in which all real power will belong to the Governor, though, as nead, there will be a Legislative the Governor, though, as usual, there will be a Legislative Council, in which some of the chiefs will have seats. The tonure of land is, as in all primitive communities, widely different from that which prevails in England or in Enrope. The Commissioners think that in one sense all landed property belongs to the chief, subject to the rights of the members of his tribe, who owe him certain services on account of their holdings. Since the arrival of white settlers, the possession of land in fee simple has been introduced, but it would seem that the system is still unintelligible to the natives. In some instances a chief whose rights are rather those of lord of the manor than of freeholder has assumed the right of selling the property which belonged in part to the actual occupier. Questions of this kind have been widely studied of late years, and a judicious Government will not be disposed to disregard native habits or modes of thought. The Commissioners recommend that the quasifeudal position of the chiefs should be recognized, to be afterwards gradually abolished or altered. It is not expected that Lord Carnarvon's refusal to entertain the plan of a conditional transfer of sovereignty will imperil or delay the annexation. When it is accomplished, the first and most important duty of the Colonial Minister will be to select a Governor of intelligence and firmness. The class of retired Indian civilians forms the best school of colonial administration, and some of them, still in the vigour of life, might be glad to exchange compulsory idleness for a suitable field of action.

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND THE REPUBLIC.

MARSHAL MACMAHON has had great opportunities and has greatly missed them. Circumstances have given him an extraordinary influence over the course of events in France, and certain honest absence of ambition has saved him from using that influence in the interests of his own aggrandizement. But though this latter quality has kept the Marshal an honest man, it has not been able to make him anything but a very narrow-minded one. It might have been a worse misfortune if he had wished to found a dynasty, but it is a very great misfortune that he should have wished to found nothing. For the political pilot statesmanship is as essential as bonesty; it takes something more than good intentions to keep a ship off the rocks. In the first instance it was not necessary that Marshal MacMahon should be himself a statesman; all would have gone well if he could have recognized the gift in others. When the secret history of the overthrow of M. THIERS by a Parliamentary vote comes to be made public, it will probably be discovered that Marshal MacManor was the pivot of the negotiations which gave the victory to the Right. If he had taken no part in them, still more if he had let it be known that he was on the side of M. THIEBS, it is doubtful whether the Duke of BROGLE would have been able to command a majority, and still more doubtful whether a majority, if obtained, would have done him any real good. Among the Conservative deputies there was a good deal of alarm at the prospect of a Republic, but it was an alarm which could scarcely have borne practical fruit had it not been shared or favoured by Marshal MacManos. Supposing that M. Thiers after his defeat on the 24th of May, 1873, had pursued a similar policy to that which the Marshal is pursuing now, the nostile majority would speedily have melted away. He might have refused to accept the resignation of his Ministers, or he might have replaced

them by others equally devoted to himself. He might then have hursied on the partial elections, and relying on the evidence afforded by them that he possessed the confidence of the country, he might simply have waited until the consciousness of their own weakness brought the Conservatives to see that their best policy was to make friends with the President, and to accept a Conservative Republic. To the carrying out of this policy one thing was wanting. An Executive may rightly resist a Legislature, provided that it has the country at its back, if only it can resist successfully. But it cannot resist successfully unless it has unity in itself, and with Marshal MacMahos at the head of the army the French Executive would not have had unity in itself. If M. Thiers had offered a passive resistance to the vote before which he retired, the Duke of Brogue would probably have followed it up with a vote of deposition; and if M. Thiers had disregarded this vote and refused to retire until after the electors had been appealed to, Marshal MacMahon, judging from his subsequent conduct, would have executed the decree of the Assembly against the President. Against this certainty it would have been useloss for M. Thiers to struggle. With the constituencies to fall back on he might have fought a Parliamentary majority, but the constituencies would have served him nothing when the Parliamentary majority had in its service the master of the legions.

Marshal MacManon had a second opportunity when he became President. It is conceivable that many timid Conservatives may have distrusted M. THIERS'S power to give the Republic that Conservative hue which he maintained it ought to wear. They may have bethought them of former Radical excesses, and asked themselves why the Giroudin of 1873 should look to be more fortunate, either as regards his own head or those of his friends, than the Girondins of 1793. But a movement which had on its side a Conservative army under the virtual command of a Conservative President could afford to take a Republican direction, and after the collapse of the Legitimists last October, it ought to have been clear even to men of ordinary political capacity that this was the only direction in which movement was possible. If Marshal MacManon had had the wisdom to reject the dangerous counsels of the Duke of BROOLE, and to insist on regarding himself as President of the Republic for the first seven years of its existence, a working Ministerial majority might by this time have been formed in the Chamber which would have been so far in accord with the Republican majority out of doors as to be sure of obtaining a complete ratification of its acts whenever the day of a general election should arrive. The Duke of Records and arrive arrival arrive. Brognie could not have resisted an alliance between Marshal MacManon and the Left Centre. He would simply have resigned office some month carlier than he did resign it. The Conservatives in the Assembly would have regretted their leader, but they would not have espoused his cause after the Chief of the State had disowned it. Instead of this the Marshal became as much an admirer of the personal Soptemate as the Duke of Broque himself. His own position could be no greater nuder a Provisional Government than under a settled Government; either way the first place was secured to him for seven years. But the Marshal had porsuaded himself that, after an interval spent under his rule, Frenchmen would, by some unexplained process, be better qualified to decide upon their own political future than they are now, and in this conviction he supported the efforts of the Right Centre to found a personal Septennate.

Still fortune was kind, and the Marshal had again an opportunity of learning the late wisdom that sometimes comes by sheer experience of folly. He had pledged himself to the Conservative majority, and the Conservatives kindly released him from all obligations to them by ceasing to be a majority. The Right of the Assembly is now agreed upon nothing but negatives. Each of its sections lates the others only less cordially than it lates all the sections of the Left. The Left, if it had the support, or could even scoure the abstention, of Marshal MacManon, would be in a position to establish the Republic. The Right, even with the support of the Marshal, can establish nothing. Yet to this impracticable combination of impracticable opinions the Marshal so far adheres that he will not hear of the only expedient which could give it meal Parliamentary support. If on Thursday General on Classer had accepted

the Casterz Piazas proposal an effective majority was at once have been executed. The Marshal would not 4 at once have been contained. The Marshal would not have lost a single element either of power or diguity which he now possesses; on the container, his position as the inevitable and indispensable ruler during the early years of the Republic would have been more assured than Three-fourths of these who would have voted with M. Casimir Périer would have done so with an unexpressed admission that it was the presence of the Marshal at the head of affairs, and the securities for order involved in his presence there, that made the establishment of the Republic possible. Marshal MacManon has rejected this source of strength, and has chosen to regard himself as invested with an anomalous authority which no one can either label or define. General DE CLESET'S declaration comes to this, that the one thing needful for France is Marshal MacMahon. Other politicians have gone as far as to hold that Marshal MacMahon is a necessity for France, but the only creed that satisfies the PRESIDENT of the Republic is one which goes on to say that nothing else is necessary. "The Government," says General DE CISSEY, "do not think the true remedy for the "sufferings of the country would be the actual prools"mation of the Republic. . . . The country wants you
"to give the existing power the necessary strength to
"defend and protect itself." By what means General DE
CISSEY has agriculate this interpretation of the means CISSEY has arrived at this interpretation of the wants of the country it is impossible to say; but we may be allowed to suspect that to his soldierly mind the country and his superior officer are identical terms. That the necessary strength to defend and protect himself is what Marshal MACMAHON wants is evident. He has advanced a good deal nearer a dictatorship since he first took office, and even since the coth of November. Or neckars it and even since the 20th of November. Or perhaps it may only be that, now that he no longer represents a homogeneous party in the Assembly, the real absolutism of his position is more clearly seen. It would not be fair to say that the Marshal was prepared to disregard the decision of the Assembly, supposing that it had gone in favour of the Casimir Perior proposal, but he must have an extraordinary amount of moral conservatism if he can retain a virtual dictatorship without contracting that contempt for representative bodies which is the characteristic sentiment of dictators, and for which the action of the present Assembly gives so much room. It is probable, however, that this particular temptation will for some time be spared him by the Assembly continuing to reject any proposal to which the Marshal expresses dislike.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

THE disposition to bribe and treat electors is so firmly implanted in the minds of many candidates and their friends that the one question which, as it appears, presents itself to those who are in the midst of a contest is too often how the law may be evaded. That bribery and treating are now very risky things is well known. The days of a Man in the Moon and bags of gold in a dirty public-house are over. Open public-houses with unlimited beer and joints for all comers are things of the past. But, short of these overt violations of the law, there are an infinity of small attempts to see what can be done safely; and it is accepted as indisputable that anything that can be done safely may be done properly. Of course there are numerous constituencies in which there is no bribory or treating, and if there is intimidation, wis of that quiet sort arising from the influence of wealth and mak on humble neighbours which it is very difficult to prevent, and which sometimes is not unconnected with feel that practically do much to bind society together. In other constituencies there is a real political issue raised, and even if there were a disposition to bribe or treat, it would he recognized that such means would be useless, and the contact would really be decided by the opinions. passions of the electors. When, again, men of high sufficient position stand, they are determined on dispositional every form of corruption, and even their most feelish sup. perfere upe aware that it is better for such many beas an election than to win it by means of a doublish hand. But in a manufactuable number of constituents who only real issue is whether a man who has tried to make himself locally agreeable or formidish, and then is known to like money, shall mounts.

of a most in Parlies in Parliament, or whicher an to which of two private persons is to have and the combitants, or those who are working for the every advantage that the law allows. They ring a game, the rules of which they are willing to for not to observe them is to win in vain; but they set themselves to think very closely what the rules of ame are, and will beard something in the hope that y parhaps come within the rules. They have a proadversaries are doing exactly the same thing, and it would be to confess a humiliating inferiority in ounning if they re to be beaten simply because they had been outwitted. Then comes the petition, and the Election Judge arrives. He examines into what has been done, and stops up the little hole which it was hoped the law had left open. He unseats the member, and one more point in election law is decided. Gradually the limits in which candidates and sir friends can work with safety are narrowed, and if the constituencies will only be good enough to furnish a sufficient number of leading cases, the law will ultimately be so settled that honesty will actually be discovered to be the best policy.

Some recent decisions have done much to contract the liberty in which knowing election eerers thought themselves entitled to move. The instance of Boston is perhaps scarcely worth referring to, as an electioneering agent must be a baby if he thinks that he can give sacks of coals to six or seven hundred electors with impunity. But the instances of Strond and Kidderminster are worth studying. The Conservative member for Stroud was unscated because his friends had taken far too wide a view The Conservative member for Stroud was of what might be done by a judicious payment of travelling expenses. The payment of these expenses is not illegal, and if it is necessary that this should be so, all that can be said is that the necessity is an unfortunate one. But it is illegal to pay the expenses as a condition of voting in favour of the person paying, and it is still more obviously illegal to pay more than the actual expenses, and so give the voter a bonus. At Strond both these mistakes were committed; but it was hoped that the payment of the excess might be safely covered and concealed if payment was made in postage-stamps. They seem to come from nobody, no order for payment is given, the recipient gets them in the quietost and most comfortable way, and can dispose of them by driblets. The elector has paid five shillings for his railway fare, and he gets a sovereign's worth of stamps, and he does not know exactly how the account has been made out, or to whom he ought to return the balance. Nothing could be more ingenious, or seem a better stroke of local genius, until the Klection Judge arrived, and then the little device was made to seem unspeaks ly silly, and the member was unscated. At Kidderminster, Mr. GRANT set himself avowedly to work to see what he could do to please and conciliate the electors without infringing the law. He conceived that a tea and fireworks, with a procession of supporters wearing appropriate rosettes, and decorated with a modal that should stamp the image of their triumphant member on their minds for ever, would be the right thing; only the feast must be delayed. not only until the election was well over, but until the time for petitioning was past. He was elected after having held out hopes to the electors of this splendid recognition of their services in getting him into Parliament. He then set to work to fulfil his promise, and sent down considerable sams of money for the preliminary preparations. Subsequently, however, he seems to have been awars that there was more risk in carrying out his scheme than he had supposed; and the great feast was never held, and the resettes and medals were never exhibited to the gaping and admiring crowds of Kidderminster. But he had already done too much. Down came the Election Judge, and investigated with unpleasant minuteness all that had happened. Mr. Grant did his utmost to oppose his ensuries. His solicitors and agents would not acknowlise enemies. His solicators want agents would not nonnew-ledge to having any documents connected with the election, and Mr. Gaser forbore to go into the witness-box to explain the parity of his intentions. The Judge does not explain the parity of his intentions. appear to have bed much difficulty in serior consistion. There were the facts, that price elections a great first had been promised an ring at a subsequently to the election morning had down to pay for the preparations. So Mr. Classes sent just us the electors had lost their tes suff medals.

and a general cloud of disappointment lowered over a borough which, if things had been a little better managed, might have been so happy—might have had Mr. Grant for its member, and might have had thousands of pounds' worth of rockets, and tea, and ribbons, and metallic images of its worthy representative.

Not to give hundreds of sacks of coals away, not to send nostage stamps for housand beyond travalling expenses.

postage-stamps for bonuses beyond travelling expenses, and not to promise gorgeous teas are lessons that future candidates and their agents are now bound to take to heart; and it cannot be said that there is much difficulty in learning them. But it must be said, in justice to those who have taken part in contests at recent elections, that election law is not formed solely through decisions on cases where clever people have tried to see whether they could not find a loophole through the meshes of the law. In several cases the Judge has had to unseat a member who had done, or whose friends had done for him, something which they honestly thought there was no harm in doing. At Launceston Colonel DRAKIN was unseated because on the eve of the election he had given permission to his tenants to kill the rabbits on his estate. The Judge held that this was bribery, but he took care to add in his report that it was bribery of a sort that reflected no discredit on the briber. It was, in fact, nothing but the effervescence of good nature in a landlord who likes to see people happy around him. It was totally unnecessary for Colonel Deakin to notice such miserable little creatures as rabbits. As he had informed Mr. LOPES, the former member, he had become the owner of Werrington, and he claimed as the representative of Launceston the immemorial appanage of his purchase. He was quite right. The people of Launceston are, as a matter of fact, deservedly attached to the proprietor of Werrington, whoever he may be, and the consequence of the decision about the rabbits was simply that Colonel DEAKIN ceased to sit for Launceston, and his son was elected in his stead. At Stroud, a short time ago, the Liberal member was unseated because some of his friends had given an early breakfast of a modest kind in a Nonconformist schoolroom. To offer such a meal, at such an hour, in such a place, is of course treating in the legal sense, for a Judge has held it to be so; but it hardly comes within the popular sense of what a treat means, and the givers of that ill-fated hospitality might be quite believed when they protested that they had not the slightest notion that they were doing wrong. In a more recent case at Strond the Judge had to decide whether there was bribery under the following circumstances: -- At the February election certain millowners who were agents of a candidate gave a holiday to their men on the polling-day, and nevertheless, contrary to the usual practice of the mills, paid them for the day, though they did not work on it. This was repeated at the May election, and it was contended that the establishment of the new practice in February was in effect a promise that this practice should be followed on the next election, and that this promise had been fulfilled. The Judge hold that no such promise could be inferred, and he also held apparently that what the millowners had done did not come within the language of the Act as to bribery. But in dealing with an election petition the Judge acts at once as judge and jury, and it is one of the privileges of a jury to be able to say "Not guilty, but don't do it again." This is precisely what Baron Bramwell said at Strond. The millowners were not guilty of bribery, but he strongly recommended them not again to pay their men for a holiday on politing-day. As he pleasantly remarked, if they are so fond of giving holidays, why should they select polling-days at election-time for the sole occasions of their bounty? If they did but select some other day, the men would equally have a treat, and the masters would be sure that they could not be suspected of bribery. This is one of the most useful ways in which the new system of election decisions works. The Judges are gradually teaching the law to the public, and are inspiring prudence as to what looks like a breach of the law among those who do not wish to win by any practices that can be blamed. If purity is to be established in electioneering, it is quite as important that honest people should be made careful as that elever people should find that their devices for just beaping within the law, while infringing its spirit, only end in disseter.

THE LORDS' COMMITTEE ON CHURCH PATRONAGE THE Bishop of Peterbobough's Committee on Church Patronage has made a very sensible Report, which may be summed up in the proposition that it is prudent to let well alone. The alterations proposed in the existing law are trifling, and for the most part unobjectionable. It would perhaps be expedient to extend the bishops' power of refusing institution in cases where bodily infirmity disqualified the patron's nominee from discharging his duty. It is a scandal that a decrepit old man should be appointed It is a scandal that a decrept old man should be appointed to a living for the mere purpose of increasing its saleable value by the probability of his early death. There is also no objection to the suggestion that the presentee of a living should produce a certificate of character from three incumbents in the diocese which he last served, countersigned, if necessary, by the bishop. It was hardly worth while to appoint a Committee of the House of Lords to consider reforms so trifling. Some of the witnesses or supposed expects who were consulted of the witnesses or supposed experts who were consulted proposed various schemes for checking the existing traffic in livings. On the suggestion that advowsons should be made inseparable from landed estates, the Committee justly remark that such a rule might vest unalienable patronage in a pauper, a minor, or a notoriously unfit person. was also proposed that a living sold separately from the land should be offered to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners or the Trustees of Queen Anne's Bounty; but it is a preliminary question whether it is desirable to diminish the amount of private patronage. Only a few years ago Lord Westsury passed, with general approval, a Bill for enabling landowners to purchase the advowsons of small livings in the gift of the Chancellor. The purchase money was in all cases to be added to the endowment; but it must be assumed that Parliament would not have facilitated the transfer except on the supposition that private patrons would exercise their power for the good of the Church. No notice is taken in the Report of an intermediate kind of patronage which has been invented for the purpose of propagating certain doctrines. Mr. Simeon, who was fifty years ago a leader of the Evangelical party, left a considerable sum in trust for the purchase of livings, which were to be presented to disciples and partisans of his own.

If such devises were to become common, it would perhaps be right to prevent by law the diversion of occlesiastical revenues from their proper purpose for the benefit of any particular sect. A private patron may be expected to prefer his friend or his kinsman, and bishops must, for the purpose of the argument, be supposed to take merit into consideration. A trustee for the encourage-

If private patronage had been hitherto unknown, it would certainly not now be deliberately introduced; but the same may be said with equal truth of many of the best English institutions. The House of Lords, or perhaps the Crown itself, would not be created for the first time if the community had to provide itself with a Legislature and a Government, and yet more than one country in Europe is at present vainly striving to provide itself with an Executive and a Second Chamber. In early times nothing seemed more natural than that the owner of an estate should have the right of appointing the priest of the parish. The incumbent in his turn possessed a freehold, burdened with the discharge of certain duties in person or by deputy, but otherwise pos-sessing all the attributes of property, except that it could not be transmitted to his heirs. As long as it was held that the distinctive function of a parish priest was to administer the sacraments, his personal merits may perhaps have sometimes been regarded as of secondary importance; yet Chauche's Parson is still the most perfect model of a parochial clergyman. The modern result of lay patronage had never been foreseen. The system has tended to raise or maintain the social level of the clergy, and it has simultaneously or consequently introduced into and it has simultaneously or consequently introduced into their ranks a preportion of men of sense and men of the world. A pear or the squire of a parish who happens not to possess strong colesisatical propensities, prefers a nominee whom he likes or respects often in a large degree on secular grounds. It by no means follows that a clergyman will be less pions because he is not exclusively selected on account of his piety; and in all other respects the qualities which lit men for temporal employment are of the highest value in

ment of doctrines which may at any time become obsolete

occupies an anomalous position.

the discharge of spiritual functions. the discharge of spiritual functions. The brother or the nephew of a patron may perhaps not always be an eloquent preacher; but in the majority of cases he is a gentleman. The clergy in those parts of the country where advowment are commonly attached to landed estates are at least as popular as those in the same or other districts who owe their preferment to bishops. The sale of livings which shocks some agreeities Charabanas and a mark least a shocks some sensitive Churchmen and a much larger number of Dissenters who take a speculative interest in the subber of Dissenters who take a speculative interest in the subject is an almost necessary incident of private patronage. It would be extremely difficult to prevent the transfer for valuable consideration of any kind of incorporeal hereditament which possesses a money value. The columns of ecclesisstical newspapers which are devoted to lists of livings on sale have perhaps a not thoroughly edifying appearance, but the worst part of the process ends with the advertisement. The man who buys a living for his son or even for himself gives a certain security that the son or even for himself gives a certain security that the future incumbent will be inclined to submit to the restraints of a clerical life, and to perform the duties of his office. The mode of appointment is not perfect, but it is incomparably preferable to popular election, and it adds a wholesome variety to episcopal patronage. The House of Lords Committee fully appreciates the numerous advantages of the Committee fully appreciates the numerous advantages of the

system.

The Bishop of Peterborough will, in a future Session, easily carry in the House of Lords, and perhaps in the House of Commons, a Bill for providing the moderate securities against improper appointments which have been devised by his Committee. A resident patron is for the most part strongly interested in the selection of a creditable nominee; but there are undoubtedly cases in which the right of patronage is abused. The Committee were restrained from going further in their recommendations by the obvious risk of collision with proprietary rights. The evil, whatever may be its extent, is largely reduced since the abolition of pluralities. The character of a rector who was destined to be a permanent absentee was not likely to be strictly scrutinized. The Church is becoming less and the remuneration which it offers is soldow anticipated to terrate a condition to less a refuge for idlers; and the remuneration which it offers is seldom sufficient to tempt a candidate who is grossly unfit. A large part of the endowment of the clergy practically consists of their own private means; and probably the incumbents who have been presented by private patrons contribute more than their share to the general fund. One of the many reasons against disestablishment consists in the probability that forfeiture of the corporate property of the Church would be followed by the loss of the supplementary revenues would be followed by the loss of the supplementary revenues derived from birth or from marriage. The strong interest which the upper classes of the community feel in the welfare of the Establishment is to a great extent founded on sympathy with friends and equals, and on the absence of any suspicion that the clergy as a body are disloyal to society. The anomalies which offended the Bishop of PETERBOROUGH The anomalies which offended the Bishop of PETREBOROUGH when he moved for the Committee on private patronage perhaps appeared to him on closer investigation to be intimately connected with other parts of the fabric of the Establishment. The majority of the Committee consisted of bishops and of laymen who take a strong interest in all matters relating to the Church. Their bias would probably be in favour of enjaconal nomination if they had not been be in favour of episcopal nomination, if they had not been strongly impressed with the advantage of a more varied kind of patrouage. The minute provisions which they recommend for adoption are perfectly compatible with the maintenance of the present system. The actual declaration as to simony is absurdly obscure and indefinite, and it would, as the Committee suggest, be more convenient to enumerate in the form of declaration the offences of which the presentee is to profess himself guiltless. It is difficult to prevent the sale of next presentations, because any laws on the subject would in many cases be evaded by the purchase of the advovson and by a subsequent re-sale. The rule which prohibits the sale of a vacant living is in itself reasonable, and purhaps its provisions might be made more stringent. If the more its provisions might be made more stringent. If the more object of the distribution of patronage were to exist and reward the seal of candidates for preferment, a practice which in the majority of cases tends to an appointment made on private grounds would not be definable. The advocates of lay patronage must real their defence on the working of the system, which are which is not unantisfactory. It is well that there are Biologic south entire to parasive the danger of removing any all buildening which halp to support the distributions.

PURISO OPINION AND THE INDIAN FAMINE. Tris to be hoped that public opinion in England will not fall into the mistake which has overtaken public opinion in India. A letter in the Pall Mall Gasette of June 17 describes certain charges brought by Indian newspapers against the Government as amounting to "an imputation that the Bengal officials have, either "from ignorance or from an anxiety to make the facts "correspond with their Estimates, misrepresented the famine." One paper in particular, the Times of India, is said to have asserted that superior officers "have "matilated the too-outspoken reports of their subordinates, " have snubbed them for writing unpleasant truths, and have warned them against the consequence of un" pleasantly accurate statements." We confess to enterpleasantly accurate statements." "We confess to enter-taining a general disbelief in charges of this type. It is exceedingly easy to bring them against public men, and exceedingly difficult for public men to disprove them. Even if every subordinate officer were to deny that his report had been "mutilated," or he himself "snubbed" or "warned," only the form of the accusation would be changed. It would then be said that strong pressure had been brought to bear upon subordinate officers by their superiors, and that under this pressure they had consented to deny what they knew to be true. In cases of this kind the decision must, after all, turn upon the characters of the accused persons. If their previous careers have not led Englishmen to put more trust in the accuracy and the straight-forwardness of Sir George Campbell and Sir RICHARD TEMPLE than in the accuracy and straightforwardness of the anonymous informants of Indian newspapers, no evidence as to the facts is likely to have much weight with them. It may be useful, however, to point out once more that the temptation to mutilate outspoken reports and to snub their too accurate writers cannot extend beyond the Bengal Government. The disposition of the Government of India would be all the other way. Lord NOBTHBROOK is in the position of a man who has been ordered to take precautions which he himself thought somewhat exaggerated, and the best proof that he could give the Home Government that he was right in his estimate and that they were wrong would be to send home impartial testimony to the fact that the famine had fallen short of English fears. So far as Lord NORTHBEOOK is concerned, his reputation could not be injured if it were shown that the stores of grain provided to meut the wants of the distressed districts have been immensely in excess of the real need. From a very early period in the history of the famine the decision to what extent it should be met was virtually taken out of his hands. He was blamed in many quarters for refusing to prohibit the exportation of rice, and the only defence which was listened to was the plea that he was buying grain enough to feed the whole population that might possibly become faminestricken, irrespective of any exports whatever. It would have been useless for him to say that he did not believe that more than such and such a fraction of the population would need relief, and that he proposed to make provision for this contingency only; he would at once have been told that in matters of this kind nothing less than certainty can be accepted. So long as it was possible that the outside estimate of the number of persons who could under any circumstances be thrown upon the hands of the Government might prove true, the Vicegor would not have been allowed to take any estimate short of that. To be prepared for the worst was the direction originally sent from the India Office to the Government of India, and when Lord Salis-BURY succeeded to the Duke of ARCYLL there was a general expression of satisfaction at the supposed superior energy of the new Minister, and the consequent probability that this policy would be pressed home yet more firmly. Almost the first act of the new SECRETARY OF STATE WAS Almost the first set of the new Scoretary of State was to direct the purchase of more grain, and it was only on receiving a distinct assurance from the Vergeor that all that could be required had been got, and that if, contrary to all expectation, it should prove insufficient, as much more as was wanted could be had, that Lord Samerers consented to enspend his order. There can be no reason therefore, why the Government of India should wish to represent the famine as real when it is in truth imminary; and swift it has famine as real when it is in truth imminary; and swift it has famine as real when it is in truth imminary; and swift it has famine as real when it is in truth imminary; and swift it has famine as real when it is in truth imminary; the lighter manufactor and would not present some indicate that the distributions are invalided in the doubts which are

now being thrown upon the magnitude of the scarcity in Bengal. Is the food provided in excess of reasonable calculations P and is any one to blame for mistakes in the original estimate P At present there is some inclination even in England to say "Yes" in answer to the first question, and "The Indian authorities" in answer to the second. There is, in point of fact, no ground for either reply. It is impossible in dealing with a scarcity affecting many millions of persons to provide enough for the highest imaginable requirement without running the risk of providing for requirements which may never be reduced to fact. No one will pretend that the Government of India, were in a position last November to say within some tens. or even hundreds, of thousands how many persons would be depending on them for food eight months later. No one will pretend that the Government of India were in a position last November to say within some weeks, or even months, for how long a time the persons depending on them would remain dependent. Supposing that they could not feel sure whether they would have to feed three millions for nice months, or two and a half millions for six months, a large margin of uncertainty is thus created. A population of half a million cannot be kept alive for thirteen weeks without a very large expenditure and so far as this expenditure has to be incurred in advance, there is no avoiding the risk of wasts so long as it is unknown whether this half-million will have to be supported after all. If therefore it could be proved that the Government supply of grain is very much in excess of what is now seen to be the probable need, it would not necessarily reflect blame upon those who are suspensible for ordering it. Of course excess over actual requirements is primd facie evidence of former excess over reasonable calculations, but it is nothing more. The famine could only be met on the scale and with the certainty demanded by the English public by taking an outside estimate, and out-side estimates are unavoidably open to be falsified by subsequent events. As yot, however, it would be exceedingly rash to say that the Government provision is appreciably in excess of the need. In the last fortnightly narrative Sir Richard Temple says of Tirhoot, "Looking to the "applies of Governmental grain in situ or in reserve, I "am still hopeful that there is enough for such emergencies "and requirements as may be reasonably expected at pro-But I have not met any responsible officer of any grade who thinks that we have more than enough." The population of Tirhoot will have no fresh rice to eat until December. Those who reason as though the famine were already over seem to forget that the food which is to supersede the Government supply is not yet in the ground.

Whether the proportions of the famine as compared with previous famines have not been exaggerated is another question. In former famines the State did not attempt to keep the whole population alive, and consequently it is quite possible that a famine which, when set side by side with the famine of 1866, is a more scarcity, will cost the Government ten times the sum expended in the earlier year. But this only shows that the standard of Government aid has been different in the two cases. It may be fair matter for argument whether the State has been well or ill advised in taking this tremendous burden upon itself; but there is no doubt that on this occasion it did take it upon itself, and that if it had hesitated about doing so, it would have been driven on by an irresistible public sentiment. When the need is past it will be well to consider calmly, and with all the instruction afforded by the experience of 1874, whether in future famines are to be left to take their course, or are to be dealt with by precautionary measures on a large scale, or are to be fought, as this time, in the open field. But after having deliberately resolved to meet the present famine in this last mentioned way, it is not our business to begin, before the famine is over, to censure the Indian authorities for having done what we told them to do, and to do thoroughly, on pain of something like impeachment and donatestion. This of something like impeachment and degravistion. This kind of criticism is unjust even in Indian newspapers, though they at least never urge the measures. It would be inconsistent as well as unjust in journals which six months ago were never weary of urging level Normanoux to apend without stint and almost ridge thought.

COLLECTIONS

THE love of making collections is often early developed. A school boy has a rare assortment of mathles or butterflies before his purse allows him to indulge in stamps or photographs. A now celebrated surgeon is said to have made his first money by a collection of neatly mounted skeletons of mice. The proceeds were applied to the purchase of a series of microscopic slides. Many a fine collection of coins has hed its hegipping when a child has perceived the of neatly mounted skeletons of mice. The proceeds were applied to the purchase of a series of microscopic slides. Many a fine collection of coins has had its beginning when a child has perceived the difference between a son and a halfpenny, and has put the foreign money by as a curiosity. To a real collector, the catalogue of a coming sale in his own particular department is more interesting than a new novel or a change of Ministry. A day at Christie's is more to him than the Derby or the Ascot week. Even the misfortunes of his friends are not without aspects of consolation if their collections come into the market. And many who are not collectors read the list of prices in the Times, and take much pleasure from the perusal. Some regret may be expressed, perhaps even felt, when the accumulations of centuries in an old family are dispersed. It seems a pity, though it may be useful. But our sorrow is alleviated if we make collections ourselves. The rare Sevres mark for which we have so long pined is now within our reach. The scarce Aldine or the unique Wynkyn, for which we have sighed in vain, may now perhaps be ours. The Reynolds portraits which have long been admired on the wall of another may now perhaps be transferred to our own, and become as much our property as our great-grandmother herself. Thus we contrive to bear up when others come to grief, and can even see that a hencefit is conferred upon mankind by the appendity who our property as our great-grandmother herself. Thus we contrive to bear up when others come to grief, and can even see that a benefit is conferred upon mankind by the spendthrift who ruins his own family. He would be adjudged a lunatic or an idiot but for his skill in handicapping, and there are compensating advantages to those who deplore his headlong course and reprehend his extravagance. They at least are wise if he is foolish, and, sternly repressing their feelings, they attend his sale, and lay up treasures which their descendants will probably disperse in turn.

On the whole, collecting judiciously is a safe and profitable method of investment. The collector, especially if he has made his own money, is easily convinced that putting it by is the worst way of saving it. If he lays it out in books and plate and pictures, he finds he may both spend it and also have it, or at least leave it to his heirs. If Mr. Gillett had put his money to chasing pictures; and the pleasure he derived from making his gallery should go for something besides. The mere gratification to be found in looking at the collection, in adding to it carefully, in arranging and weeding out, in criticizing and comparing, is worth a yearly rent to a man who can afford it. If he gives five hundred or a thousand guineas for a painting, it is easy to calculate what it has cost him at the ond of ten or fifteen years; and allowing besides for what has turned out badly, it is not very hard to make a simple sum of profit and loss. We should be greatly surprised to find that Mr. Gillott's heirs did not clear both principal and interest on every picture, as well as a handsome percentage by way of profit. And all this without counting the enjoyment of possession, which, by a man of taste, will be valued very highly.

But judicious collecting is not to be learnt in a day. It is a

science, and not an easy one. The true collector must not buy what is now the fashion. He must leave that to coalowners and cotton-spinners. He must look forward. When Mr. Barker first bought the early Italian masters they were little known or admired. When Mr. Oorser bought his English poets few people had heard of Wither or Giles Fletcher. "Britain's Second Remembrancer" was forgotten, and Mr. Grosart had not edited "The Triumph in Heaven and Earth over and after Death." Sometimes Sometimes a public event, sometimes a gradual turn in the tide of popular taste, influences the collector's market. A biography or a battle brings a man or a place into prominence. A novel or a law suit illuminates the industry of some obscure corner. A post is quoted in a Promier's speech. But without the aid of any such fortuitous concurrences, the wise collector, who buys in one direction, and who perhaps makes and prints a catalogue, is certain soon or late to find his trouble rewarded. This is the case with almost all the arts, and literature as well. The collector comes first; the cataloguer comes next; and then the public, having something on which to form their opinion and some guide in forming it, bring the ware, or the school, or the book into fashion.

The various directions in which a man may collect are among the curiosities of the subject. Flint arrow-heads, tobacco-pipes, the curiosities of the subject. Flint arrow-heads, tobacco-pipes, finger-rings, glass heads, jugs, woodcuts, nielles, and many strange and uninteresting things are gathered, as well as pictures, prints, or books, and the other greater divisions of the arts. One gentleman buys every piece of old unusic he can find. Another forms a library all of Bibl. A third has every book on the Pance of Desth. Bones and fossile, and all the endless range of soological specimens, form the objects of a large class. In the arts alone, embroidery, lace, watches, furniture, are pursued as much by a limited number of hunters as pictures or china by the general callactor. It is by explorers who first enter on a new pursuit that the country must be surveyed and mapped, so that when ordinary travellers come they may easily know their way. The Harleian Collection, the Doues Collection, the Slade Collection, and many more, have the been subjected and company of subjects of subjects of subjects of subjects and formed. It is not until a collector tries to find duplicates that he knows what is rare. He may buy at the very first setting off an adition or an impression which afterwards turns out to be absolutely unique. Some men have capabilities for this kind of pionsering

which are denied to others. They seem instinctively to know which are denied to others. They seem instinctively to know when a thing is coarse, and every day adds experience to their natural powers. Such men are born collectors, and are always collecting. The late Mr. Bernell was such a one. Mr. Barker was another. A gentleman now living has successively made the best collections known of Sarum service books, ivories, and silver plates. But it is not always possible to collect more than one kind of thing at the same time. Most collectors can only employ their lessure at the sale-rooms, and use their pursuit mersly as a relaxation. It is generally an aussteur of this kind who does the most valuable work, for he concentrates his pleasure upon what he gathers. It is the dealer, on the other hand, who follows his track, and is the first to profit by his information. Hardly had the first list of potters' marks been made before the cottages and farmhouses of Somersetshire and Wiltshire were swept by professional men who emulated the pretended uncle of Aladdin in exchanging new and beautiful china and stoneware for the broken parnet or the odd match-pot which had so long stood unappreciated on the chimney-piace.

It can never pay the judicious collector to give sporting prices, except perhaps as an advertisement for his collection. A curious example of this rule was afforded by Mr. Barker's five blue Sèvres vases. It is said that he originally gave two thousand guineas apiece for three of the jars, and that he was long aware that the two which made up the set belonged to an eminent French financier and Minister. One day something went wrong in Rentes, and the pair came into the market. Mr. Barker was on the elect. They were his for five thousand guiness. This made the price for the five eleven thousand guiness, or two thousand two hundred each. No doubt they were a great addition to the collection, a feature of first-rate importance. But such a price was beyond their value, and in the recent sale the whole five only fetched a few hundreds more than Mr. Barker had given for one of them.

This is a very instructive example.

Another point to which the judicious collector attends is genuineness. Here again Mr. Barker's collection was unsatisfactory. Some of his Boulo, for example, was imitated. No one could tell the true from the false, and both suffered. For though a modern imitation of such merit as to be indistinguishable from the a modern mutation of such merit as to be indistinguishable from the original ought, in theory, to be as valuable, yet for a collector's purpose it is not worth nearly so much. There are copies of Direr's prints quite equal to the engravings he made himself; but as specimens of his art they are useless. The judicious collector of books, too, will never have fac-simile titles or missing pages supplied. His collection, if he is wise, is above suspicion. lector of books, too, will never have a supplied. His collection, if he is wise, is above suspicion. There is often a great temptation to make up an imperfect book or "restore" a mutilated picture. But experience proves it to be a mistake. Modern pictures in this respect have an advantage over old ones. It is the same with china. It must be genuine. It cannot be mended, once broken or cracked. In this fact lies the reason of the high prices often given for examples. It requires the smallest amount of judgment on the part of the buyer. He can ece at a glance if it is what it pretends to be, and can know in a see at a glance if it is what it presents to so, and amount moment whether it is perfect or not. But bronzes are easily forged, and so are all kinds of palmolithic remains, arrow-heads, calts, deer's-horn, and the rest. It speaks well for the quality of an art that it is difficult to imitate. When the cost of a reproduction that it is difficult to imitate. When the cost of a reproduction is likely to be greater than that of an original example, it is not worth while to make the reproduction. A curious example of this kind is in the recollection of those who visited the first and best of the present abortive series of Exhibitions at Kensington Gore. An ingenious French manufacturer exhibited a pair of enamel jars made exactly like those which come from Japan. But the cost was more than five times as great. Enamels therefore are seldom or never forged. On the other hand, books are particularly obnoxious to the efforts of the imitator. Even illuminated manunoxions to the enterts of the initiator. Even intuminated maintenancing the property of the property of the upon a way which only the utmost knowledge and experience can detect. Photography and its branches have probably been of great assistance to the professors of these arts. When a library is perfectly free from such deceptions, the effect on its market value is enormous. This it was which caused the great and unique of the Box length of ceptional prices of the Perkins' books dispersed last year. Many of them were spotted with damp, and others were very imperfect, but they were absolutely genuine, free from facsimiles, but they were absolutely genuine, free from facsimiles, and unmended. Sir William Tite's library, which has just been sold, was by no means so immaculate. Much sassicion attached to many of the older printed books, and the whole collection suffered in consequence. The young collector finds it very hard not to "make-up." With the most honest in-

disting annually brings under the homose by fir the larger number of the eliginic whose prices we see in the morning papers. After a near line laboured fir years in husting out from all quarters the elections of whose artinot manufacture, or the paintings of one subject, or the prints of one paried or country, he is existed with the most ardent with the disperse them again. If the things he has grathered are rare, and if he has made a good extalogue, and noted discumstances about them previously unknown, he cannot do better, either for himself or the world at large, than submit them to the ordeal of a public sale. It is by the notice thus attracted that fresh classes of art are brought into fashion. The sale five or alr years ago of an extensive selection of early German and Italian arguerings turned attention to Martin Schängauer and Marc Antenio Rainspall. And within the last few months as much as seven hundred guinness were given for a single print by one of me hundred, guiness were given for a single print by one of a masters, and a few days since four hundred for another. The many years since their value was not the same number these masters, and a few days since four hundred for another. It is not many years since their value was not the same number of shillings. Thus high prices, however, are perilous to the larger. He cannot count on obtaining the same again. His own competition removed, they would probably not fetch anything life the money. For the buyer in an ordinary sale competes with two sets of opponents, namely, the owners and the bidders. But when it comes to paying such an enormous sum as ten thousand guiness for three pieces of porcelain, which was done a few weeks ago, the ordinary bidder's competition is removed. The vendor alone keeps up the price. He must do it with more or less risk of boying in. If these costly examples come under the hammer again—if they should be sold, for example, by excentors who are obliged to realise, and who perhaps cannot buy in—the old price will not be approached. But this kind of collecting is structural. It disturbs the natural order of events, and is not to be calculated upon. It is essentially unhealthy, and bears a close relation to plunging on the Turf.

There is no reason that collecting should be thus perverted. On

There is no reason that collecting should be thus perverted. On the contrary, there can hardly be a greater eafeguard to a young man entering life than the possession of a taste, especially a taste for art. Since the days of Ovid it has been commended, and considering how many boys learn it with their early rules of grammar, it is surprising how few afterwards apply it. About forty years ago a young gentleman, with a moderate allowance from his father, took a fancy to some china at a shop in Hanway Street. He mortgaged balf his quarter's income to buy it. His father and his friends, who would not have been the least put out if he had lost twice as much in a bet, looked aghast at the purchase. It was downright madness, wanton extravagance, to give fifty pounds for a comple of trumpery jars. But the same pair was sold at Christie's lately for a sum which paid principal, interest at twenty per cent. for the forty years, and something over. The possession of know-ledge is the first requisite in forming a collection, and the habit requisite stars required to be described. Noticing iring even useless knowledge is not to be despised. Nothing can have a better effect on the growing mind than a conviction, however impressed, that knowledge is money. The judicious collector must know something, if it is only about china pugs or snuff-boxes. And though a little knowledge in an important matter is dangerous, a profound knowledge of what is compara-tively unimportant may lead on to fortune. Few men who have distinguished themselves have been without a collection or at least distinguished themselves have been without a collection or at least a taste. John Selden formed a library. The Duke of Wellington loved music. One of the greatest of living stateamen is a judge of china. The first financier in Europe collects enamels. The busy man finds his greatest relaxation in such pursuits. Without being frivolous they afford a relief from serious cares. Walpole and Richatien formed galleries as refuges from affairs of State. It man received sormed galleries as refuges from affaits of State. It may be a question how far education neglects this subject. The easily development of a turn for collecting, which was noticed in our opening sentence, is perhaps worth more consideration from those who bring up children than has yet been given to it. Monograms and postage-stamps may, in this way, be among the civilizing agents of our time.

THE MAN AND DOG FIGHT.

WRITER whose various excursions in search of the horrible and disgusting are tolerably well known to our readers has made a new discovery. The practice of dog-fighting being not sufficiently exciting, the ingunious variation has been invented of a fight between a man and a dog. We cannot say that there is anything very surprising in this statement, though undoubtedly there is something enceedingly disgusting. It is not many years since prisefighting had a more or has respectable social standing. Up to a very secent period carl-fighting was carried on at curtain places with asserely an affectation of concessment; and though handled the come mason not very sety to define, in a still more WRITER whose various excursions in standing. Up to a very most period each sighting was carried on at curiain places with season and very many to define, in a attill more resolving practice, every one who has walked through some districts must have seen dogs whose looks are anought to hetery their profession. Indeed it is only a few years alone a light hat ween the changes of England and America took plane; in the House of Commons, said that he had reason to believe that the account was substantially correct. We should be changed described with great vividness in one of managements of the free no means of satisfying our curiously. The adjustment of such appears in profession in the Fourse of Commons, and that he had reason to believe that the account was substantially correct. We should be gled to know what were the grounds of this standard. The profession in the flows in the flows no means of satisfying our curiously. The adjustment of the flows in the flows on their the flows in the flows of the flows of the flows of the flows of the flowers, and the same than the same

pensition, any asternishment at more creative to the britis creation would be entirely out of place. A brickmaker at Manchester lately knocked down a woman in presence of a crowd and them set a dog to worry her. The state of public ordinion indicated by such a revolting story is certainly not unitarourable to the existence of dog-fighting. And therefore we cannot share the surgries expressed by some of our contemporaries, though we fully share their indignation at the facts which Mr. James Greenwood has brought to votice. has brought to notice. That a man who sets a dog at his wife, and the crowd which sees him do it without interference, should like and the crowd which sees him do it without interference, should have to see a dwarf fighting a buildog is surely not a very wonderful circumstance. Nothing, we should say, is more natural. There is a kind of grotesque horrer about the latter performance, indeed, which makes it in some sense more significant than the other more commonplace cruelty. The atrocity of such crimes is not to be measured simply by the amount of suffering inflicted. The eccentricity of the performance indicates a thoroughly morbid nature which takes pleasure in deliberately inventing refinements of cruelty. A man who kicks a woman to death is a detectable blackquard; but he exhibits, so to anaak, merely the straightforward manifestabut he exhibits, so to apeak, merely the straightforward manifesta-tion of brutal passion. The men who can deliberately concept such a spectacle as a man and dog fight must have sunk a stage further; because they must have learnt to consoct in cold blood eccentric modes of gratifying the most debasing instincts. Nobody can doubt that such practices, if they exist, should be exposed and put down with a strong hand as soon as possible. This new symptom of a danperous atate of feeling requires energetic treatment; and, so far as Mr. Greenwood has contributed to that desirable and, he has done good survice.

We do not know, however, that there is any great object in insisting at length upon a view in which all decent persons are agreed. If the man and the dog could be hanged at each end of the gallows to-morrow, there would be many dry eyes especially so far as the man was concerned. But we have something else to say in regard to Mr. Greenwood. It is his self-imposed task to inregard to Mr. tyreenwood. It is his sen-iniposed task to investigate the outlying corners of society, and to describe the result of his investigations in graphic language. Now, as we have had occasion to point out, the duty is one which requires some delicacy for its satisfactory discharge. It is desirable that horror of this kind should be described with sufficient power to force while attention and at the same time that their thought public attention, and at the same time that they should not be described so as to gratify a morbid taste for the horrible. Assuming that Mr. Greenwood acted in perfectly good faith and from the best of motives, let us inquire how far his mode of action was calculated to secure his ends. Two long letters to the Duly Telegraph, described as "By Our Own Commissionar," give full details of the scene which he witnessed. The first letter tells us how Mr. Groenwood fell into conversation with the owner of a buildog, drank with him at a public-house, beard some hideous secrets as to the mode of training tighting-dogs, and made an appointment to see a fight on the next night. He also has a passing glimpse of a dwarf called Brunnay, who might have passed for the original of Dickens's Quilp. The next night Mr. Greenwood mests his friend by appointment, and goes with him to a low house. He would not have gone, he explains, to see an ordinary dog-fight, but he thought that there was some mystery faith and from the best of motives, let us inquire how fa to a low house. He would not have gone, he explains, to see an ordinary dog-fight, but he thought that there was some mystery about the affair. This suspicion was amply justified, inasmuch as he witnessed a fight between Brummy and the buildog. The dwarf at last knocks the dog out of time by a blow under the chin; and Mr. Greenwood concludes by saying, "I shall have gone through that horrid spectacle to little purpose if any such tournaments are in future waged at Hanloy." We quite agree with him, and it is certainly a question whether he will not have done more harm than good. His graphic description has made a sensation, and been read all over the country: it has supplied thrilling illusand been read all over the country; it has supplied thrilling illustrations for a journal which enjoys a certain popularity amounts the students of police reports, and we can have no doubt that the details of the brutality have been carefully perused in countless public-houses with the same sort of interest which in the good old days was excited by the records of prizehghts. We are afraid that a morbid curiosity forms no inconsiderable element of this interest, and we may even doubt whether the readers who most enjoy such accounts are not more likely to find a hint of a possible source of amusement than to be simply disgusted by the revolution. We very much doubt, in abort, the moral tandency of graphic reports of murders, executions, dog-lights, and he whole class of literature to which they belong. The very proper expression of disgust which closes the narrative does not by any means hinder its application to different purposes. It is mora likely to act as a salve to the conscience of the writer than to determine the view which he will take of the transaction. We may, at any rate, safely assume that such descriptions are justifiable only so far as they contribute to the suppression of the horrors described. Let us see, then, how Mr. Greenwood tried to further the epds of justice. a morbid curiosity forms no inconsiderable element of this interest.

last, however, he was persuaded to accompany Mr. Colam to Hanley, in order to point out the scene of the outrage, under the condition that the visit should be incognito. After some perplexity, he fixed upon a certain street as that in which the fight took place. According to Mr. Colam, the arrangement of the houses was such that none of them could have been the scene of the fight; and, as he says, "Mr. Greenwood has therefore made a mistake in his identification." He was much vexed at his failure, and did his best to help the officer; and he explained that, having been taken by a roundabout way, in a dark night, and in a state of excitement, he had failed to notice any distinguishing feature of the place. This is unlucky; Mr. Greenwood has evidently not the presence of mind of the midwife in the legend of Wild Dayrell, who cut a piece out of the curtain of the bed to mark the scene of murder. As his object was at the time to bring about the suppression of these atrocities, we must regret that he was not more careful to keep his wits about him. Besides, at the hour mentioned in his letter, it is not usually dark on a summer evening. Other facts which might have led to the identification. summer evening. Other facts which might have led to the identification were equally missed. Mr. Greenwood explains that, as tification were equally missed. Mr. Greenwood explains that, as he gave the dog a fictitious name, no inquiries after such a name could lead to its discovery. It is not quite easy to reconcile this statement with the mode in which the name of the dog was first mentioned. At any rate, Mr. Greenwood might have revealed its real name, unless, indeed, the noble animal was not thought worthy of a name at all. We might also have supposed that Mr. Greenwood might have identified the man, with whom he had a long talk in broad daylight, whose house he visited, who adjourned with him "to the nearest ale-house," and whom he met by appointment the next night to go to the scene of action. He says nothing, however, of this gentleman, and perhaps the description was partly poetical. We infer the possibility of this because Mr. Greenwood admits as much in regard to the dwarf Brummy, whom he describes so vividly. In his letters the dwarf is described with an accuracy which should set any detective on his traces. He has a "head with the nose almost flat to the face, and squinting eyes and an enormously wide any detective on his traces. He has a "head with the nose almost flat to the face, and squinting eyes and an enormously wide mouth." The is afterwards described as "a man of at least middle age, judging from his grizzled grey hair and the enormous size of his head and ears" (Mr. Greenwood seems to think that men's heads and ears grow with their age), "but certainly not more than four feet and a half in height, yet with tremendous hands and feet and bandy legs." Mr. Greenwood explains that he "slightly elaborated" in this description, and now quietly allows him a possible six inches more in height. He further explains that he never said or thought that Brummy was "a resident in the place"; though, in the first letter, the dwarf looks familiarly in at the publichever said or thought that Brummy was "a resident in the place"; though, in the first letter, the dwarf looks familiarly in at the public-house and is recognized by the bulldog. He must plainly have been a temporary resident; and it is rather old that so conspicuous a figure should not have been remarked. We should also like to know whether "Brummy" is a fictitious name or that by which the dwarf—we call him so without prejudice to the doubt about his height—actually passed. However this may be, Mr. Colam has to tell us that no clue can be found, that the forty local policemen

to tell us that no clue can be found, that the forty local policemen have searched in vain, that the reward offered by the Corporation has produced no result, and that, unless the Home Secretary will divulge the sources of his information, no hope remains of a discovery. And thus, for the present, we must be content with a very lame and impotent conclusion.

It would be affectation to ignore the fact that some people will infer that the whole story was marked by something more than a "slight elaboration," and that the dwarf and the dog belong to the same category as the Daily Telegraph's other famous curiosity, the "old savage." Mr. Greenwood, however, positively asserts its truth, and it is possible that the narrative has been "elaborated" from some element of fact. We have admitted that there is no antecedent improbability in the story; and the enly wonder which remains, and which is not without parallel, is that, assuming his accuracy, we must suppose that the roughs of Hanley are capable of keeping a secret exceedingly well. But we have still a remark to make upon Mr. Greenwood's conduct. If, instead of writing graphic letters to the Daily Telegraph's of the story is a secret exceedingly well. well. But we have still a remark to make upon Mr. Greenwood's conduct. If, instead of writing graphic letters to the Daily Telegraph, he had taken pains to identify the place; if, especially, he had noticed the house to which he went by day and the man with whom he carried on a long conversation; if he had then given information to the Hanley authorities, they would surely have been able next day to discover a sufficient clue to the evil-doers. True, able next day to discover a sufficient clue to the evil-doers. True, Mr. Greenwood would then have appeared at once in the rather unpleasant character of spy, and yet as his object was, as he tells us, the suppression of such performances, it is plain that that was his true character, and he need not have shrunk from acting it effectually. He wishes, however, to be a spy without the inconveniences of the position, and to retain only the glory of a graphic exposer of social evils in the interests of morality. It is not wonderful that between these two stools he comes to the ground. He falls as an amateur detective because. the glory of a graphic exposer of social evils in the interests of morality. It is not wonderful that between these two stools he comes to the ground. He fails as an amateur detective because, when he has got his information, he keeps back the necessary details as long as possible from the officials who could act upon them. It is letter only gratifies a morbid curiosity without tending to any really serviceable exposure. And thus he affords another illustration of the fact that pupular writing of this kind, though it enables its author to take a high moral tone, is not possessed by conductive to the suppression of the evils issuited. It hould also be observed that the sort of "elaboration" to which it. Green wood confesses is only one of the natural results conducted in the state of the natural results conducted in the sort of the natural results.

composed by Special Correspondents whose only object is to make a sensation. The conductors of these journals are apparently in different to the degree of truth which is contained in the thrilling narratives which they publish, as long as they are sufficiently highly-coloured and exciting. It is scarcely necessary to point out what must score or later be the effect of the constant practice of this art upon these who are removed in it. practice of this art upon those who are engaged in it.

TWO MORE DAYS ON THE BERKSHIRE DOWNS.

WE spoke about a year ago of that most interesting district, the downs of Berkshire, and the part which they play in some of the most stirring scenes of our early history. The main points which, following the careful local researches of Mr. James Parker, we tried to set forth were that the site of Alfred's victory on Æscesdún had been wholly mistaken—that Æscesdún is the name, not of any particular place, the modern Ashdown Park or any other, but of the whole range of hills—that the actual scene of the battle was not near the White Horse and Uffington Castle, but a good way to the east, on the part of the hills lying nearer to of the battle was not near the White Horse and Uffington Castle, but a good way to the east, on the part of the hills lying nearer to Wallingford and to Reading. This, we think, will be the view taken by any one who carefully compares the site with the contemporary authorities, without troubling himself with what are called traditions, that is the guesses of a century or two back. A further ramble on the downs, and a minuter examination of what was most likely the actual field of battle, have made us feel still more certain about the matter. The whole range has the great advantage that it is easy of access from several points on the Great Western Railway. That it should be approached from Wantage Road seems fitting enough; it may seem more surprising that the best way of getting to the scene of Alfred's victory should be from so unromantic a station as Didcot. Of course any one who wishes to go over the ground of all the battles should begin, as the actual combatants did, at Reading. But for the site of the third battle, the battle fought on Æscesdún itself, Didcot forms a good starting-point. Those who do not care to walk the whole way may do well to drive as far as Blewbury, through Hagbourne, where the

the battle fought on Æscesdún itself, Didcot forms a good starting-point. Those who do not care to walk the whole way may do well to drive as far as Blewbury, through Hagbourne, where the church will be found worth looking at, and thence to begin making their way up "Mons fraxini."

It will be remembered that the campaign began with the English victory at Englefield—a name which in itself suggests the memory of earlier victories in days when Englishmen were the invaders and not the invaded—a victory which was followed by the second fight at Reading itself, in which the Danes had the victory and Ealdorman Æthelwulf was killed. The object of the Danes then naturally was to get possession of the range of Æscesdún, and thereby to command the whole country for many miles on both sides. The Chronicle merely records that the fight happened four days after the death of Æthelwulf, and was fought on "Æscesdune." The minuter description of the site comes from Asser, who also days after the death of Æthelwulf, and was fought on "Æscesdune." The minuter description of the site comes from Asser, who also amplifies the narrative which the Chronicler gives of the battle. He was not an eye-witness, but it is almost more pleasing to find that his interest in the exploits of his master and friend had led him to visit the spot. After mentioning the solitary thorn-tree, he adds, "quam nos ipsi nostris propriis oculis vidimus." It seems clear from Asser's account that the victorious Danes set out first on their march up the hill, and that the English under Æthelred and Alfred followed them. He does not say so in so many words, but his narrative takes it for granted. And at the eastern end of the hill there is a kind of fork affording two ways by which the hill might be climbed. He distinctly mentions that the Danes held the higher ground and the English the lower, which would almost of itself imply that the Danes had the start in the march. And the use of the word prescurpture and shows that in any case they had the start in the actual battle, and were able to get possession of the more advantageous ground. This were able to get possession of the more advantageous ground. This ground can hardly fail to have been the high point of the hill called Lowbury, where the faint traces of a square camp may be made out. Those works however must not be attributed to the Danes, though they may very well have made use of them. The form and the abundance of cyster shells to be found there make it must be clear that these entranchments are of Roman week. The Danes, though they may very well have made use of them. The form and the abundance of oyster shells to be found there make it pretty clear that these entrenchments are of Roman work. Just below this point, on ground which must be crossed in marching to Lowbury up the north-eastern fork of the hill, lies a piece of ground which exactly answers to the phrase of Asser, "campestris Æsceedun latitude," a wide piece of level ground on the top of the hill. This, it can hardly be doubted, was the scene of the actual fighting, and, if so, the place where Æthelred's tent was pitched cannot be very far from the point now known as the King's Standing-ground, though it is far more likely that the name is due to some much more modern King. Here, it will be recombered, the pious King insisted on hearing the full service of the mass to the end before he came to the help of his brother Alfred, who was already engaged with the heathen Earls, against whose division of the army he was to lead his own, while the West-Baxon King was to lead his against the Danisk Kings. The site can landly be mistaken; the fight was on Æsceddin; the words of the Danos marchial along Æsceddin to Cwichelinesities, which the Danos marchial along Æsceddin to Cwichelinesities, when the Danos marchial along Æsceddin to Cwichelinesities, when the Danos marchial along Æsceddin to Cwichelinesities, which is spot which exactly answers the description of the marchial along Æsceddin to Cwichelinesities, which is spot which exactly answers the description of the marchial along Æsceddin to Cwichelinesities, which is spot which exactly answers the description of the marchial along Æsceddin to Cwichelinesities, which is spot which exactly answers the description of the marchial along Æsceddin to Cwichelinesities, which is spot which exactly answers the description of the marchial along Æsceddin to Cwichelinesities, which is spot which exactly answers the description of the marchial along along the marchial along the marchial along the marchial along the marchial al

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who had heard the encount of the bettle from those who had been in it, and had himself afterwards gone to examine the ground. For the particular solitary thorn-tree of which Asser speaks we should of course now look in vain. But such solitary thorn-trees still from a marked flature in the scenary of the hill, and so help to confirm the accuracy of Asser's observations. In this battle, which comes as a gleam between dark times of defeat, both before and after, the Danes were statively defeated, their flying troops were scattered and chased over and down the hill, the English following them as far as their "arx" or citadel, by which nothing can be meant except their fortified post at Reading from which they had set out. In the two contemporary narratives, the shorter one in the Chronicle and the longer one in Asser, there is nothing to tempt any one to connect the scene of the battle with the White Horne and with Uffington Castle; there is everything to connect it with Lowbury. Of the later writers, William of Malmesbury and Henry of Huntingdon do little more than translate the Chronicle. Florence copies Asser at length. This is a little disappointing, as Plorence copies Asser at length. This is a little disappointing, as there are phrases in Asser's account which almost sound as if they were translations of a contemporary English ballad; and as Henry of Huntingdon so largely used materials of that kind at points of were translations of a contemporary English ballad; and as accounts of Huntingdon so largely used materials of that kind at points of his history both earlier and later than this, we might have hoped to find some more fragments of the old English song imbedded in his Latin, just as we find in his accounts of Anderida on the one hand and of Stamford bridge on the other. He does however keep the true name of the hill, Æscesdún, which William of Maimesbury has corrupted into Æscesdun. There was of course a natural tendency to confound this name with Assandun in Essentials. Florence gives the proper translation of the name of the Esse-Sexon hill, the humble "Mons asini." But, just as William of Malmesbury has here turned Æscesdún into Æscendun, so, East-Sexon hill, the humble "Mons asini," But, just as William of Mahmesbury has here turned Æscesdun into Æscendun, so, when they get to Assandun, Henry of Huntingdon turns it into Escendun, while the Encomiast of the Lady Emma places the fight in "Æsceneduno loco, quod nos Latini montem fraxinoram possimus interpretari." There too, just as in Berkshire, the site of the battle has been by some modern writers moved from its real place at the modern Ashington to another Ashdown in that

The whole region on which the eye looks down from these hills is full of interest. A prominent object in the view from the eastern part of the range is the long nave and massive tower of the church of Cholsey, one of the places ravaged by the Danes just eastern part of the range is the long nave and massive tower of the church of Cholsey, one of the places ravaged by the Danes just before their hill march in 1006. The present building, a thorough minster in its character, though a minster of the very smallest type, a worthy fellow to Leonard Stanley and Llanbadarn, was doubtless built when the church was given by Henry the First, along with the distant Leominster, as a cell to his newly founded abbey of Reading. It is then spoken of as a ruined monastery, "dirutum monasterium," having most likely stood so since the time of the Danish inroad. At no great distance lies the more famous place which the Danes ravaged the day before their visit to famous place which the Danes ravaged the day before their visit to Cholsey, the frontier town and fortress of Wallingford. The name, coupled with its neighbour Englefield, points to the progress of the first English conquerors in this region. There were already English estilements on the northern side of the hill, while the Welsh coupled with its neighbour Englefield, points to the progress of the first English conquerors in this region. There were already English settlements on the northern side of the hill, while the Welsh still kept possession of the most important passage of the Thames. The entrenchments at Wallingford have much in common with their doomed neighbours at Dorchester, fast vanishing, but still not wholly vanished, beneath the hand of the merciless destroyer and of the Parliament which refuses to giep in and stay his hand. The earthworks at Wallingford isnoe in three sides of a rectangular space, of which the fourth side is formed by the river. As to the origin of the works at Dorchester no man can doubt. They are the original castra from which the Roman invader, perhaps Aulus Plautius himself, besieged the British entrenchment on the opposite hill. But Wallingford is act, like its neighbour, a Roman chester: it bears no Roman name; it has no Roman remains or traditions of any kind; yet any one would at first sight set down this rectangular intrenchment as a Roman work. It is the suggestion of one of the first living suthorities on these matters that this work, at once Roman and not Roman, is really, like the legionary eagle at Silchester, a Roman work wought after the Romans were gone, a work raised by Britons who had not forgotten file military lessons of their manters as a defence against the English inveder. Such an origin of the earthworks perfectly falls in with the name of the place. The "ford of the sons of the Welsh" was doubtless a great point of English attack, and its conquered and his military lessons work the internalment stands the great-Saxon victory. Close within the laterachment stands the great seaters which, after this son the John crossed from Mauriting for the Foreign King against the medical stands of the son of th

ground. Dorchester marks the strife of the Roman with the Briton; Wallingford marks the strife of the Briton with the Englishman, of the Englishman first with the Dane and then with the Norman. The neighbouring Bensington preserves the records of a less famous strife, but a strife of no small importance in early English history, the process by which the Saxons were driven from the conquests beyond the Thames by the Angles pressing from the north, the process by which the great river was fixed as the boundary between the two great divisions of the Teutonic conquerons of Britain, a change which had no doubt the effect of driving the West-English arms to the further west, and hindered the sayvival of such a separate British land to the west of Wessex as still remains to the west of Marcia. The conquests of the Mercian on the Thames decided the fate of distant Cornwall. The race who were beaten back by their Teutonic kinsfolk from Bensington and the Oxfordshire Somerton found their recompense in the process by one stage of which the Briton was driven from Exeter, and by another all Cornwall was, as it appears in Domesday, mapped out among English owners. English owners.

e Berkshire Downs then and the lands which lie at their feet are thus among those parts of England on which the succe stages of our early history have been most clearly written, well that their minute examination has fallen into the hands of a local inquirer who knows what evidence is, and who is not led away from the clear witness of charters and chronicles by such a will-o-'the-wisp as those modern guesses which so unfairly take to themselves the venerable name of tradition.

"BLOODY GARDINER."

If there is any truth in the proverb, "Throw plenty of mud, and some will stick," it no doubt applies especially to cases where the odium theologicum comes in to clench thich harge. There are no lies that die so hard as lies that have a common from portance. The whole history of "the B. Reformation," from whatever side it is told, is a conspicuous illustration of this; but it is only with the Explaint Reformation and with one distinguished. whatever side it is told is a conspicuous illustration of this; but it is only with the English Reformation, and with one distinguished personage whose name is mixed up in the contest, that we are immediately concerned here. Everybody of course is familiar with the name of "Bonner, whom all generations shall call bloody," or, as Foxe with questionable wit delights to call him, "that bloody bitcheep." But it was something new to us to find the "fixed withth" which Fuller and Foxe have succeeded in attaching as Foxe with questionable wit delignes to call min, "blast moresy bitceleep." But it was something new to us to find the "fixed epithet" which Fuller and Foxe have succeeded in attaching to Honner, like Honner's "rosy-fingered morn," quietly extended, with hardly a word of explanation or evidence, to Gardiner. We had occasion the other day to comment on some of the startling historical revelations propounded in Sir William Harcourt's speech on the Public Worship Bill, and there is a good deal in a letter of his since published in the Times which might tampt us to resume our criticism. It would be interesting for tempt us to resume our criticism. It would be interesting for instance to learn how a Communion which remains "spiritually" the same can yet be "ecclesiastically" different, or how the "image of the national will" was stamped on a liturgy which its "image of the national will "was stamped on a liturgy which its authors never ventured generally to enforce. But we forbear. Our readers have probably heard enough of Sir William's legal and historical paradoxes for the present. When however he proceeds by a side wind to sweep "the black and bloody tardiner" out of his path, he is but rehearsing in more explicit terms a kind of ri toric which is common enough among ordinary sciolists, but which sounds rather strangely in the mouth of a man of assumed learning and high position some thirty years after the appearance of Dr. Maitland's Essays on the Reformation. There may be some primations ground—though it is really nothing more—for speaking of "the bloody Bonner"; but there is not even any plausible pretext for affixing such an epithet to Gardiner. That he has been defor affixing such an epithet to Gardiner. That he has been de-nounced by historians like Hume, and in our days by Mr. Froude-as a persecutor is true enough; with what amount of reason will appear presently. But to justify such a description as "black and bloody" something more is required than to show that a high official took part in the legal punishment of heretics in an age when the very notion of toleration was scouted by all sides alike, certainly not least by the Protestant leaders. That there are persecutors of the sixteenth century fairly open to the charge of cruelty is true; no impartial student of history can doubt that norther Gardiner nor even Bonner is among them. And it is only fair to re-member that Gardiner, unlike some of his contemporaries, did not k to impose upon others a faith to which he was himself indifferent. seek to impose upon others a lattit to which he was himself indifferent. His position was rather a peculiar one, and Mr. Frude, who has a keen eye for theological distinctions, is not altogether wrong in calling him the "inventor of Anglicanism." He was firmly attached to those Catholic doctrines which continued to form part of the established religion to the close of Henry's religion, both before and after the hersels with Rome and he well-invalencement. of the established religion to the close of Henry's rein, both before and after the breach with Rome, and he suffered imprisonment throughout the reign of his accessor rather than abundon them. But while he consistently adhered in minst to last to the whole cycle of beliefs which it is no dear ashien to stigmatize ander the name of "accessorablem"—and that may perhaps help to explain his W. Hencourt's peculiar hitterness against him—he cannot without a great abuse of terms he called a Romanizer or hough he may have thought, after six years appearance of his. I Protestant policy, that it was the smaller of two seeds. But this was seldom or mover the critical question in the

Marian persentions. "Of the three hundred or so of victims—the precise number we believe is 277—put to death for heresy fluring her reign, secreely any suffered for rejecting the Pope's supremacy. Their trial almost always titred on the dental of dectrines about which neither Ronner nor Cardiner had ever wavered—most often on the Real Presence. There is no evidence whatever that either of these prelates was harsh or bloodthirsty in enforcing the law on that matter, and there is much evidence to the contrary; and this is especially true of Gardiner.

this is especially true of Gardiner.

Let us first take the testimony of an impartial historian of the last generation, whose sympathies are strongly Protestant, and who had not the means which now exist of correcting popular misconceptions of history. To the common assumption, repeated by Sir W. Harcourt—on which we shall have a word to say presently—that Gardiner had a hand in the "Six Bloody Articles," or was their main author, Sir James Mackintosh does not even allude. He does indeed assert that Gardiner was "at least in the beginning"s chief author of the Marian persecutions, but only on the wholly inadequate ground that his great abilities, commanding character, and high station do not allow us to doubt it; but he adds that the Chancellor probably did not intend the persecution to extend beyond the Protestant ringlesders, and that, when disappointed by their resistance, he withdrew from a share in vain bloodshed. That Gardiner did his best to confine the executions for heresy within these limits is perfectly true, and we may gather even from Foxe's one-sided narrative a similar inference as to Bonner. If there was to be persecution at all—and that neither of them could have prevented, had he at all—and that neither of them could have prevented, had he desired it—this was obviously the wisest as well as the most merciful policy. Sir James Mackintosh goes on to say that many of the prelates are recorded by Protestant writers to have exercised an effectual and perhaps hazardous humanity, and that their violent language was often a cloak for more effectually screening the accused. He observes that of fourteen dioceses they altogether prevented bloodshed in nine, and reduced it within limits in the remaining five properties to Gardiner requires it to be mentioned that his diocese was of the bloodless class." And although he quotes with approval Fuller's libellous description of Bonner—Dr. Maitland had not then exposed its absurdity—he feels bound to point out that Fuller's charge against the Bishop of London of burning about one-half the martyrs in the kingdom really proves nothing, inasmuch as they were sent to the capital from all parts of England for the purpose. We may add that many of Foxe's most ill-natured stories, when they come to be sifted, prove just an effectual and perhaps hazardous humanity, and that their violent most ill-natured stories, when they come to be sifted, prove just as little, even assuming their accuracy to be beyond dispute, and that is not often the case. Thus, for instance, the well-known story—illustrated by a large woodcut in the old editions of Foxe's martyrology—of Bonner's holding the hand of Thomas Torrights the greener over a lighted taper "to try his con-Tomkins, the weaver, over a lighted taper "to try his constancy," after exhausting all his powers of persuasion to induce him to recant, simply proves, if true, his persistent desire to save the prisoner from a punishment which it was not within it discretion to remit. As Maitland justly remarks, "Whether it was wisely done, people may dispute; but that it was kindly meant no person of common sense can doubt." And it is worth noting that, in all similar tales about Bonner's cruelty, he is never alleged to have done these things in order to extort confession of guilt or names of accomplices by torture, but always with a view of inducing convicted heretics to adopt the only available means of saving themselves from further punishment. And he often, on Foxe's own showing, kept them in confinement for weeks or months, notwithstanding their refusal to listen to his persuasions, in the hope of their eventual submission. This hardly corresponds with the language of Foxe's elegant couplet:—

This cannibal, in three years' space, three hundred martyrs alew,
They were his food; he loved so blood; he spared none he knew.

But we have no time to follow Foxe through the details of his nanseous indictment, and must refer our readers to Maitland's Essays for a minute exposure of his wholesale mendacity.

If we turn back from Mackintosh to Hume, we shall find him taking the ordinary Protestant view of Gardiner's character, and implicitly crediting him with the Act of the Six Articles, but without alleging any evidence whatever for this charge, or for saddling him with the graver responsibility of the Marian persecutions, while he mentions one fact which looks entirely the other way. After Mary's accession, Peter Martyr, anticipating a persecution, was anxious to leave the country, but some sealous Catholics moved for his commitment to prison. Gardiner not only opposed this, urging that he had come over by invitation of the Government, but supplied him with the means for his journey home. Mr. Froude, as might be expected, is both more explicit and much more hitter than Hume. His way of dealing with the case is highly characteristic. He talk us in his third volume that the cruel nature of the Act of Six Articles was attributed "by sound suthority" to the influence of Gardiner, but the only authority he gives, besides Foxes—which he admits not us believed his heart the cruel nature of Melasachthous's "Ch cussed hishers! character in his death, the indictment magnetic worth mounts achieved he his heart allegations of crushey against the high abilities and nervices to the State Mr. France of comme of

feels constrained to specify with respect. Lingard may perhaps by put aside as a prejudiced without, yet his History is generally colourless enough, and he had no particular reason for alimining a prelate who, if in one sense an orthodox Catholic, was a very unsatisfactory Papiet. His mentions Gardiner's being on the Committee named for drawing up the Act of Six Articles—as was also Cranmer—but mentions further that, as there is extant a Bill' nearly similar in Henry's own handwriting, there is good reason for believing the King hunself to be its real author. And he emphasise cally denies that there is any authoric document to support the charge made against Gardiner by Reformed writers of being responsible for the Marian persecutions, while the whole tenor of his conduct contradicts it.

As regards the Six Articles Act, however, there is a more to be said. Lingard naturally enough calls it "a severe and backgrous statute," and so it was, judged by any modern standard of beleavantion. But the Act was framed in a severe and backgrous again and the offences against which it was in fact mainly discussed was of a nature that would not be tolerated in any civilized was of a nature that would not be tolerated in any civilized was of a nature that would not be tolerated in any civilized was of a nature that would not be tolerated in any civilized was proposed according to the letter. It caused several of the more violent partisans of the Reformation to quit the country, and made those who stayed at home more quiet and peaceable. At the causide, according to Koxe's list, which is not likely to be defective, only twenty-eight persons suffered death under the Act during the eight years it continued in force. But the sort of "ribalds" against whom it was chiefly put in use were for the time effectually suppressed. It may sound strange to our ears to hear of persons being arraigned and punished for "reading the Bible in Paule" or "depraving the sacrament"; but when we find that the first charge meant collecting a multitude of people and making a tumult in the Cathedral, while the second includes such practices as maintaining boys to sing songs against the sacrament of the altar in public and interrupting the solemnities of divine service with studied mockery of what was still, be it remembered, the religious belief of the immense majority of the nation, we can hardly wonder that the Government should have thought it time to interfere. Nor is there any proof that the Bishops carried out the Act in a violent manner, but the reverse. On one occasion, for instance, when two hundred persons had been presented to Gardiner for turnultuous proceedings of this kind, he was "content that one should be bound for another," and on this easy belief of the first foar persons condemned to death under its provisions one was

LIFE ASSURANCE.

In England. The same question, with every variety of circumstance, has been presented to the Judges of the Court of Chancery, and to the arbitrators appointed to wind up the Albert and Emposes Assurance Companies. The question areas out of thome amalgamations of Companies where had been three amconstitutions amalgamations of Companies where names we must take the liberty of shortaning. The Householdem' transferred its business to the Haglish and Irish Church, and that to the Reitish Nation, and that again to the European. There is probably more to be gett from the Rouseholdem' than from the European, and therefore is policy-holder naturally endeavours to make out that he never military of the Rouseholdem' in which he outginily incomed. But Lord Romilly held that there had have "naturally endeavours to make out that he never military and consequently that no claim could be included the liability of the Company is which he outginily incomed. But Lord Romilly held that there had have "naturally inconsiderable experience, he should have thought that make the constant like the make the case before as. But there have hear assure that he make a different circumstances against "novelless," and when the case before as. But there have hear assure decided the mountainty of the last. In an analysis the case before as. But there have hear assure decided the mountainty of the last. In an analysis the constant of the constant of

prefilm a point from the Alient. It was not excepted the Albert as his debtor sile. In anisher early case there had the Times Company, which afterwards as to the Albert. At the time of this e in the Mi not to the conved, informing him an appears were cent to the annied, informing him Albert would be responsible on the policy, and requesting by future premiums to the Albert, and to send his policy limit to be endoysed. He never sent his policy to be ensut to just his premiums to the Albert and accepted a The Albert having become inselvent shortly after the the annual his representative almined to be additional. The Albert having become inselvent shortly after the thorf the assured, his representative element to be a creditor of Times. But it was half that the assured had accepted the test so his debtor in place of the Times. Other cases followed quick succession, and the insenuity of commentators was exercited extended in the decisions of different judges, or even of the many indige, with one another. Then the Albert Company was sided ever to Land Chimes as arbitrator; and afterwards the Europe of the company was accommitted to Lond Westbury. Attempts to its lightly upon the shareholders of absorbed Companies succeed to be defined were found to be still existing for the pass of establing loss, although not for yielding profit. Policy-dems and assuritants suffered sain, which was but alightly dessend by inflicting ruin upon shareholders. In India and attails, these names "Albert" and "European" were of risi import. Business which might be safe and profitable had a constanted modelessly or dishonestly, and at length the state sound making or dishonestly, and at length the state means so intolerable that a remady was attempted by rable that a remady was attompted by at. By an Act of 1870 returns were required from Life a Companies which would supply considerable means of a the security afforded by them. Some persons would be judging of the security afforded by them. Some persons would be suited by able to form spinions for themselves, and others would be guided by them, until gradually a clear distinction would come to be drawn between esteams masse Companies. It is difficult to explain on what the set sand meets Companies. It is difficult to explain on what principle intending assurers proceeded in selecting a Company before this Act was passed. Agents were stimulated by liberal commissions to press new Companies in every way, and perhaps the real reason for the selection of a particular Company was often no more than this, that the agent was an agreeable man. The most recent Companies assumed grand and sonorous names, and when several Companies were amalgamated, acombination of names was made so as to produce one name too long to be either spoken or remembered. Many people did and do make their choice simply by following the lead of some friend in whose prudence they had faith, and perhaps it is better to do this than to puzzla over figures. There are several offices mainly supported by the clergy, and others of which the trustees and directors are selected from the best known men in both branches of the profession of the law. If two or three ex-Chancellors and Judges, with a dozen Queen's Counsel and leading solicollors and Judges, with a dozen Queen's Connecl and leading solicitors, cannot keep an Assurance Company straight, the business of such Companies must have a strange capacity for entanglement. The wonder is that, when it is so easy to go right, many Companies have gone wrong. It has been said that the competition in The wonder is that, when it is so easy to go right, many Companies have gone wrong. It has been said that the competition in business has caused it to be undertaken on disadvantageous terms; but in one sense competition, canvassing, or, call it, if you will, touting, is maritorious. The principle of life assurance cannot be too widely advocated, and perhaps some remedy might be found for the thoughtless, self-indulgent habits of the wage-receiving class by unging on them the duty of providing by life assurance for their wives and children. Perhaps it would be more effectual to targe the wife to make this provision herself by the application of weekly savings.

It is of course desirable to Insure on the most advantageous

It is of course desirable to insure on the most advantageous terms, but it is more desirable to insure beyond the possibility of doubt. Hatbands and fathers are chiefly anxious upon this point, and how are they to feel certain on it? They can only do this by essertaining what funds the office has in hand, how these funds are invested, and what relation these funds bear to the liabilities the Company. The returns made under the Act of 1870 supply this information, and we are time enabled to apply a test to all Companies, and we should either avoid sitogether those which do not satisfactorily, answer it, or at any rate only resort to not under particular reasons for confidence in the management. them under particular reasons for confidence in the management. Everything must have a beginning, and we cannot expect a new Company to possess the accumulated capital of a Company that has done a large and usually business for forty years. But persons without appeal impossing or commercious will do well to select come Company that attained the following test. Experience shows that the premiums received amountly may be recknowed at three per cent on the same mented. Then, if we office has outstanding policies for a million starting, its manual from premiums will be gracoid, a year. If it mans process, the manual has outstanding policies will be for a million. Supposing that manual has outstanding policies to this amount, what amount of manual, the contracting malicies to this amount, what amount of manual, through in indis-

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the manner need not apply a rule which only a few offices sould extent, and the rule which would bid high the sentent with eight times the annual premiums is, we believe, quite sufficient times the annual premiums is, we believe, quite sufficients the annual premiums is, we believe, quite sufficients the sum which supply these particulars have been leftly published in rather a bulke blue-book, of which the principal pertion has been reprinted and published at the than half the price of the official volume. This published at the than half the price of the official volume. This published at the promite in which the accumulated fand is invested on mortgage of land, so much in railway debuntums and debunture stock, so much in East Indian or Colonial Government securities, and so on. It would be invidious to mention annual, but we will take the page at which the book opens, and we find that the premiums amount to rather less than 170,000. and the accumulated fund is just over 2,000,000. This fund is stated to be invested as follows:—Mortgages on freshold estates, 1,100,000.; British Government securities, 37,000.; Railway debuntures and debenture stock, 70,000.; Clablight and Colo Companies mortgage bonds, 112,000.; on security of percential and other rates under Act of Parliament, 433,000., and to make these annual returns, the Act requires every Company once in either five or ten years to dause an investigation to be made into its financial condition by an actuary, and to muse an abstract of that actuary's report to be made and returned for publication. This investigation would of course leaves an abstract of the accurities in which the accountlated fund is invested. As regards many of the items, if we are told their exact nature, we can value them for ourselves. But in general we is invested. As regards many of the items, if we are told their is invested. As regards many of the items, if we are told their exact nature, we can value them for ourselves. But in general we find only, for example, "railway debentures," without specifying of what Companies. Most of the large Companies have at least 1,000,000l. invested on mortgage, and if a Board of Directors were dishonest, it might be difficult to prevent their leading on so-called securities which are practically worthless. But the investigation which must come within ten years ought, if thoroughly made, to expose such fraud. A mortgage ought of course is be accompanied by a valuation of the property comprised in it, and it would be difficult and dangerous to fabricate documents of that character. In the interest of the assured we might desire the Act character. In the interest of the assured we might desire the Act to be more stringent, but any proposal of that nature would probably be resisted by the Companies. Happily the competition for business induces the publication of even fuller details than are required by the Act, and even if there be still same room for death there is at least a process for insuralize the tending with doubt, there is at least no reason for incurring the terrible risks which are exemplified in the history of the Albert and European and their associated Companies. As long as these cases as to "novation" crop up in the law reports, the remembrance of past folly and blindness will be preserved for future warning. Let us hepe that that warning will be effectual. The publicity now enforced, if it be helped by public intelligence, ought to kill unseund offices before they are able to do any great mischief.

BATTONAL LAW-MAKING.

A MONG the recommendations contained in the recently pub-lished Report of the Select Committee on Public Departments is one to the effect that the Statutes of the Realm should in future be printed in a form which will admit of the volume comprising the year's legislation being sold at about five shillings. mittee thinks that the issue of Acts of Parliament in a cheep form is a matter of great public importance, since it would furnish to all classes an opportunity of informing themselves upon the laws which they are expected to obey. As the recommendation stands, the discrepancy between the end proposed and the means suggested for its attainment is very considerable. The publication of the statutes at the rate of five shillings a volume might be valuable as an indication of the disposition of the Government to make its subjects acquainted with the laws under which they live, but this is about all that can be said in its favour. Very few persons is about all that can be said in its favour. Very few persons would care to pick out the provisions which specially affect them from the penderous volume which contains the annual results of Parliamentary wisdom. The mere table of contents would throw most unlearned readers into hopeless confusion; and if any person more persevering than the rest succeeded in getting hold of the stamore persevering than the rest succeeded in getting hold of the statute he was in search of, he would eventually be confounded by the technical language and the frequent references to other Asts not contained in the same volume. It may be questioned whether the authors of this recommendation are themselves in the habit of studying the laws which they assist in passing. At the same time the object which the Committee has in view is one of real importance. In England commitment is in the many cases the unincipal many interesting. mittee has in view is one of real importance. It. England semisfement is in too many cases the principal magninum for diffusing a knowledge of law. Certain acts are forbidden, and coming a complete them acts are enjoyed, but a great part of the community only discovers what these acts according to by suffering, or seeing others suffer, for delay or not doing them. The oriminal class, indeed, leaves to distinguish between the offences which imprisonment; but them to minimal leaves which lives in almost total ignorance of the form which are suffered by our manual formulation and proposed to govern its conduct, and by consequent formulation many unintentional recruits to the criminal elect.

There must be a considerable number of offences which would

never have, been committed if the offender had clearly takin in beforehand that he was bringing himself within the grasp of the law. If even he we persons can be kept from breaking the law by heing made more lamiliar with its provisions it will clearly be a cheaper process thap fiving them an experimental acquaintance with the penalties which they incur by their ignorance. Besides this, a bester knowledge of what the law commands or forbids might sometimes save people from making hunders which, as regards results, may be not less disastrous than actual crimes. There is a good deal of ignorant wrong-dealing—with trust property for example—which is not fraudulent, but yet produces as much mility as though it were fraudulent. If the principles of the laws affecting trustees were better known most of this might be exoided, and they would be better known if the laws themselves could be had in a cheaper and more intelligible shape. Trustees would then contract a habit of looking at the law before dealing with the funds under their care, and the existence of greater facilities for ever have been committed if the offender had clearly takin in funds under their care, and the existence of greater facilities for gaining a knowledge of a trustee's duties might induce many cautions men to accept the office who are now deterred by the cautions men to accept the office who are now deterred by the sense of their own ignorance and of the risks which that ignorance involves. A further gain would be found in the removal of one cause of the impunity which offenders against the law too often enjoy. Those who are injured by breaches of the law do not know what means of redress have been provided for them, and they consequently sit down patiently under wrongs for which they would otherwise seek compensation. It would be rash to say that the diffusion of this knowledge would always benefit its possessor, inasmuch as even a successful sunt is usually a costly gratification. But it would benefit the community at a costly gratification. But it would benefit the community at large, since it would make many wrongdoers hesitate before incurring penalties which they now disregard because they feel assured that the law will not be put in force against them. What is really wanted for this purpose is cheap and convenient editions of separate Acts or groups of Acts, especially of those which affect the less educated classes. Some acquaintance with law is desirable for every one, but it is most of all desirable for those who from various bircumstances are least likely to possess it if it is not designedly brought within their reach. Something more would be needed, however, than the bare text of the Act of Parliament. Such editions as we have in view should be accompanied with a plaine and untechnical statement of what the Act purports to do. The best drawn statute needs to be supplemented in this way before it can be adapted for popular use. It would be further desirable that to each Act, or group of Acts, there should be prefixed a concise explanation of a few elementary legal conceptions. It ought not to be impossible to give reasons why laws ought to be obeyed, or why contracts should be enforced, which would secure a more intelligent acquiescence than can be extorted by that vague dread of the police or of a "lawyer's letter" which at present constitutes to a large part of the population the sole sanction in civil and criminal matters. If these editions were thoroughly well prepared and were published at a sufficiently low price, contemporary statute law would not remain the sealed book which it is to the vast majority of Englishmen.

it is to the vast majority of Englishmen.

A more remote advantage following upon the adoption of this plan would be seen in the preparation of the Acts thus popularized. In proportion as it became recognized that laws are meant to be understood, and understood by those to whom they are addressed, as well as by the experts who expound them, Parliament would be forced to give up passing laws which are unintelligible. The mystery and confusion of many Acts are due not so much to the inherent difficulty of the subject matter, as to the carelessness of those who make them. It is a constant complaint of the judges who have to interpret Acts of Parliament that they have been passed in a shape which will not Parliament that they have been passed in a shape which will not allow of any uniform and consistent sense being put upon all parts The judge has to pick out what seems to be the meaning of the principal provisions and to neglect, or put a gloss upon, other provisions which conflict with thus. If a statute had to be explained as soon as passed, it would be necessary to create a com petent legal staff for this express purpose, and, after this staff had reported several times that such and such a new Act was so obscurely worded that, until the opinion of the judges could be taken upon it, it would have to be issued without the customary explanation, it would probably be found convenient to consult the legal department as to the effect of a Bill before it had been read a third time. By this means amendments in Committee would come to bear their true character—that of instructions to the draftamen as to the purpose of the modifications to be introduced into the original Bill. At present, however intelligible a Bill may be when it is first introduced, there is no security that it will not become utter nonsense by the time that it has got through A number of contradictory amendments are propos some of which are adopted in part, others altogether, some in the form in which they are first conceived, others after they have form in which they are first conceived, others after they have been amended in their turn. It is nobody's susiness to see that these changes are properly devetailed into the Bill, still less that they harmonise with the unamended parts of it, or with one another. It is quite possible that every clause of a large measure may have been altered during its passage through Committee, and that, in order to make it again what has now become its object, the whole structure of the Bill ought to be recast. The existence of a Parliamentary legal department would make this moreous comparatively simple. Instead of members undertaking to alter the wording of each separate clause, they would propose their

amendments upon each section, and the original words, the with the thange treated to be introduced instead of them, we go back to the legal department to be put into proper from. By slightly extending the functions of this department the of the House of Commons might be very much economised, present nothing is known of the contents of a Bill upon its first troduction except what can be outhered from the statement of present nothing is known of the contents of a Bill upon its first introduction except what can be gathered from the statement of the member who asks leave to bring it in; and when, as not unfrequently happens, leave is given without anything more than the title of the Bill being read, there is no opportunity of explaining its provisions until the debate on the second reading. If every Bill were printed before leave was asked to bring it in, and further, if every Bill were prefaced by a statement of the objects which it proposed to effect, and the means by which this object was to be attained, members would know beforehand whether these objects were such as they desired to see achieved, and whether the means proposed seemed calculated to achieve them. If the majority of the House were satisfied that the objects set forth in the Bill were inexpedient, the discussion would naturally be taken on the motion for leave, and, unless the mover could change the opinion of the House upon the merits of his Bill as set change the opinion of the House upon the merits of his Bill as set out in the preliminary statement, it would be rejected at that stage instead of taking up valuable time some weeks later. In the case of Bills the objects of which were prima facis good such an explanation would make it easier to distinguish between means and the state of the case of between means the state of the case of and ends, and thus tend to check that confusion between what ought to be said in the debate on the Second Reading and what ought to be reserved for the discussion in Committee. In the case ought to be reserved for the discussion in Committee. In the case of Bills which became law, the preliminary statement modified by the changes introduced during the progress of the measure would supply the foundation of the explanation to be prefixed to the Act of Parliament. Under the present system, Bills the drift of which is imperfectly understood are allowed to pass into laws the received of which is processorily obscure. Under such a system as meaning of which is necessarily obscure. Under such a system as has just been sketched, the meaning of the original Bill, of the amendments on it, and of the Act growing out of them, would be alike intelligible.

PROSECUTION OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

T is difficult to argue satisfactorily against the liability of the Jockey Club to the prosecution which has been commenced against it. Common knowledge will supply a sufficient description of the betting-ring as it exists at Epsom, Ascot, Newmarket, and other racecourses, and there must necessarily be at all these places an owner or occupier who knowingly permits the ring to be used by other persons for the purpose of betting with those who resort thereto. If we want to back a horse we go to the ring and find some one to lay the odds against him, and if we are mere occasional betters we deposit our money when the bet is booked. occasional betters we deposit our money when the bet is booked. These transactions take place on every race at every meeting, and most of the persons with whom we deal carry on a regular business, and are found in the ring of every racecourse. There is at Newmarket a public ring which may be entered by any one who buys a ticket, and an enclosure to which only members of Tattersall's are admitted. We perhaps see the horses addled for a race, make up our minds to back one of them, and hasten to the ring to put on our money before the start. It may be conceded that the weight put on our money before the start. It may be conceded that the primary object of the Act was to put down the betting-houses which had been opened in London and other large towns, and it probably did not enter into the minds of the authors of the Act that it would inter-fere with betting on a racecourse. The betting-houses were a new thing at the time of passing the Act, whereas there had always been betting on racecourses, although not so extensive and systematic as it has now become. The Act recites that a kind of gaming has of late sprung up tending to the injury and demoralization of improvident persons by the opening of places called bettinghouses or offices, and the receiving of money in advance by the owners or occupiers thereof on their promises to pay money on events of horse-races; and it is enacted that no house, office, room, events of horse-races; and it is enacted that no house, office, roun, or other place shall be opened, kept, or used for the purpose of the owner, occupier, or keeper thereof, or any person using the same, betting with persons resorting thereto. It may be contended that to satisfy this enactment there must be a "place" capable, as a house, office, or room would be, of exclusive occupation, and it will be found that the decided cases have, until recently, gone upon the supposed satisfaction of this requirement. Thus, in a case decided in 1868, a temporary wooden structure was placed on a strip of land outside the enclosure at Doncaster, and a person occupying this structure transacted the business of betting with all comers. This, said the Court, was clearly a place and an office opened, kept, and used for the purpose of carrying on the business of which comers. This, said the Court, was clearly a place and an office opened, kapt, and used for the purpose of carrying on the business of which the appellant had the management. "It is no matter whether there is a roof or none, or whether the structure is moveable or flationed to the earth; it is clearly an office within the manning of the Act." In a case which occurred this year at Chester flux defindant stood on a stool, over which was a large unshedle, fixed in the ground by a spike. On the unbrella the defindant's name was painted; and a card was affixed stating that all held would be paid that 'past' the post. The defendant sailed was officing to make both, and he was seen to make beth, and the which he gave before. The Chest half that the stool and unbrella constituted a "place," within the limit that the stool and unbrella constituted a "place," within the limit the stool and unbrella constituted a "place," within the limit the secretarion by the magistrates was affigured.

Time for the Courts seem to have recognized the principle that there must be a "place," which, like an "office," is capable of semical veneration. It appears probable that this is the correct principle of countraction, because the next fiction of the Act declares that every home, round, office, or place opined, heps, or used for the purposes aforemid, shall be deemed to be a common gaming-house is a house, within the meaning of the Act to amend the law concerning Games and Wagges. Now a common gaming-house is a house, room, or place kept by an individual, or it may be a partnership or company, to which idle and evil-disposed persons are caused and procured to frequent and come to play at some unlawful game, such as rouletts. The next section of the Act against Betting-houses enacts that any person who, being the owner or occupier of any house, room, office, or other place, shall knowingly and wilfully permit the same to be section of the Act against Betting-houses enacts that any person who, being the owner or occupier of any house, room, office, or other place, shall knowingly and wilfully permit the same to be opened, kept, or used by any other person for the purposes aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of root. This is the section under which the Stewards of the Jockey Club have been prosecuted. It may be argued, however, that the owner cannot be liable for permitting the use, unless the person using would be liable. If an office or place be opened, kept, or used for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, that is, to the office or place, then the person using and the owner permitting user would both be liable to penalties. But if there be no user there can be no permission, and if user means exclusive user, there was none in the Newmarket Ring. The decisions to which reference has been made Newmarket Ring. The decisions to which reference has been made all assume the necessity of satisfying this requirement of an office or place capable, at least temporarily, of exclusive user. Even the umbrella and stool would satisfy, although not exuberantly, this requirement. The construction which is now suggested derives support from the words which next follow in the section. "Any support having the care or management of or in any management of the capacity of the capa erson having the care or management of, or in any manner assistperson having the care or management of, or in any manner assisting in conducting the business of any house, office, room, or place, opened, kept, or used for the purposes aforesaid," shall also be liable to a penalty. Here there must clearly be a "place" capable of exclusive occupation, and it seems reasonable that this word should have the same meaning throughout the section.

This construction is, however, opposed to the most recent case on the subject in which the occupier of an enclosed ground, called the Borough Park Ground, was convicted under the Act for permitting such place to be used by other persons for the purpose of betting on a pigeon-shooting match. The public were admitted to these grounds on payment of money, and betting-men were seen there plying their vocation. After the pigeon-shouting there was a foot-race, on which also bots were made in the same manner. Two Judges of the Queen's Bench held that this conviction was right, or, in other words, that a place—namely, Borough Park Ground—was used for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, and that the occupier permitted this use. If this decision be right, it will have extensive effect. There are many enclosed grounds where foot-races and other athletic contests take place in the presence of large numbers of persons who pay for admission, and among whom betting goes on. If the occupier can be reasonably supposed to know that botting does go on, he will be liable to a penalty for permitting the ground to be used for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto. It is stated that at Borough Park Ground to be the called and this is bookmakers were present who shouted out the odds, and this is a usual feature of all such assemblies. We do not think, however, that anything turns upon the calling out of the odds or on the fact that the persons calling out were, or were supposed to be, bookmakers. If the Judges relied on these facts as showing that betting was carried on as a business, then we think there ought to be something in the on as a business, then we think there ought to be something in the nature of an "office" where this business could be transacted. It is not only foot-races and such comparatively obscure "events" that would be affected by this decision. There is usually some betting upon a cricket-match at Lord's, and it might be argued that that is a "place" which the occupier permits to be used for

that that is a "place" which the occupier permits to be used for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto.

The recent case before the Edgeware bench of magistrates ap-pears, when explained, to be in harmony with those decisions of the Superior Courts which we have treated as unquestionable law. Mr. Serjeant Cox, Chairman of the Bench, states in a letter to the Standard that the defendant in this case was lesses of Kingsbury Racecourse, upon part of which betting-stalls were placed, which were occupied by well-known betting-men who affixed their names and lists, and transacted business in the usual way. Upon these facts the conviction of the lesses of the usual way. Upon these facts the conviction of the lessee of the resecurse who permitted the user of the stalls was inevitable. But Mr. Serjeant Cox points out that the decision does not interfere with betting between persons who come together casually, but only the "trade of betting," for the carrying on of which there must be a place at which the trader can be found and the business.

Thus we come back to the question whether the ring must be a place at which the trader can be found and the business transacted. Thus we come back to the question whether the ring at Newmarket is a "place" within the Act, and we incline to think that it is not. Betting is not unlawful, and if a number of persons who take pleasure in betting on horse-races select a convenient spot near a racecourse to meet and bet with one smother, this is a ring. But that which is lawful for two or three does not become unlawful when done by a hundred. Nor can it make any difference that some of the assembly bet for pleasure and others as matter of business, or that should of three to one, bar one," are heard proceeding from an excited second. The magistrates in the Newmarket was refused to converted the magistrates in the Newmarket was refused to converted the magistrates in the Newmarket was refused to converted the magistrates in the Newmarket was refused to converted the question will ensure its being themselves and the importance of the question will ensure its being themselves.

Sugar

Without disrespect to the judges, who are to decide what we may venture to say what we think the law ought to thing that may fairly be described as a betting office ought down; but the law could not stop betting if it would not prescribed to prescribe the which cannot be prevented.

THE ITALIAN OPERAS.

A BOUT the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, which aloded its doors last Saturday, there is nothing mercito record, and it only remains for us to fulfil our promise of giving a brief summary of what, since our last notice, has been done at the theatre over the way. The Director of Her Majany's Gibra has vouchasfed to his supporters a new Italian adaptation of French lyric comedy known in England for some thirty years, and an original ("posthumous") work by a native-born musician. Otherwise, in the production of novelty Mr. Mapleson has not been more enterprising than Mr. Gye. The old time-worn operas presented over and over again, however intrinsically good, however well performed, begin to pall upon the ear. Among them, for example, were Semiramide, the Trovatore, the Sonngabula, Fidelio (always welcome with Mile. Tietjens as Leonora), Regolette, Norma, the Favorita, Finest, the Huguenots, Martha, the Travista, Caterina (Lee Diamans de la Couronne), the Nozze di Figaro, Lucresia Borgia, Lucia di Lamnermoor, the Flauto Magico, the Talismano, and lastly Don Gioranni—eighteen in all. A new description of any of the best known among these would not meroly be a tax upon our own invention, but a still severer one upon the patience of our readers. What has been already said in reference to Covent Garden would apply with equal truth to Drury Lane. We have already given a history of the season extending as far as the debut already given a history of the season extending as far as the debut already given a history of the season extending as far as the debut already given a history of the season extending as far as the debut already given a history of the season extending as far as the debut already given a history of the season extending as far as the debut already given a history of the season extending as far as the debut already given a history of the season extending as far as the debut already given a history of the season extending as far as the debut already given a history of the season ex Garden would apply with equal truth to Drury Lane. We have already given a history of the season extending as far as the début of Mr. Mapleson's most attractive new prima donna, Mile. of Mr. Mapleson's most attractive new prima doma, Mile. Louise Singelli (born Singelée), the return of Mms. Christine Nilsson, and the production of Il Talesmano. The "posthumous" work of our compatriot, Michael W. Balfe, has probably done more than anything else this year to keep up the prestige of Her Majesty's Opera. That it was ever produced at all is due to the good will and zealous exertions of a distinguished foreigner; and those who believe that such a thing as English dramatic purely in a country where before Handle was known and those who believe that such a thing as English dramatic music is possible in a country where, before Handel was known among us, Henry Purcell lived and wrote, are deeply indebted to Mine. Christine Nilsson. She not only volunteered to study, Edith Plantagenet, but studied to such purpose as to make hereoff perfect mistress of the part. Further than this, Mme. Nilsson persisted in showing that the interest she felt in Balfe was genuine. Il Talismano has had no fewer than nine performances—something unprecedented for a work composed by an Englishman and produced in an Italian Oners-house. Edith Englishman and produced in an Italian Opera-house. Edith Plantagenet is now a familiar object in the public eye; and Walter Scott himself might have recognized his own creation in Walter Scott himself might have recognized his own creation in the personality of the gifted Swedish lady. We should like to be able to say that the other characters in Il Talismano were equally well sustained, but to do so would be to violate truth. Mille, Marie Roze, upon whom devolved the part of Queen Berengaria, is alone a worthy associate for such an Edith as Mine. Nilsson. The Cour de Lion of Signor Rota is tame and insipid, nor can any other epithets be fairly bestowed upon Signor Campanini's Knight of the Leopard. The Nectabanus of Signor Catalini is at the best a caricature. No one could be deceived by such grotesque buffoonery—least likely of all a cavalier so brave and self-controlled as the Knight of the Leopard. The performance of Il Talismano, as regards ensemble, is highly creditable to the orchestra, the chorus, and their practised chief, Sir Michael Costa, who appears to have taken more than usual interest in its pro-Costa, who appears to have taken more than usual interest in its production. Costa and Balfe (who also should have been Sir Michael) were old and intimate associates, nor was their friendship ever disturbed by the fact of their being in some sort rivals, Balfe succeeding Costs as director of the music at Her Majesty's Theatre, under Mr. Lumley, while Costs exercised despotic sway at the opposition establishment in Covent Garden—now the Royal Italian Opera. establishment in Covent Garden—now the Royal Italian Opera. No care, or expense, has been grudged by the management in affording the best chances of success to Il Taliamano. Mr. W. Beverley still holding the post of "scenic artist," as the term is, has, it need scarcely be added, played a part of more or less importance in the general "getting up." To conclude—the public like Il Taliamano, and more than like the charming representative of Edith Plantagenet. The opera is now pretty sure of keeping its place in the repertory. To affirm that it is the best thing of the kind which Balie has produced would be to overestimate its worth; but to say that it exhibits most of those engaging qualities to which he was indebted for the universal popularity he enjoyed is to state the simple truth. An analysis engaging qualities to which he was indebted for the universal popularity he enjoyed is to state the simple truth. An analysis of one of Balfe's operas is superfluous. There is nothing to analyse. Like the fixed stars, they are self-luminous; and probably if, by the aid of scientific appliances, we got nearer to them, we should not like them so much. At all events, we them, we should not like them so much. At all events, we might detect spots, the discovery of which, in no way benefiting either art or science, would answer no desirable purpose. Enough that the Talianono charms, after Bulle's usual way of charming, and like all he bequeathed to the world, is on that account alone acceptable. Her Majesty's Opera closed on Manday night, the work selected being Don Charming given (grob pades) for the first time this season. The occasion was the "Sensett" of Mr. Mapleson—an

expression not easy to define, seeing that he is he manager. The performance, if not altegether what might have been desired, offered several features calling for unreserved enlargy. Some of the drawbacks necursed practically where the greatest efficiency is looked for. Den Growson without a hero, but for the unceasing tunefulness and charm of Mozart's incomparable music, would be scarcely tolerable. Here was a case in point. Not many lyric comedians of our time have brought so few qualifications many lyric comedians of our time have brought so few qualifications to the adequate embodiment of this most trying of all operatic parts as Signor Di Reschi. Of the vis dramatica he has little; of the vis comica he has less; nor does his singing by any means atome for the absence of histrionic ability. Signor Di Reschi's Don Giovanni was, indeed, a faithire—and no weater. Then, the Laporello of Herr Bichrens is deficient in himour; nor dees his singing males up for what in other respects is wanting. The Don Ottavio of Signer Gillandi, despite a graceful stage-bearing and psepossessing appearance—occasionally, as in the case of Signor Nicolini, at the other house, reminding us of Mario—is, at the best, medicore. Nothing can be less estisfactory than his plarasing in "I mio tesoro," the most prominent vocal display awarded to the lacksdaisical hero, always threatening to do something and ending with doing nothing in particular. Signor Gillandi is scarcely more to be admired in "Dalla sua pace," though he deserves praise for retaining that most expressive and Sagnor Gillandi is scarcely more to be admired in "Palla sus pace," though he deserves praise for retaining that most expressive and melodious sir, which some of our Ottavios persistently emit. True, like the great scana of Elvira, "Dalla sus pace" does not belong to the original score, being one of the "appendix" pieces written expressly for Vienus, after the opera had been already produced at Prague; but it is so judiciously interpolated by the composer that to disconnect it now from the general plan becomes no easy matter. The three women are far better represented at Drury Lane than the three men. About so familiar a performance as the Denna than the three men. About so familiar a performance as the Donna Anna of Mile. Tietjens it is needless to speak. She sings the music, as we all know, perfectly; and her acting is equal to her singing, which involves a compliment both ways. The Zerlina of Mile. Singelli is one of the most simple and unaffected portraitures of that too frequently overdrawn character we have seen. of so exquisitely refined and artificially coquettish a Zerlina as that which Kepe. Adelina l'atti presents being attached to a stupid boor like Masetto is proposterous. Mile. Singelli takes mother, and we cannot but think more natural, view. She looks and acts just as much like a remaint as Monath Limited. as much like a peasant as Masetto himself. That she does not sing with such marvellous address as Mmo. Patti is true. Nevertheless she sings well enough to entitle her to add one more to the theless she sings well enough to entitle her to add one more to the laurels previously won in Oaterina, Lady Enrichetta, and the "Queen of the Night." No newcomer for some years past has been more welcome than this very engaging and unobtrusive artist, to whose reappearance at Her Majesty's Opera next season every amateur will anxiously look forward. Side by side with the Donna Anna of Mile. Tietjens was the Donna Elvira of Mine. Nilsson. The fair Seandinavian must surely have read Hoffmann's ideal Don Juan. If not, she has thought out the character for herself; and that says even more. We cannot imagine Don Giovanni's discarded wife more perfectly represented. Mme. Nilsson never seems to forget that she is the Elvira of the drama, or ever to think that she is Mme. Nilsson. One of the rarest qualities possessed by a dramatic singer is that of the art of listening, and being moved while some one else enjoys the exclusive right of speech. Mme. Nilsson exhibits this to the highest perfection in the scene where Leporello, in that wonderful air, "Madamina," discloses to Elvira the many infidelities of her inconstant spouse. No one required to be told that she was an actress. She had already proved so much in her delineations of Lucia, Desdemona, and Mignon, and this year still more emphatically asserted her claim to rank among the lyric tragedians of the day by her performances in the *Trovatore* and the *Heguenots*: for although she only played Leonora once, and Valentine once, nothing more was required to settle the question in the minds of connectsours. After Mme. Nilseon's Donna Elvira further discussion as to her histrionic ability would be superfluors. In Germany, the country of Mozart, where Don Juan first saw the light, Elvira has always been regarded as the most important, no less than the most interesting, female character. Misse Nilsson, on Monday night, completely justified this view. How she sings the munic may easily be understood. It is worth sings the sings the nume may easily be understood. It is worth noting that at the performance of *Don Giovanni*, as at the last of Fisher (in which Mile. Tietjans was never more superb), the so-termed "normal diapason" was abandoned for the old and higher pitch. It now becomes a question which of the two is henceforth to be used, because to coquet between them would be absurd. Our opinion has been long ago stated, and it is not necessary to re-state it. We may, however, just add that the high pitch makes the orchestra sound more brilliant, while the low pitch is so convenient

two for the Duke (Rigolette), Signors Naction and for Lionello (Martha), Signors Ramini and Campa Assur (Semiramide), Signors Aguesi and Rota— these Mine. Trebelli-Bestini, MHe. Bauermeister, M Signor Perkins, with others who have been samed are too many to name, and it will be readily admits Manleson possesses a company with which homight bave in deal more than he has actually done. That the sesson, these resources, brought forth very little to remember more dispute. The prospectus was musually modest in tone, and actual results were in proportion. What became of Management, Fra Diardo, Wello, and Ermani—all promised—a Mr. Mapleson, or Sir Michael Costa, con inform us.

REVIEWS.

PERSIA, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

THAT the visit of the Shah of Persia should have st lated researches in regard to the past and present condition of that country was exactly what might have been expected. While some journalists expected on the advantages likely to result from the concession to Baron Reuter, and ethers were busied in detecting Russian aggression thinly welled by diplomacy, Mr. Clements Markham employed his leisure in compressing an immense amount of information into a thick volume, which we recently reviewed. Fortunately an information of the content of the conten which we recently reviewed. Fortunately or unfortunately, Special Correspondents have not yet invaded or parcelled out the Shah's dominions. The famine of 1870 was not described by a graphic pen, and no one has told us, with suitable pomp of language, what effect was produced on the minds of the natives by the cutting of the first sod of the line from Reshed to Tabreez. Pending therefore the remote time when the districts round Teheran or Shiraz shall become a legitimate part of an autumnal tour, or shall be as well known as the bazaurs of Tirhoot or Chumparun, Mr. Piggot has endeavoured both to create a desire for accurate information about an ancient kingdom, and to supply it. And we are bound to say that in little more than three hundred pages he has succeeded in his aim of giving us "a fair general view of ancient and modern Persian history, supplemented by chapters on the religion, literature, commerce, arts, sciences, army, education, language, sport, &c., of the country." We do not make out that the author is anything of an Orientalist, or that he has ever even got as far as Titlis on his way to Teheran. But he has read up to the level of his subject; old and new authorities have been explored and digested; the style is clear and unambitions; and his compilation is well planned and is not too long. We observe that while he has consulted Sir William Jones, he makes no mention of an excellent grammar and dialogues published by the late Mirza Mohammed I brahim, though he says correctly enough that the Mirza translated the Book of Isaiah into choice Persian and was attached to the old East India College at Haileybury. must still be several persons living who well recollect the appearance of the Mirza in Landon society some thirty years ago; his piercing eyes, his aquiline nose, his wonderful mastery over the English language, his amusing way of contrasting Persian life and English language, his amusing way of contrasting Persian life and manners with English, and the power of polite and effective repartee so characteristic of his lineage and nation. We observe also that the author repeats what we cannot but consider as the error of Mr. Mounesy in deriving the word Paringi from the Varangians or colony of Englishmen and Danes who field to the Byzantine Court from the tyranny of the Norman Conquest. Gibbon, who mentions the fact with the pithy remark that "pilgrimage and piracy had approximated the countries of the earth," says nothing of the kind: nor does Scott allude to any such derivation in Count Robert kind; nor does Scott allude to any such derivation in Count Robert The belief of most Orientalists is that Feringi or Farangi is nothing more than Frank writ large, and Farangistan or Europe, with the vagueness of Arab or Persian writers, is simply the pl with the vacueness of Arab or Persian writers, is simply the place or country of the Franks. One other and more incontestable error on the author's part we are bound to notice. Writing of the celebrated diamond, the Koh-i-nur, now placed with other regalis in the Tower, he says that this jewel came into the "pessession of Nadir Shah by the exercise of a very clever trick"; and he then goes on to say that, when re-establishing the fallen moment of India on the throne of Delhi, Nadir compelled his protégé to enchange turbans in token of amity, and so got possessed of the "Mountain of Light." Mr. Pirgot has ascribed to the rathless conquence who sacked Delhi the stratagem really executed by the astate old Sikh, Rusject Sing, in 1812. The Lion of Lahore wanted to buy the who sacked Delhi the stratagem really executed by the last at all Sikh, Runject Sing, in 1812. The Lion of Lahore wanted to buy the gem for about 5,000% of our money, and, failing this, induced Shuh Shoojah by vain promises of jaghirs and assistance to exchange turbans as a pledge of eternal friendship. The stary may be found in any ordinary History of India, and is well told at length in the sixth chapter of Sir John Kaye's well-known History of the War in Afghanistan, to say nothing of Mr. Eastwick, to whom Mr. Pigget refers. Nadir Shah, we may observe, when he gave the order for the sack of Delhi from a little mosaure which is still shown to inquiring tourists at that city, had no need windsover to resert to artifice. He had the Mogal capital, its King, primes, and merchante literally at his feet. Elekinstens, who aligneted the best artifice, says that Nadir took possession. orchestra sound more brilliant, while the low pitch is so convenient to singers that few of them object.

We have already named and commented upon most of the artists newly presented to the public by Mr. Mapleson, and merely recours to the subject with a view of pointing out how pleatiful were his recourses. To specify a few instances—for the Huguenote he had three tenors, Fancelli, Achard, and Campanini, competent to play, and who did play, Raoul; he had also two representatives of Lady Engineers (Marter), Miles. Valleria and Simpelli; two for Gilda (Marter), Miles. Valleria and Simpelli; two for Gilda (Marter), Miles. Valleria and Marie Rom; three for Manuscat (Marter), Miles. Valleria and Marie Rom; three for Manuscat (Marter), Miles. Valleria and Marie Rom; three for Manuscat (Marter), Miles. Valleria and Marie Rom; three for Manuscat (Marter), Miles. Valleria and Marie Rom; three for Leonors (R Trousters), Miles. Testjens and Marie Rom; three for Leonors (R Trousters), Miles. Testjens and Marie Rom; three for Leonors (R Trousters), Miles. Testjens and Marie Rom; three for Leonors (R Trousters), Miles. Testjens and Marie Rom; three for Leonors (R Trousters), Miles. Testjens and Marie Rom; three for Leonors (R Trousters), Miles. Testjens and Marie Rom; three for Leonors (R Trousters), Miles. Testjens and Marie Rom; three for Leonors (R Trousters), Miles. Testjens and Marie Rom; three co. 1864.

Chalatine Mileson; two for Valentine, in the Huguenost (the same), two for Florestau (Fidelio), Signors Urio and Campanini; two for Florestau (Fidelio), Signors Urio and Campanini;

lading the colobated Passack The fed large sizes from trades and bar and made the cross affliction read amount at the head of nearly see s a laterdo of camp follows a diplomatic Artful Dodger.

threamed digitaling with, besides a herds of samp followers, is not called as to play the part of a diplomatic Artial Dodger.

We have see seculty reviewed the salient points of Persian history, while dealing with Mr. Matham's trustworthy and useful compilation, that we purpose to restrict ourselves in this paper to two main topics. The Persian King is known to be the possessor of magnificent jewels; and Persia itself is said by some to be a perfect mine of unpreductive or unexplored wealth. Let us see what can be made of the kingdom under these two aspects, not only from Mr. Figgot's pages, but from the travellers and authors whom he has year and pertinently quotes.

Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Fastwick, and Mr. Mounsey, all three campleved at various epochs in our diplomatic service at Teheran, have described the crewn jewels of Persia at some length. Mr. Eastwick, who also enjoys the rather perilous distinction of being one of the few Europeans, and probably the only Englishman, who has penetrated to the shrine of Imam Reza at Meshed, has given as full a description of the imper chamber of valuables as the

has penetrated to the shrine of Imam Reza at ruesness, need given as full a description of the inner chamber of valuables as the shortness of his visit and the dazzling nature of the materials would allow. The star of the collection is the "Darya-i-nur," or "Sea of Light," twin sister to the "Mountain of Light" to which the allowed Itals difficult to assign a precise or even a we have just alluded. It is difficult to assign a precise or even a probable value to a diamond one inch and a half long, one inch broad, and three-eighths of an inch thick. But there seems no reason to doubt that it has a history of its own reaching back into what Wordsworth terms "the mists of fabling time," and that its marit lies, not in its brilliancy, but in its smoothness, extent, and thickness. A lesser diamond, called similarly the Daryn-i-nur from its similarity of shape, fell into our possession at the final conquest at the Punjab, and, after some years of uneventful repose, was sold to a Mohammedan gentleman of wealth, influence, and undoubted loyalty, resident at Dacca, the capital of Eastern Bongal. The loyalty, resident at Dacca, the capital of Eastern Rongal. The price paid, if we remember rightly, was the not very exorbitant sum of 6,000l. Another splendid specimen in the Shah's treasure-house is the Taj-i-Huma, or "diadem of the Phenix." A third is known as the famous Pitt diamond, brought from Madras by Gevernor-Pitt, who was, we beg to observe, grandfather of the Grant Commoner, and not great-grandfather, as Mr. Pigott states. This jewel went from the Pitt family to the Duke of Orleans, the Regent; from the Duke to Napoleon I., from Napoleon to Talleyrand; thence, after some vicissitudes, to George IV.; and from this councisseur in dress and haberdashery, by the hands of Sir Harford Jones, to Futteh Ali Shah. It is now admirably set in a ring. A fourth is colebrated as the "Crown of the Moon." Besides the above, the Shah possesses an emerald as big as a walnut, an uncut ruby like a hen's egg, and the finest turquoise in the world, without a flaw, and three or four inches long. Jewels ruby like a hen's egg, and the finest turquoise in the world, without a flaw, and three or four inches long. Jewels and stones of smaller size and value seem to baffle description. Swords and drinking bowls, aigrettes and epaulettes, flash their rays on the amazed visitor, while trays of pearls, and . like silver apphires and rubies not much bigger than nuts or marble in the days of Solomon, seem of no account at all. These treasures are conjectured to be worth six or seven millions of our money, and they are most fittingly entrusted to a high Persian dignitary, rich, bigoted, and reserved, who keeps them shut up in a small room, twenty feet by fourteen, at the top of a stair uncomfortably steep. The obvious reflections to be drawn from the by no means exaggerated accounts of these regalia are, that the possest country in the world, looking to its extent, history, and associations, possesses the most splendid aggregate of useless or unfruitful capital. It seems a shocking anomaly that a sovereign with an annual revenue of only two millions of our money, should possess diamonds estimated at three times that amount, and this possess diamonds estimated at three times that amount, and this in a country where there is not a decent mile of road, where agriculture is stationary, where transit is insecure, where compasses does not advance, where, during the last three years, populous villages and tracts have been desolated by disease and famine, without the least effort on the part of the ruling power to stem or

Which is an epitome of the raids, conquests, spoliations, and changes that make up the history of Persia, to the natural resources of the country, the prospect is even more dispiriting, diamal, and barren. Buts and tracks instead of highways, caravanserais in mins, the noble causeways of Shah Abbas impracticable for horsemen, embankments in decay, watercourses silted up, huge tracts entirely destitute of vegetation, others where the timber is cut down and wastefully converted to charcoal, while veins of coal remain manufacted, capitals with a disminishing population numerically anogual to that of a third-act Continental town—these are changes the state of a third-act Continental town—these are changes the state of a third-act of continental town—these are changes the state of a third-act of continental town—these are changes of a Persian revival. But urdent enthusiants to despite the country is which, in spite of suppressions in maderial assemble we turn from the contemplation of wealth, nearly every item of Not there are no doubt parts of the ry in which, in write of misgovernmenter and a reasonable amount of his rt, a mode water and a repo of agricultural rotar The state of driven away nia of mos tions for labour and by countries noter villages, buried in the said Mr. Binning, who had a con-and considerable latting expans for labour m rt of fruit and

legils, vatches as one wild liquid the wild liquid the wild liquid the wild liquid to the alternate with the wild liquidite and the camela thom. Larly Shell writes antiquistically of the same which at Teberar come in towards the close of April, baret into full bloom at case, and are all ever by the middle of May. In the wiley of Glimogan, in Central Persia, grain has been so absorbed as to have a more nominal market value; and its melou fields extend, it is credibly asserted, to half a mile in breadth and three or four miles in length. It is perhaps a reser native exaggration to say that some of the melons, when full ripe, burst open at the sound made by a fast-trotting house over a hard piece of clay or rock. Great pains are expended on the production of tobacco. It is sown in ridges in ground impregnated with saltpetre, covered with bushes and rubbish, watered at intervals, and next planted out into other ridges which have been carefully ploughed and manured. There is also a considerable production of silk. Rice is soaked previously to sewing; and indeed sodry is the Persian climate that this process appears necessary for all food grains before and immediately after they are put in the ground. In most of the rice-growing tracts of India the soil will retain the moisture of a tropical shower for several days, and the Ryot is often as apprehensive lest the seed should rot, or the young Ryot is often as apprehensive lest the seed should rot, or the young shoots be drowned by successive downfalls when they are no longer wanted, as he is of an inopportune failure of rain. No one travelling in the northern part of the Persian Empire can form a just idea of the climate or of natural and animal productions of the central and southern provinces, or can accurately estimate the obstacles in the way of commercial and agricultural development. In Mazenderan and Giljan the hills are beautifully volopment. In Mazenderan and Giljan the hills are beautifully wooded. The jungles swarm with tigors, deer, or hogs. The valleys are rice-fields or swamps, and waterfowl of all kinds, with valley are rice-fields. fevers, miasma, and mosquitoes, remind the traveller of parts of the plains of Bengal.

Whatever may be the varieties of climate and produce in Persia, the modes of collecting the Government revenue, though varying, appear to be uniformly and perversely bad. The land tax, immensorial in Persia as in India and Egypt, is collected or given away before collection, by barats—i.e. assignments made to the creditors of Government. These assignments are constantly quoted, if such a mercantile term can be applied to Bussia, at fifty er cent. discount. Other lands belong to the King as part of his privy purse, and are let out to cultivators, in the most primitive fashion, for one-half the produce. Another portion is alienated to priests and Moollahs. No one cognizant of Oriental ways will be surprised to hear of additional, irregular, and voxatious imposts. Presents must be made to officials at the New Year. Governors, taking charge of a province or district, expect a similar compliment at such times, and any emergency of births, deaths, or marriages, is made the excuse for "bonevolences," which are dexterously shifted from each class in succession, till they fall on the cultivating or the lower classes. It is ridiculous, as we have the cultivating or the lower classes. It is ridiculous, as we have already pointed out, to expect that those practices, backed by unlimited power and the precedents of thirty centuries, will be abandoned, and that Persian nature will be reformed, simply because an active speculator has surprised the Shah into an impracticable concession. It could not be worked without arousing that spirit of obstinate resistance or forcible demonstration which is the last resource of the oppressed working-man of the Past. In America, it has been pertinently remarked, railroads may precede and need not follow civilization. The prairie is traversed, and a city with post-offices and telegraphs, saw-mills and counting-houses, springs up at the terminus of the new line. But the Hiyats and the sandy deserts are not so easily new line. But the Itiyats and the sandy deserts are not so easily disposed of as the Red Indians and the hunting-grounds. Nor is it fair to expect that India, with its rich soil, its splendid rainfall, and the strict and searching system of its paternal bureaucracy, will afford the smallest criterion of the probable success of railroads and telegraphs in the land of the Shah. We do not of course imagine that this potentate will ever comprehend that his inherited palatial splendours are in hideous contrast to the poverty of his provinces; that he is like an ancient dowager who flaunts her diamonds when she cannot pay her butcher's bill; that he had far better have a reduced army, a rough but impartial administration of justice, a system of highways, and a moderate national debt, than boast an avalanche of brilliants, or a hailstorm of precious stones. The first object of our foreign policy should be to keep Persia independent; the second, to teach the Shah and his Ministers the common radiments of progressive civilizations. and his Ministers the common rudillents of progressive civiliza-tion. But it is idle to imagine, as some writers have done, that the presence of a few engineers in the Northern provinces, or the arrival of a dozen additional steamers at the Southern ports of Bushire or Bunder Abbas, will remove evils which date, at least, from the domination of Chenghiz or Timur.

FROUDE'S ENGLISH IN TRELAND .- VOL. III."

IT is in Mr. Froude's third volume that the charges which we A have brought against his present work reach their climax. It is here that we see in all its fulness that perversion of the moral sense which is the main characteristic of the whole book. Mr. Froude's later and graver errors spring neturally out of the

in English an Industry the Eighteenth Contury. By James Anthony a, M.A. In Three Thames. Vol. BL London: Longmans & Co.

lighter faults of his earlier writings. The habit of playing with right and wrong in cases where right and wrong are perhaps not so clearly marked as in some others—the habit of playing with evidence, of putting out of sight the inconvenient facts which tell against a favourite theory—the general recklessness natural to one who takes up history not as the serious work of a life, but as something to fill up the hours which he feels hang heavy—all this now brings forth its natural fruit. We readily believe that, even in the volume before us, Mr. Froude is not guilty of conscious falsehood, of conscious misrepresentation of evidence. He may have reached the point at which it is no longer by any conscious act, but by the common process of what has become to him a second nature, that he looks lightly on crimes done on his own side, while he keeps the full perception, or perhaps more than The habit of playing with own side, while he keeps the full perception, or perhaps more than the full perception, of crimes done on the other side. It may not be by any conscious act that, when he has to deal with an evil deed done by an Irish rebel, the picture is drawn in minute detail, and wrought up with every aggravation that can be thought of; but that when the like deeds are done by soldiers, magistrates, noblemen, engaged in putting down Irish rebels, then there is no word of condemnation to be found in Mr. Froude's copious vocabulary. Instead of condemnation all that we get is a laugh, a sneer, a merry rubbing of the hands, sometimes an evident delight in the record of wrong and suffering, sometimes an insinuation of guilt in the sufferer or of falsehood in the narrator, when no proof of guilt or falsehood is even attempted. All this may, in Mr. Froude's the sufferor or of falsehood in the narrator, when no proof of guilt or falsehood is even attempted. All this may, in Mr. Froude present temper, come so naturally to him that he hardly knows that he is sinning against the first laws of historic truth, against the first laws of common morality. We can only say that, if this be so, here is indeed a warning against trilling with truth in the smallest matter. In dealing with such a volume as this all purely literary criticism is out of place. We have now no mind to dwell on sentences which sin against the first rules of grammar, on dates which contradict themselves on the same of grammar, on dates which contradict themselves on the same page, on statements of law so wild that one doubts for a moment whether they must not have some groundwork. All these things we are used to in Mr. Froude's writings, and any careful reader may mark them for himself. We need not dwell here on the solonn denunciations of principles on which civilized nations are agreed, on such solemn sayings as "how to live well is the most difficult of arts"—an art perhaps so difficult that only Henry the Eighth and Lord Chare have perfectly mastered it. We may pass by chatter about democracies being "proverbially shortlived," as pardonable in one who has doubtless never given a moment of serious thought to the history of any democracy, accient or modern. Those principles of public morality on which all honest men, all civilized nations are agreed, will not seriously suffer, though Mr. Froude chooses to sneer will not seriously suffer, though Mr. Froude chooses to sneer at them as the "flatulent"—most things are now "flatulent" with Mr. Froude, as they used to be "hysterical"—"conceit of liberalism." In dealing with this book we have to deal with liberalism." In dealing with this book we have to deal with graver matters; we have to deal with a writer who stands forward as the apologist of oppression, torture, and murder, with a writer who runs cheerily and gleefully through the illegal deeds of Lord Carhampton and the fouler atrocities of "Flogging Fitzgerald," and who can dismiss with a sneer and an insinuation so black a deed of blood as the execution of Sir Edward Crosbie. As we read through the exulting pages in which Mr. Froude records these horrors, we are tempted to think at every step of the girl in the Last Days of Pompeii, who looks forward to the "merry, merry show" when each wild beast will have its human prey, and who bursts forth into glee when a victim is found for the tiger as well bursts forth into glee when a victim is found for the tiger as well as for the lion.

Such a comparison as this may suggest a distinction which may not unfairly be drawn between what we may fairly call the heroes—though to be sure the exploits of one of them are somewhat unfairly summed up in a single page—of Mr. Froude's present volume. The history of the Irish Rebellion of 1798 teaches us one lesson as to the proper way of putting down such movements. Nothing but Mr. Froude's talk could ever lead any man to doubt for a moment that it was the duty of the Government to put down that rebellion with all vigour. But it is perfectly plain that for such work none but disciplined soldiers can be trusted; such work is their business, and they lie under no particular temptation to do anything beyond the received usages of war. Lord Cornwallis and Sir Ralph Abercromby, military men of high reputation, and whom we never before heard spoken of without respect, behaved with humanity, and are of course sneared at by Mr. Froude for so doing. The chief doers of evil were those who were not making war simply as a matter of ordinary duty, but who were pouring forth the stores of long-standing hatred against their countrymen of another race and faith. When the native Papists rose and the Protestant yeomanry were let loose upon them, the strife was like the strife between oligarchs and democrats at Corcyra. And, according to the sound old doctrine that "corruptio optimi est pessima," when the civil magistrate forsakes his proper duties and makes himself the instrument of partisan vengeance, his deeds are the worst of all. Let us look through some of the more remarkable cases in which these different classes of people appear in Mr. Froude's story. We may point out by the way Mr. Froude's unfair fashion of speaking as if the United Irishmen, which had hitherto pursued lawful objects, by lawful means, at this time changed its character; and, from being a public body, with an changed its character; and, from being a public body, with an

avowed policy, became a secret association, whose souncils were not divulged." We do not defend any illegal action on either side, but in the state of Ireland then it was really nothing wonderful if men who failed to gain lawful ebjects by lawful means. Looking at the matter from one point of view, the men who sought for French help against the established Government of the country naturally seem, not mere rebels, but traitors. But from their point of view, France was no more foreign than England. England was an enemy, while France bade fair to be a friend. The justifiableness of the rebellion is one of those points which it is simply idle to discuss. Whether right or wrong in abstract morality, it was what, according to the common laws of human nature, could not fail to happen whenever there was a chance for it. The Government, on the other hand, did only the duty of a Government in putting down the rebellion. The only question is as to the particular acts of both sides. On the crimes of the rebels we need not enlarge; Mr. Froude has done that already. But we must again say that crimes done by an ignorant and down-trodden peasantry are not to be judged by the same standard as crimes done by men who by their position ought to know better—gentlemen, noblemen, civil officers of high rank. We will now give a specimen of the ingenious way in which Mr. Froude knows how to deal with history to serve his own purposes. He gives a section in this oracufar fashion:—

purposes. He begins a section in this oracidar fashion:—
Students of later Irish history are familiar with the ferocious cruelties inflicted by General Lake's army on the Irish peasantry in the spring of 1798,
the free quarters, the burnt villages, the pitch-caps, the triangle, and the
lash. To these outrages it has pleased the Irish to attribute the insurrection.
England, ever stern in extremities, ever penitent when the danger is over,
and inclined to shift the blame upon her instruments, has allowed the legislo
like so many others, to pass unrefuted, and has permitted one more flusion
to swell the volume of Ireland's imaginary wrongs. An attention to dates
would have sufficed to reduce the charge to modest dimensions. Lake did
not take the command-in-chief till the 23rd of April. On the 24th of May
the rebellion burst. The atrovities which are supposed to have caused it
were therefore limited to a single month.

A month then of atrocities of this kind is in Mr. Froude's eyes a very small matter, something, it would seem, which a mere Irish l'apist ought to receive with feelings of thankfulness that he has got only a small part of his due. But what fair man would dwell on the deeds done in 1798 by one side only? Mr. Froude goes on to say how much longer the evil deeds on the one side had been going on, how "for seven years an invisible authority ruled over the four provinces with a code of laws enforced by dagger, pike, pistol, and houghing-knife." We do not at all deny it; we are no apologists of the rebels; we only ask that it should be remembered that for a good many years before 1798 an authority which was by no means invisible had been ruling over the four provinces, and had for its code whatever seemed good to the Luttrells and Fitzgeralds of Mr. Froude's admiration, and enforced by whatever instruments of torture they might think good to use. In 1795 a certain General Luttrell, Lord Carhampton, known in English history as the Colonel Luttrell whom the electors of Middlesex did not prefer to Wilkes, was let loose on the province of Connaught. Over his doings Mr. Froude chuckles with the delight which a breach of law usually awakens in him:—

Carhampton was able to arrest many of the Connaught leaders; and legal trials being from the nature of the case impossible, he trusted to Parhament for an Act of Indennity, and sent them by scores to serve in the fleet. Thus, amidst the shricks of patriots and threats of prosecution, he succeeded in restoring some outward show of order.

An Act of Indemnity he did get, and that Act of Indemnity, as quoted by Mr. Froude himself, recounted how "magistrates and other officers have apprehended and sent suspected persons out of the kingdom, have seized arms and entered houses, and done divers acts not justifiable according to law." Mr. Massey tells us a little more than it was convenient to Mr. Froude to tell us of these unjustifiable doings:—

Bands of marauders traversed the country, plundering and destroying houses and property. The Government, instead of repressing these outrages with firmness and moderation, aided the savage policy of retailation, to which the exasperated Protestants were too willing to resort. Lord Carhampton, the general commanding the troops in the disturbed districts, let loose his troops upon the wretched peasantry. It was enough for a magistrate, a squireen, or even a farmer, to point out any person as suspected, to have his habitation burnt down, his family turned adrift, and himself either who to r transported, without trial, without warrant, without enquiry. An Act of Indemnity was passed, by the Irish Parliament, in the Session of 1796, to protect these enormities; and the Insurrection Act gave them, for the future, the sanction of law. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus completed this barbarous code, which, in effect, outlawed the whole people of Ireland.

Mr. Massey goes on to tell us a little more of the doinge of the Protestant yeomanry, the Orangemen, among whom was, according to Mr. Froude, to be found all that was best and noblest in Ireland. The acts which to Mr. Froude are the materials for a triumphant scoff are pronounced by the calmer judgment of Mr. Massey to have "differed only in degree from the worst enormities of the French Revolution":—

Under the authority to search for concealed arms, any purson whom any rufflan, calling himself a Protestant or a loyalist, and either with or without a military uniform, chose to suspect or to pretand to suspect, was liable to be seized sortured, and put to death. Hundreds of machining stoppe, and people who were guilty of no other offence than profissing the creek of their inthers, or of letting fall a word of discontent, were beinged until their was internally, or made to stand upon one foot on a pointed status. These were the most endinary mishanents. Remediant him was half hanged, or the so-ip was large from the head large plants and

Mr. Manny goes on to describe the horrors of free quarters, and dwells equally on one point on which Mr. Froude does not find it convenient to any a word. This is the brutality everywhere shown to the women. "It was boasted by officers of rank that within certain large districts no home had been left undefied." And it is affected at all hands that the rebels of 1798, in their worst moments, did not retaliate in kind. All this Mr. Froude And it is allowed at all hands that the rebels of 1798, in their worst moments, did not retaliate in kind. All this Mr. Froude leaves out, but he takes care to sneer at Sir Ralph Abercromby for trying to bring the wretches whom he was sent to command into some kind of order. Abercromby is charged with putting out, in the interests of humanity, a general order superseding the harsher orders of Lord Camden. For this Mr. Froude hurls some pages of censure at his head. He was "insubordinate," "utterly wrong and headstrong," because he thought justice and mercy higher than the hidding of a Lord-Lieutenant. Carhampton had trampled right and law under foot; that was only a good joke. On the other hand, when Abercromby had been driven from his post by the men whom he so justly spoke of as "formidable to everybody but the enemy," but when his humane policy had actually been adopted, when Lord Castlereagh had written to General Lake to stop the practice of free quarters, a certain Sir James Stewart took stop the practice of free quarters, a certain Sir James Stewart took upon himself to put out an order which Mr. Massey rightly calls "of the most violent and absurd character":—

It denounced a practice which had been adopted in some of the proscribed districts of subscribing to provide forage and accommodation for the
soldiers quartered upon them, for the purpose of evading the burden and
punishment intended to be inflicted on the inhabitants individually. It
dealared that whenever such a practice was adopted the troops at free
quarters should be increased double, treble, and fourfold; and that the
tricts should not be relieved from the presence of those troops until all arms
were surrendered and tranquillity perfectly restored, and until it was reported
to the general officers, by the gentlemen holding landed property, and
those who were employed in collecting the public revenues and tithes, that
all rents, taxes, and tithes were completely paid up.

Surely, if there can be such a thing as insubordination in a military officer, here is a specimen of it. But while Abercromby's "insubordination" in the cause of humanity becomes the object of Mr. Froude's revilings, Stewart's insubordination in the cause of cruelty is passed by altogether, and his name is not found in Mr. Froude's History.

A word must be given to the case of Sir Edward Crosbie, to which we referred in our first article. Before the attack of the rebels on Oarlow they had gathered by night in Sir Edward's park.

rebels on Carlow they had gathered by night in Sir Edward's park, near the town. But no proof was brought that he in any way favoured them or had any dealings with them. His only crime ams to have been that he was, as Mr. Massey says, " a friend of Parliamentary Reform, and hostile to the oppression of the tenantry by their landlords." He was brought before a so-called court-martial, of which it is said that "the President was an illiterate fellow who could not spell." The witnesses against him were prisoners turned into witnesses by torture and promises of pardon. Loyalists who were anxious to give evidence in his favour were driven back at the point of the bayonet. After this kind of trial, Crosbie was condemned and at once hanged, and it is added that "his remains were abused in a manner shocking to humanity." For all this, Mr. Massey refers to Gordon's History of Ireland. Mr. Froude refers to Gordon also, but in his own peculiar style of inverted commas, by which he makes Gordon crosts himself. quote himself:-

'Crosbie was tried and executed as an accomplice—Mr. Gordon says unjustly; the extent of his fault being that he was 'an advanced theoretic politician.'—History of the Rebellion, p. 92. The distinction, probably, was more apparent than real. The insurgents were only endeavouring to take what the politicians told them England had no right to withhold.

Now it is plain that, when Mr. Froude wrote this note, he had these particulars before him. He either believed them or disbelieved them. If he disbelieved them, he should have given us his reasons for so doing. If he believed them, and wrote as he has written, we simply leave him to the judgment of every honest man.

And now, to wind up, for the famous case of "Flogging Fitzgerald." Ab ut him Mr. Froude is in such a specially sneering fit that every one who knows his manner feels sure that he has

gerald." Ab ut him Mr. Froude is in such a specially sneering fit that every one who knows his manner feels sure that he has some ugly truth to keep out of sight. He has just before been doing his best to excuse the barbarity of the pitched-caps, and he does go so far as to pronounce a faltering disapproval; "Such things ought not to have been," but—this, that, and the other. Then we read, "Among the gentlemen"—it must always be borne in mind that we are dealing on one side with the crimes of gentlemen, on the other with the crimes of ignorant peasants—"whom history has been pleased to gibbet for his share in these transactions was Mr. Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, the High Shariff of Tipperary." So he is ushered in, and he is thus diamiased on the next page. "Fitzgerald has been rewarded with a black name in Irish legend and with the scorn of foolish historians." We venture again to quote one of the foolish historians. We wish we had space to quote the whole legend from the particularly foolish historian whom we have already more than once compared with Mr. Froude. But the doings which Mr. Froude slurs over in a little more than one page, the foul acts of Fitzgerald's injustice, cruelly, and falsehood, the successful action brought against him, the debates in Parliament on his conduct, the Act of Indennity passed to be recently and falsehood, the successful action brought against him, the debates in Parliament on his conduct, the Act of Indennity passed to be recently and falsehood, the successful action brought against him, the debates in Parliament on his conduct, the Act of Indennity passed to be recently and the new law manner pages of Mr. Froude's if they hid this the other was a successful.

among Fitzgerald's many orimes which Mr. Frouds picks out for excuss. Mr. Frouds says:—

excesse. Mr. Froude says:—

This gentleman did, by declaive measures, efflorizedly, break the insurgant organisation in Tipperary, so that when the reballion dame the shoot dangerous county in Ireland lay motionless. They were not gentle measures. He used the whip freely, and he made one missake which was not forgotten. A man nessed Wright, at Clonnel, was supported of connection with the United Frishmen. The suspicion in all Rickilhood was well founded. On searching him a letter was found in his pocket, in French. Fitzgerald did not understand the language, but his mind, like that of everyone cless; was full of the expected French invasion. The letter, though utterly innocent, was treated as an evidence of guilt, and Wright was severely forguel. He prosecuted the High liheriff afterwards, and recovered 500l. as damages.

Now let us hear Mr. Massay

Now let us hear Mr. Massey :-

Now let us hear Mr. Massey:—

Wright, hearing that he was suspected, and knowing the fearful consequences of suspicion, hastened to deliver himself up, in the hope that he might thus save his; character and life. But Fitzgawid was not to be disappointed of his victim. He received Mr. Wright with a torrent of abuse, and ordered him to fall on his kneet to receive his sentence. "You are a rebel," said he, "and a principal in this rebellion. You are to receive five hundred lashes, and then to be shot." The poor man begged for time, and was so rash as to ask for a trial. This aroused Fitzgeraid to fury; he railed at his prisoner for daring to open his mouth after he was condemned. Wright was hurried to the flogging laiders, which were creeted in the main street, and expecting immediate death, had placed his hat before his face while he muttered a prayer. Fitzgerald, with his own hand, tors away the hat, trampled on it, dragged his fainting victim by the hair, kloked him, and finally slashed him with a sword, drawing blood. Wright was these fastened to the ladder. Fifty lashes had been inflicted, when a Major Riall came up, and asked what Wright had done? The sheriff answered by flinging Riall a note, taken from the person of Wright, as a justification of the punishment to which he was subjected. The note was in French [Wright was a teacher of languages], a language of which Fitzgerald was wholly ignorant, and contained two lines excusing the writer for having failed in a visiting engagement. Riall assured Fitzgerald that the note was perfectly harmless; nevertheless the lash continued to descend, until the quivering entrails were visible through the flayed fiesh. The hanguage was then ordered to apply his thongs to a part of the body which had not yet been torn, while the sheriff himself went to the general in command of the district for an order to put his prisoner to death. This order, however, was not granted, and Wright was ultimately set at liberty.

All this, it must be remembered, was proved in court, and Fi

All this, it must be remembered, was proved in court, and Fitz-gerald defended himself by saying "that he was justified in taking any measures he thought fit to extort confessions from persons whom he suspected, and that if every other method failed, he had a right to cut off their heads." Of the trustworthiness of Mr. Massey's account, for which he refers throughout to public document there are no kind of doubt word does Mr. Franches ments, there seems to be no kind of doubt, nor does Mr. Froude undertake to deny a single detail. He tells us that the English Government "so far acknowledged Fitzgerald's merit that they paid his fine and created him a baronet." Here then we have a distinct and and created him a baronet. Here then we have a distinct statement of Fitzgerald's atrocities, which Mr. Froude does not deny, but for which his hardest words are that "he made one mistake." If then at any time Mr. Froude should speak of a severe flogging, we shall know what it means, and we also know the kind of morit which Mr. Froude, if he had the power, would be the power, we have the statement of the power of the statement of the statem

reward with baronetcies, and seemingly with honours higher still.

We have now done. We trust that we have shown what is the character of the book with which we have been dealing. Mr. Froude's case is different from that of the most violent and most unfair party writer. We make some excuse for Irish Papists and Irish Protestants speaking of one another. But here is a writer who, with no temptation, no interest in the matter, without the poor excuse of national or religious rancour, puts himself forward in cold blood to defend the evil deeds of one side and to blacken those of the other. What may be Mr. Froude's motives we cannot guess; the only practical result of his labours can be to make old memories and present disputes bitterer than they need be. If Mr. Froude wished to stir up another Irish robellion, to find new victims for new torturers, he could not take better means to compass his end. He stands alone in modern English historical literature as having habitually applied no small natural powers to a pur-nose which we can only pronounce immoral. The downas having habitually applied no small natural powers to a purpose which we can only pronounce immoral. The downward course is easy; the panegyrist of Henry the Eighth has sunk into the panegyrist of "Flogging Fitzgerald." If writings so flimsy and inaccurate as those of Mr. Froude live to be remembered in another age, it is something to think that they will carry their own moral condemnation with them. If the man who can jeer over the gibbet of Whiting in one age and the gibbet of Crosbie in another is to find any lasting place in men's memories, it is something to think that the character in which he will be remembered will not be as the defender of this or that doubtful historical or political theory, but in the character which he has chosen for himself, as the champion of evil, the apologist of wrong. wroda.

RENDU ON GLACIERS.

THE publication of M. Rendu's work in an English dress will be specially welcomed, apart from its intrinsic intract as a contribution to our knowledge of glaciers, by those who desire to form a clear and impartial judgment upon the priority of claim asserted on his behalf against Principal Forbes in respect to the fundamental theory of glacier formation. Such has been the progress

^{*} Theory of the Glavier, of Sasoy. By M is Chanoine Rendu. Trans-ted by Alfret Wills, Q.C., into President of the Alpine Club. Edited, with striductory Remarks, by George Forbest, B.A., Professor of Natural Philo-phy is the Andersonian University, Glasgow. London: Macmillan

of observation and scientific reasoning during the interval since the Bishop's book first appeared that its value at the present hour must be estimated by an historical rather than a philosophical standard. Still, if no longer new, or even in full keeping with what may be considered the most advanced or authoritative doctrine of glacialists in general, the work speaks well for the natural suggesty and close observation of the uniter; and it may well excite surprise that one with so little scientific training, and working in apparent independence of the ordinary adjuncts to obexcite surprise that one with se little scientific training, and working in apparent independence of the ordinary adjuncts to observation, should have gained so deep an insight into the phenomena of glacial structure and action, and should have anticipated on so many points the conclusions now adopted by the most competent inquirers. Since the Bishop's death a question has been raised as to the degree in which the facts or speculations originally belonging to him have been made use of by others. It is now more than thirty years since certain allegations of plagiarism or of undue schnowledgment of Rendu's labours were more or less vaguely mooted in scientific circles, the results announced by Principal Forbes having been held by some to have been anticipated by the Bishop, and not to have had justice done to them in the Travels in which Forbes put forth his theory in 1843. We need hardly now revive the early history of the controversy which grew out of this allegation, complicated as the controversy which grew out of this allegation, complicated as it was with the further charge that the labours of Agassis had in like manner been unduly appropriated by Forbes as far back as the year 1841. The leading points at iasue were summarily touched upon by us in our notice of the Life and Letters of Forbes. Within the twelvemonth that has since elapsed the charge has been taken up anew by Professor Tyndall and rebutted on the side of the late Principal by his son as well as by more than one of his joint biographers. A degree of heat has thus been thrown into the joint biographers.

joint hiographers. A degree of heat has thus been thrown into the controversy which is on every ground to be deprecated.

The observations of Rendu, for which he had prepared himself by studying all that physicists, naturalists, and travellers had written on the subject, extended over many years, and were carried on at the Glacier des Bois, upon the Mer de Glace of Mont Blanc, at the Glacier des Bois, upon the Mer de Glace of Mont Blanc, at the Glacier des Bois, upon the Mer de Glace of Mont Blanc, at the Glacier des Bossona, and at that of Argentière. Two years after the completion of his essay, when he had almost laid aside the idea of publishing it, he was induced to give it to the world, imperfect as he felt it to be, by seeing the work of M. Ch. Godefroi, the errors of which he held himself bound to point out. Rendu's Théores des Glaciers appeared in Vol. X. of the Mêmoires de l'Académie de Saucie, 1841. From his earliest journey abroad, in 1826, Forbes had become familiar with the aspect of abraiers, and could hardly have helped forming some idea of their glaciers, and could hardly have helped forming some idea of their structure and origin before entering upon a course of observations in the company of Agassiz upon the Grimsel on the 8th of August, 1841. It was among the group of scientific men there assembled, as Forbes has since stated and proved by means of letters and other evidence, that he first heard Rendu's work talked of, and that with anothing but respect evidence, that he first heard Rendu's work talked of, and that with anything but respect. After leaving the glaciers the same year he mentions having seen the Théorie cursorily in the hands of a Swiss friend, when he thought it by no means worthy of the ridicule which he had heard applied to it. Writing to Professor Jameson, on August 22 in the following year, from Zermatt, and expounding the leading features of his theory, he speaks of not having yet been able to procure Rendu's work. It was not till February 1843 that a copy of the book actually reached him from the Bishop himself, to whom after many futile attempts to procure one he had made application by letter.

Strictly speaking then, Professor Tyndall was not incorrect in saying in 1860, and repeating in 1872, that Forbes when he began his observations with Agassiz was acquainted with the labours of Rendu, but he also acknowledged that Forbes needed no such inspiration and would doubtless in any case have grasped the idea of

spiration and would doubtless in any case have grasped the idea of viscosity, executing his measurements and applying his knowledge to maintain it. The Scottish Professor, if he had not been exceptionally jealous where matters touching honour or veracity were concerned, and tenacious of every jot and tittle of professional fame, need hardly have taken such dire offence at words like these. He could have afforded to let the world judge between the crude ideas of Rendu, which he had time to incorporate into the history of preparatory discoveries whilst preparing his own book for the press, and the finished theory worked out by himself and fortified with the varied learning of a trained intellect. He had done ample justice to the Bishop's statement of his views and observations. He spoke of Rendu as the only writer who had insisted on the plasticity of the ice, shown by moulding itself to the endlessly varying form and section of its bed, and as also opposed to his leading contemporaries in his conjecture that the centre of the ice-stream would be found to move fastest. At the same time he quoted the Bishop's candid admission that the manner or cause of motion is utterly unknown ("le mode est entièrement inconnu "Peut-être avec de longues observations, des expériences bien faites sur la glace et la neige, viendra-t-on à bout de le saisir; mais ces promiers eléments nous manquent encore." Such words ere a sufficient justification of Forbes's statement that the writings of Rendu are as silent as those of Agassis, Godefroi, and Char-pentier as to the real mode and nature of glacier motion. That Rendu was acquainted with the veined or ribboned, or what is now known as the lamellar, structure of glacier ice is a further inference which Forbes in his rejoinder was enabled to repal, showing that what the Bishop's language applied to wen the true stratification of the new, not the thin and delicate lands of blue or blaish white traversing the ice in a mention discountry, which he himself, as he says in a latter from the spot to Exchange.

Jameson, was the first to notice. He made the observation during his first walk with Agassis, August 9, 1841, and he says he was supposed to find that pillosopher declare he had not distinctly motival factors or at least had considered it as a superficial phenomenan which we engaged upon the issue between Forces and Agassis as rival discoveres, we should may this passage, we should may this passage. coverers, we should urge this passage, written at the moment and under the spell of the enthusiasm with which he threw himself under the tuition of Agassiz, as strongly convincing of the priority and independence of a discovery which has been no less to Rendy. to Rendu.

It is rather curious, considering the way in which the mannes of Agassiz and Rendu have been coupled together in the course of this controversy, to find that on the occasion referred to by Forbes, when Rendu's work was talked of among the party assembled upon the glacier of the Aar in August 1841, it was spoken of by Agassiz or his friends as that of a visionary. It is acceptly less strange that it should have met with nothing him the course; the course of the plasticity or quasi-fluidity of glacier masses. sity or attention abroad which has attached to it in this country. Rendu's theory of the plasticity or quasi-fluidity of glacier masses, which he compares to a soft paste, seems to have found little favour among foreign glacialists or physical philosophers. So far was it from resting on a basis solid or firm enough for their countries in on its truth, that it could be quoted with approbation by Charpentier, a zealous supporter of the rival theory of diletation. Now that we have Rendu's essay before us in full we can form a more definite estimate of the significance and value of his speculations. Giving him credit for great saracity in many of his conjectures. definite estimate of the significance and value of his speculations. Giving him credit for great sugacity in many of his conjectures, and for many a happy suggestion in advance of his predecessors to contemporaries, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that these qualities fall far short of those of the trained philosopher or man of science. As an amateur, or in the application of a shrewin native judgment and keen powers of observation to the phenomena of nature, Rendu is entitled to much praise. To be raised on high among discoverers of the first class is about the last thing the good Bishop would have sought for himself. This is indeed shown by the terms of his own letter to Forbes, August 17, 1844, in which, so far from betraying the least suspicion that any of his laurels had been appropriated, he writes, "Votre théorie de la marche des glaciers finira par être la seule admise, parcequ'elle est, selon moi, la seule vraie." It would have been easy to set off against Rendu's merits as the originator of much ingenious and well founded speculation the instances of faulty observation or baseless hypothesis which were to be found in faulty observation or baseless hypothesis which were to be found in This Forbes has in no case allowed himself to do beyond his easay. This Forbes has in no case allowed himself to do beyond what he felt to be necessary towards repelling such claims as seemed to him clearly unwarrantable, or such citations as were partially the control force. That Randy was the made or strained beyond their actual force. That Rendu was the first to make many observations of great value to glacialists is as much beyond doubt as that he left the determinate proof and ultimate working out of what he observed to reasoners of failer powers and more scientific training. That the central portions of glaciers move faster than those nearer the sides of their bed seems to have struck no one before him, and he was led by this fact to the idea of their ductility in moulding and adapting themselves to their bed like paste or flowing lava. That the theory had yet by no means taken firm or definite hold of his mind is shown by the remark he made at the same time, that the rigidity of a mass of remark he made at the same time, that the rigidity of a mass of ice when struck is in direct opposition to his conception, though experiments made on larger masses might, he thought, give other results. The measures of glacier movement given by Renda are by himself admitted to be but vague and in the highest degree conflicting, being based for the most part upon the dubious reports of guides. One solitary measurement is described as taken by himself upon the Glacier des Bois, where one of two blocks, the position of which he had fixed in 1838, had by the year following advanced four hundred feet, the other having disappeared from sight. His easiness in admitting the loose estimates of guides is shown in his conceiving the central velocity at the Montanvert to be ten times that of the lateral velocity of the ice. In his comparison of the movement of a glacier with that of a river, ingenious as it unquestionably is and glacier with that of a river, ingenious as it unquestionably is and expressive of much truth, he had been anticipated by Captain Besil Hall, nor must we forget that what he relies upon for his conviction of this river-like motion is the fallacious notion that the crevasses of a glacier stretch acrose it in curves convex towards the valley below. What was really wanting was not theory, but proof, nor is it to be gainsaid that before the problem was taken in hand by Forbes no precise or quantitative estimate had been applied to glacier motion, nor had the lamellar structure of the ice on the one hand or its analogy with viscous substances on the other been definitely described or aven pointed out. It must be remembered that it is by analogy only, and consequently only so far as the analogy holds good, that a substance like ice, crystalline and brittle, can be compared with viscous or tenacious substances such as wax, which was Forber's analogue, tenacle, or glue, which Mr. Ruskin pusiess in the trenchant extract from Fore Clauseers which winds up the publication before us, or the "soft pasts" of M. Bendu himself. As her Ruskin pithily puts it, a cartload of father-cought bendure is liquid, though a single herring is not; and so may the man of glacker the be at once viscous or semi-finid, though an individual piece of ice is brittle and readily with these, while setting before the soft the mode of glacker sections, assume the soft the mode of glacker sections. structure of the ice on the one hand or its analogy with

emissions a pulsament to some higher law, whether the mode of emission is proposed by Finnitia and emission in Transition as proposed by Finnitia and emission in the final proposed by alternate least and sold as mean recently proposed by Mr. Croft, whom Mr. James Geikie is inclined to follow. From the final proof wrought by the joint forces of genius and mission is of measured wrought by the joint forces of genius and mission is of measured wrought by the joint forces of genius and mission is of measurity an interval more or less vague, and it can hardly be pessible for the marite of each worker to be measured with a degree of precision in which all will agree. It is, however, the interest of all that candour and good sense should control the judgment, and that an even and kindly temper should be maintained theorem be no gain from procecuting any farther the controversy we have had under our notice, and we would fain see it brought to an end by a friendly shaking of hands between the partitions of Forbes and Remdu.

LOUNG RROWN.

TT is purhaps somewhat surprising that the sensational novel has not long times died a natural death. The improbability of incident, the amnatural dialogue, the ludicrous mistakes as to the practices of society, the unter ignorance of legal and other professional knowledge which mark the vulgar type of these productions have been repeatedly exposed. But, apart altogether from critical condemnation, it might have been supposed that the competition in absurdity and extravagence in which this school of fiction indulges would of itself lead in time to a process of exhaustion. The pace seemed to be too severe to last. Every new novel in this style was bound to be more thrilling than its premaor, and there was consequently the prospect that a point it seems day be reached beyond which fantastic nonsense could farther go. If this climan has not been reached before, it has has reached now. Whether Young Brown is meant seriously or has reached now. as a joke, it is certainly the wildest and most preposterous picture of life which has yet been produced. So much so, indeed, is this the case that we can hardly help thinking that its purpose uns une case that we can hardly help thinking that its purpose must really be satirical; and, as an enemy of the sensational novel, we are therefore disposed to welcome in the author of Young Brown an ally in a new and unexpected form. The idea of holding up novelists to ridicule by caricaturing their wilder passages is not indeed wholly original. Readers of Thackeray in the parallel surface and other nonzer writers of lifting years given who had attach and appears. popular writers of fifteen years since, who had struck out special lines of their own; and Bret Harte's rougher American humour has lately been turned into a similar channel. But the authors whom these humourists have amused us by caricuturing were at least mon of some real gifts and power. It has been reserved for the author of Young Brown to apply his satirical faculty to the ordinary back manufacturers of three-volume novels, and especially those who cater for the lovers of pure sensationalism. It is certainly the simplest explanation of his extraordinary plot that it is, from first to last, a burlesque of a well-known class of novels. No one seriously intending to write a story would select such incidents as are here strong together as the framework of the wildest romance. Seduction, bigamy, violence, the unpleasant juxtaposition of characters who are closely related, but without their knowledge—these are too common elements in the ordinary sensations. romance to strike one as extraordinary here but for the special touches of exaggeration which make this story the actire which we have assumed it to be. Peers doing the meanest and most felonious actions with the most courtly of airs, and gaining thereby the smallest possible advantages at the highest conceivable risks—these are staple articles of the stock-in-trade of writers in three these are simple articles of the stock-in-trade of writers in three volumes. But caricature must go beyond this, and our author achieves his object by making his villanous nobles more rescally, and their esiminalities meaner and more felonious, than any novelist has hitherto dared. He takes care also to keep as far as possible in the highest ranks of the peerage; and generally his other improbabilities and blunders are a shade more glaring and outrageous than those of the class of writers whom he has undertaken to outde on their own ground.

The chief character of the novel is a Duke, who always goes about with a double title so firmly fastened to him as not to be dropped for a moment; so that, if he visits his mistrees daily, the three footman in situadance bawl out, each in his separate sphere on stairs

The chief character of the novel is a Duke, who slways goes about with a double title so firmly fastened to him as not to be dropped for a moment; at that, if he visite his mistrees daily, the three footman is attendance bawl out, each in his separate sphere on stairs or landing, "His Grace the Duke of Courthope and Revel." Real dukes, as the author no doubt well knows, are not thus burdened in real life; but this fact is hid from the knowledge of the average assestional novelist, who probably takes his view of the persage direct from a shifting handhook, and makes other curious fitunders in consequence, such as supposing that our amient persage have James's favorants title of barenest tacked on the them, a mistake which our assistant handly holds up to special notice by repeating it in his pages in many that one passage. This Duke, helsted from the hunt, has to page hight as a village land. Handle meets with a pages in hand a hight as a village land. Handle meets with a pages in his translation maid, the month of the heaty marriage with a thing to distinguished clows of a

The second secon

Nous Brown of the story. He suspicion in minimizing the wantilly hundred mind, though his instinct of judices; he saw assistant when round that he would have dilled her on the discovery, more than twenty years afterwards, of a temperature given her by her schoor, but for the interestion of a herograph of cleryyman, the Deas at measing of the mounton. There are many striking circumstances connected with this brief dual, with the most important being that the mother of Young Howevens in reality the legitimate daughter of the former Dulm; as umplement circumstance in any case, but not so painful as it at first seems, for we afterwards learn that this decreased peer was not mally the late Duchess from his birth to save the honour of a sistua-in-lear. The private history of our parage no doubt, at least as represented in modern novels, abounds with such incidents; but we do not remember any special justification for the singular mystery in which our author has enveloped this part of his past, and which compels him to caphain in a long-winded probact, for the baself of his rackers, that Margaret Brown was set, as some have wrongly supposed from his text as it appeared in a magazine, her seducer's inlifester. The substitution of the Dulm for a son proper of his father handly necessarities as misfortune, but it also obviously defrands the rightle late of the dakedom, Lord George Wyldwyl, of his rights. House no doubt the second name given to the romance. This true noblessan of nature, who is represented theoremance. This true noblessan of the family honour, and thenceforward spends his life as a soldier in India, on pay, as we are told, of seldom less than about ten thousand a year. This arrangement enables the author, as we shall presently see, to deal as happily with that country and the writers an it as with the novelists whom he is laughing at in his fashonable English scores. The Duke's later career tills more of the work than Young Brown's, and the characteristic way in which anch a personage is sure to be treate

trembles at his superior mecality.

Meanwhile Young Brown starts for India as a private of Iancers, and the author commences a series of rhapsodies on our misgovernment of that country, which even those novelists whom he is evidently mecling would hardly havedared to heap into a single chapter. Indeed, though they may have made serious errors, it is hard to find a fair precedent among them for such a statement as that "twenty-six thousand persons were massacred at Cabul in 1841 with the sanction of the Foreign Office and Board of Control the sart time the Sepoys showed their tacth"—the previous occasion being the Mutiny at Vollore. It is generally thought that the brigade lost by us in Afghaniatan was in the main composed of Sepoys, and that they were killed by Afghans in open war. But then we must remember that we are here perhaps dealing with a satirist, and not with an ordinary novelist. Hence it is too, no doubt, that we are told that England never sent out a man of real note, who had a character and future at home, to govern our dependency. Your ordinary novelist would probably ignore Cornwallia, Wellesley, Bentinck, Dalhousie, and Canning; and his facetious imitator could do no less. Our readers will have guessed that Young Brown is to serve in the Mutiny, and such is indeed the course of the tale. Nor do Gulliver's Travels contain more remarkable episodes than this young gentleman gues through, though our author is hardly to be commared with Swift, except indeed in the singleness of his object. When we say that Young Brown's regiment sailed to relieve India in "an expedition" commanded by a general; that the ship touched at Aden for mules, thus anticipating by fifteen years or so M. Lessops's Canal project; that Nana Sahib prepared the mutiny at Meavut, whence the revolted cavalry rode straight to jorn him; that, to save the trouble of keeping prisoners in the campaign that followed, "thousands of these dusky-skinned Indians were sent daily and hourly into eternity without any fuse of our first had been

whose evidence might be inconvenient to his Grace.

whose svidence might be inconvenient to his Grace. Again, a police magistrate is made to take counsel privately in his own room with an attorney who is about to be called as a witness. Greatest of all, perhaps, is this writer in his love affairs; for does not the very Commander-in-Chief, whose Adjutant-General caused him to object officially to commissioning Sergeant Brown as "confounding the distinctions of rank," only a few months later throw his only daughter, a lovely creature, the true heiress of the family mansion of the wicked Duke, at the head of Cornet or Captain Brown—whose various ranks in the last chapters are a little confused—when that fine young fellow is too modest to ask for her?

It is difficult to describe the general tone and spirit of the book, which is full of aneering and snarling from beginning to end, but perhaps "ill-conditioned" is the word that comes nearest to the mark. Everybody in authority is represented as either imbecile or corrupt, or more usually both, and rank and reputation as only a useful cover for debauchery and crime. We admit that there cannot be a more proper subject of satire than the state of mind which finds the whole world, or at least all the middle and upper classes of society, gangrened with vice, roguery, and humbug. It is possible that, besides the ordinary sensational novel, the author of Young Brown may also have had in view the sort of literature which was represented a year or two since by the scandalous Queen's Messenger, and more recently by the Chesterfield Letters. One of the chief themes of this work is the existence of a sort of Vehngericht of chief clerks of public offices, and there is something very curious in the writer's assumption of a sort of personal spite against the forms of criminal justice.

THE SEVEN AGES OF A VILLAGE PAUPER.

THIS little book is written in an excellent spirit and for a praiseworthy object. It may remind its readers in some ways of Ginx's Baby, but the differences are more prominent than the pseemblances. Mr. Bartley does not show much of the literary skill of his predecessor, and it is not to be expected that his book will make anything to be called a sensation. He gives the plain unvarnished facts of a poor man's life, and has no disposition to make the shades of the picture blacker than they naturally are. On the other hand, if the book is less startling, its moral is very superior. The readers of Ginx's Baby derived from its perusal a vague impression that society was somehow fundamentally wrong, and that somebody ought to be hanged if every Ginx in the land was not enabled to give comfortable portions to as many young Ginxes as he chose to bring into the world. Any reference to political economy was implicitly denounced as implying a hard heart and a cynical indifference to the wolfare of the poor. Mr. Bartley understands much better what he is about. He assigns a definite cause for the evils which he describes, and suggests a distinct remedy. Without asking whether the cause or the remedy is adequate, we may at least admit that he has made a useful contribution to a very important subject, and that a study of his book raises some definite issues. THIS little book is written in an excellent spirit and for a of his book raises some definite issues.

The plan of the book is simple. Mr. Bartley was accidentally led to take lodgings in a village within twenty-four miles of London, but lying in a specially out-of-the-way corner. The population of the parish is 1,456, and the inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture. Mr. Bartley endeavours to describe as accurately as he can the general conditions of their lives, which may be taken as representing the average state of similarly situated districts. The house accommodation he accommodation he may be taken as representing the average state of similarly situated districts. The house accommodation, he says, is very superior to that of most London districts. Farm wages are from 12s. to 16s. per week, though they have lately risen. Mechanics earn a pound or 25s., and brickmakers receive 3cs. a week during summer. There is a church with a very good clergyman, a respectable school, and, what Mr. Bartley considers to be a great advantage, no charitable endowments. There is, however, one great evil which meets Mr. Bartley in all his inquiries, and which seems to him to lie at the root of almost all that is objectionable. This evil is not the public-house, though there are a good many more of them that is desire house, though there are a good many more of them than is desirable, but the parish. In short, Mr. Bartley thinks, and endeavours to able, but the parish. In short, Mr. Bartley thinks, and endeavours to prove by a number of minute details, that the Poor-law is the great demoralising influence of the country. In this doctrine of course there is nothing new. A hundred and fifty years ago De Foe explained it very forcibly in his Giving Alms No Charity; it has been expounded by any number of political economists since his time, and been embodied in a good deal of legislation. Mr. Bartley's peculiarity is merely that he endeavours to trace out minutely the precise mode by which the Poor-law discourages thrift; and that he has a remedy of his own to propose. According to him the number of persons relieved in the half-year to Lady-day 1873 amounted to 133, or rather more than one in eleven of the population; and he infers, with what accuracy we cannot say, that three-fourths of the whole number would expect to receive relief at one time or other. Moreover, Mr. Bartley holds that the pauperism which infects so large a proportion of the lowest class is gradually spreading upwards, and quotes in defence of his position the number of children of the middle classes who are now provided for by the various charitable institutions. Perhaps in this Mr. Bartley is rather travelling beyond his proper limits; he has quite enough to do in pointing out the cyli influence of the Poor-law without undertaking a Quixotic crusade

against the huge apparatus which is always at work for demo raising the people of England. If he were to take into account the innumerable influences which tend in one way or account diminish the spirit of self-reliance amongst different classes, he would have to compile a series of Blue-books instead of a single yolume. For the most part indeed he confirm himself. would have to compile a series of Blue-Books insect of a single volume. For the most part, indeed, he confines himself parts strictly to his point; and his point is that whereas, according to the proper theory of a Poor-law, none should be relieved but the destitute, the practical result is that all become destitute in order to obtain relief. This is the moral drawn in the chapter which describes the entrance of the pauper into the world. He gives us three typical cases. The doctor's fee for attendance on these occasions is a round which is a serious sum for a poor family. three typical cases. The doctor's fee for attendance on these occasions is a pound, which is a serious sum for a poor family. One woman who applies for relief upon the expected event is refused on the ground that she has only three children. Another is refused because her husband makes 30s, a week in the summer, though in the winter his wages are reduced to half that sum. The third, whose husband makes only 14s. a week, gets an order; the doctor and nurse are paid by the parish, and she gets whatever supplies may be necessary in the shape of food. The moral which is naturally deduced cessary in the shape of food. The moral which is naturally deduced from these facts by the poor is, in the first place, that they ought to have large families; secondly, that it is folly to save money in clubs, because the parish is bound to supply their wants in case of need; and, thirdly, that it is merely a point of good policy to make themselves out as poor as possible, and if by any accident they have saved any small sum of money, to conceal the fact as though it were a crime. The notion that there is anything disgraceful in receiving parish relief gradually goes out of fashion, and every kind of deception is regarded as pardonable when it is employed for the purpose of extorting money from that abstraction the parish. All manner of evil consequences follow. Mr. Bartley, for example, tells a story by way of illustrating the systematic trickery which is naturally encouraged. A lady was visiting a poor woman who declared that she had not been able to taste meet for a long time. At this moment the lady's dog smelling about the cottage pulled a large piece of meat out of a basket; and the woman looking a little awkward, explained that it had just been brought by the relieving-officer and that she had forgotten it. All the children, he says, were too well trained in deception not brought by the relieving-officer and that she had forgotten it. All the children, he says, were too well trained in deception not to fall in immediately with the fiction invented by their mother. He tells us again various stories equally significant, and unfortunately equally commonplace, of the calmness with which children who may happen to be well off refuse to help their parents because they feel that they would only be taking a burden off the parish, and of the universal expectation, even of the more industrious and independent poor, that they will have to be supported from the rates in their old age.

There is nothing about such anecdotes which is not perfectly familiar to any one who has the most superficial knowledge of the general state of the case. Mr. Bartley has simply brought them

familiar to any one who has the most superficial knowledge of the general state of the case. Mr. Bartley has simply brought them together with a view of calling attention to the necessity of some improved system. The obvious moral is that all Poor Law relief, and indeed all charity, must be more or less demoralizing. In so far as you help anybody in distress, you prevent him from helping himself or from making preparations beforehand. Mr. Bartley, however, admits, what indeed does not admit of dispute, that we have practically no choice as to giving such relief. We must retain the principle that nobody is to be allowed to starve. But, allowing this, is it possible to arrange a system which shall not be allowing this, is it possible to arrange a system which shall not be a positive discouragement to thrift? Mr. Bartley replies that it may be done by making thrift a condition of outdoor relief. We are not absolutely to decline to help the poor, but are to say that they must come into the workhouse unless they can show that they have in some way or other saved money. At present a poor man who has saved some way or other saved money. At present a poor man who has saved an annuity will have a deduction made in consequence from the sum allowed him by the parish, and it is therefore obviously his interest not to save. He is, in fact, not saving for himself, but saving the rates. Mr. Bartley would adopt the opposite policy, and add something to the savings of such a man by way of reward. The principle may very probably be a good one, and certainly deserves discussion. We have however some doubt whether that or any change can really strike at the root of sa deserve other legislative change can really strike at the root of so deeply-seated a mischief. We do not doubt that outdoor relief is liable seated a mischief. We do not doubt that outdoor relief is liable to great abuse, and that a more strict adherence to the workhouse test would be frequently most desirable. On the other hand, it test would be frequently most desirable. On the other hand, it has often been pointed out that to force poor people into the workhouse may frequently have a most demoralizing effect when some timely help might have enabled them to tide over a difficulty. There is a balance of evils upon which practical experience must decide, but the proposal that saving should give a man a right to stay outside the workhouse is one which doubtless deserves consideration. The further plan, which, if we rightly undestand it, is that a poor man's savings should be increased by the parish, strikes us as more doubtful. It is most desirable that the poor should have every facility for saving small sums, but the system of encouragement by bonus would lead to some complicated questions. If a man has saved enough to support himself in comfort, it can scarcely be saided that the perish should add to his means. Some very moderate amount of savings must in any case operate as a har to receiving money from the parish; and thus, if the parish does not discourage saving the objection, indeed, cannot be entirely avoided by any system of relief. According to Mr. Flartley's plant in order to metallish a facilitious saving, which the parish would then in smalled than to has often been pointed out that to force poor people into the work-

^{*} The Beren Ages of a Villege Pargres. By G. C. T. Burtley. London :

double. A door would be open for all manner of evasions and desceptions of a different kind from those now existing, but still mischievess. We do not say that it is impossible to devise a scheme which shall not be free from such objections; but it would minute a great deal of care and discussion. Indeed, greater indicated discretion seems to be more needed than any change upon paper, however ingenious. It is, however, desirable that such proposals should receive a fuller examination than we can now give them, and Mr. Bartley will do good service if he can force them upon public attention.

JOAN OF ARC AND THE TIMES OF CHARLES VIL.

TN her present work Mrs. Bray's aim has been to give a vivid and picturesque sketch of the reign of Charles VII. of France, with Joan of Arc, the most striking personage of the period, for the central figure. That "young and interesting female," as Lingard, with a singular want of perception of the ridiculous, styles the Maid of Orleans, still remains, despite all that has been written to elicidate her manualless except one of the most remainshale and masterious of arvellous career, one of the most remarkable and mysterious of historical phenomena. Our author does not profess to contribute any new facts to the biography, nor has she any new views upon the real or supposed mission of her heroine, the details of whose trial she is content to learn at second-hand from Berante and Martin. On the question of Joan's mission, indeed, Mrs. Bray seems not to have made up her mind, or rather to be in different minds at different times. In the beginning of her work, adopting a rationalistic interpretation, she holds that Joan, by dint of long a rationalistic interpretation, she holds that Joan, by dint of long religious ecstasies, worked herself into a state of enthusiasm which she took her fancies for realities, and that "she wished to be the woman to deliver France, till at last she believed that she was appointed by God to fulfil the prophecy which expressed His will." But by the time the author has conducted her heroine to triumph and to martyrdom she has waxed warmer in her baself and educated for her albeit strictly adjusted divine behalf, and advances for her, albeit timidly, claims to divine inspiration. "It is possible," says Mrs. Bray, whose former studies have made her familiar with strange forms of religious enthusiasm, "she might have been under the influence of that kind of hallucination which, since her day, has been so common in the Cevennes; but even if we allow this, it will not account for what she accomplished"; and after recapitulating the marvels of Joan's career, she concludes:—" If in some mysterious manner, beyond the power of reason, yet not contrary to it, God was pleased to make known His purpose to the simple and humble creature He chose to bring it to pass, who shall gainsay it ?" Either of these theories—that Joan was deluded, or that she was sent of God—is tenable, but hardly both at once. On the question of the supernatural, we will only both at once. On the question of the supernatural, we will only remark that the temptation to believe in the heroine's divine mission lies, we suspect, not so much in the wondrous things she performed—which, after all, may be explained by the almost boundless power of religious and patriotic fervour, working upon an impassioned and hysterical temperament, and the contagious nature alike of enthusiasm and panic—as in the natural reluctance of the contagious patriotic fervour and the contagious nature alike of enthusiasm and panic—as in the natural reluctance. to admit that so noble a work could have been the result of mental disease. It must be owned that Joan of Arc—must we consent to recorded visionaries the less tmorbid, the most vigorous and natural; displaying little or nothing of the restless self-consciousness and vanity that might be looked for in one who thought herself highly favoured by Heaven. "You may touch them yourself," she said, laughing, to her hostess Margaret La Touroulde, when women brought resaries to receive the holy touch of the Maid, "for they will be as good for your touching as for mine." When, as the same witness testifies, a belief was expressed that the heroine's familiary that the same witness testifies, a belief was expressed that the heroine's same witness testines, a belief was expressed that the heroine's fearlessness sprang from her certain knowledge that she could not be alain, the Maid replied that she had no greater security than the other men-at-arms. When questioned on her trial about the dead infant whom her prayers were said to have resuscitated to receive the rite of baptism, she tells the story with perfect simplicity; she joined the maidens of the town in praying for him; she does not give any opinion as to whether the event was miraculous or not, nor does she take the credit of it to herself.

she does not give any opinion as to whether the event was miraculous or not, nor does she take the credit of it to herself.

The peculiar combination in her of simplicity and shrewdness, of fire and gentleness, of the peasant-girl with the mystic and the saint, altogether so little like the character which a writer forming an inspired heroine out of his inner consciousness would probably portray, has often been remarked upon. In the girl who to his face threatened Dunois that she would have his head out off if he failed to inform her of the enemy's approach, who broke her sword over the shoulders of a courtezan, whose fearless speech in captivity and on trial is recorded to have provoked Lord Stafford to draw his dagger on her, and to have extorted from a more generous for the admiring exclamation. "Truly she is a good women—would that she were English!" who have how to put down a captious questioner with rough and mady repartee, as when Brother Seguin sained in his Linnuain patois, "In what dialect did the voice speak to you?" and got for an answer, "In a better dialect than yours"—in such stories as these we can trace something which might be exaggerated into

"James of Arc and the Thome of Chierles VII. Albert of France. By Mrs. Bong, Anthon of "The Good St. Lobb." "The Bondle of the Protestants of Corescent," "The Willia Mode," "Hearthink Security," IAA of Bondle, " Ball of Bondle," Ast. London; Golden to Phenon. 1876.

the temmagant screenes of English slander, the "famme très cruelle" of the Bourgeois of Paris, the "railing Hecate" of Shakipeane's Homy VI. Yet with all her martial energy, she shrank from taking life with her own hand, and there was no lack of tenderness or pity in her when in the hour of victory she mourned for the fees who had died unshriven, or when, as her page Louis de Contes records, she diamounted to succour the English prisoner whom she had seen savegely struck down by his French captor. Deep and enthusiastic as her religious feelings were, she was not of the commonplace saintly type, for her character was antagonistic to that "otherworldliness" which with hagiologists often passes as the supreme virtue. Her leading ides was to save her country and her King, not to win for hegself a high place in Paradise. She was pure and shetemious, and fasted on all proper occasions; but she made no boast of asceticism, and her enemies were able to repreach her with her gay and fashionable attire, such as, according to the act of accusation, "homines dissolutiasimi" alone would wear. Had she been the kind of saint that priests favour, she would have been a more useful tool, and might have made friends who would not have abandoned her in her need; but she would never have played so noble a part in the history of her land. Upon women she generally seems to have produced a favourable impression, and this in itself is high testimony to the truth of her character. Women would assuredly have been keen to mark and to criticize any weakness or hypocrisy in one who had thrown conventional rules of conduct so far aside. We see how quick Joan herself was in suspecting and denouncing her feeble rival or coadjutor, Katharine of La Rochelle. Mrs. Bray, in her brief mention of this curious incident, does justice to the "natural shrewdness" which led Joan to detect the hollowness of Katharine's claims to inspiration, and to the honesty which kept her from being a tool in the hands of Katharine's patron Brother Richard, who had evi

Mrs. Bray is inexact in her account of two of the incidents to which we have referred. She attributes to two different persons the inquiry about the dialect in which the voice spoke, and the succeeding question, "Si crederet in Doum," to which Joan answered with a similar retort, "Yes, better than you." They were both put by Seguin, who told the story himself in his deposition in the proceed of rehabilitation. In the account of what passed between Joan and Lord Stafford, the author makes the English Earl tell the captive that she was about to be put to ransom on condition of never taking up arms against the English party again—a statement which Joan received as a piece of mockery. In reality it was John of Luxemburg who made the offer of ransom, and the Maid's answer, "In the name of God, you mock me, for I know well that you have neither the will nor the power," may have conveyed a reproach to him for having sold her to the English. On his repetition of the offer she broke out into that flerce speech against "ces Angloys" which so exasperated Stafford that the Earl of Warwick had to prevent him from striking her. Mrs. Bray elsewhere styles this same Warwick "the Kingmaker," thus confounding Richard Beauchamp with his more famous son-in-law Richard Neville. The printer, we suppose, must be answerable for "Stephen Vignobles and that strange Gascon commonly called La Hire," as we can hardly doubt that the author knows Stephen de Vignolles and La Hire to be one and the same man. Again, on the subject of the trial of the Maid, Mrs. Bray is not accurate in saying that the University of Paris "addressed the Council of King Henry, begging that Bishop Cauchon might be compelled to make more haste in getting up the evidence and the preliminaries of the charges under his direction." To Henry they only complained generally of the delay in putting the woman into the hands of justice, without at all implying that Cauchon was to blame for it. The description of the actual trial seizes on the most striking and dramatic featur

The voice spoke to me three times yesterday; it speaks to me here in this court. It says, "Reply boldly; be not afraid. God will aid you." The voice speaks to me in my prison; if it did not comfort me there, I should not now be alive. Yet I cannot always hear what it says, for the noise of the prison and of the guards. Ah! I should hear it well if I were in some forest.

courtezan, corded to ser, and to clamation, Eaglish!"
The first two sentences are partly taken from Joan's answers on the 24th of February. The statement that she should be dead, were it not for the revelation which comforted her daily, was made on the 1st of March. Her complaint that she could not always understand what St. Katharine said to her—"propter turbationem carcerum et per turnultus custodum suorum"—was made on the 14th of the same month, when she was examined in prison. Her curious statement that "si ipse esset in uno nemore, bene audire' voces rementes ad eam," was made on the second day of her examination, February 22nd, when she gave her account of the first revelations voucheafed to her life. By Mrs. Statement of the mysterious sign given to Charles.

After Joan had at last answered with a strange story about an

angel and a crown, Cauchon, according to our author, appearing not to comprehend "poor Jeanne's allegory"—for which we think angel and a grown, Cauchon, according to our settion, appearing not to comprehend "poer Jeanne's allegory"—for which we think he might be excused—"gravely saked her "whether the angel who brought the crown was of heaven or of earth." The inquiry really was whether the angel "venoit de hault, on a'll venoit par terre"—whether he came down from heaven, or along the ground—and Jean, in her subsequent answers, accordingly described the

manner of his entry.

We note also an unjust accusation against the States-General which met at Chinon in 1428, at the time when the English were advancing upon Orleans. "The sum they voted," says Mrs. Hray, "was so small, that it showed an almost incredible indifference, both to the immainent danger of the time and to the necessities of the King." The sum, which she does not specify, was 400,000 livres, payable by classes usually exempt; and this was the contribution of a well-nigh ruined people, who had been long engaged in an almost desperate struggle. M. Picot, whose laborious work upon the States-General was reviewed some time back in these columns, remarks that scant justice has been done to the patriotism of those who voted and paid the taxes to support the cause of Charles VII. and voted and paid the taxes to support the cause of Charles VII. and of France; and it is certainly not to Mrs. Bray that they can look for their due meed of praise. On the other hand, she attributes to for their due meed of praise. On the other hand, she attributes to the leaders of the combined English and Burgundian force which won the battle of Crevant a chivalry for which we are not inclined to give them credit. Among the resolutions come to by the allied leaders at their conference in the Cathedral Church of Auxerre—not, as Mrs. Bray says, before their assembly there—was one prohibiting the making of prisoners until the battle was gained, under penalty of death to the captor, and also to the captive, if he resisted. The object of the prohibition, according to our author, was "to control the thirst for plundering the faller by the demand of unreasonable ransoms." In the first place, we doubt whether of unreasonable ransoms." In the first place, we doubt whether those who issued the orders were likely to concern themselves about the protection of the defeated against unreasonable demands; in the next place, although the order, if obeyed, would effectually deliver many men from any demands, reasonable or unreasonable, and indeed from all other troubles in this world, it would not prevent the most exorbitant ransoms being extorted from the prisoners who might be made at the end of the day. The real objects of the prohibition are plain enough. It would guard against a dangerous number of prisoners being accumulated while the issue of the fight was still uncertain. Every one knows how this was thought to be the case at Agincourt, and how Henry V. hastily gave the command for a general butchery:—

The French have reinfore'd their scatter'd men:—Then every soldier kill his prisoners; Give the word through.

Besides this, it would also prevent the soldiers from wasting their time in looking after their prisoners while the battle was still to be won. The minutes that Aucient Pistel—again to turn to Shakspears for an illustration—spent at Agincourt in threaten-ing and hectoring the frightened Monsieur Le Fer into the payment of "egregious ransom" might have served for the defeat and slaughter of a legion of Le Fers. The fact that the prisoner taken against orders was to be put to death shows how little his interests were considered in the matter; he was simply a valuable piece of property. Neither was it, as Mrs. Bray represents, commanded that "all who attended should, on pain of death, leave their horses half a league distant from the church." The order, as The order, as may be seen in Monstrelet, was that the men should dismount for reation, and that the horses should then be led half a league to the rear. Mrs. Bray, on the authority of England and France scalar the House of Lancaster, supposes that this was to keep the men from running away. It is not likely that the army started on its march to victory in such a "demoralized" state of mind. The provision was no doubt directed against the reluctance to fight on foot so often displayed by the Continental men-at-arms; and the possible refusals to dismount which the leaders contemplated would be dictated by a rebellious, not a cowardly, spirit.

In her preface Mrs. Bray informs us that the subject of her

"was suggested by the study of the French chroniclers of the fifteenth century," who, as she condescendingly observes, "are singularly rich in original matter." But, while admitting that the fifteenth-century men had good materials, she seems to be of opinion that they did not know how to dress them up, and so "their "quaint style, their obsolete harmage, and their tedious reco opinion that they did not know now to dress them up, and so "their "quaint style, their obsolete language, and their tedious repetitions, repel the modern reader, who requires to be allured and stimulated by composition of a more rapid and lively character." In this mind Mrs. Bray sets herself to supply the defects of "these old writers," and to provide the modern reader with something better suited to his tests. Accordingly this is the modern the setter and the modern reader with something better suited to his tests. thing better suited to his taste. Accordingly this is the way in which she tells the death of Charles VI, :-

The lingering light was fast declining, when the great belief Notro Dame was heard to

"Toll, toll through the silence of evening." Those who were in the streets stepped, inquired, and looked anxiously at each other. It was she soult oil, calling on all to pray for a departing spirit.

The bell of Notre Dame tolled but for the mighty dying, or the mighty dead. For whom then now? Soon a solemn strain arose within the walls of the sacred ediffee. It had a melancholy cadence—it was a regular dhant. Charles VI. was dead.

That unfortunate King was released from the hendage of mortality and all its afflictions, and from the sorrows of a darkened mind.

"Lord! in thine own good time Thou mad'st his darkness light." The trial of Gilles Laval de Retz affords an opportunity for \$ writing, of which the author does not fall to to and she describes the behaviour of the audience, and shudders, and husbes of expectation, and suspensions of and even the grating of the hinges of the prison door, manner of an historical novelist. These and similar, suggest the reduction that it would be well if Mrs. In acquired rather more of the sober style of the cki write she treats in such a patronizing fashion. She sime too at being pretty and picturesque, while she is often car construction and wanting in clearness. She sime too of

WALDFRIED."

TERR AUERBACH'S last book is likely to be a disappoint-ment to his admirers. They will find it difficult to agree with the opinion quoted from a German paper which has been published along with the advertisements of the book, that Waldywall is the best of this author's works, and, if our memory serves uright, "that it lays here the beauties of the poet's heart to the right, "that it lays bere the besuties of the poet's heart to the world." Allowing for the inevitable loss incurred by translation, which would seem to be unusually great in the case of Waldfried, the fact remains that this romance contains for less of the poetical faculty than one has a right to expect from the author of On the Heights. That was a romance of pure fiction which was remarkable for the beauty of the descriptions and the subtle analyses of varied character which items. notion which was remarkable for the beauty of the descriptions and the subtle analyses of varied character which it contained; the imagination which there found free play is narrowed by the prosaic reality of the events handled in Waldfried. Herein probably is to be found the explanation of the extraordant praise given to the book by the German paper already quoted. One can forgive a German critic for being biassed by protein in discussing a book subtle is described to the already patriotism in discussing a book which is devoted to the glorification of the United Patherland. And when such a book is produced by such a writer as Herr Auerbach, it is easy enough to lose sight of its faults. As a question of art, however, there is little doubt that a political novel is a dangerous experiment. The most successful experiments of these days in that direction have been made by Mr. Disraeli and the late Lord Lytton. There are some curious outward points of resemblance between the Parisins, Lord Lytton's latest work, and Waldfried. It would probably be difficult to point to two great novelists of the same period more utterly unlike, both in mind and manner, than Lord Lytton and Herr Auerbach. It is perhaps therefore the more interesting to compare the different ways in which they treat the same set of events. The France-Prussian War and the years preceding it occupy a large portion of both the novels which we have mentioned. Lord Lytton brings to bear upon the subject the keen perception, the brilliant satire, and the bright fancy which he possessed in so marked a degree. The German author approaches it with a soundness and a solidity which would be of great value in a treatise, such a writer as Herr Auerbach, it is easy enough to lose sight of soundness and a solidity which would be of great value in a treatise, but approach dangerously near to duluess in a novel. nent quality of the one work is imagination, of the other reflection. It is in accordance with the prevailing idea of German literature entertained in England that a certain heaviness of handling should be acceptable to German readers. That this estimate of the powers of German writers of romance is an unfair one can be proved reference to many of their works, and amongst others to Herr Auerbach's own earlier productions. On the other hand an exam-ination of the latter will disclose a latent capacity for dulness which seems to have been cultivated in Waldfried.

Another point of resemblance between this book and the Parisians lies in the vast number of characters contained in each. In the English novel, however, this multiplicity engendered no confusion; a due importance was assigned to each individual; there was a sense of dramatic fitness in the introduction and in the disappearance of every personage. The canvas never appeared to be overcrowded with figures. In Waldfried many of the persons who are described seem to demand some better reason than is given for their describtion. The family alone of Waldfried, the narrator of the book, spreads in so many directions, shoots into so many branches, that it would be impossible for a reader to preserve a clear notion of the identity of such one and its exact connexion with the others unless he had a genealogical tree at hand for the purpose of reference. The difficulty of retaining a precise recollection of all the characters who move through these three volumes is increased by the length of time over which the book extends. There are many characters unconnected by family ties with Waldfried himself whose existence has no influence upon the action of the narrative. It is true that the presence of superfluous and unimportant persons is frequent enough in real life; but this is an accident of real life which the novelist would do better to avoid. Herr Auerbach is a writer of sufficient strength to command at tion even to the dull passages of his books, and this makes their dulness the less easy to bear. He compels the reader to distribute over subordinate parts of the work the interest which should be concentrated upon important objects.

The writer h s drawn Waldfried, who is the most impor in the novel, as a man with whom it is not easy to sympatics a type of that soundness which is very admirable in character, but which is spt also to be very irritating.
to define exactly the quality of which we are
want of a histor term we have heard it distant

Waliffeld By Berthalf American, Austria

Agricu." Waldfield it suggravatingly good and reasonable upon all operations. The despect surrows, the most violent passions, do not ruffic his sespectable virtue. Whatever grief or misfortune sensils him, it finds him always ready to say and do the most correct and proper thing. If the world were to fall shattered on like, the rules would strike him not only "impavidum," but fully prepared to moralise upon the unexpected event. On one occasion, shortly after the death of his wife, overcome by grief, he wanders out and is caught in a storm :—

Like a child I began to count the number of seconds between the flathes of lightning and the claps of thunder. At first I counted thirty-two; at length the number had diminished to seven, after which I did not count any more. I saw houses all along the road. I knew the immates, and could have readily found shelter; but why should I go into anybody's house, wet through as I was already. I kept on over the rough stones in the middle of "the road; the rain had so swellen the streams that, as I crossed a little fieldige, I was setually wedling through the water. The storm-cloud had broken eight ever my head.

I could not help thinking what a happy fate it would be if the lightning should strike me dead. To die thus would be a blissful lot. But the thought of my children resalled me. "My children, my children," I whiselved, while the thunder drowned my cry. And then the lightning came so vividly and frequently that I was blinded, and able to see nothing. I shought of my eyes and clang firmly to a rock. Ever and again, as the tissues of the lightning quivered in uncessing glare, the thunder crashed and boomed with redoubled fury. As I stood thus alone, I thought of the many others who ware exposed like I was to the raging atorm; and at length I wept, for the first time since her death, I wapt. The hall best vehemently against my face, down which my tears were falling; but I was relieved. Never before had I realized what is life and what is death as in that one heat.

hear.

In the midst of the raging tumult I heard some one call my name. It was Rothfuss. Coming up to me, he said, "Thank God, there is a warm bed for you at home. Martella made me come and look for you."

He led me home. Everybody apprehended the most serious consequences from the shock I had sustained, but the result belied their fears. I slept soundly until the middle of the following day, and when I did awake, I felt that I was nerved with a new vigour.

The poetry which may be discerned here through the flatness and bad grammar of the translation is strangely marred by the introduction of the warm bed and the sound sleep obtained in it. Waldfried's morality and reflections are upt also to be a little trito. This is the more provoking because there are plenty of keen and valuable observations to be found in the book, but they are never to be found in the mouth of the estimable Waldfried. These, for instance, are some excellent remarks made by two of his sons upon the French character:—

"The French are industrious and temperate, and a people of whom it can asid, that it has a neble destiny awaiting it. They have a great desire to please, which makes them agreeable, and gives all their work the impress of good taste. They are fond of all that partakes of the decurative, whether it be a glittering phrase or a badge. If that which, from its very nature, rught to be general, could gain distinction for them—if there could be an aristocracy in republican virtue, I cannot help believing that Frenchmen would be unbending republicans."

"Yee," said Ludwig; "and they are humane also. The vain and concetted man is usually generous and communicative: he thinks he has so many advantages that he is glad to bestow a share on others, and is annoyed and almost angry if they do not care to accept his bounty; for he considers their declining it is a want of behef in his superiority, and is surprised to find that others do not hunger and thurst for the things that he regards as delioacies."

as delicario

There are some equally good observations made by a Baron von Arven upon the different qualities of the Prussians and the South

When I told him how repellant (sic) the angularity and coldness of the cussians had appeared to me, he said that this was just what he wanted to

Prinsians and appeared to me, he said that this was just what he wanted to talk to me about.

He had been exceedingly provoked at their cold-blooded manner. He had already determined to leave them; but after a while he had made up his mind that this sharpness, bitterness and decision were the forces that made them the men they were. Obedience is with them a habit that can made them the men they were. Obedience is with them a labit that can be depended on. We South-Germans are too soft and easy-going, and we sught to breathe some of the salt sea-sir that blows across that northern country. This want of attention towards others, this disregard of people's feelings, lay in the fact that they had no consideration for themselves. The French who, whatever they do, want to be observed and applauded, will be beaten by these men, whose whole power rests in their self-respect. We used to think the Frussians were braggarts; but now we found no trace of boastfulness, and, in spite of their constant victories, they took every precention as they advanced, and were prepared for defeat. Yes, orders describing the manner of retreat were issued before every battle.

The most interesting character in the book is Ernst, one of Waldfried's sons, whose wild disposition and unruly ways form an agreeable relief to his father's unwavering and uninteresting steadiness. Ernest distinguishes himself in the first place by betrothing himself to a girl named Martella, whom he finds living with an old woman in a hut in the forest; in the second by quitting his regiment at the beginning of the Austro-Prussian war, because he cannot bear to fight against his countrymen. In the characters of Ernst and Martella there is to be found much of the characters of imagination which was displayed in On the Heights, and characters of Ernst and Martella there is to be found much of the power of imagination which was displayed in On the Heights, and which in its wildest moods was always true to nature. There is much beauty in the description of Martella's untamed nature gradually yielding to the softening influences of home life when the is established with the Waldfried family. But Ernst dissense early from the story, only to resume a for a brief space, disting which he finds opportunity to fain a German regiment: the Franco-Prussian war, and to die on the battle-field martella's death follows hard upon his. It is difficult to take interest in the fortunes of the office persons of the story like with Martella not, only done his chief attraction of the thory disappear, but also what plot, passage accelled, exists in the book disappear, but also what plot, passage accelled, exists in the book disappear, but also what plot, passage accelled, exists in

a forester well known for his hatred of mankind, which is caused by the remembrance of early wrongs. Not a little of his bitterment at one time vented upon the folly of Waldfried in allowing his sen to be betrothed to so wild a creature as Martella, who in the sad is discovered to be Rautenkron's own daughter. This is a simple enough mystery, and there is nothing particularly new in it; but it is treated with a skill which makes the secret so exciting while it lasts, and its conclusion so unexpected, that the reader wishes for more of Martella and Ernst and less of Waldfried and his never-ending Diet. Herr Auerbach's last book may possibly be of great value as a series of political electches; but that is not precisely what one looks for in a romance. what one looks for in a romance.

There is now a singular paucity of talent for fiction in Ge whether in the form of drams, poem, or romance. Herr Freyteg, the only German novelist of the day who is at all well known in England besides Herr Auerbach, can hardly be called an imaginative writer. His most popular book, Sell and Haben, or as it was called in the English version, Debit and Credit, here unmistakeable traces of being modelled upon Dickens. Herr Reckländer displays at times a lively fancy, but neither he nor Herr Freytag deals with the more exalted regions of emotion. Herr American has done this, and there is proof that he could do so again in the passages of Waldfried. One is inclined to resent his having embedded these passages in a mass of political gossip, and secri-ficed his imaginative power to his love for detailing history.

BURBIDGE'S DOMESTIC FLORICULTURE.*

THE advance which has been made of late years in the floral adornment of our homes, whether in town or country, both externally and internally, is not easily measurable. But there are some evidences of it which it would be blindness to ignore. The sill of the prosaic such-window has been callvened by a box filled with of the process stein-window mas been surveyed by a lock made win a mixture of ferns, flowers, and succulent plants, whilst its sides are climbed by pretty trailers of infinitely varied colour and foliage. And whereas in other days there was little but ivy, Virginian creeper, jasmine, or an occasional rose to clothe the outer wall surface, and hide the stucco which so many householders have to endure and make the best of—though none in their sound senses would prefer make the best of—though none in their schud senses would prefer it to stone or brick had they to build again—such is the progress of floriculture as applied to domestic ornament, that how there is any number of climbing and creeping shrubs of diverse scent and blossom available for the disguise of uply or defective wall-spaces. Nor has the change been less within doors. The palms and agaves which decorate halls and corridors, the lvy screens and inner wall decorations, the arches, pyramids, spires, and festoons of fern and flower which grace the dimer-table, and restricted on the bouquets in the inver-places and the butture. and festoons of forn and flower which grace the diminer-table, to say nothing of the bouquets in the finger-glasses and the button-holes in the ceats, are as much a revolution as the March stands and the Wardian cases; and the time has come for an intelligent manual on these topics from a pen of experience. It is fortunate that Mr. Burbidge has taken up the subject, because his ruling principle is to inculcate that which is attainable by the many, and to discern grace and beauty in a simplicity which can be schieved with a moderate outlay. A study of his volume will furnish modest housekeepers with a number of hints for enhancing the charm of a refined home, and will provide the daughters of such charm of a refined home, and will provide the daughters of such homes with an occupation which may go some way to bandsh effectually the demon of ennui

Mr. Burbidge has divided his volume into three parts, of which the first relates to the culture of flowers and shrubs in or about the The window and the balcony, the hall and the sittingrooms, offer spaces for floriculture in frames, baskets, pots, bracksts, or glazed cases; and our author's first aim is to give counsels and cautions as to the propagation and nurture of plants suitable to each. The second part concerns the ornamental aspects of the subject, and the uses to which cut flowers, dried flowers, flowers in pots and vases, may be put in table or room decoration. The third contains a useful and methodized list of the plants most adapted for these purposes, with a brief account of the history, habitat, scientific and familiar nomenclature of each. Its value is akin to that of a glossary to a chronicle in the Rolls series; with the additional advantage that it can be studied in its

entirety, besides being used as an appendix of reference.

To survey the capabilities of Mr. Burbidge's subject by the light of this manual, assisted by independent observation of what the loving hands of many an English girl can achieve in her little "window nursery," is to verify the adage "where there's a will "window nursery," is to verify the adage "where there's a will there's a way." (liven the common sense to select plants that have had some hard-ning in pots out of doors, and to water them seasonably when selected, the window-box is as susceptible of its floral triumples as the shrubbery or the parterse. We are introduced in these pages to a mycologist whose area for experienced. duced in these pages to a mycologist whose area for experimental study of his fungi is a garden of 40 ft. by 30; a microscopist whose animal and vegetable world is a colony in a circular tank 8 ft. in diameter by 2 ft. in depth; and an artist whose designs in wood owe their graceful touches of vegetation to the tastefully filled "hanging basket, which is suspended beneath the skylight that lights his studio." Patience is as possible, if not as common, as inventiveness; and we are persuaded that it is in the power of all who will heed, as well as read, the divers plans detailed in this manual for propagating, charishing, and rearing window-flowers, to

**Domestic Florieniture, Window Gordening, and Floral Department. With 200 Engravisation on Wood. By E. W. Barbidge. Edinburgh and Landou: W. Blackwood & Sons. 2874.

ensure unfailing delights of vegetable form, shape, and colour with as much certainty as if they had the most roomy and sumptuous of conservatories. And if patience is lacking for the tedious process of taking and striking cuttings and so forth, we have but to resort to Mr. Peter Barr's ingenious invention of a heated propagating case, which has been so far tested as to prove its usefulness in striking cuttings, raising seedlings, and duly preserving tender and delicate plants. Those who prefer the less royal and compendious road will find help from the hints on manuring, sponging, fumigating, and watering their pets, which are given in detail in the first part; and they cannot lay too deeply to heart the sound advice of Mr. D. Thompson as to their treatment in winter, the gist of which is, "in wintering plants where fire heat cannot be applied, to keep them dry and give them rest in the latter part of autumn, and in winter; to cover them up loosely in frost, to uncover them gently and gradually in thaw; and to spare water except where it is actually essential to life" (pp. 64-6).

For the minute directions by following which the external window-box may be maintained "a thing of beauty and a joy" all the year round we must refer our readers to the book before us;

For the minute directions by following which the external window-box may be maintained "a thing of beauty and a joy" all the year round we must refer our readers to the book before us; but we may specially draw their attention to the woodcuts in pp. 90-1, which represent "a simple window-garden in winter," and "a winter balcony-garden." This is to regard the art at its most critical and difficult point. In spring and summer there are ways and means of perpetual variety and attraction, but here is grace attainable out of doors at a time and season when all nature might have been expected to be creeping into shelter. The following are the materials of the winter window-box:—

A plant of common ivy is planted at either end of the box and trained over a wire hoop; it forms a neat ornamental arch. The central part below is Retinospora ericoides, but any other tapering shrub, as Thuja surea, or T. Bonniana, may be used instead. The plants on either side are golden variegated Euonymus, which contrasts well with a blue juniper in the centre, or the fresh green lvy above. The surface of the box may be covered with any dwarf trailing plants, mossy Saxifrages, Arabia albida, or the variegated forms, Aubriatia purpurea, or the fresh green Sedum acre (common stone-crop), all of which are suitable. A few bulbs of crocus, snowdrup, scilla, hyacinth, aconite, may be inserted, as these will brighten up the box during the first sunny days of spring before it is time to plant summer flowers. In some cases the ivy arch may be left till summer, as it forms a fresh background for the canary creeper, or the Convolvulus major, besides contrasting well with the flowering plants below.

The winter balcony figured in p. 91 owes its charm to vases of the Yucca recurva as the central attraction, but surrounded by masses of fresh green ivy covering the front balustrades and springing from boxes of soil on the balcony itself. Either for the outside or the inside of a window there is no prettier or more effective adornment than the "hanging-basket," the larger the better, so far as proportion to the width of window or balcony will admit. Once suitably filled, one of these will last for years, with very occasional attention. For the exterior, the plants of the hanging-basket must be hardy, or half-hardy; for the interior, most of those tenderer subjects which do well in pots within doors are available. But even the former admits of ivies, Alpine strawberries, and spring flowering bulbs, with a substratum and surrounding of living mosses. Autumn is the best time for filling these baskets with spring-flowering bulbs; and the materials of which they may be composed are more various than one would at first conceive. Mr. Burbidge gives a choice of these, beginning with a cross-cut turnip or bestroot, and ending with a light wooden frame covered and ornamented by pine or fir cones.

But we must leave the department of culture to glance at the

But we must leave the department of culture to glance at the author's no less interesting hints as to floral ornament. These cover a wide field, and forcibly inculcate the need of taste, selection, and forbearance in the use of floral decoration. "Floral decorations," he writes, "are generally attractive when arranged by tasteful loving fingers at home, and if we grow our own flowers as well, we derive additional pleasure and enjoyment from their use as domestic adornments." There is indeed a world of meaning in the qualifying adverb "generally," for it is always needful to be able to distinguish a bouquet from a bow pot; and there are few diners-out who have not been outraged at one time or another by the crowding of opergree or centre-pieces with blossoms to the exclusion of foliage, or nice versa, or by the allotment of bouquets fitter for a jarvey of the old coaching days than for a guest in these modern days of delicacy in floriculture. Mr. Burbidge is full of valuable hints as to the mechanism of bouquets—a matter of not the less consequence because it does strike the uninitiated eye; he enlightens us as to the longer duration of the beautiful Eucharis, the Stephanotis, and the Gardenia, than that of the more popular and more widely affected Camellia. For foliage in bouquet, wreath, or training round the standards of the "March glasses" (March stands and March glasses are explained at pp. 135, 144), he recommends, in addition to myrtle shoots, the graceful feathery spray of the Asparagus scandens and Asparagus consunguines, or the glossy-leaved branches of the Boston vine (Myrsiphyllum, p. 122). This last is a notion from America, whence, too, our bridal parties might borrow is institution of a "Baidal Bell," which with our Transectatic cousins is "as in ispensable as the ceremony itself." Hung in front of the pier-glas, its framework "is of wire, and it is made up of camellias, subcroses, ca.nati ms, all pure white. The balls are made of the sun showers, and lave on them a mone gram in red, blue, or gree

flowers, to garnish each subject as far as possible with its own leaves. He also justly discourages the blending together of fruits and flowers in decoration, as being an inhospitable mode of tying the hands of your guests. In such a case it might be as well to have sham fruit. But we think he is too tolerant of the absurdance of illusion that the palms and cycads which adorn the festive board are growing out of the mahogany, which in point of fact has been removed to make way for a perforated deal substitute. We are gled to learn that the device is not yet generally adopted, for it is hard to see what objection there can be to the graceful and ornamental forms of earthenware now turned out by the potter. Even if, however, there be an objection to nude pots, it is very easy to make them presentable by the primitive and Adamical leaf-drapary, which is far better than gaudy paper, and infinitely superior to the silly table-dodge. We could have wished that some notice had been taken of the general tendency of the fashionable glass flower-vases for table use to be too thin-stemmed to admit of a due amount of internal washing; though it seems ill-natured to hunt for omissions when so much useful information is afforded. One of the happiest uses of glass stands on the table is to hold wild and cultivated grasses, and here we may see how taste can achieve triumphs of decoration at a very trifling outlay. A new and strange field is opened out in the mixture of skeletonized and dried foliage with grasses in bouquets and decorative vases. The processes of drying and skeletonizing which are here given have been borrowed, as the author states, from the pleasant pages of the Garden. To return for a moment to the living flowers, which most persons will prefer to see on the table, it is sound advice to prefer reds and whites to hues which are less effective by candle-light, such as blue, purple, lilac, or mauve.

most persons will prefer to see on the table, it is sound advice to prefer reds and whites to hues which are less effective by candle-light, such as blue, purple, lilac, or mauve.

We must briefly notice the practical description of plants which makes up the concluding part of Mr. Burbidge's volume. Alphabetical in form, this description might strike the reader as wearisome of perusal; but its use will be found whenever the student of floral decoration requires to inform himself (or more often perhaps herself) of the available representatives of a particular class of flowers. Say, for instance, that we are in search of hardy climbers to cover a trellis, a balustrade, or a window-side. Nothing that we know beats the Virginian creeper, but it may be that we want a variety or a contrast. For the first this list will give us Ampelopsis Veitchii tricuspidata, a creeper with three-lobed bright green foliage, changing in autumn to a purplish crimson, and for the second the bold, large-leafed, bright green Aristolochia Sipho, a climber which fully justifies its name. A wider search will furnish hardy climbers in the North American Adlumia purpurea, which may be grown from seed in spring, and in blossom is not unlike the Dielytras; the Akebia quinata, a five-lobed hardy climber with dark foliage and clusters of deep purple flowers. Less known perhaps is the tolerably hardy, quick-growing, and sweet-scented climber from the Andes, with fraggent greenish-white blossom and large heart-shaped foliage, named Boussingaultia Baseloides (p. 242); to which we might add the Cissus antarctica, the Oobeca scendens, and divers kinds of convolvulus, to say nothing of a very useful climber which has been long known to us, but has gone somewhat out of fashion, the hardy and much to be commended Ecremocarpus scaber. After all, however, it would be hard to oclipse the common white jasmine (Jasminum officinale), a plant of unmatched perfume which is less prized and planted than it

Reverting for a moment to the tenants of the window-box, we see that Mr. Burbidge recommends as such the scarcely yet appreciated Cape bulbs, Ixia, Sparaxis, Tritonia, &c. In a proper compost on a sandy bottom they will do well in the open air, and they appreciate a dry airy atmosphere. Any one who happened to see Messrs. Hoopers' stand of these at the Horticultural Society's first show at South Kensington last year will have had the amplest evidence "that a good collection of the flower spikes of these bulbs will hold its own as lovely flowers against all comers, orchids not excepted."

not excepted."

Mr. Burbidge's book is meritoriously free from fine writing. Though flowers and their culture sometimes engender sentimentalism, he very rarely gives vent to such fancies as the fitness of trailing say to wreathe "the portrait of a departed friend." At the same time he writes well and sensibly. Our only query is as to the authority for the epithet "short-lasted" (p. 237). The woodcuts are excellent and apposite, and, in short, the book is a valuable accession to the horticulturist's library.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

VERY few American families retain for any length of time a high political position. If we were to seek the representatives of those who bore a chief part in the Revolution we might find them, no doubt, despite the breaking up of estates and the consequent rapid dissipation even of the largest fortunes, among the social aristocracy of the older States; but, except in the South, the very fact of their hereditary reputation tands to bar rather than to amount their way to a public carear. Of the great names belonging to the first generation of Federal statemen and soldiers in the Southern States, there is but one that has been constantly represented in the public life of America, or since because are at this moment known beyond their own section.

of one of his most distinguished Bentanara, was represented in the second struggle for independence by the figurest of the Virginian genery and the greatest of Confederate soldiers; while not a few of the best names in Georgia and the Carolinas figure equally in both the great wars in which their States have been engaged. But in New England the one family which has held a distinguished place in subtic life through three generations is that of Adams, refresented in former times by two of the most eminent, if not most popular, Presidenta, and more than one of the most respected ditizens of Massachusetts. This peculiar distinction, as well as his own political eminence and high personal reputation, lends an especial integest to the memoirs of the second Adama", edited as they are, or rather compiled, by the mincipal representative of the family in the third generation, the late Envoy of the United States at the Court of St. James's. John Quincy Adams was even a more and inspect of the more memorable circumstances in which the latter played a leading part; and he stands in many respects among the most remarkable figures in American history. The elder Adams was over-shadowed by several of the contemporaries with whom he was brought into et distinguished Neute o for Indonesia by several of the contemporaries with whom he was brought into closest relations; he was a civilian in a time when everything was staked on the issue of battle, and all eyes were fixed on the men of the sword—a diplomatist absent from his country during a critical part of her struggle for independence. It is rather to the fact that Massachusetts has been the chief historian of the war, and has had good reason for exaggerating and colouring her own part therein, than to his real eminence as an actor in the great drama, therein, than to his real eminence as an actor in the great drama, that he owes his present rank on the file of revolutionary heroes; while even as a Federalist politician he was less important than Hamilton, and, if the latter had lived to attain the Presidency, the former would have been reduced to an altogether secondary place in the early history of the Union. John Quincy Adams, on the other hand, by force of character and dignity of temper, won for himself a place quite apart among the public men of his time. After his retirement or rather ejection from the Presidency, he, alone among American Presidents, returned to a humbler but not less useful, and perhaps hardly less powerful, place in public life. He stooped to sit in the House of Representatives, and to wield there a moral authority even greater than Peel in his last years there a moral authority even greater than Peel in his last years held in our House of Commons, in many respects above party, yet on most questions espousing what was then the cause of the minority, and giving weight and dignity to that cause, too generally disgraced by the intemperance of Abolitionist demagogues, by the stern and determined stand he made, in the name of constitutional principles and public liberties, against the re-taliatory encroachments of the exasperated Democrats. No other President exercised any influence on public affairs after his resignation. Mr. Adams was, to the end of his life, a high authosignation. Mr. Adams was, to the end of his life, a high attino-rity on the great constitutional issues that were coming to the front in the struggle of factions, and one to whom, had serious peril threatened them while he lived, the whole nation would naturally have turned, not perhaps for unbiassed, but for wise and high-minded, counsel. He belonged moreover to the earlier and nobler class of American statesmen; those who were at once gentlemen by birth and education, acknowledged as equals and fit associates by the diplomatists of Europe, and competent judges of the popular needs and tendencies of a country ever inclining more and more to a pure social democracy. He was the last of the elder series of Fresidents who were selected exclusively from among this class of statesmen. From his fall dated the sively from among this class of statesmen. From his fall dated the ascendency of wirepullers, the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and the choice of Presidents either from among the rougher class of soldiers or the second-rate politicians "who had no record" that could offend any section of their possible supporters. The present volume deals only with the earlier part of Adams's life. It treats, first, of his boyhood, a great part of which was spent in accompanying his father on his European missions, and which was prematurely terminated by his introduction to the work of the Secretariate and to the filts of political society, to which even the ordinary subalterns of an political society, to which even the ordinary subalterns of an important embassy, and much more the son of its chief, always have access, and which was in those days brighter and more attention in a social point of view then at present. We have part attractive in a social point of view than at present. We have next his return to America, his preparation for the Bar, his participation in political controversies, especially those arising out of the con-duct of Genest, the first ambassador of the French Republic to in political controversies, especially those arising out of the conduct of Genest, the first ambassador of the French Republic to the United States, and the consequent notice of Washington, then President, which led to his selection of young Adams as American Minister to the United Provinces, at that time in the agony of a revolution enforced by foreign interposition, and his entrance by this road into a political career which he never quitted till his death. While in Holland Adams was deepatched on a special mission to London, which occupies a considerable space in the volume. For, on his original appointment, the young Minister began to been a regular and elaborate journal, a practice which he never discontinued, and which has furnished the greater portion of the present work; and his interest in England, in English politics, and in the society of Englishmen of both parties, led him to record at great length his social and personal experiences during his stay in London. His mind was evidently bitterly prejudiced, and it is obvious that his party helling for the French Republic led him yearly to overnite the power of the English Op-

position, which fall to pieces through internal discensions, and became contemptible and odious in the public eye as soon as it embraced the cause of the national enemy. But the diary of an American visitor to London in the days of Pitt and Fox, containing full accounts of important and intimate political conversations, as well as of the impression made on his mind by what he saw of English life, scenary, and society, cannot but be interesting to Englishmen; more so than the account of his mission to Portugal and Prussia, and the minute diary of his work in the Senate of Massachusetts, and subsequently in that of the United States, which occupy the remainder of these 550 large octavo pages, and bring us down to the year 1809.

bring us down to the year 1809.

Among the most important, but not certainly the most readable, works on our list is a collection of reports, maps, diagrams, sketches, and plans relating to the various routes proposed for the Canadian Pacific Railway*, and the country through which it has to pass. Beginning with Lake Nipissing, a comparatively small piece of water north of Lake Huron, which is taken as representing the terminus of the Canadian and Atlantic system of railway communication, the engineers employed have explored great part of the country lying between a line drawn from the southern extremity of Hudson's Bay to the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast in the neighbourhood of Vancouver's Island, and have marked out, and neighbourhood of Vancouver's Island, and have marked out, and more or less completely surveyed in outline, six possible routes, not absolutely distinct in all parts, but affording a choice of all the most important points, and in the most difficult regions. They divide the country into three parts:—the woodland region immediately west of Ottawa, and north-west of Lake Superior, extending from Lake Nipissing and its neighbourhood on the one hand to Lake Winnepeg, the Red River, and Lakes Manitoba and Winneposess on the other. From these last the prairie region extends westward to the Rocky Mountain chain, which in these latitudes is subdivided, the main, but lower, chain following the general course of these mountains, and keeping at some distance inland, the Cascade chain lying in the immediate neighbourhood of the coast. Between these two chains there is a plateau, generally higher than the passes, by which apparently, if the maps may be trusted, a railway may be carried through the mountains themselves. The woodland region apparent a present to a strengthness that the second contract the second land region appears to present no extraordinary obstacles; the prairie region is rather easy than otherwise; and it does not seem that the passage of the Rocky Mountains or of the plateau or mountain region offers any difficulties which, considering what has been done in the Alps, and in the United States immediately to the southward of this line, ought to slarm engineers. We should judge that the main difficulties are in the ascent from the Pacific shore to the passes of the Cascade chain, which lie in some places almost close to the inlets of flords of that strange shore-line, not a little resembling the glacier-formed coast of Norway and of Groenland. To make the head of one of these deep and sheltered inlets the landing-place of ships and the starting-point of the line would obviously, if practicable, be convenient; but it is here that the explorers appear to recognize their chief difficulty, and to doubt, not exactly whether the thing can be done, but whether it can be done at a cost which the Government and Parliament of the Dominion will sanction. A more glance at the map suggests that it would be far easier to perfect the line of water communication, which seems to be broken only in one or two places, than to carry a railway right across some two thousand and seven hundred mile of territory almost entirely uninhabited, and much of which has never been traversed till now. But, to say nothing of the probability that the water routes may be entirely closed for six months out of twelve, the Canadian Government is bound by the terms of union with the Pacific colonies to complete a railway within a given and not very long period, and seems to be thoroughly de-sirous to accomplish its undertaking loyally and exactly. The sirous to accomplish its undertaking loyally and exactly. The report of the chief of the expedition contains some important facts respecting the resources of the country thus annexed to the Dominion, which the railway will knit effectually to the general system of the Empire. To say nothing of Columbian gold, Vancouver's Island contains coal and iron, lying together in quantities sufficient for the needs of a gigantic trade; and the flords of the neighbouring coast are such that our largest ironclads might sail inland eighty miles, right into the heart of the Cascade chain. The country generally offers greater attractions to settlers than many parts of the United States which have nevertheless been fully settled, and the water-routes of which we have spoken, if not fit substitutes for a railway, might be so far completed by light portage lines, and so forth, as to assist in promoting immigration shead and in advance of the railway, if once it was understood that the railway was coming.

coming.

A new edition of Professor Agassiz's Lectures on the Structure of Animal Life†, if here and there an argument may seem to be modified or rendered questionable by some new geological discovery, or to require alteration to meet new statements of the Darwinian theory, still retains all its original interest and value. Its purpose, we may venture to remind our readers, is to show that the geological order in which creatures appeared on the earth is inconsistent with

^{**} Canadian Pacific Railson. Sandford Florang, Engineer-in-Chief.

Report of Progress on the Explorations and Juryeys up to January 1874.

Ottawa: M'Lean, Roger, & No. 1. add 1: Trübner & Co.; Sampson Low

[&]amp; Co. 1874.

† The Structure of Lineal Life. In Lecture, delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in January and February 186a. By Louis Agussic, late Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. New York: Scribner, Ariastropy, & Co. Louisia: Tribner & Co. 1874.

the theory of enecession by descent; the highest development of one class being followed in time by the lowest development of another—that is, by something not higher, but lower in the general scale of creation, than itself; in short, that creation moves, not in a direct line, but in a series of parallel lines. Possibly Mr. Darwin would admit nearly all of M. Agassi's statements without allowing that they weaken his case; but as the counter-statements of a naturalist equal in authority, they are certainly worth reading in connexion with Mr. Darwin's publications.

If we rightly understand the Ansesthetic Revelation, which is stated in terms better suited to the mysticism of mediseval alchemists than to the plain and painstaking lucidity of modern discoverers who really have something to relate; if we appreciate the "gia*-of philosophy" hidden somewhere or other in this thin volume armidst pages on pages of verbiage that can bear no relation to the gist of anything—we incline to fancy that the writer means to convey that his experience of chloroform has taught him that the intelligent Ego (not that he uses a word conveying so definite any idea) can be temporarily deprived of the consciousness which an idea) can be temporarily deprived of the consciousness which is its very essence; and that therefore there is no reason to believe in its immortality. There is nothing on this subject, however—nothing of argument or of fact, of physiology or metaphysics—which is not familiar to every one who has ever thought about the action of anesthetics at all; while there is a mass of irrelevant rubbish that will prevent any one but a critic from ever reaching the gist of the book at all, small as it is.

Another circle-squarer, ignorant as usual that the proportion of the circumference to the radius has been ascertained and shown to belong to the class of incommensurables and represented by an in-terminable decimal, sets to work to solve the old problem in four terminable decimal, sets to work to solve the old problem in four thin volumest, a supplement, and a series of plates, and indigrantly appeals to the public because the men of science will not listen to him. Generally, these crotchet mongers have hit on some very simple and easily disposable absurdity; but Mr. John Harris bewilders himself through a lengthy series of demonstrations equal in extent to a couple of books of Euclid; and if he fails to fix the attention of mathematicians the public at least are safe; the absurdity and the refutation will alike fly over their heads.

The same publisher mints what appears to be an official Report

The same publisher prints what appears to be an official Report on the Fossil Plants of the Lower Carboniferous Fornations of Canada 1, andressed by Dr. J. W. Dawson, F.R.S., to Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Government Geological Survey of the Dominion.

Dr. Matthews, Professor of English Literature at Chicago University, publishes a collection of essays § rather above the average of those that appear in magazines under similar titles. which gives its name to the book is a misnomer, for several of the "great conversers" whose fame it records never joined in conversation at all, though willing and indeed eager to talk, and talking excellently, if nobody else presumed to claim a share of attention. "Epigrams," "Popular Fallacies," "Is Literature Ill-paid?" "The Battle of Waterloo," and so forth, are all good enough to while away half an hour in train or waiting-room, and good enough therefore for a magazine, but on not a single topic tracted in this values that the state of the good enough therefore for a magazine, but on not a single topic treated in this volume has the writer anything to say which he or any one elso could wish to remember. Why, then, take them from their native oblivion in order to collect and republish them as a book without cohorence, and without the original excuse which

the character of magazine literature affords?

The World on Wheels || is a lively but not very instructive sketch of different methods of modern locomotion—stage-coaches, horseback journeys, railways, ships, steamers, with the different scenory that belongs to each; a very slight and sketchy book, which we should have supposed to have been written for the sake of the illustrations, had the latter been worth publication on their

Messrs. Putnam's Handbook of the Statistics of the United States ¶ is rather an historical and political than a statistical work. Almost the only statistics it contains are those of receipts and expenditures. It is too meagre to be valuable as a book of referexpenditures. It is too meagre to be valuable as a book of account once; and it throws too little light on the kind of subjects on which the public wants information to be valuable as a hand-book. Saxe Holm's Stories ** belong to a class of books more numerous, and we think better, in America than here; collections of short

tales, often by authors of established repute, either moral, sentimontal, or simply illustrative of striking points of American life. Most of them are "ower gude for banning and ower bad for blessing"; but even so they are infinitely better than nine English novels in ten, and they have the invaluable merit of being much shorter. The present volume is a superior specimen of its class.

- * The Anaethetic Revelation and the Gist of Philosophy. By Benjamin Paul Blood. Amsterdam, N. Y. London: Trübner & Co. 1874.
- Paul Blood. Amsterdam, N. Y. London: Tribner & Co. 1874.

 † The Circle and Straight Line. By John Harris. Montreal: J. Lovell.
 London: Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

 ‡ Geological Survey of Canada. A. R. C. Selwyn, F.G.S., Director.
 Report on the Fossil Plants of the Lower Carboniferous and Milistone Grit.
 Formations of Ganada. By J. W. Dawson, L.L. D., F.R.S., F.G.S. Montreal:

 J. Lovell. London: Tribner & Co.

 † The Great Concerner, and other By W. Matthews, LL. D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Litt.

 † The World on Wheele, and other Steiches. Ghicago: Grigge & Co.
 London: Tribner & Co. 1874.

 † Handbook of Statistics of the United States. Compiled by E. C.
 Spaulding. New York: Patnam. Sons. 1874.

 **Same Holm's Stories, New York: Sathmer, Armstrong, & Co. London:
 Tribner & Co. 1874.

We cannot say the sa me of any of the Balla with is full of had verse and versit to be read more than once in order to appreciate the Winter of the Reart; shows vigour here and rather power of expression than of thought or fact three the writers have forgotten that the first coin cation, to say nothing of poetry, is to know what you me and to be able to say it as straightforwardly and simple as in prose. He who cannot do this is liable at any more as in prose. He who cannot do this is liable at any moment run away with not by his thought but by his tools, and his into utter rant and nonsense.

- Northern Bullads. By Edward L. Anderson. New York: Carleton &
- † Thurid, and other Poems. By G. E. O. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Lee, Shepard, & Dillingham. 1874.
- † The Winter of the Heart, and other Poems. By Zax New York: Dodd & Mead.

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We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communications; and this rule we can make no exception.

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SPAIN.

THE partisans of either side in the Spanish Civil War have lately occupied with controversy an interval during which military operations seem to have been suspended. Foreign supporters of the Carlist cause have probably endeavoured to impress on their principals at the seat of war the inexpediency of bloodthirsty proclamations and of the execution of prisoners in cold blood. It is perhaps for the purpose of humouring vulgar prejudice that Dorregaray's menaces against the enemy are declared to be forgeries, and that the Republican prisoners who were condemned to death after the battle of Estella are found to demned to death after the battle of Estella are found to have been engaged in burning houses for the purpose of destroying their inmates. It may be admitted that the evidence of the atrocities attributed to the Carlists is not unimpeachable. Spanish journalists are in the habit of using strong language; and if facts damaging to enemies are not fortherming, it is not unlikely that they may be invented. The main presumption against the Carlists is derived from their traditions and from the equanimity with which they have allowed statements of their cruelty to be circulated and believed. It seems hopeless to ascertain the truth of the conflicting accounts of the latest events in the Civil War. Don Alfonso forced his way into Cuenca after a contest of two or three days with a scanty garrison, and it is asserted that his troops were deliberately allowed after their victory to sack the town. A force sufficient for the relief of Cuenca was within reach at the time when the disaster might have been prevented, but two officers of rank took the opportunity to quarrel as to their right to command, and quently no movement was made until the town had been taken. The captors made no attempt to hold the place; and on their retreat they were attacked and defeated by General Lorez Pinto, with the loss of all their prisoners and booty. Great alarm had been caused at Madrid by a Carlist victory obtained in the province of Valencia to the senth-east of the capital; but the flight and defeat of Don Alfonso indicate the weakness of a force which probably consists. only of undisciplined volunteers; and perhaps consists only of undisciplined volunteers; and perhaps little attention is paid to the assertions of the Carlist press, that no such victory had been obtained. One good result of the affair at Cuenca is the appointment to high com-mand of two of the best officers at the disposal of the Government. General Lopez Dominguez had the credit of reducing Carthagena; and it is supposed that, not withstanding his near relation to Serrano, he has since been kept in the background on account of his sympathies with the son of Queen Isabrila. General Pavia sternly repressed a series of local rebellions in the Southern cities of Spain at a time when the country had been reduced almost to utter anarchy by the blunderers and traitors who exercised power at Madrid between the abdication of Amadeo and the accession of Castelar to effice. Pavia is also the founder of the actual Provisional Government which, with all its faults, has for some months preserved order in the interior, and which has made some progress in the indispensable work of reorganising the army. Government. General Lorez Dominguez had the credit ing the arm

ing the army.

Content Pavia has, like military commanders in several continuous, turned a Legislature out of doors at the point of the hapenet, with the singular good fortune of neither incurring nor deserving any moral blame. The Republican Spanish Cortes, having been elected by a facility minority, proved itself utterly incompatible with the hatchlishment of a regular Gevernment. Outstall had been enabled patricially to restare objects.

nearly the whole term of his Administration, and, as soon as he imprudently allowed the Legislature to reassemble, he was left in a minority. General Pavia, as Captain-General of Madrid, seised the opportunity of saving the country from imminent ruin, and, having dismissed the Cortes, he refused to accept Ministerial office. At a later period he resigned his military post because the Chief of the Executive dismissed the Ministers who represented a coefficient of parties. There is reason to hope that sented a coalition of parties. There is reason to hope that General Pavia, when he is provided with the necessary force, will prosecute the campaign against the Carlists in earnest. If peace were once re-established, it would matter comparatively little whether the Provisional Government were maintained for a time, or the Bourgon Pretender were placed on the throne. For the present, at least, the country must necessarily by governed by the military chiefs who can insure the obedience of the army. As President of the Republic, or as Minister of a young and titular King, SERRANO or his successor will not allow themselves to be hampered by incapable and factious Assemblies, although for particular purposes they may occasionally summon a Cortes consisting of decile partisans. A real Republic has probably become, during the present generation, impossible, through the follows and crimes of the Republicans themselves; but the title which the Government may assume is comparatively unimportant. present Government appears to be impressed with the urgency of its primary duty. Orders have been issued for calling out reserves to the number of 125,000 men; and although experience has shown the inefficiency of raw recruits, the troops in the field must be gradually acquiring habits of discipline, and after an interval it may be found possible to overwhelm the Carlists by force of numbers

One crime which has been undoubtedly committed by the Carlists was at the same time a blunder. Their applogists loudly assert that Captain Schmidt, who was shot by judgment of a court-martial, was justly condemned because he was found within the Carlist lines. utterly incredible that a German officer of reputation, engaged as a newspaper Correspondent with the national army, should have acted as a spy. In the rapid retreat from Estella it was highly probable that a non-combatant might be unable to accompany the army to which he was attached; and that he might therefore be taken prisoner within the limits of the positions which had been reoccupied by the pursuing troops. It will be impossible to convince either his countrymen or impartial foreigners of other nations that Captain Schmidt was put to death for any other reason except that he was a German and a Protestant. There are fanatics in the Carlist army who probably believe that the German Government is the chief enemy of the orthodox Church, and to a Spaniard an alien is almost equivalent to an enemy. The murder of an officer who voluntarily exposed himself to the risk of war would not perhaps furnish a sufficient reason for reprisals or for intervention, but the German Government has a long arm, and it was rash to incur its just displeasure and resentment. To the present time the Government of Bertalina carefully abstained from participation in the domestic last of E. ain. A German les of L. ain. A German naval officer who took posses the hands of the tasurgents was promptly disavowed and recalled. The rumour that a German candidate for the Crown of Spain was again to be proposed originated in French ingenuity, and it found little credence even in Spain. It is now announced that a Gern μ squadson is again to crusse in Spanish waters, though the additional

statement that it will intercept the Carlist supplies is probably unfounded. Although there is no chance of military intervention, it is probable that the diplomatic influence of Germany will henceforth be used in support of the Government of Madrid. One measure which would add greatly to the strength of the national Government would consist in diplomatic recognition by the Great Powers; and if Germany were to propose such a measure, it is highly probable that other Governments would be ready to concur.

After the abdication of King AMADEO the prospects of the Republic were wholly uncertain; and as all the Governments of Europe agreed in withholding recognition, it may perhaps be assumed that they had sufficient reason for their common action. A nominal Republic has now lasted for a year and a half, and the Provisional Government of Ser-RANO for six or seven months. It is uncertain whether any definitive Constitution or form of government will be established for many years; and Marshal Skenano can produce the best of all credentials in the acquiescence of all parties outside the district occupied by the Carlists in his exercise of authority. If the Government of Madrid were formally recognized, the Carlists would be reduced to their true position as rebels; and although the policy of interference which prevailed thirty years ago has been wholly abandoned, only a few religious and political enthusiasts, except perhaps in France, fail to desire the early suppression of the insurrection. It is a sufficient reason for desiring the triumph of the national Government that the Carlists have no charge of complete and altimate the Carlists have no chance of complete and ultimate success. It is better that the wrong side should win than that civil war should be perpetual; and in this case the Government of Madrid is not on the wrong side. It may be hoped that there is no foundation for a rumour, not in itself improbable, that Marshal SERRANO has been advised by the English Government to facilitate recognition by convoking a Cortes to confirm his title. Constitutional principles recommend the reference of all important questions to representative Assemblies, but Spain is not in a condition to profit by constitutional principles, because, among other reasons, the Cortes which are successively elected represent little except the policy and interests of the party in power. The real reason for recognizing a Government is not that it is constitutional or free, but that it possesses a de facto existence. Lord Palmerston was justly blaned for the undue haste with which he recognized the Presidency of Prince Louis Natoleon after the expulsion of the National Assembly in December 1851; but, if he had waited for two or three months, the approval of the vast majority of the French nation would have rendered recognition both justifiable and necessary. Foreigners ought, while they acknowledge indisputable facts, to avoid all responsibility for the policy of Governments over which they have no control. If the Spaniards think fit to submit to a Government which was appointed by an officer who had just before turned his Cortes out of doors, it is not the business of Englishmen to question their discretion. If the German Government proposes the recognition of Marshal SERRANO'S Government, Lord DERBY and his colleagues ought to listen favourably to the suggestion. The consent of France, though much to be desired, is not absolutely indispensable.

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

THE debate in the House of Commons on Lord Salis-L BURY'S Bill for appointing a member of the Indian Council specially charged with the supervision of public works seemed on the point of being diverted into a side issue of very minor importance. Mr. FAWCETT wished the Bill to stand over until Parliament had been informed whether Lord Northdrook approved of it. If this meant that one more opinion was to be added to that of statesmen of Indian experience, the House was invited to delay a Government Bill for a very small object. If it meant that the opinion of the Governor-General was to be set against that of the Secretary of State, the House was invited to abandon such slight control over Indian affairs as Parliament possesses. As it happened, those who were in Lord NORTHBEOOK'S confidence were able to assert that he did

of STATE must judge for himself. Although, how-ever, the debate turned too much on the question of what Lord Noetherous's opinions might possibly be, yet sufficient attention was paid to the main issue to strengthen very considerably the case on which Lord Salisbury relies. On the amount expended on public works, and on the degree of wisdom with which that expenditure is directed, depends the security or insecurity of Indian finance, and a sound financial position is the key of Indian finance, and a sound financial position is the key to good government in India as everywhere else. The Secretary of State is responsible for the good government of India, and he has to see that the financial position of India is sound. But the expenditure on public works is continually deranging the financial position of India, and then, when the Secretary of State wants to see why things are going wrong, he finds that no one is responsible. There is no particular person on whom blame can be laid, or who can be instructed to persovere in one uniform policy when matters involving a vast variety of detail have to be dealt with. Perhaps Lord Salisbury scarcely insisted with sufficient strength on this aspect of the Bill when he spoke on the second reading. At any rate, Lord NAPIER in his letter to the Times failed to notice what was the real justification of the measure, and of the mode in which it has been introduced. It is really a measure for the protection and benefit of the SECRETARY of STATE, who requires a new piece of machinery created for him if he is to discharge with effect the duties of his position. It was not for him to be guided on such a point by his Council in England, or to be guided too completely by his Council in England, or to be guided too completely by the opinions of any one Governor-General. He appeals to Parliament to help him to discharge duties which Parliament has imposed on him, and the question lies between the body that imposed the responsibility and the Minister on whom it is laid. That Lord NAPIER should have written his letter at all, and especially that he should have written a letter to be printed just on the eve of the discussion in the Commons, seems to have been viewed with considerable displeasure in Ministerial circles. The proper place for a poer to tell the public what he has to say on a Bill is, no doubt, the House of Lords. But then, as Lord Napier explains, the hour was late when the Bill came on, and the House was perfectly empty. Peers would not bother themselves about going down at an hour when they are more pleasantly engaged to hear a dreary debate about India. Those who wish to speak are discouraged and disheartened at the gloomy silenge and length constitute that it before the gloomy silence and lonely emptiness that is before them; and they know that so little attention is paid to debates in the House of Lords when the House is empty and the the House of Lords when the House is empty and the hour late, that the reporters cut down all that is said into a few brief and almost unmeaning sentences. To speak in the House of Lords under such circumstances is the very worst way which a peer well acquainted with a special subject could choose for gaining the car of the public. To get a letter in large print into the Times is the very best. It is not unnatural, though it is not very decorous, if a peer prefers the course which Lord Napier adopted; and if blame is to be bestowed, it must not be bestowed on Lord Napier is to be bestowed, it must not be bestowed on Lord NAPIER alone, but the House of Lords must come in for a share, and a very large share, of it.

As Lord George Hamilton observed, the best justification of the Bill was to be found in Lord NAPIER'S description of the present system. A scheme for public works is conceived by the Local Department of Public Works and commended to the Local Government. The Local Government sanctions it, and the Local Executive officer prepares estimates, which are corrected by the Superintendent Engineer. The scheme is next sent to the Public Works Department of the province, and this department sends it on to the Council of the province. It is then submitted to the Supreme Government, and, if approved, is referred to the Consulting Engineer and Secretary, who are empowered to sanction it. As the Under-Secretary asked, if the scheme turns out to be a bad one, who of all these numerous authorities is to be held responsible? No doubt the Vicercy is in a sort of way responsible, but the responsibility at taching under such circumstances to a person like the Vicercy is merely nominal. He has no one who is responsible to him, and if the Government at home approves of his policy conceally it account to the conceal to the conceal to the conceal to the concean to the not wish to bias in any way the decision at which Parlia-ment might arrive. It may be conjectured that his own leaning was slightly against the measure, but that he felt how much was to be said on both sides, and he thought this peculiarly a case in which the Secretary

common piece of Indian history to which Lord Grores HAMILION referred. Some waterworks at Madras had proved a great failure, and the Duke of About thought he had hit on the right person to reprimand, and wrote a severe censure on the Executive Engineer. But the Madras Government wrote back that at the time when the Madras Waterworks project was brought forward there was no one whose special duty it was to examine its several bearings, and to take care that all requisite information was duly obtained and reviewed. The Duke of Aroul wrote back in unfeigned astonishment to say that he had been under the impression that the special duty referred to devolved in all cases not on one person only, but on a whole series of authorities. The Madras Government replied that this was exactly what it meant. The special duty did fall on a whole series of authorities, and so, if it was neglected, there was no one person to blame. The same thing happens from first to last; there is a whole series of authorities to blame, so no one is to be blamed, or cares in the least whether a scheme turns out ill or well. What Lord Salisbury insists on is that there shall be some one to blame, above all some one who is placed high enough to perceive the intimate connexion between Indian finance and Indian public works. It is quite true; that in India the most carefully-prepared estimates often prove erroneous, either through the convulsions of nature or through changes in the price of labour. But, in the first place, a high official on whom real responsibility develved would be at liberty to show real responsibility devolved would be at liberty to show that causes had intervened which could not be foreseen, and that therefore no blame was to be attached to him or to any one else; and, in the next place, a member of Council who has before him the general scheme of Indian finance will be aware that he need not think of sanctioning an expenditure on public works without leaving himself a margin on which he may draw, if unforeseen causes of increased expenditure should unfortunately show them-

Lord NAPIER was much disgusted with the thought that the new member of Council and the Secretary of the Public Works Department might come into collision, and then he wanted to know what was to happen. It might be the case that if the member of Council was an engineer, tho Secretary might be the abler engineer of the two, and thus his superior competency would put to shame the inferior capacities of his chief; or, if the member of Council was a civilian, he would be at the mercy of his nominal subordinate. Something of the sort nappens constant, land. A new Minister is put at the head of a department has known nothing, and he has to deal with a permanent official who knows everything about his own office. If the Parliamentary chief is at all fit for his place, he listens to the permanent official, uses the information he gains from him, asks for his friendly co-operation, and then decides for himself. Exactly the same thing will happen in the Public Works Department of India if the right man is appointed to the new post. He will learn all he can from the Secretary, and yet keep the Secretary in his proper place. If of all men alive the Secretary is the best man to judge what should be the expenditure on public works, and in what way the money should be expended, he ought clearly to be the new member of Council. If there is a better man to be found, the Secretary must be content with his subordinate posi-tion. But it is not really the function of the new member of Gouncil to show a superiority in questions of engineering over every one else in India. His business is to see that Indian public works do not derange Indian to see that indian public works do not derange Indian finance. He can scarcely be too cautious. Every speaker in the House of Commons debate protested against extravagant expanditure on public works. It is now recognized that India is a very poor country in preportion to its population, and that the limits of possible taxation have been apparently reached for the moment. deen apparently reached for the moment. India cannot differed failures in gigantic engineering undertakings. Mr. Fawerr certainly went too far when he mid that it was as unjust to tax the whole of India to make up a deficit caused by improvident expenditure in any one part as it would be to tax the whole of Integer to make up a deficit caused by improvident depositions in Russia. When money has to be expended by the State, either for the general purposes of State, or in the construction of the railways on the North-West frontier, een apparently reached for the moment. India cannot

which are nothing but instruments of war, all India must pay just as all India pays for the army. When, again, money has to be laid out to avert calamities such as famine which the State alone can avert, all India must pay because every part partakes, or may need to partake, of the benefits of this species of insurance. But when a work is undertaken because it is supposed that it will add to the wealth of a particular locality and pay its own expenses, the locality that is benefited ought to make up any deficiency which may arise from an incorrect estimate of the probable return for the expenditure. If it is said, as in many cases it may be said truly, that there is no way of making the benefited locality pay in this case, then this is only an additional reason for taking care that money shall not be spent on works that are supposed to be likely to be reproductive until such evidence has been accumulated of their probable reproductiveness as will establish that, if a responsible official errs, he has only erred where the most prudent man acting on the amplest information might have made the mistake. What hard Salesbury wants is to have one definite person who will have to establish this if he is to escape censure; and if anything can save Indian finance from being deranged by Indian public works, the creation of such an official ought to do much to bring about a result which is so very desirable.

FRENCH FINANCE.

FOR many weeks it appeared as if there was a defice in the French Budget of the millions will be a deficed in T the French Budget of two millions sterling which it was impossible to fill up. M. MAGRE insisted that it must somehow be filled up, and the Assembly quite agreed with him. Every one concurred in the opinion that a deficit of two millions was not a thing that could be tolerated. But as to the mode in which it was to be filled up there was an infinite diversity of opinions. M. Maune racked his brains to invent new taxes or additions to old ones, but in vain. The difficulty was that the returns seemed to show that to augment the indirect taxes would be simply to check consumption. Consumers had only a certain amount of money to lay out, and if they were asked to pay more for each article, they would simply buy fower articles. M. Maune therefore conceived that to increase the direct taxes was the right method, or else to impose a new duty on something like salt which the poorest people must buy. The Assembly would not fall in with his schemes. It thought that the direct taxes were already exceedingly high in proportion to the indirect taxes, and it feared the inevitable unpopularity which would attach to those who increased the duty on salt. The objections to every tax proposed were sound and intelligible, but then the deficit remained uncovered. M. Maone professed himself utterly unable to answer the question how it was to be covered, and therefore the Assembly proceeded to answer it for him. It adopted a proposal made by M. Wolowski, that two millions should be procured by the easy method of not paying it. The State had undertaken to repay the Bank its advances during the war by yearly instalments of eight millions sterling. If the Bank had only six millions instead of eight, the two millions so long and painfully sought for would be found at once. The process seems so easy that many English critics have asked why, if two millions could be found in this way, six millions more should not be found in the same way, and thus the heavy burden of taxation lightened by a very sensible amount. What, it is asked, is the good of repaying the Bank at all? It does not, so far as its more immediate trading interests are concerned, care whether it is repaid or not. It lends its money at one per cent., but it enjoys the privilege of an enormously increased note circulation. Its financial position is exceedingly strong, as it has nearly fifty millions of bullion and coin in its vaults, and it can get on perfectly well even if the State does not think proper to make it any rambursements. The Assembly, however, did not go so far as this. It held to the doctrine that the Bank must be reimbursed, and reimbursed out of current proceeds of taxation. The only change it made was that it decided that, instead of sight millions being paid for six years, six millions should be paid for eight years. It was ready to pay all that could be paid; but it was of opinion that there was no increase of taxation that would be endurable to France, and that therefore it must be content with paying a smaller sum than had been at first agreed on.

This was a very different thing from spandening the rangement made by M. Tursus for the rainiburgment of a Bank law. It was no necessary departure from the the Bank loan. It was no necessary departure principles on which that arrangement had been only varied the period in which the object simed at by slightly. The difference between eight years and six is triffing in the history of a country, like France. And yet M. MAGNE, either them assent to the new arrangement, re-M. MACHE, either than assent to the new arrangement, recigned. He would not be minister any longer if eight years was substituted for six. It may be true that at the close of the struggle his authority was so much impaired by a direct vote against him that his position was made untenable. But he could, if he pleased, have saved himself by adopting a little earlier the suggestion which he knew would be mede and which he invest here here need aware would be made, and which he must have been well aware would receive a great amount of support. If the expedient of paying the Bank two millions less was so simple, so wise, so just, it seems strange that he did not fall in with it. He had every motive for doing so, as he had a considerable financial reputation to sustain, which would necessarily be impaired if he could not see what the rest of the world saw plainly, and if he was to leave office, he knew that he was issving it at a moment most inconvenient to his pelitical friends. M. Magne's obstinacy about these two millions has in fact proved ruinous to the Bonapartists for the moment, and it is scarcely likely therefore that he can have been obstinate except on what seemed to him most substantial grounds. A suggestion was made some little time ago that the whole scheme of repaying the Bank by instalments was a cunning device of M. Thiers, in order to prepare France for another war. The French would get into the habit of paying eight millions a year more than was absolutely necessary. For some time the money would go to the Bank, but after that it might be devoted quietly and persistently to accumulating materials of war and laying by a reserve for a new campaign. This containly would have been a very deep design, but those who believe that M. Theres ever entertained it mast have a low opinion of his powers. It seems a pucrile method of getting ready for war to pay away sixty millions namecessarily, merely that a nation may get so used to taxation that it will not mind giving or paying when the money is applied to military purposes. Even if M. Thiers money is applied to military purposes. Even if M. THIERS ever had this remote object, and M. MAGNE was a partner in his designs, it would have been much wiser to get the nation into the habit of paying six millions a year without grumbling or noticing it than to have got into the habit of paying eight millions with groans and lamentations. There must have been some reason for M. MAGNE's insisting in spite of his political interests that the bargain with the Bank should be strictly carried out. This reason, it can scarely be doubted, was that M. MAGRE foresaw that the question would be asked, if six millions will do instead of eight, why will not four millions do instead of six, or two instead of four, or in short why repay the Bank at all?

The explanation of the pertinacity with which M. Theres and M. Magne have stack to the repayment of the Bank is to be found perhaps not in the general doctrines of political economy so much as in the peculiar history of French finance. Frenchmen know the consequences of an unlimited issue of inconvertible paper, they know the enormous pains that have been taken to make the Bank of France a safe and solid institution, and they see how easily any party in power can make the Bank accommodate itself to designs that may be full of danger for the future. It is, therefore, not unintelligible that some of the more cautious of French financiars should strive to make the process of bonsowing from the Bank in a critical moment against a bonsowing from the Bank in a critical moment against a bonsowing from the Bank in a critical moment against a bonsowing from the Bank in a critical moment against a bonsowing from the Bank in a critical moment against a bonsowing from the Bank in a critical moment against a bonsowing in the cament proceeds of taxation is to stamp the most impression manner. It is something like the constant and that is wanted. The object of this is, among other things, that these who make the war should be income to the financial financians may say that in france the constantly bonsom to them. In the same way French financians may say that in france the constantly bonsom to them. In the same way French financians may say that in france the constantly way that the constant way from the Bank should be bounded to the financian of an incomplete bonsom to them. In the same way French financians may say that in france the constants of an incomplete bonsom to them. In the same way French financians and the bonsom to them. In the same way French financians may say that in france the same and the same that th

hand, and the command of the control manifest in time, or that some attablished Government may be seen ment of impulse on folly, embark on such advances on the Mexican expedition and the German war considerable restraint on the evils which such advances of calamities produce if the expansion of an inconvention currency is looked on generally as a resource to which resort cannot be had without calling the country to misself to immediate and heavy burdens. M. Macro has parhaps seen enough of flagueing under different Governments to make him slive to the value of such a restraint. In the therefore, the conclusion to which the Assembly may have come may not be an unwise one. If M. Triuns had originally proper of to pay off the Banis advances in teny years instead of seven and a helf, no great objection would probably have been and a helf, no great objection would probably have been and a helf, no great objection would probably have been and a helf, no great objection would probably have been and a helf, no great objection would probably have been and a helf no great objection would probably have been and a helf no great objection would probably have been and a helf no great objection and the present financial year. To reduce the repayment now to six millions annually may be better than to invent taxes which are unproductive or palpably unfair. The Assembly has taken the easiest course, and it is difficult to say that it is not the wisest that could have been taken under the circumstances. And yet there may be something to be said for the views of an old financiar, who says that this is the first step in the fatal process of making things pleasant, and that rather than consent to this he will let

THE IRISH COERCION ACTS.

THE Irish Home Rule members may be congretulated on the discovery of a legitimate grievance. that they and their country are not more seriously injured by a Continuance Bill than by a separate and formal reenactment of the measures which are necessary to preserve life and property in Iteland; but there is an obvious inconsistency between the customary professions of Ministers of all parties and the practice which has been recently adopted. It has long been deemed proper to express the profoundest regret for necessary suspensions of constitutions. tional rights; and perhaps some Ministers may in good faith have confused their sorrow for the state of socials. which requires Coercion Bills with an imaginary repugnance to the application of the indispensable remedy. The late to the application of the indispensable remedy. Government had nevertheless introduced the practice of including Coercion Bills in the list of measures which are annually continued by an Act passed at the end of the Session. Lord Salisbury and Lord Carnaryon have formerly objected to the whole system of Continuance Hills as opposed to all true principles of legislation. The exemption of stock-in-trade from rating has been annually as enacted during several generations; and probably there are other perennial measures which in the same manner assume on the Statute-book an annual character. It may be reasonably contended that measures of a permanent nature ought not to be limited in duration, and, on the other hand, that Bills destined to last only for a year should be allowed to expire at the end of the term. It may be assumed that Continuates Bills are convenient, or that they save trouble; but they are certainly not applicable to matters of principle, and perhaps the pro-hibition of the use of firearms by Fenians cannot be considered wholly a matter of course. In answer to Mr. appeal, Mr. Disrabli acknowledged to some outjustice of his remonstrance, and it was arranged. Irish members should be allowed a day for the second In answer to Mr. Bury's of their patriotic indignation. It seems that the no arguest necessity for the continuous of the the more important measures will only explicate of the Socion of 1875. It occurred to the Expresors that the Seesion might make the Expresors that the Seesion might make the property interrupted with the result of maddition to the control of the control vi 40th Mr. Bong that a Mon of a fixed date the

Establine is described, with some appears as an irreline lower people (cope del minute populo). The conitalian is described, with some approach to the true
with the curious turning about that Giulio Cesare
its hader of the Senstors by whem the compirators
with the curious turning about that Giulio Cesare
its hader of the Senstors by whem the compirators
with death. Ostellino escapes to Fessule, and at the head
the local army wages war against Rome. A wonderful romance
with lies widow Bellisse and his daughter Teverina, and their
lings with Catellino and with a centurion named Pravus.
Its widow Bellisse and his daughter Teverina, and their
lings with Catellino and with a centurion named Pravus.
Its widow Bellisse and his daughter Teverina, in his own
a femalus difficulty in a King of Rome in the age of Cicero.
I a tim, brickiestly less genuine, form of the legend, Fiorino is cut
bein from King to Prestor. The upshot of the whole story is that
matter is destroyed by Cesar, and a new city is founded in the
lain, which the conqueror wishes to name, after his own name,
lessares; but the Senate, disliking such personal assumption,
horsed to call it, in honour of the slain King Fiorino, Fiorensa
lagra, it is also called La Piccola Rome. Presently a son of
Catellino are, who bears the name, remarkable in a member of
lessares; but the Senate, disliking such personal assumption,
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lagra, it is a son of Catellino are, who bears the name, remarkable in a member of
last limit first first and narrowest circle of walls. He leaves delast limit first first and last limit for t

In the latter part of the legend we see a clear memory of the long siege of Fiesole recorded by Procopius, when the troops of Witiges held out against Belisarius's lieutenants Cyprian and Juntin, till they were starved out and saw no chance of help from Rawings. That Badagaises, Attila, Witiges, and Totila are all jumbled together is not very wonderful. How should we wonder at it when we have heard men of our own day, in Parliament and out of Parliament, chatter about "Goths, Huns, and Vandals" as it they were all much the same kind of people? And the whole story of Ostellino, wild as it is, is not wilder than many other tales which were current in the same age; it is hardly so wild as an incidental statement of Malespini himself that the church of St. Peter at Rome was founded by "Attaviano Cesare Augusto." But one would like to know whether, in the belief of Malespini, the Etruscan wall and the neighbouring theatre or amphitheatre were the original work of Atlas, slies Jupiter, or only of the second founder Attila. The wall, with its great stones, mainly quadrangular, but with the vacuut spaces filled up in various irregular ways, still stands on the neighbouring theatre or amphitheatre were the original work of Atlas, slies Jupiter, or only of the second founder Attila. The wall, with its great stones, mainly quadrangular, but with the vacuut spaces filled up in various irregular ways, still stands on the neighbouring should ever bear rule on the banks of the Arno. Its construction is minutely described and compared with other Etruscan sensitis by Mr. Dennis. The greater part of the extent of the fortifications must be taken on faith by any one who is not insuiring with the minuteness needed by one who is going to insuiring with the minuteness needed by one who is going to the first a topography of Fiesole; but this mighty fragment speaks filled of the Etruscan ews, though Mr. Dennis warns us that the triplet line of which a topography of the cathed and the rest of the city, marks the sound of the stones.

Must the two chief monuments of Fiesele, ancient and medimval, attend on a lower level. Just within the Etruscan wall men are, was least were lest November, digging out the remains of the famous thesites on which Niebuhr found so much to say, both as a witness to the greatness of ancient Figure 1, and as a witness to the high divelopment of the arts in dependent Etruria. Mr. Dithis however rules it to be only Roman work, and he hints however rules it to be only Roman work, and he hints however rules it to be only Roman work, and he hints have a must demur, but we will keep ourselves out of danger by lest venturing any judgment either way, for which the fact that the diggs are actually going on may supply a decent excuse. We will move to the surer ground of the Duomo. It is indeed amaxing, within sight of the great city below and of the mighty cupols of the m

words about it is passed

THERE was a New knowing it, and that it is not yet too late for thill do it any longer exempt withhen it is not the same this then it is not the sam are indeed beautiful and far wise not unsuited to Fairyle ether, for example, solid impalpable, consistent in singrexpected of it and always doing things in general in a good though quite unlike nature as 11 corresponding to nature as it la of being framed in a language being learned. When the darin the narrow three dimensions of a world in which parallels meet an of ordinary mathematics change a character of the higher geometry with a poet without mathematics cannot have an extreme case, but it is generally true to the higher visions of science, such as where a man cats a root he has vicked way can see the fairies, and becomes t

birds and beasts. Except in a paradoxic spontaneous fairy tales is past and gone. There has been a time, again, when peop seriously that fairy tales were in some ways fact. And, having about the same time discout the only things worth having, they took names for having even in their childhood put up with fairy tales, and set to work to do without these a while they brought up their own children on a and acceptation dialogues, with here and there at allegory. But somehow the benevolent giant is carried a kind of shallow hod on his back and agent in distributing the commerce of the work pitiful mouster whom Jack the Giant-Killer would no have looked at; and in spite of all their wisdom, puthe good old irrational stories of their fathers of human ingenuity could extract a moral. And present pouted and went to work the other way, partly to much of the old tales as they could find, partly fresh tales out of their own heads. In this way i stands at present. The public has made up its mind. tales are good for children, and for their elders too if and there is a steady demand for them accordingly. renown and excellence of the ancient stories seem to be any to the acceptance of new ones. Every winter the publishm loose a whole swarm of fairy books of various sorts and six parti-coloured and gilded as the water-flies of summer; and w the likeness does not always stop here, for they are often as on ephemeral. It may be regretted, but it cannot be concealed notwithstanding all our admiration for the world of enchant and all our efforts not to break with it, modern fairy tales are sulde worthy to be compared with the ancient models. not much to be wondered at; for whereas that part of the revive of fairy learning which consists in preserving the ancient literatus is esteemed worthy of the attention of scholars and philosophers, and is made much of by the names of Folk-lore and Comparative Mythology, the task, which ought to go hand in hand with it, of keeping the same spirit alive in the works of our own generation, is commonly thought a trifling matter. It is supposed that anybody can write fairy tales, and if a writer who is known by greater things chooses Now the truth is that it is very difficult to write a good fairy tale, and there are not many men who can do it. In such a work several qualities are required which the other kinds of writing most practised at this day do not tend to foster, and the absence of any, one of which is fatal. Imagination and consistency are not less necessary in this kind of fiction than in any other, and the conditions under which the imagination is to be exercised, and conditions under which the imagination is to be exercised, and conditions under which the imagination is to be exercised, and conditions under which the imagination is to be exercised, and conditions under which the imagination is to be exercised, and conditions under which the imagination is to be exercised. sistency preserved in the exercise of it, are more trying, writer of ordinary fiction has to make new combinations of elements given in the actual life of the present or of age, and the limits within which those combinate made are to be found by observation of the know human nature and human affairs. It is not so with ely in the trac fairy tales: unless he follows very thely in the cycle of catablished popular legend, which very two or the patience to do, his creatures must live and move in a made by himself and governed by laws of his own deviation imagination must therefore be not only construct creative; that is, he must be in some measure a post. Me this, he must have the simplicity and good faith of an boot, so that he can tell his story as if he believed every with and expected his hoppers to do the name. If he moral

allegorizes, or apologizes, he is lost. Again, the more romantic he is the better, but then his romance must be seasoned with humour, so that we may be dimly aware that he is all the while smiling with us at his own vision. Amerely sentimental fairy tale is intolerable. In this respect we may point to the writings of Mr. George Macdonald as a model. The exquisite beauty of his Phandastes is never cloying, because it is constantly relieved by subject grotesque touches which show that he knows the secret of the real laughter as well as of children's earnestness. Nothing can be more droll than the passage where his knight-errant encounters a crowd of lubberly wooden goblins, who lay about them with their arms and legs and give him much trouble, till he finds that the only way to quiet them is to turn them up and set them on their heads. The same happy mixture is to be found in Mr. Meredith's Shaving of Shagpat, which is more exuberant in all directions than anything of the same kind attempted by a modern English writer. In Mr. Kingsley's Water-Babies, again, we are kept hovering with a delightful uncertainty between rapture and laughter. Perhaps, however, the instance is not strictly in point, for we doubt whether his work comes within the clars we are considering. No doubt it contains a fairy tale, but there is something more large and Pantagruelie in its scope.

more large and Pantagruelie in its scope.

Another point to be observed by the modern storyteller, but too often neglected, is the proper adjustment of the relations of his fairy world to the world of reality. If he chooses to make any points of contact at all between the two, there must be a certain verisimilitude in the transition. This is a matter of artistic instinct and cannot be defined by rule; we can only mark how, on the one hand, true artists lead us delicately into the illusion, and, on the other hand, less skillful writers destroy it by staring incongruities. We cannot, for instance, believe in an enchanted cave which is definitely located in Scotland, and from which an Eton lifth-form boy of this present generation rescues his little sisters in the Midsummer holidays. The matter is made still worse when an illustratog presents us with the express image of the boy walking under the damage of the strange fish, tall hat and all. But we can accepted a mong the strange fish, tall hat and all. But we can accepted he perfect satisfaction the water-babies who keep out of the very of us land animals, except when an inexperienced one nearly gets caught by a Professor Pthilmuspris, as Mr. Kingsley tells us happened to Tom; though our faith may be a little shaken if they escape the nets and other acquisitive organs of the Challenger. Nor do we feel any difficulty about the dwarf princess of Goethe's story, whose lover carries about her palace shut up it a casket, nor about the creatures of Mr. Macdonald's fancy, wis float into a solitary man's room as shadows, or becken children out to them in the twilight. It will be found, we think, that in all the good examples the critical meeting-points between the real and the imaginary order of things are covered by a judicious isolation and mystery. There are infinite ways of doing this. One very obvious and safe device is a dream; and though this is the commonest of all, it is susceptible of much variation. Some excellently managed dreams are to be found in Hans Ander

The teller of fairy tales has still the task of making his fancies consistent with themselves. The dominion in which his fancy rules is to be governed by absurd laws; but they must be congruous in their absurdity. One of the great pleasures of fairyland is that you never know what is going to happen next; but that pleasure would be spoilt if you were not allowed to suppose that somebody else does know. There must be a uniformity of nonsense as well as of sonse, if only one could find it. It is easy enough to write mere disjointed nonsense; the art required in a fairy tale is to compose harmonious nonsense. We must again cite an example a little out of the proper range of fairy tale. Alice in Wonderland is a trimph in this way. It would be difficult to find a more sustained flight of absolute nonsense than the two volumes of that work; and yet somehow it is impressed on the reader all the way through that there is some point of yiew from which every word of the story would appear as necessary trath. As for the offences of modern fairy books against the canons we have mentioned, we spare ourselves the invidious task of selecting particular instances from the field, unhappily a large one, which is open to us. But so long as people permit themselves to write fairy tales as carelessly as they do novels, we cannot expect a high standard, and we must be content with an occasional brilliant exception.

WHAT THE RAILWAYS MIGHT DO.

IT is impossible to imagine anything more dismal and discouraging than the general tone of the letters which have been published in vindication of the Railway Companies. With scarcely an exception, the Chairmen who have undertaken to reply to the Circular of the Board of Trade appear to have fallen under the spell of a gloomy and hopeless fatalism. Everything, we are assured, that can possibly be done to prevent accidents has been done; all the recourses of causeless vigilance, untiring ingenuity, and unlimited expenditure have been exhausted; and the management of railways has now been carried to the height of human perfection. Consequently, if accidents continue to occur, and even if

they occur with increasing frequency, they must just be accepted as inevitable, or at least the Railway Companies must not be blamed for them. In 1872, under the perfection of railway management, at least—for the official figures are notoriously below the truth—1,145 persons were killed, and 3,038 persons injured; and during the year just closed the slaughter has been on a still more extensive scale. The reckoning of disaster and destruction may be made to look a little less horsible by dividing it among the Companies, and taking each separately; but there is no getting rid of the total. And it is necessary that the total should be bossion mind in connexion with the relentless declaration of the Railway Chairmen that, whether it increases or diminishes, they have made up their minds that it cannot be cured, and must therefore be endured.

All this, it must be confessed, is dreary reading; but one or two of the Chairmen have enlivened their functed spirites with a dash of humour. Undertakers are known to be a merry race, and even Railway Chairmen, in the midst of their daily butchery, cannot deny themselves the pleasure of a little joke. Or, perhaps, to be charitable, we may assume that the joke is thrown in as the only consolation that can be offered to the public. It is suggested that, if anybody is responsible for railway accidents, it is not the Directors and Managers, but the passangers. A romantic historian in an apology for Henry VIII. has remarked that he might have not on very well in a world without women; and the Railway Companies, it seems, would be invariably punctual and would never have any accidents if they could only be transferred to some sphere where they would be free from the disturbing influence of passengers. The Companies make the most beautiful and purfect arrangements imaginable, but the wicked passengers always come and put them out. In the North of England especially the machinations of the public against the railways are represented as almost diabolical. "Looking," says Mr. Dugdale, the Chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, "at the condition of the working classes in a pecuniary sense, and the aggerness with which they pursue their pleasure, any amusement suddenly got up, withoutany intimation to the Railway Company, will being hundreds of passengers to a particular train, causing much delay and inconvenience to the ordinary passengers." It is quite clear that if the working classes of Lancashire and Yorkshire had any manners they would send word a week or two beforehand to say they were coming, and then the railway would perhaps be ready for them; but it is probably rather deliberate malice than rudeness that prompts them to this persecution of the Company. Of course the Company has no possible means of knowing what amusements or public gatherings have been projected in its neighbourhood; and no doubt the

Some of the other Chairmen have also taken up the complaint that it is to a great extent the fault of the public that trains are we dangerously unpunctual. Passengers, it is said, habitually arrive late at the stations, and carry about with them an inordinate quantity of lugrage, the loading and unloading of which create indefinite delays. It must be admitted that there is a certain degree of truth in this complaint; but what measures, we must ask, do the Railway Companies take to secure the co-operation of the public in their efforts to keep time? So far from inviting this kind of co-operation, they appear to exercise all their ingessity in discouraging it. No rational being can pretend that a milway station is a pleasant place in which to spond any superfluous minutes. The booking-office is not opened for the issue of tickets until perhaps a quarter of an hour, or often only a few minutes, before the time fixed for the departure of the truin. By this ingenious contrivance, even with a comparatively small number of passengers, an irritating crush is produced; while, if there is a large body of passengers, as is the case at the principal stations, the crowding and jostling constitute a very severe and exhausting ordeal for any man not of strong frame and resolute temper, while it is simply torture for a woman. In order to keep up the penal character of the transaction, the wretched traveller—partly by his own struggles and partly by the propulsion of the throng behind him—is squeezed through an exceedingly narrow aperture between a hard wooden bar and the small hole in the wall on the other side of which sits the half-invisible ticket clerk, whose chief qualification appears to be an uncompromising misanthropy. It is difficult to resist the impression that if he could only get his head through the hole he would bite yeu. If the traveller has taken the precaution to get his measy ready and to hold it in his hand, there is every chance of its being snatched from him by one of the pickpockets who form a regular pa

commey, they could use for the purpose king-office window. are hit man; a more effectual process for the building amount in passing the booking-officials, for the uninitiated to understand why and so the purchase of a milway ticket should be the purchase of why such an should be conand into a severe muscular, and perhaps even pugifictic, contest, should enterly by possible to part a railway ticket within the definent and women without forcing them to fight for it as prize of valour and desperation. You it is the Chairmen perspectation and desperation. whose perverse stepidity condensus travellers to this wanton and supersonable emogrance who now turn round on the public, and complain that they do not come early enough to catch a train. Why on earth should any one go early? You can't get your shelest this just before the train starte; you are kept hanging about the ticket-office, or squeezed up in the crowd, till the mysterious moment arrives when the wicket is opened. Anything more minumble and depressing than an ordinary milway station as a place for lounging away an odd half-hour it is of course impossible to conceive. The dismal walls are placeded with gloomy proclamations which are apparently intended to terrify and intuidate all includes whose nerves are not of the strongest. The simply manufalling a journey a few miles by railway, you find yourself in all sorts of ways within the grasp of the criminal law. As the timid traveller reads on, the dreadful conviction steals over him that it will be little short of a miracle if he escapes without committing will be little short of a miracle if he escapes without committing veilers whose nerves are not of the strongest. By simply under at least one or two criminal offences, and possibly an unconscious felony. For everything the Railway Company has a summary remedy against its customers. If, mused by the voice of a hasty porter, a passenger tries to alight a fraction of of a hasty porter, a passenger tries to alight a fraction of a second too soon, or if, falling into an untoward doze, he does not wake up till a second too late and is carried on to a station beyond that for which he is booked, he is hable to be given into custody like a common thief. At every point the Company is samed against the public with a bristling array of criminal penalties. The huge boards on which by-laws are inscribed are pensaties. The huge boards on which by-laws are inscribed are supplemented by suggestive handbills giving instances of recent prosecutions and sentences; and after a brief study of these alarming phasards, our timid traveller is probably reduced to too halpless a state of mind to consider what remedies the public has against the Company. If, however, he entered on this inquiry, he would find that the Company repudiates every kind of responsibility, and claims the right to treat passengers just as it pleases to delay them for hours on their journey, or never to take them to to delay them for hours on their journey, or never to take them to the end of it, or to scald, rosst, or smash them with perfect impunity. It is true that this repudiation of responsibility is to a t extent a false and impudent bravado, but it imposes on simple-minded people, and in any case it is only a rich man who can fight a bay Company through successive courts of law.

We have here a very good test of the willingness of the Railway Companies to do what they can to cusure punctuality. The laying down of additional lines of rail, the enlargement of stations and sidings, the improvement of points and signals, is necessarily an onerous undertaking, and cannot be very quickly accomplished. But here is a thing which the Companies might do to-morrow if they chose, and the doing of which would add greatly not only to the comfort of travellers, but to the safety of their journeys. Why should tickets be obtainable only within a few minutes of the time of starting? In the principal towns of the United States railway tickets can be purchased at the stations at any hour of the day, and they are also to be had at the chief hotels and at bookingoffices in different parts of each town. In Scotland a partial attempt has been made to imitate this system. Tickets for certain stations on the North British Railway can, we believe, be purchased at various shops and offices in Edinburgh and Glargow. It is difficult to see why this system should not become universal. It is obviously the interest of a Ranway Company that as many tickets as possible should be sold, and in every other branch of trade it is supposed that facilities for purchase encourage purchasers. It can hardly be doubted that a great many more tickets would and if people were tempted to buy them by finding them on sale at all sorts of places. There would then be an inducement to lay in a stock of tickets at once so as to save future trouble, and possibly some of these would be lost or never used. This would of course be to the advantage of the Company, which would also have the bounds of representation. rhich would also have the benefit of payments. The whole system of railway tickets appears to repany, which would also have quire revision. There are far too many different tickets and too great a variety of fares. It would surely be worth while for the Companies to simplify these matters and to lump distances a little, instead of attempting to measure off fractions of mileage with arithmetical precision. While extending facilities for getting tickets beforehand, the Railway Companies might also, for the encouragement of punctual and the discouragement of unpanetual people, shut the booking-office at the station five minutes before the departure of the train, and insist upon luggage intended for the goods van heing on the spot at least ten minutes before the time. The Railway Chairman all profess the most tender regard for the convenience of the public and the greatest reluctance to subject it to any restrictions; but there can be no doubt that it would be for the interest of the general hedy of the travelling public that the minority of unpanetual people, who are always late and who rush in at the last moments with heige of travellers carry war little huggage, and are usually puriously and it is very hard. quire revision. There are far too many different tickets and too

that they should be made to suffer for the sales of queels wise do not deserve the alightest consideration. By a few simple satisfiant ments of this kind the Railway Companies might without delay secure the co-operation of the public in their effects to chasers punctuality. Nothing demoralises the staff of a relively so much as the irregularity in the working of the lines which now prevails. It produces a loose, scrambling, happy go-lacky mode of dring business, which is full of danger. If trains were more punctual, there would be less necessity for sending expresses dashing at fifty or sixty miles an hour over shaky points through overgrowded junctions.

A NEW BATCH OF CARDINALS.

IF it is difficult to understand why the Sacred College of Cardinals should have been suffered by the present Fentiff gradually to dwindle down from the mystical seventy to forty-two, his reasons are hardly more obvious for filling up some of the vacancies after so long a delay. A Pope who knows that his ewn reign must be drawing to a close—and the average of Papal reigns is short as compared with those of temporal severeigns—may naturally feel some anxiety about the appointment of his successor. And such a feeling is likely to be all the stronger after so long and And such a teeling as likely to be all the stronger after so long and revolutionary a pontificate as that of Pius IX., who, to say nothing of the grave political changes which have occurred, has displayed a passion for the fabrication of new dogmas-which, begging Dr. Manning's pardon, are very far from being "purely declaratory"—wholly unprecedented in the annals of the Papacy. But there is only one way in which a l'ope can, indirectly, exercise a posthu-mous influence on the fortunes of his Sec. He cannot nominate a successor, and he has no guarantee that any informal expression of successor, and he has no gunrantee that any informat expression of his wishes will be respected when he is gone. Hildebrand indeed virtually mained his next three successors, but times are changed since then, and, moreover, Hildebrand towers, whitey pre-emmence over the long line of Roman Pontiffs.

The Pope can do is to choose those with whom the choice whis successor will lie, and here of course quite exceptional opportunities secree to the first Pope who has seen the years of Peter. But this means of influence is at best very precarious. Gregory AVI, left behind him a conclave mainly of his own creation, and it elected precisely that cardinal whom he would, to judge from his known and recorded sayings, have least wished to see occupying his place.

Nearly all the members of the present College are nonfines of Pius IX., many vacant seats he has filled up twice over. And he perhaps relies on the permanent influence of his mind and will over those who have during so many years been brought into such close and constant personal contact with houself. At all events he has for several years reframed from making any new Cardinals, notwithstanding the various rumours current on the subject both before and after the Vatican Council. And hence it was not un-reasonably surmised that he had either resolved on bequeathing to dimmrshed, and, as he might suppose, pecul ally safe and picked, Conclave the election of the next Pope, or that, as he had innovated on so many procedents already, he was contemplating some important innovation in the manner of supplying the numerous vacancies in the electoral body. Several names of distinguished foreign ecclesiastics—incanning by foreign non-Italian—had been freely mentioned, and there was a provalent idea in many quarters that the extreme disproportion which has for centuries casted between the Italian and other members of the Sacred College was intended now to be redressed. The reasons for a more equal distribution of red hats among those who are the official electors and advisors of the head of a world-wide Church are obvious enough, and it did not seem at all inconceivable that a iresh gush, so to say, of those liberal sentiments - for his liberalism was always of the sentimental type—which marked the fast years of the present Pontincate, and which are sometimes thought to have been rather overland than extinguished in the secret soul of Pio Nono, might break out in his old age. In one respect at least he has never faltered in his allegiance to the principles of modern liberalism. In spite of his reiterated non positions, no precedent, or tradition, or eliquette, of the Papal Court has ever is en suffered for a moment to stand in the way of his arbitrary will when he had some purpose to achieve. The repudintion and disgrace of Rosmini, after the formal promise of the cardinalate, and the illegal violence shown in the treatment of Cardinal Andrea, are well-known mataness of this. However, any expectations which may have been formed of the adoption of a broader and bolder policy in the selection of candidates for the purple will be dispelled by the first glance at the new list of names of those whom the Pope delighteth to honour. Whether we regard the quantity or the quality of these last additions to the Sacred College, the names included in the catalogue or those which are conspicuous by their absence, there is the same unnustakeable evidence of hesitation and timidity, if not of divided counsels. There is something, perhaps, to gratify the ambition of the Josuits and papalini; there is nothing to makeure those who are looking with hope or anxiety to the future of the See of Rome.

The first remark suggested by the announcement of these new promotions is that there are only twelve. It might have been supposed that, if any change was to be made after so long an interval, the Sacred College would be restored to something like its proper complement of seventy, but it is only raised from forty-two to fifty-four. Plus IX. appears still to have a nervous dread of entrusting the franchise to too mamerous body of electors,

though unable altogether to resist the pressure put upon him for the bestowal on hungry courtiers of some of the many prises at his disposal. Nor has he ventured to disturb the existing proportion, or rather disproportion, of Italian and foreign cardinals; of the little fraction thus tardily added to their number, no less than half—six out of twelve—belong to the favoured nation, or, as the Civiltà Cattolica designates it, the chosen people of the New Law. Of the rest, if we except Simor, the Primate of Hungary, who purchased his hat by his notorious tergiversation at the Vatican Council, and the Archbishop of Salzburg, all belong to the Romanca family of nations. Not a single German, or Englishman, or American figures in the list, although many had been spoken of before, and both England and America are wholly unrepresented at present in the Sacred College. We may add that among those selected there is not one name of real eminence; while it is only among the Italian nominees that we can recognize even the sort of doubtful distinction which has been usually held to confer a qualification for the purple. Nobody, of course, who knows anything of the present ways of Rome would dream of witnessing Dr. Newman's elevation, although, or rather because, his is incomparably the greatest mind she has attracted to her service for centuries. But Dr. Manning, though immeasurably his inferior, is a greater man, both morally and intellectually, than any of the favoured twelve, and he has manifested an unreserved, not to say unscrupulous, devotion to Papal interests, as now understood, which certainly deserved some recompense. But for his any of the favoured twelve, and he has manifested an unreserved, not to say unscrupulous, devotion to Papal interests, as now understood, which certainly deserved some recompense. But for his untiring efforts, it is very doubtful if the Pope and his Jesuit advisers would have succeeded in pushing the obnoxious dogma through the Vatican Council. It has been always usual to have an English Cardinal, and one might have supposed that in any fresh creation the very first name suggested alike by preference and policy to the mind of Pius IX. would have been that of the Archbishop of Westminster; nor would such an appointment have been at all ill received by his Protestant fellow-county from However, Archbishop Manning has been passed over well-authenticated reports may be trusted, very reluctantly passed over, in consequence of the jealous and resolute hostility of the Sacred College and the Propaganda. And, if he was to be excluded, no other Englishman could be chosen. The absence of any American name from the new promotions is less easily accounted for, except on the narrowest red-tapist principles. And it seems strange, in the present temper of the Vatican, that not one of the mettleeome prelates who are lighting its battles so valiantly in Presents should have received this bitchest work of Enrel annowal. the mettlesome prelates who are fighting its battles so valiantly in Prussia should have received this highest mark of Papal approval. Are we to suppose, after all, that Rome is meditating a retreat from the contest she has so gratuitously provoked? To be sure, the Archbishops of Cologne and Posen and Bishop Ketteler were all at one time ranged on the anti-Roman side, and Rome has a shrewd distrust of turncoats, while ready to utilize their services. But the German prelates have atoned pretty heavily by this time for their former anti-infallibilist proclivities, and it seems hard they should lose their reward. Perhaps the Curia shrinks instinctively from doing anything that might increase, even by a shadow of a shade, the very remote chances of the election of a German

The new list of cardinals, as we have already implied, is more remarkable for what it omits than for what it contains. But a few words may be said of the more notable among the personages who have just received their red stockings. There is nothing to call for remark in the appointment of the Archbishops of Lisbon and Valencia, which falls under the ordinary routine. The Archbishop of Salzburg is known as an extreme Ultramontane; and Mgr. Simor, Primate of Hungary, qualified himself for a promise of the purple by suddenly rating—if such a term may be applied to so high a dignitary—at the Vatican Synod, where he deliberately threw overboard all his suffragans, whom he had at first led in their united opposition to the new dogma. The repeated requests of the French Government for a hat for Mgr. Dupanloup, whose tardy submission to the dogma has by no means wiped out the offence of his vigorous protests, may help to explain the innovation, now first ventured upon, of dispensing altogether with the sanction, and therefore of course with the salary, formerly obtained from Catholic rulers. Why the Archbishop of Cambray has been selected we hardly know: but Mgr. Guibert has abundantly purchased his promotion by a steady reversal of the policy of his illustrious predecessor in the See of Paris. One of his first acts was to condemn the Parisian "use," with its reformed lectionary and beautiful hymns, which Rome has long been vainly seeking to abolish, in accordance with her inveterate habit for some centuries past of confounding uniformity with unity. If we turn from the foreign to the Italian Cardinals, we come on the wholly unknown names of the Augustinian Pather Martini and the Jesuit Father Tarquini, one of the writers in the Civiltà Cattolica, formerly clerk in a lawyer's office, who are made Cardinals, and the Founder of the Order expressly forbade his spiritual subjects to seek or accept any dignity unless positively commanded to do so by the Pope. But the services of the Caviltà Cattolica required recognition, t

only forty-five, has a reputation for diplomatic talent, which is sufficient to be marred by his impostnosity of temper; he is the Muncio at Lisbon. Mgr. Franchi, born in 1819, is said to be not easy a strikingly handsome, but "a most polite and witty geneleman," very foud of society, and a particular avoidite with the ladies; he is also something of a politicism. Until 1868 he was Nuncio at Madrid, and he still represents the interests of Queen Isabella and the Prince of the Asturias, at Rome. The last of the batch, Mgr. Chiqi, Papal Nuncio at Paris, now aged sixty-four, is probably the most, widely known. He was originally an officer in the Guardie Nabile, but was persuaded by the Pope, who had taken a fancy to him, the embrace the ecclesiastical career; and after holding the post of first secretary to the Nuncio at Madrid, and afterwards assisting as Papal Legate at the coronation of the Emperor-Alexandra at fit. Petersburg, he obtained the Paris nunciature. We may add that of the twelve new members of the Sacred College, ten are made Cardinal Priests and two Cardinal Deacons. No appointment has been made to any of the six Cardinal Bishoprics, two or three of which, including Cardinal Andreas, are, we believe, vacant. There is indeed a rumour of fresh appointments at Easter, but so many previous reports of a similar kind have been falsified by the event, that we can only take it for what it may be worth. Nor is there anything in the previous appointments of the present pontificate to encourage the expectation that a further numerical addition to the body of cardinals would add any fresh elements to the composition of the Conclave.

FLORIN OR HALF-CROWN?

QUESTION has just been asked by the Master of the Mint which will probably give rise to a good deal of social as well economical controversy. He has addressed a Circular to the bankers asking them whether they would prefer in future to have only florins, or only half-crowns, or both florins and half-crowns together as at present. It is of course reasonable enough that the bankers should in the first instance be requested to give their opinion on a question on which they must be supposed to have a good deal of practical experience; but it is obvious that the question affects all classes of the community, and that everybody has a right to be heard on it. To many people it may seem a trivial matter, but in some of its aspects it touches society very deeply. The florin, it is true, is only a mushroom, upstart coin, which was never heard of till some twenty years back; still it has its group of supporters. There is no disputing about taste, and we believe that there are really people who think that a florin is a pleasing and handsome coin, and there are others who, a sthetics apart, find that there is a handiness in the sum which it represents. The half-crown comes of an old and highly connected family. Its abolition would be almost a break in the historical continuity of England; and it, too, has troops of friends who admire it for its beauty or convenience. We may therefore expect a keen social contest on this subject, for which perhaps the Master of the Mint is hardly prepared. It is to be hoped that in answering his questions the bankers will not give too narrow a meaning to the words "public convenience." He requests that they will be good enough to weigh and reply to the following inquiries:—"Will it be more conducive to the public convenience that the present arrangements should continue, under which florins only are coined, and half-crowns gradually withdrawn from circulation; or do you consider experience to have shown that half-crowns only should be coined and issued, with a view to the eventual withdrawal

The last of the Master of the Mint's interrogatories may be readily answered. There may perhaps be room for argument as to whether it would be better to keep the half-crown or the florin; but almost everybody, we imagine, will agree that the two together are an insufferable nuisance. There are a great many hasty, careless people in the world; and there is probably no subject on which disputes more frequently arise than as to whether a florin or half-crown has been passed from one person to another. It may be incidentally remarked, as an interesting psychological fact, that in any case of doubt the person who pays is almost invariably confident that he handed over a half-crown, while the person who receives the money is equally positive that it was the smaller of the two coins which was given to him. Many conscientious persons are often highly irritated by a suspicion that they have really given the larger coin, although they are so much in doubt on the matter that they heattate to challenge the assertion on the other side. On the whole, then, it will probably be admitted that florins and half-crowns ought not to exist together. Each may claim the Oriental privilege of brooking no brother near his throne. They resemble each other too closely, and represent too nearly the same amount, to be in use at the same time. Their similarity gives rise to endless mistakes and most unpleasant controversies. One of other, therefore, must give way; and the question is, Which shall it be? The two principal qualities of a coin may be said

in the time it shall be handy to carry, and that it shall not be like to install wear and tear. The old crown piece—a noble wish to install wear and tear. The old crown piece—a noble wish had five shillings are wanted in one sum, and it is more convenient to carry the amount in smaller pieces. The smaller the coin the greater is the wear and tear; and three-peaky aid fourpenny pieces and sixpences get worn out much access than shillings or half-crowns. A florin is not very much more substantial than a shilling, and wears nearly as fast; and it is just as convenient to carry two separate shillings in one's purse or peoplet as a florin. The half-crown saves the use of many sixpences. It is a good solid coin, which wears well, and is at the same time beindy to carry. It is possible that a florin might be made better-looking; but as it is, it is a mean, flat, shabby coin, without character and dignity; and when we remember the omitted deigentis and other scandals of its birth, we cannot help thinking that it would be no loss if it were suppressed at once and for ever. It is impossible to say that it is a convenience to anybody, because, is impossible to say that it is a convenience to anybody, because, as we have said, two shillings are in every way as handy as a florin, and it is difficult to understand why it should ever have been intreduced. It is a bastard interloper in the family of British coins. We have some recollection that it was first brought forward in connexion with a great scheme for revolutionizing the whole coinage on the decimal system. New coins were to be invented, old values were to be changed. All nations were to be brought guarantee was suggested for the honesty of the metal which might be coined by other countries. The result would probably have been—especially as the little Gormen principalities. bean—especially as the little German principalities were then still in existence—a grand system of international damashing." The kindest thing that could be done for the decimal and other coinage reform ics would certainly be to get rid of a coin which may perhaps still afford baneful encouragement to their meddlesome crotchets. Take the half-crown, on the other hand. It is a respectable, hand-some piece of money, with a bold die and dignified aspect. The modesty of its name is also prepossessing. It is not a sum to be despised, yet it is content to be called only half-a-crown. Everybody knows the convenience of the odd stypence, and how naturally it takes its place in all sorts of reckonings. Without the half-crown every payment of a sum containing an odd super.ce would require the use of the sixpenny coin. What a lot of troublesome sixpences we should have to bear about with us but for this handy composite piece! English society could hardly go on without it, and if it were withdrawn there would probably be such an outcry that it would have to be speedily restored. At the time of the change from the old calendar to the new, brawling mobs used to follow the coaches of Ministers, demanding "Give us back our eleven days," of which they fancied they had somehow been robbed; and a similar cry might now be raised on behalf of our five sixpences in one piece, if the Master of the Mint should be so misguided as to try to suppress it.

Apart from such questions as relate to the counting and carrying of coin, there is another not less important question as to the influence of coins in determining prices and standards of remuneration. The half-crown, like the shilling, has left its mark on the general tariff of retail trade, and also on the scale of custom my gratuities. Books, fancy goods, and all sorts of articles me produced so that they may be sold for half-a-crown. Again, half-a-crown is a familiar fee for a great variety of small services. It is a sum which is often given for small subscriptions. At the present season the question as to floring and half-crowns At the present season the question as to floring and half-crowns is one of peculiar interest to a very large body of people. It is conceivable that the florin may muster support on the supportion that, if the half-crown were abolished, and the florin left master of the field, it would be necessary in many instances to give only two shillings instead of two-and-sixpence; but this line of argument is perhaps rather superficial. It may be doubted whether the consequence of abolishing half-crowns would not be rather the other sequence of abolishing half-crowns would not be rather the other way, so that, instead of two-and-sixpence, people would have to pay, not sixpence less, but sixpence more. It is hard to say what might not be the effect of a change of this kind on current parces and rates of payment. At first sight half-a-crown may seem a more extravagant coin than the florin, but on reflection it will probably be admitted that the compromise between two shillings and three is essentially economical; and it is on the whole much more likely that, if the halfway piece were struck off, people would be forced up another step than that they would be allowed peaceably to fall back on the lower one. Collections in church and charitable subscriptions might perhaps suffer: but an importunate personality back on the lower one. Collections in church and charitable subscriptions might perhaps suffer; but an importunate personality would have every chance of securing the additional shilling. It is wonderful how much sometimes depends on an accidental standpoint like the odd sixpenes of half-a-crown, and if it were to be moved we might find that a considerable increase had suddenly been made in our small expenses. The struggle between levelling up and levelling down might be assuming for a philosopher, but there can be little doubt that in the long run levelling up would early the day, and that philosophers and other people would find themselves out of pocket. Taking everything into consideration, we cannot help thinking that the balance of advantages is decidedly on the side of the half-crown, and hoping that before long we shall see the last of that poor, fist-faced, shall-p-looking intruder, the floring the forin.

THE THEATRES.

THE THEATRES.

THE new manager of Covent Garden Theatre has gone literally afield in search of fresh pantomissio talent, and with an enterprise worthy of success he has produced real live sheep upon the stage. Surveying the Christmas entertainments at the two great theatres, we find no feature so remarkable as the regulated wanderings of the little flock which lose, and mysteridusly recover, their tails. The plot of Red Riding Hood shows ingenuity in construction, and the puns with which the dialogue is interspersed are for the most part harmless in so large a house. Considering that the nuthor is also manager, he has shown commendable moderation in allowing much that he has written to remain unspoken. The success of one of these pieces depends not upon verbal jokes, good or bad, but upon "business," and especially upon an impressive first scene. The Wolf's den skilfully combines the comic with the terrible, and our young friends are likely to remember the blue—coat boy and the lady's page who, with trembling limbs and woeful visages, are waiting their turn to be devoured by the wolf. He asks Mrs. Wolf:—

With these two young uns what d'ye mean to do?

With them two young une what d'ye mean to do? Why ain't they baked?

And she answers, with grim humour :-

Because they're in a stew.

The little wolves are all in bed except the eldest son, who has The little wolves are all in bed except the eldest son, who has been allowed to sit up until papa comes home. This scene of domestic happiness is disturbed by the entrance of the Fox dressed as a lawyer, and carrying a blue bag. He has taken refuge in the cave to escape from hunters, and hopes he don't intrude. The Wolf receives him politely, introduces him to his wife, and remarks to himself that he never ate a fox in all his life. The Fox, overhearing this, urges that a child from the larder would the store tender eating, but the Wolf answers that he is sick of children. Sooner or later the wicked boys and girls all come to him. He has lately eaten one for lying, another for playing truant, another for diseaten one for lying, another for playing truant, another for dis-respect of parents; and last week he ate one only nine years old who tasted disagreeably of tobacco snoke. All the bad children he of course devours, but he begins to feel the need of a change of The Fox suggests a plan for decoying Red Riding Hood into the Wolf's power, and promises in the meantime to bring him Dame Durden's goose. The next scene represents a village, with a public-house and the Dame's school. Baron Blustrum and his huntsmen enter, and retresh themselves, and the dignitaries of the village request him to preside at an examination of the school children. While this is proceeding the Fox ascends to the roof of children. While this is proceeding the Fox ascends to the roof of the Dame's house, and with a rope catches her goose, and makes off with it, pursued by the villagers and huntsmen. He takes refuge in a hollow oak, and his tail being selved by an active villager, he cuts it off and escapes without it. Among his pursuers, who go mostly at a very moderate pace, is the Cander, wearing a white hat with a black band, and preserving all the decencies of mourning as a bereaved husband ought to do. The hunters reproach each other for the Poy's escape, and a desperate combat between two of them ends the scene. The Glowworm combat between two of them ends the scene. The Glowworm Glen, with waterfall and cave, in the next scene is much ap-Gien, with waterfall and cave, in the next scone is much applicated, and the business that goes on there is suitable to the wild and terribe grandeur of the locality. The sheep enteriest, cross a bridge, descend a winding path, and disappear. Then comes the Fox, feeling much lighter than he used to do, and carrying a knife to cut off the sheep's tails. He goes off in pursuit of them, and the Dragon enters counting fire. Then comes on flist Bo-peep, and afterwards Red Riding Hood. These children are under the protection of the Violet Queen and other deities of the place, but nevertheless the Wolf, guided by the Fox, serzes Red Riding Hood while she is asleep, and is carrying her away when place, but nevertheless the Wolf, guided by the Fox, seizes Red Riding Hood while she is asleep, and is carrying her away when he is met by a young knight Marmion, who fights with him. Meanwhile the Fox has been seized by the Dragon, who comes on when he has nearly swallowed his victim. We see only the Fox's boots and the lower part of his trousers sticking out of the Dragon's mouth, but afterwards the lox rips open the Dragon's houth the lower part of his trousers. body with the knife which he had brought to cut off the she tails, and escapes He next kills, and is carrying off the Gander, but he is caught by the villagers, and led in selemn procession to the gallows, from which however he again escapes now performs that part of the drama which is familiar in every nursery. He knocks at Dame Durden's door, wearing a red cloak, and imitating a child's voice. She admits him, and he kills and eats her, and then hes down in her bed, and awaits the arrival of her granddaughter. The trick succeeds, and Red Riding Hood is actually in his jaws, when the villagers and huntamen enter, deliver the innocent, and execute justice on the guilty. A grand transformation scene follows, and then the harlequinade, which is

transformation scene follows, and then the harloquinade, which is of the usual character. A performing dog displays only too much intelligence, for he omits to attack the Wolf when that most suspicious looking character appears on Dame Durden's promises, and waits quietly in his box until the moment arrives for him to seize the Fox by the place where his tail used to be.

Neither of the great theatres displays any particular talent in performance, but we think the pantominus at Covent Garden more ingeniously constructed than that of Drury Lane, where, to borrow one of the author's jokes, there is nothing out of the common except the mushrdoms in which fairles lurk. In "The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham" the merriment is almost equally hard to discover with the wisdom. The villagers of Gotham look for needles in bundles of hay, and raise a hedge to shut in the

cuckoo, and roll cheeses down the hill to Nottingham market, and cuctoo, and roll cheeses down the hill to Nottingham market, and build a boat and go to sea in it according to venerable tradition, without producing any remarkable sensation among the audience. Prince Felix of the Fortunate Islands, disquised as Tom Tucker, a travelling artisan, and Princess Peppet of Cockaigne, and her Royal Father, are characters which occur in every burlesque. The veteran author has done his best with an unfruitful subject, and he avoids the strocious puns which other writers seem to mistake for wit. But when the three wise men, after they have been wrecked, ramark.

Had our boat been stronger, No doubt our stay would have been much longer,

we feel that it is sometimes justifiable to send an unseaworthy ship to sea. The sayings and doings of the men of Gotham, either on land or water, have no visible connexion with the adventures, such as they are, of the Prince and Princess, who are changed by magic to children, and in that state learns lessons which are useful when they regain their proper age and stature. The title of Jack in the Box is justified by elever jumping and tumbling, which might with equal propriety be introduced into any pantomime whatever. "Even nursery tales may make us wise," but it is hardly to seek wisdom that we go to the theatre in the Christmas holidays. As two managers have a practical monopoly of pantomimes, it does not perhaps greatly matter so long as children are amused whether their parents and friends are more or less bored. We merely remark, therefore, that the Drury Lane entertainment is particularly dreary.

The dramatic version of Donbey and Son at the Globe Theatre may perhaps gratify the thoroughgoing admirers of Dickens, and everybody will admit that the character of Captain Cuttle is acted to perfection. As regards Mr. and Mrs. Dombey and Mr. Carker no acting could possibly make these personages interesting, and theremagic to children, and in that state learns lessons which are

acting could nossibly make these personages interesting, and therefore it is necessially make these personages interesting, and therefore it is necessach to Mr. Montague's company that they fail. The scenes of this play have no more connexion with one another than the voyage of the men of Gotham has with the adventures of Prince Felix in the pantomime. A more successful attempt in working metal from the same mine has been made at the Gniety Theatre, where nietal from the same mine has been made at the Gaiety Theatre, where the Battle of Life affords Mr. Toole a sufficient opportunity to amuse the audience in his peculiar way. There is a slight thread of story running through the scenes of this play, but probably nobody in the theatre cares for that part of it from which Mr. Toole is absent. All the company, however, do their best with the materials provided for them, and Mr. Lionel Brough in particular deserves credit for undertaking the small part of a country lawyer, which does not even allow him an opportunity of standing on his head. The burlesque of Nemesis at the Strand Theatre may be reconsuended to those persons at the Strand Theatre may be recommended to those persons who require a little relaxation after the labour of taking children to a pantomime. There is something irresistibly comic in the notion of a young gentleman engaged to two young ladies who happen to live next door, and endeavouring to take lunch simultaneously with both the expectant fathers-in-law. There is an nappen to he next door, and endeavouring to take lauch simultaneously with both the expectant fathers-in-law. There is an excellent scene at a seaside hotel, where this young gentleman, being already engaged to No. 1 (who is tall), indulges in a moonlight flirtation with No. 2 (who is short), and under terror of her military papa, proposes to her, and is accepted. There is another excellent scene at the Town Hall, where two wedding parties, including only one bridegroom, require various functionaries, and among them the County Court Judge, to perform a civil marriage, and the irascible parent of the short girl nearly gets committed for contempt of Court. The bare recital of these adventures has in it a certain amount of fun, whereas we can say nothing of the burlesque of Don Giovanni at the Gaiety, except that Mr. Toole is in it, and he is what he always is—sometimes irresistibly droll and sometimes intolerably tedious. A philosopher might illustrate the value of carefully formed mental habits, by remarking that you may bring yourself always to laugh at a particular actor, however dull the piece in which he appears. But it is not Mr. Toole's fault that he is not better supplied with characters, and he fully deserves the popularity which he enjoys. which he enjoys.

REVIEWS.

LOCKYER'S SOLAR PHYSICS.

IN the discoveries of late years that specially refer to the sun so important a part has been played by Mr. Lockyer that this book will doubtless be received with eagerness by the scientific public, who will expect to find it as comprehensive and authoritative as a treatise written by a thoroughly competent specialist on his favourite whatse writen systhoroughly competent specialist on his revolution subject should be. The matter it contains is so valuable that that few will regret having purchased it, but nevertheless it illustrates the defects that may be expected to exist in a work written upon a branch of science which is in a state of rapid development by one of those who are prominently working at it. The discoveries more alongly connected with the writer's name are treated at great length, while other parts of the subject receive only cursory treatment. Moreover, the author seldem troubles himself to secure the pleasest and most religion to doubt rest and most philosophical arrangement, begrudging, no doubt, time that he would otherwise have to take from his favourity

Contributions to Solar Physics. By J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S. Lon Macmillan & Co. 1874.

pursuit. Some two-thirds of the volume consist of regulate articles and lectures diffuse in style and elementary in making pieced together with a few short chapters written in the factor of making the account a continuous one. The remainder of the book consists of reprints, with notes, of the original papers at tributed by Mr. Lockyer (alone or in conjunction with others) the Royal Society and the French Academy. These are thorough acceptable, and we trust that other specialists will follow a Lockyer's example, even before their original papers are sufficient fill a volume; for in no more effectual way can sound acceptable the scientific public generally, instead of confining them to a chest few. pursuit. Some two-thirds of the volume

The history of spectrum analysis is so closely bound up with that of solar physics that Mr. Lockyer has wisely refrained from restricting his notices of it to those parts which relate to solar phenomena alone. Had he done so, the completeness of the account pnenomena atone. Find he done so, the completeness of the account which he gives of it would have suffered seriously, while he would have saved but little space in return, inasmuch as nearly all the discoveries in spectrum analysis have either been made in direct connexion with solar observations, or have received from these their most striking illustrations. And this has led to incorrect notions of its nature and scope. Considered from a philosophical point of view, spectrum analysis is an exact analysis by means of colour, and has crystallography for its closust analogue if we colour, and has crystallography for its closest analogue, if we except the as yet undeveloped sound-analysis of Helmholz. The one is an exact form-analysis, the other an exact colouranalysis. From time immemorial men have recognized substances by the shape of the fragments in which they are usually found; but such determinations were in all cases finally dependent on the judgment of the observer until the discovery of the laws of crystallography. Indeed up to that time it must have seemed hopeless to render them exact and scientific; for, so long as the forms which a substance could assume were regarded as continuouely varying, and therefore infinite, they appeared to admit of no tabulation or certain recognition. All was changed as soon as it was discovered that each substance would assume one form alone was discovered that each substance would assume one form alone provided that, during the act of choosing its shape, it was proceed from external influences, and left free to obey the gentle but definite guidance of its own molecular forces—as, for instance, by its particles being held suspended at the time in a state of solution. Thenceforward it was only necessary to observe and record the facet-angles of the crystals of a substance to reader its subsequent receivition certain. List a stance to render its subsequent recognition certain. Just so is it with colour. So long as the particles that emit the light are Just so under those conditions of comparative restraint which are known as the solid and liquid states, we find the light emitted to be a mix-ture of lights of all colours. But when the particles are free to move in accordance with their own special molecular charactermove in accordance with their own special molecular characteristics in virtue of being in the gaseous state, they send forth certain definite kinds of light alone. Provided, then, that these separate kinds of light can be scientifically recognized, the problam of recognizing substances with scientific certainty by means of the colour of the light they emit is solved. The difficulty that here arises has no analogue in the case of analysis by form. Every one knows what form is, and how the shape of crystals must be measured; but a scientific definition of colour does not immediately present itself, and had therefore to be discovered; in other words, the discrete colours of the light from gaseous bodies must be connected with discrete quantities capable of observation. Though he little suspected to what his discovery would lead, Newton must be considered as having taken the first step in founding a colour-analysis when he rendered possible the step in founding a colour-analysis when he rendered possible the identification of any particular kind of homogeneous light by announcing that "lights which differ in colour differ in refrangiannouncing that "lights which differ in colour differ in refrangibility," a law which reduced the determination of colour to a measurement of refrangibility—i.c. to the measurement of a numerical quantity. But the discovery which was simultaneously announced by him of the compound character of the solar beam seemed to make yet more remote the probability that an exact colour-analysis would ever be arrived at, since it showed that colours the most simple might be due to a mixture of every kind of homogeneous light. Even had it occurred to the scientific men of those times that differently coloured bodies must have spectra differing from each other in the relative intensity of their various parts, the problem would have been no nearer solution; for it was reduced to quantitative measurement of the intensities of lights of various colours, and this has ever been found tensities of lights of various colours, and this has ever been found to present insuperable difficulties. Progress recommences with the discovery of the absence of light in definite parts of the solar spectrum, which, indicating as it did discrete and not continuous variation, pointed at once to causes distinct in kind and not merely in intensity, and to qualitative not quantitative determinations. Advance was now rapid. Kirchoff and Buneau investigated the spectra of the elements, showed that the presence of the characteristic bands indicated conclusively the presence of the stance in an incandescent gaseous state, and demonstrated thereby characteristic bands indicated conclusively the pressure of the substance in an incandescent gaseous state, and demonstrated thereby the existence of several of our best known metals in the solar atmosphere. They have fairly earned thereby the henour of being the inventors of this wonderful colour-analysis; but it is a estimated in the search faction to us as Englishmen to know that, so far as sodium is concerned, Professor Stokes had anticipated them in all these points by no less a period than seven years. An speech followed in which careful observers were chiefly needed to apply the new instruments of investigation to various obscurely understood phenomena, and it is here that Mr. Lockyer has so signally distinguished himself. How

placement is best learnt from his own took; but perhaps his greatest chains to our gratitude arises from his sharing with Janssen the standard of having independently invented the method of observations when the intenser glare of the disc, without whiches his base are occasions when the intenser glare of the photosphere is cut off from us by the interposition of the moon. This his enabled us to keep a constant watch on the stupendous phonomena which are ever going on in the lower parts of the sur's atmosphere, and has familiarized us with the idea of slames a stronghere, and has familiarized us with the idea of slames a stronghere, and has familiarized us with the idea of slames a stronghere. And it would seem that in the future we shall be able to observe the edge of the sun with yet greater case, for Mr. able to observe the edge of the sun with vet greater case, for Mr. Seabrooke has succeeded in cutting off the light of the photosphere by the interposition of a disc, so that the whole of the chromoare is seen at one view as it would appear were the sun in a

discrete is seen at one view as at womin and the control of the co can be brought into that state without being resolved into their descriptions as a crystallography treats only of such substitutes as are capable of being made to assume the crystalline form. This would of course sadly limit the applicability of spectrum analysis, since but few compound bodies can stand the presence in their spectra of the lines characteristic of their com-ponent elements together with others that seem peculiar to the compound is supposed to indicate partial dissociation. But the calendid discovery of the theory of exchanges (due independently to Kirchoff and Professor Balfour Stewart) taught physicists that spour colder than a luminous body would absorb from its light those kinds of luminous vibrations which it would itself have been se to give forth had it been hotter. The most familiar example of this siple is the well-known phenomenon of the reversal of the ines in the solar spectrum; the lines characteristic of the elements that we can detect in the sun appear us dark lines on an otherwise continuous spectrum, showing that we are viewing a dense luminous spectrum. body through a veil of cooler vapour in which these sub-stances exist. But the chief theoretical value of the discovery is that it enables us to bring within the reach of the new analysis all bodies that exist in a state of vapour, whether they are capable of standing a high temperature or not, since it allows us to substitute for the observation of the light given off by incandescent vapour the observation of that absorbed by the cool vapour when ordinary light is passed through it. A further extion of a most interesting kind is due to Professor Stokes. He has shown that certain substances (among which is cruorine, the colouring matter of the blood), if placed in the path of white light, absorb from it—not definite kinds of light, as is the case with vapours—but all the kinds of light whose refraugibilities (or colours) lie between certain definite limits, and thus they produce definite broad dark bands on the spectrum. To parallel this in our form-analysis would be difficult; for, as we have seen, crystallorrents deals only with discrete forms and not with forms that lography deals only with discrete forms, and not with forms that vary continuously between definite limits. It resembles most nearly the method so largely used by food analysers, in which they examine the suspected article under the microscope, and determine the nature of the substances present in the mixture from the general characteristics of the surface and shape of the particles. Indeed the spectroscope might justly be called a colour microscope, since it enables us to see the detail of the mixture of tints which to the eye produce but one general effect of colour. Such is the power given to spectrum analysis by these extensions of its range, that it seems probable that it could be made applicable to a vast number of cases of analysis which are at present dealt with by chemistry alone, were it thought worth while so to develop it. But this field has us yet been but little cultivated. Chemists have on very little interest in the development of the new analysis, taken very little interest in the development of the new analysis, treating it as a branch of physics but remotely connected with their own special work. This apathy will seem strange to outsiders who know that most of the problems of chemistry are problems of analysis, and who appreciate how powerful the new method of analysis might be made if sufficient labour were expended on it. But the fact is that chemistry has passed through the stage in which it lacked tests for determining the presence of newtivales substages of newtivales substages and though the stages in which it lacked tests for determining the presence of newtivales substages. pended on it. But the fact is that chemistry has passed through the stage in which it lacked tests for determining the presence or absence of particular substances, and though its methods of analysis still labour under the defect (from which colour-analysis is free) of proceeding by repeated trials and failures until all the possible cases are exhausted, yet the methods are soldom inferior in readiness of application to those of the spectrum enalysis. In the general advance of science from the determination of general relations to that of exact quantitative relations, chemistry has not failed to participate; and all the more serious analytical problems that perplex our chemists at the present time are of the nature of quantitative determinations. Much here spectroscopic institutes have hitherto been powerless to believe the amount of the substance present and the brightness of the lines produced, we should only have reduced the problem of quantitative spectroscopic analysis to the determination of the relative intensities of the lights due to different substances—i.e. of lights of different colours. That this is a issuaperable difficulty we have already stated, and the reason is not far to seak. As the main intensities of their can judge of lindness, so is the eye like their intensities of their can judge of lindness, so is the eye like their intensities of their can judge of lindness, so is the eye like their intensities of their can judge of lindness, so is the eye like their intensities of their can judge of lindness, so is the eye like their intensities of their can judge of lindness, so is the eye like their intensities of their can judge of lindness, so is the eye like their intensities of the can be a supported to be a like their factors.

the state of health and the natural qualifications of the electron that we must give up all hope of training it to give trainworthy quantitative estimations. As best it can only be trained to recognize equality of intensity when lights are of the same colour; but the very phress is unusering, so fir as sensation is sometimed, when applied to lights of different colours.

It is due to Mr. Lodwer that we have any prospect of avoiding this insuperable difficulty. We had previously been indebted to him for analogous discoveries. In conjunction with Dr. Frankiand, he showed that the details of discontinuous spectra depend on other circumstances than the substances incon-

Frankland, he showed that the details of discontinuous and depend on other circumstances than the substances whose descence produces them. If the pressure of the venour is issue the lines broaden out, and if the tenuity is extreme, some of the blank have found to have dis the lines broaden out, and if the pressure of the vapour is increased, the lines broaden out, and if the tenuity is extreme, some of the lines disappear. Some substances have been found to have distinct spectra according to the circumstances under which they are formed, just as carbon has two distinct crystalline forms. Nay, the very motion of the incandescent gas shows itself in the displacement or thickening of the lines of the spectrum, enabling us to estimate the unimaginable velocity of the solar cyclones. Valuable as these talckening of the lines of the spactrum, enabling us to estimate the unimaginable velocity of the solar cyclones. Valuable se these results are, they pale in importance before Mr. Lockyer's latest discovery, that certain lines will disappear from the spectrum of a substance if there are present the vapours of other substances in a certain proportion. Some such result had been shadowed forth by Mr. Huggins's discovery that the spectra of the planetary nebulse showed one of the lines of nitrogen but not the others—a phenomenon which was at first supposed to show that nitrogen is a compound body, or that compleal space is capable of selective absorption. If it is found that different observers agree closely as to the conditions under which the less permanent lines disappear, and if those conditions are so far independent of temperature that they can be made to give us definite results as to the relative density of the various vapours definite results as to the relative density of the various vapours present, then will quantitative spectrum analysis be a possibility, and will doubtless supplant other methods in the case of the analysis of certain kinds of inorganic mixtures, such as alloys; and Mr. Lockyer will then deserve to have his name associated with those of Stokes, Kirchoff, and Bunsen, as one of the inventors of spectrum analysis spectrum analysis.

CONSTABLE AND RIS CORRESPONDENTS.

A RCHIBALD CONSTABLE, the publisher of the Edinburgh Review, the promoter of the Encyclopedia Britannian, the projector of Constable's Magazine, the friend, adviser, and main support of the author of Waverley, and Mr. Constable's numerous espondents—the cream of a generation of interesting men and women now gone from among us—there are the subjects of this important memoir. Mr. Constable's life is a good instance, to be added to many others, of a Scotchman without help or patronage of any kind succeeding in the world by his own enterprise and judgment. He was born nearly a hundred own enterprise and judgment. He was born many a minured years ago, on the 24th of February, 1774, at Carnbee, in the country of Fife, and, like so many of his countrymen who have done something in the world, was educated at the ordinary parish school. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a bookseller in Edinburgh; at twenty-one he was married, and had begun business in a small way on his own account. His wife's father, David Willison, a printer, gave his son-in-law be value of 300l., and he borrowed a sum of 150l in addition. With this little fortune he started a shop at the Cross, in the Old Town of Edinburgh. He printed a sale catalogue of his stock of books, and, to distinguish his place of business from the circulating libraries which surrounded him, he inscribed over the door "Scarce Old Books"; and this inscription his brother-tradesmen, the owners doubtless of the circulating libraries in question, interpreted, with a humour not altogether free from professional jealousy, into "Scarce o' Books." But the young bookseller succeeded. His shop became the resort of the literary men of the town that was beginning to arrogate to itself the title and conceits of the "Modern Athens"; and his sale catalogues, improving and expanding year by year, brought him into notice, and into correspondpanding year by year, brought him into notice, and into correspondence with leading book-collectors of the country. He became a publisher in 1795; his first publication, to which, however, he had the discretion not to affix his name, being a pampblet by a student of divinity, entitled "Anecdotes of the False Messias." The first payment that he made to an author was a sum of from 20L to 30L, which he paid to Mr. Dalzell for editing some fragments of Scottish History—a modest beginning for a man who a few years tish History—a modest beginning for a man who a few years later was paying twenty guineas a sheet to Edinburgh Reviewers, one thousand guineas for a poem by an almost unknown bard, a couple of thousand pounds for two philosophical dissertations from philosophers of not the highest order for his Encyclopedia, and lifteen hundred pounds for editing the works of an English classic. His first purchase of a copyright was a volume of Discourse by one Dr. Erskine, for which he paid 100l. Of this adventure he gave a share to another publisher, "finding it convenient," as he says, "to divide the risk, and as I felt at the time that his name would add respectability to the title-page." In 1823, three years before the crash came which ruined the firm of Constable and Co. and killed the subject of this Memoir, he had paid for his share of the copyrights of the Waverley Novels the sum of 22,500l., and hed made advances to the amount of 10,000l. more for "works of fiction"

[&]quot; Archibald Constable and his Literacy Correspondents. A Memorial by his Son, Thomas Constable. 3 vols. Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas

still unbern, though existing in the author's mind. In 1802 he was selected by Sydney Smith, Jeffrey, and the other projectors of the Elisburgh Review as their publisher, and about this time also, or a couple of years earlier, he had made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, where or in what manner does not distinctly appear. The earliest record of their correspondence is a letter from Scott to Constable in 1800, and from that time, till the ruin of the firm Constable in 1800, and from that time, this the rum of the firm in 1826, the correspondence is kept up with little interruption. On the dissolution of the firm of Constable and Co., Scott elected to continue his literary connexion with Mr. Constable's former partner, and not with Mr. Constable himself; and although from that time until the death of the latter in July 1827 the intercourse was not until the death of the latter in July 1527 the intercourse was so friendly as it had been in the prosperous days, the intimacy was maintained, and both author and publisher appear to have entertained for each other warm feelings of regard till the very end.

Such is an outline of Archibald Constable's life. But the

Such is an outline of Archibald Constable's life. But the interest of the Memoir centres as much upon the lives and characters of his correspondents, as shown by their letters to him, as upon his own life. Throughout the three large volumes of which the book consists Constable remains in the background. He appears to have preserved nearly all the letters which he received represent to have preserved nearly all the letters which he received from any person of the smallest importance, but of his own letters there are comparatively few extant. Such as are here published show him to have been a man of self-reliance, enterprise, judgment, and some geniality—a helpful rather than a popular man. But, if not popular in the sense in which his partner, Hunter, was normally he was normally in this sense in the the was the first such popular, he was popular in the sense in which his partner, runter, was popular, he was popular in this sense—that he was the first publisher who trusted to public opinion for support rather than to private patronage, and he introduced the policy of paying his contributors and clients on a scale of liberality which, more than any other single cause, has given dignity and respectability to a profession of letters. profession of letters.

His correspondents were numerous, and some of them distinuished. Letters hitherto unpublished from Sydney Smith, Godwin, Jeffrey, Lockhart, and Sir Walter Scott, among other of lesser note, cannot fail to arrest attention. Such letters will be read by many who might pass over genial lucubrations from an unknown Forfarshire laird, or cynical complaints of unappreciated genius from a librarian in the family of Bruce the Abyssinian traveller, even if he did occupy the position of being one of "the two greatest linguists of Britain, two of the greatest linguists the world has ever known"—a position which the author of this book, with a heaty discrimination that ill-natured people might call provincial, claims for him; the other "greatest linguist" being John Leyden, of whose existence we fear very few of the uninitiated south of the Tweed have ever heard.

But the minor luminaries of this select circle should not be dismissed summarily. Too many of them are introduced into the Momoir, which would have been more effective, and more extensively read out of Scotland, if it had been curtailed one-half, and if that half had been more symmetrically arranged. But the letters from some of them are not uneutertaining. Those from Mr. Hunter, who for the seven most prosperous years of the firm was an active partner, are perhaps the best. Through them a curious insight into the manners and customs of Scotch county society in the end of the last and beginning of the present century is given; and very remarkable manners and customs to sober-minded men of the present day they appear to have been. BrechinCastle, the residence of Mr. Maule, afterwards Lord Pannure, is the scene of most of the exploits recorded, though some of them come off at Eskmount, Mr. Hunter's place. High living and hard drinking were the order of the day, and the man who drank the hardest without being "pounded" (Forfarshire for drunk and incapable) in the dining-room or useless next day, was most highly esteemed in the select coterie and worthy of emulation:—

Our turtle dinner [Hunter says] turned out admirably well. Graham was delighted; never saw anything better dressed. Blackwell, the cook, got vast recommendations. I cut a distinguished figure; are seven plates of calipash, and two of enlipse, besides about three of the firs. We had four kinds of Madeira, and claret till half-past eleven. . . . John Clerk, Sir Kvilliam Fettes, &c., were there in great force. Yesterday plenty of venison and moorfowl at Haggart's, with red champagne, hock, vintage 1727, and excellent claret till half-past ten with Sir A. Don, Maitland, &c.

A lot of Scotchmen eating nine platefuls each of turtle, "besides about three of the fins," and drinking each other into imbecility, was deemed good fun. But the best fun was to get an Englishman among them and ruin his health and happiness for a time. Mr. Longman, for his sins, paid Mr. Hunter a visit in the autuum of 1804, and on Monday, the 22nd of September, he and Mr. Hunter dined at Brechin Castle and stayed all night:—

Maule [we quote Hunter's letter] was, as usual, very attentive. We had a strong party to dinner, and a good drink till ten or so [the dinner hour in those days was generally four o'clock], but nobody completely pounded; Longman did very well. Yesterday we went to Balnamoon, and stayed there all night; excellent grubbing there as usual, with which our friends seemed well pleased, and surprised a few.

Ten days of plain living and high thinking carried on in this fashion nearly ended the useful career of Mr. Longman, and on the third of October we find Mr. Hunter writing as follows to his partner in Edinburgh :-

Mrs. Hunter has probably informed you of Mr. Longman's lilness.

He was taken ill on Saturday. Next morning he was much worse, and we were at one time afraid he was in for a fever. He lay in hed all that day, but next day was greatly better, having starved himself for a day. On Monday he was still sick; however, the day being fine, we made him rise him safe to Eskmount that night. There he is at present, carsoning, ladies take the best care possible of him. These Englishers will

never do in our country. They eat a great deal too much end drink the consequence is their stomachs give way, and they are knot

Some days afterwards we are glad to hear that "Mr. Longman is now greatly better, but still a little soft, and not quite free from complaints." But on the 22nd of October Mr. Longman writes from London, where he arrived "safe and well," and thankful for the attention paid him in Scotland, "particularly the friendship of Mr. Hunter during our journey to the North." Two years later, in 1806, Mr. John Murray, of Albemarle Street fame, was subjected to a similar ordeal. By good luck he and Mr. Hunter arrived at Eskmount one day later than they were expected, otherwise that enterprising publisher's existence might have been cut short: cut short :-

On Tuesday they had a devil of a go at Eskmount, expecting to have entertained us, with Maule, Skene, the Major, and Harry, with a femous haunch of venison, &c. Yesterday they gave a grand dinner at Brechin.

This we must have gone to, which would have finished poor

Murray.

The Bailie [i.e. Mr. Hunter's respected father] arrived in good time at home, very decent, and we all went to bed. Between one and two in the morning, however, the house was alarmed with tallyhoeing, hunting songs, &c., occasioned by Maule's arrival for me; so there was nothing for it but rising and putting on our clothes. I got Murray excused, however, so that he has hitherto escaped, I came here [to Brechin Castle] with them, where we had a go at the red champagne. How long it lasted I do not know; only I was afraid they would have finished me, though I started fresh, and they had been at it since dinner of course.

Mr. Murray's respite was but brief:-

Mr. Murray's respite was but brief:—

Wo had a most dreadful day at Brechin Castle that day I wrote to you; one of the most awful ever known even in that house. What think you of seven of us drinking thirty-one bottles of red champagne, besides Burgundy, three bottles of Madeira, &c.? Nine bottles were drunk by us after Maule was pounded (he had been living a terrible life for three weeks preceding), and of all this Murray contrived to take his share. How he got it over, God knows; but he has since paid for it very dearly. He was himself principally to blame, having been so rash as to throw out a challenge to the Scote from the Englishmen, in which he was encountered, as you may suppose. He has since been close at Eskinount, very unwell; but yesterday I got him physicked, and to-day we dine with Major Ramsay, from which God send us a happy deliverance. To-morrow we go to the Beef-steak Club and ball at Forfar, and to Balnamoon [the scene of Mr. Longman's disaster] on Saturday.

For some days after these festivities Mr. Murray either would not "come to table," or "went to the drawing-room, and so escaped," or "drank about one-third of what the others did," or by one device or another succeeded in surviving the hospitalities lavished on him without being absolutely disgraced by his abstinence. But, like Mr. Longman, he left but a sorry character behind

It is curious [says Mr Hunter) how ill the Angus air agrees with these Cockneys. I do not know how to account for it. Perhaps you should not say too much about it, lest M. should think we laugh at their weaknesses. The problem of England's weakness as thus exhibited is always before Mr. Hunter's mind. On a visit which he paid to London some time later he is sorely perplexed by it. But in the end he solves it satisfactorily. He declares himself shocked at the

horrible guzzling of these Londoners, and no drinking—a most unwhole-some plan I am new completely satisfied that the English have no proper genius or turn for that sort of thing [i.e. a good dinner] as we have in Scotland; nor even Scotsmen who have long dwelt in England. They are all much more taken up about the eating than about the drinking and the

Immediately after this passage Mr. Hunter describes a "very pleasant" dinner of Scotch dishes of which he partook:—"Sheep's heads, barley broth, whisky out of shells (à la Ossian, I suppose), Scotch collops, &c., &c., and abundance of nice oat-cakes with the descrit." The catalogue may perhaps explain a Scotchman's

preference for the drinking.

It would be unfair to Hunter's memory to leave the impression that his life was spent in eating and drinking. These things, no doubt, formed one not unimportant part of it. But he by no means neglected his business, nor did it neglect him. He threw into it all his energy, intelligence, and cultivated tasts both in literature and art, and though he remained only seven years in the business, he retired with the talent which he had brought into it augmented tenfold.

From one more of Mr. Constable's minor correspondents we shall take a passage. It is from the letters of our cynical friend, the great Oriental linguist. The passage is descriptive of a very different type of Scotch character, and one that is more common in the present day than the convivial, though Scotland, to her glory be it said, is not yet bereft even of the latter type. This letter is from Alexander Murray, who became Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh, and describes the mode in which he acquired a knowledge of the alphabet, and generally of his native language. Like many Scotchmen of some distinction, Murray was the son of a shepherd. His early youth was spent in the wilds of Galloway, herding sheep among the hills and glens that separate Ayrshire from Kirkcudbright, and he had completed his nineteenth year before "his genius secured for him a final outgate from his native glen."

Some time in autumn, 1787 [he says], my father bought a Catschism for me, and began to teach me the alphabet. As it was too good a book for me to handle at all times, it was generally locked up, and he, throughout the winter, drew the figures of the letters for me in his swritten hand, on the board of an old wool card, with the black end of an extinguished heather stem or root enactched from the first. I soon learned all the alphabet in this way, and became writer as well as reader. I wrote with the heard and brand continually; then the Catschism was presented, and in a month or

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to a such read the uniter vents of it. In May 1760 he gave the a until this back, he which I testily abandoned the Catechian, which I did not he, and which I for into two please and concealed in the hole of a dyte, som get many peaker by memory, and longed for a new book. Here ficulties arise—the Ribbs, read every saids in the family, I was not perfected to open or testod; the rest of the books were locked up in chests. It length gut a New Testament, and read the historical parts with great pricety and aniour. But I longed to read the historical parts with great panels more pleasant book, and I actually went to where I knew an old one-leaved Bible lay, and carried it off piecewal.

The third volume of this Memoir is the one to which English readers will turn with most interest, as it moves in the rank of history rather than in that of Scotch biography. It deals with the relations which existed between Sir Walter Scott, the Bellentynes, and Constable, and may be considered almost a separate and independent work. The object which Mr. Thomas nstable has in view in this volume is to refute the calumnies, either express or implied, with which Lockhart, in his desire to clear the character of Scott, had blackened the reputation of his publishers. This is no place to weigh nicely and sift the different particles of evidence in favour of or against Lockhart's view of the business relations of author and publisher, or in favour of or against those of Mr. Constable. Lockhart's Life may be more readable. than this Memoir, but it certainly is not more veracious. But what the verdict of posterity may be upon the matter we cannot presume to prophesy. The impression left upon our mind after presume to prophesy. The impression left upon our mind after reading through the long series of interesting but painful transactions—the story of bills, and discounts, and ledgers, and renewals, and counter-bills and all the rest of it, and bankruptcy is this, that while nothing worse than recklessness and overweening confidence in the inexhaustible wealth of the great novelist's creative genius can be urged against any of the parties concerned, there is evidence sufficient to show that Scott, Constable, and the Ballantynes each worked from the beginning, though unconsciously, to bring about the ruin which ultimately enveloped them all.

MASTER SPIRITS.

THE title Master Spirits includes a variety of Mr. Buchanan's "lighter and more generally interesting contributions to periodical literature." The chief "Master Spirits" upon whom he here discourses are Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Browning, Dickens, Victor Hugo, and Mr. John Morley. There are also some studies on Danish literature and Mr. John Morley. There are also some studies on Panish literature and on obscure Scotch poets, and a couple of interesting aesthetical essays. We had almost used the word "critical" as descriptive of Mr. Buchanan's writing. Against this he would apparently protest. He is indignant with some luckloss reviewers who treated a former publication of his as "critical"; and he declares at the end of the essay upon Dickens that "criticism" is "a barbarity which he would wish to avoid." The opening essay of the volume gives his theory upon this subject. Criticism, he tells us, is a creative form of composition of which the real value is that it creative form of composition, of which the real value is that it reveals the tendencies, not of its subject, but of its author. "Scientific criticism is fudge, as sheer fudge as scientific poetry, or scientific painting; but criticism does belong to the Fine Arts, and for that reason its future prospects are positively unlimited." We demur a little to this last piece of logic; for surely the sciences have prospects as unlimited as the arts; but we demur also to the whole of Mr. Buchanan's ingenious theory. theory. If he merely meant to say that the science of criticism had still to be invented, we would not dispute his statement; but we hold in opposition to him that criticism is, or should be, an inchoate science, and not, properly speaking, an art. A critic, that is, should aim at discovering certain general laws, though at present he must be content with crude and empirical statements. Mr. Buchanan's arguments are amusingly stated, but strike us as irrelevant. He says that much modern criticism is written by utterly incompetent people. This is quite true; but the fact that people judge harshly and rashly of art is no more a reason for denying that there are rules about art than a parallel rashnear in moral judgments would be a reason for denying that there ness in moral judgments would be a reason for denying that there are invariable moral laws. It only proves that critics are not infallible. Voltaire judged wrongly of Shakspeare, and Johnson of Milton; just as some writers have maligned Cromwell, and others have made a hero of Richard III. It no more follows that a sane judgment about Shakspeare or Milton is unattainable than it follows that sound historical criticism cannot arrive at satisfactory conclusions about Cromwell and Richard. Again, Mr. Buchanan tells us that critical canons have varied from time to time; and that Shakspeare, for example, was damned for not adhering to the unities. So, as moralists tell us, the ethical standard has varied from time to time; duellists and ascetics have been alternately admired and condeclists and ascetics have been atternately admired and con-demned, and yet we do not doubt that some fixed principles are ascertainable as to the morality of both practices. The great mistake in the older criticism was the same which vitiated contemporary historical and moral judgments. People declared their own rules to be absolutely true for all time, and Shakspeare and Dante were condemned for not conforming to the practice of Voltaire and Pope. A sounder method shows the fallecy of such verdicts, but by no means destroys the value of the rules thus misapplied. The theories, for example, of the eighteenth-century critics were narrow and inadequate. When they measured the great

Master Spirits. By Robert Buchanan. London: Binry S. King & Go. 1303.

er days by their own foot-rule, they went hop man or former days by their own foot-rule, they went hopelstally wrong; but the rules were useful enough for testing the merit of those who were bound by them. Addison was an excellent judge of the merits of l'ope, though he blundered grievously when he tested Homer and Milton by the rules laid down in M. Bossu's treatise upon epic poetry. The science of criticism, whenever it is constituted, will not simply abolish the earlier rules, but find a place for them in wider generalizations, and show how far they were merely relative and temporary, and how far they were partial expressions of permanent truth. If art is the means by which a writer expresses the best sentiments and thoughts of his own age. writer expresses the best sentiments and thoughts of his own age, it is obvious that the rules for expression must vary from time to time with the changing modes of contemplating the world, and yet that there may be some general principles common to all forms of expression. Criticism should, therefore, in our view, be not an art, but an approximation to a scientific theory; and such it has been in the hands of its smaller maybe a Painte Baure been in the hands of its greater masters, such as Saints-Bouve. That even the greatest critics are fallible and biassod by personal prejudice is as true as that a deduction for personal error must be made even from the observations of astronomers, and much more

made even from the observations of astronomers, and much more from the teachings of the ablost men who deal with sciences more closely connected with human passions.

Whatever the truth may be, Mr. Buchanan should be the last man to deny the scientific character of criticism. It is true that he is primarily a poet and a man of intuition, and only secondarily a propounder of scientific formulas. And yet, though he gives a concrete form to his criticisms, he not only proclaims abstract theories, but can be as dogustic as any of the writers whom he denounces. We take, for example, the essay upon Dickens, where he guards himself against the barbarity of a possible lance into criticism. The essay is in every way charming: possible lapse into criticism. The essay is in every way charming: Dickens, according to him, is the "good genie" of fiction; and Mr. Buchanan deduces all his peculiarities from this fundamental definition as rigorously as M. Taine, though the logic is carefully concealed, instead of being obtrusively flourished in our faces. But it is there all the same. Mr. Buchanan has a distinct theory about Dickens, and is ready to call anybody who differs from him cynical or obtuse. Mr. Buchanan, for example, is a warm admirer of Dickens's humour. He calls it richer than the humour of Aristophanes; truer and more human than that of Rabelais, Swift, or tophanes; truer and more human than that of Rabelais, Swift, or Sterne; more "distinctively unctuous" than that of Chancer; more poetical than that of Thackeray; and inferior to Shakspeare only in pathos. Here are a set of definite propositions, each of which may be tested and may give rise to a series of intelligible arguments. We, for example, differ from Mr. Buchanan, because we hold that Dickens's humour is far shallower than that of any of these partitions. If always infinitellars regard partitions. of any of these great writers. It shows infinitely less passion, for example, than the humour of Swift, and less intellectual power than the humour of Thackerny; and we might proceed to urge that superficiality is fatal to the enduring power of any author. Thereupon Mr. Buchanan would join issue with us, and would insist, as he does with great skill, upon the fact that Dickens was to the end of his days a "great sain, upon the net that Directly to the end of his days a "great, grown-up, dreamy, impulsive child —just like that hateful creature (we beg Mr. Buchanan's pardon for expressing our opinion), little Paul Dombey. Mr. Buchanan, with possibly unconscious ingenuity, gives to an apology the air of an ealogy. We ought, he insinuates, to look upon Dickens as we look upon a child; to sympathize with his impulses, and forgive his foibles. We should reply that we are quite prepared to read him in that sense; but we cannot place so highly as he does a writer who asks us to be children and is a child himself. To praise him under cover of that name is simply to admit that Dickens's writings are wanting in intellectual interest, and to give to the admission the air of a compliment.

Mr. Buchanan carries this principle into Dickons's life, and declares that his resentment against his mother's conduct and his carica-ture of his father as Micawber are not inconsistent with his pos-session of "a noble soul, a beneficent mind, and a loving heart." We should say that they were inconsistent with the self-respect of a strong intellect capable of real depth of emotion, though not inconsistent with the amiability of a sensitive child. And here we come to a moral problem which to our thinking is susceptible of a definite and conclusive answer. If Mr. Buchanan is right, we ought to give all but the highest place to work significant of the moral qualities implied in Dickens's relation to his parents, because those qualities are really noble. Denying them to be noble, we deny Mr. Buchanan's conclusions. Doubtless the controversy will not be settled speedily; like most other moral problems, it will strike different people in different lights, and the ultimate test will be Dickens's power of affecting the consciences or the osthetic tastes of future generations. Still it is not a mere question of taste, to which the only answer could be, Mr. Buchanan prefers this, and we prefer that, but is as definite, though not us easily answerable, as the question whether a particular prisoner is or is not guilty of theft. The ablest critics may differ, and must be guided by instinct as much as by reasoning; but, in proportion to their ability, they will be able to anticipate the verdict of posterity. And therefore we should value the judgment of a sound critic as something more than the mere record of an impression. His impression indeed must go for much; ought to give all but the highest place to work significant of record of an impression. His impression indeed must go für much; but the impression leads to statements which can be exposed to definite tests, and which therefore come to some extent within the domain of scientific observation.

Here, we see, the artistic question runs into a moral question; and this brings us to another reason why Mr. Buchanan should admit that criticism is something more than one of the line arts.

In fact, he has distinguished himself by proclaiming most emphatically the connexion between art and morality. He seldom misses as occasion of administering a blow in passing to what he calls the "musical ravings of diseased animalism." He condemns Mr. Carlyle in the most unmeasured terms for what he considers to be his universal want of sympathy for humanity, and declares that his "very name has become the synonym for moral heartlessness and political obtusity." We will not here take up the cudgels for Mr. political obtusity." We will not here take up the curgers for man. Carlyle, though we utterly deny the correctness of Mr. Buchanan's judgment, and agree to some extent with the inferior Scotchman who set down such criticisms to defective appreciation of Carlyleses hereour. We merely remark that here, again, the discussion passes beyond the sphere of simple personal impression. To decide upon Mr. Carlyle's literary merits, we must decide upon the depth of his anisitival insight, and therefore, to some extent, upon the truth or rather passionately, "has never been on the side of the truth. He was for the lie in Jamaica, the lie in the South, the lie in Alsace and Lorraine." If this merely means that ou each of those occasions. When Carlyle, the appears that ou each of those occasions. When Carlyle took the convenient side to Mr. Ruchard. and Lorraine." If this merely means that on each of those occasions Mr. Carlyle took the opposite side to Mr. Buchanan, the word "lie" is out of place. Mr. Buchanan really means to assert that Mr. Carlyle showed his "obtusity" by a mistaken view of the questions at issue. To decide, therefore, upon the amount of penetration implied in Mr. Carlyle's judgment, we must decide upon the rights and wrongs of the French we must decide upon the rights and wrongs of the French and German war. That is a question of facts, and not of mere personal impressions. It is true that it is not a question which anybody is now entitled to answer dogmatically; but a hundred years hence, when passions are cooler and the issues clearer, critics will be able to form an accurate judgment of the amount of insight implied in the unreserved acceptance of one view of the quarrel. We quite admit that, in such complex questions our judgments must be quided in great measure by the questions, our judgments must be guided in great measure by the shaple instinctive appreciations formed without any conscious logical process; but it is also true that our judgments may be guided and checked by many external criteria, which give to our ultimate decision, not a really scientific value, but that kind of weight which is due to the opinions of a candid judge pronouncing weight winch is the to the opinions of a cauchy judge problem. Such a judge will be biassed by a perception, of which he can give no distinct account, that one witness is a liar and another a true man; but he would acandalously neglect his duty if he confined himself to such methods of discovering the truth.

Perhaps we have been drawn into too long a discussion of a minor point, which Mr. Buchanan did not mean to state too prockedy. We are, however, really justifying Mr. Buchanan's practice at the expense of his principles. He lays down many critical judgments from which we dissent in various degrees, critical judgments from which we dissent in various degrees, and some with which we can heartily agree. But in all serious cases he goes far beyond telling us simply that he has such or such tastes, and proceeds to justify his opinions by arguments of more or less cogeney. As in the essay upon Dickens, they are generally implied in a lively portrait of the person under consideration, rather than worked out in the form of analytical discussion. They are almost always instructive, even where we differ from them; for Mr. Buchanan has the poetical faculty of sympathizing very keenly with many different kinds of merit. The essay upon Victor Hugo strikes us as the best in the volume; though there is also much that is very interesting in the chapters upon Danish literature, and upon the "poets in obscurity." We have, however, no space for doing more than simply acknowledge their merits, and adding that Mr. Buchanan's volume, though of unequal merit, is full of fresh and vigorous writing, such as can only be produced by a man fresh and vigorous writing, such as can only be produced by a man of keen and independent intellect. Though we may differ from him as to the proper functions of a critic, we may willingly admit that he so far fulfils his own theories as to give us a very lively impression of his own intellectual idiosyncracles; and this is in all a a pleasant sensation, if only as a contrast to the ordinary jogtrot of conventional criticism.

A PRINCESS OF THULE.

NOVEL which is both romantic and natural, which has much A NOVEL which is both romantic and natural, which has much feeling without any touch of mawkishness, which goes deep into character without any suggestion of painful analysis—this a rare gent to find among the debris of current literature, and this, or nearly this, Mr. Black has given us in the *Princess of Thule*. As might be inferred from the title, he has gone to places far off and little known to find a subject for his book; but the bright freshness of the author's descriptions brings his scenes in clear outline and heautiful colours before the reader, and makes him feel outline and beautiful colours before the reader, and makes him feel that, should his bodily vision ever encounter the landscapes which the author has presented to his mind's eye, he will greet them as old familiar friends. Perhaps there is no better piece of brief description in the whole book than its opening passage:—

On a small headland of the distant island of Lewis, an old man stood looking out on a desolate waste of rain-beaten sea. It was a wild and a wet day. From out of the louring south-west, tierce gusts of wind were driving my velumes and flying rugs of cloud, and sweeping onward at the same time theregathering waves that fell hissing and thundering on the shore. Far as the eye could reach, the sea and the air and the sky seemed to be one indis-

and Princess of Thele. By William Black, Author of "Stratige and turns of a Phaston," &c. 3 vols. Macmillan & Co. 1894.

nguishably mans of whirling and hurrying whysam-mailf ha ere were no more land, but only wind and walter, and the risk voices of their strife.

This old man is Mr. Mackensie, known as the King of Metre, who of the islands of the Lewis up in the Hebrides. He is mounting for the less of his only daughter Sheila, gone off to Lewisson the bride of an Englishman. He sees the last glumpse of her in the white haudherchief which she waves to him from the dark of the steamer through the mist and win and driver metre district the steamer through the mist and win and driver metre district the same white handkerchief which she waves to him from the dark of the steamer through the mist and rain, and drives sadly, silently away through Stornowsy back to Horva. At every turn he to remainded of his loss; it is the natural subject of talk for all the increase and keepers he comes in contact with. He asks the findermess from the neighbouring villages and his piper in to drink with him, with that pleasant free hospitality current only in the North between different classes. He hopes thus to drive away his inclandably, but in vain; one of the young fishermen being asked for a noing injudiciously selects the "Lament of Monaltrie," which was one of Sheila's particular songs. This is more than the King of Borva can bear, and he rushes from the room into the darkness of the night:—

But even here he was not allowed to forget the sorrow he had been vainly endeavouring to banish; for in the far distance the pipes still physical the melancholy wail of Lochaber. "Lochaber no more! Lochaber no more! that was the only solace brought him by the winds from the man; and there were tears running down the hard grey face as he said to himself, in a broken voice—

"Sheila, my good lass, why did you go away from Borva?"

It will be seen that Mr. Black plunges at once into the midst of his story, which in this instance is a mistake in art. Something, no doubt, is gained by starting at once with a vigorous exciting chapter, instead of with a plain introduction, either narrative or conversational, to the story; but more is lost by the eaction which follows when excitement and emotion are succeed. by the even flow of narrative and dialogue, which is inevitable at by the even how of narrative and dialogue, which is meeting with a climax and working back to it. In the hands of a less skilful guide the reader would become weary when he found that his journey to the end of the first volume brought him up exactly at the point whence he started. This danger the author steers clear at the point whence he started. This danger the author steers clear of by force of the excellence of his style and characters, and the interest of his story, which in its outline is of the simplest kind. In the first volume the young Englishman already spoken of, Frank Lavender by name, is travelling with Edward Ingram up to Borva to stay with the King of Borva and his daughter, old friends of Ingram's. Lavender is an impetaous, excitable young man, with a talent for believing so thoroughly in his own passing impressions as to make other people also believe in them. As the two make their way across the Minch in the steamer Clansman, Lavender chaffs his companion on his enthusiasm for Sheila Mackenzie, of whom he has heard as a kind of Highland princess, mystic and wonderful; whom he believes in his immost heart to be an ordinary girl enough. When he arrives and sees her his tone changes; has susceptible feelings are raised to their utmost pitch of enthusiasm. Before he has seen her for more than an hour or two, he informs his friend that she is the first girl he has ever seen whom he would like to marry. Ingram begins to ever seen whom he would like to marry. Ingram begins to remonstrate at this folly, which he has already heard about twenty other women; but while they talk the two young men are waiting for Sheila and her father, who have walked down to the village of Borvabost after dinner, leaving their companions a little above the houses. The young men's talk is interrupted by the return of the others, and Lavender is lucky enough to have Sheila for his companion on the walk home, the description of which may serve as a specimen of the author's picturesqueness and truth :-

as a specimen of the author's picture-squeness and truth:

And now the moon was still higher in the heavens, and the yellow lane of light that crossed the violet waters of Loch Roag quivered in a deepergold. The night air was scented with the Dutch clover growing down by the shore. They could hear the curiew whisting, and the plover calling, amid that monotonous plash of the waves that murmured all around the coast. When they returned to the house, the darker waters of the Atlantic, and the purple clouds of the west, were shut out from sight; and before them there was only the liquid plain of Loch Roag, with its pathway of yellow fire, and far away on the other side the shoulders and peaks of the southern mountains, that had grown grey, and clear, and sharp in the beautiful twilight. And this was Sheila's home.

Such romantic scenery as this, a young man of fascinating manners a young girl constantly in his society—what result should these things have but marriage? Ingram, who has a kind of fatherly love for Sheila, at first opposes the marriage to the best of his powers, afraid to see her future trusted to so easily influenced a being as Lavender: but flually, seeing that his friend is in carnest, he devotes himself to smoothing away difficulties and beinging

he devotes himself to smoothing away difficulties and bringing affairs to a happy conclusion.

The second volume is occupied with the Levenders' life in London. Frank falls into evil ways of idleness and gadding about after a certain Mrs. Lorraine, a young widow, while he leaves Sheila at home. When they are together a want of consideration on his side checks her confidence in him. He is disappointed in the effect produced by his Princess of Thule, and wearied with her ignorance of everyday conventionalities, and, in fine, he neglects her. Ingram attempts to interfere, and naturally enough gets anubbed by Lavender for his point. Thatly, Sheila's endurance is overcome by Lavender's refusal to interfere at table with her cousin Mairi, who used to wait on them at table with her cousin Mairi, who used to wait on them at Borva, and she leaves him attogether. The third volume is noticely repentance, his success as an artist and reconsideration with him.

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and a manique between Jagreen and Mrs. Legenine, the facinating

men that the author does not rely on either variety or moissont; his messes, which is undoubtedly great, is due study and competent knowledge of character, to a style of from lifemish, and to a power of graphic description t very soldom met with. It is probably the perfection inh not only excise off, but absolutely renders attracture throughout the book of the Highland dialect t writtens of fintion have not seldom failed to repreting a negaliarity of speech without becoming the and present writers of faction have not seldom failed to represent in writing a possiliarity of speech without becoming tire-acres. It is Mr. Elack's merit that, partly by force of moderation, partly by skilful management, he has succeeded where master-hands have failed. The principal character is naturally Sheila Mackensie, who gives the book its name; and hers is a very beautiful character; aimple, frank, fearless; holding one-half of the reins of the kingdom of Borva, able to take care of herself in an onen host at sea, or wandering among the works on shows. She the rains of the kingdom of Horva, able to take care or herself in an open hoat at sea or wandering among the rocks on shore. She sensibles an unusual gentleness with great strength of character, and it is partly by failing, in spite of Ingram's warnin,—, to compached this that Lavender brings misery upon her and himself. Through the first two volumes one can have nothing but admiration for her; but then, as often happens in three-volume novels, there is a falling off in the third, as well in the drawing of her character as in other points. It is not unnatural that when her husband as in other points. It is not unnatural that when her husband finishes a long course of neglect which, though thoughtless, amounts to brutality, by insulting her relations, Sheila should leave his house and for a time refuse to see him. On the other hand, it is not natural that her pride should so far overcome her softer quali-ties as to make her refuse all communication with him, although she know him to be penitent and wretched. Even if a man sine inst his wife as much as a man can sin, she can scarcely do more than pass him in the open street without a word or a look when she knows that one glance of recognition or forgiveness is to him as returning life. This, however, is what Sheila does when she knows that her husband, whom she still loves in spite of his faults, is about as miserable as a man can be. More than this, she takes no notice of what becomes of him when they part; she gives him no tidings of the birth of his child; and it is only by a happy chance that he finds her again at Borva, just when, beginning to think that her line of conduct is not strictly preseworthy, she is prepared for a reconciliation. That he should thus arrive exactly at the right moment seems, in spite of the author's skill in telling a circumstance more likely to occur in a novel than in real life. whose grand simplicity and quaint pride in what he supposes to be his wonderful powers of penetration go with other things to make up a character more attractive than one can often hope to meet. So in the case of the quick, impressionable Lavender, and his friend Ingram, whose steadiness and quiet (somewhat didactic) wisdom contrast well with the other's excitability. minor characters in the earlier part of the book are life-like and well sustained. Here, for instance, is an extract from an admirably humorous letter to Sheila from her father's head-keeper, whose acquaintance the reader makes at the beginning: -

John McNicol of Habost he will be verra bad three months or two months ago, and we was thinkin he will die, and him with a wife and five bairns too, and four sows and a cart, but the dector took a great dale of blood from him, and he is now verra well whatever, though wakely on the legs. It would hev been a bad thing if Mr. McNicol was dead, for he will be verra good at pentin a door, and he haz between fifteen pounds and ten pounds in the bank at Stornoway, and four cows too and a cart, and he is a ferra religious man, and has great skill o the psalm-tunes, and he toesna get trunk now more as twice or as three times in the two weeks.

Mrs. Levender, Frank's aunt, again with her heathen philosophy, her scales for weighing her dinner, and her cockatoo-like head, is a well-finished, life-like picture. Here are her views of death, at least of its prossic side:—

"Bah! I hope I am able to recognize the facts of life. If you were to die this afternoon, I should get a black silk trimmed with crape the moment I get on my feet again, and go to your funeral in the ordinary way. I hope you will pay me the same respect. Do you think I am afraid to speak of these shings?"

"Why should you speak of them?" said Shella, despairingly.

"Why should you speak of them?" said Sheila, despairingly.

"Because it does you good to contemplate the worst that can befall you; and if it does not happen, you may rejoice. And it will happen. I know that I shall be lying in this bed, with a half-a-dozen of you round about trying to cry, and wondering which will have the courage to turn and go out of the room first. Then there will be the funeral day, and Paterson will be careful about the blinds, and go about the house on her tip-toes, as if I were likely to hear! Then there will be a pretty service up in the cemetery, and a man who never saw me will speak of his dear sister departed; and then you'll ell go home and have your dinner."

That the latter rows of the book persinds one of the latter than the state of the book persinds.

parted; and then you'll all go home and have your dinner."

But the latter part of the book reminds one of the desinit in given maker formose superns. The style is as good as ever, and that is much in these days, but the marrative becomes disjointed and straggling. Some events are explained loosely, or not at all; others are thrust upon one without any estemble reason. We find Lavender painting hand in his self-imposed exile at Tarbert, so hard landsed that he suddenly drops his brush and faints. This leads one to expect a serious libers; Lavender will be at the point of death; liberila will hear of it, and will travelen despair sight and day amily the provider recovers from his fainting all, goes out selling the parter of the friend, is oversalism by acquail, wearing the provider recovers from his fainting all, goes out selling the provider recovers from his fainting all, goes out selling the provider recovers from his fainting all, goes out selling the provider recovers from his fainting all liberally recovers from his fainting all liberally recovers from his fainting and the liberally recovers from his fainting cause of his filess. The lands has the liberally recovers from his fainting cause of his filess.

nothing comes of his being wrecked, except a good description of a storm. This irresistibly secalls to mind the fact that A research of Thule was written in numbers. One cannot help thinking that the author changed his mind and the plot between two mouths, specially as, when Lavender turns up next mouth, so to quest, sale, well, and having made a great reputation as a painter in a surprisingly short time, the mercut passing notice is given to the socident which nearly killed him, and seems at one time to have been intended to do so. Another indication of a change of plot during the progress of the story occurs in the case of a young musician named Mosenberg, who is introduced in the second volume, and is apparently going to complicate matters by making love to Shells. But he, too, seems to give up the purpose for which he was presumably created, and takes no active part in the course of events. His character, though well drawn, is not of sufficient importance to warrant his presence merely as a portrait; and a sense of initiation is produced by the continual expectation, followed always by disappointment, that he will either make or mar matters by some conspicuous action. Such mistakes—or one should perhaps say such marks of neglect—as these just spoil the book, and prevent it from being artistically good throughout. But the Priscess of Thule contains much that is, besides much that might be, finitate; enough indeed to warrant the assertion that Mr. Black has it in his own hands to make his mark among writers who will be remembered.

HALL'S MODERN ENGLISH.

WE have long known the name of Mr. Fitzedward Hall as one of the editors of the Early English Text Society; but we do not remember to have before come across him as the author of any independent work. But he takes care to let us know, in his preface and in his fly-leaves at both ends, that he has published a book at New York called Recent Exemplifications of False Philology. We gather that it contains a fierce attack on a certain Mr. Richard Grant White, who is quite unknown to us. And, from the extracts which Mr. Hall has given at the end of his present volume, we gather that the fierceness of his attack on Mr. White has awakened the wrath of a part at least of the American press. According to the Galden Age, Mr. Hall has dealt with Mr. White "as a braggart, a bully, and a blackguard," and his book is "an exhibition of arrogance, of pompous pretence, and of literary braility." These are strong words, but they are not only what somebody has said of Mr. Hall, but what Mr. Hall wishes us to know that somebody has said of him. Mr. Hall, like the āčuse λόγος in the Clouds, takes the epithets cast on him by his enemies as a crown unto him:—

Δικ. εἶ κάναἰσχυντος. ΄Αδικ. ρύδα μ' εἴρηκας. Δικ. καὶ βωμολόχος. ΄Αδικ. κρίνεσι στεφανοῖς. Δικ. καὶ πιτραλοίας. ΄Αδικ. χρύσω πάττων μ' οὐ γιγνώσκεις.

Now we shall not copy the exact language of the Golden Age, or of the other American papers which have spoken their minds freely of Mr. Hall; but we are not surprised that people who are used to express themselves in a more vigorous way than is usual on this side of the Ocean should speak of Mr. Hall as the Golden Age has spoken of him. We have not for some time come across a greater literary offender than Mr. Hall. And he is the more wholly without excuse because the work which he has done and the offices which he has filled would make any one treat him in the manner usual among scholars and gentlemen, and would also make any one expect the same kind of treatment back again from him. We should be the last to quarrel with fair criticism, however severe, but it is a good rule which is given in another play of Aristophanes:—

ού δε μή πρός δργήν, Αίσχύλ', άλλά πραύνως έλεγχ', ελίγχου. Ασιδορεΐσθαι δ' ού πρέπει ανέρας ποιητάς ώσπερ άρτοπώλιζας.

Now this is just what Mr. Hall does. He does not criticize; hereviles. He seems to be in a passion from one end of his book to the other. And, what is worse still, his reviling does not confine itself to the matter in hand. He gives a good deal of time to pointing our real or supposed faults of style in some of our most popular writers, in some of our really best writers. Now, if this is not a very gracious task, it is certainly a very useful one. No one's reputation, no one's real excellence, ought to be any shield against fair criticism. It is plain that, in pointing out faults of style, inaccuracies of expression or any other faults, the higher the general merit of the writer in whom the blumish is found, the more instructive the blemish is as an example. But Mr. Hall is not satisfied with pointing out blemishes of style, unless he personally abuses the writers in whom he finds them. We are not quite sure whether Mr. Hall ever really speaks well of saybody; he certainly speaks ill of a great many people. And he ast only speaks ill of them, but he thoroughly enjoys speaking ill of them. He catches at every chance of abusing anybody whom he happens to quote, even about things which have nothing what he happens to quote, even about things which have nothing whater to do with the subject of "Modern English." Style and matter do indeed often run very closely into one another, and it is aften hard to criticize inaccuracy of expression with the same time criticizing inaccuracy of expression.

* Modern English. By Pitzedward Hall, M.A., Hon. D.C.L. Orients.: Williams & Nanjante. 1973.

does not do, because it may be perfectly fair to point out some fault in a writer's style, to go on to call him names at great length on account of the matter of his writings, on account of his views on matters of taste, on account of his politics or his theology, on account sometimes of points which almost come under the head of personal conduct. This is what Mr. Hall does in every page. Mr. Richard Grant White—of whom, let it be remembered, we never before heard, and we have not the least notion of what he may have said of Mr. Hall—comes in for his share. We note by the way that Mr. White is charged with "philologastry," a crime of whose nature we have not the faintest notion, but we will copy only the last sentence which is hurled at the offender:—

Of the style of retort which Mr. White accounts becoming, I have said enough. And the same style, in all its essentials, is that of his half-educated and ill-bred satellites. My facts, arguments, and conclusions, both he and they, as unmistakeably as if they categorically avowed it, recognize to be absolutely impregnable; and, in unwise alternative to silence, they sluice me with haphazard billingsgate. It is idle for them to hope, that their affecting to make light account of me will not be interpreted by others, and rightly, as a clutching at the last straw of despair. Genuine contempt is anything rather than clamorous; but the vulgar, when alarmed and irritated, invariably seek relief in a free secretion of scurrility. It is not thus that what I have called fulse philology can be made out to be true.

"A free secretion of scurrility" may be "Modern English"; if it is English at all, it certainly is so modern that our own notions of its meaning are not a little vague; but, so far as it gives us any meaning, it suggests that Mr. Hall, "himself the great sublime he draws," is anxious to appear, not only as the warning lecturer, but also as the "frightful example." We suspect that the way in which Mr. Hall speaks of people in general must be something like what, if anything, is meant by a "secretion of scurrility."

Mr. Hall has thus by the way in which he thanks a common the secretion of scurrility."

Mr. Hall has thus by the way in which he treats every one whom he comes across; done his best to turn away the thoughts of his readers and reviewers from the matter of his book to its manner; and by the form into which he has thrown his book he has put a further hindrance in the way of those who may wish to find out what the book is about. We once saw a book loaded with foot-notes, described as a "podagra of Literature," and we certainly never saw such a podagra in this sonse as Mr. Hall's Modern English. In most of his pages there is more note than text; in some there is hardly any text at all; and the notes are not notes which can be skipped if the book is to be read at all; for they contain a great part of Mr. Hall's illustrative matter, though we certainly do not always see why some things are put in the text and other things in the notes. For both are, as from their subject they could hardly fail to be, full of examples, extracts, references, and words in italics. But all this goes a very long way to make it somewhat hard to see what Mr. Hall is driving at. As far as we can make out, his main object is to upset certain people whom he calls Conservatives—Conservatives, that is, we conceive, in matters of language—and to assert the right, which, as far as we know, nobody ever denied, of all languages, and of English among them, to make changes and to bring in new words whenever there is good reason for so doing. If we rightly understand Mr. Hall, one great object which he has in hand is to defend a good many newfangled words—"neoterisms," as they seem to be called in the grand style—to show that some of them arose to supply a real want, and that others are not newfangled at all, but were used, sometimes generations and conturies, before the time when they would at first sight seem to have been brought in. One is certainly a little surprised to find the word "cducational" used in 1652. But Mr. Hall does not fail to see that this does not prove very much. As just at this point he does not happen to be in a rag

Many a word is circumstanced like educational, regarding which it would be vain to inquire whether Burke, or wheever first brought it forward in the last century, was aware that it had been used before. It is not unsupposable that a word may be proposed independently by a dozen different writers, and, after all, from not being a desideratum, may fail of being popularly accepted. To pass to ascertained facts, there actually are words which were ventured many generations ago, but, for some reason or other, were not taken up, became altogether or generally forgotten, and yet are now familiar to everybody. In such cases we have not resuscitations, but virtually new inventions. Among the words specified below, two or three fall strictly under this description.

This is in a note, but a little way on in the text Mr. Hall sees a red rag and runs at it. He has just quoted Archbishop Trench as disliking—or at least as once having disliked—the word "educational." So there comes an outburst:—

Well, and what is the matter with educational? Utility, perspiculty, and conciseness are, we all know, to persons of a certain sort—those who would keep the world in leading-strings—nothing, if to be purchased at the cost of innovation. The people who would object to educational are, however, of the same type, and, almost invariably, of the same class, with those who, if they were but honest enough and manly enough to speak out their convictions, would object to everything that is connected with the word in our associations. For, inconsistent as the majority of men are, we every day observe, more and more, that, as those who seriously favour progress at all favour it in all things, so those who openly resist it in one direction would, in propitious circumstances, resist it in all directions.

As the risk of being set down among those who resist progress—though, to be sure, after what Mr. Hall has said of us elsewhere, it does not much matter what we are set down as—we venture to ask something about the word "prochronisms," which we do not remamber to have seen before, though, as it is so hard to prove a negative, it might not be safe to askirm that it may not be found in some writer of the year 1652. Mr. Caxton, we all know, looked on having Picistratus as an anachronism; and the Mayor of Aumale,

some years back, announced in a public proclamation that addicity was an anachronism; but would either of them have talked about a "prochronism"? Mr. Hell may ask why, if we swallow "anachronism," we kick at "prochronism." We can only say that, if we have, by no fault of our own, got an ampleasant great quartered on us whom we cannot get rid of, that is no meason why we should of our own free will take in another equally ugly. But about "prochronism," Mr. Hall uses the word quite calmly in the text, without seeming to look for any stir at its appearance; as for its meaning, all that we can make out is that it is something without which Lord Macaulay puts the word "puff" into the mouth of a bookseller knocked down by Dr. Johnson. This is not quite so clear as we should like the explanation of a hard word to be.

Again, Mr. Hall says that "Lord Macaulay finically objects to saturation, as 'not pure English.'" Mr. Hall, ima pathetic note, cries out, "We should be wretchedly straitened, if one might not introduce such a word as saturation." We have lived all our lives in those straits without feeling the wretchedness, but then perhaps, for aught we know, "saturation" may have something to do with "prochronism," or even with "educational," and we know that if we object to "educational," we shall be set down as "objecting to everything connected with the word in our associations."

We should perhaps not have taken the trouble to notice Mr. Hall at all, had not the positions which he has held and the work which he has done for the Early English Text Society given him a certain claim to notice. That is to say, to write an abusive book without any intelligible purpose is less pardonable in him than it would be in a common penny-a-liner. The book has its use in one way, as any collection of obsolete, uncommon, or novel words and meanings of words has its use. Nor do we deny that Mr. Hall shows a good deal of English reading. But, if he has any regard for his own credit, the best thing he can do is to call in his book. At any rate let him strike out the Buckle-like dedication "To My Mother." Namby-pamby and billingsgate do not go comfortably arm-in-

THE TODAS.*

THIS book is a holiday task, the result of renewed health and leisure void of occupation. Juded with work, deafened by official importunities, and warned by doctors, an officer ongaged in active administration takes a trip to the Hill-station of a Presidency not his own. At first nothing can exceed the delights of emancipation from the slavery of the desk; and all work is forsworn. After a little time a well-trained mind seeks relief from the monotony of idleness in any new occupation; and some contribution to philology, natural history, or Asiatic peculiarities is the upshot. The writer of this addition to our knowledge of a the upshot. The writer of this addition to our knowledge of a strange tribe is, we take it, a gentleman connected with the department of Public Works in Oudh. And there can be no doubt that he has contrived to amass and arrange a great quantity of interesting details, which will enlist the sympathies, not only the Amass Indians but of ethnologists who take pleasure in studyof Anglo-Indians, but of ethnologists who take pleasure in studying man in his primitive aspect. The book has sundry faults. Colonel Marshall has filled at least two chapters with the peou-Colonel Marshall has filled at least two chapters with the peculiar jargon of phrenology, at no time very intelligible, and here mystified by the use of sesquipedalian words. Then he has a very tiresome habit of backing up his own statements by reference to well-known works en masse. Combs and Fowler, Mr. Baring-Gould, and Mr. Tylor, are hurled at the reader's head, like tomes in the Lutrin or in Swift's "Battle of the Books." Not a chapter or even a page is referred to when the author appeals for support to Malthus, Adam Smith, and Dugald Stewart; Cæsar's "Gallic Wars" are mentioned, generally to prove a stated fact, and Cicero's "Letter to Atticus" is quoted as if there were some one epistle as well known as Trajan's celeas if there were some one epistle as well known as Trajan's celebrated reply to Pliny about the Christians. Further, Colonel Marshall is under the impression that Madge Wildfire is a character in Guy Mannering. We wonder if he would transplant Dandie Dinnont and Meg Merrilies to the Heart of Middothian. But our interest in the researches and discoveries of the author is not-quenched by these blunders. He appears to have entered on his task with great earnestness and considerable tact. He visited the heads of the tribes at all times and places; he had conferences with them through his interpreters; in the language of Grattan, he sat by the cradle and he followed the heares; and on a dark night, with a venturous companion, he actually penetrated into the immost recesses of a mysterious temple where he found nothing except a convincing proof that his Toda informants had not practised on his credulty. Most fortunately, too, Oolonel Marshall fell into the hands of a missionary, the Rev. F. Mets, perhaps the only European who can speak the Toda. Panguage, and of a sound Dravidian scholar, the Rev. G. U. Pope. The records of the Madras Government gave up to him some of their buried treasures on the subject of Toda infanticide, and the volume is illustrated by some well-executed photographs and sketches descriptive of the platean of the Neighbories, the hurs and dairies of the Todas, their utensils, considerate, and their vives and children. The appendix contains a grammuse and vocabulary of the dialect, complist by the two reversed gentlement to whom the author is as the first of a Primitive Trice. Grattan, he sat by the crudle and he followed the hearse; and on

* A Phranologist enterings the Todat; or the Study of a Primitive Tribe in Santh India. By William E. Marshall, Lipsannian Orland of Har Majorty's Bengal Staff Copps. London: Linguistic & Co. 1879.

them he could have found no better philosophers and guides, and, conferred from more than two hundred and fifty pages, the interty of these authorithems is somewhat as follows.

Whether, indeed, they are a portion of the indigenous and boriginal psychition which had possession of India long before he Aryan immigration, or whether they only preceded by some here hundred years the advent of those who spoke the copious and exists limited years the advent of those who spoke the copious and exists limited years the advent of those who spoke the copious and exists limited years five class of Todas have occupied the tableland of he Neighberries, while a small postlen have settled on a lower latest in the Wynaed, a tract taken up by Englishmen for offee plasting. The "Blue Mountains" of Madras differ widely cost the Himshayss. They present no grand amphitheatre of coffee planting. The "Blue Mountaine" of Madras differ widely from the Himshyss. They present no grand amphitheatre of sternal anows, and no jagged outline of inaccessible peaks, on which the rising and setting sun sheds reseate hues, to stimulate the fancy and to charm the eye. Neither have they the lofty cedars and the precipitous ravines of the northern barrier of India. But they have a picture-que beauty of their own. Green swelling hills covered with short grass, here spread out into undulating prairies, or these in close valleys shaded by dense forests and watered by clear streams. The elevation is from five thousand to even seven thousand feet; the air is pure; the tract is at one time swept by by clear streams. The elevation is from five thousand to even seven thousand feet; the air is pure; the tract is at one time swept by the showery blasts of the monsoon, and at another is bathed in sunshine; while the soil is naturally rich and fertile, though hitherto mainly subservient to the wants of a pastoral tribe. Space is so extensive, and nature has so fully anticipated the requirements of a Toda in fodder, water, and fuel, that he has led a life very different from hill tribes elsewhere, the members of which are compelled either to rear poultry, or to hew wood and carry burdens, or to raise rice and cereals by occupying small terraces, and by burning down the forest or scretching the side of a hill. To the Toda the buffalo is indeed his ox, his ass, and his everything. Featoral in one sense, he is not a nomad; for he sticks to his mand or village with its pasture-ground, and migrates occasionally to a second, or even a third, station reserved to him as his own. When the monsoon is too furious or pasture too scanty, he shifts from one mand to another. There may be one hundred of these on the man to another. There may be one hundred of these on the plateau, of which not more than forty are occupied at a time. One room is sufficient for a family. The houses, superior to those of agriculturists on the plains, are built of stout planks, split canes, and bamboos; the roofs of grass, and the sides daubed with clay and cowdung. Attached to each mand is a pen for the buffaloes, and a dairy for the milk. The thoughts and aspirations of the Toda never get beyond the herd and its products. He salutes the right super super the salutes. of the Toda never get beyond the herd and its products. He salutes the rising sun when the animals go out to pasture, and mutters a short prayer at their return in the evening. There are however two tribes, apparently of the Hindu faith, which if not exactly Helots, supply to the Toda what he is too indolent to get himself. These are called Badagas and Kotas. Permission to till the ground is given to them by the Toda, on receipt of a tribute, which does not seem to be collected without wrangling. With this, when paid, the Toda procures the cereals, salt, sugar, and tobacco, or else he sells the surplus produce of the dairy for the same objects. He eats no meat except the flesh of a calf on rare same objects. He eats no meat except the flesh of a calf on rare occasions; and, looking to his fine climate, his simple requirements, and his abundant supply of milk and butter, it is not easy to conceive a set of human beings who are less troubled with anxieties about drought and heat, who breathe an air so conducive to health and enjoyment, and who take life on such cheap and

The dialect is Dravidian; believed, by those competent to form an opinion, to be old Canarese with an admixture of Tamil words. There is no trace of Malayalim and not much sign of Telugu. There is no trace of Malayalim and not much sign of Telugu. But, as might have been expected, a rude people drew on Sanskrit to express the ides of a Deity, of sin, and of ghosts' and demons. Orthodox Hindus all over India would read these words intelligently in the Toda vocabulary. One expression, occurring five times in the simple formula of prayer which the author gives and translates, is undoubtedly pure Sanskrit. But it is equally evident that the frame and groundwork of the dialect is not Indo-Germanic, and it is also possible that Dr. Caldwell may be correct in affirming that the Dravidian languages have a distinct affinity to those snoken by the Finns and Lapus, and by the Ucrian tribes Germanic, and it is also possible that Dr. Unidwell may be correct in affirming that the Dravidian languages have a distinct affinity to those spoken by the Finns and Lapps, and by the Ugrian tribes of Siberia. The limited wants and ideas of such a people are fully provided for by a slender stock of words; and when a Toda has got distinct sounds for all the degrees of an intricate relationship, for the divisions of time, for the sun, moon, wind, lightning, and rain, for the most familiar kinds of animals, tame and wild, for the parts of the human frame, for the utensils of the dairy, the functions of the priesthood, and a few obvious wants, he is certainly not conscious of any deficient power, nor does he struggle in vain to designate objects of which he has never dreamed. A wish to amend or after his condition probably never enters his head. His religion partakes neither of the idolstry nor of the Pantheism of Hindus. But there is the same veneration for the cow; a wombip of sun and moon, some idea of spirits and witchersit, none of a hell, and no clear throughtion of a personal God, invested with attributes of messey, hower, and justice. The Toda, however, does acknowledge a demitted by the others to have "no occasion for a God," the use of a Sapreme Ruler being to protect property and life. "No meaning to the class, owning few herds, was admitted by the others to have "no occasion for a God," the use of a Sapreme Ruler being to protect property and life. "No meaning to the class, owning few herds, was admitted by the others to have "no occasion for a God," the use of a Sapreme Ruler being to protect property and life. "No meaning to go God." Milk is a divine fluid, and particular sown of a Supreme Ruler being to protect property and life. "No property, no God." Milk is a divine fluid, and particular cows assessmented to wear certain bells, which are of great antiquity, which like the Roman ancile, ere believed to have agree straight

from heaven, and which are handed down as objects of intense disvotion. The Bell-cows, as they are termed, remain attached to be holy village, designated Trieri. The word is said to be a concuption of the Sanskrit savi, or worshipful. To us, both in sound and sense, it seems to have a family likeness to tirthe, the well-known word for pilgrimage, or holy place, in use all over India. Yet, in spite of imputed sanctity, young bulks are given away to the Kotas and Badgas, and even become the subjects of liens and mortgages. At every sacred place there resides an ascetic milkman, termed Pakil, who has a subordinate hardsman called Kavikil. The Pakil never marries, wears long hair, utterly disregards cleanliness, and is worshipped by his tribe as a child of God. If tired of dirt and callinery, he is allowed to find a substitute, doff his mantle, and become a man again. To judge from the photographs, there is nothing in the physique of the Toda not equally characteristic of low-caste Hindus in the plains. Some years ago we heard a wild theory advanced that the Todas were a remnant of the lost tribes of Israel. One glance at the pictures dispols any such hallucination. The Toda might very well do duty for Kubir, who, in Central or Upper India, points out the lair of the wild hog to the magistrate or the planter, or for Gopal, who, on the edge of a jungle noted for leopards and tigers, fearlessly pastures his cows and buffaloes during the long summer heats of April and May.

The Toda, though he worships no idols, and does not believe in

May.

The Toda, though he worships no idols, and does not believe in a state of retribution, has a distinct idea of happiness in a future world, and seems to have no doubts about getting there.

He even

Admitted to that equal sky, His faithful come shall bear him company

"Other Todas are there (in amnor), and, as they can't live without milk, buffalces must get there also." They have two highly inconsistent customs of infanticide and polyandry, on which the author waxes eloquent and strangely philosophical. The Toda pleads poverty for the former practice, as the Rujpoots in the North-Western Provinces have done to Mr. Thomason, Mr. John Colvin, and their humane successors. We gather that our author believes the custom to survive, in spite of preaching and persuasion. But, oddly enough, he looks on it, not as what it is, a revolting crime, the offspring of extravasance and pride, but as a political and social discovery of inestimable value in certain stages of society. He speaks of it as "a national remedy for tiding over family difficulties"; he actually calls it "a work of love, performed without needless violence"; he regards it as a solution "of the difficult physical problem of finding the condition of equilibrium" of certain forces; and he but mildly censures it as "a retrograde step" which "ignorant tribes of weak and amiable dispositions took to in order to escape the natural consequences of their sitions took to in order to escape the natural consequences of their own helpleseness." At the worst, we are told, the Toda has only confined the expansive powers of his race, and interrupted national development. It is almost a pity that this philosophical Colonel, instead of being enrolled on the Bengal Staff Corps, had not been a member of the English Bar, in which case he might have persuaded a perverse and unenlightened jury that the late Mrs. Margaret Waters had usefully devoted her talents to society, and had wisely rid it of weakly and unprofitable members without "needless violence." The result of this practice, Colonel Marshall thinks, is that Toda mothers have got a curious twist in their constitutions, and produce even now more sons than daughters—"A male-producing variety of man is formed." We give the author credit for zeal and endeavour to obtain correct statistics, but we must hold, either that the real proportion of females to males was not disclosed to him, or that some error has crept into the tables, or, what is even more likely, that female infanticide is still pra tised, in spite of all the efforts of the Commissioner and the missionaries to discountenance the rite.

Polyandry, a custom confined mainly to some hill-tribes in Northern India, besides the others mentioned, leads the author to similar amazing conclusions. We need hardly dwell on the abhorrence with which it is viewed by Hindoos, who err in precisely the opposite direction. Very curious domestic complications arise from polyandry. The children of the promisenous union are held to be brothers and sisters, and each male child is the children of the promisenous which the the content of the promisenous are held to be brothers and sisters, and each male child is union are held to be brothers and sisters, and each male child is an heir to the property of all his possible fathers; and there are other difficulties of which we cannot write. Now and then a sounder instinct prevails, and when young women abound, and young men can afford a necklace, a new mantle, and possibly a brass cup or two, a distinct wife is allotted to each bridegroom. But polyandry is still, with the author, an instance "of the grave, practical, and undeviating character of the people." They are "so like animals in their peculiar notions"—a remark which strikes us allotted to people another. In another like animals in their peculiar notions"—a remark which strikes us as slightly inconsistent with the previous quotation. In another chapter the author holds that the introduction of polyandry is one of the first steps towards organization. Yet, in spite of these aberrations, he has hit on one reason for the origin of the custom. The Toda, unwilling to dig, content to live on buffaloes, and without mercantile or speculative bias, soon discovered marriage to be a costly affair. In order to cut down expenses, he reduced marriageable females by simply suffocating them during infancy. When this plan had been carried out for some generations, and young women became scarce, the deficiency was made up, in a coarse and clumsy fashion, by dividing one women amongst four or five men. We can discorn in dividing one women amongst four or five men. We can discern in this no proof of organization or of high inventive especity. It

seems to us nothing but the abortsightedness of the savage and the deliberate cruelty of the Asiatic. Then we have a Buddhist legend quoted from the *Early History of India* by Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, relating to four brothers, who took to life in the jungles, and each of whom married one of four sisters not born of the same mother. Colonel Marshall might have referred to a various enjaced of the Muhābhārata, more in voirt, on the subject the same mother. Colonel Marshall might have referred to a curious episode of the Mahabharata, more in point on the subject of polyandry. When the five sons of Pandu returned home from of polyandry. When the five sons of Pandu returned home from the Swayamvara, or choice of a husband, bringing to their mother the daughter of King Drupada, they said, as they entered the house, "Mother, we have brought you blikksha" (alms). Without looking, she replied, "Share it amongst you," and was horrified on finding that her order was to be literally obeyed. When the father of the bride naturally objected to this way of disposing of his daughter, the sage Vyāsa was called in, and he made out the five Pandavas to be five demigods, and their bride to represent Lakshmi, or Fortune. Yudishtira, the eldest of the five, took refuge in a verse which seems to point to polyandry as an ancient custom, and which quite justified the late H. H. Wilson in holding that it may have descended from the hills to the plains. But ing that it may have descended from the hills to the plains. But it is quite certain that, in the great Hindu epic, all parties were dismayed at the literal fulfilment of the maternal behest, and that

dismayed at the literal fulfilment of the maternal behest, and that the practice, as repugnant to delicacy and decency, was never adopted by any tribe or caste of note in Hindu annals, with the exception of the Nairs in Malabar.

We have no space to follow the author further. His description of the Boath or conical temple; of the ceremony called Adabuddiken, where the inferior or junior places on his or her head the feet of the person saluted, with its artificial distinctions; of the green funeral, performed two or three days after death; and of the dry funeral, a species of festivity which takes place some two or three months later, with songs, dances, pipes, and the slaughter of cattle, will well repay perusal. It is possible that future inquirers about this tribe may still further enrich ethnology, may amend the statistics, may dissent from some of the conclusions, and may increase the slender Toda vocabulary. But whoever seeks refreshment in what the Laureate has termed "the whoever seeks refreshment in what the Laureate has termed "the half-English Neilgherry air," will not fail to hear a good deal of discussion on primitive races and Dravidian dialocts, and, on many points, will not do better than take Colonel Marshall for his

CHESNEY'S MILITARY BIOGRAPHIES.*

THE reader, of whatever profession, who can appreciate an uncommonly clear, refined, and forcible style will find his taste amply gratified in the perusal of these essays. The subjects, too, are of a striking kind, and the biographical character of the volume imparts unity to scenes and events which occupy considerable space in the history of nations. But their chief value is for the military student. As might have been expected from one whose knowledge of military history, the fruit of much reading in many languages, ripened by patient thought and a singularly impartial judgment, is so wide and deep as Colonel Chesney's, he has imparted fresh interest to well-known military problems by the points of view in which he has set them; and whether illustrating an epoch from the personal experience of a minor actor in the scenes depicted, such as De Fezenssc and Brandt, or presenting a leader in the light of his own achievements, as in the essays on Lee, and Grant, and "Chinese Gordon," he fails not to give us new and faithful impressions—in the one case of the characteristics of the times, in the other of the distinctive qualities of the generals.

the times, in the other of the distinctive qualities of the generals.

The first essay is a review of the "Military Recollections" of the Duc de Fezensac, who, sprung from the ancient nobility of France, began his career as a private soldier in 1804, and in 1813 had won in many campaigns the grade of brigadier-general. These had won in many campaigns the grade of brigadier-general. These recollections therefore are a picture of war from the inside; they record details rather than results; they deal with camp life and bivounces, with the duties, the hardships, the grievances, and the aspirations of soldiers and officers. This is so done as to reader the book an important item in the mass of reactionary literature which a long course of indiscriminato eulogy on Napoleon at last provoked. Grave historians have disputed his Napoleon at last provoked. Crave historians have disputed his greatness as a statesman and his infallibility as a general, and these memoirs cast doubts on the spirit and soldiership of the army to which have been always attributed such enthusiasm and devotion as have invested the records of its deeds with the air of an epic or a romance. This corrective was undoubtedly needed; and yet, though there is no reason apparent why De Fozensac's testimony should be otherwise then houses we do not account it quite so implicitly as does the than honest, we do not accept it quite so implicitly as does the essayist. The young soldier's career began in the camp of Boulogne, which has long been regarded as the school in which the Grand Army was prepared for its astonishing victories, but which he describes as a scene of monotonous sloth, varied only by which he describes as a scene of monotonous sloth, varied only by pedantic drill. It was better, he says, to get drunk when one had money, to sleep when one had none. And this state of things existed in the part of the camp commanded by Marshal Ney. Now we know that the army of Austerlitz differed in many important particulars from the armies which Bonaparte had commanded as General and First Consul of the Republic. It was different in organization, in tactics, and in the functions of the neincipal generals. The battle of Austerlitz is perhaps that in

ays in Military Biography, By Calonal C. C. Channey, London:

which, of all battles ever fought by the Fren which, or all pattles ever longit by the Francis, their theirs to most advantage. The various corps played, with singular the parts assigned to them in the sagrations plane of Ra. They executed diverse manceuves adapted to the particular than the sagration of the particular than the sagration of the particular than the sagration of the sagration. the parts assigned to them in the management of the particular parts of the battle-field where they respectively fought. Their leaders exercised unwanted independence in management, and accretion it like masters of their craft. The whole action on the side of the French is a singular example of unity and skill. If, therefore, the army did not learn so to acquit itself, under such new existing in the camp of Boulogne, established ostensibly for that kind of instruction, it must have learnt it by a miracle. There is thus good reason to doubt De Fezensac's accuracy on this point, but it is one well worth inquiry, and the means of coming to a true conclusion must surely still exist. Another point on which we more confidently accept his testimony is the policy of maintaining an invading army by forced requisitions. Thiere, in his taining an invading army by forced requisitions. Thiere, in his long and uncompromising eulogy on the military gamius of Napoleon, tells us that the French can do this "without their discipline suffering to any extent from the practice." De Ferensac, on the other hand, describes the march to the Dannbe in 1805 as on the other hand, describes the march to the Dannbe in 1805 as marked throughout by pillage, which still did not keep the troops from famishing; and he ascribes the disorders of the Eylan campaign, and the disasters of the retreat from Moscow, mainly to this mode of supply. Effective for an immediate purpose, it may become ruinous in the long run; and it is for the interest of armies, as well as of mankind, to expose the evils of a system which trackers the long run; and which trackers the trackers are the system. which we have lately seen put in practice, and which tends more than any other circumstance of war to perpetuate and envenom the animosities of nations. Another matter on which De than any other circumstance of war to perpetuate and envenome the animosities of nations. Another matter on which De Fezensac speaks with afthority is the performance of the duties of the Staff in the French army in the conveyance of important orders. Nobody, he says, over inquired if an officer thus employed had a serviceable horse, or knew the country, or had a map. Everything was taken for granted, and delays which might have been fatal occurred at momentous junctures. Thus he confirms Jomini in the assertion that the late arrival of Ney, and the absence of Bernadotte, at Eylan, were owing to the want of a good system of transmitting orders; an owing to the want of a good system of transmitting orders; an assertion which the want of communication with Gronchy at Waterloo, and the mendacious attempts to shift the blame made

at St. Holena, render especially credible.

Decidedly the most important essay in Colonel Chesney's book is that on the officer known in our Army List as Lieut. Colonel Charles G. Gordon, C.B., R.E., and to the world as "Chinese Gordon;" because it gives us such a history of his extraordinary achievements as, short as it is, was much needed. It is true that a book has been written on the subject, which indeed forms the corresion of Colonel Charles, assay but he completes that it the occasion of Colonel Chesney's essay, but he complains that it is so overladen with irrelevant details as to confuse rather than enlighten the reader. Even now the knowledge is by no means enlighten the reader. Even now the knowledge is by no means sufficiently general among us of one of the most extraordinary campaigns in our annals, and the striking successes which crowded it can be given only in outline in the space of a single essay. Never has any portion of mankind been rescued from a tyranny more herrible than that which crushed the inhabitants of the districts held by the Taipings; never had any association of miscreants less claim to the sympathy which nevertheless was afforded to them by some fanatics among ourselves. Their ranks constantly recruited by the multitudes to whom laws are a burden and rapine a delight, these rebels, headed by an inhuman villain who styled recruited by the multitudes to whom laws are a burden and rapine a delight, these rebels, headed by an inhuman villain who styled himself the Heavenly King, held some of the richest towns in China, devastated and depopulated the surrounding territory, kept at bay the Imperial armies, and threatened the existence of the Empire. Such was the state of affairs when the captain of Engineers appeared on the scene. Taking the command of a few thousand Chinamen, who were officered by wandering Englishmen and Americans, and aided by a flotilla, he at once struck the first of a succession of blows that, in sixteen months, during which he destroyed numbers of the enemy equal to fifteen times his own force, reduced the Taipings to such straits that, when he was withdrawn from his command in accordance with the policy of the English Government, the Imperial leader had no further difficulty in consummating their defeat and obliging the Heavenly King English Government, the Imperial leader had no further difficulty in consummating their defeat and obliging the Heavenly King to seek by suicide a destination which can scarcely have been that whence he took his title. It is surely not too much to call these achievements wonderful, and it is the more necessary that they should be recorded, since nobody will ever learn their magnitude from the chief actor in them, in whose composition modesty has, if it can have, an undue share. Declining the magniticent rewards offered by the control Chief. composition modesty has, it is can have, as unone anare. Deciming the magnificent rewards offered by the grateful Chinese Government, Gordon returned to his regimental duties, and has just accepted the leadership of the Khedive's enterprise in the interior of Africa left vacant by Sir Samuel Baker. Such a man, in such a post, can hardly fail of new achievements which will demand to be recorded, in which case he can have no better chronicler than the brother officer who has written of him so generally and so justly.

than the brother officer who has written of him so generously and so justly.

We have already said that impartiality is a marked quality of our essayist; and he gives ample proof of this by his transmit of the great antagonists Lee and Grant, the Hector and Ashilles of the American Iliad. Without a word to reveal that he was pujudiced in favour of the devotion of the North to the Iliaion on the one side, or of the desire of the South for independence on the other, he paints the man, and describes the parts that here in the conflict. He does full justice to the intuitive standard of the deplayed by Grant, latery a quantum matter, and here. Indeed, in the conflict.



by to the command of great armies, on the Tennesses, st. labors, and at Chattaneous. He does not spare his errors (not compand for the first time) when, transferred to the Putumac, he g, and at Obstanoon. and for the first time) wh move appeared for the first times when, transferred to the Potomac, he ended oniced to practice against Lee the continuous direct pressure of numbers in which momentaring was set saide for sheer fighting, and which, maintained by his own indomitable resolution, had succeeded so well elsewhere. The unpardonable folly of the attack at Cold Harbour is justly condemned; but, in requital, the courtesy and magnenizaty of Grant in his final dealings with his vanquished opponent receive a just eulogium. And if Lee's successes are described in terms more glowing, and his darker fortunes in tones of deeper fielding, it is not because of the cause, but of the man. The Virginian's character was of that noble kind which retains it full measure of dignity in the shadow of adversity. Though "nothing ure of dignity in the shadow of adversity. Though "nothing succeeds like success," yet in the last meeting of the hostile generals, our admiration and respect are given chiefly to him who surrenders his sword; and, viewing them as they appeared in later years, when their fortunes diverged so widely, the President of the great Republic looks small and commonplace compared with the broken-hearted schoolnaster of Lexington. He can be no wellwisher of America who does not hope that the day may come when she will honour Lee as the greatest of her sons.

LADY BELL.

THIS is one of the books which, as coming from a writer of some credit, constantly send the reader in search of a reason for their existence other than the universally assumed one that the author has, or believes that he has, comething to say. The youthful aspirant, whatever his belief in himself may be worth, starts with this degree of self-reliance. It is his motive; he depicts scenes, passion, adventure because they have possession of his own mind, and he craves for sympathy, credit, and fame in virtue of them; he does not look about him for a subject; what he wants is some means of giving air and light to what haunts his fancy, heart, or brain. The difference between the new and the practised novelist often lies in the distinction that the first believes he has a story to tell, the other that he can find one at will. And no doubt a well-stored mind is in a vertain degree independent of the imaginative flash which opens out a romantic scheme of action and suffering upon the inventive faculty. Many of our best novels have vastly little plot in them. Experience, observation, humour, so attract and charm the reader's interest and attention that, if the hero and heroine only marry in the end, he does not know till the critic has told him that, properly speaking, there has been no story—that is, no plot—at all. But there has been an inspiration of some sort; longtreasured stores of thought and memory have found their way to the surface, and the author was right in relying upon them. But if the author of Citoyenne Jucqueline has in her time worked under both these influences, the present volumes show that she has passed them. Here we must acquit her of any reliance on a store either of knowledge or memory. The plan clearly was to prepare for a novel by ledge or memory. The plan clearly was to prepare for a novel by a proliminary course of reading; first to get up a period, and then a heroine. We cannot compliment her on her success, or recommend the plan, however painstaking, for imitation. A mass of newly-acquired material is as difficult to digest into a story as the Frapria quae maribus and "As in presenti" into the rustic preacher's sermon; in fact, that sort of information won't digest unless there has been time enough for it to be shelved, and to have slipped altogether out of the learner's busy and conscious memory. vly-acquired knowledge is apt to obtrude itself on all occasions, Newly-acquired knowledge is ant to obtinue ineat on an occasions, but especially where its only use is immediate display, and it will be labour wasted when the one opportunity is passed by. Nothing, for instance, but a solicitude to use every available acrap of newly-acquired fact, so eager as to obscure all sense of taste and fitness, could have led a writer of some deserved popularity into the uncoult comparisons and affusions which we find in these volumes. Not only is her narrative supported by what may be called charter and worse but awars unasker and actor in the crisis called chapter and verse, but every speaker and actor in the crisis of his own private fate has, superadded to the duty of representing himself, to hear testimony to the author's condition. The lover in ome supreme moment is made the vehicle of an anecdote which the some supreme moment is made the vehicle of an anecdote which the discoverer would not willingly let die. Nothing is said or done without a veucher, and we may safely affirm that the characters of the story are in the writer's mind always subordinate to the period in which they play their part; a state of mind which communicates itself to the reader and influences his moral judgment. Lady Bell, the hereine, is always running the most extraordinary rige, but we excuse her. She could do no less, since on her devolves the task of making as acquainted with his account of the state of making as acquainted with his account of the state of making as acquainted with his account of the state of making as acquainted with his account of the state of making as acquainted with his account of the state of making as acquainted with his account of the state of making as acquainted with his account of the state of making as acquainted with his account of the state of the ordinary rigs, but we excuse her. She could do no less, since on her devolves the task of making us acquainted with life as the author conceives it to have been a hundred years ago. And this office in her is so conspicuous that the reader never thinks of consorious critisium, whether she rims away from one hundred, or escretly sentries another, or buys a lottery-ticket, or dances the fiders at Ranslagh, or goes alone to a macquerade, or throws hereaff into electionswring.

This survive to utilize the labour of preliminary reading and research results in a tone sufter hard on the living celebrities of the day, who are sarely mentioned without some hint of easy discussment, indicating a familiarity hordering on contempt. This the "stopping a familiarity hordering on contempt."

This the "stopping a familiarity hordering on contempt.

to an exhibition, and see Watte the inv Scotchman"; they criticise his figure, which might be let alone at this time of day, and Lady Rell makes eyes at the Captilla, and lets him know through their agency that she greatly purfers his "stalwart, well-carried figure" to that of the "Andrimeder of the modern world." When a young girl, she falls in with Mrs. Siddons, who accepts her services as waiting-maid and companion. The exiguncies of the story require that she should not stay long with her. so the good-natured acress finds her another situation. with her, so the good-natured actress finds her another situation, with her, so the good-natured actress finds her another situation, and does all that benevolence could possibly inquire of her; but because she urges the plea of having her children to think of first, that is, before a perfect stranger, the comment uponit brings a charge of selfishness. "She urged the same plea many a time from youth to age in trampling down generosity and even justice, till the very world that worshipped her genius was outraged by her family selfishness." Why, we ask, should a respectable woman who never courted publicity out of her calling, and who has been in her grave scores of years, have her faults raked up in this way opropos of nothing at all. Miss Reynolds and others are introduced to the reader, and made to talk in a strain little to the credit of their taste; characteristically, as it is supposed, but, as the reader taste; characteristically, as it is supposed, but, as the reader perceives, with a garrufity and want of propriety of diction common to most of the characters.

In these days, when every one who has shown that he can write a story is tempted to urge his powers, such as they are, to uttor exhaustion, we respect the conscientiousness which, aware of flagging fancy, substitutes information for invention rather than let the pen run in a course of fluent manities, or worse. The readers for whom Lady Bell was intended may learn something—some names and facts of a hundred years ago—which they did not know before; but the style always betrays a writer's secret opinion of his work; and here, whether from haste or cardiesness, or more conscious contempt for her readers, or the proceduation we have spoken of, the style is marked by psculiarities which are simply puzzling to the reader who recalls this author's earlier works. There are pages where the use of the personal pronoun is ignored. The more look of the page indicates some fundamental change from ordinary modes of expression. How author or corrector of the press can see "Lady Bells" scattered broadcast like plums in a cake, and not strike the pen through three-fourths of them at the very least, is the wonder. "Lady Bells confession to Mrs. Sundon had died on Lady Bell's lips." "Lady Bell seconds and had a lady Bell's lips." "Lady Bell seconds and had a lady Bell's lips." "Lady Bell seconds and had a lady Bell's lips." "Lady Bell's proposed and lady Bell's lips." resured them at the very least, is the wonder. "Lady Bell's confession to Mrs. Sundon had died on Lady Bell's lips." "Lady Bell resumed... all Lady Bell's pursuits." "The London smoke which had smelt sweet to Lady Bell had not begun to soil the fresh spring green when Lady Bell," &c. Any one who knows what it is to be addressed every moment by his own mane will imagine the disturbance to ave and are of this resultant architectured. disturbance to eye and ear of this peculiar verbinge; and there is a Mrs. Sunden whose name figures with equal persistency. It is perhaps one of the evils of the social system under which most perhaps one of the cells of the social system under which most novels first see the light that it sauctions a headlong carolessness of diction. The class of readers who seize upon the story in a cheap periodical are not supposed to be critical; care and accuracy would be wasted on them; so approximation to the roal meaning is enough. We do not think, for instance, that Lady Bell's biographer would have written that she "borrowed a brood of chickens from a neighbour that she might have fresh eggs," with the responsibility of three volumes of handsome print and binding the responsibility of three volumes of handsome print and binding immediately before her eyes. Mixed up with a variety of other matter in the close columns of Good Words, precise points of wording are immaterial. Nor is this the ohly inconvenience of random writing. We are far from bringing vulgarity in this instance as a general charge, but recklessness in imaginary dialogue almost necessarily falls into vulgarity; the pen will write what the tongue would not utter; it stands midway between thought and awards. The gradent word was Sunday Lady Belly and speech. The good-natured Mrs. Sundon, Lady Bell's chaperon, might be deficient in breeding, but she would think about her stepdaughter's teeth in a strain wanting refinement, without telling the young woman in a mixed company that " she had not

teeth for grins because they were too black."

Lady Bell personates the fine lady of the eighteenth century both in character and adventures. She is made to marry an old man against her will after the example of Mrs. Pendarves. He dies conveniently after the same pattern, though the future Mrs. Delaney did not run away. She forms a fervent female friendship, and the two ladies live together for a time, justified by the procedent of the highborn recluses of Llangollen. Their pursuits in the country are regulated by the idea of Lady Bountiful and the description of country life in the Essayists, and she figures in the quescription of country life in the resayists, and she figures in the great world of London as a reigning belle, either doing, or emphatically not doing, all that historical belles do. She is surrounded by hosts of admirers, "three-bottle men," rakes, gamblers, &c., and marries secretly a captain in the navy-a very "pretty" manly figure, but "not such a dendy as Rodney had shown himself"-for no other reason that we can see, considering that she was her own mistress, except that some other ladies did the same. She and her beautiful friend go to Ranelagh, and were the observed She and her beautiful friend go to Ranelagh, and were the observed of all observers; "as conspicuous," we are told, "and rather more attractive than that gigantic Russian Count Orloff who was yet to put his size and strength to use in strangling his Czar, Peter III." We are introduced to Mrs. Thrale, on whom the author has bestowed some pains. Such attempts at reproduction are hazardous in the best hands, but we give it as a favourable example. Lady Hell and the Captain are calling on Sir Joshua Ruynolds:—

There was the portrait of a plump little woman, sprightly even on anvas; her high-dressed hair wreathed with posits, a shawl-girdle binding totally the short waist and bodiec, which Sir Joshua strove to paint into

fashion—a great improvement on the earlier elongated steal-bound walst and laced-up bodice.

As Sir Joshus was about to hame the original, the real lady ran unshered in her het and clock into the room.

The newcomer had not a moment to stay to be introduced to Lady Bell Trevor and Captain Fane. She was in haste to tell Sir Joshus that she had just come down from the Burgh, where she had left her mester at his place of business, but nearly as ailing as the Doctor (good lack what a load she had on her head and shoulders!) She wished to know whether Sir Joshus had done the retouching which he had taken into his head to throw away on a barn-door face beyond improvement. Give her joy on the audacity of complimenting herself; but she did not mean to compliment—not that she was not well enough pleased with her own, she would never deny it. She would like the picture packed and sent out without loss of time. Queency and the rest of the young fry might care to look at it one day, when it was all that was left of their mother. Good day to him and to all.

"You are in luck, Lady Bell," announced Sir Joshus returning, briskly rubbing his hands, from seeing the lady to her coach, "if you have not had a previous opportunity of meeting my friend. That is Mrs. Thrale, the wife of the great brewer, who is himself an exceedingly liberal gentleman and well-read scholar, but his wife excels him in the classics."

Of all undertakings, the historical novel is among the most arduous.

Of all undertakings, the historical novel is among the most arduous. The power to throw yourself into the past so as to create a living present there is so rare that many people fix upon distant times for their scenes because they offer no field for, or at least seem to dispense with, the gifts they want. They are not conscious probably of this reason for their choice, but it influences them all the same. We are not finding fault with our author for not succeeding where so few succeed, nor yet for her selection of period, but simply for not having done her best. Honest pains would have told everywhere. Her heroine would not have been the silly chit she is throughout her career. She would have had some coherence and consistence if newly acquired hundred-year old gossip had not led her such a dance. How far the soberer merits of style would have gained by care is a point on which we need not enlarge further.

THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.

THIS sumptuous volume, enriched with engravings and chromo-lithographs, elucidated with ground plans, sections, &c., and altogether got up with evident disregard of any but artistic considerations, is in keeping with the National Memorial which it describes and illustrates. Much has been already published in the way of handbooks or criticisms on this the most ornate and the way of handbooks or criticisms on this the most ornate and costly work of modern times; but not till now have we been presented with an account which is absolutely exhaustive of the subject. The large folio plates, twenty-four in number, comprise a general view of the work, the statue of the Prince, allegorical figures and mosaics, all in colours, likewise engravings in black and white of the marble groups at the four angles, and of the reliefs round the podium. There are also architectural plates showing the foundation and construction, while woodcuts setting forth further details are worked into the letterpress. The explanatory taxt almost as a matter of course, is much occupied with docutext, almost as a matter of course, is much occupied with documents, official correspondence, and other matters not recommended by novelty or otherwise. Still, as part of the history of the un-dertaking, we can hardly object to the recapitulation of what the Lord Mayor did at the Mansion House. Almost the only chapter which rises above the level of careful compilation is that in which the architect himself discourses on the design. Sir Gilbert Scott here not only describes a structure which we can all see for ourselves, but he discloses his motives and reveals the sources whence he borrowed his ideas. The chapter reads as a criticism written by an author on his own works. And yet, though naturally showing satisfaction at the accomplishment of an arduous task, it is free from selfglorification. Indeed the creator of the work is almost ready to forget himself in the tribute he pays to his fellow-labourers. Mr. Skidmore, Mr. Clayton, Mesars. Salviati, Mr. Armstead, Mr. Philip, and others seem in their several materials of metal, mosaic, and stone, to have worked together as one of those happy families to whom Italy of the middle ages owed the harmonious union of the sister arts. We have heard some cavillers object to the final result; indeed, as we shall proceed to show, the work is open to critician; nevertheless, on the whole, it does credit to all -concerned.

First, we will speak of the Memorial in its construction, which may be said to combine the solidity of a pyramid in the base with the lightness of a flèche and the delicacy of jeweller's work in the superstructure. Those of our readers who may have been in the habit of passing along the high road of Kensington will have been astonished at the heavy masses moved and manipulated, and at the amount of mechanism and steam-power brought into action. The motive forces now at command are known to give to our engineers and architects the advantage over the builders of old. The structure, as completed, rests so lightly on the ground, and soars so easily and joyfully into the sky, that the spectator may hardly realize the weight and the magnitude of the component parts. From the published statement we make the following dignary: following digest:-

The quantity of concrete used is zso,coo cubic feet; beneath the steps are 306 piers and 868 arches. The total length of granite steps is two miles and a quarter, and the number of steps are z,803. Some of the blocks of granite in the podium weigh fifteen tons. The sub-plinths of the bases of columns are two stones, each stone weighing ten tous, and the bases them-salwes in single blocks when unwrought weighed seventeen tons and a half

The National Memorial to in: John Murray. 1873. al Memorial to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. each. The working of each of these stones occupied twelve me weeks, and cost afol. The length of polished granite columns fifty-six stones. The blocks forming the capitals each weighed wrought, thirteen tons and a quarter. The meckanical appropriate that the whole of the work above the podium, great columns, the arches, the pinnacles, gables, and grotning in thirteen weeks. The iron girder which carries the fleche we three tons, and the weight resting upon it is 220 tons. d granite columns as sitals each weighed, be to mechanical applies was the podium, incl

three tons, and the weight resting upon it is see tons.

This rapid recapitulation of masses and weights will enable the reader not only to realize the structural difficulties encountered, but will also account for the flying rumours that external the beams could not be removed safely, and that the Mamorial in divers points needed propping and other assistance. Any one sequainted with Italian menuments—with the tombs of the Scaligeri in Verona, with the Loggis de Lanzi, and the church of Sto. Spirito, severally in Florence—will have an ocular proof of the infirmity of arches and areading springing lightly and boldly on columns. The thrust, according to well-known laws—a pressure provided against in Gothic cathedrals by buttresses—is so tremendous that the Memorial could not have stood five minutes without some special provision. We have seen in the statement above quoted that the fieche pressed down with a weight of no less than 210 tons. We remember to have pointed to these perplexities when the metal-work was in construction at Coventry, and Mr. Skidmore at once made a sketch to show that by means of an iron girder, accurately delineated in the plates now before me, the whole of the superstructure would be bound together of an iron girder, accurately delineated in the plates now before us, the whole of the superstructure would be bound together solidly. Accordingly it was believed, as the event proves, that the outward thrust would be neutralized, and the only remaining task was to make the four clustered columns sufficiently strong to sustain a weight which is estimated at "twenty-one tons per foot super.

From this narrative it becomes at once evident that the structure owes its safety to the intervention of iron, and we all remember the denunciations which Mr. Ruskin has from time to time launched against iron and other modern expedients, which he is pleased to designate as dishonest. It is often instructive and occasionally amusing to follow cobweb speculations which inter-weave with infinite play of fancy and of rhetoric, ethics, esthetics, and architecture into one. But a professional architect is wise to take a more practical view of the work in hand. In the present instance there can, we conceive, be no suspicion of dishonesty; certainly every practised eye sees at a glance that iron or other metal must be in use; there is in fact so much bronze and other metal work visible externally that we may take it almost as a matter of course that the internal anatomy is something more than of stone. The real question is not whether it is lawful to use metal, but whether the metal is used rightly; and we think we have arrived at the period when a wise artist will employ whatever material best suits his ends, holding himself accountation. for the treatment, which at his peril he must make artistic. In the present instance we recognize a studious endeavour to bring the whole work into unison; the bronze, the gold, the mosaics, the enamels, and the stone are reduced to harmonious relation.

Objectors have made their voices heard against this National Memorial. Some have urged that the design is too pretty and potit, that the finished work has a delicacy and a decoration so bittle in keeping with our English weather as to need the protection of a glass case. Others have cavilled at the society in which the Prince, whenever the time may come for him to reach his pedestal, will be found. Instead of the statesmen, philosophers, authors, and will be found. Instead of the statesmen, philosophers, authors, and artists of his time, he is placed in the midst of Phidias, Apelles, Leonardo da Vinci, Raffaelle, Michael Angelo, Sir Ohristopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the like. The last objection ought not to be allowed too much weight. The choice of treatment necessarily lay between modern and historic times. Rauch and Schinkel in the elaborate monument to Frederick the Great in Berlin committed themselves to the former alternative, with its attendant disadvantage of cocked hats and knee-breeches. Sir Gilbert Scott, on disadvantage of cocked hats and knee-breeches. Sir Gilbert Scott, on the contrary, presupposes the spectator to possess sufficient imagination to bring before the mind's eye people who, though without place of meeting on earth, may hope by congeniality of spirit to find a common assembly in some abode in space. So irredeemably literal and prosaic is the art mind of the present day that it may even be feared that this apology will read as a condemnation. Yet we would further urge that this monument is not a Tomb or a Mausoleum, but a Memorial. The dead whom we are asked to honour is buried elsewhere, and the intention may be taken to be to read as in a book, enduring as marble or brass, the spirit and the aspirations of one who has passed the narrow confines of time and space. Such latitude was certainly allowed to the great and space. Such latitude was certainly allowed to the great artists of old; and Lord Bacon would seem to plead the cause of such liberty when he objects that "reason doth buckle and bow the mind unto the nature of things," and that "because the acts or events of true history have not that magnitude which satisfiant the wind of war notter formeth acts and account to the satisfiant. the mind of man, poetry feigneth acts and events greater and more heroical." But the fairest course will be to allow the artist more heroical." But the fairest course will be to allow the artist to speak for himself. It would appear, judging from what is now presented to public view, that the architect has had present in his mind an Eleanor Cross, a Scaligeri Tomb, a Baldanehino, together with Delaroche's "Hemicycle des Beaux-Arts." The "minary aim," we are told, was that "of erecting a canopy to overshadow the statue of the Prince"; and the second leading idea was to give to this overhanging structure "the character of a vest shrine." Six Gilbert Scott sets forth his medium as follows:

Though thating the state of a Gothic Cross I have a follows:

thing type, but there struck out one suited, to the best of my judgment, specially to this individual object.

The great purpose of an architectural structure, as a part of the Meserial, is to present and overshadow the statue of the Prince. This idea is a key-best to my design; and my next leading idea has been to give to its eventhadowing structure the character of a vant abrine, eariching it with the arts by which the character of precioesness can be imparted to the lext which it protects. The idea, then, which I have worked out may be leading in a colessal statue of the Prince, placed beneath a vast and magnificent shrine or tabernacle, and surrounded by works of sculpture, lustrating these arts and sciences which he fostered, and the great undertered which he originated. lustrating those arts and so things which he originated.

The second leading idea was, as we have seen, to give to the varianging attracture "the character of a vast shrine," the germ f this idea being the fanciful and somewhat impracticable fractures in miniature wrought by the old jewellers of Germany—rnate shrines which gave opportunity for the freest exercise of the kill and taste of the modeller, the enamelist, and the worker in rectous metals. In this Memorial we witness an attempt to ranslate back the image of some such fancy edifice into a structure hundred or a thousandfold the size of the original germ. Much a the first embryos must be cast aside as beyond the reach of ranslation or development. Hence we find in the Memorial granite a place of less resistant materials. But the architect specially rides himself, he tells us,

a the metal-work of the roof and its gables, and in the lofty fièche which armounts the whole. I have here been enabled [writes Sir Gilbert Scott] to salize most exactly the ideal I had in view, and this is unquestionably the sost marked and characteristic portion of the work, inasmuch as it stands sits alone in character and workmanship, so far as I am aware, among these most includence or account transfer to the standard of ither modern or ancient structures.

This sentence, we think, goes far to explain and to apologize for he petit and jewelled character of the Memorial. The architect, we see, openly confesses to have taken as his exemplars works in he precious metals, and at all events he has succeeded in rearing nto high heaven a structure rich as a jewel, and elaborate in letail and colour as a miniature painting. We agree with Sir Hilbert Scott in thinking that the most satisfactory part of the lesign is that which has been carried out in metal; and we ventred, at the time when the Memorial was thrown open to the public, to object to the sculpture executed in marble, especially to he large groups at the four corners, as indecisive in modelling, wanting in breadth of shadow, and altogether displaying scattered weakness instead of concentrated strength. Mr. Armstead's frieze llustrative of Music, Poetry, and Painting, and Mr. Bell's 'America," are among the best; the latter group, we are glad to ee, has, since the tima when we objected to its vague execution, seen further carried into detail. But the inherent coldness and and its of all the positions in white readly not him. rudity of all the portions in white marble, nothing-not even a condon atmosphere—can bring into tone, and most fortunate is it hat the original idea of running white marble figures into the upper tructure of coloured marbles and gilded surfaces has been aban-loned; the additional sum attendant on the change into bronze was well laid out. Another alteration, the great increase of illding, is not so happy; the consequence is a tawdriness which would have been avoided by the open confession of the contructive materials.

We cannot pretend to predict what may be the judgment of sosterity, but we recognize in the crowds which gather round he monument even in the worst of weather the approval, or at as monument even in the worst of weather the approval, or at east the curiosity, of contemporaries. Yet we fear that an oftenessed objection may here hold good; that the work not being reflect in any one part, the architect resolved to make it gay broughout. But, at all events, we conceive that in after times ite "Prince Consort Memorial" will be accepted as a precious spitome of those constructive materials and these decorative arts which it has been the pride of England to mature or to revive in the nineteenth century. the nineteenth century.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

AST year we had occasion to notice the splendid edition of Villehardouin's Chronique de Constantinople, which formed the first instalment of Messrs. Didot's collection of French mediaval authors. Joinville's Histoire de Saint-Louis * must now be briefly Within the last ten years no less than three reprints described. Within the last ten years no less than three reprints of that truly classical piece of biography have been issued, two of which are the work of M. Natalis de Wally, the distinguished scholar to whom we are indebted for the Villehardouin. The present sumptuous volume gives us both the original and a modernized text, twenty-six essays illustrating various interesting of anthropology unprisonation to a company of Lain modernised text, twenty-six essays illustrating various interesting points of archeology, numismatics, &c., a grammar of Joinville's language, three maps, a glossary, and an index. The illustrations comprise two chromo-lithographs and a number of woodents. Amongst the disquisitions added by the editor we have remarked especially one on the domestic life of the middle ages. The position of the variets is there clearly defined; and M. de Wailly shows that this designation included not only persons of low birth who discharged menial offices in the households to which they belonged, but also young men sprung from noble lamilies, who qualified themselves by personal attendance on their loves for the duties and position of a knight. The essay on the pattern and limits of the royal authority is also one which cannot will also read with interest. Our suther her se different in prov-7 A. Mar M. Johnville : histoire de Soins-Louis. P. Pilés avintende Mailly. Paris : Didos.

ing that, although the kirg's relations with his great vassals were unsatisfactory because his power was checked and often set at defi-ance, within the limits of his own personal domain it admitted of no control. This fact may be illustrated by the barbarous punishments inflicted by Saint-Louis upon blasphemers. It has been generally supposed that mediseval legislation, in France at least, manctioned the branding with a red-hot iron of the lips of persons convicted of blasphemous language. Such was not the case; one citizen of Paris, and only one, was sentenced to undergo this heardd torture; but this was by the express will of the King, and directly in opposi-tion to the advice of his councillors.

Paris, and only one, was sentenced to undergo this security in opposition to the advice of his councillors.

The Soiries de la villa des Jasmins may be regarded as a kind of French "imaginary conversation" or an imitation of the well-known Friends in Council. The Duchers Eltha, left a widow at a very early age, and thrown into a state of hopeless melancholy by the impossibility of finding in this world the realization of her ideal conceptions of justice, truth, and greatness, retires to a villa on the shores of the Mediterranean. Eltha is a kind of Christian Lelia, diagusted with society; but she soon gets tired of solitude, and the demon annu, visiting her retreat, drives her to write to an old tutor who was always her chief adviser, and who acted as a father towards her. This mentor, characteristically named Rabboni, comes from Paris accompanied by three or four friends, and Madame de Blocqueville's two volumes are supposed to be the record of the conversations which took place daily amongst the members of this society on subjects of philosophy, poetry, religion, and art. A marriage appropriately ends the work, the two contracting parties being the Duchess Eltha and a young poet.

Not many of the illustrated books recently published are more welcome than the volume on Spain † with which Baron Daviller and M. Gustave Doré have jointly presented us. The marrative is simply a series of impressions de voyage unaffectedly told, with their

simply a series of impressions de voyage unaffectedly told, with their vicissitudes of enjoyments and annoyances, of accidents and pleasures, of comic and quasi-tragic adventures, pictorially rendered by the talent of an artist who is unequalled when his crayon finds employment in reproducing fantastic and picturesque scenes, and strong contrasts between light and shade. M. Davillier starts from Perpignan, inviting us to take our road in Pavilier starts from Perpignan, inviting us to take our road in the correc, the galera, the carro, or the tartana—vehicles which are equally original and equally incommodious. He leads us on to Tarragons, and then to Valencia; from Valencia we go to Granads, thence to Jaen, Seville, Cordova, Madrid, Salamanos, and Burgos; atter a short excursion as far as the Balearic Islands, we come home by the Basque provinces. In this amusing volume history is agreeably blended with sketches of society, and anecdote with descriptions of landscape scenery. Baron Davillier is a great admirer of the immortal work of Cervantes. "Everybody," he save. "who travels, as we did, through the province of La he says, "who travels, as we did, through the province of La Mancha with Don Quirete in his hand, must be struck by the accuracy of the descriptions. The portraits which Cervantes sketches are as real as his delineations of insnimate nature; and, after an interval of two centuries and a half, we find characters which seem as if they had sat to him for their likeness.

The authoress of the Life of Robert Emmet had intended, some years ago, to write a complete biography of Lord Byron; the magnitude and difficulty of the task, however, discouraged her, and she has given us only the introductory and concluding chapters of what would have been a work of considerable extent. The Jeunesse de Lord Byron was published some time since; we have now an account of the poet's last years 1, and we see him successively at Geneva, at Coppet, where he meets with Madama de Stael, in Italy, and in Greece. An appendix of documents closes the volume, and some of the extracts given are from papers hitherto unmultilished.

unpublished.

M. Lemerre has done much for the cause of elegant literature. His collection of sixteenth-century authors, of which we have had already more than once occasion to speak, comprises the re-presentatives of the *Plead*, besides Rabelais and Montaigne. Agrippa d'Aubigné now appears on the list, and will form one of its chief ornaments, When, forty years ago, the leaders of the Romantic school called public attention to the French writers of the Romantic school called public attention to the French writers who preceded the classical epoch, they could not fail to dwell upon the merits of the Frotestant poet, saturist, historian, and statesman, Agrippa d'Aubigné. M. Sainte-Beuve, M. Saint-Marc Girardin, M. Philarete Chasles, and other equally competent critics pointed out his titles to literary fame, and showed that he deserved to be extensively known and read. The interesting work of M. Sayous on the writers of the Reformation brought out this fact with still greater prominence, and Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, himself a descendant of the Huguenot leader, entertained once the idea of buckling himself to the task now successfully attempted by MM. Résume and De Caussade. In the meanwhile several assarate Mcaume and De Caussade. In the meanwhile several separate works of D'Aubigné had been published here and there; thus M. Ludovic Lalanne contributed an edition of the Transmes to M. Jannet's Bibliothèque Elzévirienne, and annotated the Memoires for M. Charpentier's series; the Aventures du baron de Fieneste were given by M. Prosper Mérimée, and, finally, M. Charles Read

Les sources de la villa des Jasseille. Par le marquise de Blocquevitie.

[†] L'Espagne. Par le baron Ch. Devillier et Gustave Doré. Paris and ondon : L. Hachette & Co.

[†] Les dernières années de Lord Byron. Par l'auteur de "Robert Framet."
Paris: Lévy.

[§] Œuores complètes de Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné. Publiées par MM. E. Rénume et de Gaussade. Vol 2. Paris: Lemerre.

also reprinted the Tragiques. Still a considerable number of D'Aubigné's writings, such as the Histoire universells and the Confession de Sancy, remained accessible to the public only through the medium of editions carelessly got up at the beginning of the seventeenth century; and it was known besides that a large quantity of unpublished MSS., including the correspondence, had been collected by the industry of Colonel Tronchin of Beninges, near Geneva. MM. Réaume and De Caussade accordingly undertook to prepare an edition of Agrippa d'Aubigné's complete works. They obtained access to the Tronchin MSS.; they procured from various quarters materials which had never till then been made use of; they collated, or got collated, the old editions with copies preserved in the British Museum and elsewhere. Thus armed at all points, they sent to the press their first volume, comprising the author's correspondence—that is to say, about two hundred and fifty letters arranged under eight different heads. This series will be found extremely important from the light it sheds upon the political and religious important from the light it sheds upon the political and religious history of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth. MM. Réaume and De Caussade propose completing their publication in five volumes, exclusive of the *Histoire universelle*, which would form about five volumes more, and which will be issued if sufficient encouragement is given to the editors. A glossary and an essay on D'Aubigné are to form part of the con-

cluding volume.

M. François Lenormant has just brought out the sequel of his Essai sur la propagation de l'alphabet phénicien. The instalment before us is the first livraison of the second volume; it treats of the Syriac alphabets in all their varieties, the Tartar alphabets, the Sabsan, the Nabatsan, the Arabic, and the inscriptions belonging to the Sinaitic region. Some persons may wonder perhaps at the Tartar language being brought within the compass of this work, and supplying materials for one of its most interesting chapters; but we must bear in mind that, through their intercourse with the Nestorian missionaries, the inhabitants of Western Tartary became acquainted with the Syrian alphabet, the characters of which they adapted to their own use about the same time when the Eastern adapted to their own use about the same time when the Eastern tribes of the same extensive region vainly attempted to turn to similar account the elements of Japanese writing. Discussing the subject of the Sinaitic inscriptions, M. Lenormant remarks that they were neither exclusively Jawish nor exclusively Christian in their origin; a certain proportion of heathen elements are mixed up with them, and they cannot be regarded as the records of pilgrims travelling for religious purposes. M. Lenormant believes that they were simply indications intended to identify pasturages, and to form rallying or gathering points for shephords turages, and to form rallying or gathering points for shephords

belonging to the same tribe.

The Lettres à une inconnuc †, by M. Prosper Mérimée, form one of the most curious collections of correspondence which we have seen for a long time. We almost wonder that the unknown lady to whom the letters are addressed should have allowed their publication; but we are glad that she did, for no novel can surpass in interest this record of a passion which, after having been extremely violent, subsided gradually into platonic affection and lasting friendship. The first letters are not dated, but they belong, we are told, to the year 1841; the last was written at Cannes, September 23, 1870, two hours before M. Mérimée's death. In the case of the present publication, as in that of the Lettres à la Princesse, it is a pity that we cannot be allowed to study the feelings of both correspondents; cannot be allowed to study the feelings of both correspondents; we should have liked to see how the incomme managed to govern her admirer, to keep him within the boundaries of simple disinterested affection, and, let us add, to play with edged tools without getting wounded. The sceptical turn of M. Mérimée's mind, his fondness for irony, his thorough desillusionnement, come out strikingly throughout these two volumes, which contain, besides, several amusing sketches of character and incident; as, for instance the description of a party where Maddle Rechalded in the stance, the description of a party where Madlle. Rachel declaimed some scenes from Racine's tragedies.

M. Victor Pierre writes the history of the Revolution of 1848 ‡ from a point of view which will not please the Republicans. In his introductory chapter, tracing the antecedents of the events which led to King Louis Philippe's overthrow, he speaks of the September massacres as the baptism of the Republic, and shows that violence and bloodshed have been the constant accompanithat violence and bloodshed have been the constant accompaniments of the revolution in its various phases. Both Bonaparte and the Republic were the children of '93; their common origin was force; their means of government, dictatorship; their aim, universal levelling for the benefit of the State. A decided taste for centralization, impatience of all opposition, and a supreme contempt for all religious and moral principles—such are the most prominent characteristics of Bonapartism and Republication. canism. The only difference, we are told, between the old and the new is all to the advantage of the former, because the Bourbons during the period which preceded 1789 did not at any rate conceal their despotism under the mask of Liberal maxims. We do not know whether M. Pierre is in favour of a limited Management of masks of Liberal maxims. limited Monarchy, or whether he accepts the rule of a dictator as a kind of inevitable pis-aller; one thing is quite clear, according to him—that Republican institutions are impossible in France, and that from Lamartine to Caussidière there is not one of the

persons concerned in the episode of 1848 who will escape his

persons concerned in the episode of 1848 who will escape bless at the bar of posterity. M. Piarre states his facts with telepable accuracy, but his interpretation of them is very one sided.

We have received several scientific works of more or less importance. M. Amédée (duillemin's volume is particularly valuable as coming from the pen of a writer who is thereighlard versed in physical science. His style is admirable for its clear ness and precision; no writer could explain so satisfactorily the details of the electric telegraph, the steam-engine, photography, &c., who did not know intinately the laws upon which these various branches of applied science are founded.

The Dictionnaire de Chimic, so ably edited by M. Wurtz, is speedily coming to a conclusion t, the sixteenth instalment taking us as far as the letters Th. Amongst the articles contained in the last three livensons which we have received, we may mention

as far as the letters Th. Amongst the affices contained in the last three livraisons which we have received, we may mention those relating to the chemical constituents of the muscular system, to the manufacture of bread and of paper, and to the preparation of mortar. Their practical character will render them interesting to the great majority of readers. The details given in the text are copiously illustrated by sketches of machinery.

M. Moynet's Envers du théditre t treats of a subject which we do not remember to have seen so existence that the start part of the

not remember to have seen so satisfactorily attempted before. When we are sitting in a comfortable stall at Drury Lane or Covent Garden, and admiring the wonderful effects produced by the art of the stage-painter, the skill of the machinist, and the taste of the costumier, we are apt to forget at what trouble and at what expense the theatrical manager is put to amuse his audience, and we do not give a thought to the contrivances which end in such astonishing results. The little volume composed by M. Moynet, and illustrated with sixty woodcuts solves these mysteries for war it

astonishing results. The little volume composed by M. Moynet, and illustrated with sixty woodcuts, solves these mysteries for ua; it takes us behind the scenes, and unravels the complicated mysteries of ropes and pulleys, trapdoors and stage properties, which constitute the necessary data of a successful pantomime.

In explaining the mysteries of photography M. Tissandier considers his subject from three different points of view. First, he gives us the history of the science, beginning with the earliest efforts of J. B. Porta and the attempts of the alchemist Fabricius, explaining the discoveries of Daguerre, and ending with the recent application of M. Poitsvin. The second part discusses the modus operandi, and reveals the secrets of the photographer's studio. Finally, we have an account of the mumorous applications of photography to industry, science, and art, to the necessities of war, and the administration of justice by the identification of criminals.

by the identification of criminals.

The Belgian Académic royale des sciences, lettres, et beaux arts is already a contury old, and its history, so far as astronomy is concerned, is related by M. Mailly in a very romarkable brochure. Founded under the name of Académie de Marie-Thérèse, this institution did not originally bring before the public any distinguished amount of Belgian talent. One Portuguese Thereso, this institution did not originally bring before the public any distinguished amount of Belgian talent. One Portuguese observer, several Englishmen, one German, and one Frenchman appear as its chief representatives, and the despotism of Napoleon tended still further to prevent the development of native genius. A reaction took place on his downfall, but it was only in 1835, after the foundation of the Brussels Observatory, and thanks to the unflagging energy of M. Quetelet, that the progress made by Bolgian scientific men was really manifest. Since that period the setting the beau increasing steadily, and investigations conducted activity has been increasing steadily, and investigations conducted at the Brussels Observatory must be reckened amongst the most striking that have been contributed to European science during the last forty yours.

M. Soubeiran's small volume on Hygidne I is a work which we should like to see widely circulated. The author aims especially at being practical; he writes for persons who want results rather than theories, and who desire to have a few simple rules which they can carry out without much difficulty. The instructions he gives include the construction and ventilation of houses, food, dress, exercise, mental and intellectual work, sleep, and gymnastics; they extend over the whole life of man, and form in their

entirety a very valuable code of precepts.

Amongst the scientific publications of M. Gauthier Village we find the fourth volume of M. Flammarion's year-book on astronomy.* It is as usual full of the most interesting facts, and astronomy. It is as usual full of the most interesting facts, and contains a complete account of the principal phenomena lately observed. The transit of Venus, the eclipses, the form and physical nature of the moon are successively discussed, and the author gives a record of all the aerolites which have fallen between the years 1866 and 1870. The volume closes with an account of the planets recently discovered, and with a description of M. Janssen's aeronautic voyage undertaken for the purpose of studying the eclipse of December 22, 1870. This book is illustrated with thirty-three astronomical diagrams.

Paris: Gauthier Villars. 100

Essai sur la propagation de l'alphabet phénicien. Par M. F. Lenormant. Vol a. Livr. z. l'aris: Maisonneuve. † Lettres à une inconnuc. Par l'. Mérimée. Paris: Lévy.

¹ Missoire de la Révolution de 1848. Par M. Victor Fierra. Paris:

^{*} Les applications de la physique aux sciences, à l'industrie : Par Amédie Guillemin. Paris and London : L. Hachette & Go

[†] Dictionnaire de Chimie. Par M. A. Wurtz. Livraisons 14-25. Paris and London. L. Hachette & Co. ‡ L'envers du theatre. Par J. Moynet. Paris and London : L. Hachette & Co.

[§] Les mercelles de la photographie. Par G. Tissandier. Paris and London: L. Hachette & Co.

^{||} De Pastronomic dans l'académie régale de Belgique; rapport séculaire. Par M. Ed. Mailly. Bruxellas: Hayer.

I Hygidin Mimentaire. Par le Dr. Soutielren. Parls und London: L. Hachette & Co.

M. Hadan has done good service by the publication of his tables. Issued for the first time in 1864, they are drawn up from Laplace's formula, and the author introduces them with a very permitenous est of instructions on the way in which they are to be made available.

made available.

We are always pussed when we come to speak of current French We are always pussed when we come to speak of current French tools of fiction have become worse and worse, and that there is no symptom of reform in what pretends to be the study of modern cociety and of contemporary manners. The last volume of tales (a posthamous one) by M. Prosper Mériméo is certainly not fit for general reading; but it shows all the qualities of style which characterized the author of Colomba and Cormon. † M. Xavier de Montépin has not even the merit of writing good French, and publishers are now reduced to reprint the realistic compositions of MM. Gustave Flaubert and Champfeury. Many years ago M. Sainte-Beuve astonished a considerable portion of the public by his favourable criticism of Madame Bovery 1, and many persons wondered that a writer who admired Eugénie de Cuérin's correspondence and the beautiful essays of Madame de Tracy condisit down deliberately and praise a novel which had been found bad enough by a very tolerant Government to justify a public prosecution. M. Flaubert's masterpiece of cynicism is now once again thrust before us, supplemented by a verbatim report of again thrust before us, supplemented by a verbatim report of the trial to which it gave rise. The advantage of this piece justificative is obvious; as the Government prosecutor had to show in

ficative is obvious; as the Government prosecutor had to show in the clearest manner the disgusting nature of the work incriminated, he collected and put together all the most objectionable passages; so that in the present edition the reader will find not only the novel complete, but an anthology for easy reference.

M. Champfleury's Anouneux de Sainte-Périne § created also no small stir when published for the first time, because the book was considered as a libel upon a well-known nation de sauté in Paris. An unflinching advocate of realism in literature, and professing to describe characters strictly as they are, M. Champfleury unfortunately persists in confining his observations to the "Bohemian" classes of society, and consequently his works, if not grossly immoral as a whole, leave on the mind of the reader impressions of a disagreeable and painful nature.

With M. André Theuriet, M. Jousselin, and M. Legouvé we come to a purer atmosphere, and we need no longer ex-

With M. André Theuriet, M. Jousselin, and M. Legouvé we come to a purer atmosphere, and we need no longer exclaim Caveat lector! The author of Le blen et le noir || is not always natural, and his poetry is often spoiled by a certain affectation which provokes us; but he appeals to the best feelings of our nature, and whether he yields to the power of melancholy (le noir) or takes a more cheerful view of the world in which he lives (le blen), he is equally striking. M. Jousselin's Enfants pondant la pair || ought to become a favourite book with children. It is a collection of fables and school stories written in Enjoints position if pair of ought to become a favourite book with children. It is a collection of fables and school stories written in poetry, breathing the most healthful spirit, and well illustrated by Bertall, whose talent appears to far greater advantage here than in the volume entitled La comédie de notre temps **, the tone of which is decidedly objectionable. M. Legouvi's octavo contains, besides three tragedies, a series of short poems †† composed at different times, and far above the average of modern French lyrica. Eximply we have to posture a spirited and observe tragelytics of Finally, we have to notice a spirited and elegant translation of Corneille's Lo Cid !!, by Mr. W. F. Nokes; it is inscribed to M. Guizot.

- * Tables baronetriques et hygrométriques pour le calcul des hauteurs. Par M. R. Radau. Paris: Gauthier Villars.
 † Dernières nouvelles. Par Prosper Mérimée. Paris: Livy.
- † Normares nourdles. Par Prosper Merimee. Paris: Lavy.
 † Madame Bovary. Par Gustave Flaubert. Édition definitive. Paris: Charpentier.
 † Les omoureux de Sainte-Périne, suivis de Richard Loyauté. Par Champdeury. Paris: Charpentier.
 † Le bleu et le noir. Par A. Theurict. Paris: Lomerre.
 † Les enfints pendant la paix. Par M. Jousselin. Paris and London:

- L. Hachette & Co.
- ** La comidie de notre temps: études au crayon et à la plume. Par Bertall. Paris: l'lon.

 † Théaire complet. Par E. Legouvé, de l'Académie française. Paris: Didker.
- 11 Carneille's Tragedy, "Le Cid," translated into English blank verse. By W. F. Nokes. London: Hachette. -----

We have been requested by Colonel CHARLES C. FRASER to state that what he said to Lord DESART was :- " I tell you, Lord DESART, upon my honour, that if you do "-not (as printed in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW) "if you do not" - " sign this Declaration, I consider that you will cause much unhappiness to your friends."

NOTICE.

We bey leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communioutions; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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SATURDAY REVIEW

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mox 950, Vol. 37.

January 10, 1874.

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SPAIN.

FAIN.

FIGURE period of Spenish sevolutions might almost counterment in the dectrine that there is a philosophy of history in the makes of a visible and necessary succession of cames and effects. The reciprocal intolerance of all factions, producing total absence of loyalty or obedience, rendered by the anarchical section of their body would have their term in the government. When the opportunity them, although the ineptitude which they displayed transcended previous expectation, the tendency of their principles and professions to render the conduct of affairs appossible corresponded with probabilities which had long impossible corresponded with probabilities which had long been foreseen. It was evident that their supremacy could only has until there was a sufficient disciplined force to emble some military header to assume power. In his Message to the Cortes, Señor Cassume power. In his Message to the Cortes, Señor Cassuman, with singular infelicity, amounced that the day of military pronunciamients and the day of the tyranny of parties had simultaneously passed away. If either assertion had been well founded, the other might have been comparatively plausible. Within a few hours the Captain-General and the gaszison of Madrid rose, not against the Minister, but for the purpose of turning out of doors the dishonest and in-capable Assembly which had refused to support in the person of Castellar the only possible Republican Government. Spain has accordingly begun again at the beginning; if indeed the victous circle which embraces a period of sixty years can be accurately described as having either beginning or end. The preservation of order and the maintenance of society depend on the soldiery; and the liberties of the nation will be such as it suits the leaders to allow. Of all the military revolutions which have occurred in Spain, the enterprise of Paria and SERRANO is the least criminal. It is prevable that the promoters have acted not from selfish or personal motives of ambition, but under a sincere con-viction that the folly of the Republicans had left no alternative possible. The proposition which is laid down in the Circular of the new Government, that "legality is in the Careniar of the new Government, that "legality is "on the side of the first who dares to prevent the ac"complishment" of a deed which is not in accordance with the national will, "even though he may not previously
"consult it," is obviously open to a dangerously elastic interpretation; but the Ministry are at least justified in holding that their chief duty is to re-establish order. The first and most mischievous act of Figure and his colleagues after the fall of the Monaistics will as a hemotia subtle in Madeid and other mischievous act of Figures and his colleagues after the fall of the Mousethy was to arm the rabble in Madrid and other towns; and now Pavia his done an unmixed service to the country by discrining the Volunteers. The distribution of same, smong a turbulent and bloodthirsty populace had twice heat followed in Paris by revolt and by carnage. Cavaranach had to conquer Pavia in 1848 with frightful loss of life; and again in 1871 Thursts and MacManon were forsed to ando by a regular siege the hischief which had resulted from the armament of the distributed part of the population. It may be hoped shut in their Spanish towns either the disarrangement will have fright troops will have prevailed, as at Valladolid and Birectors. It estinot be doubted that preparetime had like been made for durified that propaga-contributions of a military to indiv Suncare and his descentia-ied Corrected II the Cortis had no installe falls of presidentiality the installe and president diffi-tation of the president of the same is at preparedities had

the period which has clapsed since the dethronment of Queen ISABELLA. It remains to be seen whether the later progress of social and political desolution has not greatly increased the difficulty of government. A still more important question is whether Pavia or any other leader possesses the ability and the influence of Prim. Branano is reputed a good soldier; but he has never proved himself a great statement, and he is growing old. Of his colleagues or subordinate Ministers, Sagasta possesses much political experience; but, for the present, Parliamentary skill and ability will be wholly giseless. It is possible that the nation might be inclined to rally round any Government which proved itself capable of restoring the honour of the flag by see and by land. Topete, though he is obstinate and impracticable as a politician, is reputed to be a man of courage and honour; and perhaps he may succeed in organizing a squadron which will blockede Carthagena in earnest. It is not known whether Montones, who is hard pressed by the the period which has elapsed since the dethronement of aquadron which will blocksde Carthagena in earnest. It is not known whether Moriones, who is herd pressed by the Carlists in the North, will recognize the authority of Seriano. It was said a short time ago that he declared that he would obey no Minister but Castrian. Marshal MacMahon properly dismissed from the army a General who had declared that his allegance was contingent on the form of government, which might be adented by the form of government which might be adopted by the Assembly. Spanish rulers cannot afford to be equally delicate in questions of mutiny; and probably CASTELAR may have thought that impropriety was redeemed by zeal. If the regular army is unanimous, partial revolts will soon be suppressed; and perhaps the siege of Carthagena, where a nephew of Serrano is in command, may at last be prosecuted to a conclusion. The robels have held out in the expectation that the meeting of the Cortes would place Pi y Margall, or some other accomplice of their own, in power. Their disappointment when they hear of the blow which has been struck against their faction will perhaps disincline them to further resistance. If Carthagens were reduced, a Government of generals ought to be able to direct a formidable force against the Carlists. One judicious preliminary measure has been adopted in the suppression of the Intransigente and Carlist journals throughout Spain. Only an imbecile Government would tolerate the daily publication of apologies for civil war.

It is not improbable that the majority of the present Government may favour the restoration of the Boursons in the person of Don Alfonso; but only two or three months have elapsed since TOPETE, at a meeting of the Conservative party, complained of the policy of the Republican Government on the express ground that it might tend to the benefit of the supporters of ALFONSO. If SERBANO and his celleagues are prudent, they will continue the Provisional Government, or Monarchy without a king, which was first invented by PRIM, and afterwards imitated on a larger scale by Thiers and MacManon Serrano and the other leaders of the reaction have much to atone for in the past. An affront from Serrano was one of the immediate causes of the abdication of King Amadeo, whom he had himself helped to place on the throne. He had previously committed a more excusable mistake whon he took a principal part in the determinant that it would have been far better to endure the mandals of her reign than to remedy the evil by the examinant of her dynasty. The best Government which Spanisheds of the present generation have known was that of Dominist, rading in the name of Queen Isabella. Next in order, perhaps, comes the Hegenry of Streams, with Pain acting as Prime Minister and Commander in Chief of the larmy; and the worst evil of government is that it destroys the principle of reference and alphaet traccascious chedience. tion of King AMADEO, whom he had himself helped to place

It would have been well perhaps that FERDINAND VII. should never have changed the order of succession, though the male line of the Spanish Boursons seems to be incurable. There was much wisdom in the old English saying of standing by the Crown though it hung on a bush, and nothing but confusion has followed from the abandonment of the Spanish Crown, though it hung on the chief of a dissolute Court together with the ornament of the Golden Rose by which the Pope acknowledged the virtues of a pions Queen.

Time will show whether Castelan is destined again to take a part in public uffairs. His protest against the measures which avenged him on his ungrateful associates is consistent with his character, eloquent and useless, and it suggests the question whether the Minister was in any degree privy to the enterprise which he condemns. If CASTELAR had received no information of the purpose of PAVIA, he must have been singularly ill-informed. Of all the civilians who have held supreme power in Spain, he leaves the least discreditable memory. Having done much by fine phrases to render all government impossible, he had the honesty and good sense to disregard all his principles when he was charged with the hopeless task of restoring the order which he had helped to destroy. Though a Fredershitt he world all the force which he would government Federalist, he used all the force which he could command to reduce the rebel stronghold of Carthagena; and he persuaded the Cortes to abstain for some months from its troublesome interference. Charitable critics will balance the good which he attempted against the mischief which he accomplished; nor indeed have foreigners any right to complain of the suicidal experiments which Spain has lately tried for the instruction of the world. The Republic which has lately collapsed is but the other end of the journey which the CHAMBERIAINS and the DILKES are inviting England to commence. The late Chairman of the Reform League land to commence. The late Chairman of the Reform League justly recognized in the Spanish Constitution of 1869 the embodiment of the principles to which the Hyde Park palings had been already sacrificed. A nearly similar bundle of chimeras had been adopted by the Spaniards in 1812, while Wellington was engaged in the less exalted task of driving the invader out of the country. The Constitution of 1812 was again adopted in 1822, to be put down by the Duke of Angouleme. After the expulsion of Queen Isabella, a new edition of the Spanish Rights of Man was published: a new edition of the Spanish Rights of Man was published and the recent Cortes would probably have conformed still more closely to the standard of theoretical equality and universal license. The Cantonal insurrection, like the Paris Commune, is the natural result of pure democracy in the social condition of modern Europe. It is the fear of such evils which induces the upper and middle classes in Spain and in France to submit to any Government in preference to the despotism of a numerical majority. English ngitators who rightly hold that universal suffrage would be fatal to the institutions which they hope to everthrow, must regret that Spanish Republicanism has had a premature opportunity of revealing its secret. Fortunately

THE STROUD ELECTION.

no party in England seems disposed to clamour against the expulsion of the Cortes. Exclusively elected by one faction, the representatives of Republicanism could not agree among themselves; nor had they the good sense to support their only respectable or presentable leader. The

prospects of Spain, though gloomy, are perhaps one degree less hopeless since the disappearance of the sham Parliament

of 1873.

THE Conservative victory at Stroud is the most important and significant of all the recent triumphs of the party. The vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. WINTERBOTHAM, who had highly distinguished himself, who was popular with his constituents, and whose career had reflected credit on the borough. There had therefore been no breach between the member whose death caused the vacancy and his supporters. On the contrary, there had been exceptional circumstances to strengthen the ties between them. The Liberal candidate had also many recommendations. His name ensures general respect, and his family traditions are, like those of Mr. WINTERBOTHAM, in harmony with the feelings of the Nonconformists. He

up to scare weak Liberal candidates. Both candidates set an equally good example by declaring that they would have nothing to do with the crotchetmongers. Lastly there were no abstentions and no indifference or apathy to favour the suggestion that the bound did not care about the dection, or that the Liberal party lest because they did and take the trouble to win. The total number of votes given to Sir Henry Havelock and Mr. Dorington this time exceeded by more than six hundred and fifty the total votes given at the last general election to Mr. WINTERBOTHAM and Mr. Dogingron. There was nothing therefore to disturb Mr. Dorington. the main issue which the electors had to decide, and this was the simple issue whether Strond should return a member to support Mr. Gladstons or one to oppose him. It has returned a Conservative. But this is not all. At the last general election the Conservative candidate was seven hundred behind the lowest Liberal candidate, and now the Conservative candidate has beaten the Liberal by a majority very slightly short of four handred. This indicates a change in the opinions of the constituency which is wholly unmistakable. The electors of Stroud wish to get rid of the GLADSTONE Ministry, and they have shown their wishes in a way that leaves no doubt as to what they mean. It is important, too, to notice that this manifestation of their wishes comes at a time which precludes the supposition that it is due to temporary and accidental causes. While the most glaring blunders of the Government were in the course of being committed, or when they had just been exposed, a constituency night have been hurried into a hasty vote of disapprobation. But now some time has clapsed since Parliament rose, and the Ministry has done all it could do to strengthen its position. It has played all the cards it could play to win back the favour of constituencies. Mr. GLADSTONE has taken the Exchequer; Mr. BRIGHT has come back to office; feeble or obnoxious Ministers have been shelved; and new appointments have been carefully and judiciously made. So far as this Ministerial reconstruction was meant to conciliate the goodwill of the constituencies, it must, after the Government defeatat Strond, be pronounced to have failed. If the GLAPSTONE Government is patched and tinkered ever so much, still, at its best, it does not any longer please the constituencies. There is no violent feeling against it. Most Conservatives are content that it should go on a little longer; but there is a general sense that its existence is drawing to a close, and that it is a good thing for the country that this is so. Ministries must die in one way or another, and it seems probable that a gentle lingering death of this kind will be the fate of the present Government. They have done a great deal of work, and some very good work. They have, on the other hand, made great mistakes and given great offence. It might have been expected that such a Ministry would perish in a storm, and find an appropriate ending in a grand catastrophe. But this apparently is not to be the case. The Gladstone Government will come to a quiet end, and will simply pass away, because those who make and unmake Ministries think they have had enough of it.

Mr. GRANT DUFF has been making some observations to his constituents at Elgin, which may very well be discussed in connexion with the Stroud election. He remarked that it had been suggested that a middle party might soon be formed in England to unite moderate Conservatives and moderate Liberals; but he was himself of opinion that ne such party could be formed, or was in the least wanted. He judged by his acquaintance with moderate Liberals in the House, and took Mr. WHITBREAD as an example. It seemed to him ridiculous to suppose that Mr. WHITEREAD could ever be induced to be anything but a Liberal. This line of thought is quite sound so far as it goes. It is not likely that Liberals of established position and of known Liberal opinions will be inclined to form or sup-port a Coalition Ministry. Nor is it likely that candidates. will come forward except as belonging to one of the two great political parties. A candidate must employ two recognized party agents, act with the recognized party leaders in the constituency; and the managers of the party like a candidate to be one of their managers of the party like a candidate to be one of their men, some one whom they can rely upon and understand, and who will talk as they expect him to talk, and set as they advise him. It is only in the presence of some great political or social danger that parties rade away as they did when the target of the French Revo. is connected with the county in which Strond lies, and has already at an early age distinguished himself as a suddler. The alborals did not therefore fail because they had a bad candidate. Nor did the election turn on any of those miserable little side issues which are so apt to start!

e constituencies themselves there y of a middle party springing up. remposed of Conservatives who are not by conceive litting times, to changes of a distinguish, and of Liberals who are if their landers go too for and too fact. ound slowly perhaps, but surely, and moline the ni won bus edie ene se rrover ni won re favour of the other. The man they return does not belong to a middle party. Mr. Doranton will now always vote gainst Mr. GLADSTONE just as, if he had been returned, Sir HENRY HAVELOCK would always have voted for Mr. GLADSTONE. But the middle party in the constituency gives effect to its views by putting a check on the action of that party from which for the time being it is most removed in opinion. And it cannot be doubted that the Ballot very much aids and strengthens such a party. It relieves each member of the party from the pressure of former friends, and from having to explain the grounds of the change in his opinion. Far from this being a fault of the Ballot, it is one of its greatest merits, if the Ballot is to be defended on the ground that every elector ought to be freed from all disturbing influence, and left to give his vote in the way that he honestly thinks best. For various reasons this middle party is now very It is probable much disposed to favour the Conservatives. that it is not under the influence of anything that can be called a Conservative reaction. It might be expected to turn round very quickly if a Conservative Government came in and proposed measures distinctly adverse to the general train of Liberal thought. But it wants to get rid of the GLADSTONE Government and to let another set of Ministers have their chance; and it certainly could not do anything better calculated to effect its purpose than to reverse the decision of the last general election in so con-spicuous a manner as has been done at Stroud.

Mr. Grant Dung further observed that he did not see where the materials of a strong Conservative Government were to come from. He surveyed from the Treasury Beach the ranks of his opponents, and he could not find among them the men calculated to win the confidence of the middle party in the country, or to gain general respect and esteem. It certainly is a very curious thing that there should be such a complete failure of rising young Conserva-tives, considering the great advantages with which so many young Conservatives start. They very early secure very safe seats, and there are so many seats at the disposal of the Conservative leaders that they could easily make sure of giving an excellent opening to any one they wished to push. It is also true that in the House of Commons Mr. DISHARLI stands very much alone, and that the balance of power and ability is very much in favour of the present Ministry. But the argument that the present Government is cloverer than any by which it would be replaced is one to which the middle party in the constituencies attaches at the present moment very little weight. It is, in fact, tired of clever people, and it even likes the Conservatives better for not being so very clever. The times are quiet, and in quiet times, it is argued, men who can do routine work effi-ciently are all that is needed. Supposing the Conservatives are not very striking as debaters or administrators, why, it is asked, should we not get along very comfortably under them? Lord Dersy will do in the Foreign Office exactly what Lord Granville does. He hates and fears a row as much as Lord Granville does, and will take equally good care to keep us out of difficulties. Mr. WARD HUNT may not be able to invent Budgets, but he can copy Mr. GLADstone's, and a Budget framed on a good puttern will do very well, although it shows no originality. Lord CARNS decides already what measures of law reform shall pass the Lords, and in what shape, and it would save the Whig lawyers a good deal of unnecessary trouble if he would draft these measures as well as control them and determine their fate. Experience has shown that any one, although he has never such a ship, is fit at five minutes manage the Admiralty, and so there can be no difficulty on that score; and Mr. Canowett thinks he has brought his that score; and Mr. CARDWELL turnes he has brought his scheme for managing the army so mear to perfection that it will soon work itself. Thus the ordinary business of the country may go on very well under a Conservative Government, and as to the general credit and character of the Ministry, it would be abound to presente a Cabinet stupid of which Mr. Desirant was the head. This is the way in which members of the middle party in the constituencies measure with Management and these cap the stituencies mason with the considerations which impl

Belief that they may gratify their dislike of the Granssons Government without subjecting the country to any serious risk. On people who reason and feel in this way had the distributed to people who reason and feel in this way had the says may do very well for Elgin, less it will not do for them. They are not, like the Elgin electors, destrous to have a general survey of manifold offered to them. They could not understand it, and do not wish to be able to understand it. They are altogether below the Elgin level, and are very well satisfied to be so. They do not pretend to understand grand subjects, but they know when they like a Ministry and when they dislike one, and they are pleased to think that, when they do dislike a Ministry, they have such excellent opportunities as the Stroud election of letting all the world know what they feel.

THE DUKE OF BROGLIE AND THE RIGHT.

THE Extreme Right has descried the Duke of Bround a little scener than was expected. That a schism between them and the Ministry must come some time or other has been evident ever since the break-up of the Monarchical combination by the Count of Chambon's lotter; but it did not seem likely that it would come so early in the Session. Indeed the Extreme Right appeared to have put thomselves out of court for the moment by their support of the vote for prolonging Marshal MacMauon's powers. Had it not been for this, M. DE FRANCLIEU's argument on Thursday would have been perfectly consistent. Society, he said, is on the brink of an abyss, and there is but one he said, is on the brink of an abyss, and there is but one means by which the descent into it can be averted. There is safety in Legitimate Monarchy, and there is safety in nothing clse. The Duke of Brouns and his colleagues had this chance of salvation offered them, and they wilfully rejected it. If the Right Centre had stood by the Right and accepted the Count of Chamborn's letter as the basis of a Restoration, they would be a projected in the Assembly and might have commanded a majority in the Assembly and might have proclaimed Henry V. Instead of this, they chose to take their stand on constitutional niceties, and to reject their King because he spoke as a King should. The Government are now trying one expedient after another to undo the mischief which their own cowardice has caused. Their latest experiment in this direction is the Bill giving the President or the Prefect the nomination of Mayors. M. DE FRANCISCU is a Conservative as well as a Legitimist, and he arged with great truth that the Conservative party ought to aim at strengthening the local authorities in France, not at putting them still more completely in the power of the Central Government. It is the absolutism of the Control Government that has been the cause of so many successive revelutions. What the Conservatives ought to desire is the creation of new barriers against this absolutism. Even if he had confidence in the use the present Ministers would make of the powers which the Bill proposes to vest in them, he had no confidence in their retaining office. On the contrary, he believed the triumph of the Radicals to be imminent, and then, instead of the Conservative Municipalities finding strength and guidance in their elected Mayor, they would be weakened and rendered useless by the intrusion of a Mayor sent down by a Radical Minister of the Interior. This was the prospect for which the Right were asked to sacrifice the decentralizing convictions of a whole lifetime. This reasoning is very much to the purpose, but it would have come with more grace in the debate on the motion giving Marshal MacManon a soven years' tenure of power. In that debate the Right Centre made it quite clear that they had abandoned the idea of a Restoration, and that in their opinion the only available substitute for a Restoration was to appoint a dictator for a fixed term, and to invest him with exceptional powers. It was doubtful for some time whether the Extreme Right could be dissuaded from openly opposing this motion; but when this danger was got rid of, it was supposed that the general vote would carry the particular votes, and that, after sequiescing in the prolongation of Marshal Mac-MAHOR'S powers, the Extreme Right would equally acquiesce in the extension of them. It is earnly safe to look for consistent strategy from a political party. It is to the consciousness that they were untrue to their principles in not voting against the Seven Years' Bill that the present defection of M. DE TRANSLERS and his friends is probably attaibutable. Am amenay conscience has irritated them into

doing something to regain their self-respect; and the appearance of the Mayors' Bill gave them just the occasion they wanted.

M. PICARD, who supported M. DE FRANCLIEU'S motion in the name of the Left, drove home the argument that to give the Government the nomination of Mayors was to plant in every commune an agent of the party in power. Many members of the Right must have romembered with uneasiness how short a time ago M. Picand was a Minister, and how soon he, or some one worse than he, may be a Minister again. The Right are naturally exempt from the particular delusions which are most cherished by the Right Centre. The latter are in power, and though they know that the country is at present against them, they cling to the hope that before their tenure of office comes to an end, they will have discovered a way of bringing the country round to their side. The former are not in power, and have no present chance of coming into power, and consequently they are able to look at the situation with some approach to disinterestedness. The Right Centre again are Constitutionalists, and as such they feel a difficulty in admitting that the country is against them. It is an unpleasant fact which they are compelled to recognize in action, but they speak of it as little as they can, and do not care to measure too critically their chances of being able to alter it. The Right, on the other hand, are not at all disturbed at the notion of the Government and the country being in opposition. Considering the present prevalence of political wickedness, it would be no credit to a Government to have the country with it. Consequently they are in no way tempted to misread or underestimate the indications which show which way the current of public opinion is setting. The Right Centre are not disturbed by the thought that the effect of the Mayors' Bill will be to increase the power of the Radicals when-ever they are in office. They have no intention, they would say, of letting the Radicals come into office, and though they may secretly distrust their own ability to make good their boast, they cannot give that distrust expression. To do so would be to imply a doubt of their own fitness for the position they occupy. They have been placed there because they professed themselves strong enough to defend the fortress against the Radicals; and to admit that there is any force in the objection that the new works which they propose to erect will make the fortress all the stronger in the hands of the Radicals, when the present garrison has capitulated, would be to disclose the weakness of the defence with most unmilitary candour. But the Right, who survey the chances of the assault as simple critics, are not at all assured that the day will go as the Right Centre predict, and they are reasonably enxious to forecast what these new works will do when their fire is directed against the Conservatives. These reflections are not calculated to make them comfortable under such speeches as M. Picaro's.

The object of M. DE FRANCLIEU'S motion was to post-pone the discussion of the Bill until after the vote on the new municipal law which is hereafter to be brought forward. From his own point of view the Duke of BROGLIE had a good answer to this proposal. It is certain, he said, that the municipal law cannot be introduced for some time to come. It is part of a long series of constitutional measures, and it must be taken in connexion with the others. But there are certain powers which the Government finds it necessary to obtain without the loss of a day, and the right to nominate the Mayors is one of these powers. The Assembly has already assented to this demand by voting the question urgent; what can be more ridiculous than to do this, and then, when the question thus declared urgent is brought forward, to vote that it be postponed indefinitely? If all the deputies who had voted urgency for the Bill had been present on Thursday, this reasoning might have availed to carry the Government safely through the division. But the Right had mustered thinly-perhaps from a wish not to be forced to vote either against the Government or against their own champion; those who did attend were some of them supporters of M. DE FRANCLIEU; and the Left and Left Centre were strongly represented. The Government did all they could be represented. ment did all they could to postnone a division. They were so far successful that the balloting did not close till nine o'clock, which is full two hours later than the Assembly can usually be persuaded to remain at work, and this interval cught apparently to have sufficed to call the supporters of the Government from Paris. Whether the ing deputies had strayed beyond the reach of the tele-

graph, or did not care to answer to the summons, is clear. From one cause or the other only 494 mentions of could be got together, and of these 268 voted against Ministers. After this the Duke of Brouls thought himself bound to resign. That the majority of the Assembly will be anxious to avert this result may be taken as certain; but it is not so clear how the end is to be attained. A vote of confidence will not give the Executive the par-ticular powers which the Duke of BROGLIE has declared to be indispensable to carrying on the Government, and it is hard to see how he can return to office with dignity unless the Assembly grants his demand. Yet to cancel the vote of Thursday is hardly possible without subjecting the Assembly to an indignity which many even of those who had not courage enough to vote against the Mayors' Bill may be disposed to resent. No Legislature likes to admit that divisions are final only when they go in favour of the Government.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT SHEFFIELD.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S late speech at Sheffield, though it showed little of the ability which he is believed to possess, had the merit of stating with total unreserve the object of the revolutionary section of the party which is still called Liberal. Scarcely one of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S opinions would have been avowed or held by the leaders or the majority of the party ten years ago; but when re-formers have abated all the grievances of which they formerly complained, they must of course discover new abuses or discontinue the business of reform. If Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN and his allies had suppressed the House of Lords, the Church, the Game-laws, the absolute ownership of land by the present proprietors, and the toleration of religion in schools, they or their successors would be not less enger to abolish the Crown, the capitalists, and any other remaining exceptions to a system of universal democratic equality. It is possible that after the next general election Mr. Cham-BERLAIN may be a lender of a not inconsiderable party in the House of Commons. Mr. Cowen, who is now a candidate for the representation of Newcastle, professes nearly similar opinions; nor is it easy to distinguish between the professions of Mr. Chamberlain and those of Mr. Bright. processions of Mr. Chamberhain and those of Mr. Brieff.
"The priest, the parson, the squire, the land, and the Church,
"the aristocracy of birth and the plutocracy of commerce,"
would, as Mr. Chamberhain justly observed, "be united to
"stem the tide of democracy"; but the present constituencies,
especially when the revolutionary portion of their body is
reinforced by the establishment of household suffrage in. counties, will possibly be able to return a majority pledged to general subversion. The land, the Church, and the rest may judge of the equitable treatment which they will receive from their conquerors by the typical proceeding of the Chairman of the Sheffield meeting. It seems that when two or three hundred retrograde Liberals ventured to hold up their hands against the resolutions proposed, the Chairman announced that, as far as he could see, there were only two or three dissentients. It would not be complimentary to the majority to suppose that they were convinced by the arguments which Mr. Chamberlain thought good enough for the occasion. A democratic assemblage required no reasons for abolishing the institutions of the country or for asserting the uncontrolled supremacy of the multitude.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN advocates a "universal provision of "gratuitous schools," which are to be such "that children " could go to them without the conscientious scruples of their parents being infringed." The Birmingham League. of which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is a conspicuous member, and the Birmingham School Board, of which he is Chairman, have hitherto professed to regard the conscientious scraples rather of ratepayers than of parents. That a parent should have a conscientious objection to a school from which religious teaching is carefully excluded is at least conceivable and possible. No sentiment can be more landable than to desire for the people an elevation which should give greater value to their abour for themselves; but Mr. CHAMDERIALE would have done better to omit the conventional wish that their labour should also be of greater value to their employers, including the "commercial plutocracy."

Brassey and all competent authorities concur in the statement that the rise in wages and the dimination of the hours of work have sandered labour less efficient as well as dearer.

The large section which they already fully enjoy; and the complete which they already fully enjoy; and the complete and entered in simpleyers as a conspiracy. The great manufacturers who have, in the undoubted exercise of their sight, if with questionable prudstice, entered into the new Federation, are tearned with the remark that it is atrange that they cannot make an honest living. A capitalist who has invested 100,000l. in an industrial undertaking might undoubtedly have made an honest living if he had chosen simply to put his money into the funds. As a manufacturer he is entitled also to demand a reasonable profit, and to conduct his enterprise in freedom from incessant annoyance. It is a coarse and idle criticism to intimate with a sneer that, if he is not satisfied, he may change places with one of the leaders of the Trade Unions. If Mr. Chamber Lain and his party succeeded in destroying the plutocracy which they profess to hate, they would find that they had at the same time annihilated or banished the industry on which their clients depend. Those manufacturers who are not also demagognes will probably take warning at the next election from the language which is applied to their class by Liberals of the school of Mr. Chamberlain.

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Chamberlain is the deadly enemy of the landowners. His attack on "the "absurd custom of primogeniture" requires further ex-There are always plausible reasons for objecting to a law which unnecessarily restrains freedom of action; but the agitator who denounces "an absurd custom" may be supposed to point directly to restrictive legislation. There can be little doubt that Mr. Chamberlain means to recommend the adoption of the French system of compulsory subdivision; and perhaps it is as well that the real purposes of the assailants of primogeniture should be plainly avowed. The farmer, who is of course offered his share of the plunder of the landowner in the form of tenant-right, may save himself the trouble of stipulating for the terms of an occupancy which would itself become obsolete as soon as the law of partition had had time to operate. He may also be surprised to learn that the Game-laws are maintained for the amusement of the rich to the injury of the poor. The poor man may perhaps have a natural right to poach on the preserves of his wealthy neighbour, but if there were no Game-laws, there would be no preserves and no pheasants to peach. The more prudent opponents of the Game-laws are for the present professed advocates, not of the poor man, who has indeed no intelligible interest in the question, but of the farmer, whose crops are conventionally supposed to be injured by the game. It would be interesting to learn how far down in society obnoxious plutocracy extends.

If Mr. Chamberlain could succeed in introducing universal suffrage, it would be scarcely worth while to discuss the rest of his proposals, because they would be adopted as a necessary consequence. There are those who think that a numerical majority of the population ought to possess absolute power; while others consider that no other political system is so mischievous, so paradoxical, and so atterly unjust. The two parties, though their opinions admit neither of reconciliation nor of compromise, differ little as to many of the consequences of universal suffrage. The ulterior results in the form of anarchy and of the ultimate suppression of liberty may perhaps afford greater room for controversy; but if every man had an equal vote, it would be a waste of time to defend the House of Lords, or the Church, or the rights which are at present possessed by "the aristocracy of birth and "the plutocracy of commerce." Universal suffrage has been tried in France, where it has always been found necessary to counteract its preponderance by military force; and in Spain, which is now furnishing an incomparable object-lesson to Europe. In the United States, where social conditions are approximately equal, and where the supply of land is unlimited, universal suffrage has issued in nothing worse than the corruption and degradation of legislative bodies and of public functionaries. With those who think that the franchise is a natural and imalienable right it is useless to argue. There are undoubtedly honest advocates of a social and democratic Republic, but the weakness of those who at the same time about their objects and play into their hands is contemptible and inastrable. That a liberal, it may be hoped, highly insprobable. If fig. Characterial, it may be hoped, highly insprobable. If the Characterial, it may be hoped to be a substant of any further and the properties and play into their hands is contemptible and insarrable.

party. It is estimated to observe that a large number of Sheffield Liberals preferred a rival candidate. The violent measures which are recommended by such politicisms as Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Cowen may perhaps furnish some explanation of the successes of Conservative candidates in elections. The defeat of the Liberal party at Strond will do the Government a service if it suggests the expediency of returning to the policy which was a few years ago that of the Liberal party. On a small scale the recall of Mr. Diseaell to office would resemble the late transaction in Madrid as a protest against the Intransigentes who are beginning to threaten revolution. The great majority of prudent persons would prefer a system of tamperate progress to reaction on one part, and to Mr. Chamberlain's subversive projects on the other.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

TO have the Romish clergy as enemics is troublesome enough, and is a severe call even on the energies of Prince BISMARCK. But it is still worse to have them as friends, to be thought their especial favourites, and to have to rule so as to please them and satisfy their requirements. The French Government is to a large extent a Government of those whom the clergy delight to honour, and whose fortunes are linked with those of the priests. The Duke of BEOGLIE and his colleagues may not perhaps be all that their ecclesiastical supporters could wish; but they are very anxious to receive such support as the French clergy can give them, and are not disinclined to go considerable lengths to purchase this assistance. The Ministerial organs are nover weary of repeating that it is easential in the eyes of every wise Frenchman that other people, and especially other people in a humble rank of life, should be religious; other people in a humble rank of life, should be religious; and to obey the priests and to be ready to look at everything from a clerical point of view is the only conception of religion that is ever recognized by French journalists as worth discussing. The priests, as a rule, are quite willing to render the services which their political allies require, and at every election the Government candidate is backed up by the priests is the Government candidate is backed up by the priests, is spoken of as marked out by Heaven to represent the constituency, and is pushed forward by the lavish use of ecclesiastical arts and arguments. But in proportion as the Government trusts more and more to the priests to befriend, it, the priests become less able to render it effectual service. The most marked result of the War of 1870 is one which could scarcely have been expected to have arisen from it. It is a growing and a very violent breach between the masses of the French people and the priests. The feeling is not confined to the lowest classes, nor to the inhabitants of towns, nor even to men. There is a repugnance to the priests, and an alarm at their designs, and a detestation of them as the secret causes of the War of 1870, which is found even in Brittany, and is spread generally throughout France. That the priests dragged France into the late disastrous war, that it is to the priests that almost every family owes the loss of some well-known face in its home circle, and that it is the priests who have made sugar and oil and soap and candles enormously dear by the new taxation which the war has made necessary, is the firm belief of the suffering heads of countless humble households from Calais to Nice. The Government has with it not only the priests but the great bulk of the upper classes, all that in the provinces is known as society, the minor professional, the financial, and perhaps the military worlds. But it makes no way with the masses. It is as unpopular in remote hamlets as in large towns, and this, not because humble Frenchmen have any dislike to the PRESIDENT or to the Dukes who rule under him, or any strong attachment to any other men or form of government, but simply because they think that the success of the present Government means the triumph of the priests. The Ministers have, it may be believed, no wish to become the humble servants, of the clergy. They feel like the Count of CHAMBURD, who had often said that, if he were on the throne, he would show the priests that they must keep their place and respect their The Duke of Broggie is not likely to be entirely blind to the harm that the alliance of the priests does him. He seeks at present to prop himself up, not by humouring the priests any further, but by various small political devices, by getting authority to appoint between thirty and forty thousand mayors all to his own taste, and by recasting the electoral law. It is the policy of his Cabinet just now to

impose some sort of restraint on the priests, and to seem in some trifling degree independent of them. But the head of the Ministry has a hard, if not a hepcless, task before him, if he proposes to overcome the suspicion and dislike with which he and his party are regarded in very large sections of Franch society, not on their own account, but because they are associated in popular estimation with the priests; and to the account of the priests is set down, partly justly and partly unjustly, the larger portion of the terrible misfortunes which France has had to endure, and the shock of which is even now deeply and widely felt.

One consequence of the alliance between the Government and the priests is that the Ministry is always getting into difficulties in the region of foreign politics; and very naturally it is with Italy that its relations are of the most varying and complex character. The priests make, and from their point of view naturally and properly make, the restoration of the Pore's temporal power the supreme aim of all their political efforts. That the Pore should have been robbed of his temperal power by the King of ITALY is mortifying enough, but it is doubly mortifying to think that he was enabled to accomplish his robbery by means of the very war which the priests exerted themselves to bring about in order that their views might gain a greater as-The majority of the Assembly would, at least in cendency. the early days of the existence of the body to which they beloug, have been delighted to go to war with Ituly and restore Rome to the Pork if they had dared, and probably the Ministry of the Duke of Broune would be very glad to do so now. The Italians are thoroughly pursuaded that, if there was a real Legitimist Government in France, Italy would be soon called on to fight; and during the autumn months of last year, when the designs of the Fusionists seemed likely to be crowned with success, the Italian Government thought it necessary to spend large sums, which could very ill be spared, in preparation for defence. The present French Government disclaims any intention of thwarting or threatening Italy, and in the present state of French opinion a war of any kind would be almost impossible, and war to please the priests would be entirely so. Even the Count of Chamborn had the good sense to see that he must let it be understood that he did not propose to begin his reign by dragging france into a crusade. But, on the other hand, the priests are the allies of the present Government, and something must be done to please them. It need not be anything of any importance, but it must be something which may be supposed likely to give pain or annoyance to the Italians, and so remind them that France is really on the side of the Vatican in the great Italian quarrel. In return the Italians view everything that the French Government does with sensitiveness and suspicion, and see intimations of un-friendliness in very small acts. The upshot is that France is always doing something in a tiny, safe way to annoy the Italians, and the Italians are always on the watch for some ground to be annoyed. In 1870 a French man-of-war called the Oranoque was sent to Cività Vecchia to be at the service of the Pork in case he chose to leave Rome, and there the vessel has remained ever since. presence is forgotten for the greater part of the year, but at the beginning of each year the thrilling question arises whether the captain of the Orinopse is to go to pay his respects to the Pore without also paying them to Victor Emmanuel, in whose harbour the ship is lying. It is exactly the kind of thing priests like to squabble about, and to get the visit of the captain paid to the POPE only is a triumph eminently calculated to stir their ambition. A terrible controversy raged this winter as to what the captain was to do, and the priests at last scattered their adversaries like dust by aunouncing that the French Government had decided to let the captain pay his respects to the Pope only. Fortunately the captain was a sensible man. When the day came for him to pay his visit, he discovered that he had sprained his arm, and could not visit any one. So neither party exactly triumphed, although the priests seem entitled to say that, if the Captain had not sprained his arm, he would have had to offer a trumpery mark of disrespect to the King of ITALY; and as this is the only political triumph the pricets have actually achieved in their contest with Italy for a long time, it would be unfair not to let them make the most of it.

In the last few days there has been another squabble of an equally undegnitied kind. Colonel DE LA HAYE, a French military attaché in Italy, died, and was to have been buried in the French church of St. Laure; but, in accordance with

custom, some officers of the Italian army, and among the Prince Humanus, proposed as a mark of separation at the ceremony; on which it are Councillate the French sentative at the Vatican, ordered that the financial at not take place in the French church, which is under the place in the French church, which is under the place in the French church, which is under the place in the French church, which is under the place in the French church, which is under the place in the French church, which is the Prince of the Pri control, and it took place in another church, Prince Hunself and several Italian officers being present. The Italians looked on the intervention of the French Minister as an insult to the Heir-Apparent, and the Minister himself seems so far ashamed of bimself that he now seeks to attribute what he did to a difficulty of etiquette, inasmuch as in the French church the Minister of France always takes the place of honour, and he wished to avoid taking precedence when so great a person as Prince Hussell was present. That he should be driven to such an explanation is perhaps, in the vicissitudes of this tiny diplomatic struggle, a greater gain to the Italians than his forbidding the funeral was a loss to them. But, although the Italians may perhaps be inclined sometimes to see slights when none are meant, they are quite justified in saying that the French Government marks its ill-will to them in ways that are unmistakable. The French Government is perpetually making little shifts and using little arts to avoid having a diplomatic representative at the Court of VICTOR EMMANUEL. It does not venture to say openly that it will have no representative at his Court, but somehow the representative is never there. For months it was left uncertain whether M. FOURNIER was or was not continued in his function, until at last the Marquis of NOMILLES was selected to roplace him; but the Marquis was at Washington, and it was discovered that his services there could not be immediately spured. All this is extremely petty, and very inconsistent with the dignity of France. It must be said, in defence of the present French Ministry, that they only continue to treat Italy very much as M. THEELS treated it when he was in power. But, since the liberation of the territory, the time has come when, if France is to preserve its solf-respect, it must have a clear foreign policy and pursue it openly. It professes as part of its foreign policy to be on good terms with Italy, and declares that the science of Rome is not regarded as a ground of professellings. If so it opplies to the trust light with of unfriendliness. If so, it ought to treat Italy with proper respect and good taste, and to scorn the appearance of desiring to subject a weaker Power to miscrable little annoyances and affronts. At the request of the little annoyances and affronts. German Government, the French Ministry has lately issued a circular to the French bishops inviting them, in courteous but plain language, not to use language about Germany which might get France into trouble. When it comes to which might get France into trouble. the point the Government is always ready to show that it will not allow the priests to get up a new war, or even to embroil the relations of France with foreign Powers. But there is something very mean in proclaiming, and in the main following, this line of policy, and in being ready at the request of the conquerors of France to give the clergy an open rebuke, and at the same time in giving an inferior Power like Italy a succession of covert kicks and sunbs. It would be exceedingly impolitic, but it would not be undignited, if France chose to break off diplomatic relations with Italy; but it is both undignified and impolitic in France to maintain apparently friendly relations with Italy, and yet to use these relations as a means of perpetually contriving some petty mark of dislike towards the Italians, just big enough to make the Italians feel it, and just small enough to give them no ground of sorious complaint.

A NONCONFORMIST GRIEVANCE.

I. In the eral use of conventional language, and perhaps he will gradually learn that the same accomplishment is equally applicable to written documents. A Prime Minister receives every day scores of applications and suggestions to which it is proper or customary to return civil answers, and a defeated Ministerial candidate fresh from his losing contest has an additional claim to counteons notice. Mr. Arture Armold has an excuse for troubling Mr. Charge me in the request of some of his supporters at Hantingdon, that he would represent their grievances to the Peinse Ministers and the Lose Chargeslass. It was not to be expected that a Liberal candidate should sak them why they had any approach ground for complaint. Of the facts of the one Mr. Armold seems to know subling except

mily been teld, and Mr. GLADSTONE'S is desired from hear in desired from hearny once removed; nor more either to the candidate or to the MINISTER k that on the face of Mr. Arrold's statement no delin is disclosed. It would be unreasonable to expect Mr. Armord should inquire parrowly into the merits of a tion with which indeed the borough of Huntingdon ms to have the smallest possible concern. County towns seldom furnish a large proportion of the justices of the county, although it seems that the father of the present Mayor occupied a seat on the bench. "His son, a Nonnformist of position and ability, has been passed over "in favour of young men, of whom one of the most recently "appointed is a brewer." As long as brewers are eligible as magistrates, they must, if they are appointed at all, be sometimes preferred to competitors who are not brewers. It might even have been thought that there was a Liberal resumption in favour of a Huntingdon brewer. It would be both discourteous and unjust for those who know as little of Huntingdon as Mr. GLADSTONE himself to question the position, the ability, or the mature age of the son of the late Mayor; but probably Mr. Arnold is well aware that he has scarcely propounded a case either for administrative interference or for remedial legislation. He says indeed that, in writing to the LORD CHANCELLOR, he did not ask his intervention; and it may be supposed that his communication to Mr. GLADSTONE is equally unconnected with any practical object. Nothing can be more pardonable than Mr. Arnold's wish to advertise his acquaintance with the Prime Minister; and possibly he may have cherished a well-founded hope that he would be able to publish a complimentary reply.

Mr. Aunold asserts that, "although the population of "the county is nearly half Nonconformist, yet there is not "one Nonconformist among more than fifty magistrates;" and Mr. Gladstone at once pledges himself to the proposition that the case as stated by Mr. Arnold "seems to be "one giving much ground for complaint as to the average "one giving much ground for complaint as to the exercise "of the powers of the Lord-Lieutenancy." The case stated by Mr. Arnold is defective, inasmuch as there is no allegation that a single Nonconformist possesses the legal qualification for the office of justice of the peace. It might happen that every Nonconformist in Huntingdoushire was a day labourer or a village shopkeeper, and yet that half the population might be Nonconformists. It is of course probable that there are several wealthy Dissenters; and perhaps some of them may have the necessary qualification in land; but Mr. GLADSTONE might as well have paused to remember the incompleteness of Mr. Arnold's case before he pronounced a censure on a public functionary of high rank. It is unfortunately true that Lord-Lieutenants, like other dignitaries, occasionally abuse their patronage. The great majority of the body must at present belong to the Liberal party, which has had the opportunity of making five appointments out of six. In some counties the bench has to a greater or less extent been supplied with members for political reasons, though it becomes every day more difficult to find persons in the upper or middle classes who approve of modern Liberal theories. It is possible that Lord Sandwick may have furnished an excuse for the charge which is insinuated against him by Mr. Arnold, and hastily adopted by Mr. Gladstone; but neither of the accusers of the LORD-LARUTEMANT pledges himself to the preliminary statement that competent Nonconformist candidates have, except in the case of the son of the late Mayor, been unfairly, or at all, passed over. According to Mr. Arnold there are lifty magistrates in Huntingdonshire of whom not one is a Nonconformist, but it is notorious that the class of country gentlemen from which county magistrates are taken does not, except perhaps in the neighbourhood of the great does not, except permaps in the neighbourhood of the great towns, include one Neaconformist in fifty. The case was different in the reign of Charles I., when the nephew of the possessor of Lord Sambwich's sent of Hinchinbrook, who was a Nonconformist, and, as his enomics said, a brewer of Huntingdon, rose afterwards to a higher rank than than of justice of the peace. M. Mr. Gladskous had not the most of justice of the peace. If Mr. Grandeness had not the most sensitive conscience of any statesman our record, he might be thought to have indulged in a recklement not altogether worthy of his position in discrediting without any sufficient around the administration of justice in Mantingdonshire. For all that Mr. Grandeness knows, even if Mr. Automotive and the meant conscientious and impartial of Lieut-Lieutenants; to indeed he may have an undue leaping to Dissenters, and have been unable to find among them any qualified

candidates for the beach. If, on the other hand, he is unjust in the distribution of his patronage, the Lone Charcellor has the power of correcting his mistarriages, and even, if any gross case can be proved against him, or removing him from office. The present mode of appointing magistrates is not wholly free from objection, but it is not easy to devise a preferable alternative. The Government has no means of knowing the social or personal qualities of different country gentlemen; and if a Minister disposed of the patronage, he would probably be guided by the advice of the nearest member of Parliament belonging to his own party, as Mr. Gradstone at once takes the side of an unsuccessful candidate.

There can be no objection to the complimentary language with which Mr. GLADSTONE closes his letter. Mr. ARNOLD was beaten at Huntingdon, but he will find consolation in being assured, on the highest authority, that his defeat can hardly be called a defeat. "It was a brave effort" to spend a good deal of trouble and a cortain amount of money in a hopeless contest. Mr. Arnold has now received a part of his reward, and he may reasonably expect future favours from the head of his party. It is the accepted duty of a Minister to prefer any follower to any opponent, and Mr. Gladstone is not likely to be backward or insincers in regarding elections from an exclusively party view. Private Liberals would be sorry to see Mr. DISRAELI turned out of Buckinghamshire, as private Conservatives would think it a disgrace to the Liberal constituencies if they failed to find a seat for Mr. GLADSTONE; but in official eyes a vote is a vote, and the merits of candidates have nothing to do with the reasons for electing them. It would be interesting to learn whether Mr. GLADSTONE and his colloagues really regret that the first lawyer of the Opposition and the leader of the common law Bar has, after a considerable interval, found a sent in Parliament. If Lord Sandwick has had any share in the choice, his Parliamentary patronage at least is well bestowed. It is no slight to Mr. Arnold to say that he can be better spared in House of Commons than his successful opponent. If it should be thought worth while again to contest the borough at the general election, some of Mr. Arnold's late supporters may perhaps ask him whother he concurs in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S opinion that Huntingdon ought to be summarily disfranchised. Mr. GLADSTONE is supposed to favour a redistribution of scats as a consequence of the proposed extension of household suffrage to counties; but it may be doubted whether the Liberal voters of Huntingdon are prepared to disfranchise themselves for the good of their country. Much larger boroughs will have to sacrifice the political power which they at present enjoy, if the country is to be split up into equal electoral districts; and it is not impossible that the prospect of disfranchisement may influence the next election. No compensation will be found in the anxiety of the larger constituencies for representa-The rabble of the tion in proportion to their numbers. large towns are already on the side of the party which seeks to extend and equalize the suffrage; and probably the respectable inhabitants of Sheffield will deprecate more carnestly than strangers the prospect of hereafter sending to Parliament five revolutionary agitators. On the whole Mr. Arrond may be congratulated on his first political experiment. He has contested a borough where members of remarkable eminence had been returned without opposition for forty years; and, if he has not prevented Sir JOHN KARSLAKE from worthily continuing the succession of the Perls, the Pollocks, and the Barings, he has obtained the honour of a letter from Mr. GLADSTONE which is scarcely more judicious than Mr. DISRABLI'S letter to Lord GREY DE WILTON. The Nonconformists of the county of Huntingdon may perhaps have been surprised to find that their real or supposed grievances form the subject of a correspondence between the late candidate for the borough and the PRIME MINISTER, but they will probably appreciate the ready sympathy which anticipates any knowledge of the facts. It may be conjectured that the Lord Char-cellor has not followed the example of his chief in furnishing Mr. Armour with a testimonial adapted to publication in the newspapers. As a lawyer, Lord SELBORNE must have seen that the charge was demurable; and as a Minister, e is probably not inclined to lend his anthority for election Durboses.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

THE elections for the German Parliament take place 1 to-day. In Prussia, at all events, the interest taken in them will be mainly indirect. The Prussian people can think of nothing but their conflict with the Ultramontanes, and in this conflict the Gorman Parliament can have no share. It is probable that measures similar in tendency to the FALK laws will be adopted in Baden and Hesse; but the relations of Bavaria with the Holy See will keep the Imperial Legislature out of the quarrel. The Austrian Concordat came to an end with the personal government under which it had been concluded; but in Bayaria the Concordat is of later date than the Constitution, and it has as good a title to be respected as any other treaty entered into by a Parliamentary Government. The Ultramontanes themselves, however, have taken pains to give the elections an accidental importance even in the eyes of Prussians. To increase the number of their representatives in the German Parliament can do them no immediate service; but it would help to establish two facts which may be of great ultimate value to them. In ecclesiastical affairs Prussia is altogether independent of the rest of the Empire; but the opinion of the German public must influence in some degree the action of the Berlin Government; and if the candidates returned to day should show a larger proportion than heretofore of Ultramontanes, it will indicate that this public opinion is so far unfavourable to the Prussian ecclesiastical laws. And even in Prussia itself there is something for the Ultramontanes to do. The German elections supply a test of popular feeling which is not sup-plied by the Prussian elections. The German Parliaplied by the Prussian elections. The German Parliament is elected by direct universal suffrage; the Prussian Parliament is elected by direct universal suffrage; the Prussian Parliament is elected under a system which gives a few rich voters equal weight with many poor voters. Consequently the apparent gain of the Government even in the Rhenish provinces at the last Prussian elections does not necessarily prove anything as to the temper of the Catholic population. The strength of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia lies in the lower class of voters, and it is only in the elections to the German Parliament that these are represented in proportion to their numerical that these are represented in proportion to their numerical

As regards any immediate effect upon the ecclesiastical policy of the Government, universal suffrage could avail nothing, even if it were extended to elections. Of the total population of the kingdom only one-third are Catholics, so that even if not a single Catholic vote were wasted, and the whole body of Catholic electors were at the command of the Ultramontanes, there would still be a substantial Protestant majority in the Prussian Parliament. But the proceedings of to-day will show pretty clearly how far the Catholic laity are in accord with the Catholic clergy. Until now there has been no opportunity of determining this, for the Catholic address to the EMPEROR was signed by too small a fraction of the Catholic population to give it any real value. If it should turn out that the Catholic people of Prussia are prepared to stand by their priests, the magnitude of the task which the Prussian Government has set itself will be immensely increased. It is a small thing for a powerful State to dopose a few troublesome bishops, but it is a serious matter to provoke the hostility of eight millions of peaceable subjects. The most headstrong Miniater would be forced to ask himself whether the possible gain is worth the certain loss, whether the alienation of the Catholic laity would not be too high a price to pay even for the humiliation of the Catholic hierarchy. Influential voices will not be wanting to drive these questions home. The EMPRESS is known to be opposed to the ecclesiastical laws, and it is understood that the Crown PRINCE believes that the Government has blundered in over-estimating the power of the Ultramontane party to do real injury to the State. At present indeed there is no room for any suggestions of this kind. The first burst of popular enthusiasm is not exhausted, and the new laws have hardly got into full working. By and by the processes of fining bishops and imprisoning priests will have grown wearisome by repetition; and if it should prove that the only result of the experiment has been to hinder the emancipation of the Catholic laity from clerical control, even the most resolute politicians would begin to doubt whether the experiment had altogether answered. The source of events may be entirely different if it should

turn out that the resisting priests do not very the sympathics of their people with them; and certainly these are some considerations which throw a doubt apan their ability to do so. The educating influence of the State is very great in Prussia. The habit of unquestioning acquiescence in the decrees of the Government is so deeply rooted that it is very much harder to evoke even a par resistance to an obnoxious law than in other counwhere public opinion is habitually critical. The kind of opposition, for example, which has been offered in England to some parts of the Education Act could have no counterpart in Prussia. The Catholic population has fully shared in this educating influence; indeed in some respects it has been more subjected to it than any other class. The generation which has grown up since 1848 has seen obedience to the State placed under a religious as well as under a secular sanction. The Roman ligious as well as under a secular sanction. Catholic Church was on the best of terms with the Government, and whonever this happens, she shows an anxiety to make hay while the sun shines which occasionally overshoots its mark. It is now to be seen whether she has not done so in the present instance. The laity have been taught to regard Church and State as having a composite claim on their allegiance, and now that they are suddenly called upon to dissociate one from the other, they may give the State the preference. It must be remembered, however, that the priests themselves down to 1870 were as submissive as the laity, and as they have now defied the Government, the laity may perhaps display similar resolution. But it is never safe to infer that where two classes of persons are unequally attacked they will be equally stronuous in resisting attack. It is one thing to resent laws which impose fines and imprisonment on yourself, and it is another thing to resent laws which impose fines and imprisonment on your clergyman. All these speculations will in some degree be set at rest by the result of to-day's voting.

It may be asked why the Prussian Government should suddenly have changed its policy towards a Church with which it had for so long a time maintained a good understanding. One reason may have been the irritation of Prince BISMARCK at the boldness of the Ultramontane party in making the continuance of their friendship dependent on the action of Prussia in the matter of the Temporal Power. The German CHANCELLOR is not a man to put up with dictation; and if the Archbishop of Posen hinted at Versailles that the Church might not preach obedience to the Government with so much fervour if the Government did nothing for the Pope, it is highly probable that Prince BISMARCK made up his mind to show the POPE that the favour already shown to the Church in Prussia was a matter of grace and not of right. At the same time there is reason to suppose that the Prince miscalculated the resistance he was going to encounter. Like most proud men, he forgot that others might be as proud as himself, and expected that as soon as he was known to be in carnest in threatening new ecclesiastical legislation the Pope would submit. In that case it might easily have been arranged that nominal obedience to the law should be rewarded by an equally nominal enforcement of it. When it became cqually nominal enforcement of it. When it became clear that this expectation was unfounded, Prince Bis-MARCK had gone too far to draw back without confessing himself beaten, and by this time a new motive for perseverance had presented itself in the extraordinary popularity which the new legislation had gained him. Indeed, if he had foreseen this result beforehand, there would be no need to go further for an explanation of would be no need to go further for an explanation of his policy. All the causes of quarrel between him and either the Liberals or the Conservatives are for the time forgotten; the war with Rome binds the Prussian Protestants to him by ties as strong as those by which the war with France bound the German people to him. As to the future, Prince BISMARCK probably puts much trust in the chapter of accidents, and the particular section of that chapter on which he most relies is the next Conclays. To count on bringing German influence to bear on the Sacred College at a time when the Italian element is so powerful in it, and when the name of Germany is more than commonly offensive to good Catholics, may seem a remarkable instance of counting chickens before they are batched. But Painer Butterer models in the country of the count hatched. But Prince Bismanck probably finds it easy to hope the best when even the worst that he sees reason to fear may not be so very bad.

PER COVERNMENT AND THE POLICE.

clast subject with which Mr. Lows h al since he went to the Home Office has gement of the pelice in London and in the e case of the Metropolitan Police he has had in the car me the abstird misconstruction which had been placed on a reasonable rule as to the responsibility of members of the force for evidence given in support of charges which are dismissed by the magistrates, and to direct that henceforth, when a decision is given which implies that the testimony of the police is negotiated. implies that the testimony of the police is unworthy of credit, the constables who are implicated shall be indicted for perjusy. The result has been that the police have been able in one instance to clear themselves of some very serious imputations on their honesty, and that they to-day to have an opportunity of vindicating their truthfulness in another case which has naturally attracted much attention. In regard to the County Police, Mr. Lows, following up a Circular issued by his predecessor to the effect that no duties should be sanctioned or recognized as police duties unless authorized by the Home Secretary, has prohibited the police from acting as Inspectors of Nuisances. This order has produced a good deal of or numerics. This order has produced a good deal or irritation among some of the county justices, though it is approved by others. At the Devonshire Quarter-Sessions it has been met by the passing of a resolution, on the motion of Sir Masser Lopes, pressing on the Government the necessity of contributing a larger proportion of the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the policy. It expends the desired that under the circumstances. police. It cannot be denied that, under the circumstances, there are plausible grounds for this application. On the one hand, the Government never hesitates to throw work of its own on the police; and, on the other, it prohibits those who pay four-fifths of the expense of the police from making use of them as they desire. It is clear that the amount contributed on each side for the support of the force should bear some relation to the services which are rendered by the police on either side.

Without entering into the general question of local taxation which has thus been opened up, we may make one or two remarks on the relations of the police to the local authorities on the one hand, and to the Government on the other. As long as the government of London is in the hands of the Vestries, of whose proceedings the community at large knows just about as much as of the doings of the rats in the sewers, and over whom it has scarcely more control, the inhabitants of the metropolis should be very much obliged to the Government for taking the trouble to manage the police for them. The Metropolitan Police may not be quite so well managed by the Home Office as could be desired; but at least we are saved from the jobbery and imbecility of obscure and irresponsible vestrymen. It is possible to get at the Home Secretary in the House of Commons, and public opinion has also some influence on him; but the vestrymen are beyond the reach of public criticism in any form. In the counties the magistrates exercise a certain amount of authority over the police, but they complain that practically in all important matters they have to submit to the decision of the Home Office. This is perhaps an exaggeration, and it is obvious that, if the Government is to contribute at all to the support of local police, it must claim a voice in their management. It is no doubt true that, if any local rate were to be transferred to the State, the police rate might more appropriately be treated in this way than any similar impost; but there are some practical difficulties in the matter which should not be overlooked. Would the local authorities consent to give up such control as they at present exercise over the police? And, on the other hand, could the Government undertake the direct and minute supervision of the police in all parts of the country? If this were done, it would throw an enormous amount of power and patronage into the hands of the central Government, and would be exceedingly apt to lead to chronic local irritation and to perpetual differences between the local and Imperial authorities. Practically, the present arrangement is not a bad one, although it would certainly be well that the duties which the magistrates are entitled to impose upon the police, and the extent of their control over that body, should be more clearly defined, and also the proportions in which the expense of maintaining the police is divided between the local authorities and the divisorument should be revised in accordance with any new mente that may be made.

The question remains whether the pslice are the most suitable persons that can be found for discharging the duties of Inspectors of Nuisances. At first sight there certainly appears to be a convenience in employing them. In the ordinary course of their duties they have to ge about in all directions, and there must be very few bad nuisances which escape their observation. They are also in communication with all sorts of people, and would be likely to hear complaints from persons in the peighbourhood of any nuisance. It may be plausibly argued that as the of any nuisance. It may be plausibly argued that as the police are there already, and are in many ways qualified to discharge this duty, it is at once natural and economical to employ them for the purpose. A separate staff would be costly and would not cover the control of the purpose. costly, and would not cover the ground so completely. This is one side of the question; but there is another side, and Sir T. ACLAND touched upon this other side when he said that "the sight of a policeman going up a man's back"yard was not the best means of inducing him quietly to meet the demands made on his pocket as owner, or on his "time as occupier, to get rid of the cause of disease." It must not be forgotten that the associations connected with the police render them offensive to many persons as the agents of the civil law. As a rule, it is the business of the police to look after all sorts of bad characters, and there is something disgraceful in popular opinion in lt would being in any way in the hands of the police. appear that the irritation of the publicans at the recent Licensing Act has been in a great measure due to the fact that they are placed directly under the same supervision as thieves and vagabonds. It is perhaps difficult to see how a special force could be organized for the purpose of carrying out the Licensing Act; but the objection of the publicans to being placed under the police con-veys a lesson which should not be lost sight of. It is certainly desirable that the new sanitary regula-tions should be enforced in such a manner as to conciliate those upon whom they may be brought to bear.
It is only natural that persons who are put to great trouble and expense in this way should not be in the best of tempers, and it would be highly injurious to provoke them any further by bringing them into what they would consider invidious contact with the officers who have special charge of the criminal classes.

Moreover there is another point which must be borne in mind, and that is the efficiency of the police. Beyond all question the most important thing which the police have to do is to provide for public order and security; and notwithstanding Lord ABERDARE'S "gratifying statistics of the "diminution of crime," which rather show the impunity with which crime may be perpetrated, it may be doubted whether the work of the police in this respect does not tend to become more onerous rather than easier. It is perhaps not desirable that an absolute rule should be laid down that in no part of the country should the police he invested with sanitary functions; but in the majority of cases it would probably be convenient that they should not be employed in this way, both because their own proper duties are quite as much as they can accomplish satisfactorily, and because there is a prejudice against their intervention in civil matters which it is not worth while to contend with. It strikes us, however, that it might be quite possible to utilize the police in their own sphere as an aid to the enforcement of sanitary laws. There is no reason why they should not use their eyes and noses as they patrol their beats; make a note of all the nuisances which they discover for themselves, or to which their attention is called; and then report to the sanitary authorities, who could then investigate the matter and judge for themselves. In this way, economy, efficiency, and convenience might be combined. The sanitary authorities would have the advantage of the vigilant observation of the police, without having to keep up a large staff of watchmen of their own; and, on the other hand, persons who were responsible for nuisances would not be irritated by being placed under invidious

It may perhaps be thought that in these days of blazing principles and grand revolutionary projects, the management of the police is much too humble and common-place a matter to be taken notice of by a heroic Ministry. Yet there is scarcely any subject which at the present time more argently domands attention. It is a familiar boast that the people of this country are peculiarly loyal in their obedience to the law, and in their support of those whose business it is to enforce it; but in recent years dangerous the support of the more

ignorant and violent classes of the community to take the law into their own hands, and to hold themselves entitled to disregard it whenever it does not meet their approval. The whole history of the steps by which the mole obtained legal admission to Hyde Park has a moral which has perhaps not been sufficiently studied. The present agristion of the Trade Unionists for the relaxation of the laws against the entrages by which they maintain the despetism of their Societies points in the same direction. The disorderly and criminal classes may not be increasing in numbers, but they are becoming in various ways more daring and dangerous. In London an alarming number of murders has been perpetrated within the last few years without the faintest trace having been discovered of the murderers; and there are also other indications that neither in quantity ner quality are the police equal to their increasingly difficult and responsible work. The whole subject of the management of the police in the metropolis and threughout the country requires careful consideration; and Mr. Lowe could find no more useful or important employment than to take the subject in hand.

THE PLAGUE OF BOOKS.

lishers' Circular is as melancholy a document as is often set before us. It seems that 3,463 new books of one kind or another have been published in England during the last year. No attempt can of course be made to say how many of them were stillborn, and how many had some faint flickerings of vitality. It is not rash, however, to suppose that a large proportion will only survive, if it can be called surviving, upon the shelves of the British Museum. We wonder that none of the accomplished keepers of that national collection has as yet written an Elegy in a Library. The poor book mummies, ranged in order upon their shelves, are to us a more melancholy sight than any number of graves in a country churchyard. The village Hampden seems to our fancy to be sleeping comfortably under the turi, and we may generally hope that his life was not seriously disquieted by any misplaced aspirations. The ploughman may have had a hard life of it; but his ambition has seldom wandered far beyond the limits of his parish. His life has been narrow, but it has not been wasted. He has done something, however little, in the service of his fellow-men. But those poor books which stare at us so pathotically from their shelves, and which no kind heart will consign to destruction, have a different story to tell. Some few, of course, have been the weapons by which men of genius have conquered the world; a good many more, such as Post-office Directories, Annual Registers, schoolbooks, and the like, are a part of the machinery by which sivilized life is carried on, and their compilers have been employed as usefully as the ploughman. But there is a vast mass of literature to which it is impossible to attribute any utility, either in highest or the lowest sense of the word; it represents the misuse of so much paper and ink, and unfortunately the waste of human industry and the disappointment of human uspirations.

Thus, for example, we find that in the course of last year there were published five hundred and seven new fictions and two hundred and twenty-one new poems. Let us reflect for a moment on all that is implied in this statement. How many poets and novelists are there in existence whose work has the smallest pretensions—we will not say to immortality—but to be read by any but the author's friends? If a foreigner were to ask a well-informed Englishman for a list of the most distinguished of those seven hundred writers, how many could be mention off-hand? We will leave it to our readers to suggest the particular names which would occur in either department of art; but it would be extravagant to say that during the last year twenty poems or fifty novels were published which any rational human being would care to rescue from the waste-paper busket. That is to say, if we were as charitable as possible and extended the limits of our toleration for beyond the really excellent down to that which has the barest possibility of some sort of vitality about it, we could not mention one-tenth of the publications in question as deserving of a moment's notice. Of the two hundred and twenty-one new poems we may say with tolerable confidence that two hundred represent uter failures, and that it would have been good for their authors if they had nover seen the light. We may of course reconcile ourselves to the reflection on the general principle that waste is the law of the universe. As millions of herrings' eggs are produced for every herring that comes to life, so it is inevitable that hundreds of poems should be printed for every one that is read. We could not trust any censor to slay these innocents before their publication; a great deal of printer's ink would be saved, but, on the other hand, a Keats or a Wordsworth wend every now and then be suppressed; and the gain would not compensate the loss. We must suffer the production of any quantity of rubbieh in the hope that here and there some good material may turn up. But the ne

verses for poetry is rather confirmed in his belief when the critics tell him manuscrapy that he has made a first of himself. Gradually, however, the delegion disappears, or the writer becomes convinced that the vindicative nature of critics will always the vent him from obtaining a fair hearing. In either case, the relief to a sensitive mind must be a good deal of bitterness and disappears not what you thought, or that the world is so spiteful that it will never admit you to be what you are. One of these lessure has been forced upon some two hundred English poets in the past year. Two hundred young men and women have discovered themselves to be simple impostors or geniuses doomed to neglect. Most young people of any ability hegin by writing verses; but to get to the point of publication implies a considerable amount of self-confidence and ambition. Though we would not assume that two hundred elever youths—for the versifying impulse generally implies some telent as well as some wanty—have been misled by foolish ambition in this particular direction.

To write a novel generally implies less vanity than to write a poun; but in some respects we feel more sympathy for the four hundred and fifty persons whom we have assumed to have failed in fiction. They often have to suffer in more than in their vanity. There is a popular impression that anybody can write a novel who can obtain a sufficient quantity. anybody can write a novel who can obtain a sufficient quantity of paper and ink; and moreover that the product has a certain pecanizry value. Even an ardent poet is generally aware that his chances of making an income out of his genius are moderate; but many women take to novel-writing as women in a different class take to dressmaking, with a vague belief that it is the easiest mode of making broad and butter. A lady who loses her fortune generally proposes to take in the children of Indian officials; and if that scheme fails, she makes an effort to support herself by fiction. A good many of the novels published represent, we fear, such pathetic efforts of slowly sinking people to keep their heads above water. They are not the product of vanity, but a despairing clutch at the last means of making a respectable livelihood. When, therefore, an utterly and irredeemably bad novel comes before us, we are sometimes moved by a certain sense of respect. There is a pathos about its very stupidity. It suggests a whole record of prolonged family suffering. One sometimes hears in the record of prolonged family suffering. One sometimes hears in the streets a ragged couple with two or three half-starved children attempting to sing a dismal ballad. Assuming that they are not impostors, we pity them in proportion to their utter ignorance of the whole art and theory of music. The greater their incapacity, the more desperate the straits which must have driven them to the more desperate the straits which must have deriven them to such a resource. A detestable novel suggests a similar inference. We see behind it the poor widow left with a large family and a bottle of ink; we think of her desperate attempts to make both ends meet; the gradually increasing difficulty of keeping up appearances; the hopeless can wasing of the patrons of charitable institutions, the declining patience of right relations. institutions; the declining patience of rich relations; the feeble attempts to rub up old literary recollections; the elaborate diplomacy to circumvent some publisher of more good-nature than acuteness; and we feel more disposed to weep than to laugh at the lamentable result. There is not, it is true, a character or an incident in the novel that has not been worked to death a thousand tunes over; no two sentences hang together; and we feel that the most genuine two sentences hang together, and we teer that the third special sentences would have been to crush the whole affair in its manuscript stage. Still it is an attempt to find some more respectable means of livelihood than beggary, and therefore the design, if not the execution, deserves some respect. We have, indeed, no means of knowing how often this charitable hypothesis is realized; but editors of magazines report that their compassion is often invoked by such pretexts. The mention of magazines, moreover, suggests that beyond the mass of published nonsense, there are further masses of presumably still greater nonsense which do not get as fur as publication. When one reflects that the stuff which fur as publication. When one reflects that the stuff which actually makes its appearance is in some sense a selection, that in the lowest depth there is still a lower depth, the mind is almost appalled by the result. It is melancholy to think that necessity or vanity should compel so many people, who might be doing something really useful—washing clothes, for example, or keeping sheep in Australia—to pour out the masses of nonsonse which offer themselves for review. It is still more melancholy to believe that for each of these persons there are ton others, each of whom has received what is called an education, who have gone through the same labours; though luckily their books have only reached the enterpillar stage, instead of coming almost as full-blown butterflies.

blown butterflies.

We have spoken only of poems and novels, which are doubtless the most palpable examples of misplaced energy; but we
night find ground for similar reflections in other departments
of literature. Of the five hundred and shity-four new contributions to theology, how many represent really new thiought,
or real capacity for adapting old thought to new circumstances?
How much is mere ignorant fighting over again of battles
which have been settled long ago? and how much is sheer
twaddle which might be as fitty ranked amongs! the light literature as amongst the theology? People, we many planting seldom
write law books without some kind of qualification. Institute they
were for a class of professional realest; and only investigated in
the chamiled list any special phone for philosophical matter, though
we have painful reasons for Institute that any appears of



libery or undire the arrival the theul intellations by which the Full a of our finishesse and in Theory industry "require a finite qualification. Of books with input that the authors are hungry, or that the readers want is Their authors are hungry, or that the readers want is Their authors are hungry, or that the readers want is Their authors are hungry, or that the readers want is Their authors my serious atvances of knowledge or thought it would seem that the numbers might be reclosed very tendy, and that they might go into a very moderately-sized filtrary. A mediaval Pope, as the Circular rominds us, proposed to seduce all the books in the world to eix thousand; perhaps on the ground that, on an average, not more than one book a year has appeared since the creation of the world which is worth preserving. A philosopher who simed at being a nineteenth-century Pope proposed to limit the library of his disciples to (if we remember rightly) five hundred volumes. The Circular informs us that over ten million books had been published down to the year 1816. According to Comte's estimate, therefore, and counting a volume as a book, we may say that about one book in twenty thousand is worth preserving; whilst, according to the earlier Pope, we might raise the ratio to one in sixteen or seventeen hundred. We confess that the effect of these statistics upon us is tomake us feel as though this last proposal at least eactori bus as statistics upon us in tomake us feeles though this last proposal at least was not very extravagant. If two or three books published in the was not very extravagant. It two or three books published in the last year are destined to permanent vitality, we may congratulate ourselves on our fartility; for there are few years indeed in our past history of which so much can be said. Of the remainder, some may live long enough to justify their publication, and a good many are not books in the proper sense of the word any more than Brankane's Guide. Of the great mass which remains, we can only say that our congratulation must be mixed with much interior that the transfer th misgiving. We have a dim suspicion that, if the placue increases, some barbarian of the future will commit our national library to the flames, and that the abuse which he will receive will be mixed with some of the complucency which one feels when an intolerable incubus is lifted off one's shoulders. Even the boldest antiquaries of the next century may begin to feel that the materials for discovering the character and history of this are a little too

HEAD-MASTERS.

T is evident that the questions which have lately been raised at Rugby and Eton in regard to the authority of the Head-Master over his subordinates go to the very root of the principles upon which such institutions ought to be conducted; and it therefore becomes important to observe what the Public Schools Commissioners k ad to say on this subject, and what as the actual organization of these schools as by law established. These may possibly be room for discussion as to what is theoretically the best way to manage a Public School; but as to what the Public Schools Commissioners thought on this point, and as to the existing state of the law, there is no room for any doubt whatever The Commissioners took care to state their views in the cluarest possible language, and the Act of Parliament in which these views were embodied is equally explicit. In their Report the Commissioners lay down the following proposition:—

lay down the following proposition:

We think it important, on the one hand, that the Head-Master's responsibility should be clear and plum, and, on the other hand, that the powers possessed by the Governing Body should be well underwood, and that they should be duly exercised whenever the exercise of them is really called for. Nor is it difficult to trace out the limits within which, as it seems to these powers should be confined. They should include, at the least, the management of the property of the school, and of its revenues, from whatever source derived; the control of its expenditure; the appointment and dismissed of the Bead-Master; the regulations of boarding-house, of fees and charges, of Masters' stipends, of the terms of admission to the school, and of the times and length of the vacations; the supervision of the general treatment of the boys, and all arrangements bearing on the sanitary condition of the school.

dition of the school.

As regards discipline and traching, the Head-Muster should be, in our opinion, as far as possible, septetered. Dotails, therefore, such as the division of classes, the acheol-hours and actool-houks, the holidays and half-holidays during the school-hours and school-houks, the holidays and half-holidays during the school-time, belong properly to him rather than to the Governing Body; and the appointment and dismissed of Assistant-Musters, the measurements of residual discipline, and the general direction of the course and missiseds of study, which it is his duty to conduct and his business to understand thereughly, had better be left to his hands.

The Commissioners go on to say that "it should always be in-cumbent on the Governing Body, before coming to any decision affecting in any way the management or instruction of the school, not only to consider attentively any representations which the Hand-Master may address to them, but of their own accord to Head-Master may address to them, but of their own accord to consult him in such a manner as to give suple opportunity for the expression of his views." It is pointed out that it is also necessary that a thorough understanding, and opportunities for unreserved commitation, should subsist between the Head-Master and it is recommended that all the Masters should be periodically summaned to meet together in "a ficked Connoil," to addie the Head-Master, but not to hind or control him.

It will be seen that the necessity by the supremental the Head-Master in mand to the internal discullines and manufactured of the solution of the school is distinctly acknowledged by the Commitment of the resonability is to be clear and plain," and, as he is to be held resonable for the school, it naturally follows that the section working of the acknowledged. The relation

to the Assistant-Miniters is also defined with mountaleashie pronision. Their appointment and dismined are to be left in his
hands, and though they are to be at likely to advise him, it is
expressly hid, flown that they are not to present to "hind or
control him in any way." In the Hammery of General Bacommendations these points are again stated in the closecut manner.
"The Head-Minster should have the measured-lied power of selecting
and dismissing Assistant-Masters." "The fished Council should
be entitled to advise the Read-Master, but not to bind or control
him in any way." Again, in the special Report on Eugles we find
it proposed that the Governing Hody shall have general authority
over the achool, but "on some points, distinctly to be described in
our recommendations, on which we desire that the judgment of
the Head-Master shall be final and supreme, we doesn't advisable
"That there be reserved specially to the Read-Master power to
appoint and dismiss all Assistant-Masters in the school, to regulate
the divisions of the classes, and appoint the work to be duse," in.
Nothing can be more distinct or positive than this; and here is the
13th Clause of the Public Schools Act, by which affects was given
to the recommendation of the Cammissioners: to the recommendation of the Commission

The Head-Master of every school to which this Act applies shall be appointed by and hold affice at the pleasure of the new Governing Body. All other Masters chall be appointed by and hold their offices at the pleasure of the Hend-Master.

These, then, are the conclusions of the Public Schools Comsioners, after a careful and searching inquiry; and the law is in accordance with their recommendations. It will be seen that the Governing Body are expected to hold the Isead-Master personally responsible for the management of the school, and to leave the

responsible for the management of the school, and to leave the details of the management, including the composition of his staff of assistants, entirely in his hands.

The grounds upon which the Public Schools Commissioners formed the epinion that the only way in which a Public School can be satisfactorily conducted is to put it as completely as possible in the hands of the Head-Master, and to hold him responsible for it in the fullest degree, may be gathered from their Report, and from the evidence which accompanies it, and upon which they based their recommendations. Rugby at that time was, and had been for many years, a flourishing and successful school: and its for many years, a flourishing and successful school; and its prosperity was attributable to the discreet conduct of the Trustees and their harmonious relations with the Head-Master. Their authority over the whole school was of the widest and most arbitrary kind, but practically they seldom, if ever, exercised it, except in agreement with the Head-Master. They endeavoured to choose an efficient man for the office, and then they left him to manage the school in his own way. "In framing rules," the Commissioners observe, "the Trustees appear to have been Master." "Regulations framed by the opinion of the Head-Master." "Regulations framed by the Trustees for the internal management of the school have been very rare; this management they have in practice delegated to the Head-Master, with the werve of a power to rescind what he may have done, and to refuse their sanction, if they shall think fit, to any alteration of the existing system which he may propose to carry out." Again, "the relation between the Tenstees and the schoolmaster has always been that of confidence. Interposition on their past has been, to say the least, unusual, and the present bleed-Master (Fr. Tample) can call to mind no instance of it within his experience." The Commissioners add that "it would be a matter for prest regret if the possession of powers (by the Governing Body) to establish and modify general rules should ever lead to interference with the Head-Master in his actual administration of them" ; and " ing traditions would strongly discourage such interference."

There is an accumulation of competent testimony as to the necessity for making the Head-Master really master of the school. Dr. Temple, when he was himself Head laster, was very decided and emphatic on this point. In a Report to the Trustoes in 1864 he warned them of the danger of meddling with the Head-Master in the internal administration of the school. "The present system," he said, "has all experience in its rayour, and a constant only experience, but reason. The Head-Master of a school he said, "has all experience in its favour, and I think like this ought to be a num better capable of working it well, and better able to initiate improvements, then any one clee that can be found for the post. If a mistake has been made, and the Head-Master is not capable of this, the worst that can happen is that the school will languish a little, and that improvements will be delayed until the time comes for electing another flead-Master. But this is a very minor evil in comparison with hampering all Head-Masters by subjecting them to constant interference." Dr. Temple's evidence before the I'ubic Schools Commissioners was to the same effect. "The Head-Master," he Commissioners was to the same effort. said, "feels that the whole responsibility is entirely with himself." "Strictly speaking, the Head-Master need commit nebody." Dr. Temple adhered to this view when examined before the Committee of the Flouse of Lords, which inquired into various questions connected with the Public Schools. He pointed out that the working of the system depended entirely on a thoroughly good understanding between the Trustice and the Lead-Master, and that this understanding depended on the Trustices interfering as little as possible with the Head-Master. He added that since he had been Head-Master there had practically not been he had been Head-Master there had practically not been he had been Head-Master there had practically not been he had been he had been the part of the Trustices with his management of the school, and he objected to the proposed new Gaverning Body augmently on the ground that it would be apt to interfere. Parisher, Dr. Tample, as one of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, endersed the following recommendation in the Report of that body:—"To the Riead-Master, in our opinion, should be assigned all the internal discipline, the choice of books and method, the organization, and appointment and dismissal of easistants. With these matters the Governors should not be allowed to interfere." As Dr. Temple has said, these views are consistent not couly with experience, but with reason; and they are held by other authorities. In the House of Lords the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London expressed very strongly their opinion that the rule of the Head-Master should be absolute; and Lord Charendon assured the House that the Government "was fully alive to the importance of making the Head-Master independent within his proper sphere." Mr. Bradley, late Head-Master of Mariborough, and formerly an Assistant-Master at Rugby, also urged upon the Endowed Schools Commissioners the importance of leaving the Head-Master "unshackled."

Having before us the views of Dr. Temple, when Head-

Having before us the views of Dr. Temple, when Head-Master of Rugby, as to the only way in which a public school can possibly be managed, and the fatal consequences of interference on the part of the Governing Body, it is interesting to observe how, after he cassed to be Head-Master, and became a member of the Governing Body, he gave effect to these views. Dr. Hayman was appointed his successor on the 2oth of November, 1869. On the 3oth twenty out of twenty-one Assistant-Masters addressed a memorial to Dr. Hayman objecting to Ma appointment. On the 5th or 6th of December these same Assistant-Masters sent a memorial to the Trustees complaining of Dr. Hayman's use of testimonials. On the 7th Dr. Temple wrote a letter to the Trustees, in which he accused Dr. Hayman, not only of dishonourable conduct, but of being "quite incompetent" for his office, predicted the ruin of the "moral tone and discipline" of the school, and intimated that "as an honest man" he should feel beund to let the parents of pupils know his opinion of his successor, and of the dark prospects of the school. It is impossible to exaggerate the flagrant indecency, from every point of view, personal non Dr. Temple's position. It amounted to a threat that he would to all he could to discredit the school, and to drive away pupils, I Dr. Hayman took his place. Yet, at the same time, he was obliged incidentally to confess that he "knew little" of Dr. Hayman except as a student at Oxford in 1845, and that since then he had only seen him when "showing him the routine of the school." On the 20th of December the Trustees unanimously came to the conclusion that Dr. Hayman "had acted with perfect good faith" in the matter of the testimonials, and confirmed his appointment. Before long, however, Dr. Temple himself became a member of the Governing Body, and lod the atack on the authority of the Head-Master which, as Head-Master leagued against him, it was clearly impossible that any Head-Master could discharge his duties in a satisfactory manner. Dr. Temple ha

THE "TOWERS OF SILENCE" CASE.

By way of contrast to calamities which are not the less alarming because they affect only a portion of our fellow-subjects in India, or to expeditions against hill tribes who speak dialects known only to missionaries and philologists, there come occasionally from some one of the Presidencies accounts of social convulsions by which one-half of the community is set in array against the other half. Monster trials are, indeed, one of the familiar products of that civilization to which we flatter ourselves that we are gradually introducing the educated natives. A good, expensive, acrimonious litigation, protracted over a week, highly spiced with personalities, and ending in the triumph of an acquittal somewhat against the summing-up of the judge, and in editorial pmans, can be enjoyed as keenly at Bombay or Calcutta as in Paris or London. The Parsee fraternity at the former Presidency has just enjoyed a lively but costly recreation of this sort. And, without wearying our readers with all the details of a case which, with its appendices in the shape of spirited leaders, fills nearly ninety pages of the very closest print, we will condense into a short space the main issues of a contest for which all the materials were provided within three miles of Government House at Parell. Apart from the peculiar social facts which it brought to light, the trial, famous in India by the above title, has a political and moral significance which cannot be disregarded.

Whatever may be thought of the pretensions of Bombay to become, as is urged sometimes, the chief seat of our Indian Lampire, there can be no sort of doubt that in extent, position, and appearance it is one of the most striking of semi-Oriental cities. Its

capacious harbour, wide at the entrance and terminating in a narrow strait between the laind and the mainland, might easily contain not one, but more, of the navies of the civilized world. The mainland, dimly seen through the heate and smakine, rise up the chain of hills which are termed the Ghants or peaces. A long stretch of rocky land, jutting out into the Indian Ocean, forms what is curiously enough called Back Bay. The northeast creat of this low range or promontory, known as Maleber Hill, has, for some two centuries, been occupied by the Parsece as their place of sepulture. We use this term, though aware that this people are in the habit, not of burning their dead, like the Hindoos, nor of burying them a few inches in the earth, like the Mahommedans, but of committing them to a space enclosed by high walls, where the remains are speedily and inoffensively devoured by vultures and birds of prey. The procession on these occasions is characterized by much solemnity. Near relations are forbidden to approach within three feet of the corpse; those who carry the dead body enter a small building, where they are purified by a sort of penance and prayer. It will easily be conceived that it must be an object of peramount importance with the leaders of the Parsecs, not only to preserve their national burying-ground intact and free from intrusion, but also to add to it, if possible, by acquiring additional strips of the adjoining land. It appears, however, that for the leat ten years various disputes have arisen between the fire-worshippens and other parties regarding the exact boundaries of these extra bits of land, or as to the tenure by which they were held or leased. Adjustments have taken place after due inquiry, and everything was going on without violence or open rupture, until the beginning of last apring. At that time a curious partnership was formed between a Hindoo named Covergee Pragice and a Mahommedan named Yakoob Jumal; and it is quite obvious that mercantile speculation and profit, and not religious or named Yakoob Jumal; and it is quite obvious that mercantile speculation and profit, and not religious or benevolent motives, must have been the means of bringing together two men who otherwise could have had little or nothing in common. Apprehending some difficulty in getting possession of a piece of ground already contested, these worthy partners applied to the Commissioner of Police, who, on hearing of a counter-claim set up by the Parsees, replied, perhaps not improperly, that he should content himself with preventing a disturbance or breach of the peace. Then, relying apparently on that energy and promptitude for which natives invariably give credit to Englishmen, official or unofficial, the oddly-matched couple next called in a master-builder named Duffy, in order to signalize their possession, not by empty formulas, but by practical measures which could not be denied. It is admitted by both sides that this Redemptor set about his business, cum famulis et camentis, in the most complete and earnest business, cum famulis et camentis, in the most complete and earnest fashion. He marked out his boundaries in the presence of the police. His workmen brought materials for the erection of a hut in eight compartments, which was speedily completed; and to this was added a comfortable double-poled tent, from the celebrated manufactory of those articles at Jubbulpore, for the use of the builder himself. The avowed intention of the purchasers was to make roads through the ground, and to cover it with bungalows; while, to complete the occupation, a bamboo screen was crected in front of a small door in one of the walls of the Parsee burying-ground, or Tower of Silence, in order to bar any right of way. Those conversant with the religious and social feelings of Orientals, with their modes of seeking redress, of expounding their sentiments, and of vindicating their rights, will readily guess at the consequences. We should also state that the Parsees appear to have been somewhat irritated by the performance of a ceremony called battakes, which consisted in beating a drum as an intimation that the builder's workmen would begin to blast the solid rock.

Up to this point there is no very material discrepancy between the theory of the prosecution and the points relied on by the defence. But here the stories diverge. The police endeavoured to make out that the Parsees in a body, armed with sticks, and reinforced by large numbers of riotous Hindoos and Mahommedans, Parsees from the mother-country of Iran, and Pathans from Upper India and Cabul, destroyed the hut, burnt the tent, ejected the builder forcibly, and smashed the furniture. The counsel for the defence, the foremost of whom was the late Mr. Chisholin Anstey, advisedly called no witnesses, but simply endeavoured to discredit the testimony for the prosecution and are and to a smaller of the prosecution and the process the second and the process the process to the process the process to the pr was to make roads through the ground, and to cover it with

the theory of the prosecution and the points relied on by the defence. But here the stories diverge. The police endeavoured to make out that the Parsees in a body, armed with sticks, and reinforced by large numbers of riotous Hindoos and Mahommedans, Parsees from the mother-country of Iran, and Pathans from Upper India and Cabul, destroyed the hut, burnt the tent, ejected the builder forcibly, and smashed the furniture. The counsel for the defence, the foremost of whom was the late Mr. Chisholin Anstey, advisedly called no witnesses, but simply endeavoured to discredit the testimony for the prosecution, and to make out that the defendants were in reality the aggrieved parties, and that no riot or act of violence had taken place. The defendants, exactly fifty in number, were arraigned at the Criminal Sessions, before a barrister-Judge of the High Court, under various sections of the Indian Penal Code for rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly, and causing wilful damage to property. Such a case, which, on the Civil side would have been represented by a mere action of trespass or of one for ejectment, and at the Sessions took the form of an ordinary charge of riotous assembly, may appear tame and even commonplace. But there are certain facts which take this litigation out of the category of similar farensic disputes. The Parsees are, as a body, enterprising and loyal. Many of them have given proofs of an excellent public spirit, and several have been honoured with the approbation of the Government and the favour of the Crown. The matter in dispute touched the religious sensitiveness of the whole native community. The cause of action arose at a spot familiar to be been touched the religious sensitiveness of the whole native community. The cause of action arose at a spot familiar in order to support Colonel Handerson, and the foremost manileure in order to support Colonel Handerson, and the foremost manileure in order to support Colonel Handerson, and to he foremost manileure.

of architects acting in behalf of the Dann St. Paul's. Then, the police in all Eastern are always been the mark for covert insinuation i. In the present instance the leading counsel the chempion and defender of the Parsees had, od firth as the cl In 1865, given grounds to the very same community to petition openly against him, and to ask for his removal from the Bench, a seat on which he was temporarily occupying. When, therefore, we consider the place of the occurrence, the antecedents of the chief advocate, the number, character, and religious feelings of the Pareses, and the course adopted by the Government, it is solerably clear that the "Towers of Silence" combined all the materials of a very noisy quarrel. And so it turned out. The case occupied nine days, into which were compressed the speeches for the prosecution and the defence, the examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of, after all, not more than eight or ten witnesses, and the summing-up of the judge. The proceedings were enlivened by constant sparring matches between the main witnesses and the learned counsel. There were one or two "collisions" between the Bench and the Ber. There were some remarks made which were wholly "uncalled for," and others delivered like stage whispers, and intended to be heard all over the Court. Of the public excitement in Bombay and elsewhere during the trial, and on the deliverance of the verdict, it is scarcely necessary to speak. It was what we may expect, with the ther-Sor, given grounds to the very same community to petition fir against him, and to ask for his removal from the Bench, a necessary to speak. It was what we may expect, with the thermometer at 88, when every man knows all the weak points of his neighbours. The prosecution found it necessary to abandon the charge against nine of the prisoners; and the jury, composed of one Hindoo, one Parses, an Eurasian or Portuguese, and at least a property of the prisoners of th seven or eight Englishmen, acquitted the prisoners after a delibera-tion of just one hour and twenty minutes.

It is evident from his language, that the judge did not think that any extreme violence was resorted to, or that a conviction, if obtained, ought to be followed by any very severe measure of punishment. But on a review of all the circumstances it is impossible to acquit all parties concerned in the case, prosecutor, witnesses, advocates, clients, and even the judge himself, of some degree of blame. The police were decidedly wrong in allowing the satute Hindoo, with his Mahommedan yokefellow, to mark out the boundaries of a spotfertile in disputes, and of doubtful proprietorship, under their authority. These two worthies should not have been allowed, after entry fertile in disputes, and of doubtful proprietorship, under their authority. These two worthies should not have been allowed, after entry on their alleged possession, to deposit materials and to commence building until a month had elapsed. By a well-known law, which, if not in force in Bombay, has been applied in hundreds of cases in many other parts of India, no summary title can be conferred on any one who cannot show at least a thirty days' possession. In this case the whole occupation previously to the riot did not cover a fortnight. The Parsees can hardly escape some moral condemnation for the entire destruction of tents, and furniture, which was undoubtedly the act of themselves or their adherents. The Government was ill-advised in committing itself to a prosecution which the ment was ill-advised in committing itself to a prosecution which the opponents broke down effectually without calling a single witness of their own into Court. And the judge went out of his way, moved possibly by the taunts and demeanour of the barristers, to remind possibly by the taunts and demeanour of the barristers, to remind Mr. Chisholm Anstey that the very persons whom he was now so anxious to whitewash, had once been clamorous for his removal from the Bench. The jury, in all probability, as happens in such cases, either thought that the aggression and insults of the two partners almost justified the retaliation, or else could not satisfy themselves that the police had picked out the right men.

The moral, however, to be drawn from a perusal of this trial is not to be measured either by an acquittal or a conviction of the defendants. Litigation, to rich natives, or to influential sections of the community, is their game of politics. Hindoos and Mahommedans, in spite of a great dislike to direct or new taxation, and of occasional fits of penuriousness, will often spend money

tion, and of occasional fits of penuriousness, will often spend money in useful and beneficent works. But they cannot always be opening a market, digging a vast reservoir, or constructing a road of granite. Occasionally they are touched in some tender place, and nothing will then satisfy them but to crush their adversaries, or to defend their own privileges, by hiring the tongues and the togas of barristers at the rate of fifty pounds a day. Still, anything that gives them confidence in the cloquence and skill of advocates, the investigation of the confidence and defend the province of the confidence in the cloquence and skill of advocates, the investigation of the confidence and defend and the confidence in the cloquence and skill of advocates, the investigation of the confidence in the cloquence and skill of advocates, the c in the impartiality of judges, and in the purity of jurymen, in reality familiarises them with our habits and institutions, and reality familiarises them with our habits and institutions, and seaches them that the law courts are much better calculated to decide disputed matters of purchase and succession than hired between with their swords and clubs. There is a political side to all our judicial machinery. And, whatever be the issue of any particular litigation, a step in advance is gained if the natives can be gradually weaned from habits of turbulence, and be taught to handle the weapons of civilized forensic warfare. Reading the trial by the comments of the Anglo-Indian and the native press, we need not wonder why a Presidency was convulsed by a disturbance in which, as far as we can see, the only things damaged were a but and a tent, and the coat of the master-builder, which, ascerding to his evidence, was torn in the soulle, like the garments secording to his evidence, was torn in the scuile, like the garments in Omning's celebrated ode.

THE NEIGHBOUR CHURCHES OF FLORENCE.
TRAVELLER in Italy was lately much laided at by his friends for saying that, for his purposes, Florence was chicaly triends for saying that, for his purposes, Florence was chiefly by to get to Florole and San Miniato. If he had said that

Florence was in itself less worthy of study than Rissol Miniato, the jeers would have been well deserved. But ing to a doutrine which we have tradertaken are almost for which taken travel may be undertaken are almost a fit it is wise to chalk out each journey with a view to a clear or change of chiefs only there is nothing abused. for which makes at each journey with a view to see class or classes of objects only, there is nothing about at Florence as, for certain purposes, the Florence station. There are certain rational purposes of study the illustrious city in the plain supplies less material the illustrious obscure anota which shown the heights on one inustrious city in the plain supplies less material than the comparatively obscure spots which crown the heights on either side of her. As the most renowned and the most abding sest of medieval civic democracy, as the great home of Italian literature, as one of the great homes of Italian art, as the city which has given birth to a longer list of great men than any city since the old days of Athens or Rome, Florence stands forth illustrious above the cities of Italy and of the world. For some centuries Florence was the centre of Italian history, and those was conturies when the the centre of Italian history, and those were centuries when the history of Italy was the centre of the history of the world. Still many ages of important Italian history had passed away before Florence rose to fill any leading place in Italy. It is not till the thirteenth century that she begins to step into the position which in earlier times had been held by Milan. Fow spots in the world call up nobler associations than the open place where her citizens came together under the shadow of the stately palace of her magistrates. But both the historical associations and the material fabrics belong to a comparatively late time. The man who seeks for memorials of classic, or even of early mediaval, days must not go to Florence to look for them. The Roman city founded on Etruscan soil has no traces to show of Etruscan art, and only ver feeble traces of Roman art. She has nothing to set against the amphitheatre or the gateways of Verons, against the unique wonders of Ravenna, against the basilicas of Lucca, even against the few relics of ancient Milan which escaped the hand of the Ine lew relics of ancient Milan which escaped the hand of the Swabian conqueror, against the colonnade of Maximian and the minster of St. Ambrose. Her baptistery stands as her one surviving relic from the days of the truest art of Italy. Her greater buildings belong to the days when Italy had forsaken her native style, and had given herself to the vain attempt of reproducing the forms of Northern architecture on unkindly soil. Florence, in short, soars above all rivals within her own world; but there is an agricer world in which sha has her own world; but there is an earlier world in which she has hardly any share. And those whose immediate studies lie within that earlier world may well, for the while, deem Florence the Fair And those whose immediate studies lie within spot which has less to set before them than her humbler satellites.

From the height of San Miniato on the southern bank of the Arno we look down on the great city itself; we look out on the hill, crowned by the elder Etruscan settlement, where the slender tower of the little duomo of Piesole lifts its head to mark the city which has been almost as eternal in her littleness as Rome has been in her greatness. And we look too on the walls and forts and gates spread around us on every side, and we then feel that the greatest ork of the fair city's greatest artist was that which is not recorded in the list of his praises on his monument in Santa Croce. Grand-ducal rule it was safe to tell how Michael Angelo painted pictures, and carved statues, and raised the Pantheon upon the basilica of Constantine; it was not safe to tell how he wrought a yet nobler work in strengthening the walls of his native city, when she stood in her last days, a spectacle to heaven and earth, when she stood in her last days, a spectacle to heaven and earth, the one spot of free Italian ground which defied the united powers of Pope and Caesar. But to the traveller whose immediate business lies among earlier days, his chief spot of pilgrimage on the left bank of the Arno will be the church of San Miniato Itself.

The hill monastery of San Miniato has one point, and perhaps only one, in common with the metropolitan church of the city which lies at its feet. The duomo of Florence is one of the few

Italian buildings where the outside so far surpasses the inside that we cannot enter one of its doors without a feeling of disappoint-This is most certainly not the case at San Miniato. the general outline of the church and its attendant buildings is decidedly striking, especially to an eye fresh from Rome, where the basilicas, of no very striking outline in themselves, have been so hopelessly disfigured by the vagaries of successive Popes. The traveller through Italy constantly sees some noble hill crest or peak crowned by a town or village, and almost the first thought is how much a picturesque site loses from the utter lack of picturesque effect in the buildings with which it is crowned. He cannot help thinking how different the landscape would be, if the successive architects of a German town had crowned such a site of the cannot have a site of the ca with walls, gates, towers, and spires, with the over-shifting group-ing of church, eastle, and Council-house. At San Miniato, and at Fiesole too, we are less tempted than usual to make this complaint. Neither the monastery of San Miniato make this count plaint. Neither the monastery of San Miniato nor the duome of Fiesole makes the least approach to the picturesque grouping of a German building; but they have more of outline that is to be found in many churches in Italy, and above all in Rome. Both perhaps have about as much outline as an Italian church without perhaps have about as much outline as an Italian church without product and the product of the p the cupola can have. Each has a distinct west front, not merely the cupola can have. Each has a distinct west front, not morely a rough wall to which a west front was to be added some time or other. In each the long line of narrow windows remine untouched, at least in the clerestory. In each the bell-tower, though in itself of no architectural value, has its share in the general effect of the whole. And at San Miniato the castellated monastic buildings adjoining the church, though they have been a good deal disfigured in detail, stand out with more of distinctness and character than is common in Italian buildings of the kind, and they certainly have their share in the general effect which strikes the age of the

traveller as he climbs the hill from the San Ministo gate of Florence. Yet, after all, it is the inside of San Ministo, or at all events the inside together with the west front, which most deserves our study. The visitor to San Ministo, unless indeed he happens our study. The visitor to San Ministe, unless indeed he happens to be looking directly on the campanile, finds his thoughts at once carried back to San Zeno at Verone. In both the, long arcades of the busilies are broken by the great arches spanning the nave, and in both the effect of those spanning arches is to make the column, the natural feature of Italian architecture, alternate with the clustered pier or group of half-columns which carries the thoughts to buildings morth of the Alps. In both the lofty choir is berne up upon the open pillared crypt below, an arrangement whose effect differs almost as much from the dark crypt of an English minster as it does from the confession of a Roman basilles. Thus far San Zeno and San Miniato agree in their main features of construction and arrangement. Where they differ is in the treatment of the nuterial of which each church is built. In San Zeno the alternation of bands of stone and brick, so as to produce a variety of colour—an alternation which was perhaps suggested by some of the later forms of Roman masonry—is introduced in some slight degree, but not enough to perplex the eye, still less to interfere with any of the architectural features of the building. At San Miniato that alternation of the building. black and white, which, when carried to extreme, makes a building lock like a piece of Tunbridge ware, is applied both to a large part of the inside and also to the west front, which, as so often happens, is plainly the last finish of the original building, a finish sppens, is plainly the last finish of the original building, a finish which might be almost called an addition. The good or bad effect of this kind of ornament is one of those things which are very largely a mutter of taste about which it is uscless to argue cover a wall with mathematical figures, traced out in black and white, may often be better than leaving it quite blank; but it is surely a poor substitute either for strictly architectural ornament or for mosaic or painted enrichments of any kind. It may be endured when it fills up the blank space which in a Northern church would be occupied by the triforium; but it has a strange effect when the round-headed windows of the clerestory peep out from between figures of this kind which look like a geometrical puzzlo. In the inside this ornament seems to have been an afterthought; but in the west front, where it was evidently planned from the beginning, it has clearly affected the architectural design, and that not for the better. The wheel of fortune at San Zeno, the arched windows of Pisa and Lucca, could hardly have found a place where the front was to be cut up into a series of fronts and lozenges. Even in the lowest stage, where the range of five arches does suggest the lowest stage of Pisa, the passion for this kind of decoration has quite cut off the arcade from the doorways, leaving the latter simply square-headed, without any attempt to work the arches and Within, the vays together in the number of a tympanum. capitals are, as everywhere, a study. In the nave the columns have classical capitals; the clustered piers and the columns in the erypt have various kinds, classical, quasi-classical, and rude forms which might be cut out into something more enriched. As often happens, a strictly classical feature preserves its classical character, while a greater license is allowed when the feature itself departs from a classical precedent.

The Abboy of San Ministo, within and without, is now set apart for the use of the dead, as a burying-ground and a funeral church. The duomo of Fiesole, to which its tower seems to becken us from the opposite height, is still in the hands of the living. A small basilica with narrow aisles with cross-arms which are something between a Roman chalcidice and a Northern transcot, it has the same kind of crypt and raised choir as San Miniato, but it lacks thouseher spanning the nave. The capitals of the crypt are specially worthy of study for their atter departure from any of the common Italian types. Some of them are by no means lacking in ornament, such as it is; but it is ornament which altogether departs from classical models, and which yet does not bring in the mainal forms of Milan and Pavia. They approach nearer to our own primitive Romanesque; some of them seem to have a near kindred with the strange capitals in the slype at Worcester. Others, especially in the clustered piers of what we might almost call the lantern, present a rich variety of the composite type, but a type which we suspect that a classical purist would be far from admitting as orthodox. Every-whore the transition goes by different paths. Everywhere the classical types, which are the common models of all, show their influence; but they show it in different ways, and architectural specialists could hardly hit upon a better subject than an historical study of the various forms of capital to be seen in the Roman and Romanesque buildings of Italy. We can only suggest such a subject without following it into detail, but we may add that, though the subject may seem a smell one, it is one which, like every other of the kind, calls for real historical knowledge. The man who tries to fix the dates of buildings without knowing what that is, without knowing what the state of things was when the buildings were set up—can never reach to an accure understanding even of his own special walk.

VIVISECTION.

The correspondence which has taken place in the Times on the cabject of vivisection leaves us somewhat in the dark as to the extent to which, and the conditions under which, suspical experiments are made on living animals at Professor Schiff's Physiological Laboratory in Florence. It appears to be quite

certain that a suit was begun by some of Dr. Schiff's as with a view to obtain an interdict against the nuisance which a view to obtain an interdict against the nuisance which they alleged to be caused by the yelling and shricking of under his knife; and there is no reason to suppose that the was brought out of malice, or that the neighbours fancied that they heard sounds which had really no existence. It has, indeed been supposed that it is not the animal or the acceptance with been suggested that it is not the animals on the operation table, has alive, which create the disturbances complained of; and Dr. Schill's those waiting in the courtward outside for their turn to be cu assistant has even gone so far as to insinuate that it is the dogs some of the plaintiffs which are responsible for the tumult-the whole, we are inclined to believe that no very great and can be produced by the cries of the wresched creatures upon which the Profess r is actually making his experiments. It is impossible to suppose that he is at this sort of work all day long; and when he has once begun upon his victim, it may be presumed that he soon makes an end of it. Whether or not the practice of virisection in the Physiclogrical Laboratory is sanneying to the people in the neighbourhood on account of the cries of the people in the neighbourhood on account of the cries of the animals operated upon seems to us, however, a very small part of the question, though it is perhaps characteristic of Italian habits of mind that this should have been made the subground for the proceedings against the Professor and the authorities who have charge of the institution. We are more concerned about the animals themselves. Dr. Schiff and his assistant assert that, if possible, ancesthetics are always applied when it is supposed that the operation will cause intense pain; but this is surface a qualified statement. There may be cases where it is not rather a qualified statement. There may be cases where it is not practicable to use aniesthetics, and a curious discretion is reserved as to whether the experiment is likely to produce pain. We should imagine that all experiments which involve the insertion of a knife into a living animal must of necessity produce pairs, and the Professor's vindication would have been more satisfactory if it had been stated that he invariably rendered his victims insensible before putting them to torture. Dr. Schiff has found an sensible before putting them to torture. Dr. Schiff has found an enthusiastic votory in Mr. Ray Lankester, who has witnessed "his kind and geutle behaviour to the dogs which he keeps in the kennel of the laboratory," and "never saw anything that indicated indifference to the sufferings of the animals operated upon." On the contrary, "the experimenter often endures, with the animal operated upon the gentless for the great and in view the operated upon, the scutest distress for the great end in view—the advancement of science." We have heard before of the angler who twisted the hook into the wriggling bait as if he loved it; and probably no schoolmaster ever whipped a boy without assuring him that his heart ached more than the lad's back. There is, however, a suspicious confusion in Mr. Lankester's story. He states that the experimenter shares the dog's agony, and at the same time he tells us that anaesthetics are used. If the latter statement is true, how is it that the dog should suffer the "acutest distress"? Our see on this point is increased whon we find Mr. Lankester ridiculing "the supposed expressions of pain on the part of the lower animals." These, he assures us, are "very delusive." Of course, if you start with the assumption that when a cat or a dog which is being cut into with a knife screams and structures it is only its fun, and that the "supposed expressions of pain" are very delusive, you can easily soothe your conscience as to any amount of apparent cruelty. Mr. Lankester's testimony that neither at l'Iorenee nor Leipzig did he ever see any signs of indifference to the sufferings of the animals operated upon is somewhat weakened by his candid acknowledgment that he is too much of a philosopher to be misled into supposing that an animal is in pain merely because, in unconscious playfulness, it yells and writhes.

Majondie, who set an infamous example by the atreatites he perpetrated in the name of science, did not attempt to disguise the cruelties he inflicted. "He ne s'amusent pas ici," he said of his victims. It is conceivable that Dr. Schiff's cats and dege de not share Mr. Lankester's admiration for the Professor's "kind and gentle behaviour," and "skifful management" of the lanifs. Possibly when the operator suffers the acutest distress while regarding the supposed agenies of the unimal before him, he may be only under the influence of an amiable delusion; but if Mr. Lankester could have changed places with the cat or dog, he might have been convinced that the delusion was rather the other way. Mr. Lankester, however, is not the only vitness. Dr. Noe Wellerstates that during a long course of study at Florence he never saw or heard of Professor Schiff using chloroform, and that, in his opinion, the Professor is as hardened and heartless as most other foreign experimenters in the same line. "He used occasionally to make an aperture in the windpipe in order to suspend the functions of the larynx, and thus prevent the tortured animal from crying out", and as the animal did not scream, a hasty observer might publicate the lead made over as many as seven handred dogs to the Physical Laboratory, so that the consumption of subjects in which had meast assuredly cannot be excused or justified on schools and this brings us to the next quantities of subjects in vivisection practised? Mr. Lankester, to be considered in mistaken, tells us that "vivisection for the purpose of physiological inquiry is practised by eminent and qualified experimentary he studies, Faris, Tiester, and Wuschen, Edinburgh, Cambelley, Faris, Tiester, and Wuschen, Edinburgh, Cambelley, Faris, Tiester, and with her amount of a subject of physioners and practice of giviention with his amount of the studies.

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The advocates of vivisection ridicule the sentimentalism which out of more pity for cats and dogs and such "small deer," would obstruct the free course of scientific research. There is, however a healthy and natural, as well as a morbid, sentimentalism; and the objections to the wanton dissection of living animals are of the most practical character. They are based not murely on the sufferings of the wretched brutes, but on the ovil consequences of familiarity with such proceedings to the operators and spectators. It is impossible to doubt that the habitual and spectators. It is impossing to doubt that the habitual terture of snimals must have a beutalizing influence on those who take part in it, especially whon practised as a scientific curioaity or amusement, with a view, not to the discovery of anything new, but merely to the illustration in a vivid and sensational form of what is already well known. No reasonable person would propose to place an absolute restriction on vivise tion, but unquestionably it ought to be limited to those rare cases in which scientific investigation with a view to discovery is being which scientific investigation with a view to discovery is being carried on by a competent person. If it is true, as Mr. Lankester asserts, that "there is not a German University without a Professor of Physiology who practises vivisection continually, "we can only say that it is a disgrace to science. A practice of this hind can be justified only by the highest necessity. It would be childish to object to it when the intention is to ascertain important scientific ts, some of which may possibly be used for the purpose of facts, some of which may possibly be used for the purpose of allovating disease and saving human life; but vivisection is the class-room for the mere instruction of students is an act of wanton and indefensible cruelty. Professor Schiff may have randered a service to science by showing that an animal when punctured in a particular part of the brain "will roll over and over, twisted like a corksurew for hours, days, and even weeks, with sensibility and volition still remaining"; but his stadents should be required to take his word for it. The repetition of such experiments can only gratify a morbid curiosity and deprave both the teacher and his pupils. Reference has been made to a little week on Physiology lately composed by Professor Huxley for the use of young children at school, in which there are certainly some remarks which should have been expressed in more cautious and guarded language. For instance, little boys and girls are advised that greated language. For instance, in the boys and give an additional it is better for testing the presence of sousition to irritate different nerves connected with the chord, rather than the cut end of the cherd itself"; and how to make rabbits blush artificially is auggested as an interesting experiment:—" If in a rabbit, the sympathetic nerve, which sends branches to the vessels of the head, is sut, the ear of the rabbit at once blushes." Considering the natural instincts of children, instruction of this kind would certainly seem to be dangerously suggestive.

A DISSENTING VIEW OF RITUALISM.

Lite. Since the grand Exeter Hall demonstration of last summer meeting after meeting has been veriferously executing confusaion, and one bishep after another has been charging or misching or writing letters on the same entiring topic. One or them have adopted more desstic measures, and have fits on the notable expedient first devised by Bishep Ellicott of must be outling of their supply of mustes. And hence one Venerable personage, whose bump of measures to towards authorities higher than his own is not examinate developed, has publicly specialmed that it is time to break mith the bishops." Checure, when they meet with so little manny

n. A darking de, the Kitualists our expect no qu A slacking philippic from a Disin the way of business, and is no matter for com-at all sure that they will not derive guite as in from the very thoroughgoing onslaught on "Ritudian" d by Dr. Londes the other day before the Baptist Union of Gr tain and Ireland at Nottingham. So important did his at appear to the assembled ministers and delegates that it I Le sid bid prestre printed at their unanimous request for gratuitous distributions this all. Dr. Landels, while fully prepared to accresponsibility of his own convictions, assures us to a gratuate to find them "endorsed by so many but them. brothern, in whose name as well as his own they now appear." The lecture may therefore be taken as sort of Encyclical addressed by the Raptist Union to all whom it may concern. They have now spoken, it would seem, their last word on Ritualism, for they have hunted it down to its last refuge, and even the stern simplicity of Quaker worship is shown to afford no guarantee for exemption from the fatal taint. It is easy, we know, to praise Rome among the Romera and one might brothren, in whose apparer." The lectu easy, we know, to praise Rome among the Romans, and one might have supposed that it was equally easy to abuse Ritualian among the Nonconformists. But it, Landels is careful to explain at the the Nonconformists. But iv. Landels is careful to explain at the outset that the Ritualism he denounces has so many remiscations that what he says "may touch unpleasantly on the susceptibilities" of many of his hearers. "Ritualism is a principle," of which the so-called Ritualist movement is only one particular development or application; and he means to attack the principle. As is natural, he begins by defining it; but his definition is one which, we suspect, no "Ritualist," whether Anglican or other, would be very willing to admit. It is "the principle that a man's safety in his relation to God may be affected by the performance, on him or by him, of an outward coronony, without any change taking place in his own views or feelings." We shall not meddle with the theological controversy, but believers in sacramentalism would probably reply that they do consider the autward rite they do consider the outward rite to effect an inward change; and indeed it is difficult to see, as the an inward change; and indeed it is difficult to see, as the lecturer himself implies, how those who maintain infant baptism can think otherwise. Still less would they be disposed to accept the rest of his definition of "the principle which substitutes the outward for the inward, the mechanical for the spiritual," and associates with this substitution a privileged class of men to administer the ordinance. The writer feels it necessary to insert a caution that the more observance of a ceromony The writer feels it need not be Ritualism; or baptism and the Lord's Supper, which have "a Scriptural basis," would be Ritualism. But then it is essential that the ceremonies should be observed "simply as symbolic representations of spiritual realities," and not as having any efficacy of their own. And he adds, with a possible reference to the interesting selemnity which Mr. Voysey has substituted for baptism, that any "invention of ceremonics which God has not ordamed" is Ritualism.

Dr. Landels 14 no less explicit in tracing the origin than in defining the nature of this spurtual playue. Ritualism is a victous attempt to satisfy two conflicting tendencies of the human heart—the religious instinct and the sense of alienation from the Duty. It bridges over the chasm by teaching men to trust in ceremonies instoad of in God, putting absolution in the place of forgiveness, the mass in place of the stonement, substituting transubstantiation for faith, and biptismal regeneration for inward renewal. The in-criminated liturist, if allowed to roply, would probably again protest that he saw no necessary contradiction between these alternatives and desired no substitution of one for the other. But an Anglican Ritualist would be less disposed to quarrol with the next count in the indictment, which we cannot help shrewdly suspecting had a good deal to do with suggesting the subject to the lecturer, and procuring the unanimous request for its publication by the Eaptist Union. "The seedplot of all this in this country is the Prayer Book of the Church of Lugland" Ritualism in the germ is unmistakably taught in the Services of the Church, and the Ritualists are only consistent in developing it. In fact, no one, we are told, can read these between with unbia sed mind without detecting the presence of Ritualism almost everywhere. Of course, if attaching any value to outward rites is Rithalism, this is true enough. Dr. Landels, however, proceeds to illustrate his charge in detail in a way which will certainly "touch unpleasantly on the susceptibilities" of the Laungeheals, for whom he professes throughout a kind of lofty and half-affectionate, half-contemptious pity in their weak and wilted "connexion with the accursed thing," that is, the Listablishment. The Ordination Service is thing," that is, the Listablishment. The Ordination Service is somewhat quantity described as "a kind of puredy of our Lords appearance to the disciples after His resurcetion," when the Holy Chost is supposed "actually to trickle through the bishop's fuger-tips." The "manipulations" of baptism, including the promises of the persons who are called sponsors, are about equally offensive. And when the unhappy child who has been Ritudistically "sprinkled," in inteney grows to riper years, "the shadow of Davidson," with above the after and is incontinuous. Ritualism" still dogs him at the alter, and is ingeniously discovered in the rulate which forbids the remains of the discovered in the rubic which forbids the remains of the consecrated elements to be pirt to "the legitimate uses of bread and wine." When he is dying littudism enters his sick chamber, "requiring him to make a special confession of his sins in the ear of the priest," and when he is dead the sine dark spectre "lays its clutch on his lifeless remains" in the Burnel Service. The case is, in short, altogether a very deplorable one from the cradle to the grave. "Ritualism bends over her cradle, and utters its falsehoods in the ear of God and man. As he

stands a lisping child by his mother's knee, it instils its poison into his opening mind through the Catechism. It meets him when he approaches the Communion-table, and changes into a superstitious rite the commemoration of his Saviour's love. Into the sick chamber it obtrudes itself, and darkens his death-bed with its shadow; and, as if eager to retain its hold of him to the very last, in surpliced dignity, if you will in surpliced deformity, it stands by his coffin and whines out its falsehoods—I had almost said its blasphemies—by the side of his open grave." Well, indeed, may the privileged children nurtured under happier auspices exclaim, in the words of the well-known paraphrase of Dr. Watte's hynn:—

I thank the goodness and the grace
That o'er my birth have smiled,
That I was born of Baptist breed,
And not a Churchman's child.

For Churchmen, however, and even for High Churchmen who have received this evil training, Dr. Landels is charitably willing to make some allowance on the score of invincible ignorance. "Many men are much better than their system," and he himself knows clergymen of the Church of England whose zeal and devotion he envies and would like to copy. As to the Evangelicals, their blindness is hardly to be excused on the plea of ignorance, and pitiable are their appeals to the bishops, who cannot help them, while "the State, their master, refuses to interfere," and the Ecclesiastical Courts afford them no relief, but approve some of the worst doings of Ritualism—a graceful allusion, perhaps, to the holy-water and biretta, which were the two points, if we recollect aright, condoned in the Purchas judgment. And thus, while the wild boar of the forest ravages the Lord's vineyard, the helpless Evangelicals "flutter and cackle like the tenants of a hen-roost under the midnight invasion of some vulpine foe"—rather an unkind cut from one of those who used to be hafled as "our dear Dissenting brethren." But it is not, after all, the Evangelicals whom the lecturer is chiefly anxious to expose, though their "cacklings and flutterings" serve to point the moral of his tale. They are self-condemned for clinging to a Church which has claimed to be the bulwark of the Reformation, but where really the abomination of desolation stands in the holy place. To have an Established Church is bad enough; but "that public funds should be employed in propagating these wretched soul-ruining superstitions is simply intolerable." Dr. Landels does not share Lord Russell's sympathies with Bismarckism. He wants "no persecution or legal restriction"; but the State Church must be demolished root and branch. If the Evangelicals will join in "this holy crusade" the Dissenters will co-operate with them, but not otherwise. "We are not such fools as to give our support to the system from which this deplorable state of things has sprung." The Liberation Socie

But the most striking, not to say the most amusing, part of the argument is still to come. The Establishment is the "seedplot" of Ritualism; but the noxious weed has spread in rank luxuriance far beyond the established pale. "With the exception of the Society of Friends"—and even that exception, as we saw just now, is a very precarious one—"the hands of other denominations are not clean nor their testimony clear in this matter." One and all, except of course the Baptists themselves, are compromised by their practice of "infant sprinkling." For once we are disposed to agree with the author that, "if the sprinkling of a child be not a Ritualistic act, it is nothing." Nor does infant sprinkling exhaust the Ritualistic corruptions of Nonconformists; they are deeply guilty in the natter of vestments also. We must confess to having been rather taken aback by this charge. Surely, we said to ourselves, the doors of Little Bethel and Ebenezer have never been darkened by the shadow of cope or chasuble. Yet "man millinery" has invaded even those sacred precincts. "A particular dress," which at once ministers to "the craving for the sensuous in religion" and favours "secendutalism," is adopted; in short, not to put too fine a point upon it, the Geneva gown and bands. "Doubtless," adds the writer—but here we really cannot agree with him—"the dress is very graceful." He has himself "often admired it," and he waxes almost pathetic over its seductive graces. "A tall figure, clad in gown and bands, with long clustering locks descending to his shoulders, is an attractive spectacle in ladies' eyes"—that we can easily believe—"and comports well with the claim to saceudotal dignity advanced on his behalf," by whom is not explained. Sad indeed it is to see, as Ir. Landels has before now seen with his own eyes, "a good man," when going to preach at a chapel where "such toggery" is not provided, sending his servant before him to carry the toggery in a bag on his shoulder. It is sadder still to reflect that even "we Baptists," though s

Dr. Landels winds up his address with a great principal ting of "Rule Britannia" to the tens of "No Forest ather perhaps we should have said with a splendid outleant addithyrambie song; for though not in metre, it hardly reads like great "The Britons who have so long boasted of their freedom" are exhorted and entreated by the memory of their markyred fathers, and a great many other things which need not be repeated here, never again to place on their necks the yoke of a hasterd Papery. And then, finally, we have a triumphant pean over the coming glories of Diasent. The Establishment, the great barrier to progress, is falling to pieces through internal strifes. Priestors, is in its death agony, though it dies hard. And "above the confused din a Voice is heard"—but we had rather not finish the quotation. We are almost afraid that, if any wicked Ritualist should east his eye on the lecture, he will be tempted to thank Dr. Landels for proving in such elaborate detail that "the principle of Ritualism lies so deep in human nature that it might well be expected to survive the downfall of the hated Establishment, as it refuses even now to be cast out with the "surpliced deformities" of the Prayer Book.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

THE circumstances of the collision between the Lock Ears and the Ville du Havre have been investigated both in England and in France, with the comfortable result that the tribunal of each nation finds its countrymen free from blame, while the French tribunal goes further and throws blame on the English crew. It results that intending passengers across the Atlantic must put their trust in Providence, and relinquish all hope in human skill. If on a fine starlight night a steamer and a sailing-ship cannot contrive to keep out of each other's way, we should think that even a seaman would begin to doubt whether, after all, Fleet. Street is not a safer-place than the broad ocean. It is disquisting to remark that there are more and more ships, while the vigilance which used to guide and guard them seems to be diminishing. The maiden who had lost her lover complained that nature allowed rocks to remain beneath the waves; but at least the rocks did remain, and were not always moving about and getting in the way like ships. They did not come to you, but waited for you to come to them. An interesting, and perhaps profitable, essay might be written on that principle of compensation which appears to go far to equalize human happiness in different ages and countries of the world. In the last century you took several weeks in getting to America, but then you did get there, as a rule. Even the rememberers of bloody Mary might do that unpopular Queen the justice to remark that there were no railway "accidents" in her reign. The Chairman of a Railway Company laments that inexorable necessity compels his Board to kill and maim a certain number of persons within a year. The religious and political persecutors of the sixteenth century doubtless took nearly the same view of their position and responsibilities. Perhaps, if one must die before one's time, it might be more satisfactory to lay down life on account of some principle which was at least capable of being regarded as important, whereas nowadays similar sacrifices have to be

high speed without too far encroaching upon their dividends.

The inquiry instituted by the English Board of Trade was intended to investigate the facts of this lamontable collision, and "to prevent if possible the recurrence of such a catastrophe." We wish rather than hope that this result may be attained, but it appears to us that circumstances were as favourable as they are ever likely to be for avoiding that which nevertheless occurred. The second and third mates of the *Loch Earn* were on deck.* The captain was below reading, and had desired that he might be called if there was any change of wind or weather. There was a brisk breeze from SSW., and the weather was clear. The ship was on the port tack, and heading NNW. The second mate states that a few minutes before two o'clock A.M., on November 22, he noticed a bright light on the port bow of the ship. The *Loch Earn* had at this time a red light on her port and a green light on her starboard side. These lights were burning brightly. The substance of the story told by this and other witnesses is that the *Loch Earn* officers held their course after seeing the steamer's white mast-head light, assuming that the steamer would keep out of their way, as she was bound to do. They saw first the mast-head light only, then all three lights, and then only the white and red lights of the steamer. They inferred that the steamer had ported her helm, and, not liking her dangerous proximity, they ported their own helm, but they say that the ship had not time to answer it when the collision occurred. They also infer that the *Ville dis Haure*, and her helm to starboard after their first observation of her, and that thus she was brought into the position to be struck on the starboard side by the *Loch Earn*. As it was put by counsel at the inquiry—"The collision arcse through the waint of a proper look-out on board the *Ville dis Haure*, and her heat the Court was of opinion that the officers of the *Loch Earn* were free from all blame as regarded anything which hed to the

de of the Inter this really be the graving ballet of sink that the efforts of the linglish illoc religies to eng Finally at Trade to present the constructed of similar collisions are likely to end in disappointment. It is of little use to construct an International Code if nations differ irreconcilably as soon as any ones wrises for its application. If it is the inflaxible rule of French Counts to assume that French seamen invariably do right, their decisions under any code of law would come practically to the same thing. There is, at any rate, the fact that the steamer, roughly speaking, was steering east, and the ship was steering north-west, and the steamer was struck on the starboard side. If this be, as purhaps it is, the only undisputed fact in the case, it does not furnish any argument favourable to the French ship. It will be observed that the French Court does not suggest that the Lash Eura had not her proper lights burning, and, if she had. the Look Rore had not her proper lights burning, and, if she had, there was opportunity for the steamer to observe what the ship's course was, and shape her own accordingly. They could tell by the absence of a mast-head light that this was a sailing-ship, and they knew, or ought to have known, the direction of the wind. Her course was necessarily dependent on the wind, and it was, to say the least, very improbable that she would attempt to deviate from it. If the Lock Ears were heading to the north-west with a south-west If the Lock Ears were heading to the north-west with a south-west wind, it would be manifestly more easy for her to turn to her right than to her left. Her officers say that when she turned, which, however, was too late to produce any effect, she turned to the right. The French Court appear to say that she turned to the left; but if she were, as her officers state, close-hauled, that is, as near to the wind as she could lie, she could not have starboarded her helm without coming up in the wind's eye and having to go about. We can only say that it is highly improbable that she would do this. There is more probability than comfort in the supposition this. There is more probability than comfort in the supposition that the French crew were exhausted by the fatigue of watching that the French crew were exhausted by the fatigue of watching through several days and nights of fog; that they were not keeping a good look-out; that the near approach of the Lock Eurn surprised them, and that in their hurry they put their own helm a-starboard, and thus ran across the Lock Eurn's bow, and were struck by her and perished. There seems to have been only one thing that could be fatal, and this they did.

The ordinary rules of the sea to which the French Court refers seem to us to be decisive against the steemer. One of these rules

seem to us to be decisive against the steamer. One of these rules is that a vessel which has the wind free is bound to give way to a vessel close-hauled, and a steamer is to be treated as a vessel which Another of these rules is that, though the has the wind free. has the wind free. Another of these rules is that, though the close-hauled vessel is not bound to give way, she is bound to show a proper light in sufficient time to enable the steamer to avoid collision. The Privy Council, applying these rules to a case before them, said:—"When the ship was first discovered by those on board the steamer, she continued at full speed. It was her duty to give way, and to do whatever was possible to avoid collision. As soon as she discovered the ship, and when she was unable to make out what the ship was doing, she should have eased and stopped her engines, and should have ascertained in what way she might best have avoided collision, and which might probably have been accomplished." Assuming that the Lock Eurashowed proper lights, this judgment appears applicable the Loch Earn showed proper lights, this judgment appears applicable to the case. The look-out man on board the Ville dis Haves says a sail was observed on the starboard side. He and the French captain argue that, because the steamer was struck on the starboard side, the helm of the ship must have been starboarded, which the English witnesses deuy. A French Court may perhaps prefer French inference to English evidence, but we may be permitted to believe that the *Lock Earn* was endeavouring to make her passage, and not capriciously wandering over the set. Suppose, however, that, when collision became imminent, the Lock Earn did starboard her helm, when she would have done better to have ported it, or to have kept her course. Yet the collision would not have become imminent if the steamer had not approached unnecessage. nave become imminent if the steamer had not approached unnecessarily near. She was going twelve knots per hour, and she could take her own course at that speed or check it. But with all the ocean open to her she contrived to put herself exactly in the way to be struck by the ship, and then that ship is declared to have manusured contrary to the International Code. If the first object be to satisfy French susceptibility by repudiating the suggestion that a French ship could make a mistake, and if the facts represent themselves to the attriument of that all the lacts oppose themselves to the attainment of that object, all that can be said is, so much the worse for the facts. It happens, however, that the victims of this disaster are chiefly Americans, and they may repeat that they do not greatly one whether French as French. remark that they do not greatly care whether French or English seamenship be discredited, but if they cannot with reasonable asfety cross the Atlantic, they would like to know the reason why. The most hopeless view of the matter for the passengers is that which suggests that the crew of the Ville dis Havre were so exhausted with watching while there was danger that they fell release and lost their ship when there cutcht to have here real salesp, and lost their ship when there ought to have been none. Probably if the passengers had been consulted, they would have Probably if the passengers had been consulted, they would have contrived to organize among them a sufficient watch to prevent their steamer being run into by a ship. We cannot discover that the ship was in any way to blame, but still it would be prudent in traversing the Atlantic to take into account the possibility of macting a ship carrying inadequate lights, or entertaining an imperfect sense of the obligations of the International Code. It used to be thought that a well-found ship with plenty of see-room was easie, although, for landsman, minerally uncomfortable in had weather. However, and painters have combined to represent the horrors of a

involume with anchors dragging in again direction could do much, but seems Still we did contrive, for the most part, t whereas now danger lurks in active. In whereas now denger berks in safety. In proposition as we have not denger berks in safety. In proposition as we have been dued the elements, we have lost command over correction. We have invented steam, and meanly abolished both the ships and the invented steam, and meanly abolished both the ships and that the demands of French honour may not be found incompatible with the suggestion that a better look-out might have been kept upon this French steamer, and that these was some want of smartness in allowing herself to be run into by an English ship contrary to the rules of the International Code. Figurations were deministive leges subvenient, or, in other words, Look-out is better than law. than law.

THE WORKS OF SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

THE Royal Academy has made a mistake in devoting the whole of its Winter Exhibition to the works of one man. The remembrance of the collections which for four consecutive years have comprised the rich and varied products of historic schools is not likely to reconcile the public the more readily to partisanship and monopoly. We will not inquire into the reasons why the Academy, which refused to give a limited space to the collected Academy, which refused to give a limited space to the collected works of the late George Mason, A.R.A., has now thrown open its entire galleries to an exhibition of the works of another of its numbers. We can only hope that the precedent will not be followed on the death of other Academicians. We object to the present posthumous collection both in the interest of art and of the artist himself. Little did we think when, on the death of Sir Edwin Landseer, we paid common tribute to a genius which the whole world had long recognized, that a great reputation would have shortly to pass through a cruel ordeal. It is the worst of avenging fortune when the evil which men do is made to live after them; but for such Nomesis the deceased artist has to thank his fellow-Academicians. No painter who ever lived could bear without injury to his good name the indiscriminate display of five hundred works, extending in time from a boyhood of ten to an old age of seventy. Neither do we think that Landseer was one of those exceptional characters of whom posterity needs to know the minutest circumstance. Of Rembrandt, Albert Durer, Laconardo da Vinci, and others we would willingly learn more; but the art of our popular animal painter lies too much upon the surface to demand exhaustive analysis. In the interest also of the public taste one half of this collection were better than the whole; no good purpose can possibly be answered by the exhibition once again of works marking negligence or decadence, such as the "Queen" on horseback (277), and the "Queen landing at Loch Muich" (293). And now, having made this protest, we pass with pleasure to the bright side of the picture.

The exhibition consists of 314 oil pictures, 146 sketches and drawings, and 2 pieces of sculpture—one being the "Stag at Bay" (366), modelled by Sir Edwin, the other the bust of the artist, by Baron Marcchetti. The collection ends with Gallery X-devoted solely to "Proof Engravings touched by Sir E. Landser himself, together with a few other Engravings of well-known pictures not in the Exhibition, and some Etchings." From the large number of contributors we may infer, as indeed we should naturally suppose, that the works of this favourite painter are widely distributed; the lenders amount to no fewer than 130, of whom four of the most prominent contribute as follows:—the Queen, 60; Mr. W. Wells, M.P., 31; Mr. H. W. Faton, M.P., 56, and the Executors of the artist, 133. The last, mostly unfinished, and forming but a part of the works remaining in the possession of the painter at the time of his death, will, it is understood, be brought into the suction room during the coming The exhibition consists of 314 oil pictures, 146 sketches and understood, be brought into the auction room during the coming season, and it is calculated that the present exhibition, if it meet with public favour, will materially affect the prices. The monetary value of the whole collection in Burlington House must be something fabulous. Sir Edwin worked rapidly and persistently; and though the prices he obtained were less than the sums which could at present be realized, it is pleasant to think that in his lifetime he reaped in good degree the reward of his talent and industry. The financial results of the works exhibited may be roughly indicated by the fact that Landseer's personal property waa awom under 160.000l.

was sworn under 160,000l.

The arrangement of the galleries could scarcely have been made chronological without much sacrifice of effect, and yet, as usual, chronology is the clue to the artist's career. Landseer obeyed the all but universal law; he began with care and ended with carelessness, and between the two extremes lay a middle period of mature power. That he had the precocity which proverbially pertains to genius is here made evident, the "Cat Insturbed" (265) is something marvellous for a youth of seventeen, while the "Cat's Paw" (281), painted only five years later, has the firmness, finish, and lustrous colour of a Dutch panel picture. At the age of twenty-four, in the year 1826, the year of his election as Associate, Landseer paid his first visit to the Highlands, and these galleries bear witness that over a period of more than a quarter of a ceuseer paid his first visit to the Highlands, and these galleries bear witness that over a period of more than a quarter of a century, the deer and the dogs, the lochs and the mountains, of the North Country furnished him with subjects as numerous as congenial. During this time he naturally made acquaintance which had its issue in "Sir Walter Scott and Logs" (407), and not a few of the comparatively early works have shown indicate that, for better and for worse, he fell under the influence of Wilkie and the Seotch school generally. "Boy and Girl with Shephard Deg; a Westch" (220), Highland Cabin (187), simple genre. Interior of Highland Hut" (342), year 1831, the "Highland Shepherd's Home" (154), late 1842, all bear traces of the Wilkie and Scotch school. This was a period of asphaltum, with all its penalties; indeed as late as 1840 we find in the famous composition "Laying down the Law" (205) open cracks on the canvas at least one-eighth of an inch wide. But this too was the artist's colour period, as seen in the "Dead Stag and Deerhound" (286), a work of the year 1825, rich and deep in tone, plucky in execution, sharp in touch as Paul Potter at his best. It is interesting, too, at this time, to observe that the painter who altimately stood wide as the poles asunder from the animal painters of Holland went through the probationary pupilage to which all his contomporaries in the same sphere, both at home and abroad, have in turn submitted. Here are landscapes—No. 430 for example—which might have come from the haud of a Dutchman; "Dead Game" (216), date 1827, is after the manner of Snyders; two dogs, "Lion and Dash" (159), dating as late as 1840, might almost have come from the school of Paul Potter; to which may be added Brazilian Monkeys (175), date 1842, finished as a Dutch picture. Again, "Chevy Chase, a Study" (166), recalls the swelling grandione forms and the velocuent action of Rubens, while the sketch of the "Duke of Beaufort as a Knight on Horseback" (375) might be in emulation of Velasquez. But this period is too brief; in other words, the examples are too few which show obedience to the teachings of the great masters who, when rightly used, lead to the near approach and just interpretation of nature.

And yet in the case of Landscer, as of other great artists, there stands out in strongth a middle period, whereof the boundary line, though somewhat uncertain, may be said to extend from 1835 or 1840 to 1850 or 1855—in other words, for twenty years more or less, reaching from the age of about thirty-three to fifty-three. These figures point to the conclusion that the painter, as measured by averages in his profession, was early in maturing, that the period of maturity reaching nearly to twenty years was unusually prolonged, and that the time of decline, also occupying from fifteen to twenty years, was likewise of unwonted length. But that these three periods overlap, and that the corresponding divisions must be taken with latitude, is manifest from the noble, vigorous study made as late as 1869 for the lions in Trafalgar Square (208); yet this exception does but corroborate the universal law, that in the decline of art, whether in a nation or an individual, studies or portraits direct from nature retain longest the all-but lost perfection.

This middle period is made illustrious by works which beyond doubt secure to Landseer a foremost position in universal art, whether the test be the standard of past conturies or the chefs-drawre of contemporaries. Amongst works almost unexampled in power of popular appeal, in pleasing incident and story, in facility and felicity of execution, may be quoted in chronological order the following:—"A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society" (310), date 1838; this portrait, universally known, of a Newfoundland dog, is simple, noble, and wholly undistracted in unity of thought; singleness of conception was a chief source of strength. Next may be named, under the date of 1841, "Eos" (323), the favourite greyhound of the Prince Consort; exquisitely true and delicate is the drawing of the curving back and the tapering limbs; all that the greyhound has of grace and agility is here expressed. In the year 1844, at the age of forty-two, Landseer painted the never to be forgotten "Otter Hunt" (191); the varied attitudes and expressions of these six-and-twenty hounds yelping beneath the writhing otter held spear's length above their heads are among the many proofs that the painter entered heart and soul into the inner nature of the dog. "The Free Kirk" (193), date 1849, is unusually fine in quality; the pigments are gom-like, and the handling shows that play of the brush from a free rotating wrist which was never surpassed by the penmanship of the most ornate of writing-masters. "The Twins" (184), date 1853—a composition of sheep, lambs and dogs; also "The Handom Shot" (217), year 1848, a deer dond in the snow, the young fawn coming, unconscious of misadventure, for its accustomed milk; and "Sheep Lost in the Snow" (229), date 1850, the snow soft, sunny, and shadowy, afford are examples of a sentiment which in this middle period, true to nature, remained still free from sickliness and sentimentality.

mained still free from sickliness and sentimentality.

Over the closing years of this great painter a veil may be fitly drawn, and yet the ruling passion showed itself strong ever and anon well nigh even to death. "The Sick Monkey," remembered in the Academy of 1870 as "The Doctor's Visit to Poor Relations, Zoological Gardens," reverts to that comedy of animal life to which the painter had been long addicted. In the same year appeared "Voltigeur" (411), a full-size and carefully-studied portrait. But as this horse won the Derby twenty years before, we incline to transfer the masterpiece from the third to the second period. Of the scenic, inclodendatic, and sensational style to which the artist surrendered himself under waning powers, the most striking is "The Swannery Invaded by Eagles" (156), date 1869; and of the false and far-fetched sentiment of the same period of decay the most signal example is "The Lion and the Lamb" (307), date 1872, a scene suggested by Isaiah's prophecy of the millennium. Some of the later works, which in charity to a great reputation ought to have been withheld, are known to show kementable confusion of mind and obfuscation of vision. The sense of colour

and the inoviedge of form are alike gene. This hadden genius is not without analogy to the overthrow of Ferner. The greatest of our landscape and the foresset of our winds polaries stumbling with uncertain steps and said genering shades.

A few general conclusions remain to be noted. In the first place, it becomes more than ever clear that Landser's figures are inferior to his animals; with some few exceptions the portraits are of second-rate order. Further it must be admitted that the artist had a most unfortunate eye for colour; hence it happens that many of his compositions tell best in black and white. Also it would appear that the painter, after the first impulse of youth was past, relinquished movement for repose; his animals for the most part are expressive through attitude rather than by action; they may be required; may be meditative, sad, or sentimental, but they are caldon swift in movement or savage in passion. In this they differ from the horses, dogs, lions, and tigers depicted by Rubens, Snyders, Velasquez, and Delacroix. Landseer, in fact, notwithstanding his amazing facility, as seen in the dog "Odia" (200), painted at a single sitting, shows less physical force than delicacy and fluesse; and although he is known to have dissected animals under the eye of Haydon, yet he was, especially when advanced in years, less studious of anatomical articulation than of the curl of a hair and the softness of a cost. Passing from technicalities to conceptions or motives, we might be tempted to pronounce Landseer the greatest of sentimentalists among animal painters; and herein he stands in contrast with such competitors for fame as Paul Potter, Snyders, Troyon, and Rosa Bonheur. But Landseer clears himself form the stands of the competitions with the contrast the contrast of the contrast of the contrast the contrast of the contrast the contrast of self from the charge of sickly sentimentality by showing in the "Challenge" (199), the "Sanctuary" (278), and many other felicitous conceptions, that he was a true poet gifted with a rare sense of dramatic situation, of the artistic capabilities of a story, of the inherent relation subsisting between the animal creation, man, and outward nature. It has been objected that Landseer takes of the inherent relation subsisting between the animal creation, man, and outward nature. It has been objected that Landseer takes pleasure in pain, that his pencil dotes on cruelty, and it may well be questioned whether he did not go beyond permissible limits when, in the "Random Shot" (217), he stained the white snow with the red blood of the fawn; and when he makes the polar bear tear to tatters the last remnants of the poor Arctic voyagers (222). Yet much latitude is justly allowed to the tragic painter or poet. Then again it may be urged that his conceptions are course, as, for example, in "Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale" (245); the answer to this charge is that vulgarity was the exception, and refinement the rule. Landseer, it may be admitted, does not equal Kaulbach in "Reineke Fuchs," ner Decamps in the comedy of monkeys acting the part of men; and yet he had a keen sense of the humour, fun, and mischief latent in the animal creation—qualities which, mingled as they are with a sympathy and love almost human, make the bond close between man and the lower animals. Did space permit, it would be interesting to inquire which animal owes most to the painter's art. The horse, we think, has been chiefly ennobled by Da Vinci, Rubeus, and Velasquez; but the lien, though not unworthily portrayed by Canova and Thorwaldsen, not to name the painters, has received from Landseer additional majesty and power. The stags of our English painter may possibly be a little theatrical; they tread the ground like an over-conscious tragedian; yet with what noble pride do they carry the head and breathe the mountain air, while their horus announce combat and victory. How tender, too, and timorous are the gentle and defenceless deer! But, on the whole, we incline to think that Landseer lavished most affection upon dors; he makes them the servants, the companions. the whole, we incline to think that Landseer lavished most affection upon dogs; he makes them the servants, the companions, the friends of man; he almost endows them with a sense of duty and the faculty of speech. Altogether, not the artist only, but even the naturalist, must confess that Landseer has done well for the animal creation; he has ennobled and adorned the domesticated creatures which share with us our modern civilization.

REVIEWS.

LIFE OF SPENCER PERCEVALS

A S a contribution to political and Parliamentary history Mr.

Spencer Vulpole's work possesses considerable value. Having himself probably lived from his earliest years among politicians and statesmen, and being evidently familiar with the biography and history of the period on which he writes, Mr. Walpole is fully aware that adherence to Mr. Perceval's doctrines in the present day would be a mere anachronism. As a biographer and as a descendant he keeps his enthusiasm within reasonable bounds, and he may be readily forgiven for holding the opinion that his ancestor was great as well as good. Almost any person would be inclined to regard his grandfather as a great man, magnen Menter directly if he had happened to be Prime Minister; and Mr. Walpole process that in some respects Mr. Perceval was above medicarity. The Life would have been more interesting if it had not been strictly confined to Mr. Perceval's public caneer. Something is said of his success at the bar; many extracts from his speeches are given, and his contests with political opponents and rivals are resorded

The Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Percesal; including his Covernor deace with numerous Distinguished Percent. By his Grandson, Spencer Walpole. London: Hurst & Blackett. 2874

inality it has not occ Minister minister must have had a private life, sectionly in which he was known, and in this ad family. The correspondence with numerous, announced in the correspondence with numerous, announced in the correspondence. a parametric content of the second to the second and in this case a large and attacked family. The correspondence with numerous distinguished paramet, announced in the litle-page, is strictly official, consisting of formal explanations of reasons for taking and refusing office, of invitations to Canning and to Castleragh and others to join a Government from which they hald aloof, or of minutes entimitted to the King or the Prince Regent. It is incidentally stated, and it was otherwise known, that Mr. Perceval's conduct in private life was exemplary, that his amiable temper and pleasant manners endeared him to his friends, and that Mr. Wilberforce admired his "noble" conduct in once patting of the meeting of Parliament from a Monday, lest the members should be tempted into the sin of travelling on Sanday. Whether Mr. Perceval ever read a book, or discussed an interesting topic, or told a story, or made a joke, or laughed at one, cannot be discovered from his grandson's account of those parts of his life which alone he thinks worth recording. The most amusing passage in the book refers not to Mr. Perceval, but to a very different person who was destined to be one of his successors. In a latter of thanks addressed to the Minister for his selection of Mr. Peel to second the Address in 1810, the first Sir Robert Peel says of his een that "he possesses capacity, industry, and virtuous labits, and under the guidance of a judicious and well-informed friend he may become a useful member of society." It is generally thought that Peel did ultimately become a useful member of society, which are held on such points as the conduct of the opinions which are held on such points as the conduct of the a question which may be differently answered according to the opinions which are held on such points as the conduct of the Peninsular war, the Orders in Council, and the Catholic claims. If it is desirable that society should do what it likes, or rather that full effect should be given to the opinion of the majority for the time being, Mr. Perceval was, not excepting Lord Eldon, the most useful member of society in his time. Interested conformity would never have enabled a Minister so thoroughly to represent the opinions and resingless which found a still more perfect and the opinions and prejudices which found a still more perfect and more exalted type in George III. Mr. Perceval was thoroughly sincere in his hatred of the French, in his devotion to the King, and, after the death of Pitt, in his distrust of statesmen who incurred suspicion by brilliancy and versatility. He had perhaps a stronger hold on the country than on the House of Commons, although he was one of the ablest debaters and one of the boldest politicians of his time. The King trusted him more implicitly han any other of his Prime Ministers except Addington, and Mr. Perceval's resolute and disinterested opposition to the personal wishes of the Prince of Wales proved to be the most effectual method of ultimately establishing his ascendency over the Regent. Mr. Walpole's narrative partly explains the otherwise paradoxical preference of the friends of Pitt and of the Tory party for Perceval. over Canning. It appears that long before he had attained a leading position in Parliament, Pitt on the eve of his duel with Tierney told Ryder, who was his second, that in the event of his death Percoval would be better able than any other successor to cope in debate with Fox. It must be remembered in 1798 Canning was only a young saurant to Parliamentary influence: Canning was only a young aspirant to Parliamentary influence; and that Dundas almost alone among the Ministers shared with Pitt the burden of debate.

From his earliest youth to his tragic death Perceval's career was cary and prosperous. He never wanted opportunities, and it may be added that he never wasted them. The younger son of an Earl, he entered Parliament as soon as he left college as member for a family borough, and to a steady and increasing practice at the bar he added a number of legal appointment which were conferred in her added a family borough. recognition of his rank, of his personal merit, and of his Parliamentary services. He married early a lady of considerable fortune; but a large family prevented him from ever becoming rich. As Attorney-General he made in one year more than 9,000£, and when he left the bar for political office his practice was worth between 4,000l. and 5,000l. a year. At that time the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer was absurdly underpaid with a salary of 1,300l. To make it worth Perceval's acceptance the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster was annexed to the Exchequer; and in the first instance the appointment to the Duchy was for life. In deference to objections mised in the House of Commons, Perceval finally accepted: the Chancellorship of the Duchy on the usual tenure, nor was there any foundation for the charges of jobbery and grasping which were founded on the carlier arrangement. During the eighteenth century and at the time of Perceval's ap-During the eigenventure products to make a permanent pointment, it was the common practice to make a permanent vision for a Minister by a sinecure or a paneloss. If Perceval had survived his edder brother, Lord Arden, he would have succeeded to a patent place of 12,000l. a year. In the present day the Minister disposes of the Duchy of his own convenience. Long before sent day the minister emposes of the Duchy of a entirely for his own convenience. Long before seion to political effice Persavel had become one of ding opponents of Cathelic Emancipation; but it is secretion to pursuents of Cathelic Human institutes; but it is markable that in a speech in favour of the Union in 1799, he exceed a hope that the measure would premote the welfare of both agelome "by diminishing purhaps the monanty for longing alive political distinction. heterom Cathelic and Protestant, and by me giving them. (the Cathelius) all the full blessings of the English Constitution, which they at present imperfactly mjoy." Bight

years afterwards, as Ministerial leader in the Home of Commission, he asserted that "it was a psculiarly, seared daty of the Ming to defend the Established Church" from a danger which consisted in the proposal for enabling Catholic officers to hold high commands in the samy and the navy. The intermediate process of convenious had been practical and perfectly intelligible. When he spale is support of the Union Bill, Percevel was a follower of Pitt. In the following year he became Solicitor-General' under Addington, Opposition to the Catholic claims from that time to the fittal illness of George III, had come to be reserved as a condition of new-

Opposition to the Catholic claims from that time to the fatal illness of George III, had come to be regarded as a condition of passonal loyalty; and even the Ministers of 1806 shrank from a cellision with the invincible projudices of the King. It is always easy to find an excuse for a convenient course of action; yet it now appears surprising that politicians of nearly all parties should have been for several years so extraordinarily survious to apare the royal feelings. By a natural consequence Perceval pashedly succeeded in persuading himself that the policy which had brought him into power coincided with his conscientious convictions.

In matters relating to foreign policy Perceval can scarcely claims the rank of a statesman. In 1800, when he had already attained a considerable position in the House of Commons, he was guilty of the impropriety of denouncing Bonaparte as a faithless usurper, a Corsican adventurer, and a hypocritic. All these epithets may have been more or less applicable; but the only instead in the overture for peace which the First Consul had addressed to George III. It was equally indecorous and impolitio to addresse personally offensive language to the chief of a Government with which it might at any time be advisable to treat. Mr. Walpole supplies an explanation of the attack on Bonaparte mathem in at the same time marvallons and probably true. About Walpole supplies an explanation of the attack on Bonsparts which is at the same time marvellous and probably true. About the same time Percaval published a pamphlet to prove that certain verses in the 1th chapter of the Beels of Daniel had been faltilled by Napoleon's career in Italy, Egyps, and the Holy Land. With the habitual license of interpreters of prophecy, the parts of the King who exalts homself, and the King of the North, and the King of the South are distributed according to the fancy of the commentator, so as to lead up to the prodetermined conclusion. The King who "mither regards the God of his fathers, clusion. The King who "neither regards the God of his fathers, nor the desire of women" is the Pope; the King of the South is the King of Naples; and the King of the North is not a king at all, but the French Republic. On this precious foundation a responsible moreher of Parliament thought hisself justified in abusing the First Consul; and the author of a dissertation which would have done discredit to Dr. Camming lived to be Prime Munister of England. It is true that a statemen may in the intervals of business pardonably amuse himself with a hobby or a crotchet; and Mr. Perceval's conjecture that Daniel's King of the South was the King of Naples is perhaps one degree less absurd than Lord Palmerston's opinion that the plays of Shakspearo were written by Bacon, or than Mr. Gladstone's identification of Latona with the Virgin Mary. The difference is that the capricious fancies of recent Ministers had no tendency to influence their political conduct. The Duke of Wellington is said to have believed that the descendants of the ten tribes of Israel were to be found in the North American Indians; but he would never have supported a project for restoring them, at the expense of England, to their native land. Long after the rejection of his first proposal of peace, the Corsican usurper had reason to congratulate lunself that the English Minister so little resembled the King of the North as not to be disposed to come against him in Spain and Portugal like a whirlwind.

As Attorney-General in Addington's Administration, Perc was fortunate in being associated with a Cabinet in which there was not a single considerable Parliamentary speaker. The Prime Minister was as narrow and as bigoted as his legal colleague, and he was less capable of taking a leading part in debate. When, after the recommencement of the war, Addington was compelled by public opinion to make room for Pitt, Perceval retained under Pitt his office of Attorney-General, on receiving an assurance that Fox was not to be a member of the Government. During the ill-assorted Administration which included Greaville, Fox, as Sidmouth he took an active part in opposition; and he declined an overture to join the Government which was made through Lord Ellenborough after the death of Fox. When the Duke of Portland in the spring of 1807 became nominally Prime Minister, Perceval was selected as Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons. On the retirement of the Duke in 1809, his claim to the office of Prime Minister was by the favour of the King and of the magniture of the Posius amband to the hicker. King and of the majority of the Tories preferred to the high pretensions of Canning. The inequality between the competitor pretensons of Canning. The inequality between the competitors for office was less apparent to the politicians of that day then to for office was less apparent to the porticisms of that day sum posterity. If Perceval was neither a man of genius nor a great orator, natural aptitude and long practice had made him a powerful debater; and probably his smeere participation in the prejudies of his party was itself an element of Parliamentary strength. Mr. Walpole tells in unnecessary detail the old story of this quarrel between Gastlereagh and Canning; and his usual impartiality deserts him when he discusses the competition for office between Canning and Perceval. There may probably be some foundation for the impression which Canning cortainly produced on his contemporaries of his tendency to intrigue; but his application to the Duke of Portland, that Castlereagh should be removed from the control of the War Office, was both direct and justifiable. Neither the Prime Minister nor Lord Castlereagh's near kinsman, Lord Canaden, had the courage to make an unpleasant communication, and Canaing himself probably shrank from the task of accusing a colleagus to his face of incompetence. It was natural that whan Castlereagh discovered the concealment which had been practised, he should vent his irritation on his original assailant; but there can be little doubt that Canning acted on a sound judgment of the public interest. The imputations which Mr. Walpole throws upon Canning's conduct on the retirement of the Duke of Portland seem to be wholly without foundation. Canning plainly told the King and Perceval that the Prime Minister ought to be in the House of Commons, that Perceval and Canning himself were the only available candidates for the office, and that he would not hold office under his rival. It is true that some time afterwards he was willing to accept the Foreign Office under Perceval, if the other terms of an alliance could have been arranged; but the charge brought against him by Mr. Walpole is neither that he was deficient in patrictic self-denial nor that he was inconsistent, but that he intrigued against Perceval. Canning understood better than Perceval the necessity of ability and statesmanship in the conduct of affairs during a great national crisis. The only three persons in England at that time competent to hold the office of Foreign Minister were Lord Grenville, Lord Wellesley, and Canning. Lord Grenville had unfortunately allied himself with Lord Grey, with whom he entirely disagreed on the policy and conduct of the war; Lord Wellesley, after serving for a time as Foreign Minister under Perceval, resigned his office in consequence of disagreement with his chief and his colleagues; and Perceval, though he professed to court the alliance of Canning, refused, notwithstanding Lord Wellesley's recent recommendation to entrust him with the conduct of Foreign Affairs. If Lord Wellesley and Canning had formed a Government, the Peninsular War and the great English general on a fixed allowance. W

Pitt is to Addington
As London is to Paddington.

PIKE'S HISTORY OF CRIME IN ENGLAND.

No doubt there is a good deal of exaggeration and absurdity in the talk which we sometimes hear from Teutonic enthusiasts about German science and German research. But a book like Mr. Pike's History of English Crime forces us after all to acknowledge that, whatever exaggeration there may be in such talk, there is a certain amount of incontestable truth in it. Mr. Pike's book is precisely the sort of book which would be impossible in Germany. It is the book of a clever, hard-working man, with a great fund of self-confidence, a profound contempt for previous inquirers, and a resolute determination to begin at the beginning of things, and to do all his work for himself. He announces with a flourish on his title-page that his work is "written from the Public Records and other contemporary evidence"; and this flourish of "independent research" is maintained throughout every page. That there is anything like an historic school of inquiry in England, that any definite conclusions have gradually been arrived at by the successive efforts of previous inquirers, that, even if such conclusions had been arrived at, any particular respect would be due to them, are thoughts which never trouble Mr. Pike. With him history is no progressive science, but a field of inquiry where adventurers of a free and independent sort may at any moment rush in and turn a "first sod." A few years ago he made a raid upon English history by the bold denial that it was English history at all. It was Roman history, it was Celtic history, it was what you will, but it was not the history of Englishmen. The evidence of Beda and of language was jauntily upset by the evidence of Mr. Pike's hatter. It is true that the hatter only proved at the best that Englishmen were not High Germans, whereas Beda and language stated clearly enough that they were Low Germans; but distinctions of this sort hardly occur to the inquirer who is bent upon "originality," and whose first plunge into science is a header. We should hardly have cared to recall this early extrave

contempt, has in the end proved too much for him, makin his present volume he practically lays his theories and admits that all he has to do with in his present book, the customs which with little modification, constitute for many confusies the customs which with little modification, constitute for many confusies the customs which with little modification, constitute for many confusies. In other words, he deals with English society on the rational ground that it is a society of Englishmen.

The "History of Crime" indeed is a work of very different stamp from Mr. Pike's speculations on the origin of the English race. There is a great deal of reading in it, and, so far as it goes, the reading is of the right sort. Even if we do not admit Mr. Pike's dogmas about "contemporary authorities" in all their amusing narrowness, they save him from that indiscriminate reli-

amusing narrowness, they save him from that indiscriminate reli-ance on authorities that are no authorities which still ruins half the works that protend to deal with historical subjects. There is something attractive in the energy and zeal with which Mr. Pike sets to work, in his air of thorough honesty so far as his lights go, and in his clear way of stating both his arguments and his conclusions. The real fault of the book lies on the surface. The sions. The real fault of the book lies on the surface. The first result of a little reading is to stir in most people the wish to write a big book. The result of a good deal of reading is to make most people shy of undertaking even a little book. Big subjects have a perennial charm for a certain class of both writers and readers, and every year is pretty sure to bring with it its crop of "Histories of Religion," and the like. Orude generalizations, however, are year is pretty sure to bring with it its crop of "Histories of Religion," and the like. Orude generalizations, however, are better than that despair of generalization at all which floods us with tracts and memoirs and works of mere detail, and we are far from quarrelling with Mr. Pike merely because he has undertaken a big subject. His misfortune is that he has undertaken it without any adequate realization of how big a subject it is. To write a History of English Orime supposes as its first requisite a certain philosophic quality in the mind of the writer. He can hardly get on, for instance, without some previous investigation of the question of crime in itself, without examining its relation to forms of social life or of religious thought, without contrasting the different conceptions of crime which have been formed at various periods of the world's history, or among various races at any one period; or, again, without some attempt to determine the proportion which crime has generally borne to virtue in human communities, or the influence of crime as a whole, or of the various classes of crimes, on the well-being of peoples. It would be easy of course to lose oneself in a mere haze of cupty phrases in trying to lay down such a philosophical groundwork for the treatment of the subject, but it is clear that without some sort of groundwork the subject cannot really be treated at all. From any sense of difficulty on this score, however, Mr. Pike is absolutely free. He dashes into the middle of things without treather treathers. sense of difficulty on this score, however, Mr. Pike is absolutely free. He dashes into the middle of things without troubling himself about groundworks or philosophies. He talks of "crime" throughout as if it were some definite and well-understood fact, or order of facts, in human life, which needed no sort of investiga-tion or definition. Gradually one comes to see that the standard which Mr. Pike silently assumes is that of his own day. Whatwhich Mr. Pike silently assumes is that of his own day. Whatever is forbidden by modern law, whatever jars against modern conscience, is crime, and has been crime ever since an Englishman set foot in Britain. The standpoint of the book throughout is that of the present. There has been such a long and widespread reaction against the historic tone of the eighteenth century that we seldom meet a book nowadays which looks down on the past with the hoity-toity air of Robertson or Hume. But Mr. Pike is determined to revive the hoity-toity school. His book from beginning to end is a series of variations on a single theme, and that theme is his own immense superiority to the fathers that begat him. Every page is as full of the "barbarism," the "brutality," the "ignorance," and the "superstition" of the past; of declamations against its priests, and sneers at its heroes, as if it had been written when Voltaire was the rage, and the fops and philosophers of the last century were looking down with a severe self-complacency on the men of the Dark Ages. the Dark Ages.

The choice of such a point of view relieves Mr. Pike, no doubt, of some of the difficulties which the adoption of a more philosophic and historic groundwork would have brought on him; but it by no means helps to give truth of colouring to his statements, or weight to his conclusions. No doubt Hume would have smiled approval when he read that

The policy of the Church was to persuade mankind that ne civil contract was of any avail to constitute marriage, that the cohabitation of a man and a woman was in itself unholy, and that nothing but a religious bond or sacrament, accompanied by the blessing of a priest, could render it inoffensive in the eyes of God.

Unluckily this flight of anti-clerical fancy breaks down before the simple facts that the Latin Church faithfully preserved on the subject of marriage the rule of the civil law, that the validity of a marriage contract between the parties themselves, and without a priest, was asserted by the schoolmen, and that "consent" was recognized as the essence of the marriage bond by the Council of Trent. Gibbon, fresh from his golden picture of the Empire under the Antonines, would no doubt have adopted the golden picture which Mr. Pike, by way of contrast with the barbarism of the English conquerors, has given of Roman Britishn. "If you would know," he makes an imaginary Provincial recews." If you would have an imaginary Provincial recews. The inquirer of the age of Constantine, "whether such barbare hat to trust the evidence afforded to your seases every hour of the

^{*} A History of Crime in England, &c. By Luke Owen Pike, M.A. Vol. L. From the Roman Invasion to the Accession of Henry VII. Landon: Smith, Elder, & Co.

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the latery move more now of the Imperial administration than it fill in dislocate day, and if Mr. Pile would study such books in the Property day, and if Mr. Pile would study such books in Mr. Pile would study such books in the Provincial study in a pite of the evidence afforded to their senses every hour of the day," the Provincials everywhere welcomed in the Barbarians deliverers from one of the most grading oppressions ever known to the civilized world. The study of Roman Britain between its own to the civilized world. The study is abstatus which are contented over the book. stories of social sketches which are scattered over the book, d. it is by no means the worst of them. The close of his first apter furnishes us with an excellent enaction. napter furnishes us with an excellent specimen of Mr. Pike's spagement of such matters. Just as the centuries before the Republic are all one to Mr. Parker in his Roman inquiries, so the six inmidred years before the Conquest are all one to Mr. Pike. They are despatched in a hundred pages, and wound up in a general sketch in the "grand manner":—

sketch in the "grand manner":—
Such was the aga immediately preceding the Norman Conquest. To the great of the savage for flocks or for hunting-grounds had been added the thirst of the trader for wares and for coins; but the townsman had done little as yet to soften the manners of the runtic marender, and force was the ralling principle within the wells not less than without. There were restrictions, and polics, and punishments in abundance; watch and ward upon the highways, and watch and ward at the gates. Even to entertain a guest for moter than one night in a town was to be responsible for his good conduct. But all these laws served only to show by contrast the lawlessness, violence, and recilessness of the people. Life continued to be bought and sold; properly was secure only to him who hed the power to hold it. A permanntly settled government, which, whatever be its form, is the truest friend to civilization, and the greatest enemy to crime, was a bleasing of which the idea was as yet hardly concaivable. The curse of the barbarian conquest still weighed heavily on the land; and when Lanfranc, an Italian monk accustomed to the manners of Norman nobles and Norman elergy, became Archbishop of Canterbury, he was appealed by the manners and customs of his flock. To him a war between ford and lord, between town and town, could not, after his experience of life, have appeared an extraordinary event. To him it might have seemed wrong, but not strange, that a bishop should assert territorial or even spiritual rights by violence. To him slavery was not unknown, nor, parhaps, even an indefensible institution. But beyond all this there were features in the English life of his time which almost drove him to despair. To be the Primate and to be the friend of the Conqueror seemed to him no compensation for the necessity of living in a country so uncivilized as England; and he addressed the Pope in no hesitating language with a request to be relieved from the intolerable responsibility of his position. "Let me," he said,

We have no intention of course of dealing with every statement We have no intention of course of dealing with every statement in this long invective. The way in which Mr. Pike has dealt with Lanfranc and Lanfranc's letter is quite-enough to relieve us from the task of inquiring about "the greed of the savage," or the impossibility of conceiving a settled Government under the administration of Earl Harold. What is inconceivable to us is that the historian who deals so freely with "the age immediately preceding the Conquest" should not have discovered, from both the Norman and English accounts of the time, that England was far sheed of Normandy in those industrial arts which are the surest ahead of Normandy in those industrial arts which are the surest ahead of Normandy in those industrial arts which are the surest test of civil order, or that the England of Godwine and Earl Harold was a paradise of peace and good government compared with the Normandy of the earlier life of Duke William. As to wars "between lord and lord, between town and town," or the violence of bishops, or the evils of slavery, whatever knowledge Mr. Pike may have of Lanfranc's thoughts on these matters, he cartainly did not get all this fine talk about them out of Lanfranc's letter. Had he taken the trouble indeed to remember the date of the letter, he would have seen that it had nothing to do with the letter, he would have seen that it had nothing to do with the time he was pretending to describe. Lanfranc's elevation to the Primacy came about when William's work of the sword was done, and, instead of illustrating "the age immediately pre-ceding the Conquest," it illustrates the age immediately follow-ing it. But in the way of illustration it does not go very far. Lanfranc tells the Pope that he is tired out of his life by the "perturbationes, tribulationes, damna, obdurationes, cupiditates, spurcitias, tantumque Ecclesia casum," which he sees around him spurcities, tantumque Ecclesia casum," which he sees around num in England after the war. He is a quiet man and a scholar, and he would infinitely prefer his cell and his books. He is annoyed that his excuses were not admitted by the Legates, that "adversus hec imbecillitas mearum virium, morumque indignitas prolata in medium nihil profuit, excusatio incognitæ linguæ gentiumque nullum annd eos locum invenire prævaluit." With medium nihil profuit, excusatio incognite lingue gentiumque barbararum nullum apud ece locum invenire prævaluit." With Lanfranc, of course, "barbararum" simply meant "foreign." With Mr. Pike the poor word expands into "godless tribes of barbarians." We wonder that his literal construing did not find in the other phrases of the Primate about himself a confession of Lanfranc's physical imbecility and of his gross immorality.

But even had Mr. Pike started with a better point of view and more knowledge of facts than he seems to possess, he could hardly have failed to be led wrong by the method he has adopted. His aim throughout is to look at things in a legal rather than in an historiam way. His authorities are mainly the codes and penitentials of earlier times, or the statutes and court records which preserve the criminal

way. His authorities are mainly the codes and penitentials of earlier times, or the statutes and court records which preserve the criminal procedure of the middle ages. Even if he were successful in his effort, the result would be a history of penal laws rather than a history of crime. The two subjects are perfectly distinct. The study of penal laws tells us indeed what acts were noted as crimes at a given time, and what measures were judged most effectual for checking them. But of their causes, of the political or social or religious circumstances out of which they spring, of the crimentances or influences which sause them to be regarded as crimes of the relation which they bear in the meas to the temper of the people at large, or at the relation of panishment either to

the offences it endeavours to suppress or to the phasester of society which inflicts it, such a study tells as little or nothing, we draw our notions of the sighteenth century from its pattures alone, we should look on it as an era of exceptional cre in the history of the human race. We know such a conducted in the history of the human race. statutes alone, we should look on it as an era or exceptions of the human race. We know such a conclusion would be ridiculous, but we only know it because we study eighteenth-century orime as a part of the study of eighteenth-century society. It is easy for Mr. Pike to quote sentences of death, or mutilation for what seem to us minor offences, and on the strength of those quotations to declaim about the "ferceity" of the laws of Ælfred or of Cnut. But whether these laws were "ferceious," that is to say, unnecessarily cruel, or not, depends on a number of complex social circumstances which the laws by themselves give us little help in ascertaining. It has been acutely pointed out that much of the mildness of the punishments of to-day depends on the existence of an efficient police. If this means of precention were taken away, we should probably be forced to fall back again to a very considerable extent on the determine to lies of the last continue. very considerable extent on the deterrent policy of the last contury. The mere difficulty of finding gaols in earlier days—a difficulty at once aocial, political, and economic—would of itself determine to a great extent the character of penalties. If a man has to be punished there and then, there is little to choose from but accurging, or mutilation, or death—all of them punishments of the "fercoious" sort which appear so terrible to Mr. Pike. Mutilation—the most revolting penalty of all to modern eyes—was often the only means of effectually preventing a repetition of the crime. In our own of effectually preventing a repetition of the crime. In our own day we prevent a forger from forging by shutting him up in a gool without his tools. Earlier England, being without gaols, was driven to effect the same purpose by cutting off the hand which forged. In other words, a History of English Crime means, if it means anything at all, a history of English society. Had Mr. Pike realized this very simple fact, he would hardly have entered on his work with so light a heart, and he certainly would not have brought it from Hengest (not to mention the Rumans) down to Henry VII. in a single volume.

MRS. SOMERVILLE.

WITHOUT forming what is ordinarily called an eventful career, the life of Mrs. Somerville is marked by a degree of interest far boyond that which attaches to the lives of many men and women who have gone through more stirring scenes, or who have shown more striking traits of temperament and chawho have shown more striking traits of temperament and character. It is the unobtrusive record of what can be done by the steady culture of good natural powers, and the pursuit of a high standard of excellence, in order to win for a woman a distinguished place in the sphere habitually reserved to men, without parting with any of those characteristics of mind or character or demeanour which have ever been taken to form the grace and glory of womanhood. Far from setting up for herself a conscious and deliberate rivalry with men in a field of intel-lectual labour which is not as a rule open to her sex, or vaunting herself on the attainment of an eminence unknown to any woman of our day, Mrs. Somerville was content to give quiet scope to the tastes and inclinations which led her to the study of science. The last person to see in herself the gonius who was to assert woman's descrated rights, and win back from men their usurped dominion of the realm of knowledge, she lent no countenance to those of her sisterhood who shrick against the conventional to those of her sisterhood who sarries against the conventional relations which are supposed to oppress them, and who bring not a tithe of her mental power to the struggle for intellectual supremacy. It was no more timidity of disposition, but instinctive delicacy of soul, which made her feel that there was a line drawn by nature between the spheres of usefulness or duty of women and of men. Hence the thoroughly femining tone which showed itself in all her tastes, and tempered her environmentalism. Not a tinge of what is subgarily known as severer studies. Not a tinge of what is vulgarly known as blueness was to be detected in her demeanour or her literary work. Neither prude nor pedant, she could enter freely into contact with the world, and enjoy society in its most varied aspects without contracting a shade either of coarseness or of affectation. Such as she was when supremoded by course of the could be supported by the course of the cou affectation. Such as she was when surrounded by crowds of the first men of the day, unmoved to vanity by compliments and praises such as no other woman has heard in our time, such she also was in the quiet of her home and in the discharge of family and household duties. From problems of the highest order in mathematics and physics she would pass with a mind as clear and a care as conscientious to the provision for domestic wants, for the health of husband or child, or even the light amusements and health of husband or child, or even the light amusements and pleasures of the day. Fresh in spirit, and of a temperament to grow even kindlier by years, she could enter to the last into the enjoyments of youth, and had a zest for the pleasures of children. Her physical powers of sight and hearing were but slightly shated with her ninety years. She could to the end find a refreshing change from her graver labours in painting, in modelling, or in lacework, a branch of art in which she peculiarly excelled, keeping alive her interest in the progress of science by procuring the latest and best works on every subject, as well as by correspondence with the foremost scientific men in England and on either continent. She was thus able to make her adopted home for years a kind of centre of interest to all who were engaged in the spread of

^{*} Personal Recollections from early life to old age of Mary Somerville with Selections from her Correspondence. By her Daughter, Martha Som ville. London: John Murray 1873.

on any arthur

physical knowledge, contributing as she did to the advancement

by revised editions of earlier compilations.

Our gratitude is due to Miss Somerville for the judgment and good taste which she has displayed in compressing the present memoir within a reasonable compass. For once, indeed, we are tempted to wish that she had allowed herself wider scope. At a time when every second-rate man of any popular note has his literary monument in the form of two or more bulky volumes, it is not every daughter who would be found to limit within a single octave of less than four hundred pages the record of a life so laborious and a character so beautiful as that of Mary Somerville. Had Miss Somerville but brought together, after the usual fashion of memoirmongers, the letters written to or by her mother for only a single year of her long life—letters, moreover, bearing names not of mere nobodies, but the most illustrious in science, literature, or art—the nobodies, but the most illustrious in science, literature, or art—the work would have expanded into an historical catalogue of the intellectual magnates of the age, while the barest summary of her studies and writings would have formed an epitone of its scientific gains. As it is, Mrs. Somerville's own simple notices of successive periods of her life, with occasional letters intersparsed, are suffered to tell their own tale; the gaps being filled up by such slight paragraphs from her daughter's hand as may serve to link together each episode, and give the necessary details of circumstance or time. Strongly averse as she ever was to gossip or revelations of private life or intimate correspondence, where the server was to gossip or revelations of private life or intimate correspondence, the would have appreciated the feeling which has kept these pages free from the intrusion of anything of the kind. Such detached recollections as she was induced to note down during the last years. recoil the intrusion of anything of the kind. Such detached recollections as she was induced to note down during the last years of her life, together with a few letters interesting from the eminence of the writers or as landmarks in the pathway of learning, make up the biography of a woman devoted from first to last to her family duties and to scientific pursuits. Even beyond her intellectual gifts, rare as these were, her daughter may well lay stress upon the moral energy and perseverance with which, in her thirst for knowledge, she overcome obstacles which seemed insuperable, debarred as women then were, especially in Scotland, from anything like true education. It was in a sort of intuitive way that she entered at an early period upon studies of which she had scarcely heard the names. Nor was it till widowhood gave her comparative freedom of choice that she could devote herself to the pursuits which became the task of her life. From her father, alboit an able and distinguished admiral, Mary Fairfax received albeit an able and distinguished admiral, Mary Pairtax received anything but encouragement in her early studies of nature or books; nor is it true, though it has repeatedly been said, that her first husband, Mr. Greig, lent her any more countenance or aid of this kind. Taking ne sort of interest in science or literature, he shared to the full the common prejudice of the time against women of learning. The first person to discover the young girl's high capacity and to encourage her love of study was her nucle by marriage, afterwards her father-in-law, Dr. Somerville, minister of Jedburgh. Her artless picture of herself in her ville, minister of Jedburgh. Her artless picture of herself in her carliest days represents her as a lonely child, picking up shells along the shore of Burntisland, on the coast of Fife, opposite Edinburgh, or gathering wild flowers and gorse on the heath-clad links beyond the town, having neither dolls nor playmates; knowing every bird by its flight or its song, but shocking her father on his return from sea by her savage ignorance of writing or accounts. At the age of ten she was sent to school at Musselburgh for a year of misery, from which she returned home, as she marvely says, like a wild unimal escaped from a cage, to revol once more in the curiosities of the sea-shore, sitting up half the night to watch the stars or the aurora, and having an instinctive horror, which clung to her through life, of being alone in the dark.

It was, oddly enough, in a Magazine of Pashions that she first hit

upon what became the great study of her life, and puzzled herself to find out what was meant by algebra. This must have been at about the age of fourteen or fifteen. About the same time she took lessons in landscape-painting from Nasmyth, who spoke of Miss Mary Fairfax as the cleverest young lady he ever taught, and who also helped her to understand Euclid and Robertson's Navigation. Her drawings at this time are highly praised in a pedantic letter from Dr. Hugh Blair. So much admired was she for her good looks as she grew up that she was called the Rose of Jedwood. This beauty of hers, together with her youthfulness of manner, in keeping with her light and graceful figure, was conspicuous to the keeping with her light and graceful figure, was conspicuous to the end of her days. At Edinburgh, in spite of the rigid Calvinism of most of her family, she had the opportunity of seeing Mrs. Siddons and John Kemble on the stage, and contracted a passion for Shakspeare. Postry and works of the imagination had a charm for her from the first; and no girl more enjoyed dancing, or had more numerous partners at balls. At the same time a degree of diffidence, mainly attributable to the seclusion of her early years, forbade her taking a leading part in conversation or speaking across a table. Through all her amusements, severe as the winter might be, she rose at daybreak, and, wranged in of diffidence, mainly attributable to the secusion of her vary years, forbade her taking a leading part in conversation or speaking across a table. Through all her amusements, severe as the winter might be, she rose at daybreak, and, wrapped in a blanket, no fire being allowed, read algebra or the classics till breakfast-time. If tired in mind, as she was often conscions of becoming in spite of her perseverance, refreshment was sought in poetry, or in stories of ghosts and witchcraft, of which she was constitutionally fond, being what the Scotch call serie when in the dark or by herself, although having no actual belief in ghosts and feeling a proper soom for spirit-respects. Her maxings with her consin Mr. Samuel Greig, in 1804; took her to Beaden, where she was left very much alone, to the advantage of her

mathematical and office studies. She now litera enjoyed the Opera. Is seems queer to hear her equal of the ness and formality which she found in the Chinek of Easervices after those of the Scottish Kirk. But those, its membered, were the palmy days of parson and clerk. After years of married life she returned to her father's house at the land a widow with two sons. Of these one died in child The other, Woronzow Greig, lived to repay much of his methocare, and to verify many of the aspirations poured forth in haffectionate and thoughtful letters to him; he died within the la affectionate and thoughtful letters to him; he died within the leavaine years. Free to exercise her own predilections, ahe now moved more systematically her mathematical studies, tackling the Professor at Edinburgh University, a course of reading which might well look formidable at the time; especially as all the books were in French, owing to the deployably low elds of mathematical science in Great Britain. She had the valuable help of Professor Playfair, then an elderly man, who encouraged her in getting through the Mécanique céleste.

After several offers of marriage, and after enduring much impar-

After several offers of marriage, and after enduring much imper-tinent consure of what her family decumed her foolish manner of life and studies, her marriage with her cousin William Semesville-opened to this brilliant and active-minded woman a corner in which she found sympathy with her intellectual tasts which she found sympathy with her interestal tastes, and stimulus to her energy for culture. A traveller, a naturalist, a good classic, and a critical writer of English, free from Scottish prejudice, her partner for life was one to share her studies, and to be her support and companion in society and in travel. The record of their life, of the people of mark they associate with, the foreign lands they visit, and their collection of objects and instruments connected with scionce in its various branches, shows life flowing on smoothly and congenially, with the sense of toil well spent and fruits of intellect happily gathered in. Geology and miserale are among the first of their joint studies, and the extravegat of their cabinet of specimens is criticized. Acquaintance wi the Herschels opens up practical astronomy. In London, Arago and Biot, who had heard of the English lady reading In Place, express surprise at her youth. At Paris friendship is renewed with these savants, with whom are met La Place himself, Arago, and Professor Humboldt; Cuvier does the honours of the Jardin des Plantes, and Gay-Jussac and Larrey entertain her with chat. How Madame La Place receives her in bed, and how she delights in Talma and Madlle. Mars, are samples of her lighter manner of writing, while she chronicles by the way what she gains from each man of genius or learning, or each sight of the master works of science, art, or nature. Geneva she met Mrs. Marcet, whose Conversations on Chemistry were said by Faraday to have first opened his mind to the wonders of that science. There, too, were Sismondi and De la Rive. A letter from De Candolle, whose acquaintance she had made there, gives shortly afterwards some excellent hints for the prosecution of the botanical studies in which she had already made The interest which she takes in the most diverse much progress. branches of knowledge makes every one forward to bring her the first intelligence of anything new or of significance. Dr. Young is eager to submit an Egyptian horoscope he has that evening deciphered from a papyrns of the age of the Ptolemies. Wollaston hurries to Hanever Square to show by means of a small prism in a darkened room the seven dark lines he had discovered crossing the seler spectrum, the germ of the most important series of modern discoveries in Habbage discourses over his analytical engine. J. Herschel exhibits nebulæ and binary stare in the field of his great reflector. Ada, Byron's daughter, afferwards Lady Lovelace, compares difficulties with Mary Somerville in mathematics. Among her most intimate and valued friends was Maria Edgeworth, to which number were later added Joanna Buillie and her sister. Your by year her acquaintance and correspondence grew until they included well night every name of distinction in literature or.

It was in a letter from Lord Brougham, March 27, 1827, that the first overture was made which led to Mrs. Somerville's writing the epitome or popular exposition of La Place's great wer writing the epitome or popular exposition of Lis Place's great werns which has become so widely known as the Mechanism of the Mechanism of the Mechanism of the Mechanism of the Indian of her need of firmer mastery of the calculus, and of the difficulty of supplementing La Place with the diagrams or figures indispensable for the kind of work in contemplation. The counsel and aid of Herschel during the progress of the work, with the acknowledgments of Whewell, Penceus, and other mathematiciens, were the autemat of that full and reconstructions. mathematicians, were the carnest of that full and permenent nition which her book has had ever since. The flattering less Biot, which is appended in the present memoir to these elegatestimonials from home friends and admirers, was followed up a shower of honours from abroad, as well as from scientific to in these kingdoms. The writer's bust, by Chantrey, was place the great half of the Royal Society; the great of a pension of a year was announced in a handsome letter from Sir R. Res which another root, was added later by Liord Russell. The next of the Sounces was carried through in Paris, and we tedious work, the writer's health being delicate. She waste in till one o'clock, sanding the proof absort through the Machinery, was published on harreture to Chantrain 1835. By the white was discussions of the form and rotation of the substantial waste and placetime and the general analysis of the straights of the straights. Biot, which is appended in the present memoir to the and the general analysis of the stiral

The second self-second second second

LUCIUS DAVOREN.

A strong Y used to be told in one of the midland counties of a man who had risen from small means to considerable wealth, but whose words had grown bigger almost fister than his riches. One day, when a porter had brought a parcel to his house, he spoke to the man in such fine language that the poor fellow gazed at him for a while in dumb surprise with eyes and mouth alike wide open. At length recovering a little, and remembering that after all his rich neighbour had started in life much such a man as he was himself, he thought he would show that he was his match in lengthy words such as passed all understanding, and broke in upon him with shouting out "Catalogue! There now, what do you say to that?" Since we first heard this story, we have not read a chapter of Miss Braddon's writing without feeling moved to shout out "Catalogue!" several times. It is not that the language merely is so big; overything is equally big—the plot, the incidents, the characters. We are not surprised that in an age when money is made so fast, and so many illiterate people find themselves suddanly rich, her books should be so popular. Just as these people change their whole manner of living—houses, lothes, food, and everything—so they think it needful to change their language too. But big words—at all events, the big words of fashionable life—are not to be learnt in a moment. Much no doubt may be done in improving one's language by a steady attendance at Vestry meetings; but then, Vestay English, though pompous enough, is somewhat wanting in polish, while the matters on which it is employed are sadly vulgar. But Miss Braddon's talk is finer even than that of the Vestry of Marylebone or St. Pancres, while the peculiar crimes in which she delighte are, as every one knows, what more than anything else characterizes good society. Hence her books are eagely sought after by people who, without any learning, have either pushed up to wealth, or arequashing up, or at all events hope to push up. By a careful study of them every one hopes that wh

The be should always speak of it as "the initiality stage of his exect." If the southry doctor same to see the slift abilities of the street. If the southry doctor same to see the slift abilities of them "as if this morning visit to the slick child was conservant to him "as if this morning visit to the slick child was conservant supercrogatory." His butter he should sleways address as his supercrogatory." His butter he should sleways address as his detective's men, he would call them "ministes," and whan he had let them into his house, would describe it as their "induction." He would never get into a cab, but would "transfer himself" into a hansom, and would toll the "charioteer" to "convey him at full speed." When he came to a new house, he would remark that it had no originality in its physicanomy." If he happened ever to go down so low in life as to be in a room that opened straight on to the street, he would say to a visitor, "I shall ring for Selly and tell her to show you to the door," though it will be "only a formula." If he lost his hair he would wear, "by way of succedaneum, a gold embroidered anoking-cap." Ho would "emerge" from his room, have "a saintillation of the truth," and get his wife—his lady we ought to say—to "relegate" a too forward housekeeper "to her original position of maid," where she should again bring up "the massive silver equipage" whenever a lady was on the point of "officiating at the tea-table." At the same time that he learnt all those grand new words, he would remember that an Oxford man, nay even a Balliol man, who if we mistake not was also a Rugby man, introduced in the story a pleasing change by such a phrase as "jawing away like old hoots." He would learn also, in common with Miss Fraddon and the Times, always to talk of "aversion from anything and not, as every body else does, Oliver Goldsmith included, aversion to anything. It would seem to show that he must know enough Latin to be aware of the derivation of "aversion," and would make his

The plot of Lucius Dancen is simple enough. Lucius and his friend (reoffrey Hossick, the Balliol man, are starving in a tent in "the hyperborean chaos ruled by Beath," when

A voice, a human voice, brestor the dead allense; a wild face, with bright fierce eyes peers in at the entrance of the but, from which a long hand has dragged aside the tarpaulin that serves for a screen against the kean northern winds, which creep in round the angle of the rough wooden peech.

The face belongs to neither Indian nor half-breed; it is as white as their own. By the faint light that glimmers through the parchasant windows they see it scrutinizing them interrogatively, with a piercing scrutiny.

For the present this mysterious stranger, himself half-storved, is contented with murdering their guide and burning his body in the fire, though whether for the sake of eating him, as Lucius believed, or of robbing him, as he himself says in a muttered soliloquy, is not made clear. "Better to be thought a cannibel than a thief," he says by way of comfort, though why so we do not make out, as he had been thieving all his life. Lucius warms him that if he ever comes back to the tent he will shoot him like a dog. He does come back and he gets shot, while Lucius is for years tortured with the reflection that he is himself a murderer or something very like one. The reader of course knows that this mysterious cannibal or thief will turn up again, though he has got a bullet in him in "the hyperborean chaos," and for all that we are told is miles away from any help. Very dear in the eyes of Miss Braddon are all her villains, at least until she has got them well into the third volume. Before this fellow Matchi, or Vandeleur, or Sievewright, as he is known in different parts of the book, killed the guide, he had aroused Lucius's suspicion by the wendertul way in which he played on a violiu which happened to be in the "hyperborean chaos." He seized it as soon as he saw it and

Presently there arose in that low but a long-frawn wailing sound; a minor chord, that seemed like a passionate sob of complaint wrung from a heart newly broken; and with this for his sole prelude the stranger began his theme.

Some years before a stranger in England, who "played like a devil," had run away with Lucius's only sister. Of course in the end it turns out that this is the man; but though, as one of Miss Braddon's characters says, "these extraordinary coincidences hardly surprise me," yet in the case of this diabolical fiddler there are so many extraordinary coincidences that we, at all events, are surprised. For he turns out to be not only the husband of Lucius's sister, but also the supposed father of Lucius's future wife, while the third man of the party, Geoffrey, by the strangest of all coincidences discovers the deserted wife, and falls in love with her without finding out for a long time that she had ever known Lucius or the villain. Everybody is recognizing in everybody else something which somehow or other reminds him of something or of somebody. For the moment Lucius had to own that "it was too wild a fancy to conceive for a moment that he had encountered that man whom he had hunted for all over England, and even out of England, here in this primeval forest." But though now he felt that the fancy was "an evidence of a brain enfeebled by snxiety and famine," yet afterwards he knew that it was well founded. On his return to England he becomes acquainted with an old-curiosity dealer, and says of his face, in speaking to himself, "there is something in it—something that seems like a memory or an association—which strikes me more forcibly than the face itself." This old gentleman turns out to be the villain's father, the grandfather, as it was supposed, of the gril with whom Lucius falls in love. Geoffrey Howard, when he fell in with a public singer, found that "her full,

[&]quot;Lucius Desuren; or, Publicane and Simura. A Novel. By the Author of "Ludy Andley's Bearet," dec. &c. 3 wife. London: Manusch & Qa. 1873.

clear, grey eyes reminded him curiously of other eyes, yet he knew not whose." She turns out to be his friend's sister and the villain's wife. Lucius, again, when called in as a surgeon to see a sick child, found in its face "something which impressed him curiously—something that seemed familiar—familiar as a half-remembered dream. Good Heaven! was it not his dead sister's face that this one recalled to him—the face of the little sister who died years ago?" It turns out, of course, to be his own niece, the villain's real child. The villain's supposed child, as we have said, Lucius marries, without, to our surprise, first discovering in her eyes that kind of resemblance which ought to have existed between a man

kind of resemblance which ought to have existed between a man and a girl who had for years been passed off as his daughter.

Then, too, the people in the story have presentiments, or feel influences. The old grandfather, who had some years before driven away his wicked son, began all of a sudden to have "an overpowering sense of approaching evil." "I feel," he said, "that something, or some influence inimical to myself, is near at hand, overshadowing and surrounding my life with its evil power." The old gentleman was more than justified, for the villain, who had of course escaped from the gun-shot and "the hyperborean chaos," had found out that in his old house in Wapping there was hidden staircase which led up to a passage in which a panel opened right into his bedroom. The villain had learnt the existence of this passage from the house-agent, and, making use of it, not only opened right into his bedroom. The villain had learnt the existence of this passage from the house-agent, and, making use of it, not only plundered his father, but even put small doses of arsenic every night into his medicine. Meanwhile the hero Lucius, suspecting the some foul deed was being wrought, had brought about the "induction" of the "minions" of the private detective, while he himself hurried over to Rouen to follow up a track he had come upon as to the real parents of Lucille, the girl he was in love with. For, if she was the villain's daughter, as he had feared, and if the shot he had fired at him in the chaos had killed him off, as he fully believed, he was, even for one of Miss Braddon's lovers, in a somewhat awkward position. Not every young lady would marry a what awkward position. Not every young lady would marry a gentleman who had killed her own father, even supposing that he was a cannibal, and not a thief. Fager as we were to arrive at the end of the plot, so as to learn that Lucille was not the villain's daughter, eager as we were to get the villain himself killed off, so that his wife might become a widow and marry Geoffrey, yet that his wife might become a widow and marry Geoffrey, yet Miss Braddon very properly reproves our impatience by giving a minute description of the table-d'hôte of an hotel in the town of Rouen, with its "prosperous progressive air." Lucius at last brings his inquiries to a happy end, and hastens back to Wapping just in time. The villain had got into his old father's room, and, inding that poisoning had not answered, had raised a knife to stab him. But here Miss Braddon shall speak for herself:—

Rapid as Ferdinand's movement had been towards the bed, Lucius had been quick enough to intercept him. By the bedside of the intended victim the two men struggled, one armed with that keen knife, the other defence-less. The struggle was for mastery of the weapon. Lucius seized the murderar's right wrist with his left hand, and held it aloft. Not long could be have retained that flerce grip, but here his professional skill assisted him. His right hand was happily free. While they were struggling, he took a lancet from his waistgont pocket, and with one rapid movement cut a vein in that uplifted wrist.

Ferdinand then rushes with all his force on the oaken panel, breaks through it, but brings down with it "a huge beam that had sustained the wide old chimney shaft. That mighty crash was succeeded by a rushing noise from a shower of loose bricks and plaster, then one deep long groan from below, and all was silent." We had seen, when that chimney shaft was brought in towards the beginning of the book, that it was meant to fall on some one's head, and so we were not half so much surprised as doubtless was the villain. He was not, of course, killed outright, but lived long enough to enable Miss Braddon to trade on repentant death-beds as well as on murders. "There are some things," she says in this very work, "which no woman could write." It would have been happy if among these things had been such a story as Lucius

OLIPHANT'S STANDARD ENGLISH.

WE are glad to see Mr. Kington-Oliphant come back to serious work. His Life of Frederick the Second, published now some ten or a dozen years back, had quite enough of good stuff in it to make it a pity that he should waste himself on Lairds or Ladies of Gask, or on an Historical Society formed under the inspiration of Dr. Charles Rogers. We now gladly welcome Mr. Cliphant, in his present volume, as a recruit to the band of those who is the hard statement of the second statement of the second statement of the second seco give themselves at once to trace out the history of our language and to do what they can to set a barrier against further inroads of corruption. Mr. Oliphant's book is the exact opposite of Mr. Fitzed-ward Hall's book on a somewhat kindred subject. Mr. Oliphant's object is perfectly plain to see; he writes in a pleasant and flowing style which it is easy to follow; he does not abuse anybody; and he writes in the interest of good English instead of bad. That such a bage is a sign of the later which have been readed within the later was readed. vast steps which have been made within the last few years by clear and scientific views of history and philosophy. Mr. Oliphant, it is plain, is not a mere compiler, but one who has thought and studied for himself; but it is equally clear that he has thought and studied under the guidance of the best recent writers on his own

and on kindred subjects. We can hardly suppress that have written his book if Dr. Mosris and same written before him. The characteristic feature of the book is that it gives the results of their researches and of Mr. Cliphant's swa in the form of a narrative, not of a grammar or discussion on grammar, but of a story that may be read. Mr. Cliphant modestly says that he does not profess to write a History of the English I anguage, and that he has specially to do with the growth and destiny of one particular dialect of that language. Still his book comes nearer to a History of the English I anguage than anything that we have seen since such a History could be written without confusions and continudictions. There is no halting or stumbling about Mr. Cliphant; he fully takes in those simple truths as to the history of car tongue which we may make bold to say that the philologers had to learn from the historians. Mr. Cliphant firmly grasps the truth that English is English, and always has been English, and not anything else. In clearness and precision he is a century or two in advance of Mr. Marsh and writers of that date. Such a sentence as the following goes a long way to mark the progress which we as the following goes a long way to mark the progress which we have made :-

The poem, part of which I have set out above, is the earliest long specimen of an English riming metre that is still popular. Having been compiled somewhere about 1160, the work stands about half way between the Beowulf and the last work of Mr. Tennyson.

If we have any fault to find with Mr. Oliphant's general treatment of his subject, it is that we think he assigns too much importance to Scandinavian influences on English. Yet he quite avoids the error which is all but universal when people once get among Danes and Northmen. He never puts on the Berserker madness, nor pours out any of the conventional rubbish which it is usual to

pour out while under its power.

The title of Mr. Oliphant's first chapter marks the progress which we are making step by step towards grasping the mysterious truth that we really are ourselves. Its heading is "English in its earliest shape." Twenty years ago the first chapter of a book on "Standard English" might very likely have begun with some babble about "our British forefathers"; it would almost certainly have gone off into some confused talk about Saxons, Danes, Normans, what not, as equal elements in the making of the mongrel speech of a mongrel people. A step onward, and we might have been told that English was derived from Sanscrit—perhaps through High-German; and this would at least have called out a feeling of thankfulness that we were not told that English was derived from Lichney. Mr. (Wishort begins her telling his configuration that English Mr. Oliphant begins by telling his readers that English —the English tongue which we spoke when we came hither, and which we speak still—is one sister and Sauscrit another, and that, though Sanscrit commonly keeps older forms than English, yet here and there English has kept an older form than Sanscrit. And here and there English has kept an older form than Sancert. And so he goes on, clearly tracing out the true relations and the true history of our speech. It is something to hear Beowulf spoken of as "the old epic, written on the mainland, which sets before us the doughty deeds of an Englishman, before his tribe had come to Britain." Twenty years ago such words would in most ears have sounded as words without a meaning. Now the truth which they set forth is clear to thousands of learners, though here and there a teacher may try to put back his stock of tares in the field where good seed has been already sown. Mr. Oliphant shows all along that he has been working his philology, as alone it can be safely worked, under the wing of history. If we have anything to quarrel about with Mr. Oliphant, it is that, though he distinctly marks out the dis-tinction between High- and Low-Dutch, he hardly brings it out with enough of prominence. We just now need Mr. Skeat's true with enough of prominence. We just now need Mr. Skeat's true and bold saying as to the real relations between our own speech and the leading Teutonic speech of the mainland. Our younger brothren who "essen" and "trinken" have done great things in many ways; in some ways they have done greater things than we have ourselves; but we will not give up our birthright to them for the most tempting mess of pottage that can be put before us.

We must however thank Mr. Oliphant for one saying on this head:—"English, in respect of the Nominative Plural, comes nearer to the Mother Speech than German does." This truth needs well beating into people's heads, when we remember that there are those who iancy that the English plural s comes from the French or Latin. But we are not so ready as Mr. Oliphant is to set our seel to the saying of Garnett:—

seal to the saying of Garnett:-

We have a great regard for the Dutch, a still greater for the Germans, and an absolute enthusiasm for all the sons of Odin, whether Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, or Icelanders.

Low-Dutchman, Dane, High-Dutchman, is the right order, and we decline to get up any enthusiasm for sons who cut their father short of his rightful w, any more tenthusiasm for anybody, it is for that handful of Frisians—Englishmen left behind—who looked for that handful of Frisians—Englishmen left behind—who looked on as neutrals while Dane and High-German, intruders both of them were striving which should root out the true speech of the classt England. There is a great deal of truth in the point brought out by Mr. Oliphant that the Danish invasions in the ninth and tenth by Mr. Outpeant that the Danish invasions in the minth and tental centuries did much, within the districts which came under Rewish influence, to begin that work of breaking up the old inflexions which went on more fully after the coming of the Normans. This kind of corruption, as Mr. Oliphant says, is sure to happen whenever two kindred dialects clash together. And there is the further fact that so many Danish words appear in shortened forms as compared with their English cognates. And no one doubts that there

^{*} The Sources of Standard English. By G. L. Kington-Oliphant, M.A. London: Macmillan & Co. 1873.

was where it is just that and a Denish the Minnest Interest at Haptish and a Banish word or form
is simply due to the critical kindsed of the two. But howsever this may be Mr. Cliphant has in any case done good
service by bringing out clearly the part of England in which
the classical English of our own time arose. One of the things
which it is hardest to make people understand is that the local
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dislects of any language are not corruptions of the polite and
therefore, some that the polite and literary speech is simply
one of those dialects, which, by some chance or other, has come to
the front, and has driven its fellows into obscurity. Careful
students have long known that classical English, "Standard
Haglish," is the dialect of some of those shires whose waters, by
various channels old and new, find their way into the Wash
Some have specially mentioned Northamptonshire, some Huntingdonshire, some even the more Danish Leicestershire; Mr.
Oliphant delights to place the exact spot where the English Some have specially mensioned and Lolectershire; Mr. Oliphant delights to place the exact spot where the English tongue began to grow into its now received shape in that smallest of shires which, in the time of Domesday, was not yet a shire. Mr. Oliphant is very fond of talking of Rutland—he knows too well to talk of "Butlandshire" any more than of "Cumberlandshire"—as the centre of "the New English." Yet the man to whose influence he chiefly attributes the final triumph of this dislect did not write in Rutland, but in the greater shire of Lincoln, though not far from the borders of its small neighbour. This was Robert of Brunne, or Robert Manning, who wrote his "Handling Synne"—a translation of a French poem—in 1303. If so, "Standard English" is in truth the tongue of Holland rather than of Rutland—another puzzle, if any one likes to use it, for those who can hardly be persuaded that we have a Holland within our own seas. Mr. Oliphant draws out the characteristic features of Robert Manning's language, in order to show that those points of difference both in grammar and in vocabulary which distinguish or unrerence both in grammar and in vocabulary which distinguish the later English from the elder first show themselves to any marked degree in his poem. He then shows the steps by which this East-Midland dialect gradually became the classical speech of other parts of England. And he remarks that Dante and Robert Manning began to write in the same year. Strange indeed it is true more to widely difference in grant and an arrival to the same year. is if two men so widely differing in general renown can really be shown to hold places answering to one another in the history of their several languages. But Mr. Oliphant's view of the case is, to say the least, one which quite deserves careful weighing. One of the most curious things is that Robert Manaing's work is found in a transcript made by a Southern scribe sixty years later, who, over many words of the original, wrote words which he thought clearer. For the greater part the later words are those which we should now best understand. Still Mr. Oliphant truly says:—

Some of Robert's words, that needed explanation in 1360, are as well known to us in 1873 as those wherewith his transcriber corrected what seemed obsolete. Words will sometimes fall out of written speech, and crop up again long afterwards. Language is full of these odd tricks.

Another view of Mr. Oliphant's is that the great flow of French words into English in the thirteenth century was largely owing to the preaching of the Franciscans. They, as he says, mingled with all classes, and formed a tie between speakers of French and speakers of English:-

speakers of English:

A new link, as we see, was thus forged to bind all classes together in godly fellowship; nothing like this Franciscan movement had been known in our island for six hundred years. The ()ld was being replaced by the New; a preacher would suit his tales to his listeners: they cared not to hear about hinds or husbandmen, but about their betters. He would therefore talk about ladies, knights, or statesmen; and when discoursing about these, he must have been almost driven to interlard his English with a few French words, such as were constantly employed by his friends of the higher class. As a man of learning, he would begin to look down upon the phrases of his childhood as somewhat coarse, and his lowly hearers rather liked a tarm now and then that was a little above their understanding what is called "fine language" has unhapply always had charms for most Englishmen. It would be relished by burghers even more than by peasants. The preacher may sometimes have translated for his flock's behoof, talking of "grith or pais, road or croix, steven or voix, lof or prase, switedious or trickerie, stead or place." As years went on, and as men more and more aped their bettefn, the French words would drive out the Old English words; and the latter class would linger only in the mouths of unland folk, where a keen antiquary may find some of them still. So mighty was the spell at work, that in the Fourteenth Century French words found their way into even the Lord's Prayer and the Belief; the last stronghelds, it might be thought, of pure English. It was one of the signs of the times that the old bods made way for the new prechar; prayer and praise both come from France.

The Franciscans and the other friars very likely helped; but the

The Franciscans and the other friars very likely helped; but the rush of French words into English was a sign of the general change which was going on. As all natives of England began to feel change which was going on. As all natives of England began to feel themselves Englishmen in opposition to Brabancon mercenaries and Poitevin and Savoyard favourites, the barrier of language broke down. Even the confirmed use of French in public documents, which is one of the features of the thirteenth century, is not a sign of the further degradation of the speakers of English; it is a sign that the speakers of French were no longer looked on as strangers.

We cannot follow Mr. Oliphant as he traces the way and down.

We cannot follow Mr. Oliphant as he traces the ups and downs of our language down to our own time, ending with a vigorous chapter on "Good and Bad English in 1873." We think he a little everdoes it in the Danish—we wish he would not talk about direction; but we can thoroughly recommend his book.

THE WILD NORTH LAND.

WHY, Captain Butler expects his readers to inquire, why abould he have crossed the snowy wilderness of North America in winter and alone? For a reply to this most impertinent question he refers us to the title-page and to the book itself. Examining the title-page we find a motto from Mr. Tennyson's Ulyssee. "I cannot rest from travel, I will drink life to the lees," says the old hero, and he adds that he has "become a name for always roaming with a hungry heart." Translating this into prose, we may say that the love of glory and the love of adventure appear to be Captain Butler's ruling passions. His love of glory has, we may hope, been fairly gratified by the reception given to his former very pleasant book of travels, the Great Love Lone; and if such literary laurels are insufficient, we sincerally hope that he may be successful in acquiring professional honour in the swamps of the Gold Coast, where he talls us that he is now employed. Certainly he seems to have some excellent qualifications for the task. The love of adventure breathes through every page of his book, and gives it a pleasant flavour of originality. Many excellent travellers become intolerably dull as soon as they take a pen into their hands; they write so coldly of the loveliest scenery and the most expiting parils that we fancy them yawning across a whole continent. I lantain Ruther on the other hand, succeeds in infecting as with they write so coldly of the loveliest scenery and the most exciting perils that we fancy them yawning across a whole continent. Captain Butler, on the other hand, succeeds in infecting us with the spirit of enjoyment. When we ask in cold blood whether his journey can really have been pleasant, we have certain qualma about giving an affirmative answer; but so long as we look at it through his spectacles, we feel disposed to write off at once to Fort Garry and order a team of dogs and a couple of half-bread trappers to accompany us to the Rocky Mountains. Perhaps Captain Butler's manner is occasionally rather too flippant; there is, so to speak, a certain military awagery about him, and he is ant so to speak, a certain military swagger about him, and he is apt to express his contempt for civilians and for all commercial views of to express his contempt for civilians and for all commercial views of life with some unnecessary asperity; once or twice, more-over, his pen rather runs away with him, and leads him too far across the borders of common sense into the region of fine writing. Here, for example, is a sentence which is the worst that we have found; and which we certainly cannot admire from a literary point of view, whatever may be the merits of the sentiment. He finishes an assault upon the Utilitarians in these words:—"In hours when life and honour lie at different sides of the 'to do' and 'not to do,' men will go back to times when other men, battling with nature or with man, cast their veto. sides of the 'to do' and 'not to do,' men will go back to times when other men, battling with nature or with man, cast their veto on the side of honour, and by the white light thrown into the future from the great dead past, they will read their roads where many paths commingle." It is only fair to add that Captain Butler, being on his way to Coomassie, has been unable personally to correct his proof-sheets, and it would therefore be cruel to judge of slight defects with any severity. Indeed we have nothing more to say against him. His book carries us along with it; and that is the one essential and sufficient merit in a book of travels.

The merit will appear the greater when we take a dispassionate view of the pleasures of American travelling. Captain Butler passed the early winter months in a hut at the forks of the Saskatchewan. The cold often reached seventy degrees of frost. There was no communication with the outer world, and his only visitors were an Indian family who camped in the neighbourhood, rightly calculating that it was easier to sponge upon the white man for food than to hunt deer for themselves. In the beginning of February Captain Butler set out for his long march to the Rocky Mountains, the date being fixed by the advantage of crossing the plains whilst the frozen rivers and lakes still made sledge-travelling possible. The advantage would seem to have been dearly bought. Captain Butler's pages are a series of snow-pictures which make a London winter seem like tropical heat, and the memory of it might be ed, but for a certain observation of Shakspeare's, to cooled him even on the Gold Coast. He is always crossing frozen lakes or rivers where the icy wind sweeps down from the Arctic Ocean and makes a temperature of many degrees below zero all but intolerable; constantly he has to sleep out at night under the open heaven, and be thankful if he can persuade a dog to lie on the top of his blanket; he has to rise at two in the morning, and occasionally to travel for twenty-four hours in succession, with inflamed ankles tortured by the unaccustomed strain of snow-shows. Only at rare intervals he comes to some solitary fort where a Scotch or English servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, with two or three Canadian half-breeds and a straggling body of Indians, are in a state of hybernation. His human fellow-travellers were in a state of hybernation. This numan tenow-traveners were scarcely capable of adding much charm to society. During one part of his journey, for example, he had three servants; one a Swampy Indian, described as "negatively good" when alone, but "positively bad" when associated with others worse than himself. Another was a handsome French half-breed, described as a sulky good-for-nothing fellow, and a confirmed liar, with whom it was as difficult to make friends as with a fish to whom one had said a state of the state of worm. His motive for travelling was the desire to run assistant a girl with whom he had previously run away from some other place. Captain Butler's third companion was one Harper, whose character we are left to infer from the chief anecdote related about him. He had been sent from a fort to bring home some mouse in company with a young clerk unaccustomed to travelling. As they were crossing a frozen lake, a terrible storm came on. The

^{*} The Wild North Land. By Captain W. F. Butler. London . Sampson Low & Co. 1873.

men lost their way; and Mr. Harper, we are told, descried his companion, and then exceeded in making his own way to the fort. An expedition was immediately sent out for the missing man under the guidance of Hasper; but the story goes on that this gentleman, in order to avoid any chance of his former treachery being discovered, deliberately led the pasty in an utterly wrong direction. Another expedition, however, luckily found the descried wanderer, who had been out for five nights of cruel frost, and who had only been saved by the lucky discovery of a hot spring. On the whole, it must be admitted that such an anecdote was scarcely calculated to increase Captain Butler's confidence in his travelling companion. In one way or another, however, he crossed the frozen wastes without any serious adventures, and reached the base of the mountains as the snows were disappearing in the beginning of April. The passage of the deep gorges or casions which cut through one of the great ranges provided new excitement of a different kind. Captain Butler, with companions of a more trustworthy kind, attempted to force his way up a mountain terrent, with a large cance containing the baggage, and too heavy to be carried. He gives a very spirited description of the adventure; how they were dashed against rocks and furced down rapids; how the cance was upset and the baggage lost; and how, after many alternations of successandfailure, they were at last on the point of being finally beaten, when they had a lucky meeting with a certain "Cornish Peto," a distinguished miner in those regions, who hospitably received them and helped them over their difficulties. The caron once surmounted, the chief perils of the journey were surmounted. A few days more brought the travellers to the furthest outpost of the miners, and thence Captain Butler descanded by a comparatively civilized track through British Columbia.

Columbia.

As we take leave of him, we are inclined to repeat the question, Why did he make the journey? But we admit that we have received an implicit answer. Captain Butler has succeeded in impressing upon us, and therefore must have felt himself, the poetical side of his experiences. A description of the view from a hill called the "Spathenaw Watchi" gives the keynote of the sentiment. The area is so vast, he says, "that endless space seems to find embodiment, and at a single glance the eye is satisfied with imprensity. These is no mountain resume to come up across with immensity. There is no mountain-range to come up across the snow-line, no river to lay its glistening folds across the middle the snow-line, no river to lay its glistening folds across the middle distance, no dark forest to give shade to foreground or to fringe perspective, no speck of life, no trace of man, nothing but the wilderness. Reduced to its own nakedness, space stands forth with almost terrible grandeur." The whole description is forcible, and expresses a feeling which is often enjoyed in a degree upon Mont Blanc, or even Hen Nevis. But a mountain in a civilized region cannot express the utter savagery of a mountain in the centre of a still scarcely inhabited continent. Captain Butler afterwards mosts with plenty of forests, rivers, and mountain-ranges to frame and diversify his pictures. But they all repeat much the same sentiments, though in varying language. Everywhere the torrible grandeur of virgin nature oppresses the imagination. This vast region, with its innumerable rivers whose imagination. This vast region, with its innumerable rivers whose uncouth names still sound strange to our ears, but which must some day flow through vast breadths of cultivated land; these mountains unknown to fame, but yet rivalling in height and (if one of the pictures be accurate) surpassing in strangeness of form one of the pictures be accurate) surpassing in strangeness of form the greatest Alpine peaks, seem to indicate a continent just coming into life and suggest infinite time as well as space. Still free from the mushroom growth of American cities, they recall geological instead of historical epochs, and the bear, the buffalo, the beaver, the red man who still linger amongst them, are like twilight phantoms just disappearing before the survise. The sun twilight phantoms just disappearing before the sunrise. The sun indeed is rising in a rather questionable shape. Such forerunners of civilization as some of Captain Butler's companions are many degrees inferior to the poor savages who still swarm these wildernesses. He speaks kindly, though sensibly, of the red men; and without concealing the vices which they have inherited from their ancestors or caught from the white ruffians who visit them, he mentions some touching instances of fidelity and good feeling which can be detected even in these outcasts of the world. We fear that it is needless to discuss the propriety of the advice which he gives to missionaries, inasmuch as it is only too probable that the flocks will vanish before the missionaries have learned, if they have need to learn, a better method. civilization as some of Captain Butler's companions are many deas only too probable that the flocks will vanish before the missionaries have learned, if they have need to learn, a better method. But we cannot part from Captain Butler without saying a word about another of his companions. An admirable dog called Cerf-vola followed him in his former journey; and, after two years' separation, greeted him with affection on his reappearance. Cerf-vola followed, or rather led him across the continent, first harnossed to a sledge, and afterwards promoted to be a friend at large. His manners and customs are described with equal kind-liness and humour; and we feel that Cerf-vola has a right to be placed in that catalogue of admirable dogs who are not quite good placed in that catalogue of admirable dogs who are not quite good enough for canonization, but who deserve some sort of posthumous celebration for their lofty moral qualities. Cerf-vola, not being suited by nature for African travel, was left in friendly hands in America; and we hope that his days may be long and well fod. As he appears on one occasion to have digested a fish-hook without perceptible mischief, we may hope that his constitution is unimpaired by his many toils, and that he will pass into a venerable old age, southed by the mamory of many adventures, and honoured, as he deserves, for unflinching fidelity.

POLICIAL OF SIR HOPE CHARGE

In was then the other branches of the carries as continue and justified by the facts of the Indian mutiny is related in the interesting journal which records Sir Kape Shants meaning periences. Sir Hope Grant commanded the savalry, first of the field force which fought the Delhi campaign, and afterwards of the army which under Sir Colin Campbell finally put there is mutiny; and his life during that period seems to have been as from the swager which even brave men sometimes exhibit, and which came to but convey to the reader a very strong impression of the narrator's personal galiantry and of his mediat, stanightforward, and kindly disposition. It is not an easy task for a principal actor in such scanes to describe them without sither levening he vivid effect of the picture by keeping his own part unduly in reserve, or indulging in egotium. But the proper mean has been very happily preserved in this jeamed. It has no protensions to literary excellence, being, in fact, the record briefly jotted down from day to day of a ment whose life was passed in the saddle, undergoing extraordinary fatigues and exposure, and was obviously not written with any view to sublife of a cavalry commander in those stirring times. It is generally supposed that the work of a siege falls mainly to the dismounted branches of the service; but during the four months' campaign before Delhi which goes by the name of the siege of that plane, the cavalry appear to have had as active a time of it as the most ardent soldier could wish for. Here is one listle incident, an attack on the rear of the camp (shortly after it was established before the city) which Brigadier Grant was despatched to repel, his command comprising at first only cavalry and artillery, on ground which appears to have been very unfavourable for their action:—

To my surprise I found the enemy in position half a raile further on to our proper rear. On seeing my small force they opened a heavy fire against us. . . . It was wonderful to see how the shot and shall fell among us without doing much harm; a grape-shot tore a pistol out of my holster-page, and I never saw it again. Our little army in camp, aroused by the firing quickly turned out to support us, and we had a hard tussle for the mastery till 11.30 at night. The remaining squadrons of the 9th Lancers and the Guides horse charged a large body of the enemy on the Subzi-Mundi road; but with a ditch and houses on each side was paralysed, and our loss was severe. Among those who fell, I grieve to say, was Licutemant-Colonel Yule, of the 9th Lancers, as fine and gallant a soldier as over lived. Captain Daly (commandant of the Guides) was very severely wounded through the shoulders upon this occasion.

The advocates of mounted riffemen will claim this instance in favour of their proposed tactical reform. A small force of this sort would probably have been of more value here than cavalry and horse-artillery, whose gallantry on such ground was unavailing, and who, it is to be feared, were not able to inflict on the rebels anything like the same amount of loss as they suffered themselves:—

As long as daylight lasted we drove the rebels back; but when darkness ensued they got round our flanks, and two of my gune (Money's, I think) were in the greatest jeopardy. I therefore collected a few men together and charged the enemy. A Sepoy within five yards of me fired at my horse, and put a bullet through his body close to my leg. It was singular he did not aim at me; but in all probability he thought it best to make sure of killing the horse, and that then, to a certainty, the rider would fall into his hands. I felt that my poor charger had received his death-wound; yet he galloped on fifty yards through the throng of rebels, and then dropped down dead. I was in rather an awkward predicament—unhoused, surrounded by the enemy, and, owing to the darkness, ignorant in which direction to proceed—when my orderly, a native Sowar [trooper] of the 4th Irregulars, by name Booper Khan, rode up to me and said, "Take my horse—it is your only chance of safety." I could not but admire his fine conduct. He was a Hindoostance Museulman, belonging to a regiment the greater part of which had mutinied; and it would have been easy for him to have killed me and gone over to the enemy; but he behaved nobly, and was ready to save my life at the risk of his own. I refused his offer; but taking a firm grasp of his horse's tail, I told Rooper Khan to drag me out of the crowt. This he performed successfully and with great courage.

Rooper Khan refused persistently the present of money which Brigadier Grant pressed on him; all he asked for was a recommendation for promotion to his commanding officer, which the reader will be glad to know was obtained for him, as well as the Order of Morit.

This is by no means the only instance recorded in this journal of losses suffered by cavalry from their being brought into places where they could not act. On the morning of the atorm of Delhi, for example, Brigadier Grant was directed to take up a position with the cavalry and horse-artillery on the open plain between the walls of the city and the siege batteries, in order to prevent the onemy making a counter-attack upon the latter (which were quite onemy making a counter-attack upon the latter (which were quite time been only partially carried, the Brigadier command was thus expused to the full fire of twenty-four-pounder grape from one of the bestions which was still held by the enemy, while drawn upon an epen plain without cover of any sort; and there the drain factor held its ground for the best part of the morning, unable to inflict

A Incidents in the Super War, 1857-58. Compiled from the Private Journals of Sir Hope Green, G.C.B. Together with some Explanatory Chapters by Henry Knollys, Captein Royal Artiflesy. Landon Blacktoned & Sons. 1873.

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this distance of time have flowber troop—which, after being shoot distance of time have flowber troop—which, after being shoot distance of time have flowber troop—which, after being shoot distance at the few months of the storm remarks their distinct of horse at the minuses and intro-sight in action. The 9th Lancese had forty-two man and intro-sight in action. The 9th Lancese had forty-two man and intro-sight in action. The 9th Lancese had forty-two man and intro-sight in action. The 9th Lancese had forty-two man and intro-sight in action. The 9th Lancese had forty-two man and intro-sight in action. The 9th Lancese had forty-two man and intro-sight in action. The 9th Lancese had forty-two man hid in the sight into the second have hid and two wounded. Ladging from the account one horse hilled and two wounded. Ladging from the account the parpose in view—namely, of preventing a counter-attack of the mining against the open limbs of the British troops—if held in reserve under cover until such an attack was actually made. But orders must be obeyed, although given by commanders who, engaged in another part of the field, cannot themselves judge of their effect; yet the illustration is a striking one of the wester of war, apart from the loss that occurs in necessary operations.

With the fall of Delhi, however, the campaign may be said to have iderely begun for the cavalry. A force was immediately detached to open communication with Sir Colin Campbell, in the direction of Campbers, and to reinforce him with the cavalry and horse-artillery of which he was greatly in need; and to the command of this force Sir Hope Grant, now promoted to the rank of major-general for services already performed, was eventually appointed, and his journey down the country with only his brignde-major for escort to overtake it was not the least perilous of the many dangers encountered. On joining the main army under the Commander-in-Chief, General Grant was appointed to the command of the cavalry division, and the duty of protecting the communications of a stationary force was now exchanged for one of constant movement in campaigning over the open plains of Upper India, a duty for which his iron constitution must have been almost as valuable a quality as his personal gallantry. The spirit of the mutineers was now broken, and there were no more great actions to be fought; but the heavy aggregate losses of the cavalry in their numerous encounters may be inferred from these pages, the foot-notes of which show how great a number of the officers referred to as being engaged immediately under Sir Hope Grant's orders fell in the course of the war. It is satisfactory to observe from the same foot-notes, that a large proportion of the gallant survivors have now reached a high place in the profession.

Eventually, Lucknow being finally captured, Sir Hope Gront was appointed to the command of the Oude division, and in that capacity had a very active share in the final suppression of the mutiny; and when in 1860 a force of two divisions was organized for war in the north of China, he was selected, with the unanimous approval of the army, for the chief command. The journal stops at this point; but the country knows how well the advance on Pekin was carried out, while the quiet modesty with which the commander, after performing this important service, returned to the ordinary duties of a peace command, is equally characteristic with the tone exhibited in this journal of the gallant author's soldierlike and unaffected character.

With Sir Hope Grant's journal is interwoven a sort of narrative of the mutiny by his late side-de-camp, Captain Knollys of the Artillery, which is very fairly done. But it is surely rather a straining after first cances to say (as at p. 2) that "the rebellion of 1857 was heralded by many minor outbreaks, the most notable of which occurred in 1806"; one might as well say that the Reform Bill was heralded by Magna Charta. And it is taking up perfectly untenable ground to talk about "the sweeping, and therefore imbecile, criticism which thoughtless medicerity is wont to lavish on thoughtful ability"—the criticism being that passed by Lord Cazning and Sir John Lawrence on the proceedings of Grencals Anson and Barnard. The fact seems to be that the former had no opportunity of exhibiting any military talents he may have possessed, and therefore whether he possessed them or not cannot now be told. The collection of the needful transport to enable the force collected at Umballa to move on Delhi was rather a matter for the commissariat and staff than the Commander-in-Chief. There is no reason, with our present lights, to suppose that Goneral Anson unduly delayed the salvance on Delhi, but equally there is no reason to suppose that he displayed any extraordinary energy in the matter, or that he made any mark one way or the other. His early death renders it imposible to say now whether he would have proved at all equal to the emergency; but if the post of commander-in-chief ought to be filled by a real soldier, then it was not properly filled by a man who, except in title, had little more to de with the profession practically than any other English guntleman. Of course those who were responsible for malking the appointment had no aspectation that General Anson would be called on while holding. It is do more than look dignified and draw the handsome emolutions of the office; but, considering how many deserving soldiers of marit were available at the time—including the mean afterwards channel of those officers who have giv

he was not strong enough to fill, and that it was a floaterate that which gave a firmer band and closes hand in his place. Equally for the country and the army, must be presented the chance which brought up to the chief command a versame like. Sir Colin Campbell, in whom the troops and the country had perfect confidence. The statement at p. 203 that "poor floateral Anson and Sir Ffenry Harnard strappled mandally, and were as the high road to success, when their spirite and under the unjust tain!" [of criticism] is more nousenes, and utterly innocurate as a statement of fact. Why should the doubt of a general from cholera be put down to a sinking of spirite any more than the doubt of grivate. Jones from the same disease? General Anson moreover doubt when only a few marches out of Umballs on the way to Dalli, and before it was known whether there would even be any lighting, much less whother it would be successful; and since he was cut off at the time from all communication with the South, none of the criticianus from an incompetent public about which Captain Knollys is so indignant could possibly have reached him. If—as far as sould be known from his antecedents, and so far as was determined by anything done by him during the few days between the outbreak and his douth—General Anson was a fit man to command the Indian army, then military experience, knowledge of war, and a high-reputation among the troops he is leading are not important qualifications for a general. The fact is, no army has suffered so much at different times from jobbery in the appointment of commanders as the British army, and, kooking back on the disasters inflicted on it under the guidance of such leaders as Howe, Clinton, Dalrymple, the Pulse of Yerk, and Elphinstone, one cannot protest too strongly against the pestilent dectrine that anybody is good enough to be a general; for that is what Captain Knollys's argument comes to, if, as he implies, General Anson was in the night place during the

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN RUSSIAN SOCIETY.

THIS is a very remarkable book. Written by some keen observer who is thoroughly well acquainted with what is going on in the past and present capitals of Russia, and who unites a vigorous and trenchant style with an implicit faith is his own knowledge and sugacity, it appeals to the popular judgment of Western Europe with a voice which will not be denied a hearing. Thoroughgoing unmitigated denunciation soldom fails to create an impression, and, as our author not rarely indulizes in the most sweeping censures, he will probably convince at any rate the least informed of his readers. In dissecting a character he seldom allows the edge of his sarcasm to grow dull; in besmirching a reputation he selects the blackest of staining fluids. One rises from the perusal of his pages with a general idea that Russia is a land wherein no good thing exists, that Russian society is a mere concourse of idiots or intriguers, and that no Russian statesman or publicist is worthy of much consideration, unless it be M. Waluieff or fluron Firels, otherwise called Schede-Ferrotti. Unfortunately Russian society has at various times laid itself open to the satirist's attack, and at the present moment there are many reasons why its brilliant vanities should excite the wrath of a lover of progress, of a believer in the beneficial effect of liberal institutions. Many reasons there are also, though of a different nature, why such wrath, when expressed in the guise of readable satire, should excite the curiosity and gratify the taste of the readers of the News Freix Presse, in which well-informed journal the sketches now before us originally saw the light. In England antipathy towards Russian is fed neither by the religious animosity nor by the political alarm now prevailing in Austria, but still room will doubtless be found in our literary circles for an essayist who knows how to paint Russian statesmen sufficiently black.

By far the most "distinguished person" in Russian society, if we may judge by the amount of space conceded to him, is General Ignatisff. While Count Schuvaloff occupies only seventeen pages, and no more than twenty-six are allowed to Prince Gortchakoff, no less than fifty-eight are assigned to the dangerous representative of Russia at Constantinople. Sprung from the race of petty nobles "which is as numerous as the sand of the sas," be does not belong to the circle of men "whose birth smoothed their future path." For some years after entering the army he led a life unknown to fame, except in so far as that he "received the Crimean medal is remembrance that for a whole summer, with sharp sabre, he had walked up and down the empty streets of Roval with their stinking water-casks." But after the war he became attached to the suite of General Muravieff in Eastern Siberia, and, being seat to-China as "Ambassador Extraordinary," he concluded the treaty by which Russia obtained so large a cession of territory south of the Amoor. "From that hour he was regarded as the star of Russian diplomacy, as a man who appeared for the present only too young to obtain a post of the highest rank." He was, therefore, after being employed for some time in Central Asia, appointed to succeed Prince Labanoff-Rostofsky, when that diplomatist setted in 1865 from Constantinople. His rapid advance had been favoured by two circumstances. One was that he "had by his marriage with a Princess Galitzyn secured the goodwill of the high seistocracy who were still influential in personal quartions." The other was that he had won the favour of the old Russian national party,

^{*} Distinguished Persons in Russian Stockety. Translated from the German by F. E. Bunnett. London; Smith, Elder & Co. 2872.

which was about that time at the height of its influence. To the Moscow publicists, most of whom "do not belong to the citizen class in the West-European sense, but to the lesser nobility," he class in the West-European sense, but to the lesser nobility," he was especially welcome, it seems, as a diplomatist "who could not be seduced by the most brilliant successes to exchange his easy

plebeian manners for aristocratic coldness and reserve."

plebeian manners for aristocratic coldness and reserve."

There is "something supernal and incalculable," observes our essayist, "in the relations between Moscow and Byzantium which have existed for a thousand years." It may be as well to remark that no mention of Moscow prior to A.D. 1147 is to be found the Russian chronicles, and that its importance for a considerable space of time after that date was very small, so that the author's "thousand years" must be set down as merely a rhetorical flourish; but the statement is in other respects correct. Nor is he far wrong in asserting that "all that the Russian possesses of genuine idealism is here concentrated. At all times when a war with Turkey is in question, a readiness for self-sacrifice is shown in the masses which otherwise it is in vain to seek for." And therefore, while Russian interests have repeatedly been watched by Turkey is in question, a readiness for self-sacrifice is shown in the masses which otherwise it is in vain to seek for." And therefore, while Russian interests have repeatedly been watched by heretics and infidels on the banks of the Thames, the Seine, or the Spree, "diplomatic usage allows no one to be invested with the representation of Russia at the Bosphorus but a professor of the Greek Orthodox religion of the State." Long before Moscow was founded, relations of the most intimate kind were kept up between the Varangian rulers of Kief and the Emperors of the East. From Byzantium Vladimir I. obtained the creed and the bride in whose favour he discarded his pristine faith and his previous consorts; towards Byzantium his subjects, and those of his successors, long looked for a supply of light and culture, of luxuries, and of ecclesiastical dignituries. Towards the same holy city, holy although occupied by "pagan Tartars," the Moscow Tears cast many a look of longing affection, especially after the alliance of Ivan III. with the nicce of the last reigning Paleologus had blended their religious enthusiasus with their political interests. At a later period Catharine II. looked forward to restoring the cross to Santa Sophia, and "dreamt of transporting her capital to that grand 'Serai-Spitze,' whence the old palace of the Sultans in its incomparable position looks down upon the Bosphorus"; while in our own days Nicholas fully expected to hurl the crescent from the walls of "Taargrad," and set up a Grand-ducal Constantine as ruler over the city of Constantine the Great. The Crimean war dispelled, at least for a time, all dreams of consummating this end by force, and Russia found herself commelled to adont a different line of tactics. the city of Constantine the Great. The Crimean war dispelled, at least for a time, all dreams of consummating this end by force, and Russia found herself compelled to adopt a different line of tactics. Prince Labanoff-Rostofsky, General Ignatieff's predecessor at Constantinople, is described by our essayist as knowing well "how, as a gentleman, to maintain the dignity of Russia outwardly"; but as being "in no wise fitted for his position." His successor was a diplomatist of a very different type. From the first day of his appearance in office he displayed "that unbounded self-contidence which is wont to be as ruinous to mediocre talent as it is in-dispensable in men of cenius to the full display of their newers": which is wont to be as ruinous to mediocre talent as it is in-dispensable in men of genius to the full display of their powers"; and he acted with a proportionate vigour. During the Bulgarian disorders of the years 1867 and 1868, our author justly remarks, "the Russian Embassy at Constantinople stood universally under the strongest suspicion of having been their originator, in-tellectually and materially." When the Cretan insurrection broke out, that Embassy proved more than ever "the central and rallying point of the Grock element"; and General Ignatieff became in a short time "the most popular personare with all became in a short time "the most popular personage with all Orientals speaking the Greek language," and his policy seemed to open "a new era of Russian splendour and Russian grandeur on the Bosphorus." But when in the autumn of 1863 the Porte broke off all diplomatic relations with Greece, and the Greeks looked in vain to Russia for the aid which they had been induced to expect, vain to ituse a for the aid which they had been induced to expect, General Ignation as popularity wanted rapidly both in the East and at home, and "in the course of the year 1869 the idea was just as strong of recalling the General from Constantinople as in 1868 was the enthusiastic desire of making him Chancellor of the Empire." Fortunately for him the Franco-German war led to the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris. "Russia at the beginning of the year 1871 held as nowerful a nonition in the Fast as held over the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris. "Russia at the beginning of the year 1871 held as powerful a position in the East as had ever been assigned to her since 1853," and "the Father of Lies," as the Russian Ambassador was styled, "was decorated with a high order of merit, and remained at Constantinople." After the death of Ali Pacha in 1871, when the Porte, which had hitherto a stood entirely on the side of the Patriarchate in the Greek-Bulgarian Church question," changed its policy, and "henceforth expressly took the side of the Bulgarian efforts at independence," General Ignaties became once more "the hero of the day, the man of the future." But only for a moment. His policy in favour of the Bulgarians drove the Greeks "into fanatical hatred against everything that bears the Russian name," His policy in favour of the Bulgarians drove the Greeks "into fanatical hatred against everything that bears the Russian name," and now "the Greek journals speak of 'Moscow' only in the tone of the most passionate animosity and hostility." In the opinion of his by no means friendly critic, "to the national zeal for one Slavonic race in the Balkan peninsula he has accrificed fellowship with a body of clergy who dominate over the entire Christian life of the East"—has committed indeed one of those mistakes which are so much worse than a crime

Such, in a condensed form, is the essayist's sketch of the career of General Ignaties, one which of course need not be accepted without the grain of salt customary in similar cases. Possessed of that self-confidence with which he credits the General, our author never hesitates and never doubts; all his portraits of people whom

he dislikes exhibit the same hard outlines and shadows. We have selected from among the "distinguished persons" whom he describes one of those whose name the familiar to the English public. The majority are but little known to the general reader, who probably cares but moderately about the fortunes of Count Protessoff, the Counts Adlerburg, Countess Antoinette Bludoff, or even "The Brothers Miliatia." M. Waluieff, however, may some day become familiar to English society, if it be true that, "unless all indications are deceptive, he will be Brunnow's successor in London." Count Peter Schuvaloff has lately figured in a not unimportant manner among us, and the name of Prince Gortschakoff is, of course, a household word. The esseys devoted to these three statemen will probably be read with interest, and not without edification, but we have not left ourselves space for more than a passing reference to their contents. In the sulogiums bestowed in the opening essay on the late Grand Duchess Helen every one must coincide who is in any way acquainted with the noble life led, the good work accomplished, by that truly royal lady.

The chapter headed "Authors and Journalista" contains a considerable amount of information about the Russian publication the

derable amount of information about the Russian publiciats of the present day. Towards them our author is by no means well inclined, and he makes many unkind remarks about their sayings and doings, more especially about those of the editors of the Goles and the Petersburg Erchangs Journal. The "Concluding Remarks" which occupy the final chapter are shrewd and sensible, and the prophecy with which it closes is one which is not unlikely to be fulfilled. In our author's opinion "the first day of violent commotion will, without doubt, burst asunder the covering which the popularity of Alexander II. has spread over the crater." The "support of absolutism," he thinks, has been thoroughly weakened, the aristocracy having lost its influence over both the middle class and the peasantry, while "irresistibly the independent and unfettered middle classes press, with all the intelligence of the army and the civil authorities, into the foreground of the scene." derable amount of information about the Russian publicists of the

HIBBERD'S AMATEUR'S GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.

MR. SHIRLEY HIBBERD'S name will deserve to be remembered post fata for the bons he has conferred upon flower-lovers of limited income by his suggestive hints how to make their homes happy through the intelligent utilization of floral resources. The clerk or artisan's window-garden owes him not a little many a home is indulted to him for bright and incorporate little; many a home is indebted to him for bright and inexpensive ideas about rustic adornment; and his latest offering to the floriculturnl world is "a handy guide to the construction and management of plant-houses," furnishing systematic information on the greenhouse department of plant-house construction and plant cultivation as distinct from the stove, orchid-house, or tropical-plant house. The value of this volume to amateurs of moderate means and appliances cannot fail to be great, because its author, whilst alive to the requirements of more sumptuous structures, keeps their particular case well before his mind's eye. Wholly free from bombast and vainglory, he never expatiates on the wonders of "my garden," but, writing for the large number of readers who would fain cherish a few treasured plants under glass during the inclamant season yet during to do no consistently with accommon inclement season, yet desire to do so consistently with economy and prudence, he has put together a series of hints on greenhouses and conservatories, and the fittest tenants for them, which we do not hesitate to pronounce more practical and practicable than those of his bulkier contemporaries.

those of his bulkier contemporaries.

A cheerful guide is the best man for a trying journey, and as many dabblers in floriculture will, in perusing this work of Mr. Hibberd's, be reminded of past stumbling-blocks and quagnires, it will be no small gain to them to start afresh with one who makes the best of such appliances as lie in his way, and does not despise simple expedients. For instance, if the only site that can be found is in a low and swampy position, he will not bid the amateur renounce the idea of a greenhouse altogether, on the ground that the only place for the furnace will then be in the water. For such a site he would recommend Musgrave's slow-combustion stove, which is a stove simply, and not a boiler, and, whilst extremely moderate in price, is the only thing of the kind which can safely be placed within the plant-house. In the roughest and most useful house Mr. Hibberd ever had, one which did for many stove-plants and many far less delicate specimens, this Musgrave stove was found to afford sufficient heat where, owing to the water in the soil, it was impossible to get heat where, owing to the water in the soil, it was impossible to get sufficient depth to make a proper stoke-hole for a furnace. Again, the tame-spirited florist might say in his heart that, because camelias do not care for as much light and air as heaths, and geraniums want more warmth than either, and because he cannot afford halfwant more warmth than either, and because he cannot afford halfa-dosen houses, he would give up the idea of plant-houses attogether, or only go in for some one class of plants. Not so Mr.
Hibberd. For a plant asylum open to divers classes he commends
a "well-built span-roofed house with brick sides, low roof, ample
ventilation, and a sufficient service of hot-water pipes," and he
assures us that in such a house "a very miscellaneous assumblage
of plants, including some that properly belong to the stove, mage
be grown by one who has acquired a little experience." Nay,

The Amateur's Greenhouse and Conservatory. By Shirley Hilbord. Illustrated with Coloured Pintes and Wood Engravings. London: Groom-bridge & Sons. 1873.

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win if a smein-roof house in out of the question, a lasti-to, we are

The best house we over just for emintential work of the useful kind—for the graph and propagating besiders, for the production of graphs and encumbers, it safe keepings of a number of stove plants, and for growing tomatous and altitud—was a lean-to with a low roof and walk sank below the level, the safe walk of which was built of old floor-boards, placed double and filled in

From one so disposed to make the best of what comes to hand it is interesting to learn what the ideal should be; and this, we gather, is one good span-roofed house, ranning north and south in a quite sunny spot, and as large as the purse will allow. A large body of air conduces to equable temperature. Then the roof should be as low as may be; for the nearer the plants are to the glass the better; and in a question between wood and iron rafters, the latter, though dearer, should be preferred as giving more light, which in many cases, especially in our climate, is life to the plants. As to heating which is easier for a large house than a small one, the flue system is superseded by hot water, both on account of the room occupied by which is easier for a large house than a small one, the five system is superseded by hot water, both on account of the room occupied by the flues, and their liability to crack, and so to poison and destroy the plants. For the hot-water system the saddle-boiler—either the flat saddle or the double L saddle—is the best working boiler, though doubtless the upright tubular gives more power, if at the cost of much more fuel. One contingency in the case of boilers as well as flues is their occasional bursting but this is most in the case of the tubular being improved dupler. case of boilers as well as flues is their occasional bursting; but this is met in the case of the tubular boiler by an improved duplex edition of the original patent, so constructed that in case of an accident to any part, that part can be detached, and the heating business, instead of breaking down, proceeds without interruption. The setting of pipes only needs skilled workmen, well impressed with the necessity of a continuous, though gradual, rise from the level of the boiler to the level of the pipe's extreme distance from it, and of an escape of air through a reed-like pipe at the highest point. The gas-heating system may in towns, and with skilful management, be an economy over the hot-water system; but from what we read it is a ticklish business, and it is obviously limited to houses near to, or having their own, gasometers. Mr. Hibberd to houses near to, or having their own, gasometers. Mr. Hibberd does not notice the newest mode of heating plant-houses—Cowan's patent for heating them with the aid of a limekiln. This is of more interest to large than to small proprietors. The cheapening of coal would be little gain if we had not where to dispose of our lime; so that with regard to this patent we must endorse the sound words of the editor of the Garden:—"For a large place where lime can be consumed, with coal at its present price, no doubt it is a

To recur for a moment to the difference between the span-roof and the lean-to house, it is clearly brought out in these pages that the latter can never be more than a cool greenhouse, though the Paxtonian span-roof may be heated to the pitch of a stove "by driving the fire a little." The Paxtonian is perhaps the best of the portable houses, dear of course to the hearts of come-and-go tenants. The travels of one of these surpass in interest the locomotive powers which have been found at a pinch in a corrugated iron school. Mr. Hibberd gives us the ground-plan and sections of a portable house twelve feet long by eight wide, with side lights five feet high from the base, and roof ridge eight feet from the floor. This a correspondent of his removed bodily sixty miles by rail:—

We put three spokes under the base of the house on each side, six spokes in all, and two men to each spoke carried it to the ruilway truck, and thence to its new site, in perfect safety and without driving a nail. The house and twelve dozen plants were carried in perfect safety a distance of sixty miles on the North-Eastern Railway for 25s.

We have no doubt that novices will find much useful learning in the chapter headed "The Amateur at Work," but it is unnecessary to retail it at secondhand. More to our purpose is a glance at the greenhouse herbaceous plants, with which the author would fill houses of low pitch of brick pits impervious to frost, to bloom their one season, and after that to be replaced by others. "The essence of success in this that to be replaced by others. "The essence of success in this department consists in a fresh stock of plants every year." This section includes annuals and perennials, many of them hardy, all capable of increase by division, offsets, or seed sown. Among these are several varieties of outdoor favourites, choice asters of distinct character and dwarf proportious, in pots; the Spirses Japonica, before its outdoor time, in the beautiful spring growth, and under its less known name of Astilbe; balsams, dielytras, hyacinths, with divers kinds of lily and iris. Apropos of the indoor culture of bulbs, we are informed that most of them. though needing rest, cannot endure coddling. And iris. Apropos of the indoor culture of bulbs, we are informed that most of them, though needing rest, cannot endure coddling. Hundreds and thousands die annually from too great nearness to the heating-stove, whereas, if dried off gradually, bulbs so preserved would flower with double the strength of others wintered in a high temperature. Among the lilies cited in this chapter is an Australian species with showy orange flowers, Blandforthis Cunninghami, keeping green all the year, and the American Calochortus, with large white flowers blotched with colours, which, like the other, need not be dried off. The directions for growing these are the same as for the Ixis and Sparaxis, and those obtains Cape bulbs, Hypoxis and Moraca. A beautiful Cape iris, called Schizostylis coccines, introduced a flow years since by Messus. Backhouse, is hardy enough to be planted in a sunny spring border; and if potted and housed in September, will yield a profusion of scarlet flowers from October up to Christmas. Another grand section of Irids, the Tritonias, may also be treated

like the Ixias, and Tritonia aurea may be trusted out of doors in winter, as the Ixia and Sparaxis are in the Channel Islands. In the selection of hysointhe Mr. Hibberd counsels the choice of hard, sound, well-ripened bulbs, as the soft and spongy will not give fine spikes of bloom. Dumpiness, he says, is a sign of poor roots, and when such is the case you cannot draw up the spikes with paper caps. Though it is a wests of times to pob hyacinth bulbs for a second season, it is just as well to plant them out in shrubbery or garden hedge without breaking the roots, in which case they surprise us, when half-forgotten, with their welcome garlands of bright and fragrant flowers. Under the same head of herbaceous greenhouse plants are placed the families latter class love sunshine, and suffer from the misapprehension that they are better for shade. To us the curiosity of the chapter is the recipe for transforming the mignonette from an angual into a perennial of giant dimensions. Out the flowers as fast as they ome, and never allow a single seed-pod to form. The proce come, and never allow a single seed-pod to form. The process may be assisted by increased root room and liquid manure; and the details of raising fine bushes of mignonette in the thirty-two size pots, as well as of tree-mignonette and pyramidal mignonette growing may be found in pp. 94-6, with an engraving of a specimen bush that cannot fail to set adventurous amateurs upon the experiment. In a chapter on the greenhouse culture of the chrysanthemum, the engravings of specimen convex Pompon chrysanthemums" and "specimen pyramids" disclose shapes and developments undreamed of by most country cardinars, and vet perfectly attainable with due head to country gardeners, and yet perfectly attainable with due heed to the directions for training these choice sorts into mushroom,

with the herbaceous immates of the greenhouse may be associated soft-wooded plants, which are raised from cuttings, or less commonly from seed. They require for the most part the same conditions. Two important members of this large class, the pelargonium tions. Two important members of this large class, the pelargonium and the fuchsia, are treated of in separate chapters; but amidst the general mass occur the calceolaria, petunia, and verbens. Normust we omit the easily nurtured Deutzia, one variety of which, D. gracilis, furnishes a lovely display of elegant white flowers in early spring, and the odorous heliotrope, which, more susceptible of frost than geranium or verbens, may be cherished in a cool house into a flourishing pot plant, and in the border of a warm conservatory into a fine flowering wall or trellis plant. The greenhouse culture of violets is recommended in the same chapter. To get a supply of the Russian and Neapolitan sorts, lift the plants in October, and put them in frames on a gentle hotbed of leaves, keeping the lights off till there is a chance of frost, and watering them, stuadily when it them in frames on a gentle hotbed of leaves, keeping the lights off till there is a chance of frost, and watering them stoadily when it can be done safely. "A plantation for the purpose should be made every April, by putting out young rooted runners in beds of rich sandy loan with which charrings from the smother-heap have been mixed." The greenhouse sorts, V. arbores, and V. hederaces should be grown in rich sandy soil, and, after flowering, put out of doors in the shade till September. Planted out in April and potted up in September, the double Russian violets make beautiful pot plants for the conservatory.

Although it is impossible even to glance at the diverse sections of greenhouse plants which we have left unnoticed—hard-wooded, hard-leaved plants, chimbers, succulent plants, orchids, and pitcher-

hard-leaved plants, climbers, succulent plants, orchids, and pitcher-plants, &c—or even at the chief members of each section, it is quite safe to promise the reader that his labour will not be lost if he devotes deliberate attention to them. If we have a fault to find, it is that in the case of the less common plants—e.g. in the hard-wood chapter—and in the descriptions of the Habrothamnus, Hebeclinium, Erythrina, Compholobium, &c.—the author is a little too brief and vague, and credits the reader with too much acquaintance with each subject's hue and habit. Yet who would quarrel with this, while to all our prime old favourites he gives such intimate and careful attention? Nothing can be tenderer than his pleading for light, air, and coolness for the heath and the epacris, whose greatest fees are darkness, daup, and artificial heat, or his solicitude about the judicious use of the kuife, and the forbearance of the finger, which by nipping or stopping might prevent a pyramid of bloom. Nor, though aware that camellias like an "old, dark, and somewhat dirty house," and are in their native woods predisposed to shade, does he acquiesce in the slovenly mode of modifying the sunlight, but suggests divers modes of artificial shading as well as of other untidotes to the drought and thirst which are most inimical to cannollias and azaleas. The shedding of buds, which often dannts the inexperienced camelliagrower, is often the result of letting them first get dust-dry, and then have the relief of water too late. As might be expected of such a veteran, Mr. Hibberd conveys his information pleasantly and gracefully, sometimes indeed with a little playful irony; as where he says of orange and lemon trees raised from seed by lady gardeners, that the wonder is, not that they don't bear, but that the seeds germinate, and the plants live at all:-

They are generally potted in black mud, low down in the pots, as if mud reason a scarce article; they are watered and ventilated by accident rather than by system, and their tenacity of life affords a delightful proof of the accommodating spirit of the citrus tribe, which have this good quality at least, that they love life too well to be easily pushed out of it.

Let us hope that our floricultural lady readers will not resent this language, but condone it for the sake of the solid worth of the book and its charming coloured plates and wood-cuts.

TWO GIRLS.

TWO GIBLE.

NIEDMORE has made a decided advance in his new hook. But, though Two Girls is an imprevenent, both in power and maniliness, on A Shapt Gold King, there is stiff lacking that steady grip on the subject and that artistic vitality which mark the master-hand. Hence, though we can praise this later work in comparison with the former, we cannot praise it unconditionally. The characters want more movement, more life-likeness. They are of the labelled kind, rather than of those which express themselves by growth and evolution; and we are bidden to believe them to be so and so, rather than forced to recognize them believe them to be so and so, rather than forced to recognize them as the suther intended we should see them by the truth and vividness of his portraiture. This want of vitality is more remarkable in Oscar Welvertree, the hero, than in any other personage of the drama, save perhaps Irma Flaubert. We are to understand that Oscar is, theoretically, ossentially masculine and trustworthy; a young man of honest principles and honourable conduct; but we find him in practice more weak and wavering than the feeblest woman, dishonourably impulsive, dishonestly repentant, cowardly as well as rash, and acting like a fool shading off into a villain to the "two girls" who make the story, leaving us in doubt whether most to despise or condemn him. He is in love with Cecily Aucott, she also with him, but he allows himself to be swept away by a mere physical attraction so far as to make passionate love to Irina Flaubert, which he confirms by an offer of marringe, though she would have been well enough content with freer ties. His passion, however, soon passes—sooner, content with freer ties. His passion, however, soon passes--sooner. we fancy, than is quite natural; and a fortnight's absence in England, where his mother does, is sufficient to chill the ardour which only so short a time ago nothing less than marriage would satisfy. Add to the sobering effects of this death the unexpected presence of Cecily, and we have our fickle hero torn from the new love and once more transferred to the old, while in honour bound

.No one can claim essential manliness for a man who knows his own mind so little as Oscar Welvertree knows his, and who is so easily improssed by his transient fancy and fugitive passions. The vory ossence of manliness of nature is to have a clear vision and a determined will, and all those creatures who, as the Americans call it, "slop about," now taking one shape and now another, now yielding to one impulse and now madly devoted to another, though they may be interesting—which is doubtful—are certainly not manly. It is unfortunate when the here fails so unmistakably not manly. It is unfortunate when the hero fails so uninistalably as Oscar Welvertree; for the whole book gets a feeble and confused character, and everything else suffers by contact. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the same want of clear draw and solid treatment which has made a muddle of one person makes also a muddle of another. Thus Beddingly Aucott, Cecily's father, is no more distinctly drawn than his desired son-in-law meant to be individual enough. A philosophic freethinker, devoted to music, pottery, and his daughter, kind if arbitrary, liberal if crotchety, he is less than he is described to be. His chief actions are, the one to propose his daughter Cacily as a wife to young Welvertree when he believes that Welvertree has money, the other to tell Cecily that she is to many a certain M. Edonard de Banville after Oscar, who refused her when she was offered to him, is ruined, and when the two young people have met so often that Oscar repents his former renunciation, and her love, which grew to a certain height at first starting, has had time to develop still further. Beyond this, if we add that he is organically diseased and fore-sess death with calmness, and is taken ill after dimer at his club, we see but little or nothing of Beddingly Aucott in action, which is a pity, as he might have been made of great value in the picture, and one of the chief actors in the drama. The character as intended would have been a clever and subtle study, but, as actually presented to us, it is less effective than disappointing.

The first sketch of Cocily is charming, and gives us hopes of a al herome, fresh and hyung. A gul who is "healthily upright, healthily stout," with "wrists which were strong rather than alender," and "hands which were useful rather than delicate, well alender," and "hands which wore usenu maner than the covered with resy-white flesh, new browned and freshened by sun and sea," strikes a line turn note at the beginning; and when we have innocent trust in a stranger, read further, and come to her innocent trust in a stranger, and her womanly capability in the matter of the omelette, we naturally believe that she will remain flesh and blood all through, and not vanish into vapour as is too much the oustom with young ladies in novels. But we are bound to admit that she does not fulfil the fair promise of her beginning, and that she does run into sand like, too many of her kind. The strong life fadee out of her, and she becomes more and more of a mere puppet, a out of her, and she becomes more and more of a mere puppet, a marionette made of pasteboard and danced by strings. She retains no distinctiveness of tone or speech, no individuality of action; but talks and thinks as Occar, as Irma, as Boddingly all talk and think; and finally she only passes across the stage as a well-looking "super" who does duty for the prima doma. The sole bit of vitality kept by her is her love for and trust in Occar, who, however, ill deserves either. We are sorry that she does not remain distinct to the end. Sibe begins so well and makes such a pretty picture on the ramparts of Montreuil—her girlish love for the handsoms young strunger, in that sweet stage of "the orange without any find" as thy old song says, is so tenderly indicated, and her

whole personality is so charming—that we lessent power which lets her meander through space as a sketch for the second half of the book, and we will will be the work and been stronger for his work and better plete worthily what he began so well.

The story is of the simplest kind—merely the sandars of Oscar Welvertree between love and passion, doubt as a rapid fancy and a halting will. On his first acquaints the Aucotts at Montreul he is immensely struck by E whom, however, he says to himself he has only free pathy, admiration, not love of that burning and absert which naturally leads on to marriage. Hence, when he offers her to him, more Guilson, he referses her; not so mut the Englishman's diskile to have his wife schools for him the Engiselman's distinct to have his wife schools for Aun, as a cause he does not love her. And though the news which he heard that very day of grave consilications in the City, is especially in the bank of which he is a sleeping pastness, won have been reason sufficient why he should decline a proper made in the full belief of his affluence and security, yet it has real influence on his decision. "If I examine my fealings," says.—" rapidly, it is true, but I think not inserrectly—i delifted the kind of love for Miss Aucout without which I should deep to may that I could be prove than a friend to have." He the dare to say that I could be more than a friend to her." gnes on to say:--

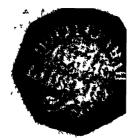
If the relations between the sexes were freed from some detestable restrictions, which tend to pen up people's souls as you pen up a fluck of sheep, I should avow that I feel towards her the most cordial friendship: something very much like affection, caused by I know not how much goodness, sweetness, brightness, in her character, in her life-yes, and in her face.

To which Mr. Beddingly Aucott makes answer:—"What more would you feel?" being "really sufficiently French to consider this declaration to express more than all that could be needed before marriage." The negotiation, however, comes to nothing, and Welvertree goes back to England and his ruin, and soon forgets even the "cordial friendship" with which Cecily Aucott had inspired him, "cordial friendship" with which Cecily Aucott had inspired him, and which he had not wished to confound with love. Presently father and daughter drift over to England, and then Welvertree, partly incited thereto by a shadowy kind of jealousy, makes it clear to himself that he does love Cecily, and that in the face of the circumstances in which they all find themselves—he a very poor man of letters, and she negotiated for by her father with M. Edouard de Banville—he must forget her at any cost. He takes the way of forgetting her according to the old plan of one nail knocking out another, and the second nail is Irma Flanbert.

Irma Flaubert is an actress, poor, passionate, a good girl on the whole, though she did once drift into the deep waters and save herself from starvation by selling more than her chairs and tables. She and Oscar fall in love with each other, but her love is the more intense, and, we may also add, the more fierce. She would have belonged to him on any terms; he, oblivious of Cecily, and of worldly wisdom as well, proposes marriage, and means it. His mother's death calls him to England, and breaks a fascination which had very little to do with the imagination but much with the senses, and a charte meeting with Cecily brings back that veering and inconstant thing which does duty for the hero's heart to the old point of attraction. He goes to Irma hero's heart to the old point of attraction. He goes to Irma to tell her that all is over between them, when he is stricken with brain fever in her room; and the actress, to make sure of the questionable prize she has won, keeps him during this illness, buys a wedding-ring, and gives herself out as his wife. And now comes what seems to us the utterly base and indefinishe part of the story. As Oscar recovers, no sense of gratitude or tenderness possesses him for the woman to whose care he owes his life; nothing but the prization of feeling hunself in her power and of sealing to take adventure of her starting of the starting of th her always about him. He takes advantage of her, absonce on her always about him. He takes advantage of her, absence, one day to run away, like a coward slave who is afraid to face his master. And Irma in despair flings herself into the river; affect which he quite tranquilly marries Cecily, and, because he makes a "clean breast" of it, thinks he has done all that duty to the living and honour to the dead demand. Yet the author can talk of his hero's manliness, and find excuses for an action which had nothing in it but cowardice, selfishness, and ingratitude.

Of the manner of this story we would say that, better written than A Snapt Gold Ring, it still is not well written. It is monotonous in its short antithetical sentences, and all the characters speak exactly like each other, and all exactly as the author writes. Also there are too many italics. No school ril eyer because her most gushing letter much more heavily than Mr. Wedtspre has scored the manuscript of his novel; and the reader's intelligence as to where to lay the emphasis, and how to distinguish between the pronounc, is accounted as nought. With all these arrivals drawbacks, however, the diook is an advance on the earlies and so far Mr. Wedmore may be congratulated. But he has great deal to learn yet before he makes real way towards action success, and he has some faults to avoid which as present own his highest marits. He has also to learn the exact measure of his powers better than he seems to know it now; and to avoid the the which depend for their interest on subtle delineation and subtle snalysis, in neither of which is he as yet sufficiently interest to successful.

[.] The Girls. B. Frederick Wedmers, Author of " 4 Snapt Gold



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SPAIN. THE Spanish Ministers in their address to the nation wisely discountenance the convocation of a Constituent Cortes. It was formerly thought that new Constitations were only required at considerable intervals, though there are some indications that the English Parliament, which possesses full constituent powers, will be asked to re-open at an early date the settlement which purported seven years ago to be durable, if not final. In Spain overy party which finds itself temporarily in power enacts a new Constitution in the futile hope of perpetuating its own supremacy. Universal suffrage and vote by ballot have in that country placed the control of the elections entirely in the hands of the Government for the time being. Within two years the Liberal Union under Sagasta, the Progressist party when Zorrilla was Minister, and the Federal Republic administered by Figureas, have successively obtained over the ming majorities. If Castelas had enjoyed an opportunity of appealing to the constituency, he would have been supported by a vote as unanimous as that which would at this moment approve the enterprise of Pavia and there are some indications that the English Parliament, would at this moment approve the enterprise of Pavia and the administration of Serrano. It is known that one of the causes of quarrel between the Cantonal Republicans and CASTELAR was his intention of filling up the numerous vacancies in the Cortes with the more eminent members of the different Conservative parties. Although Parliamentary government has never been acclimatized in Spain, the prosent Ministers, if they retain power, will sooner or later summon a Cortes for the purpose of rendering their own authority ostensibly legal; but there will not be the smallest reason for making such an Assembly Constituent unless they have the unexpected courage and good sense to reverse many foolish and mischievous principles of former constitutional legislation, and especially to restrict the suffrage. It is perhaps on the whole well that no Spanish Government talses any notice of constitutional prohibitions which interfere with its freedom of action. The Cortes of 1869 carefully provided that the so-called guarantees of personal liberty and of the freedom of the agent should not be in any circumstances suspended. Since that time there have been three or four suspensions, of which the latest was decreed last week by the present Gevernment. It is impossible to apply Habeas Corpus Acts to a country in which the commander of the garrison of the capital proceeds on his dismissal to raise the rebel flag in a fortified scaport. Not a year ago a Spanish Minister amounced that he would never consent to employ force against insurgents who held his own political creed. When

probably have negotiated with him and his colleagues of the Junts on equal terms. The knowledge that the sloge would be prosecuted in carnest naturally convinced the rebels of the impossibility of further resistance. Although a more criminal enterprise than the declaration of the indepencriminal enterprise than the declaration of the independence of Murcia has seldom been undertaken, the insurgents, by the long continuance of the contest, might have thought that they had acquired the rights which belong to belingerents. The Government has never been able to assert supremacy at sea, and for several months the operations of the besiegers on the land side were confined to a blockade Internal order second to have been tolerably maintained in Carthagers, nor have the lenders been accused of attacks of life or property. A distinction might perhaps fairly have been made between the treasonable conduct of civilians and the violation of military duty by Conternal and other officers. On the other hand, the recent disturbances at Barcelona and other places furnished an additional reason Barcelona and other places furnished an additional reason for treating the rebel leaders at Carthagena with severity. The end of the struggle is not the least surprising part of the transaction. The rebel leaders and the convicts whom they had armed gave the most conclusive answer to the demands of unconditional surrender by fighting their way out to sea through the blockading squadron, and by finally escaping to a French port in Algeria. The French authorities will probably at once deliver the Numancia to the Spanish Government; and it may be hoped that the Spanish navy will at some time recover its reputation for efficiency and loyalty. Now that the Cautonal insurrec-tion has been suppressed, STRRANO will be at liberty to con-centrate his efforts on the termination of the civil war in the North. It is already announced that some of the be-sieging army of Carthagens has marched to Valencia to operate against the Carlists

The late events at Madrid must have been no less unwelcome to the Carlists than to the more turbulent section of the Republican party. The Conservatives of Spain have never during an entire generation shown any leaning to the fallen dynasty. In France the supporters of Constitutional Monarchy not long since thought it necessary to recognize the pretensions of the legitimate heir. The Orleanists of Spain have long since finally broken with the family of the absolutist Pretender. In both countries politicians of the absolutist Pretender. In both countries pointciaus have great difficulty in forming a just estimate of the influence of the clergy; nor is it cortain that the Spanish Legitimists enjoy, as in France, the exclusive favour of the Holy See. The late Queen was almost as strongly devoted to her confessors and her miraculous nuns as to more secular favourites; and only a year or two here her dethermoment the received from the Poly, the against insurgents who held his own political creed. When all the commonplaces of right and wrong are disputed or reversed, liberty of thought and speech ceases to be either possible or desirable. Freedom of the press is an absurdity when newspaper writers openly preach reballon, mutiny, and murder. If the military rule which fill prevails in spain is objectionable in itself, it is nevertheless both the financial consequence and the indispensable remedy of the proclamation of the Federal Republic, to which none but revolutionary anarchiests were likely to adhere.

The late Government is perhaps entitled to the credit of the decisive success which has been attained by the decisive success which has been attained by the likely ing five at Carthagens. The army was organized by the siege to a general who was not a member of the Palace of the Embassy at Rome for the Republican party. The anterior partition of the palace of the Embassy at Rome for the Republican party. The anterior partition of the palace of the Embassy at Rome for the Republican party. The anterior partition of the palace of the Embassy at Rome for the Republican party. The anterior partition of the palace of the Embassy at Rome for the Republican party. The anterior partition of the party to Catholicism; but, in the exercise in the Cortes. The later which are represented to the rank of the Republican party. The anterior partition of the palace of the Embassy at Rome for the Republican party. The anterior partition of the party to Catholicism; but, in the exercise of the Republican party to Catholicism; but, in the exercise of the party to Catholicism; but, in the exercise of the party to Catholicism; but, in the exercise of the party to Catholicism; but, in the exercise of the party to Catholicism; but, in the exercise of the party to Catholicism; but, in the exercise of the party to Catholicism; but, in the exercise of the party to Catholicism; but, in the exercise of the party to Catholicism; but, in the exercise of the party to Catholicism; but,

would justify the rejection of aid which might be afforded from any quarter to the task of maintaining or restoring order. An alliance of the prescut Government with the

clergy would be natural and easy.

The suppression of the Cantonal rebellion will enable the Government to dispose of a large military force; and possibly Serrano may think it desirable to assume in person the command of the army. In the autumn of 1872 he pro-cured the submission of the Carlists by a display of superior force, and also by conceding to them extraordinarily favourable terms. The partial advantages which they have obtained since the renewal of the war may be in great measure attributed to the general disorganization which followed the establishment of the Republic. The Pretender profited first by the general prejudice against a foreign King, and afterwards by the merited unpopularity of the dominant Republican faction. The present Government, though it has not sprung from any formal process of election, represents the national feeling and opinion more nearly than the late Cortes or their Ministerial nominees. It appears that in the course of the winter the fortune of war has been almost equally balanced, with perhaps some advantage to the Carlists. According to the latest accounts, the Carlist forces had occupied strong positions near Bilbao, but it was thought that in consequence of the inferiority of their artillery, they could not hold the town, even if it were evacuated by the Government troops. Mornoses or his successor will probably be directed to avoid any decisive conflict until he can be largely reinforced. It is scarcely possible that the Carlists should keep the field if the strength of the army of the Government is doubled. The artillery, which had been almost annihilated by factious intrigues during the administration of ZORRILLA, has now been restored to officiency by the return of the officers who had resigned their commissions. A deputation of their body presented an address of thanks to Castelan on the eve of the change of Government. The present Ministers have dismissed the mutinous adventurer General Hidalgo, whose appointment to command the artillery had been justly resented as an insult. The first want of Spain is internal peace, of which the attainment may perhaps not be distant. Order, national solvency, and prosperity will perhaps follow in their turn, if only a few years are allowed to pass without a revolution and without the assembling of a Constituent Cortes; and it would seem that this is the view which is taken by the new Ministry. They speak of the Consti-tution of 1869 as a model formed of wax or soft clay, which—with the omission of the Monarchy as a merginetail—is to be "cast in imperishable bronze by the aid of the "strong rapuld and hard chisel of the Dictatorship"; and it is clearly intended that and Cortes shall be called until the Government has restored order to its own satis-

----THE NEWCASTLE CONTEST.

THE roturn of Mr. Cowen by a majority of a thousand votes shows that extreme Liberal opinions still hold their command of some of the great Northern constituencies. At the last general election the Conservative candidate, Mr. HAMOND, who has been the Conservative candidate on this occasion also, polled only 2,725 votes against 6,674 given to the lower of the two Liberal candidates. On Wednesday 6,353 voters polled for Mr. Hamond, and this might seem to show a very great increase in the Conservative feelings of the constituency. But the election of 1868 did not indicate the real strongth of the parties. 1847 an election was held immediately after the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Conservative candidate was only beaten by 300 votes. There was no contest for several years afterwards, but in 1859 a Conservative candidate started and was beaten by very nearly the same number of votes by which Mr. HAMOND has been defeated now. ln r868 Mr. HAMOND, although a Conservative, declared himself a supporter of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and very naturally the Tories did not as a body vote for him. What is true, therefore, is that in 1868 the Contenvatives abstained in large numbers from going to the poll, as their candidate differed from them on the main question of the day. Now that the Irish Church question is settled, they have been free to vote for their candidate, and they have brought him up to the same position as their candidate compiled aftern years ago with regard to the Inberal acadidates returned in the election of 1859. If there had William .

really been only 2,725 Conservative voters in 1868, there were now 6,353, this would show a progress of Con-servative feeling in Newcastle which would be more indicative of a Conservative reaction than the success of Couses tives in many recent elections. But this is not the case, and all that can be said is that the Conservatives, having now had at last an opportunity of accertaining their real strength, find that their real strength is about as great as it was in 1859. It has been a fair contest, and the Liberals have held their ground. Both the candidates with men of local consideration. Mr. Cowkn added to his other properties that of being the good file men. other recommendations that of being the son of the mem-ber whose recent death had made the election necessary; and Mr. HAMOND was able to boast, with pardonable gratification, that so useful had he shown himself to local interests that he was the man always selected to go to London to watch over the concerns of the borough when they came before a Parliamentary Committee. Both candidates appear to bave been personally popular, and each declared that, though he hated his opponent as a politician, he loved him as a man. Both spoke fairly well, and precisely in the same style. The oratory in favour at Newcastle is of a very florid type. The tall talking used on every possible occasion is quite beyond the imagination of persons accustomed to the frigid atterances of London. Mr. Cowen, who seems to be surrounded by every possible comfort, and merely wished to get into Parliament if he could, conceived it to be appropriate and thrilling to offer himself as a dying martyr, and courageously compared himself to Socrates, the Apostles, the Crusaders, LUTHER, and especially WINKELHED. He announced that he was perfectly ready to gather all the spears of the Tories into his breast, and let the Liberals mount over his corpse, if only they mounted to victory; which was as odd a way of describing that he wished the Liberals to send him alive and well to take a house in London and walk down to Westminster, as could be imagined. The Chairman of Mr. Hamono's Committee showed that it is not only the candidates themselves who are expectation in Newcastle to be poetical; for, in speaking of his personal affection for Mr. Cower, whom politically he detect, he vowed that he should always be ready, "at "minimate hour," to get up and do him a service. Both candidates also showed some courage in dealing with the crotchet-mongers, and both tried to get the support of crotchet-mongers without actually making common cause with them. The election could not therefore have depended on any great difference of personal claims. It was a purely political trial of strength, and the Liberals won.

But there is one way in which Conservatives may derive much comfort from the Newcastle election. The kind of Litteralism which triumphed at Newcastle is not the kind. of Liberalism that is likely to triumph at the next general election in most English boroughs and counties. was a very advanced style of Liberalism that Mr. Cowen represented. It was the Liberalism of theoretical Republicanism and the Trade Unions. There can be no doubt that soveral large towns, and probably Newcastle among them, will persist in returning members whose Liberalism is of this bright hue. It was in voin that Mr. Hamond stigmatized Mr. Cowen and his supporters as a band of Mazzinians and Communists, and travestied. French history by declaring that it was those who were faithless to the Emperor that lost two provinces for France. He was eloquent, but he was eloquent to no purpose, against the dictation of Trade Unions. Those who did not care whother Mr. Cowen was a friend of Mazzinians and Communists or not, and those who liked the dictation of Trade Unions, carried the election. There were of course many side issues. There was the Irish vote, which was offered to the candidate who would go most distinctly for Home Rule; and perhaps Mr. Cowen may have been thought to go a little further of the two, although what they said came to much the same thing, which was that they would vote for Home Rule as soon as they could see what it meant and could be sure it would do no harm. There was also, of pourse, the eternal Beer, issue; and although both residentes announced that they would support ample confidentiation being given for all vested interests. Mr. HAMMER seems to have been thought the more beauty of the two in his defence of the great rejective description bear. the two in his defence of the great principle of paying beer sellers for not being allowed to sell beer. In Lowest if the was rather imprudently candid on this bear, for his sixed how a nation that had paid alone corpora for not being allowed to go on keeping their black brothers in chains.

ht likely to overlook the claims of the this was putting heer on an unpleasantly low and naturally absorbed such a high-spirited body as a lineased vistuallers. But the main question really demained the election, and the main question was whether stie would or would not return a man who offered himself as a theoretical Republican, and as the friend and ally of Mr. Bust, the Trade Union candidate for Morpeth. Newcastle has answered that it is prepared to return such a man, and the example of Newcastle is likely to be imitated such men will do the Conservatives much more good than harm. In most English boroughs and counties a Liberal of Mr. Cowen's school would have no chance at all, and yet Liberal candidates will find it difficult to repudiate all connexion with those very advanced Liberals by whose side they are anxious to sit at Westminster. They will be asked questions which it will be very difficult to suswer, except by either terrifying their own more timid or moderate supporters, or by making it clear that, as compared with an influential section of their own party, they are just as much Conservatives as their Conservative opponents; and if they take the latter course, many voters will ask themselves why, if both the candidates are Conservatives, they should not vote for the one who honestly calls himself a Conservative? The gentlemanly, moderate, fair-minded Liberal may expect to have a bad time of it at the next election, unless he has peculiar local influences at his command, or has a very conspicuous superiority in rank,

wealth, or ability. It must be also borne in mind that nothing will be so dangerous to Liberal candidates as the conversion which the Conservatives have so rapidly and so completely undergone. They have been educated, and have educated them-selves, until they have got to be exactly like moderate Liberals. This is very gratifying to moderate Liberals generally, but it is very bad for moderate Liberal candidates. The Conservatives have taken the word out of the mouth of the minister, and moderate Liberals are too late when they shout that it was a whale. Mr. HAMOND'S political opinions, so far as they can be ascertained through the haze of Newcastle poetry, are precisely those of an old Palmerstonian Liberal. He wants Free-trade, and, of course in a purely theoretical way, a reduction in expenditure; he wants poor people to be allowed to send their children to what schools they like; he calls on independent workmen to resist the tyranny of the Unions; he objects to giving the county suffrage to labourers, on the ground that we cannot be always having Reform Bills. He does not stand up for any abuses, or wish to repeal any of the measures that Liberals have carried. He is the Palmerstonian Liberal of 1859, and Mr. Cowen is, to put his case at the best, the Brightite Liberal of 1859. If the contest in 1859 had been between these two sections of Liberals, the latter would have triumphed in a few large towns, but the former would have had an overwhelming majority in the country. The contest was not then between these two sections of the Liberal party, because the Conservatives then existed and had to be fought. Now there are no Conservatives. The Reform Bill of 1867 commenced the process of their gradual extinction. They have been improved by Mr. DISEARLI out of existence. Names keep up distinctions after distinctions have ceased to have any real force, and traditions and habits and old memories and private interests concur to inspire a belief that there must be a difference somehow between Moderate Liberals and Conservatives. But indefinite persuasiens of this sort soon give way before the silent pressure of facts, and the electors will soon realize that a Moderate Liberal is a Moderate Liberal who wishes to get into Parliament by the help of an attorney in one street, and a Conservative is a Moderate Liberal who wants to get into Parliament by the help of an attorney in another street. If, then, all Moderate Liberals attorney in another street. II, then, an account to vote are so much alike, why should voters be expected to vote at the next election for the one who calls himself a Conservative? Because the constituencies are tired of the Glapeross Government. In its turn a Conservative Covernment will come in, will blunder, or save itself from liturdering by sheer feebleness, and will inspire a feeling of weariness and diagnet; and then Mr. Demart, if, as we trust may be the case, he is still alive and well, will have to move to the other side of the Rouse, and some one size at the place.

f * } , THE BENGAL FAMINE.

R NGLISHMEN are accustomed in critical times to occur the work of the Government done in open day, and for this reason they are apt to be unfair judges of Governments which are not in a position to pursue the same ocurred. This will help to explain the criticisms passed on Lord Nourrebrook's action in regard to the approaching famine. What is known is that the Government of India is in possession of the best information and the most intelligent suggestions which it is possible to obtain on the subject. What is not known is the precise scope and extent of the measures which it is taking, or is prepared to take, to apply this information to the actual necessities of the case. No doubt it would be more satisfactory to the English public if they could be admitted to the Vicknor's confidence. But it argues great ignorance of Indian affairs to assume that nothing more is being done than what is reported.

If Lord Normannook were to disclose the full extent of his preparations, the magnitude of the coming dissetor would probably be immensely increased. The reason of this is hinted at in a letter from Mr. R. H. Wilson, which appeared in the Times of Thursday. Mr. Witson points out that there exists all over India a "delicate and complicated " commercial machinery, by means of which food supplies "are usually collected and distributed. . . " with larger or smaller stocks of grain are to be found in "every village." Hence the "immense importance of so "regulating special measures that they may impede as "little as possible the action of private traders." For on the action of private traders the bulk of the food supply of Bengal must depend even in time of familie. "With "five years of preparation instead of five weeks, "it would still be absolutely impossible for Government "to distribute food in every village." But the action of private traders may be interleted with in two ways. One of these would be the way deprecated by Mr. Wilson, that the Government of India should embark largely and generally in the corn trade, and so rum the private traders. This measure is not demanded in England. But there is a second way which might have scarcely less muchievous consequences, and that is the menutions exposition even of the limited extent to which the Government does propose to embark in the corn trade The native dealers are very ignorant, very suspicious, and have a profound belief in the omnipotence of Government. It is not difficult to see how a class of persons in whom these qualities are combined would be affected by detailed statements of all that the VICEROY is going to do. They would at once jump to the conclusion that they were to be exposed to a ruinous competition on the part of the Government, and they would consequently either close their stores and carry off their grain to some safer market, or, at all events, take no steps to keep up the supply. If the telegraph between England and India were in the hands of the Government, it might be possible to send home news in reliance on the impossibility of its being re-exported until the time when it could do much harm had passed away. But with a telegraph open to all comers, any facts that may be known in London in the morning are known in Calcutta in the afternoon, and thence circulated over Bongal. The exact information, therefore, which is naturally desired in England must be withhold in deference to higher considerations than the gratification even of a legitimate and praise-worthy curiosity. It is better that the Vicenov should be suspected of having done too little than that the disclosure of his having done enough should create a new demand which it would be beyond his power to fulfil.

There is one point, however, on which more information might perhaps be given without any appreciable harm. Sir George Campbell is still, it seems, pressing for a prohibition of exports. It has been argued in England that this measure cannot be urgently required, because, if scarcity prices rule in Bengal, it must be to the interest of the traders to keep their rice for home sale rather than to export it. Dr. Hunter's valuable work on "Famine Aspect of Bengal" Districts" supplies a reason for doubting whether this argument really applies. "I am told," he says, "that "the retail price of rice in Europe may rise a few farthings a pound without causing anything like a sudden sessation of consumption. But in Bengal two farthings make, the whole difference between a famine warning and the famine point, and three and a half state of famine. It is also therefore that a difference of a few farthings.

"does not cause a cessation of the demand in Europe, exportation will go on although these same few farthings "portation will go on although these same lew larthings "may mean starvation for the Bengal peasant." Dr. Hunter estimates that $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the Bengal labourers do not earn more than $4\frac{1}{2}d$. a day, and that upon this $4\frac{1}{2}d$. three persons have on an average to be supported. In prosperous years four pounds of rice may be bought for 11d. In famine years the price usually rises in January, and four pounds of rice cost 3d. When the pinch comes, four pounds of rice cannot be had under 5d., a halfpenny over the total earnings of one-fourth of the families in Bengal. A difference of a halfpenny in the pound, which in Bengal is the difference between scarcity and famine, means to the European consumer merely the difference between using a little more or a little less. It diminishes exportation from India, but it does not put a stop to it. The statistics of actual export bear out this stop to it. view. For the ten years ending December 31, 1872, the average yearly export of rice from Calcutta was nine millions of maunds. During 1866 the export amounted, in spite of the famine, to five millions of maunds, and during the ten months of actual scarcity between January and October the export was not much short of four millions of maunds. In the face of these figures it seems hard to justify the continued refusal to prohibit exportation. There is no consensus of Indian authorities against such a prohibition, for the VICEROY and the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR are at issue upon this very point. There may be a balance of good reasons against Sir George Campbell's proposal, but, if so, they are not well understood in this country. Dr. Hunter disclaims any intention of advocating prohibition, on the ground that such a measure involves considerations of public policy which lie outside his proper subject. But he adds that the question has never been adequately discussed by the light which the figures we have quoted shed upon it. No doubt Lord NORTHBROOK has fully explained his policy to the SECRETARY OF STATE, and we do not know that there can be any reason against so much of his explanation being made public as to clear up what at present seems the neglect of an obvious means of lessening the pressure of This is said of course on the assumption that the VICEROY'S reasons are of a kind which hold good under all circumstances. It may be, however, that the Government of India contemplates a prohibition of exportation at a later date. The experience of 1866 shows that there is still a great deal of rice which may be kept in Bengal instead of being exported to Europe, and any explanation which would in the least degree tie the Vicenov's hands, or commit him to a policy which he may hereafter see reason to modify, is altogether to be deprecated.

A further question of great importance is raised by Dr. HUNTER'S book. Taking the VICEROY'S statement that the population in peril of famine amounted to twenty-four millions, he estimates that not more than 2.75 per cent. of this population, or 666,000 persons, can ever be thrown upon State relief. This number would have to be provided with one pound of rice per day, and if to the cost of this is added the cost of special public works, the total outlay required will amount to about half a million sterling. But, in accounting for the strangely small number of persons who in the famine of 1866 sought gratuitous relief from the State, Dr. HUNTER uses these significant words:—"At the outset of a famine the people "fall back upon roots, and various sorts of inferior green food. The children and the weaker members of the " family die, and those who survive eke out a very insuffi-"cient quantity of rice by roots and wild plants. The wages "which would not suffice to feed an average family of four " are sufficient for the two or three members who survive. "The rural population enters a famine as a frigate goes into " battle, cleared of all useless gear and inefficient members." If the data on which the calculations of the Government of India are based are the same as those given by Dr. HUNTER, the English public have a right to ask whether a larger expenditure might not save the lives of some at least of these inefficient members. Is it absolutely necessary, for instance, that the children should die ? Might not relief be brought to them sufficiently early to prevent the people from falling back upon that "inferior green food" which is not sufficient to support health, and consequently will not support life in any but the strong? It is unfortunately true that no efforts, however gigantic, or however sustained true that no efforts, however gigantic, or however sustained, can avert a great deal of intense suffering. But the success of the Government of India in mitigating suffering

will bear some proportion to the magnitude of its aims, and it would be reassuring to know that, in determining what it shall attempt, it has not entirely excluded from consideration that "useless gear" of which, on the most hopeful estimate, so much must perish.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

THE general results of the elections to the German Parliament are known, but the real significance these elections can only be estimated when the details are published. The issue raised was whether Germany approved the ecclesiastical policy of Prince BISMARCK. In Prussia the issue was whether the country not only approved Prince BISMARCK'S ecclesiastical policy generally, but whether it would support him in the maximular but whether it would support him in the particular measures which he has taken and is taking to put down his ecclesiastical enemies. Germany is not asked to adopt the Prussian method of dealing with the priests, but it is asked to say that it is in a general way ready to uphold the principle that the claims of the nation are to be considered superior to the claims of the Church so far as the nation and the Church come into conflict. Prince BISMARCK has obtained in Germany a success of very much the same kind, and of very much the same extent, as that which he obtained in Prussia. The candidates of neutral shades and hesitating opinions have been forced out of the field in both the electoral spheres, and men of marked and definite opinions have been successful. The number of the Ultramontane representatives has been increased in the German Parliament, their party having a gain of thirty seats; but on the other hand the Ministerialists are a stronger and more compact body than they were. Prince BISMARCK can reckon on a majority of 50 in a Parliament of about 400, and this is a very considerable majority, and may content any Minister. The minority, too, is a divided minority, and is separated from the majority by very varying lines of division. The Ultramontanes have 100 members, and they will work together just as the 225 members composing the Ministerial unijority will work together; but the other 72 members of the minority are marked off from the Ministerialists by the representation of opinions or interests which can only in very exceptional circumstances lead to combined action. There are 12 Socialists, whereas in the late Parliament there were only 5. Then come the representatives of nationalities—Poles, Danes, and Alsatians. That at last there should really be 15 Alsatians sitting in a German Parliament, even if there have been some little difficulties in getting candidates, and in getting voters to the poll, and even if to a man they are sure to vote against everything he proposes, is not the least of Prince BISMARCK's triumphs. Lastly, there is still a fraction left of those who are of undecided or neutral opinions. There are doubtful Liberals and doubtful Conservatives, and there are a few Particularists, who are elected, as Home Rulers are elected, to go to a German Parliament and state that they wish there was no German Parliament to go to. In one way or other it is probable that 170 members of the new Parliament are opposed to the Government or disaffected to it, or not sure whether they will support it or not; and some occasion might possibly be found when they would all combine, although it is very difficult to imagine what question producing such a result could be raised. But in the ordinary conduct of affairs the compact Ministerial majority would face a minority that was bound together very loosely, and all the acts and all the principal votes of the Parliament will be such as to uphold Prince BISMARCK, and back him in his quarrel with the Papacy. Not that, probably, he will want the German Parliament to do anything very definite to help him. It is enough for him to point to the constitution of the Parliament as a proof that the decisive majority of Germans is with him, and not doubting or leaning towards his adversaries.

But it is only when all the details of the elections are known that it will be possible to decide whether the defeat of the Ultramontanes is real or apparent. They have gained 30 seats, and it will be interesting to know how and where they have gained them. In Bayeris the clerical party has returned 28 members as against 21 Liberals. At Cologne universal suffrage has reversed the recent verdict of the restricted suffrage of Prussis, and the Liberal candidate has failed. In Franconia, too, the electical party is known to have been successful. But, on the other hand, in all the large towns of Germany, including Munich, the Liberals have carried their candidates, and an Old

sturned by a town with a Catholic Blue of the Ballen of Laborale have been returned to Blue modeling and in Wurtemberg two-thirds of the recessful candidates are Ministerialists. The Ultramonates had an increase of strength in the elections to the results. Parliament, and it will probably be found that may have succeeded in winning several seats in the German arrigament among Prussian constituencies. Parliament among Prussian constituencies; but as they have certainly won seats in Bavaria and Franconia, and probably elsewhere, they cannot have won as many Prussian seats for the German Parliament as they won for the Prussian Parliament. They will probably therefore be found to have succeeded less in Prussia with universal suffrage than they succeeded with the restricted suffrage of Prussia. We cannot be sure of this until we know all the details, but it seems scarcely possible that universal suffrage should have given them better results in Prussis than the restricted suffrage gave them; and this shows that their hold on the lower orders in Prussia is not such as to cause Prince BISMARCK any great additional alarm beyond that which he must have felt from the beginning of the struggle. No doubt universal suffrage s been of use to them if Germany is taken as a whole. Their gain of thirty seats shows that their hold on the lower orders is a strong one. But their defeat in Baden, Wurtemberg, and the large Catholic towns, shows that it is not a very strong one. They have done their worst, and their worst cannot seem to Prince BISMARCE very bad. This does not show that Prince BISMARCK very pad. This does not show that Prince BISMARCK's policy is a wise one, or that he has not good reasons for accepting some sort of compromise directly he has made them feel his strength. But it certainly shows that Germany is with him and not with them. not with them, and that the very dangerous experiment of universal suffrage has not on this occasion done the national cause as much harm as might have been feared. It is also to be observed that, if universal suffrage has helped them, it has also helped the Socialists, and when the Parliament begins its work, the Ultramontanes will be as much embarrassed as helped by their allies. If they are to give Prince BISMARCK any serious trouble, they must work in unison with the Socialists, whom the respectable classes of all creeds despise or dread, with the Poles and Alsatians, who represent an abiding hostility to Germany, and with the Particularists, who regret that the German Parliament should exist at all. They will therefore run counter to the national feeling on political as well as ecclesiastical grounds, and they will be subjected to the reproach, so serious in German will be subjected to the reproach, so serious in German eyes, that they are but one section of the enemies of social order and of the Fatherland. What is happening in Germany is, indeed, very much the same as what is happening in Iroland. There the priests, in order to retain their hold over the lower classes, have taken up the cry for Home Rule. But the Home Rule movement, as the Limerick contest shows, passes, by an easy and rapid bound, into Fenianism. English feeling is roused, and the Ultramontane party in Ireland is credited not only with its own montane party in Ireland is credited not only with its own peculiar faults, but with designs adverse to the whole system of English government. The next Imperial Parliament will be very unlikely to listen to any such measures as Mr. Gladstone's unfortunate Irish University Bill, not only because there is in England a growing dislike of clerical dictation, but also because political differences have arisen to widen the breach between the supporters of the English Government and the Irish pricethood.

On the eve of the Prussian elections the Government was able to produce the famous correspondence between the Pops and the Emperor which caused so much excitement in Prussian constituencies, and which proved of considerable service to the national cause. Prince BISMARCE has had again a similar piece of good fortune, and has been able to publish the text of a Papal Bull determining the mode in which the election of the next Popz is to be conducted. The clerical journals deny the genuineness of this document, and stoutly assert that Prince BISMARCE has been housed. But experience has shown that inconvenient documents are always declared to be the inventions of enemies, and that the denial is a matter of ordinary form. The probability is that Prince BISMARCK has taken care to be right before has committed himself, and even the derical journals admit that the Pore has recently made some new regula-tions as to the election of his successor. There is said to be a Bull in existence with the thulling title "Presente bidevere," which provides that the Cardinals shall most in the presence of the coupe of the present Pors, and

shall then and there elect by adoration a nomines of Pros IX. The Ball published by the German journals has a greater semblance of probability about it. For it pro-vides that the election shall take place in Mossec, or in some French town, or in Malta, and that the Cardinals may during the lifetime of the present Fore make such arrangements with regard to the details of the election as they may think proper, and the Pore leaves them quite free to conduct the election as may seem best to them, without any regard to the established customs and ceremonies hitherto observed on such occasions. The Pors has no doubt two objects in view. He wishes to insult the Italian Monarchy, to pretend to be in deadly fear of its violence, and to hold it up to the execration of the faithful as a tyrannical Power which will not even allow a few honest Cardinals to meet together to elect under divine inspiration a new head of their Church. The Cardinals will scarcely be so injudicious as to go to France and thus stamp their new oreation with the impress of a special French influence; and we trust they will not go to Malta and place the English Government in the embarrassing position of seeming to countenance the fiction that the Italian Government ment would use violence to control their decision. To Monaco there are no such objections, and it will be some-thing for that obscure little town if it is able to boast that it can offer the one last refuge where gamblers and pricets are free to do whatever they like. When they arrive at the place they have chosen, the Cardinals are to conduct the election in accordance with any arrangements they may have made for the purpose during the present Pore's life; and although they are to wait until he is dead before they discuss who is to be his successor, those who are allowed to decide beforehand how the election is to be conducted will be sure to have made up their minds, not without some gentle direction perhaps on the part of the present Pore, and will have taken care so to frame the mode of election that the success of their caudidate shall be secured. The customs and ceremonies which the Bull permits the Cardinals to disregard were all designed to prevent previous arrangements of this sort being made, and to allow the Cardinals time and opportunity enough to attend more or less to the representations of outsiders, and especially of the great Catholic sovereigns. Prince BISMARCK is said to have announced that Germany will not recognize a Pope elected as the Bull provides, and will treat the Papal See as vacant in spite of the election. The Cardinals would not perhaps be much frightened at this, but it becomes a much more serious matter if a Catholic Power such as Austria has remonstrated against the proposed method of election. Widespread doubts as to the validity of a Papal election would be disturbing and dangerous to the Church in many ways. But ecclesiastical ingenuity is not likely to fail on an occasion so well fitted to call it forth, and the Cardinals, if left to do as they please, will be sure to find some means by which they may at once effect the two main objects of insulting the Italian Monarchy and securing a new Pope of the type of Pius IX., and yet prevent there being any grave question as to the validity of their proceedings.

ADVANCED LIBERAL MEMBERS.

OF two young and rising members of the ultra-Liberal or democratic party, Sir Charles Dilke has lately been more moderate in his language than Mr. TERVELYAN. expediency of reviving the discussion on the Civil List is more than questionable; but Sir C. DILKE must in all fairness be taken at his word when he declares that he would no more insult HER MAJESTY than poison her, and that if he were capable of committing either offence he should feel inclined to jump off Westminster Bridge. Although Sir C. Dilke has never retracted the opinions which were unluckily published on the eve of the PRINCE of WALER'S illness two years ago, experience and reflection have perhaps convinced him that he had committed the error of attacking English institutions at their strongest point. Aristocracy is much more unpopular than royalty, because it more glaringly offends the passion for equality. The Theorem is it some sense above the reach of envy; and, notwick and ing all strictures on the Civil List, the revenues of the Crown, as compared with the incomes of dukes and millionaires, offer but little provocation to cupidity. To some political observers, on a comparison of England with France, with Spain, and even with the United States, a Queen reigning by undisputed hereditary right seems the cheapest of

luxuries. Sir C. Dilke, though he is probably still in theory a stern Republican, judiciously acquiesces in the continuance for the present of a system which seems to satisfy the com-munity in general. Mr. TERVELYAN, who would appear everything else, and gowern exclusively by counting heads, has never professed himself a Republican. The destruction of the Church, of the landed gentry, and, as a necessary consequence, of the House of Lords, will provisionally satisfy his philanthropic aspirations. It must be extremely pleasant to hold opinions which can by no possibility clash with the prejudices of democratic assemblies. Liberals whom Mr. Thevelyan compassionately censures are not only afraid for the Constitution and for society, but they are perfectly certain to suffer whatever inconvenience attends resistance to the will of the majority. Those among thom who feel that Mr. Thevelyan's ability justifies attention to his speeches are not reassured by the results which he anticipates from the success of his present agitation. His former statement that he had never heard an argumont against the enfranchisement of farm-labourers was answered by the admission that uniformity of suffrage would undonbtedly conduce to symmetry. The opponents of the measure approbend, not that electoral districts with equal votes will disfigure the map of England, but that a monopoly of political power conferred on a single class, and that class the least fit to exercise it, will produce mischievous legislation. In his last speech Mr. Thevelyan repudiated the argument from symmetry, and avowed his belief that household voters in counties would, amongst other achievements, alter the tennre of land, which has with all its defects been founded on the judgment of those who own land, and of those who are likely to buy it. To reconstitute landed property in accordance with the theories of artisans and labourers is an enterprise from which timid Liberals will expect little satisfaction. Only the most extravagant land reformers have hitherto committed themselves to the proposition that land ought not to be the subject of purchase and sale. It is for the present thought sufficient to provide that the buyer shall not receive full consideration for his purchase-money. When, at some future period in his career, Mr. TREVELYAN comes to a question in which he is no longer in accord with the multitude, he will, like other men of intelligence and honesty, abide by his own convictions; but he will at first fool a shock of painful surprise.

In his speech to his constituents at Chelsea, Sir C. Dilke kept clear not only of the Republic, but of the Civil List, and he abstained from attacking the Church, the land, the House of Lords, and the other ordinary objects of demo-eratic dislike. Neither the Income-tax nor the Tea-duty eratic dislike. Neither the Income-tax nor the Tea-duty can be numbered amongst the ancient and sacred institutions of the country; and if taxation can be reduced without injury to the public service, no political party is interested in maintaining the present revenue and expenditure. Not confining himself to general assertions of administrative extravagance, Sir C. Dilke entered with commendable industry into various details; and finally enunciated to his gratified constituents the undeniable proposition that, if the expenditure could be reduced by six millions, ten and sugar, and some could be reduced by six millions, ten and sugar, and some other articles, might be relieved from taxation, while an additional four millions of saving would enable the Government to dispense with Schedule D of the Income-tax. When the sky falls there will be a large capture of larks. The legitimate cost of government becomes every day larger, not only in consequence of the growth of wealth and population, but because new social wants from time to time require, administrative provision which is necessarily oxpensive. Referring to the Report of the Committee on Civil Expenditure, Sir C. Dunk quoted some trifling items of outlay which seem to him unnecessary or excessive; but it is remarkable that in two instances the present LORD CHANCELLOR had hesitated to sanction reductions which to Sir C. Dilke appeared obviously reasonable. Lord Skindren, who is as strict an economist as any member of the House of Commons, probably knows the nature of the duties which are attached to some of the offices of his Court and his staff under old-fashioned titles. If Purse-bearers and Gentlemen of the Chamber really enjoy sincoures, Sir C. Duke will have been right in desiring that their salaries should form the nucleus of his saving of ten millions. It cannot be said that his speech threw any light on the feasibility of more serious reduc-tions. He is justified in quoting in support of his opinions the authority of the Schumor-General, who will unfortunately be compelled to suspend his economic effects as long as he holds his present office.

No ultra-Liberal can be expected to neglect an appropriate of congratulating his audience on the presence the Cabinet of a Minister who has repeatedly pledged his self to all the extrement doctrines of his sect. Even as the recent date of Sir C. Disan's speech, Mr. Baisar b condemned in a published letter the policy of the Ashant war, for which he, in common with his colleagues, is responsible. According to Sir C. Dilka, Mr. Briogra is not only a host in himself, but he is himself the Cabinet. follows that the Cabinet condemns the Income-tack which Mr. GLADSTONE has repeatedly vindicated and re-enacted, and the Education Act which Mr. FORSTER, as the Minister charged with its administration, is fully determined to uphold. Less sanguine admirors of Mr. BRIGHT rather incline to the opinion that his function in the Government is to profess popular doctrines, while his colleagues charge themselves with the conduct of affairs. If the electors of Chelsea take an interest in the next Budget, they will derive more instruction from the opinions of Mr. GLADSTONE than from the speeches of Mr. BRIGHT. , It cannot be said that their able and well-informed member contributes largely to their financial education. Neither six millions nor ten millions are as yet even prospectively saved; and if the task were by some miraculous process accomplished, it by no means follows that the Income-tax ought either to be abolished or to be largely medited in principle. The crude proposal of exempting all traders and all members of professions, including some of the richest subjects in England, has been contomptuously rejected of late by many Liberal speakers. One blot in the system, which is pointed out by Sir C. Diere, could be easily obliterated. It is a hardship that the owners of appell incomes aboutly be taxed while artisans of some small incomes should be taxed, while artisans of equal means and with smaller claims on their resources are universally, though illegally, exempted. The increased cost of living would justify an extension of the limit which is at present imposed on the incidence of the tax. On the whole, Sir C. Duke's speech is moderate and creditable, and there is no occasion to criticize his colleague. As Sir H. HOARE probably shares Sir C. Dilke's admiration for the Minister who is himself a Cubinet, he may probably consult the soundest and most instructive document which has lately proceeded from his pen. In his concise and exhaustive commentary on sermons, Mr. BRIGHT forcibly expresses his wonder how any man can week after week say the same things about the same subject to the same audience. "I should have thought," said the great orator, "that success "was impossible, and I sometimes doubt whether anybody "ever succeeded." It cannot be said that Sir H. HOARE'S discourse formed an exception to the ordinary fate of political preachers.

FRANCE.

FOR the moment all parties may be satisfied with the end of the Ministerial crisis in France. The Duke of Broglie has found that he can compel the submission of the Assembly by the threat of resignation. The Extreme Right has found that, by choosing its opportunity well, it can force the Minister's hand, and drive him to employ a weapon which is always weakened by use. The Right and the Right Centre have found that their joint majority is strong enough to stand the secession of a few extreme partisans. The Opposition can point to the facility with which the vote of last week has been cancelled in proof of the want of self-respect which comes over an Assembly which knows that it is not respected out of doors. however, we look beyond the moment, the right to be content with events is very unequally distributed. The Extreme Right and the Left have each won a substantial advantage. As regards the former, it is impossible to insure that no deputy belonging to the majority shall ever be absent, and even the present Assembly may occasionally resent being told on the Monday to cancel the vote of the previous Thursday. This tends to give the Extreme Right: a degree of importance quite out of proportion to its numbers. Whenever the Ministerial whip has been used a little less vigorously, or answered to a little less results, the malcontents will feel that their day has come again. The exhartations to remember the dignity of the chan in which the Left indulged on Monday were only make it more clear that by disregarding them the the would divertised of its last title to consideration

electors who persist in minuraing supresentatives hostile to the present distinguent will know what to think of a Legislature which is content to surrouder its boasted st the bidding of its own nomines. Duke of Baccus has less reason for self-congratulation. He has seen how uncertain his majority is, and he must know that the work that lies before him is calculated to maken his command of it still further. The Mayors' Nomination Bill offends a few unusually consistent members of the Right; the impending constitutional legislation cannot be otherwise than offensive to the whole of the party. M. DE FEARCLIEU has sense enough to see that to strengthen the hands of the Central Government is no real guarantee against revolution. The Central Government has hever been stronger than when M. GAMBETTA was at the head of affairs, and the measures which make it more powerful for Conservative ends when the Conservatives are in office will make it more powerful for Radical ends when the Radicals are in office. mass of the Right do not look so far into the future. are told that the Mayors' Nomination Bill ensures them safety for the moment, and they obey their instincts in making an immediate snatch at it. But when But whon they come to discuss the conditions under which France shall be governed for the next seven years, they will be forced to consider what they are doing. Constitutional legislation means legislating about a Constitution, and it is difficult to do this without giving some additional validity to the form of government in favour of which the laws are made. The Right will certainly resent being asked over again to recognize that Marshal MacManon is President of the Republic for seven years. They hold that the law of the 20th of November was designed to prevent the Radicals from agitating in favour of a more definitive Republic than that which France at present enjoys; but they deny that they thomselves lie under any corresponding prohibition. On the contrary, their theory is that the final cause of Marshal MacMahon's official existence is to give them time to reconstruct the monarchical plans which were shattered by the publication of the Count of CHAMBORD'S letter. An understanding of this sort will be hard to maintain, when the nature and limitations of the authority to which it refers are being debated.

On Monday the Duke of BROGLIE contrived to satisfy the Right by assuming that the opposition to the definition of Marshal MacMahon's position would come from the Left. The Marshal's power, he declared, was a power invested with all the rights that legality can confer, and above all, with the right of defending itself against those who ignore or assail it. If any one, for example, should repeat M. Grévy's assertion that the Assembly has no power to delegate its authority for any longer term than its own life, and that a law which pretends to do this is invalid, he ought to be considered as a rebel. The Right were greatly pleased at this illustration. There was something gratifying in the reflection that M. Grevy had only escaped being a rebel by a day or two, and that if he had made his speech after the law was pussed instead of before, he would have been guilty of treason. But by and by they will come to remember that if the law of the 20th of November is to be defended against attack, it can hardly be defended against attacks from one quarter only. When M. PICARD described the existing Government of France as the Republic presided over by Marshal MACMAHON, he was interrupted, as soon as the word Republic was out of his mouth, by cries of "Never!" With great advoituess he made these shouts the occasion of a prophecy that when the Duke of Broglie should have to make a similar declaration he would excite similar nurmurs. The Prime Minister was not called upon to make a similar declaration on Monday, but a day must come when he will have no choice but to do so. If France make a similar declaration on Monday, but a day must come when he will have no choice but to do so. If France is to enjoy a seven years' truce under Marshal MacMahon, his authority must be pretected against Legitimists as well as against Radicals. To do the Duke of Brogliz justice, there is no symptom that, if left to himself, he would desire anything better. Whatever may be his ideas as to the ultimate Government of France, he is probably persented that Marshal MacMahon should be the

him to put himself forward as a pretender. Any fature movement in favour of an Orleanist restoration must, in appearance at least, be the spontangeus act of the mation. But when the Duke of Brogues comes to give effect to his when the Duke of REGGLES comes to give energy so are wishes, and proposes to hedge the Parsiner's chair with some little apology for divinity, how is he to make sare of a majority? The Right will not do snything to make their intended agitation in favour of a Restoration more perilous; the Left Centre will want to establish Marshal MacManon's power on a more Republican basis than is likely to approve itself to the Duke of Brocker; and the Right Centre are not strong enough to stand by themselves. Eight Centre are not strong enough to stand by themselves.

The Paris letter in the Times of Thursday contained an ominous suggestion as to what might have been done sup-posing there had been a serious defection on the part of the Right. "The probabilities," says the writer, "would "then have been in favour of a dissolution of the Assembly, " without any immediate prospect of another being imme-"distely summoned. France could get on very well for a "time without it." That there will be a serious defection "time without it." That there will be a serious defection on the part of the Right before Marshal MacManon's position is finally settled is extremely probable, and in that case, if a sufficient reinforcement cannot be obtained in the Centre of the Chamber, more unlikely things have happened than the suspension of Parliamentary government which the Times' Correspondent—always well informed as to the intentions of the Government-here hints at. The Duke of Browner and his party would greatly dislike such an expedient, for their love of the forms of representation is as remarkable as their carelessness about its substance. But if the choice lies between a dissolution followed by the return of a genuinely Republican Assembly, and a dissolution followed by an interval of personal government, there is little doubt that they would prefer the latter. This possibility goes some way to explain the persistent silence of M. Turke during the recent debates. It is important that the Left should show a certain amount of resistance to the Government, because without this a party cannot be kept together. But it may be equally important that this resistance should not be successful. If the Left were to make the defeat of the Government their paramount object, it is possible that by some sustained display of Parliamentary eloquence and Parliamentary strategy this object might be unexpectedly attained. But if its attainment were followed by an immediate suspension of Parliamentary government, the last state of the Republican party would be worse than the first. They would be powerless to make head against Marshal MacManon's legions, and time, which now makes for the Republic, would then make for its advorsarion.

AMERICAN SOCIALISM.

ARGE bodies of unemployed workmen at Chicago and I in some other American towns have lately advanced in public claims which are, for obvious reasons, confined in Europe to Socialist clubs and periodicals. A deputation of workmen informed the Corporation of Chicago that they were bound to provide out of the municipal revenuer employment for all who required it at the usual wages, in conformity with the Eight Hours Law. As the law was passed for party purposes, and as it is well known to be inoperative except in the public offices, there is a humorous impudence in the demand that paupers should be restricted to eight hours' work, partly at the expense of industrious artisans who habitually work ten or twelve hours. The applicants, indeed, by no means consider themselves as objects of charity. One of their leaders threatened the Mayor and Aldermen with punishment for the delay in relieving distress which had already occurred; and he further announced his intention of ripping up, it may be hoped in a metaphorical sense, the intentines of the Council. The assemblage, or the demagogues by whom it was guided, had previously announced its intention of proceeding to an equitable distribution of property; and some thousands of workmen carolled their names as members of the luterantional Society, which has always professed similar dectrines. Some journalists profess to consider the new Socialist moveto the ultimate Government of France, he is probably perfectly content that Marshai MacManon should be the ruler for the next seven years. Even if he still cherries the Orleanist designs said to be attributed to him by the Extreme Right, he must know that this is not the time to produce them. Though the visit of fount of Paur to his cousin may not him the Church of the younger meanth to a self-inflicted Right of the younger meanth to a self-inflicted Right. The revolutionary designs of the Chicago work-exclusion from the Throne, it has made it impossible for men are more openly seewed than the intentions of the ment as alarming; but a large deduction ought generally to be made from American prophecies of evil. One of the most popular newspapers in the United States was lately troubled with anticipations that General Gaant might, in

PRESIDENT; but they are almost equally unlikely to be carried into execution. The true men in old English phrase, or the men who have something to lose, are in the United States far more than a match for the promoters of an equitable division of property who would in ruder ages have been described as knaves; nor indeed is there reason to suppose that the agitators and their followers are in earnest. It is probable that they may cause some trouble if the stagnation of business continues, but in the worst of times the demand for labour in America exceeds the supply, although local and temporary congestions may sometimes happen. At the time when the workmen at Chicago were threatening the Town Council, large bodies of men on the railways in the West had struck against a proposed reduction of wages. The traffic was for a time disorganized, and some acts of violence were committed; but in a week or two the men returned to work at the reduced rate, and the Companies resumed the business which had been interrupted. The invincible elasticity of American resources always proves sufficient for the occasion.

It would be surprising if men who profess to be starving deviated from the national habit of verbal exaggeration. The fluent and imperfectly educated orators who conduct political discussion in the United States always use the strongest possible language to express opinions which are often tame and commonplace. The Chicago workmen, if they took the trouble to examine the speeches of Republican and democratic politicians, might perhaps be able to prove that the justice of their demands has been often acknowledged when it was supposed that the admission would involve no practical consequences. Sycophancy to the working-man, which is sufficiently common in England, is more unblushingly and not less insincerely practised in America. The Eight Hours Bill was passed because no party chose to lose votes by opposing a mischievous scheme which was likely to disappoint its promoters. If the limitation of the hours of labour of grown men is a proper object of legislation, it may be plausibly contended that the provision of adequate wages is also a public duty. There is probably some foundation for the characteristic suspicion that the Socialistic clamour of the unemployed workmen was partially the result of a job. There is something business-like in every American Utopia; and it was thought that the demagegues who insisted on the immediate construction of public works for the benefit of the labourors might perhaps be prompted and paid by enterprising contractors. In the United States every transaction which involves public expenditure suggests the opportunity of obtaining private profit. Political managers and ingenious speculators have long since discovered the opportunities which the sovereignty of the multitude affords for corruption. A speculative manager would think little of buying up a branch of the International Society, either for political or commercial purposes.

The International Society, which the Chicago work-men joined for the purpose of vexing and frightening their fellow-citizens, would certainly not have taken root in America, even if it had not apparently broken down in Function. The English workman are tired of listening to Europe. The English workmen are tired of listening to half-intelligible declamations on universal destruction, The English workmen are tired of listening to although they may not be unwilling to vary their demands for increased wages by denunciations of the existing order of for increased wages by denunciations of the constraints of the organization of strikes to demonstrations that wages, whether high the constraints of slavery. The late Constraints of slavery. or low, are merely instruments of slavery. The late Congresses in Switzerland have been attended by constantly dwindling numbers, and one of two rival governing bodies has trunsferred its residence to New York. The fundamental doctrine of the Society is repugnant to all American habits of thought. At one of the earlier Congresses the delegates, including some representa-tives of English Trade Unions, pledged themselves never to desert their order by raising themselves into the class of capitalists. It may be safely assumed that no native American workman intends to remain a workman for life, or to neglect the first opportunity of becoming a tradesman, a clerk, or perhaps a farmer. In a country where shoemakers become Senators, and where a journeyman tailor was not long since President of the Republic, it

as much labour as possible on immigrants and foreigners. If the clamorous mob of Chicago is principally Irish, it will be easily cajoled, and in case of need it will be reduced forcibly to order. Of a thousand American workmen, five hundred will in the course of two or three years have found for themselves some easier and more attractive occupation than manual labour. If relief works are temporarily established, it will probably be found that the demand for labour will be reduced to small proportions.

Even if the great preponderance of force were not on this side of law and order, it would be extremely difficult to accomplish the equitable distribution or systematic plunder of American property. There are no large estates to divide among new bodies of freeholders; and when every man who derires a farm of his own can easily obtain one under the Homestead Law, direct spoliation of actual owners would be both paradoxical and dangerous. A dominant rabble might perhaps effect an equitable distribution among its might perhaps effect an equitable distribution among its members of furniture, plate, the stocks of tradesmen, and other tangible kinds of personal property; but the wealth which excites the cupidity of demagogues is for the most part of a comparatively impalpable nature. Commercial capital and credit and shares in industrial undertakings would not be easily reduced into the possession of new and unauthorized owners. There is no reason to suppose that discontented workmen in any part of the United States will attempt to assert by force their claims to the property of their neighbours. In no country are riots more summarily suppressed, although extravagant language never provokes interference. French and Spanish Communists may perhaps boast of logical and Spanish Communists may perhaps boast of logical consistency when they occasionally take up arms for the promotion of anarchy and plunder. In America, as in England, the ready transition from foolish words to wicked acts is not regarded as a merit. Nevertheless it would be unwise wholly to distrust the inferences which the pupils of International teachers in Europe and America habitually deduce from their avowed principles. From the doctrine that it is the duty of Governments and Legislatures to increase by artineral means and communication of property. In latures to increase by artificial means the remuneration of clamour for the equitable distribution of property. In England democratic orators constantly associate the alleged insufficiency of agricultural wages with the exclusion of farm-labourers from the blessings of the franchise; and, as far as they have any meaning, they intend to persuade their clients that votes for members of Parliament would bring them higher wages, better homes, and greater material prosperity. The Chicago workmen know both that they can vote to their heart's content, and that they still are dissatisfied with their wages, or with the demand for labour. It is natural that they should proceed to divide property equitably, or rather to talk of dividing it.

MR. GREGORY AND EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

MR. GREGORY has at length secured the opportunity which he has so long desired. After vainly striving first to persuade the Education Department not to pass the statistics of the London School Board, and next to persuade the House of Lords to reject the Bills founded on them, he has now got himself elected to the offending body and is in a position to implore it to amend its own ways. Wednesday last he brought forward a motion reciting that the statistics on which the estimates of elementary school accommodation are based have been challenged, that some of the new Board schools are asserted to be very close toexisting voluntary schools, and that the proposed Board schools will accommodate too many boys and too few infants, and proposing that a Committee be appointed to examine into each of these allegations, and to report to the Resyd thereprop Board thereupon. The first two premises on which Mr. Gregory rests his proposal are absolutely indisputable. The statistics of the London School Board have been challenged; they would be unlike every other set of educational statistics if they had not been challenged. The first move where shoemakers become Senators, and where a journeyman tailor was not long since President of the Republic, it
is a wester of time to attempt any organization of a class
which is constantly shifting its component parts. The
dignity of labour is proclaimed on innumerable platforms,
because at any given time there are many working-men
who have votes; but it is well known that the American
citizen is constantly and successfully contriving to devolve The state of the state of

posed to have been arrived at by its predecessor. Nor is it denied that same of the schools which the Board proposes to build are placed very near to existing voluntary schools. The plea of those who defend the choice of sites is that it was impossible to place them anywhere else. A great many conditions have to be satisfied in the selection of a school site; and in London it was far from easy to be places of ground which answer to those various requirements. If sites otherwise satisfactory were rejected because there happens to be a voluntary school close by, it would often turn out that no alternative sites were fortheoming. In the abstract, no doubt, it would be better if the new school could be set down further off. But supposing that the site fixed on is the only one that can be had, or that it is nearer the children who are expected to attend it than any other, the neighbourhood of the voluntary school is evidently the consideration that must give way first. It is not so bad to have too much school accommodation as to have too little.

When therefore Mr. Gregory asks for a Committee to inquire whether the statistics of the London School Board have been challenged, he must be taken to mean that the Committee shall inquire whether the challenge which has undoubtedly been offered has been shown to rest on good grounds. In the same way, when he proposes to refer to this Committee the question whether some of the sites selected are not very near existing voluntary schools, he must be supposed to imply that they have been so placed without just cause. It is due to him to say that he imputes no bad faith to the late Board; he only maintains that their desire to do what was best for London had been alloyed by an error of judgment. Whether Mr. Gregory's charges are well or ill founded, there is ample reason why they should not be referred to a Committee. In the first place, the process of going over all the statistics must necessarily be a long one. If it is worth doing at all, Mr. Gregory will be sure to think that it is worth doing thoroughly. He hints, among other things, that a large number of the parents who were asked whether and where their abilities are at calculations. whether and where their children were at school either neglected or refused to give answers. So far as the statistics are in fault on this account, they can only be put right by directing the officials of the Board to make their inquiries over again. As regards the alleged injury done to voluntary schools, a Committee of the House of Lords contrived to fill a fair-sized blue-book in taking evidence on merely a few such charges, and there is no reason to suppose that a Committee of the London School Board would be able to investigate a larger number of cases in a shorter time. Now no public gain that could result from the labours of Mr. Gredour's proposed Committee would compensate for this delay. The preparation of these statistics, and of the estimates based thereon, was the principal work of the late School Board. If their successors, instead of starting from the point already reached, insist on going over the old ground again, the next three years may pass away and find the task of providing elementary education for every child in London hardly further advanced than it was in 1822. What hardly further advanced than it was in 1873. has Mr. GREGORY to offer in return for this imminent danger? A possible saving to the ratepayers' pockets. It is highly important that the London School Board should not spend more money than is needed for the object it has to accomplish. But it is better that the object should be accomplished even at the cost of a little unnecessary outlay than that the object should be left unattained in deference to a misplaced regard for economy.

This is not the only reason why Mr. CREGORY's motion ought to be rejected. Let it be granted that the statistics are faulty and the estimates founded on them exaggerated, there are two considerations which serve to deprive this fact of all real importance. One is the immense yearly increase in the population of London. If the figures of the School Board accurately represent the educational wants of London at this moment, it is certain that before the schools which they propose to build in order to meet that want can be finished, the growth of the population will have outstripped their present estimates and they will have to prepare new calculations and new proposals in order to right a new deficiency. If the present calculations are somewhat in excess, this necessity will not arise quite so some the population may only have grown up to the new subsole by the time they are opened, instead of having already gone beyond them. If schools could be built in

ing they must stand empty a year or two until the children wanted to fill them grow up into school age, or are imported by that stream of immigration from the country which is always setting towards the capital. But since to find the sites and to build the schools will take some considerable time, Mr. Gregory has really no case. While the schools are building the children for whom they are designed will gradually be gathering to fill them. The other consideration is the probability that the amount of efficient educational accommodation has been exaggerated in the statistics of the late Board. In estimating the number of children for whom places in elementary schools have to be provided, those who are being sufficiently educated in what are called private adventure schools are omitted. In the first instance the tendency is always to overrate the number of children thus disposed of. The reason is that, though these private adventure schools are almost invariably inefficient, there is at present no adequate means of discovering their inefficiency. The Liverpool School Board have been so impressed with this difficulty that they have suggested that no attendance at private adventure schools shall excuse a child from the operation of the compulsory by-laws unless the school be under Government inspection. That some such measure will have to be inspection. That some such measure will have to be adopted unless compulsory attendance at school is to be reduced to a farce may be taken as certain. The desire on the part of parents who wish to profit by their children's labour to evade sending them to schools where they will be obliged to attend regularly is very great, and the private adventure school gives them the means of doing this. As time goes on it will be found that many of the children now supposed to be receiving elementary education are receiving nothing but the name of it, and when these have to be transferred to efficient schools, Mr. Gregory will not find that there are many vacant places in the schools the buildthat there are many vacant places in the schools the building of which he is so anxious to defer.

THE TRADE-UNIONIST CONGRESS.

THE Trade-Unionist Congress which has this wook been THE Trade-Unionist Congress which are million of sitting at Sheffield is said to represent a million of working-men; but it is difficult to form an exact estimate of the relative numbers of Unionist and non-Unionist workmen in the country. The Royal Commission which inquired into the subject a few years ago stated that the Unionists alleged that they were about half of the whole number of workmen, while other estimates made them out to be only a fourth. The statistical question, however, is not a very material one, for whether the Trade Unionists are few or many, they are entitled to freedom and protection within reasonable limits, and the same must be said of the non-Unionists. A series of resolutions has been passed by the Congress, demanding the repeal of various legal restrictions which are supposed to be chiefly directed against the different kinds of molestation and intimidution by which the Trade Unionists are in the habit of enforcing obedience to their mandates. Mr. H. CROMPTON, assuming to represent the Unionists, lately intimated that he could not condescend to let the world know what amendments he thought to be desirable in the present state of the law, unless employers of labour throughout the country would first apologize for having calumniated the members of these Societies by suggesting that they ever countenanced picketing, rattening, or any form of violence or injurious interference with other people. The puerile insolence of this proposal is unfortunately characteristic of the spirit in which the claims of working-men are too often pleaded by distempered advocates of another class. It is only justice to the Unionists to say that they are themselves neither so impertinent nor so unreasonable as their injudicious friend. They think that, instead of hiding their opinions in order to spite society, the best they can do is to make them known as widely as possible. It may be remarked, however, that they are more emphatic in proclaiming the wrongs which they imagine they suffer than precise in stating what changes in the law they really want. They desire it to be understood that they do not ask that Trude Union outrages should be altogether exempted from criminal penalties, but only that they should not be punished under the present laws. To the question, under what sort of laws, then, they would be willing that these offences should be punished, the answer is rather vague.

It is creditable to the common sense of the members of

It is creditable to the common sense of the members of the Congress that they appreciated the danger of mixing themselves up with the revolutionary propagandists of the

Continent. An address was received from the Universal League of Workmen at Geneva, and a reply to it was drawn up which was objected to by an exceptionally wild delegate on the ground that the references to peace in every sentence were insulting to the League. He thought "the "word peaceable occurred too frequently, as it was a re-" flection that the men who had addressed them had not been "peaccable." In the end the Congress decided that it would be as well not to send any reply at all, but to appoint a Committee to try to discover, if possible, what the Universal League was, and what were its objects. It having been incidentally remarked that none of the names attached to the Goneva memorial had ever before been heard of, it was pertinently replied that perhaps that made it more likely that the memorial was signed by real working-men. A glance at the reports of the Sheffield Congress will show that the names which are there most conspicuous are sufficiontly well known, and are not the names of genuine workingmen, but of journalists, lecturers, and agitators of various kinds, who have undertaken to represent them. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Master and Servant Act, and the Law of Conspiracy, were attacked in successive resolutions, and it was resolved that no vote should be given for any candidate at the elections who would not pledge himself to support the repeal of these obnoxious restrictions on the freedom of the Unions. The objection to the Criminal Law Amendment Act is that it is "a special law against a part " of the population in respect to crimes of violence which "all classes of citizens can commit and do commit." Mr. CROMPTON might be asked to withdraw this calumny on all classes of citizens as a preliminary to argument, but other people are not so childish as he is. It is enough to say that the Act is not a special law against a part of the population, but only against certain specified offences, and that those who desire to avoid the penalties which it imposes have only to refrain from committing the offences in question. The Act applies equally to employer and employed, and though it is quite true that all classes of citizens can commit such offences, it is practically only Unionists who do so. we has to be shown is, not that the Act interferes with the peculiar system of the Unions, but that the offences against which it is directed are really innocent and beneficial. A special law against a form of public mischief which cannot otherwise be got at effectually is a very good thing; and Master and Servant Act is condemned because it does not adequately define the offences it creates, and attaches a criminal punishment to a civil breach of agreement. In point of fact, the Act does not attach a criminal punishment to a civil breach of agreement, unless the imprisonment of a man who cannot pay a fine or compensation is a criminal punishment. It is only in the case of aggravated misconduct or injury, and where a pecuniary payment will not meet the circumstances of the case, that imprisonment is inflicted without the option of a fine. This imprisonment is inflicted without the option of a fine. Act, it should be added, also applies indiscriminately to employer and employed. The definition of offences is always a difficult matter, and it is impossible in every case to specify with minute and absolute precision every possible variety of an offence. This is a difficulty which pervades the whole of the Statute-law. The Law of Conspiracy was also denounced on account of its vagueness, and it cannot be denied that it has this defect. The subject is one which deserves attentive consideration, and on which the opinions of the Judges might usefully be taken. But if the law is to be revised, this should be done generally, and not in a partial form so as to allow exceptional privileges to a particular class of the community. The outery against this law is connected with the punishment of the ringleaders of the gas-stokers' plot to inflict a monstrous public injury on the inhabitants of London as a means of coercing their omployers. These men were convicted of having conspired to commit an aggravated breach of contract, which was a more serious offence than if any of them singly had left his work. The whole question turns on the amount of danger to the public from certain proceedings; and there is no principle more firmly established in English law, or in itself more sound, than that a combination to combination to combination to combination to combination. tion to commit an offence requires to be dealt with more stringently than an isolated act of misconduct of the same

There may perhaps be some details in which the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Master and Servant Act may be improved; and if the Trade Unionists have any paramond definitions of molestation, intimidation, and

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other offences to suggest, they are entitled on every ground to a respectful hearing. It is impossible, however, to sur-render the principle of those measures without the greatest danger to personal liberty and social order. An employwrote a letter the other day complaining of the oppress of the Unionists in requiring him, under threat of a strike, to dismiss a man in his employment who for some reason was obnoxious to them. It is obvious, however, that the Unionists were strictly within their legal rights. They are perfectly entitled to dictate to their employer, if they choose, to take the property of the part of the choose, not only whom he may employ, but what he shall himself eat, drink, or wear, or the fashion of his wife's bounets. No matter how absurd or unreasonable the dictation of workmen may be, as long as they confine themselves to giving notice that they will not renew their contracts unless their demands are complied with, they have a perfect right to please themselves. There may be good or bad reasons for insisting upon a workman being discharged; but his companions are clearly entitled to determine whether they will continue to work with him. Working-men now enjoy the utmost freedom in this respect. They can demand what wages they please, fix their own hours, and lay down regulations for the management of the business in which they are engaged. On the other hand, however, an employer is not bound to submit to this dictation, and if he can get men to work on his own terms, it is necessary that they, too, should be protected in the exercise of their freedom. As far as we can see, the laws which are attacked by the Unionists do not go a step too far in this respect.

M. PROSPER MÉRIMÉE.

THE reception of M. Mérimée's successor at the French Academy, coinciding pretty closely with the publication of Mérimée's letters to a lady whose name is still mysteriously reserved, has occasioned a good deal of talk about a man who was himself neither particularly interesting nor important. A high place certainly cannot be assigned to Mérimée's literary works. He was a master of style, and nothing can be more admirable than the artistic finish of some of his short histories and stories. But there is nothing in the substance of them to make them live. In the élau of genius, in breadth of view and sympathetic suggestiveness, Mérimée was altogether deficient. His earliest effort was a series of plays purporting to have been written by Clara Gazul, a Spanish dramatist, and translated by M. Joseph L'Estrange. This was followed up by the Guzla, a pretended translation of Illyrian poems by one Maglanovich. It is needless to say that Clara Gazul and Maglanovich were equally imaginary creations, and that the works attributed to them were composed by Mérimée himself, who even went so far as to give a biography and portrait of the Illyrian bard. In 1828 Mérimée and Ampère had planned a trip to Illyria in order to study the primitive poetry of that region. Money alone was wanting, and Mérimée suggested that, instead of writing a book when they came back, they should write the book first in order to raise money for the journey. As it happened, the visit was never accomplished; but Mérimée was delighted to find that his fictitious verses had attracted the attention of two grave German doctors. Mérimée's later writings are chiefly distinguished by a tone of cynical irony, which is sometimes so disguised as not to be immediately perceptible. He is fond of mystification, of throwing the reader off his guard by an affectation of simplicity and ionocence, and of wrapping up his meaning so that it is rather hinted than expressed. Any one who has compared the pamphlet on his friesal Beyle—which was privately circulated as a sort

Mérimée's culogist at the Academy discovered that one of his ancestors invented the familiar fable of "Beauty and the Beaut"; but it is more to the purpose that his mother, who was an artist, had such a faculty for story-telling that she used to keep children who were sitting for their portraits spellbound by her marratives. Mérimée's father was also a painter, and he himself inharited not only the family taste for art, but a certain degree of artitude fire it as an exercise. It was the Second Empire that brought Mérimée to the front. His literary efforts received a reflected lustre from his rank as a Senator and his official position as Inspector of Public Monuments. The Emperor was analous to secure literary distinction for his Court, and Mérimée was a man who made good his footing there in other ways from the greater part of the Empire he lived on the most minimal was a man to the Emperor in preparing his literary and confidential terms with the Imperial density. The first of the Emperor in preparing his literary and almost glacial manners, he was accompanied amusing, and took infinite pains to the most indifference. He man the manners are securing amusing, and took infinite pains to the most indifference.

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with the Empress and her mother; he wrote books and stories for them; kept them supplied with all the gossip of the day; suggested assuments; was dramatist, actor, and stagesignated amusements; was dramatist, actor, and stage-manager by turns; and was always ready to execute delicate commissions for them requiring tact or taste. He soon became indispensable person, and an unfailing guest at Compiègne, fontainebleau, and Biarritz, as well as at the Tuileries and St. Cloud. When Mosquard died there was some talk of Mérimée succeeding him as the Emperor's private secretary and right-hand man. It is only fair to say that he filled a difficult position without any sacrifies of dignity or self-respect. Even in his most relaxed moments his manner conveyed a warning against undue familization; and though he owed his advancement to his favour at Court there was nothing servile or interested in the favour at Court, there was nothing servile or interested in the services he rendered. In his letters to the unknown lady he speaks of the Emperor as "mon bourgeois," and calls himself the "Empress's buffoon"; but assuredly he would have allowed no "Empress's buffoon"; but assuredly he would have allowed no one elso to call him so, and his efforts to amuse were the result of a loyal and sincere attachment. He who has sneers for everybody elso has always a kindly word for his Imperial friends. His political leanings were naturally towards an absolute monarchy. He had a personal hatred of vulgarity, Parliamentary intrigues, and the stupid brawling of the mob. "I have spent twenty-four hours," he writes, "in a deputy's house, and if I had any ambition to become a politician, this visit would have completely changed my mind. What a trade! what people it is necessary to see, to mannge, and to flatter! I should say with Hotspur, 'I had rather be a kitten and cry mew!' Slavery for slavery, I prefer a despot's court; at any rate, most despots wash their hands." This was in 1845. When the Revolution came he had the greatest repugnance to the Republic; but he does not appear to have been at first strongly attracted to the Empire. Julius Carsar had been one of his early studies, and from disliking he had come round to admire him. In 1841 he held that Carsar, in his first political years, was "une franche 1841 he held that Omean, in his first political years, was "une franche canaille," but the "devil of a man kept on perfecting himself, and would have become honest if he had only been allowed to live." In 1855 Mérimée had become as ardent a worshipper of the Dictator as his "bourgeois" could desire.

As the name of the lady to whom Mérimée wrote the numerous letters which have just been published is a secret, it is natural that there should be much curiesity to discover it; but even if it were known, scandal would hardly be gratified. As far as the were known, scandal would hardly be gratified. As far as the letters relate to the writer and his correspondent, they seem to us very dull reading. There can clearly have been nothing more tender than friendship in their attachment—at any rate on the lady's side. It appears that in six years they had mot only six or seven times, and that, counting up the minutes they had spent together, they had been in each other's company only some three or four hours in all. Their meetings seem to have here always brief and snatched at long intervals; and the to have been always brief, and snatched at long intervals; and the letters give one the impression rather of an intelligent woman letters give one the impression rather of an intelligent woman pleased with a clever man's wit, and the man flattered by her sympathy, than of a pair of lovers. Down to his mother's death in 1352, when he was forty-nine years of age, Mérimée lived under her care, "reposing absolutely on her," says M. de Loménie, "all the material cares of his existence." After his mother's death her charge devolved on two of her friends, who almost invariably accompanied him, and watched over him. These were two English ladies, and M. Taine describes the trio marching along in silence, Mérimée in the middle, with one elderly devotre carrying his bow (he had taken to archery for his health), and the other his box of water-colours. M. de Loménie attributed Mérimée's melancholy to his isolation as a hachelor; but porhaps M. Jules Sandeau was

the had taken to archery for his health), and the other his box of water-colours. M. de Loménie attributed Mérimée's melancholy to his isolation as a bachelor; but perhaps M. Jules Sandeau was justified in declaring that he was born one. He was certainly not the man either to inspire or to return an ardent passion. The academical philandering of the letters is tedious after you have read one or two; they are interesting only when they afford glimpses of the society in which the writer lived.

Although Márimée's writings are probably not much read in this country, he was himself a frequent visitor here, and was well known in a certain section of English society. He was rather proud of his knowledge of English—one of his six languages—and kapt himself well acquainted with our current literature. But he had not much sympathy with the nation. "The English," he wrote, "are individually stupid, but in mass an admirable people. Everything that can be done with money, good sense, and patience, they do; but they know no more about art than my cat." The new House of Commons is "a frightful monstrosity," and shows "what can be done with an utter want of taste and two millions sterling." The orstory is equally bad; "nothing more verbose, more polomouchs, and blagmeur" can be imagined than the majority of the speakers. Lord Palmeston, with his bushy grey whishers, struck him as a "gay gerilla"; Cobden pleased him only because he was "the very opposite of an Englishman," in never uttering commonphaces, and having few prejudices; Mr. Gladatone seemed to him "in some respects a man of gentus, in others a child; there is something in him of the child, the states—and the from." He found the slowness of English diamental products, and one in the child, the states—and the from." He found the slowness of English diamental products, and the from the Capucins. I am particularly regions against the control of the products and the free in the products and the free inches long in one great allowed the free inches and the free inches lon

It is part of the hypocrisy of these people. They love to show strangers that they are suber, and having taken huncheon they don't dine." Once we find the poor man hid up at an hotel with a bad cold, and nothing to drink but port wine; and it is impossible not to sympathize with him. What disgresse him most is the herissonners of the English. At a country house, he says, they cannot help talking a little at dinner, but afterwards they break up into isolation, one with a book or newspaper, another writing letters. On the other hand, a Frenchman takes the trouble to amuse himself and in doing so amuses others.

On the other hand, a Frenchman takes the trouble to amuse himself, and in doing so amuses others.

Mérimée gives us some lively "interiors" at the different Imperial palaces. All is not unalloyed happiness at Court. He grouns over knee-breeches and reckless changes of temperature. From Compiègne he writes, "One can't sleep in this place. The time is passed in being frozen or reasted." And again, "We load here a terrible life for the nerves and the brain. We have rooms better the former in severe and the continuous that the former in severe in the rooms. here a terrible life for the nerves and the brain. We have rooms heated to 40 degrees in order to go into the Forast in an open char-d-banes. It freezes at 7 degrees. We return to desse, and find ourselves in a tropical temperature. How the women stand it I can't think. I neither eat nor sleep," At Fontainebleau it is much the same. "We took a stag yesterday, and dined on the grass; the other day we were soaked with rain, and I caught cold. Every day we eat too much. I am half-doad. Destiny did not make me for a courtier." At Biarritz he was almost happy. "To day we have to dress but the rest of the time there is not the "To day we have to dress, but the rest of the time there is not the least toilette. The ladies dine in high dresses, and we of the ugly sex in morning coats. There is not a château in France or England sev in morning coats. There is not a château in France or England where one is so free, and without etiquette, nor where there is a châtelaine so gracious and so good to her guests." There are many American visitors at Biarritz, and when they come to the Imperial villa Northerners and Southerners—it is 1862—have to be parted on different sides of the room lest they should eat each other. A dull time at Compiègne is enlivened by the arrival of the Buke of Athol and some of his kinsmen, "four Highlanders in kilts." "It is droll enough to see their eight bare knees in a drawing-room, where all the men wear knee-breeches and tights"; but much consternation is produced when they whirl round to the strains of the barnine. One day the Prince Imperial—"un drôle d'enfant, mais barpipe. One day the Prince Imperial—"un drôle d'onfant, mais quelquefois terrible"—gives a dinner-party to his young friends. "The Emperor himself mixed the champagne with seltzer-water, but the ellect was just the same as if they had drunk the undi-They were all drunk a quarter of an hour afterwards, and my ears still ache with the noise they made." Now there is a Spanish dinner in the Forest, or a picnic on the grass, "like bonnetiers from the Rue St. Denis." Another time he writes, "Since my arrival I have led the agitated life of a manager. I have been author, actor, and director. We have played with success a piece a little immoral, of which on my return I will tell you the story." There was also a characte about which some fears ware returned by forehand, but a swang lady when have played in it. were entertained beforehand; but a young lady who played in it said assuringly, "Oh, it will be all right; we shall show our legs in the ballet, and that will do for everything." "N.B.," says Mérimée, "this lady's legs are like flageolets, and her feet anything but aristocratic."

There are other signs of the taint of Bohemianism which was the fatal cancer of the unhappy Court. A sketch of a ball at the Hotel d'Albe (belonging to the Empress's sister) may match with the famous Correspondent of the Telegraph's account of other Imperial festivities:-

the famous Correspondent of the Telegraph's account of other Imperial festivities:—

The costumes were very beautiful; many of the women very pretty, and the age showing its audacity. (r.) The women were decolletes in an outrageous way, both above and below. On this occasion I have seen a sufficiently large number of charming feet and many garters in the waltz. (a) Crinoline is declining. You may expect that in two years the dresses will be short, and that those who have antural advantages will be distinguished from those who have only artificial ones. There were Englishwomen who were quite inerogables. The daughter of Lord——, who is charming, was as a Dryad or something mythological, with a robe which would have left all her breast bare if this had not been remedied by a maillet. . The ballet of the "Elements" was composed of sixteen women, all pretty enough, in short skirts and covered with diamonds. The Naisds were powdered with silver, which, falling on their shoulders, resembled drops of water. The Salamanders were powdered with gold. . The supper-room, with a gallery round it, the domestics in the dress of pages of the sixteenth contury, and the electric light, resembled the feast of Bulthazar in Wrowthon's (sic) picture. It was no use for the Emperor to change his domino; he was recognized a league off. The Empress had a white burnous, and a black loup, which did not disguise her in the least. Many dominos, and, for the most part, very stupid. The Duke of ——was got up like a tree, a disguise, after the story about his wife, a little too remarkable. If you do not know this story, here it is in two words:—His wife went to Bapst and bought a set of jewels at 60,000 franes, saying she would send it back next day if it did not suit. She sent nothing back. He was told that they had been sent to. Portugal, but finally they were found at the Mont-de-piété, where the Duchess of ——paid 15,000 franes to withdraw them. This is the eulogy of the time and the women!

By the side of this picture maybe placed a descript

By the side of this picture maybe placed a description of the company at Marshal MacMahon's recent ball:—"A severe propriety of tenue was observable, and a remarkable absence of very low of tonus was observable, and a remarkable absence of very low dresses and those sleeveless corsages which one so often sees in the front boxes of the Italian Opera House. Young girls, as a general rule, were as simply dressed as any of those who figured at the Coart balls of Queen Victoria twenty-five years ago." Perhaps a little-public decency will not be thought too reactionary.

When the Emperor began to affect Liberal measures. Merinder was clear-signed enough to see the hopelessness of the experiment. In December 1867 he writes:—

What shall I say of the politics of M. Ollivier and the rest? There is no se in their turning their phrases so elegantly, and affirming that they are

profoundly convinced; they seem to be second-rate actors who imitate the first rôles in a way that deceives nobody. We are growing smaller daily. There is only M. de Bismarck who is a true great man.

And again in June 1869 :-

What afflicts me most in these sad affairs is the profound stupidity (b*tise). It makes one hide one's face. The danger is that there is a sort of emulation for stupidity as for everything else, and between the Chambers and the Government, God knows what may be done!

In his next letter he had grown more desponding:-

I am sure that we are going to have in words and deeds enormities for which there will not be enough boiled potatoes. Alas! that may finish by projectiles of a harder kind! What a misfortune that the modern spirit should be so flat! Do you believe it was ever so bad before! There were ages when people were more ignorant, more barbarous, more absurd; but there were here and there some grand geniuses to make compensation, whilst now, as it seems to me, there is a levelling down of all intelligence to the lowest point.

In November he met M. Thiers at Cannes, and found him "brought back to common sense by the immense folly of the country," and ready to fight again, as in 1848. But Mérimée doubts whether he does not overrate his strength:—

It is much easier to break the bags of Eolus than to mend them and make them air-tight. It seems probable that we shall have a fight; the Chassepot is omnipotent, and can give the populace of Paris an historic lesson, as General Changarnior said. But after having tried this, what is to be done? Personal government has become impossible, and Parilamentary government without good faith, without honesty, and without skilful men, appears to me not less impossible. The future and the present are very dark for us.

Then comes the war, and at the end of August Mérimée is not without hope of driving out the Germans, or, better still, burying them all in France. But oven then "we shall not be at the end of our miseries. This horrible butchery, it is idle to dissimulate it, is but a prologue to a tragedy of which only the Devil knows the end. A nation is not shaken with impunity as ours has been. It is impossible that, from our victory as from our defeat, there should not spring a revolution. All the blood that has flowed will flow to the profit of the Republic—that is, of organized disorder." Mérimée left Paris by one of the last trains before the city was invested. He died at Cannes on the 23rd September.

DENTISTRY.

its fascination. Most people have something to say about it, as about other subjects on which they have thought or felt, and ideas usually press for utterance in proportion as they are numerous and vivid. Knowledge which has been borrowed from books, or gathered in hours of dissipation, is communicated with carelessness, languor, and hositation. But personal experiences of a nearer and profounder muture, which have absorbed one's whole attention at the time and left a deep impression behind them, cannot be recalled with equal indifference. Whilst they stimulate the whole mind to unaccustomed activity, persons not at other times noted for eloquence betray a sudden affluence of words, a surprising vigour of style, and unsuspected resources of illustration. Should a conversation begin to turn upon dentistry, every one must have observed with what difficulty it is drawn away to some more cheerful, but less exciting, topic. Several persons talk at once, and though all profess to aid in the diversion, the subject has what psychologists call-great "ideal persistence," dies hard, and tends to come to life again at intervals for some time after. In this respect it is like talking about ghosts in the dark, when there is a general sense of uneasiness and a general desire to pass to something else, but there is always some one with a more harrowing story than any which has yet been heard, which it is impossible to refrain from telling and impossible to refrain from listening to. Only there is this difference, that ghosts are now pretty well recognized as part of the popular Aberglaube, as Mr. Matthew Arnold would say, and the terrors they arouse within us are somewhat mild even at midnight; whereas the existence of dentists may be verified—and indeed we often experiment on them, and they on us—so that they are placed far beyond the reach of scepticism even at noonday. On this account they are the more interesting in a scientific age.

It may seem that, since dentistry is so familiar a topic, it must be needless to expatiate upon it, and certainly to say anything strikingly novel about it is more than can be reasonably hoped. But we remember that Dr. Johnson praises Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard on this very ground, that it contains nothing new, but only what had previously occurred to every one else; and to attain as great a reputation as that celebrated piece ought to content a moderate ambition. Moreover, to say what has previously occurred to every one else has the advantage that it assures you of the sympathy of your reader, if you should be so tortunate as to secure one. Now it has probably occurred to most people that dentistry is about the loast enviable of professions. It is not merely the character of the work that makes it so, for all professions have unpleasant associations to which their members are inured by custom; taste is proverbially arbitrary; and it is even intelligible that a man who has the gift of delicate manipulation may feel attracted to a pursuit which affords so many opportunities for its exercise. But it is the feelings with which a dentist is regarded by his patient which, if he knew them, would regarder his position so peculiarly uncomfortable. A man was suffer many things of his doctor, and still regard him with

gratitude and friendship. He may be ruined by lawyers without conceiving any personal antipathy toward the practitioners whom he has injudiciously employed, but may content himself with indulging in a diffused hatred of the law as a whole, and whatever has to do with it, and vent his rage in vague maledictions against lawyers in general; which can have only a very harmless incidence upon any one in particular. But let him once go to a dentist, and the is likely to come away with a definite and abiding horror of that dentist himself and not another. It is notorious that many people dread to meet their dentist in the street. If they do meet him they are variously affected, according to temperament. Some can scarcely restrain themselves from headlong flight, others are ready to faint on the spot; a few involuntarily clench their fats, the blood rushes to their faces, and they feel prompted to assault him. But these last are few indeed. Most of us are at once "Gorgonized" out of all thought of active resistance, and even the idea of escaping dies ineffectually within us. In agricultural ages, and still in country districts, the enraged bull plays a prominent part in nightmares; but this traditionary bugbear is threatened to be supplanted. In future people will eat a heavy supper with the prospect of passing an uneasy night in that curious and complicated piece of mechanism, the dentist's armchair; holding on firmly by the bottom, now being screwed up, now down, to get a favourable light; their heads rolled to this side or to that to meet the exigencies of art, whilst the peering eyes of their favourite operator come and go, and a confused clatter of steel is heard during the intervals.

And yet the dentist does not seem to deserve so hard a fate. Divested of the terrors with which imagination clothes him, he is seen to be our own flesh and blood. A judicious blending of mildness with firmness appears to be necessary to the ideal character of his profession, and it is remarkable how many members of the profession realize this ideal, or make laudable approximations to it. Sometimes indeed a falling away from the standard may be noticed in either direction. Excessive sympathy may lead a dentist to sacrifice firmness to mildness, and this perhaps is the worse error of the two. For he ought to consider his patient's condition; how distracting pain renders it difficult for him to make up his mind, or else prompts him to determine rashly; how, too, he is probably quite ignorant of the true cause of his suffering, and equally ignorant of the proper remedy. It is therefore the part of a good practitioner to decide for him, and, if the worst must come and the last office be performed, to jog the elbow of his resolution. But other practitioners are either so sensible of this, or are of such an autocratic disposition, so determined at any rate to have the game (if the expression be allowable) in their own hands, that, sacrificing mildness to firmness, with harsh voice and rough manner they bully and intimidate their patients, as though the latter were not abject enough already, or as though the dread and fear of dentists needed any adventitious aid. The cumning middle course, however, seems to be this—knowing what treatment is best for the patient, to get him to adopt it as if of his own choice. He is then buoyed up and consoled during the operation by a flattering senso of mild heroism, whilst, if anything should go wrong, the operator is to a great extent absolved from blame. And to do this well a character of mingled mildness and firmness, with some knowledge of human nature, is best adapted. And there is no profession in which the knowledge of human nature in relation to physical pain may be sooner ga

men; and the reason of this seems to be the same as that of their more patient endurance of many other bodily ailments. For during illness men are more fidgetty and morose than women, because they are accustomed to greater activity, have a stronger passion for freedom, and feel the restraint of helplessness more oppressive. And if, when the worst has come, at the dentist's, seated in the chair of fate, with the last agony imminent, any one retains enough presence of mind to attend to his own emotions in those trying circumstances, he will confess, we believe, that the actual pain is not worth making a fuss about, but that the intolerable part of it is—O for a euphemism!—in plain English, it is the submitting to the first grip and putting oneself so utterly in another man's power. It is this "representative" element of the torture that puts our virtue to the test; and let none pretend to make light of it. But fortunately it is of short duration, and is far better than the melady it cures. So that a man's loyalty to reason may almost be measured by his willingness to go to the dentist's when his time has come. No imaginary horrors deter the sane man, but he goes into the very chamber of horrors, like Rinaldo into the enchanted wood. And ever after when passing the house he will say to himself, "I have been there and still would go, on sufficient occasion."

nately it is of short duration, and is far better than the malady it cures. So that a man's loyalty to reason may almost be measured by his willingness to go to the dentist's when his time has come. No imaginary horrors deter the sane man, but he goes into the very chamber of horrors, like Rinaldo into the enchanted wood. And ever after when passing the house he will say to himself, "I have been there and still would go, on sufficient occasion."

Certainly a good dentist deserves to be called the Friend of Man. And therefore we read with pleasure in the Medico-Chirurgical Review that during the last ten years no branch of surgery has made so much progress as dentistry has done; for during many dark ages, with respect both to science and to practice, it was in a very backward state. Not very long and, it is aversed, blacksmiths were much in favour as operators in this department—a fact which seems to require explanation. It will purhaps be surmised that they were recommended for the work by their great bodily strength. But the obviousness of this secount of the matter is delusive; the true theory must be sought in a more roundabout way. And if, in the first place, we remark that the blacksmith anciently discharged the functions of a farrier, perhaps this will be thought not to cost much light upon the subject, but

rether fiself to need illumination. Remembering, however, that to the minds of our forefathers the offices of barber and surgeon to the minds of our forefathers the offices of barber and surgeon seemed naturally to go together, we cannot be surprised that to the same minds it should appear part of the fitness of things that the blacksmith who shoed a horse should also doctor it. And the mane minds it should appear part of the fitness of things that the blacksmith who shoed a horse should also doctor it. And now, as Mr. Spanear would say, observe the implication. In doctoring a horse it must sometimes have been necessary to extract a tooth, and it was at once inferred that he who could extract a tooth, and it was at once inferred that he who could extract a horse's tooth à fortiori could draw a man's. And that he did liften draw, to admiration, both the tooth and the man may be imagined. Figure the blacksmith with his patient careering round and round the forge, emulating the dealings of Achilles with Hector, and then listen to those who deride what they call the merely material civilization of the present day. Great is the transition from the blacksmith's shop to the modern dentist's ingenious armchair—we had almost written easy-chair. On the other hand, it may be that the need of dentists has much increased with civilization. It is commonly believed that savages have excellent teeth; and although we are now-adays in the habit of suspecting such beliefs, this one seems probable, if we consider how necessary good teeth are to them. To any one who is anxious to prove "material civilization" a mistake, the inquiry may be suggested, What effect has the invention of knives and forks had upon the teeth of those nations that have condescended to adopt the use of them? For these pernicious utensils plainly render good teeth less a necessary of life than they were before, so that people with bad teeth now survive, transmit their degenerate natural weapons to their descendants, and so on. And, therefore, to Mr. Galton and others who are anxious to guard the interests of the future by promoting marriage on scientific principles, we may suggest the propriety of including sound teeth in the list of excellences required of those who are anxious to guard the interests of the inture by promoting marriage on scientific principles, we may suggest the propriety of including sound teeth in the list of excellences required of those about to marry. The priest or registrar might call upon the parties to a proposed marriage to produce, among other certificates, one showing that they themselves had sound teeth, and likewise their fathers and mothers, their grandfathers and grandmothers, and such other relatives as the savants may think a sufficient guarantee consists respectively. against reversion. Or perhaps these matters are to be left to the young people themselves, and a man's asking a girl if she has ever suffered from toothache may one day be a recognized way of hinting that he is coming to the point.

But if such means of securing the peace of posterity fail, others may be devised. Amidst the press of unexpected ideas, projects, and events, it is daily becoming more difficult to detect an absurdity at first sight; and so the following ingenious speculaabsurding at first sight; and so the following ingenious speculation which has been started may yet be realized. What if here after every one on arriving at a certain age should be bound to yield up the natural teeth, and receive in exchange an artificial set warranted not to ache, and which might be renewed from time to time in case of their ceasing to fit, being swallowed, stolen by garotters, or other accidents which already are not unexampled? It would demand some courage perhaps once in a lifetime, but that must be better than once a turned at travelet. that must be better than once a year as at present. Besides are there not anæsthetics? And moreover stern laws, backed by a public opinion instructed in what truly makes for social welfare, would, as in Sparta, deter the youth from showing the white feather, and they would sit down smiling; just as some tribes of American Indians with whom beards are unlashionable, on reaching the age when rudiments of beards appear, submit, it is said, to have them plucked out hair after hair by squaws, and account it a wirtue not to groan or wince, though they are the old squaws who virtue not to groan or wince, though they are the old squaws who do it. By thus losing all our teeth at once and as a matter of course, we should no longer be haunted by the regretful feelings which now disturb us, as, wandering about the world, visiting many cities, and perhaps many dentists, we drop them as pledges of mortality, one here and another there, and already long before death reflect that our bones lie scattered on every shore. And this will be a relief to many persons; for how imagination follows those fragments of our being, whoever is familiar with folklore knows well. knows well.

We have said, perhaps somewhat hastily, that dentists are our own flesh and blood; but at any rate this acknowledgment does not extend to those dentists who put horrible signs of their profession outside their houses in the public streets. What we refer not extend to those dentists who put norrible signs of their profession outside their houses in the public streets. What we refer to is too hideous to describe with decency, but every one must understand us. Such things can only be in place in a scientific museum. The only device to be compared to this one is the pirate's flag with its skull and cross-bones, but the flag is much the less revolting of the two. We should have thought such a mode of advertising would have been considered unprofessional, and we are sure it cannot be attractive.

THE NEW BULL ON PAPAL ELECTIONS.

WHETHER the precise text of the Bull Apostolics Sedis
W Museus as given in the Kolnische Zeitung—for the form cited
is that of a Bull, not of a Brief—is genuine or not, it would be
premature as yet to pronounce. The rumour that some instrument
of the kind was in contemplation, if not actually drawn up, has
long been widely credited, and, in spite of previous denials, seems
now to be virtually admitted by the Papai organs. And, indeed,
the extreme likelihood of such a step being taken under existing
circumstances and in the present temper of the Curia would alone
no far to authenticate the popular belief on the subject. Nor shall

we probably be far wrong in assuming the substantial accuracy of the alleged document, even supposing the exact form has not been preserved. Meanwhile two questions of no little interest at once preserved. Meanwhile two questions of no little interest at anonsuggest themselves, which have been freely discussed during the
past week, sometimes with more ingenuity than knowledge, in the
papers, both English and foreign. Are the changes enacted, or
proposed to be enacted, within the compatence of the Holy
See? and will the new regulations about Papal elections be
acquiesced in by the various European Powers without prejudice
to the general acknowledgment of the successful candidate for the
tisma? To the second inquiry it is of course impossible to
gives more than a vague and conjectural reply. The Italian
Government might not unnaturally resent the removal of the
Conclave from Rome, where there would be no real danger of
its freedom of action being impeded; and Prince Bismarck has his
own reasons for eagerly solving any available weapon in that deadly own reasons for eagerly selzing any available weapon in that deadly warfare with the Roman hierarchy to which he has committed himself. But meither the Italian nor the Prussian Government has any traditional claim to a voice in Papal elections, and it is not easy to see what special interest France, Austria, or Spain—which have hitherto alone exercised the right of veto—can have in quarrelling with arrangements which would make the choice of a non-Italian Pontiff a little less improbable, though any abrupt non-italian Fontill a little less improbable, though any abrupt change of the kind might be thought generally objectionable as involving a risk of future complications. The precedent of the Vatican Council, where the representatives of Clatholic Governments were for the first time excluded, has indeed created a very natural expectation that the right of veto will be challenged on similar grounds. But there is no allusion to this matter in the text of the new Bull, and a claim which has no technical support in But there is no allusion to this matter in the any written record would hardly be thought to require formal abrogation. At the same time the prudence of the proposed innovation may fairly be questioned when there is nothing to interrupt vation may fairly be questioned when there is nothing to interrupt the due carrying out of the ordinary ceremonial at the Vatican; while on the other hand the increased facilities of communication and locomotion afford opportunities for a representation of the electoral body more complete than on any former occasion. It is always rather a perilous experiment to change your front in face of the enemy. And, beyond a vague sense of alarm, there seems no particular reason for a change of front just now. All the precedents cited point rather in an opposite direction,

This brings us to the other question, which, if not more important, is at least capable of being more fully and definitely answered. The remark of the Times that "from an ecclesiastical point of view the right of the Pone to issue the above decree cannot be doubted

the right of the Pope to issue the above decree cannot be doubted after the Ckeumenical Council" may be true in the abstract, but is wholly irrelevant. Still less is his claim based, as has been absurdly asserted elsewhere, on some shadowy prediction about the Pope who sees the years of Peter choosing his own successor. His right to issue such a Bull as that ascribed to him—which is of course to issue such a Bull as that ascribed to him—which is of course a very different thing from his discretion in the use of it—rests on much surer ground than any old sdage or any general inference from a novel dogma which is both openly challenged and very largely disbelieved, even where there is no public protest, within the limits of his own communion. It is not only admitted by canonists, but illustrated by a few striking and very sufficient precedents, both ancient and modern. The case will be made clearer if we briefly recall to the memory of our readers the leading statutes on which Papal elections depend. Without dwelling on the earlier history of the Papacy, it may suffice to state here that Nicholas II., acting under the advice of Hildebrand, issued in 1059 the Bull which may be called the Magna Charta of the Sacred College, confining the elective franchise for all future time to the Cardinals exclusively. This fundamental law has only once been superseded, under very This fundamental law has only once been superseded, under very exceptional circumstances, and by a higher than Papal authowhen the great reforming Council of Constance, after getting rid of three Popes, nominated a Committee of its own members, of whom only half were Cardinals, to elect a new Pontiff. The second great ordinance on the subject was promulgated a century later by Alexander III. at the third Lateran Council in 1179. The Conclave which elected Alexander by a majority of votes had been the scene of a disgraceful tumult, and the election was contested. He accordingly lost no time in ordaining that henceforth no Papal election should be valid without a majority of two-thirds of those voting. This ordinance also has held good ever since, except in one instance, to be presently mentioned. The third organic law of the constitution of Conclaves is the one mainly affected by the at the Second Council of Lyons, and regulates in minute detail the forms to be observed in Papal elections, including the ten days' interval between the decease of one Popo and the assembling of interval between the decease of one Pope and the assembling of the Conclave to elect his successor, the clausura, or locking up of the Cardinals during the period of election, the place of meeting, and various other details. To this may be added the Bull issued by Gregory XV. in 1621, prescribing the ceremonial and the different methods of election, which is, however, based entirely on earlier authorities. These latter statutes, as well as some subsequent Bulls authorities. These latter statutes, as well as some subsequent Bulls expanding or reproducing the former regulations, are suspended by the Bull ascribed to the present Pope. A brief retexpent will be enough to show that he has full authority for taking such a step. The famous Bull of Gregory X. was actually abrogated by his successor Adrian V., who reigned barely a month, and remained in abeyance during six pontificates, till Gelestine V. renewed it. Gregory XI. ventured on a still more sweeping inservation. He had put an end to the Seventy Years' Captivity by

his return to Rome; but there was grave cause for apprehension that the restoration might be only temporary, with a body of Cardinals chiefly creatures of the French Crown and likely to be exposed to strong pressure. He accordingly issued a Bull suspending every existing regulation about Papal elections, including the famous decree of the third Lateran Council requiring the thirds of the votes and this held measure was seted ream and two-thirds of the votes, and this bold measure was acted upon and

generally approved.

But the most memorable as well as the most recent example of such an extreme exercise of Papal prerogative occurred less than a century ago, and it is this precedent by which Pius IX. is supposed to have been chiefly guided in framing his Bull. There is something almost romantic in the later vicisaitudes of the reign of Pius VI. and the strange shifts to which he was driven to maintain his authority under violant pressure from without. It is only. of Pius VI. and the strange shifts to which he was driven to maintain his authority under violent pressure from without. It is only, however, with one chapter in that eventful history that we are here concerned. Early in 1797, when the States of the Church had been invaded by the French army, and the Papal plenipotentiaries had been constrained to sign the disastrous treaty of Tolentino, it was felt that some provision ought to be made for the emergency of the next election. A Brief, which is a less authoritative and more ephemeral document than a Bull, was drawn up in the February of that year, Attentis Peculiaribus Prasentibus, absolving the Cardinals, for the next occasion only, from the obligatory interval of nine days before proceeding to a new election. But the rapid march of events rendered the promulgation of this Brief superfluous; and in the following December, two days after Joseph Bonaparte, the diplomatic representative of the French Republic, had quitted Rome, the Bull Christi Ecclesiae Regenda was issued, formally enacting the dispensations contained in the contemplated Brief, but extending them to all cases of grave peril threatening the legitimate action of the electoral body. Even this, however, proved inadequate to the gravity of the crisis. In February 1798 Rome had been converted into a Republic, and the aged Pontiff was a prisoner—not in name or imagination, but in fact—in a Carthusian monastery near Florence, while the Cardinals were dispersed over Italy and beyond it. The situation was obviously a critical one, and Cardinal Antonelli—no relation of his present namesake—having contrived to obtain access to the imprisoned Pope, submitted to him the draft of a Bull which not only dispensed with all tain his authority under violent pressure from without. It is only, and Cardinal Antonelli—no relation of his present namesake—having contrived to obtain access to the imprisoned Pope, submitted to him the draft of a Bull which not only dispensed with all existing regulations about elections, except the obligatory majority of two-thirds, but authorized the Cardinals to vote by proxy, and even suspended the prohibition against any dealings in the nutter during the Pope's lifetime which dates from a decree of Pope Symmachus in the fifth century, and is enforced with fieres and multiplied anathemas, as was his wont, by Paul IV. in the Bull Cum secundum Apostolum. But Pius VI. shrank from so extreme a measure when he found the prevalent opinion among the Cardinals was against it. Another draft was prepared, this time by Michele di Pietro, Apostolic Delegate at Rome, which was approved by the Cardinals, and finally took shape in the Bull Cum nos superiori anno executed by Pius VI. on the 13th of November, 1798. Except in the permission of proxies, which is omitted, the Bull is still fuller in its dispensations than the rejected draft of Cardinal Antonelli. It pensations than the rejected draft of Cardinal Antonelli. It authorizes consultation during the Pope's lifetime among the Cardinals on every point except the person of his successor, suspends the obligatory delay of nine days, the clausura, and the

suspends the obligatory delay of nine days, the clausura, and the local limitations, empowering the Conclave to be held in any Catholic country where the larger number of Cardinals might be assembled. A somewhat similar document was drawn up by Gregory XVI. during the insurrectionary movements at the beginning of his reign, but was never published.

There is nothing in the alleged provisions of the Bull Apostolica Sedis which goes beyond the Cum superiori anno of Pius VI., on which it is closely modelled, the only novelty being the strange suggestion—which certainly does look almost like a satire—of "the Principality of Monaco, some French city, or Malta," as the place of the Conclave. There is the same liberty conceded of indefinitely hurrying or indefinitely postponing the election; observing or not hurrying or indefinitely postponing the election; observing or not observing the clausura; of concerting measures, if necessary, during the life of the Pope, with the one reservation of not discussing the names of particular candidates; the same entire freedom of choice as to locality, and the same general extension of these discussions the life that the same general extension of these discussions. pensations to all future cases of emergency. It may be worth remembering that the Conclave which actually assembled at Venice after the death of Pius VI., so far from showing any special haste in its procedure, lasted for above two months, and was nearly ending in the very exceptional method of election "by compromine" and a by delocating the fearbhing to a small Committee of mise"—i.e., by delegating the franchise to a small Committee of Cardinals—when at the nick of time the votes of the Cardinals concurred in the elevation of Pius VII: to the Papacy. What was really abnormal in that election was the transference of the Cardinals conclude from Papacy. was really abnormal in that election was the transference of the Conclave from Rome to Venice, for which there were obvious reasons. But why Pius IX. should "fear that the next election cannot be freely conducted in Rome," is not more easily explicable than his ground for styling himself, and encouraging his advocates and admirers, whether journalistic or episcopal, persistently to style him, "the Prisoner of the Vatican." There is, indeed, as much or as little reason for this strange theory of imprisonment holding good after his decease as during his life. But do the Cardinals seriously believe in it now? And, if not, are they likely hereafter to make a troublesome and rather undignified pilgrimage to Malat or Monaco for the sake of perpetuating an illusion which they do not share?

they do not share?

CHARITY ELECTIONEERING.

TIFIE gentlemen who are endeavouring to effect some refirm is the system of election to charitable institutions have longly their first pattle and have been defeated. A motion was proposed their first battle and have been defeated. A motion was proposed at a meeting of the British Orphan Asylum recommending some moderate changes, and was thrown out by an overwhelming majority. The meeting declared their own perfect satisfaction with their own arrangements; and after denouncing with great, energy the wickedness or folly of everybody who proposed any alteration, went back to their homes in a high state of virtuous salicomplacency. There is nothing in this which is in the smallest degree surprising. Every attack upon a good old steady-going abuse is invariably encountered in the same manner. When people were in the habit of suggesting that workhouses were not managed to ideal perfection, the first assault was always met by a chorus of virtuous indignation. A number of immaculate persons held up their hands in holy horror at the thought that any outsider should presume to dispute the purity of their motives or the held up their hands in holy horror at the thought that any outsider should presume to dispute the purity of their motives or the
wisdom of their measures; the Guardians held meetings at which
the voices of a wretched minority were drowned in stamping and
cheering; they passed votes of thanks to the master, and the
master testified in his turn to the wisdom of their superintendence;
and everything would have been made pleasant if it had not
been for the intrusive impertinence of the outside world. The

and everything would have been made pleasant if it had not been for the intrusive impertinence of the outside world. The whole course of proceeding indeed is so well understood that it may easily be reduced to fixed rules, which are applicable not merely to workhouses or to voluntary charities, but to every corporation which is accused of imperfection.

The first thing to do is, of course, to abuse your opponents. Writers in the press are notoriously ignorant and venal; they are always pandering to the worst popular passions, and are generally a contemptible set of beings. We have no desire to dispute an argument which is too universal in its application to have much point in any particular case. It merely means that the press is generally unfavourable to the existing system, a fact which our readers may interpret according to their own opinions. But the arch-enemy in this case is that mischievous body, the Charity Organization Society. This malevolent body goes about making itself exceedingly disagreeable to the quiet easy-going institutions, and it has lately become the parent of a noxious child, called the Charity Reform Association. What diabolical motives can be at the bottom of this movement is a hitherto unsolved mystery. Some suggestion, indeed, is thrown out that the agitation is due to the "cold and selfish views" of people who do not want to subscribe. Sir Charles Trevelyan and his friends may be honourable men (we have not observed, at least, that their honour is disputed), but they are tools in the hands of designing people who only want to save their own pockets. We will not inquire into the plausibility of this theory; it is one that naturally commends itself to a certain class of minds, to which it would be a more waste of time to offer anything like reasoning. Motives, however, are inscrutable; and, however questionable may be those which actuate the Charity of minds, to which it would be a more waste of time to offer anything like reasoning. Motives, however, are inscrutable; and, however questionable may be those which actuate the Charity Organization Society, we must admit that its professions at least are honourable. Nobody can seriously deny that it would be an excellent thing to establish a mutual understanding among the innumerable charities of London. Their purpose is, or should be, to give help to the deserving poor. The natural result of their interference is that the funds intended for this nurpose are intercepted by designing beggars. The Charitable this purpose are intercepted by designing beggars. The Charitable Organization Society professes to help the charities by enabling them to form an alliance against their common enemies. So far their function is admitted to be legitimate. But the Society proceeds to say that the system of voting charities encourages and stimulates mendicity, because, by its nature, it excludes any effective supervision of the appeals put forward. A body of two or three thousand subscribers cannot possibly scrutinize the claims which come before them, and, in fact, do not profess to do so. They naturally therefore give an advantage to worthless claimants. If this charge is ill-founded, its error should be exposed; but it is simply irrelevant to abuse the motives of those who put it forward. irrelevant to abuse the motives of those who put it forward. Sir-Charles Trevelyan may be only wishing to save the pockets of the stingy; but his argument is not the less legitimate. If the money is spent in a demoralizing fashion, it had better not be spent, even though the stingy benefit by the change. The imputation is one which the charities are bound to meet fairly, and an attack on the motives of their opponents is at best nugatory, if indeed the use of such an argument be not an implicit confession of weakness.

The sbuse of adversaries is of course associated with praise of one's own virtues. We, say the charities, are the official representatives of all the Christian virtues; and if you attack us, you attack the Sermon on the Mount. Any suggestion that any other motives than those of the purest philanthropy can be at work is repudiated

the Sermon on the Mount. Any suggestion that any other motives than those of the purest philanthropy can be at work is repudiated with disgust. Mr. Banting, for example, declares it to be "perfectly sickening" to read what has been said of paid officials being the main obstacles to any change. Ferhaps it is as probable that the officials are biassed by their stinginess; but we fully agree that all such imputations, if they are made, had better be dropped. We dealty whether the authorities of these charities are quits equal to the apostles, but we have no doubt that they are well-meaning proper. The real accuration against them is very different. It is not that they oppose change because they want to live comfortable places, but that they oppose it from that means obstructiveness which comes over all established corporations

The British Coulons should be seen that it has existed for fact, it was all the time been a model institution. We do not fill installer list; that every body knows that an association which is taked for facty six years is sure to have developed a limit of the control of the particle from the control. The legal fiction which represents corrections are come to have their vanity interested in the reputation of the institution. They have a very natural dislike to hear their dislike to the analyses which has taken up so much of their lime and attention can be based upon false principles. They enjoy the little hit of patronage and power which is conferred upon them, not for any reasons that can be fairly called improper, but as people always enjoy anything which distinguishes them from their neighbours. The smallest distinction which a man can acquire gradually assumes an importance in his eyes altogether disproportionate to its intrinsic value; and the little sphere within which he is supreme is surrounded by a halo of senetity. Corporations thus become unreasonably conservative by the very law of their being. Their members forget that they are, after all, only means to an end, and regard them as an essential part of the British Constitution. And therefore it would have been very surprising if an attempt to point out the existence of human frailty in any institution of forty-six years standing had not been met by a shout of indignation. Indeed it would have been quite as surprising as that such an institution should be free from the abuses which always accumulate in the course of a generation or two.

an institution should be free from the abuses which always accumulate in the course of a generation or two.

The only answer, then, which is at all relevant is a proof that the charges made are really false or grossly exaggerated. The denial was, of course, made in general terms so far as the British Orphan Asylum was concerned. We have no means of judging of the merits of this particular case; and we should be glad to believe that this particular body is liable to none of the complaints which have been put forward, with a considerable mass of evidence, by Sir Charles Trevelyan and his friends. We will hope that votes have never been sold or exchanged; that the best candidate has always been elected; and that friends. We will hope that votes have never been sold or exchanged; that the best candidate has always been elected; and that nobody has been kept waiting for an unreasonable time. But the question was not brought before the meeting in these terms. The proposal made by Mr. Simpson did not go to a complete alteration of the system, but merely to adopting precautions against some probable abuses, the existence of which in many other cases has been sufficiently established. He proposed arrangements which would make trafficking in votes difficult, which would discourage canvassing, and which would put a stop to the evils resulting from the ing, and which would put a stop to the evils resulting from the public polling-days. But he did not propose to take away the power of election from the subscribers. Yet this simple proposal was received with so much indignation that its supporters could not obtain a hearing. The reason was the old "thin end of the wedge" argument. In other words, the subscribers positively refused to histor to any proposal which might might price to be abused. refused to listen to any proposal which might mitigate the abuses connected with their present method of exercising their power, because they feered that such a proposal might lead to a loss of the power itself. Possibly they were vise in their generation; as possibly they were making a great blunder. At any rate, this mode of meeting the charge amounts, so far as it can be said to be anything but the expression of an unreasoning prejudice, to a passionate assertion that the system and the abuses must stand or fall together. We do not suppose, for example, that anybody will deny the system of trafficking in votes to be objectionable. Mr. Banting, the enthusiastic advocate of things as they are, attempted to throw doubt upon its existence or its frequency—though both appear to us to be established on undeniable evidence—and said that, if it existed, he would most gladly have exposed it. Why then show the arrest with him refract to the mean three with a research to the mean three with three with three with the mean three with the mean three with three with the mean three with three with three with three with the mean three with he, or those who agree with him, refuse to take means for rendering it impracticable? Mr. Banting says that subscribers can stop it for themselves by not trafficking. Certainly they can, and so might corruption at elections be stopped by the simple process of not bribing. When an evil exists, it is no excuse for not taking precautions against it that it would not exist if people never acted as experience proves that they always will act. The system not make writer but thes received described to be only exists, but has received a legal sanction. It is admitted to be only exists, but has received a legal sanction. It is admitted to be mischievous, and yet the subscribers to the charity will take no measures to prevent it, because they are afraid that such measures would lead to the loss of their power of election. It is impossible to say more distinctly that the subscribers admit that their system is liable to gross abuses, yet prefer retaining the abuse to parting with any fragment of their power. The public at large will have to consider whether, after such an admission, they should not insist upon the abuse being shated as a condition of further subscriptions. If a man asks us for money, and admits that part of acriptions. If a man sake us for money, and admits that part of it may be badly spent, and refuses to adopt my security for spending it better, we should say that his request—not to use a

spending it better, we should say that his request—not to use a stronger word—is a daring one.

Meanwhile we are assured that the system, had or good, must go on because it is democratic; because it is in harmony with the spirit of the age, because these are abases in Church patronage, and because competitive examination is the practice in all multic departments. Each arguments might perhaps he hast left to minwar themselves. We may, however, my briefly that, if an avilla very common, that is the more mason for trying to remedy it. Democracy, as even its advocates will allow, hearmony incommendances, and everybody who is not a limiting to it as inspitable.

Even Mr.

Disseli admits that the "apirit of the age" should be upderstood with a view to opposing, as well as with a view
to encouraging, it. If there are shoses in Church paircosage,
the scorer they are runedied the better. As his compatitive examination, we are by no means disposed to fall down
and worship that popular ided. The presentent seems to us to
tell in the opposite direction. Sensible people generally admit
that the competitive system has been pushed to an extreme, and
that it is time to see how we can most some of the many evils
which it has produced. But competitive examination at least professes to be a means of selecting the most qualified candidates by
qualified examiners. If candidates were chosen for every office by
universal suffrage, without reference to their fitness, we should be
worse off than we are. Now the system of election to charities
expressly repudiates all examination by qualified persons, and
therefore differs from the system of competitive examination be really an expression of the apirit of the age, it would be
impossible for the spirit of the sge to condamn more emphatically
the system of election, not by qualified examiners, but by a blind
scramble of irresponsible voters.

THE EXECUTE VISITATION.

THE rule by which discussion of a pending trial is forbidden seems by common consent not to be held hinding in the case of ecclesiastical trials, at all events when they do not involve the moral character of any one. While therefore the Court which was lately open at Exeter still stands adjourned, we have no scruple in following the example of other papers in making our comments on some of the questions at issue, and especially on the question which, from a constitutional point of view, is by far the greatest of all

which, from a constitutional point of view, is by far the greatest of all.

With the views that we have always put forth on these matters, no one can be surprised that we should be well pleased to see a Bishop exercising a practical jurisdiction in his cathedral church, and to see that jurisdiction, after some damus seemingly made for form's sake, fully admitted by its Residentiary body. On the other hand, we are no less sorry that the occasion of calling that jurisdiction into play should have been what it has been. It is most likely that in the case of the Chapter of Exeter, or of any other Chapter, some real abuse might be found in reforming which the Bishop's jurisdiction might be profitably exercised. But it is impossible not to feel indignant at seeing the Dean and Chapter called in question, not for anything which may really need reform, but on account of an objection, whether honestly superations or merely spiteful, to a part of the great work of restoration which is going on in the minster. There are parts of that restoration which, to our mind, are open to grave objection; there may be questions of taste as to the rereduce itself about which the present case has arisen. But these points are nothing to the purpose. The Dean and Chapter are called in question on a mere vulgar cry of Popery because of the sculptured ornaments of the rereduce. Under such a charge they must have the hearty sympethy of all who do not wish to see our churches brought again into a state of Paritan barcness. What we insist upon is that this question must be in no way and adopt with the question of that jurisdiction should have been raised about such a matter; but it is plain that the lishop's authority will be just as much asserted by a judgment in favour of the Chapter as by a judgment against them. Nor can it be thought that the Bishop in any way prejudges the matter by holding the Court. By holding the Court he asserts his jurisdiction, but he in no way gives any suspicion as to what his judgment will be. One or two cavils

The real point at issue with which we are concerned is the jurisdiction of the Bishop in his own church. That the Bishop has jurisdiction in the matter seems to be fully decided by the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Keating, and by the submission of the Dean and Residentiary Canons to that opinion. In all these matters there are two questions which must not be confounded; what the law is, and what the law ought to be. We have our own views, founded alike on ancient practice and on modern expediency, as to what ought to be the relations between a Bishop and his cathedral church, and also among the several members of such a church. But we have never ventured to think that, among the vast mass of local statutes and general Acts of Parliament by which such points have to be settled—local statutes differing in each place, and Acts of Parliament which so two Courts ever seem to understand in the sameway—our notions would always be found to be exactly what a Judge would declare to be the existing law. In such matters the right course is, first to find out what the law is, then to consider whether the law needs mending in any point, and by what authority n may be mended. But if the law as it stands turns out not to need mending, so much the better. If any other competent authority decided

that a Bishop has no jurisdiction within his own church, or that a that a Bishop has no jurisdiction within his own chirah, or that a small oligarchy within the Chapter has a right to shut out the Chapter in general, we should accept the statement of the law, but we should hold that the law needs mending. But when a high authority decides that the law on an important point is as we should wish it to be, we at least have nothing to complain of.

Before the Court opened, a silly letter from the Dean of Exeter, not in any way committing any of those members of the Chapter whose words might be looked on as of some weight, went about the papers, talking about the question lying between "episcopal supremacy and cathedral independence," or words to that effect. Dean Boyd has perhaps some confused notion about magnifying his

Dean Boyd has perhaps some confused notion about magnifying his Dean Boyd has perhaps some confused notion about magnifying his office. It has perhaps already been magnified by sacrificing one of the ancient buildings of the city to the requirements of decanal splendour. It has perhaps to be magnified again by talk about "cathedral independence." It may perhaps be necessary to the greatness of a Dean to mutilate a Vicar's Close on the one hand and to defy a Bishop on the other. Sons of Levi of this kind sometimes take too much upon themselves. It was hardly worth while for the coursel on the other side to eneal of the Dean's letter as a times take too much upon themselves. It was hardly worth while for the counsel on the other side to speak of the Dean's letter as a contempt of Court. But we should like to ask Dean Boyd whether he knows the meaning of the words "ecclesia cathedralis"? What and whose does he think the "cathedra" is? At Exeter at least he cannot help seeing it, and he might not unreasonably have asked what it meant. Some members of the Chapter of Exeter are not wholly ignorant of ecclesiastical matters. But their chief would seem to have looked on the might recovery in Exeter. are not wholly ignorant of ecclesiastical matters. But their chief would seem to have looked on the mighty canopy in Exeter choir with the same kind of wonder with which the baby in the nursery rime looked on the little twinkling star. "Cathedral independence," we suppose, means that four or five clergymen, meeting in some hole or corner, are to do exactly what they please with the mother-church of the diocese; to shut out, if they please, their brethren from their Chapter-house, their Bishop from his throne, and the people of the diocese from the nave which was built for them. "Cathedral independence" seems, in Dean Boyd's language, to mean independence of the "cathedra" and of him whose the "cathedra" is. If this claim were once to be established, we can only say that the sooner Deans and Chapters come to an end the better.

The one principle to be maintained throughout in all questions of

The one principle to be maintained throughout in all questions of this kind is the defence of the rights of the whole Chapter, of the Bishop, and of the people of the diocese, against the encroachments of the little knot of Residentiaries—Residentiaries, we are bound to say, who at Exeter better deserve that name than at some other to say, who at Exeter better deserve that name than at some other places. It is curious to see how things can be turned about when it is convenient. The Bishop's citation was addressed to the Residentiary body personally. The reason is plain; the act, lawful or unlawful, was their act; it was not really an act of the Chapter, but of a few members of the Chapter who have drawn to themselves the rights and powers of the whole body. Those members therefore only are cited. To this citation the counsel for the Dean and the Canons cited takes objection. If the Bishop meant to hold a Visitation of the Chapter, he should have cited the whole Chapter, and not some of them only. The Prebendaries, Dr. Deane emphatically says, are members of the Chapter. The Residentiary oligarchy is thus judged out of the mouth of its own counsel. We trust that Dr. Deane's words will not be forgotten. At Exeter at least the Residentiary body cannot after this, for At Exeter at least the Residentiary body cannot after this, for very shame, shut the doors of the Chapter-house on any of those whom, through their own mouthpiece, they thus strongly and eagerly affirm to be members of the capitular body.

whom, through their own mouthpiece, they thus strongly and engerly affirm to be members of the capitular body.

In how great contradiction and confusion the whole question is involved is made plain by Dr. Deane's arguments. Dr. Deane is no doubt a learned lawyer; but it is just possible that a learned lawyer may sometimes not see his way quite so well in these matters as a layman who knows something of the real history and constitution of capitular bodies. At all events, unless Dr. Deane has been strangely misrepresented by his reporter, his arguments at different parts of his speech certainly seem a little contradictory. He first says, "The Bishop's jurisdiction was one as qua Visitor, and not as qua Ordinary." Directly after he says, "Over the fabric of the cathedral, neither when in visitation, nor when not in visitation, had his lordship any jurisdiction whatever." But presently he admits "that the Bishop had a general right qua Ordinary to visit the Dean and Chapter, but that he had no authority in the visitation to order anything to be done in the cathedral, though he might inquire into what was being done." On this Mr. Justice Keating very naturally puts in, "I don't understand what is the jurisdiction you admit." Then Dr. Deane goes on to say "that jurisdiction with regard to the fabric lay with the Archbishop," and "that the visitation of cathedral churches lay with the Metropolitan of the province." But directly after Dr. Deane believes "the appeal would be to the Metropolitan, and not the Dean of Arches." The lay mind asks, if the Métropolitan is himself the Visitor, from whom is the appeal to be made to him? Presently he "relies upon the absence of proof that the powers of visitation had been exercised in anything like modern times." A layman might be glad of a definition of "modern times." A layman might be glad of a definition of modern times." A layman might be glad of a definition of modern times." A layman might be glad of a definition of modern times," or oven of the vaguer "anything like mode

Council of 1848, which, while "abolishing peculiar jurisdiction, excepted the Cathedral Church of Exeter, which was to remain subject to the same jurisdiction and visitation as before." In the same breath Dr. Desne, who had before objected to particular members of the Chapter being cited, argues that "the Bahop's jurisdiction as Visitor was confined to the individual members of the Chapter, and did not extend to the fabric of the church." By way, we suppose of province this we are told that Rishes Terms the Chapter, and did not extend to the fabric of the church." By way, we suppose, of proving this, we are told that Bishop Lamplough in 1672 made a visitation in which he "inquired into the state of the fabric." Dr. Deane assures us that Bishop Lamplough. "did not go into the question whether the law had been broken." The lay mind might think that, if no charge was made of breaking the law, there was no reason why he should go into the question. Altogether we gather from Dr. Deane's argument, at least as it is reported in the Times, that the Bishop is Visitor, but not Ordinary; that he is Ordinary, but not Visitor; that he can visit, and that he cannot; that he has authority over the fabric, and that he has no authority; that he has jurisdiction over the Chapter as a body, but not over its individual members; that he has jurisdiction over the individual members of the Chapter, but has jurisdiction over the individual members of the Chapter, but not over the Chapter as a body. Altogether we hope that the Dean and the cited Canons of Exeter feel comfortable in the quagmire of contradiction in which the theory of "cathedral inde-pendence" has landed them and their counsel.

The clear and truly judicial speech of Mr. Justice Keating, in

which he gives his reasons for his advice that the Bishop has jurisdiction, is a marked contrast to the contradictory talk of Dr. Deane. The Judge either knew beforehand or wisely took the trouble to get up for the nonce the history of the institution with which he was dealing. As Dr. Deane gives no definition of "anything like modern times," we do not know whether he looks on the thirteenth century as coming within that range; but Mr. Justice Keating at any rate does not think it beneath him to go back to those times of our history when our cathedral churches, like most of our other institutions, gradually put on their present shape. The words of the Judge are, many of them, very weighty. They have almost, as after Dr. Deane's argument could hardly be avoided, even by a Judge, a certain human touch of sarcasm:-

He did not understand that it was seriously disputed that the Bishop had a right to visit the cathedral in some capacity. No doubt it was suggested that the cathedral was a peculiar within the jurisdiction of the Dean; but he did not think that either according to law or on the evidence there was any foundation for saying that at any time this was the case. It would have been a strange thing if it had been.

He then goes on with a history of the Deanery, its original foundation by and dependence on the Bishop, and adds:—

It would have been a strange state of things if the Dean so appointed should have had such control over the cathedral as to practically exclude the Bishop from it. But there was no ground for supposing that such a state of things existed, or that any such right had ever been claimed on the part of the Dean.

He then goes on to trace the history of visitations, even in days which we suppose are a little like modern times, to upset the notion that the visitatorial power was in the Archbishop, and specially goes on to enlarge on a visitation held in 1662:-

That visitation was an important one, because the record which existed showed that at that visitation the Bishop exhibited articles to the Dean and Chapter in reference to the fabric. If nothing had been done beyond inquiry it might have left the matter in doubt, but they had the answers to those inquiries under the hands of the Dean and Canons.

The fact that no visitation seemed to have been held for nearly two hundred years he explained by the other fact that, from the year 1700 to the last avoidance of the see, the Bishops of Exeter had been members of their own Chapter, holding the dignity of treasurer. Altogether we may look on the doctrine of "cathedral independence "as pretty well upset by the judgment of Mr. Justice

Kenting.

To that judgment the Dean and the cited Canons had the good sense to submit. The jurisdiction of the tribunal being thus established, the case was then argued on its merits. Of this stage of the proceedings we shall at present say nothing.

THE ART OF BLUNDERING.

A CURIOUS correspondence has been going on in the Times in regard to the parentage of George Canning, which may perhaps suggest to some of those dreary people who are always crying out for new domestic diversions the idea of a game for long winter evenings. A succession of writers engaged in pointing out the errors of those who have preceded them each fall into blunders on their own account. A game of this sort fall into blunders on their own account. A game of this sort would be exceedingly well adapted to ordinary human nature. The correspondence originated in a correction by Mr. A. G. Stapleton, the author of a biography of Canning, of a mis-statement in reference to Canning in Mr. Spencer Walpole's Life of Spencer Perceval. Mr. Walpole had remarked that Canning was "the son of a diareputable actor," and Mr. Stapleton wrote to the Timesto point out that this conveyed a very erroneous notion of the stateman's parentage. "Mr. Canning's father," said Mr. Stapleton, "was a gentleman who practised at the Irish Bar, and who was the eldest son of an Irish country squire, possessed of a considerable landed estate. It married an actress, and for this act his father disinherited him of the present Lord Garvagh, who now possesses it. His third son was the father of Lord Stratford de Redeliffs. Mr. Canning him-

sulf inherited a small estate (Kilbrahan, county of Kilkenny) from his grandfather, and it was from the income derived from this property that he had funds amply sufficient to defray the expenses of his education at Eton and Christ Church." To this Mr. Walpole replied by a frank acknowledgment of his error, which indeed, as he pointed out, he had already corrected in the Errata inserted after the list of contents. "The mistake," he added, "of course arcse from my inadvertently confounding Canning's father with his father-in-law, 'a performer of celebrity in his day, but of wild habits.' See Ann. Reg. vol. lxix. p. 478. As Mrs. Canning my field her second husband when her son was a child, the mismaked her second husband when her son was a child, the mistake, much as I regret it, does not affect the argument in the passage in which it occurs." This was an unfortunate postscript, for it laid Mr. Walpole open to the attack of Mr. Philip Kent, who showed that Mr. Walpole, who fancied that he had inadvertently confounded Canning's father with Canning's father-in-law, had in reality confounded Canning's father-in-law with his stepfather. "Canning's father-in-law," said Mr. Kent, "was not a disreputable actor; nor was he an actor at all. Is it possible that Mr. Walpole does not know the difference between a stepfather and a father-in-law? Canning's father was the son of an Irish squire, his stepfather was an actor, his father-in-law was the Duke of Portland."

"Beware of superfluous explanations" is the moral of this instructive correspondence. We have seen how Mr. Walpole tripped in this way, and Mr. Kent is similarly presented with his heels in the air. "S. S." rushes in to show that Mr. Kent is not more correct than Mr. Walpole, and that if the latter confounded a stepfather with a father-in-law, the former confounded a father-in-law with a brother-in-law. "The Duke of Portland, the father-in-law of the processor." brother-in-law. "The Duke of Portland, the father-in-law of the present Duke, was not the father-in-law, but the brother-in-law, of George Canning. He and the Duke married the two co-heiresses of General Scott, who was said to have made a large fortune by gambling." And then he goes on to tell "a curious story" connected with these marriages. General Scott by his will forbade either daughter to marry a peer. Canning refused to take advantage of the forfeiture clause when his sister-in-law married the Duke. The story was frequently alluded to when Lord George Bentinck became a political personage. If "S. S." had been wise he would have shunned postscripts too. He could not resist the temptation, however, to bring in his curious story, and so has to take the consequences. "W. T." contradicts him on the subject of the alleged forfeiture clause. in his curious story, and so has to take the consequences. "W. T." contradicts him on the subject of the alleged forfeiture clause. "Major-General Scott, of Baicombie," says "W. T.," "had three daughters. They were not 'co-heiresses'; on the contrary, three-fourths of their father's large fortune (nearly a million sterling) was settled upon his eldest daughter; there being, no doubt, a clause in his will under which such fortune was to be forfeited in the event of her marriage a year, or even the heir-preguentive clause in his will under which such fortune was to be forfeited in the event of her marrying a peer, or even the heir-presumptive to a peerage, in which case it was to devolve upon her next sister with the like prohibition. The eldest daughter, however, rendered this prohibitory clause inoperative by a deed executed previous to her marriage with the then Marquis of Titchfield, afterwards Duke of Portland, so that no such opportunity arose as that on which 'Canning refused to take advantage of the forfeiture clause when his sister-in-law married the Duke,' as stated by 'S. S.' The second daughter married Lord Doune, heirapparent to the earldom of Morsy; the third and youngest daughter marrying Mr. Canning, and eventually also becoming a peeress." "Altogether," says "W. T.," "a rather satirical comment upon the gallant General's prejudice against any matrimonial alliance with the peerage of his country."

We have here, it will be seen, what may be fairly called an epidemic of inaccuracy. George Canning cannot be considered a very obscure person in English history. His antecedents and family connexions were very well known when he was alive, and it is very obscure person in English history. His antecedents and family connexions were very well known when he was alive, and it is not very long since he died. His biography has been written more than once, by Mr. Stapleton, by Lord Dalling, and by others; and there were, we should have thought, few subjects on which there was less likelihood or even possibility of error. Yet we find Mr. Walpole mixing up, first Canning's father with his stepfather, and next his stepfather with his father-in-law; Mr. Kent mistaking his brother-in-law for his father-in-law, and "S. S.," while correcting this error, falling into one himself as to Canning's right to insist upon his sister-in-law's forfeiture. On such treacherous ground we are almost afraid to step ourselves; but we suspect Mr. Stapleton is not exact in saying that Canning's father was disinherited for marrying an actress. Canning's mother was certainly on the stage, but our impression is that she did not enter that profession until after her husband's death, when her circumstances compelled her to seek a livelihood, and that her fault in old Canning's eyes was simply her lower social position and want of fortune. This is the version given in the Annual Register, where it is also stated that "Mrs. Canning, being left destitute by her husband's death, first set up a small school for support, and next attempted the stage." Her sebut is said to have taken place at Old Drury, under the suspices of the elder Sheridan, and "she actually ventured to play Jane Shore to Garrick's Lord Hastings." This attempt failed; but Mrs. Canning is admitted to have had considerable theatrical talent, and to have been "very successful in Both and in various provincial companies." Her second husband was Reddish, a clever, but dissolute, actor, who died in York Lunatic Asylum. She afterwards married "a respectable lineadraph" of Exeter, named Hunn, who was smitten both with har, and the stage, and left a good business to become a very bad

sctor. Mrs. Hums survived her third husband. George Casaing was always extremely kind and attentive to his mother, visiting her as often as he could at Beth, and never failing to write her a letter every Sunday. The histrionic element in his character was no doubt hereditary. Lord Dalling takes a similar view. "Canning's father," he says, "the eldest of three sons, George, Paul, and Stratford, was disinherited for marrying a young lady (Miss Costello), without fortune. After her husband's death, Mrs. Canning, left without resources, attempted the stage." It remains to be seen whether "W. T." may not yet be tripped up in his turn; but for the present he seems to have brought the game to an end by making a correction without at the same time committing a blunder of his own. The question of the forfeiture would seem to be settled by dates. The Marquis of Titchfield married General Scott's eldest daughter in August 1795, Lord Doune having married the second daughter in the previous February. It was not till 1800 that Canning married the remaining daughter, and the question of a forfeiture must have been actor. Mrs. Hunn survived her third husband. George Co February. It was not till 1800 that Canning married the remaining daughter, and the question of a forfeiture must have been settled before that time.

It cannot be denied that this is a hasty, superficial age, and that looseness and inaccuracy are unpleasantly prevalent; and this correspondence would seem to be an illustration of the general frame of mind. Phrases are caught up and repeated from mouth to mouth, without any one attempting to test them or analyse what elements of truth, if any, they may contain. One sort of authority is supposed to be as good as another and better too; and if a statement once appears in type, it enjoys free currency unless by chance some suspicious or scrupulous person should happen to snap at it. A question arose in a court of law the other day whether an anonymous school-book could be accented as adequate proof of an anonymous school-book could be accepted as adequate proof of an historical fact of which no other evidence was forthcoming. In private life it appears to be usually enough for any one who has advanced an assertion to say that he is sure he read it somewhere. Of the confusion of dates and persons there is no end. The story of the American tourist who called a Roman church an obelish, or the American tourist who called a Roman church an obelish, and was corrected by his daughter, who said she was ashamed of his ignorance in not knowing that it was a basilish, might probably be matched at home. The origin of the mischief is probably to be found in the absurd assumption that it is necessary for everybody to be supposed to know everything offhand. Lord Macaulay would not have whipped his schoolboy for not being able to say on the instant who was Canning's father or structure. able to say on the instant who was Canning's father, or stepfather, or brother-in-law, but he would have been justified in administering a castigation if the lad had volunteered information on the without having taken the trouble to verify it. is nothing which should be distrusted so much as loose impressions of historical circumstances; and even in the smallest matters it is always worth while, for the sake of the habit, if not of the particular fact, to be at a little pains in order to be exact. If this lesson can only be taught in the new schools, it will do more for the country than almost anything else. As a game, however, the art of blundering might be made very amusing. A great deal of humour and ingenuity might be shown in contriving corrections of other people's blunders which should involve a blunder of one's own. It would be just the thing for that curious form of imbecility which delights in drawing-room games, and which does not see that after dinner it is much better to go to sleep than to keep awake in order to make a fool of oneself.

A CENTENNIAL TEA-PARTY.

THE blessings which the world owes to American independence are likely to be largely mitigated by the supposed necessity of holding festivals in commemoration of its establishment. It is a serious and disquieting reflection that something remarkable happened in every town and village of the old States of the Union nappened in every town and vinage of the old states of the Chion rather less than one hundred years ago, and a period of centennial celebrations will shortly commence and last until everybody is tired of them, and probably much longer. The organization of these festivals has already reached a completeness which is alarming, and the only hope of bored humanity is that the Americans may, to use their own phrase, "discount" the excitement, and become tired of the commemorating business almost before it has fairly started. The Declaration of Independence was made at Philadelphia on the 4th of July 1776, and preparations has been adelphia on the 4th of July, 1776, and preparations have been already commenced for reminding the nation as a nation of the scenes which made it a nation, "which cannot effectually be some at any other place." This admission of the citizens of Philadelphia is unfortunately only binding upon them, and Boston and other this according to oversign their neculiar festivals which cities are already proceeding to organize their peculiar feativals, while New York, having been held by the British throughout the war, cannot decently commemorate anything until all the other cities have had their turn, and therefore offers an exceptional opportunity for peace and quietness during the next few years.

The "centennial enterprise" has already produced a "teaparty" at Philadelphia in celebration of an event which actually party" at l'hiladelphia in celebration of an event which actually occurred at Boston. The centennial journal—for of course there is one—carefully observes that this proceeding at Philadelphia was without prejudice, as lawyers say, to the rights of Boston to celebrate in magnificent style "the centennial of noble epochs in her particular history." And Boston, we believe, has had its traparty too. At Philadelphia there was an "immense and grand gathering," and there were "grand anniversary exercises, and

"eloquent speeches," and, more appalling still, there was a reproduction of the poetry of the commemorated period which might at least have been allowed to rest in merited oblivion. It used to be thought that a Tyrtseus was necessary to a national war, and certainly if a bad poet could make bad soldiers, we need not be surprised that the American armies were not particularly efficient. The boarding of the tea ships in Boston Harbour inspired a local and contemporary poem which contains the lines :-

Equash into the deep descended Cursed weed of China's coast, Thus at once our fears were ended; British rights shall ne'er be lost.

By "British rights" were of course meant those rights which the By "British rights" were of course meant those rights which the Bostonians claimed as British subjects, and which the Home Government, if it had been wise, would have conceded to them. The poet, who calls himself "Britano-Americanus," exhorts the captains of tea ships to hoist sail for home, and

Tell your masters they were dreamers When they thought to cheat the brave.

When they thought to cheat the brave.

The "celebrating exercises" of the 17th December at Philadelphia "appropriately commenced" with a Children's Tea-Party. The scene presented by this Tea-Party was of the most animated character, and is expected to make a lasting impression on the younger guests, and it doubtless will if they had what an English boy would call "a good tuck-out." An important epoch in national history will be thus transmitted through another generation, with a vividness exceeding even that which long lingered in the memory of those who passed through the actual scenes which the day's "exercises" celebrated. The children of 1873 doubtless performed the tea and cake exercise creditably, and they are not likely to object to be feasted in order to teach them to remember that the children of 1773 were starved. We think that the best part of the "celebrating" programe is theirs, since they get as much "ice cream, cakes, and fruit" as they like, and are not compelled to listen to orations. But the all-absorbing theme was the "Tea Party Proper," which was indeed an exercise for all concerned. "The quaint, but eminently becoming, costumes of our maternal ancestors were on hand in every variety." Elderly ladies looked charming, and all others actually bewitching, in the simple costumes of a century ago. If this statement of the reporter be really true, there is more to be said for centennial festivities than we had thought. That which is simple is possibly, although not probably, cheen and it was certainly new, and is declared to laye beau. thought. That which is simple is possibly, although not probably, cheap, and it was certainly new, and is declared to have been pleasing. "The assembling of the Executive Committee was one of the grandest scenes ever witnessed within the walls of this We who have never been inside the building called, we believe, the Academy of Music, at Philadelphia, are quite willing to believe that an Executive Committee of a Tea-Party, or even an actual Ten-Party, would look grand in it; but we think that in this poor old world, and in any building which this antithat in this poor old world, and in any building which this antiquated London could supply, an Executive Committee of a Tear. Party could scarcely have what could be called a grand effect. Many of the ladies were white caps relieved by coloured ribbons, and this "colonial attire" attracted general attention, and tended to enhance the scene. Among the distinguished persons present is mentioned Colonel Wood of Virginia, "who was in charge of the Confederate pickets at the battle of Gettysburg." It is pleasant to observe the favour with which the newspapers of Northern States often speak of the leaders of the Southern "rebels." They cannot halp honouring the skill and courney shown by the side opposed to help honouring the skill and courage shown by the side opposed to them; but it seems to us strange that they cannot understand that the same feeling animated Virginian gentlemen in rebelling against both King George III. and President Lincoln. However, it is satisfactory to see North and South combined in celebrating their common independence, although the accompanying effusion of toa and talk may be to our taste excessive. The "exercises" were opened by an address of the Hon. II. W. Armstrong, who, in behalf of the Women's Branch of the Centennial Commission, bid the guests welcome. We do not know why the Women of this Branch did not select a speaker from among themselves. They could doubtless have found a competent female orator, but perhaps they remembered that in the days of Martha Washington and caps female orators had not been invented. Where they found had a restrongly female orators had not been invented. We gather from Mr. Armstrong' speech that there will be in Philadelphia in 1876 a combination of "a centennial festival, with an Exhibition of Art and Industry;" and a tremendous combination this will really be. We may main some slight idea of it by imagining that Mr. Cole C.B., and Mr. Butt, the Home Ruler, could associate their energies to organize "a grand demonstration of national progress" in Dublin. One has been so bored with Exhibitions, and one feels so capable of being bored by commemorations, that when it is proposed to unite the two tortures in one, the prospect of resulting misery to oneself

the two tortures in one, the prospect of resulting misery to oneself and one's fellow-creatures becomes appalling.

It appears that Philadelphia is to be called the Centennial City. The Committee which sits there has inspired a Southern sympathizer with the "sentiment" that it is a bridge to span the chasm of the dreary past, an abyas to bury "in the tomb of all the Capulets" the accribities of former conflicts, a rainbow of hope to guide the future of American progress. If tea and tall talk can make a pleasant evening, the prospect of a "centennial anniversary" every day for two years may perhaps be agreeable. If all possible fine things have been said about freedom before the day of indenandence arrives, the only course will be to say them pendence arrives, the only course will be to say them over again. An enthusiastic orator anticipates that Europeans will come to Philadelphia to the Exhibition and festival, and

will be so delighted with what they see and hear that a universal Republic of States will occupy the world. We think it much more likely that the returned travellers will gramble at their hotel bills. It may perhaps be a relief to Virginians to turn from the recent to the distant history of the Union, and if they can derive comfort from a six months' celebration, by all means let them have it. They intend to begin on the 19th of April, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and finish on the 19th October, the anniversary of the surrender of York Town. Considering that these events were senerated not by air worths only, but by five years, it is a mercy of the surrender of York Town. Considering that these events were separated not by six months only, but by five years, it is a marcy that the centennial rejoicings will not be extended over an 4 Mill period. A Virginian editor reminds his readers who may be anxious about the weather, that as the ceremonies will extend over spring, summer, and autuum, they will probably find some days to suit them. The exploits which will be commemorated by patriotic orators have long since assumed a mythic character, and even a reader of history cannot be expected to remember after ten that the "battle" of Lexington consisted of a march of many miles by a column of regular troops, whom the remember after tea that the "battle" of Lexington consisted of a march of many miles by a column of regular troops, whom the patriots "potted" from behind trees or hedges. We believe that the battle of Bunker's Hill is viewed through a halo of poetry (usually of the worst kind) as a victory of the patriots; but if Americans cannot learn their own history accurately at home, they find some facilities for doing so in Europe. It is curious to observe that a small inn at Saarbrucken, which has been visited by many tourists of all nations since the first scene of a great war was played there, is adorned not only with tokens of German exultation of a "loud" character, but also with a print of "the fight at Bunker's Hill," which shows clearly which side were winners in that strife. A judicious orator would dwell less upon the victories of his countrymen in their contest with the British Crown than on their constancy under defeat, privation, and dismion among themselves. The Duke of Wellington had the good sense to know that even in the battle of Waterloo there were many blunders and shortcomings, and he preferred that it should be looked at as a whole without too much searching into details. Our own national plan of self-glorification is perhaps preferable to the American. We always assume after dinner—and perhaps could do the same after tea—that our army and navy always have been, and always must be, victorious; and that the supposition of defeat, past or future, is simply absurd and incomprehensible. This is far better than going into particulars which those who know practically what they are talking about must feel are of varied character. A general said of his regiment, which claimed to call itself cold and bold, that it was the said of the character of the said of the old certainly, being the 10th of the line, but as for boldness he had run away three times with it himself. However, let the Americans celebrate as they deserve the virtues by which their fathers either gained victories or repaired defeat; and if by this process the can propagate the same virtues among themselves, the world will gain more than we expect from "centennial anniversuries."

A CHAPTER OF FRENCH HORRORS.

OUR readers may remember being startled soveral years ago by On theillingly sensational letter written by a traveller in the Southern States of the Union. We forget the precise line on which he professed to have travelled; but each stage of the fearful journey had been enlivened by some strange and sanguinary incident. There were one duel, several assassinations, and a child or so thrown on the furnace of the engine, &c., &c. Unfortunately, the traveller's tale turned out to be a hoax, although the audacious and imaginative writer had merely intended to exaudienous and imaginative writer had hierary intended to example agreeate and improve upon the probable. Recollecting how the public credulity had been played upon in that case, we were at first inclined to receive with scepticism the monstrous succession of mysterious murders which were first noticed at length in the columns of the Figure. The Figure is more famous for the ingenuity of its fictions than for the accuracy of its facts, and we were inclined to presume potential starting and accuracy in the columns of the presume and the columns of the columns of the second of the columns. and we were inclined to presume, notwithstanding an extreme circumstantiality of detail, that these horrible stories were merely a froak of that journal in its wildest vein. Unhappily it would seem that we were wrong in our surmise, and that the Fiyaro was right in its statement. The district of Limours, in the neighbourhood of classic Rambouillet, and only some eight leagues distant from Paris, has been the scene of the most extraordinary series of cold-blooded has been the scene of the most extraordinary series of cold-blooded crimes. The wonder is that we have not heard much more of them long before this, for no fewer than nine persons have been murdered for certain, and, dating from the 24th of last September, the nurders have extended over a period of three months. If we may credit a Correspondent of the Daily News, whom frequent sojourns there have made familiar with the district, the primitive confidence of the people made the commission of the crimesthe essier, although we should fancy that confidence must have been radely shaken some time ago. Locks and bolts were scarcely known in the district although the peopling were in the habit of hoarding the district, although the peasunts were in the habit of hoarding their savings in their cottages after the manner of their class. The first murder took place, as we said, on the 24th of September. The victims were a woodranger and his wife in the service of the Marquis de la Ferté, and living in a cottage in immediate communication with the homestead of the chûteau. Indeed the only path to their dwelling is said to have led through the homestead; and it seems odd that, although nothing had been seen of the couple for three days, it was only after that time had elapsed that any one troubled

himself to ge and look after them. When search was made at last, a double murder was found to have been perpetrated. The bodies had been decapitated with the expertness of a practical hand, and both were shockingly mutilated. All the drawers and cupboards had been ransacked, and a quantity of burned papers lying in the grate showed how deliberately the murderers had conducted the search for plunder. The scene of the next crime was the house of a cure. It was clear that the criminal was the house of a cure. acquainted with the habits of the reverend gentleman, and expected to and him absent from home, with the house left in charge of the housekeeper. The housekeeper was arrunging the fire, when she turned round on hearing a noise behind her. The when ane turned round on hearing a noise behind her. The noise was caused by some one securing the door to prevent its being opened from without. At the same time she saw a man enter from the opposite side who struck her down. The Curé, who was in his room above, heard the sounds and gave the alarm. Although the men were disturbed, the woman was left for dead. She recovered, however—it is the only case in which the assassins did not make sure work—and described the man she saw as about and downed in a green whouse the man she saw as short and stout, and dressed in a greasy blouse. The third and fourth murders were those of a tailor and his wife. The third and fourth murders were those of a tailor and his wife. The man had the reputation of being rich, and he proved to be so, for the murderers were supposed to have carried off large sums in coin and bonds, while they missed a sum of fourteen hundred francs that was stitched up in the dress of the woman. The tailor had been murdered while smoking in his garden, his wife had been surprised while washing the dishes. The fifth case was that of a wealthy and miserly peasant, killed in his own farmyard. To get at him his murderers had to pass and repass along the village street, and in front of a couple of cases, at the very hours when they were most crowded. It is significant that in this case the pictures had been torn down behind which the farmer was actually in the habit of concealing money. His son was arrested on suspicion; he had been heard more than once to wish for his father's death in order that he might come into possession of his property. Fortunately, however, for the young man, the sixth and seventh murders came off while he was yet in custody, and restored him to liberty. Two elderly sisters living together in a lonely seventh murders came off while he was yet in custody, and restored him to liberty. Two olderly sisters living together in a lonely farmhouse were killed under much the same circumstances as the farmhouse were killed under much the same circumstances as the tailor and his wife. The one sister had been struck down as she was carrying a pail of milk to the dairy; then the assassin had entered the house, and disposed of the other, who was confined to bed by rheumatism. In this case also the house was full of repositories where property was secreted, as the visitors must have been aware. They made the closest search all over the premises. Everything likely to cover a hollow space was broken to pieces or turned outside in; the very mattresses were ripped open. By way of raising himself to pursue the investigation more conveniently, one of the brutes had taken his stand upon the face of the corpse. As it was, they overlooked a couple of hoards hidden away under the tiles of the flooring. The cighth and ninth numbers were those the tiles of the flooring. The eighth and ninth nurders were those of a couple of itinerant fishmongers; and there would appear to be a report of a tenth and eleventh. At least a peasant declares that he saw a spring-cart driven past him by moonlight, with a couple of bodies with their throats cut hanging out behind. any other case we should have taken for granted that the pensant had invented the story for his own glorification, or had mistaken slaughtered pigs for murdered men. But if all the rest be true, as we have no sufficient reason for doubting, there would be nothing incredible in a sequel so natural.

What strikes us most in the whole matter—and what, indeed, might almost warrant disbelief of the whole story—is the very small sensation that has been created by a succession of crimes which is perhaps unprecedented in its way. The first of the murders took place nearly four months ago, and although we do not doubt that there has been excitement enough in the immediate district, it would seem to be only now that they have been noticed in the journals of the capital. The list has been made up and brought down to the present time by the Figure; yet, for aught we know, it may have received further additions while we are writing. For a nervous and excitable people, it must be said that the French take these things exceedingly quietly. We have made talk enough here in England about the Hoxton murder, the Greenwich murder, the Great Coram Street murder, and a good many others in which the police have been at fault. We have made talk enough, and yet not sufficient; for Scotland Yard seems to have put its "clues" aside in pigeon-holes, and our murderers are enjoying themselves at large. But Paris is only beginning to talk now about murders committed almost in its bankeue when they have mounted to nearly a dozen. We have said much that is severe about our English detectives, and yet we have said not a whit too much unless they have been made the victims of a most unlucky combination of ill-luck. But the gentlemen of the Rue de Jerusalem show to no greater advantage than those of Scotland Yard, and their boasted finesse seems to have become an obsolete tradition which only survives in the romances of the late M. Gaboriau. After several of the crimes had been committed certain tramps and vagabonds were taken up on suspicion. That may have been the folly of thick-headed local gensdarmes; for if one taking in the business is more conclusively demonstrated than another, it is lat the murders must have been the work of residents. The murders were evidently conversant with the habits of the neithbourhood, down to the most minu

the pictures tanging on his walls. Hence we have the recorded of the police parrowed to a district lying within a disnited redius, and we must remember that all the neighbours satually become spies on stealthy murderers in a quiet reval district. If a man is seen at an unaccustomed place at an unasconable hour, people will talk; he can hardly wash the blood-stains from his clothes or hida away a blouse he has been in the habit of wearing without the risk of provoking awkward remarks. What is more, the inquiry would seem to be narrowed still further by cartain facts which appear to be admitted. The mode of mutilating the bedies seems to point to the crime being the work of a butcher, and this presumption is strengthened by the evidence of the card's housekeeper as to the looks and dress of the man who attacked her. This clue indeed would appear to lead so nuturally to a solution of the mystery that we are inclined to believe it a false one. But whether it he so or not, we are brought back to the point we started from—namely, that a couple of professional murderers are actually perpetrating crime upon crime, under the very eyes of the most skilled detectives of Paris, and with the whole neighbourhood excited and watchful; which is not a pleasant reflection for timid Frunch people. To us the story seems only another illustration of what we have long been persuaded of, that nerve is far more essential than talent to successful murder; and that a stelld man, who is sufficiently cool and brutal, who has no delicate fibres in his moral framework, and is neither troubled with pity nor remorse, may, as a rule, dely anything but accident in perpetrating crimes with impunity if he only exercise ordinary prudence. Whether ruffians like the undiscovered criminals of Limours may not have been trained in the evil school of the invasion, and have become case-kardened and brutalized by the horrors inseparable from it, is another question. We should think it emimently probable. The peasant soon gets need to the terrors of death

REVIEWS.

ARNOULD'S MEMOIR OF LORD DENMAN *

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD deserves thanks for a very careful and interesting biography of a distinguished judge, a sterling patriot, and an admirable man. Lord Demman's connexion with great political events—his part as one of Queen Caroline's law officers, his zealous advocacy of the Roform Bill, and his ardent opposition to the slave trade and slavery—would ensure for his biography a high degree of political interest; this interest would necessarily be enhanced by his conspicuous course as Chief Justice of England in great trials like that of Privilege of the House of Commons, and the O'Connell Appeal Case, but the great charm of this biography is derived from the man's guileless and honourable character, and his fulliment of the private relations of life as husband, father, and friend. Sir Joseph Arnould justly observes that "Demman, though of a high order both as an advocate and a judge, was of a still higher order as a man and a citizen."

His father was Dr. Thomas Denman, the very eminent physician and accoucheur, who had come up to London from Bakewell in Derbyshire, where his father had been a medical practitioner, at the age of twenty, the possessor of 75L, and who died in 1815, in the eighty-third year of his age, full of medical fame. His father's elder brother, Dr. Josoph Denman, had continued their father's practice at Bakewell, and become a provincial medical celebrity, and died in 1812, at the age of 82, having no children, and leaving Denman, his nephew, the reversion after his widow of the bulk of his property, including Stony Middleton in Derbyshire, which Denman improved and made his country house. The mother of Denman was a Miss Brodie, of Scotch descent, and sister of the Rev. Peter Brodie, rector of Winterslow, in Wiltshire, who was father of the eminent surgeon, Sir Benjamin Brodie. Denman had two sisters, twins, eight years older than himself, and no brother; both sisters married physicians, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and Dr. Baillie, brother of the authoress, Josana. The young days of the future Chief Justice were passed among highly-cultivated middle-class relatives. At the very early age of three and a half he was sent to a preparatory school in Noriolk, under Mrs. Baibauld, where he stayed three or four years, and was thought by his sister, Mrs. Baillie, to have imbibed the Libers! political principles of which afterwards, at Eton, he was a purnacious advocate, and which marked his whole life. At St. John's College, Carubridge, he diligently studied classics,

^{*} Memoir of Thomas, First Lord Demman, formerly Lord Chief Justice of England. By Sir Jeseph Arnould, late Judge of the High Court of Bombay. a vols. London: Longmans & Co., 1873.

but took no honours, from his inability to master the quantity of mathematics which in those days was a necessary condition for competing in the Classical Tripos. His two chief Cambridge friends, who were friends till death, were John Herman Merivale, an accomplished lawyer, known in literature as the chief contributor to Bland's Greek Anthology, to which Denman also contributed, and Lancelot Shedwell the future Vice-Chancellor. and Lancelot Shadwell, the future Vice-Chancellor.

Denman's correspondence with Mr. Merivale is a very agreeable and important element of these volumes; there is much interesting correspondence of and with other friends, private and public; but the most valuable original contribution consists of two autobut the most valuable original contribution consists of two autobiographical narratives—1. of Denman's connexion with Queen Caroline (1820 and 1821); and, 2. of Denman's public and professional life, from the death of the Queen in 1821 to the formation of Canning's Ministry in 1827. These are both full of interest. Sir Joseph Arnould would, we think, have done better if he had given them entire. Denman had much reason to be satisfied with the success of his earnest, nervous oratory on the Queen's trial:—

I had the satisfaction of learning that my speech against the second reading of the Bill had acted forcibly on many of the peers. The Queen entered the House on that occasion while I was speaking, and remained to the conclusion. She came afterwards and found me alone in her apartment, where she greeted me with this compliment, "My God, what a beautiful speech!" I was reposing, much fatigued, on one of the sofas, and had thrown my wig on the other. When she entered, I expressed great distress at having taken so great a liberty with her room, and she answered me laughing, with an allusion to what I had been saying about the preamble of the Bill, "Indeed, it is a most unbecoming familiarity."

For his last great effort, which gained him the undying hatred of George IV. and also the displeasure of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., whom he apostrophized as a slanderer.—"Come forth, thou slanderer, and let me see thy face"—he had the aid of weekly repose and recreation at Holland House, and of friendly suggestion from the Para. suggestions from Dr. Parr :-

While we were calling our witnesses, and I was at Holland House on Sundays and at home in the evenings, anxiously sifting the minutes of evidence, Dr. Parr was my frequent correspondent, pointing out illustrations of many parts of our case from history and classical literature. He earnestly besought me to look into Bayle, and weave into my summing-up allusions to Judith, Julia, and Octavia. The two first seemed to me inapplicable; the third flashed upon me like lightning. In a moment I resolved to make the unhappy wife of Nero my heroine, and indeed the parallel was perfect. I was deeply smitten, too, with the honest chambermaid's Greek, but, trembling as to the effect it might produce, I wrote back to ask l'arr whother I could venture to bring it forward. He, in reply, at first suggested a method of periphrasis, but, at length, recurring to it in the postscript to a long letter, he burst out, "Oh dear, Mr. Denman, I am for the word itself—don't be squeamish." My speech was as successful with a view to my own reputation as my friends could desire.

The "honest chambernesid's" plain speech to Tigellinus was

The "honest chambermaid's" plain speech to Tigellinus was intended by Denman for some of the witnesses against the Queen; but George IV. took it to himself, and never forgave Denman. Sir Joseph Arnould is needlessly faint-hearted about this passage in the speech, and is unpleasantly and unjustly spiteful to Te Parent.

As this quotation stands in Hansard's roport of the speech, it is clear from the context that it was intended to apply, not in any way to the King himself, but to witnesses like Majocchi, and Sacchi, and Rastelli—discarded menials, who came forward with perjured evidence to betray their former mistress. The King, however, as will be seen hereafter, suspected that it was meant for himself (nor, indeed, is it at all certain that Parr might not have so intended it), and his resentment, naturally enough, was deadly, and for many years unappeasable. Denman would have done much better not to have given way to the suggestion of the officious and overrated old pedant.

Denman's meaning, as Sir Joseph admits, was clear; it was no fault of his that George IV. misunderstood him. Pythias had addressed not Nero, of whom George IV. would have been the counterpart, but Tigellinus his tool. Parr's advice was sought and welcomed by Denman, and there seems no pretext for charging him with officiousness. Sir Joseph twice suggests that Parr might have meant to attack George IV. Why should he? Dr. Parr at least understood the Greek of Dion Cassius and the Latin of Tanitus.

For seven years after the Queen's death Denman was refused the rank of King's Counsel, thereby sustaining serious injury; and it was the general belief, and his own, that he suffered generally on account of his having been one of the Queen's counsel and lawadvisers, and of the bold tone which he had assumed. In 1828 he learnt from Lord Lyndhurst, then Lord Chancellor, that "the real cause of the King's deep and abiding resentment was his firm conviction that Denman's Greek quotation from Dion Cassius conveyed, viction that Denman's Greek quotation from Dion Cassius conveyed, and had been intended to convey, a specific personal imputation against the King of being stained with a practice of revolting depravity." As soon as Denman learnt this, he felt it right and was anxious to deny the intention which the King imputed to him. Lyndhurst could not help him, for the King had forbidden him, and had forbidden Lord Eldon before him, to mention Denman's name to him. Denman then applied to the Duke of Wellington, the Prime Minister, who, frankly stating the difficulty, undertook to overcome it, and was in time as good as his word. Denman thus described in a letter to his wife, July 23, 1828, his interview with the Duke of Wellington:—

I am just come from the Duke. He says that there are feelings in the King's mind which it may still take some time to remove; that the Chancellor has really had no opportunity, and has shown a friendly disposition; that I must leave it to them to consider the bast mode of doing it, and whether the one or the other should be the proposer; that many feel-

ings as strong had been got over, but pressing the matter unreasonably could only defeat the object, as some feelings last longer than others. He said, however, repeatedly, "I'll do it," and with a most marked and animated manner. "You may rely on me, I'll do it. The King must be made sensible how unreasonable such feelings are. I should like to feel my way a little, but even if I find the subject is not agreeable, I will yet press it, not-withstanding." I told him that my present object was not to ask for a slik gown, but merely to remove the imputation, which I considered important even as a preliminary towards getting the slik gown, and absolutely necessary for my character. He said he understood me perfectly, that it was a fit thing to be done, and "You may rely upon me, I'll do it."

And he "did it." Denman again tells the story:-

On December 1, 1828, I met the Lord Chancellor by his own appointment at the Duke of Wellington's office in Downing Street. The Duke spoke to this effect: "Mr. Denman, we have gained this point, but I never had a tougher job in my life. His Majesty certainly took great offence at this speech of yours, and had charged both Lord Chancellor Eldon and my Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst) never on any account to mention your name to him. He has at length, however, permitted the explanation to be made, and has ordered that a patent of precedence be made out for you.

Congratulations poured in on Denman from all quarters on Congratulations poured in on Denman from all quarters on the act of justice at last done him. Denman never forgot the great service handsomely rendered to him by the Duke. But the King, after he had forgiven, still cherished resentment. About a twelvemonth after this reparation, the illness of the Recorder of London rendered it necessary that Denman, as Common Serjeant and Deputy Recorder, should attend the King to present the Recorder's report. The King was indignant. A letter from him to the Duke of Wellington is now published, by the present Duke's permission, in which the King stooped to write:—

I must express to you my extreme surprise, my dear Duke, that you should suggest to me that I should either decline to receive the Recorder's report to-morrow or submit to the indignity of receiving the Common Serjeant to fulfil the duties of the Recorder on the occasion, when you cannot fail to know the insult which I have received from that individual, and you ought to know the irmness of my character in not bearing an insult from any human being with impunity. . . . I must express a hope that this will be the last time I shall be troubled relative to Mr. Denman, as no consideration will ever induce me to admit that individual into my presence.

It seems incredible that this should have been written to the It seems incredible that this should have been written to the Duke twelve months after George IV. had accepted through him, and acted on, a solomu denial by Denman of the offence of which the King had suspected him. William IV. behaved very differently. Denman, in the exercise of his duty, had stigmatized him as a slanderer. When Lord Grey, on the formation of his Ministry, proposed Denman for Attorney-General, William made no objection. When, in November 1832, Denman was made Chief Justice, the King made some opposition; but it was in the interest of Lyndhurst, who desired the appointment. The King had been reminded against Denman of his speech at the The King had been reminded against Denman of his speech at the Queen's trial, and he then replied that "he had long since forgiven all that, and almost forgotten it." He afterwards cordially consented to making Denman a peer.

sented to making Denman a peer.

Lord Denman had—perhaps unfortunately for a judge—the faculty of strong language; his emphatic English was the telling part of his eloquence; but he made no enemy save (leorge IV., whose enmity was certainly no dishonour; and the high respect entertained for his character always ensured thorough belief in his sincerity, even from political opponents. It was the Duke of Wellington's personal respect for him which secured the Duke's zealous good offices for the conciliation of George IV. Sir Robert Peel on one occasion, during the passing of the Reform Bill, criticizing a speech of Denman, felt it necessary to declare his "high respect for the learned gentleman's private character, also his high respect for his consistency in public life." Eminently characteristic of him are the words which he introduced into his O'Connell judgment, when, denouncing the inintroduced into his O'Connell judgment, when, denouncing the incomplete and mutilated array, he declared that, with such a practice, "trial by jury itself, instead of being a security to persons accused, will be a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." His relations with his brother judges in the King's Bench were always most cordial. They one and all, during seventeen years of his Chief Justiceship, felt respect and affection for their chief. His was a character to be loved-truthful, firm, and tender. His letters to his wife are models of manly tenderness. Generally sympathetic and genial, he had his dislikes, and it need not be said that the dislikes of such a man are instructive. He and Lyndhurst had been intimate companions on circuit. Lyndhurst was then as strong a Liberal as Denman; Denman never forgave his political tergiversation, and always distrusted him for want of principle. He was furious with him for what he considered him nor want of principle. He was furious with him for what he considered his ungrateful conduct in 1834 to Brougham, who had, with Lord Grey, made him Chief Baron. "The Chancellor [Lyndhurst] evidently seeks to recommend himself to the Duke of Cumberland," he wrote to a daughter, "by his personal rudeness to the man [Brougham] who, in his utmost need, made him Chief Baron." He generally calls him Mephistopheles. He had an aversion also to Lerd Campbell, grounded on attacks on himself and colleagues for their course in the topheles. He had an aversion also to Lerd Campbell, grounded on attacks on himself and colleagues for their course in the privilege question; and he took the strong step of a formal protest to Lord John Russell, after he had resigned the Chief Justiceship, against the appointment of Lord Campbell as his successor. Lord John Russell, in replying to Denman's protest against the appointment of Lord Campbell, admitted that Lord Campbell's, criticisms on the judges of the Queen's Bench were indecorous. He wrote:-

I do not think that the passages you refer to are written in a becoming spirit towards the Judges of the Queen's Bench. No one can be more persuaded than I am that in the decisions given on Privilege, as on all other

cases, rome but, a superdentious seems of duty was allowed to prevail. I wish therefore, East Damphell had not expressed himself in a manner that many be considered offensive by the present Judges of the Queen's Hench,

Lied Deman died in September 1854, in his seventy-cirth year; he was of a long-lived family. It was nearly five years since he had retired from the Chief Justiceship. For two years before his death he had been in a painful state of inability from paralysis to speak or write; but his understanding had been unimpaired, and he could enjoy reading and being read to. He delighted in receiving letters from his friends, and, unable to reply, solaced himself by copying in a formal print-hand a passage which particularly pleased him, and sending it to the writer as an acknowledgment. One of his last years:—"We all of us loved and reverenced him before as deeply as we thought it possible; but his noble contancy, his uniform good-humour, his unweared and heroic patience under suffering, filled us with a new sentiment of the profoundest veneration." One of Samuel Rogers's letters to him will show the feelings with which Denman's friends regarded him:—

My dear Friend,—How can I thank you for your many kind inquiries after me, and for the little book, which I have read with great delight? Your friendship and your benevolence never sleep night or day. As for me, I am as well as I can hope to be, and you are always in my thoughts. I can never forget you, here or hereafter.

Lord Denman has many claims to respectful remembrance as a politician and a judge; but superior to all these is his title, from the whole tenor of his life, to be regarded as one of the most virtuous and loveable of men.

A HASH OF BOSWELL'S JOHNSON.

When the celebrated Round Robin was laid before Dr. Johnson in which he was asked by his friends to write Goldsmith's epitaph in English and not in Latin, we are told that, "upon seeing Dr. Warton's name to the suggestion, he observed to Sir Joshua, 'I wonder that Joe Warton, a scholar by profession, should be such a fool.' He said, too, 'I should have thought Mund Burke would have had more sense.'" We would like, in somewhat politer language, to express our astonishment that Mr. George Henry Lewes should have in any way put his name to such a work as this. He is a scholar by profession as much as Joe Warton. He admires Boswell's Johnson so much that he says, "It is for me a sort of test-book; according to a man's judgment of it I am apt to form my judgment of him." He describes it as a work "which has delighted generations, and will continue to delight posterity;" and yet he writes a preface for a man who has not only ventured to abridge it, but who, while abridging it, as he calls it, has thrust in on every page the most foolish impertinences of his own. Mr. Main may, if he pleases, patronize Johnson—"Samuel" he familiarly calls him—with one hand and Boswell with the other; but Mr. Lewes thinks he admires Boswell, we should say, to judge from his preface, that he but very little understands his merits. He says, "Even the staunchest admirers of Boswell's Life must admit that it is three times as long as need be." He had himself, he tells us, entertained the notion of "re-writing Boswell," intending "to preserve all that constitutes the essential merits of his work, and merely to adapt it to the more exigent tastes of our day." Happily for Mr. Lewes's reputation, "scientic pursuits absorbed," he writes, "all my energy, and left me neither time nor strength to turn to literature." We shall next have some artist proposing to repaint Hogarth, preserving of course all that constitutes the essential merits of his pictures, or adapting Gil Blas to the more exigent tastes of the day.

The question, after all, lies in a nutshell. Is this wonderful biography nothing more, as Mr. Lewes says, than "the thin soup of Boswellian narrative and comment in which the solid meet of Johnson was dished up"? Supposing for a moment that the description is a correct one, shall we enjoy the meat the more—to follow out Mr. Lewes's metaphor—if it is fished out for us by some cook, however skilful, while the soup is thrown away. But we do not allow that Boswell's narrative is anything like thin soup, any more than we allow that it is a defect that he belongs "to a period of literary culture in many respects unlike, and even opposed to, our own." Mr. Lewes looks upon Boswell as a man who had a marvellous skill in reporting conversations, and whose "eternal merit" it was "to have deeply reverenced the man whose littlenesses and asperities he could keenly discarn, and has courageously depicted." Mr. Lewes must, indeed, have allowed scientific pursuits to have absorbed all his energies to the neglect of literature, if he has never noticed that to these great qualifications for writing Johnson's Life was added also a dramatic power of which even Goldsmith might not have been ashamed. How few scenes there are in any play which, even when acted before us on the stage by the best actors, seem half so lifelike as the dinner at "Ressieurs Dilly in the Poultry," where Wilkes and Johnson met! Does Mr. Legies suppose the wonderful merits of that some are due merely to Boswall's whill in reporting conversations? Could Goldsmith himself, if he had lived to be present at that first of all dinners, have told the

P. Life and Conservations of Br. Ramuel Johnson (Journal chiefly spen Bossel). By Alexander Main. White a Preface by George Henry Louves. London: Chapman & Hall. 2874.

story better, even with the help of Boswell's notes? How happy is Boswell when he writes:—"I was persuaded that if I had come upon him with the direct proposal, "Bir, will you dine in company with Jack Wilkes?" he would have flow into a passion, and would probably have answered, 'Dise with Jack Wilkes, Sir! I'd as soon dine with Jack Ketch." How humorous is the touch when he describes his exultation at having at last got the great man off:—"When I had him fairly seated in a hackney-couch with me, I exulted as much as a fortune-hunter who has got an heiress into a post-chaise with him to set out for Gretna-Green." But the whole scene is inimitable. We must remember of course that the conversations in this brilliant scene were supplied for Boswell. But, on the other hand, does he not show almost such an insight into the comic side of human nature as we find in Addison, when he sets forth the manner in which Wilkes by means of politeness and of reast veal overcomes the great man's "surly virtue"? But it is scarcely worth while insisting on this point. Men who delight in literature as literature would as soon wish to see Trieram Shandy cut down to one-third of its size as Boswell's Johnson. Without doubt "every one must admit that" Sterne's great work "is three times as long as it need be." In fact, if the "thin soup" were sacrificed, and nothing but the "solid meat" rotained, the nine volumes of Trieram Shandy might easily enough be brought down to one. If men of literary teste, the only competent judges, do not in reading Boswell for the second, or third, or tenth time, skip two-thirds, or one-third, or even one-sixth of what he has written, then Mr. Lewes is clearly wrong. It may be, however, that people who have time to read the hundreds of columns of the Tichborne trial, with the daily page of "descriptive narrative," have no time for anything in the way of literary meals, oxcept for bolting solid meat," and that they cannot take in those accompaniments which render it agreeable to a oultivated taste. We doubt

Much as we dislike an abridgment at all, we should certainly not have troubled either ourselves or our readers with the one before us if only it had been done with moderate care and ability. But it is difficult to say which of the two is the greater—Mr. Main's carelessness or his conceit. He has evidently taken Mr. Carlyle for his model, and talks of "Samuel" as naturally and as easily as the great historian does of "Oliver." "Belonging to Christ Church College," we read, "there was a tutor whose lectures Samuel prized very highly." If Mr. Main in writing Johnson's early home life had called him "Samuel," and not Johnson, as Hoswell always called him, we should have thought that he was foolish in making the change, but we could not have condemned him for want of accuracy. But at Oxford his hero was of course Johnson, and nothing but Johnson. Ilaving shown his perfect familiarity with the great man by the condescending use of his Christian name, in a page or two further on he thus encourages him:—

Take courage, brave, manly, honest heart; failure there can be none for such as you. A place is preparing for you in the Great City, and you have been preparing for it by this long stern discipline of sufferings nobly borne and sorrows told only to yourself—and One Other.

If Mr. Main wishes to pose as a pigmy Carlyle, he would do well to choose for his hero some one not quite so big as Johnson. Perhaps Lord Aberdare or Mr. Monsell might with propriety be invited to take courage under the title of "brave, manly, honest heart." But "Samuel" had better be left alone.

We have not had patience to look far into his book, but where we have looked we have found that even in his paraphrasing Mr. Main has often blundered. At times he succeeds, we must admit, in merely changing simple English into fine English, without making any material change in the facts. Thus, when we read in Boswell that Johnson "strove to overcome his hypochondria," Mr. Main writes, "he tried to exorcise the evil spirit." Again, in the first page of his book we read, "The young woman's mind was beginning to give way under the weight of unrequited affection." In Boswell the passage stands, "it so preyed upon her mind that her life was in danger." In his school days Johnson is described as being "from the beginning ἀναξ ἀνδρων, a king of men." According to Mr. Main, he "was the undisputed intellectual monarch of the Institution." Lichfield Grammar School an Institution! Let us be thankful it was not an Academy. We will give, however, a longer paraphrase, not selecting by any means one of Mr. Main's worst pieces of writing, but a fair average passage. Boswell gives the following account of Johnson's first evening at Pembroke College, Oxford:—

His father seemed very full of the merits of his son, and told the company he was a good scholar, and a poet, and wrote Latin verses. His figure and manner appeared strange to them; but he behaved modestly, and sat silent, till upon something which occurred in the course of conversation, he suddenly struck in and quoted Macrobius; and thus he gave the first impression of that more extensive reading in which he had indulged himself.

"The tastes of our day" must be very "exigent" indeed if they cannot be satisfied with such a narration as this. At all events, if, like the rest of Boswell, it is three times too long, Mr. Main takes a very strange way of shortening it. Here is his paraphrase:—

His father accompanied him to Oxford, and, in presenting his son to the

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large one.

University Magnates, was loud in the precise of his boy. Johnson and manner, indeed, occasioned some surprise; but his modesty and we behaviour in their pressure made a favourable impression on the on in the course of convensation, also, he had an opportunity of eviden great amount of his reading.

Boswell, of course, even though he suffers under "the impersonal defect of belonging to a period of literary culture in many respects unlike, and even opposed to, our own "-or rather, perhaps, we should say because he suffers under it—never dreams of describing the company assembled in the rooms of a college tutor as "the University Magnates." He had not studied the Daily Telegraph, just as Johnson—our authority here is Mr. Main—"had not read Sartor Resertus." But, putting aside the fine language altogether, Mr. Main makes one statement which is incorrect, and another which rests only on an inference. So far from Johnson's father presenting him to the University Magnates, all we know is that "he found means to have him introduced to Mr. Jorden, who was "he found means to have him introduced to Mr. Jorden, who was to be his tutor," and that in Mr. Jorden's room there was some company present. As for the favourable impression that Johnson made on the company by his modesty and respectful behaviour, we are only told that "his figure and manner appeared strange to them; but he behaved modestly and sat silent." A favourable impression may have been made, but Mr. Main is our only authority for it. In page 4, in telling the story of Johnson's being touched for the king's evil by Queen Anne, he writes, "Poswell naïvely remarks that the touch was of no effect." Boswell, by the way, said, "this touch was without any effect"; but Mr. Main cannot keep from paraphrasing any more than if he were a parson. This, however, is of no consequence. Still he should not have This, however, is of no consequence. Still he should not have omitted to state that Boswell describes the belief in this cure as "a superstitions notion which, it is wonderful to think, preailed so long in this country." In p. 6 we read-the italics are Mr. Main's :-

Here is a little extract from one of those diaries which he seems to have kept from his cradle almost. It is dated October, 1719, when he was a lad only ten years old:—" Desidiae valedki; sirenig istins contibus surdam posthue aurem obsersurus." . . Such a manify little resolution from a mere child must have aprung from semething quite as healthful and strong as any religious impulse could well be imagined to be.

Mr. Main has made a very pretty reflection and a very careless blunder. All that Boewell talls us is that Johnson "very early began to attempt keeping notes, or memorandums, by way of a diary of his life." "From his cradle almost" may certainly sometimes be a correct synonym for "very early." Unfortunately in the present case this passage, which is quoted by Boswell as showing how early Johnson began his diary, was written not in 1719 but in 1729, when he had already been a full year at Oxford. If Mr. Main could say farewell to carelessness as Johnson did to aloth we would allow him to two his hand at manufacture and sloth, we would allow him to try his hand at paraphrasing such a work as Mr. Tupper's Hroverbial Philosophy for instance. In p. 7 we read that Johnson—Samuel we should say—when at Stourbridge School, "addressed a copy of verses to a Quaker young lady. The verses have been lost," but, says Mr. Main, "in default of the missing love lay, take the following written later, but presumably very much of a piece with the lost strains." The verses Mr. Main gives were written when Johnson west treats for your Mr. Main gives were written when Johnson was twenty-five years old, while he was at Stourbridge School in his sixteenth year. There are indeed those whose writings in their manhood show such ignorance and such conceit that "they are presumably very much of a piece" with the writings of their boyhood; but among such men as these most assuredly was not Johnson. In p. 19 Mr. Main tells us that when Johnson asked his mother for her consent to his marriage, she gave "her consent and her blessing." All that Boswell tells us is that "Mrs. Johnson knew too well the ardour of her son's temper, and was too tender a parent, to oppose his inclinations." In the same page we read, "For some mysterious reason, known only to themselves, the loving pair had determined to be married, not at Birmingham, where they then were, but at Derby." Will our readers believe that the only authority which Mr. Main has for the mysteriousness of their reason, and the fact that it was known only to themselves, is Boswell's statement that it was known only to themselves, is hoswell a statement that "I know not for what reason the marriage ceremony was not performed at Birmingham"? We have only space for one more of these paraphrasings. Mr. Main, in explaining Johnson's fondness for "that rather 'fast' young man of the period," Beauclerk, says it was partly owing "to a fancied resemblance on the young fellow's side to Charles the Second." Boswell says clearly enough that he was "of the St. Alban's family, and had in some particulars a resemblance to Charles the Second." Mr. Main has either never heard of Nell Gwynne, or else does not know that from her and Charles II. Topham Beauclerk was descended.

We will give one more quotation from Mr. Main where he is not paraphrasing, and will end with one of Johnson's sayings. Mr. Main, in writing of the well-known letter to Lord Chesterfield, says :-

There may be something of Latin in the language of it, but its spirit is genuine Saxon. It is of the genus thorough British, and of the species pure Johnsonian.

Johnson on one occasion talking to a Scotchman said, "This now is such stuff as I used to talk to my mother when I first began to think myself a dever fellow, and she ought to have whipt me for it."

DEAN CHURCH ON THE INFLUENCES OF CHESELE THE young men round St. Paul's are to be congressioned on having the opportunity of hearing such leatures as these of the Deen; they are to be congratulated still farther. If they are able to appreciate the high and delicate nature of the intellectual fare which is thus set before them. For Mr. Church is not, in the ordinary sense of the rounds a normal arrive constant. ordinary sense of the words, a popular writer or lecturer. Habknows much, but he makes little parade of knowledge; he generalizes freely, but his generalizations are guarded and qualified, so carefully that the untrained mind may easily fail to grasp them; the charm of his style lies in its sweetness, its subtlety, its singular the ways shades of one idea with the flexibility in expressing the many shades of one ides, rather than in the bold and forcible presentation of views that are easy to eatch and not difficult to hold. In his brief introductory notice, the Dean states that the Lectures are published as a me occasions which, it is hoped, have done something to bring him and other members of the Cathedral body into closer acquaintance. with some of the young men who are their neighbours in the City of London. The hope thus modestly expressed is well grounded. It is a matter of fact, and not of conjecture, that the lectures delivered at St. Paul's have exerted a real influence on the class-to whom they were addressed; and, without professing to measure accurately what from its nature defies precise estimate, we may safely assert that the Dean's share in this good work has been as

Mr. Church is careful to limit, without precisely defining, the influences of Christianity to which he would call attention. He considers them in their bearing, not on individuals, but on national character; and in so considering them he selects some influences to the neglect of others. Further than this, he represents national character by means of types and specimens; thus the Greeks stand-for the European races belonging to the Eastern Church, and the Italians and French for the Southern or so-called Latin races. For reasons which will presently appear, a system of representation is not equally necessary in the case of the Teutonio races; but if it were requisite in this case also to name a specific nation, we might say that Mr. Church treats of the influences of Christianity as they

have affected Greece, France, Italy, and Germany.

The Teutonic races must have presented the least difficulty both to the lecturer and his hearers. Their geography and their history can each be presented in a form which is easily intelligible and proximately correct. When ancient Germany is named, we think at once of the forests, and swamps, and sandy plains of which the Rhine is proximately the Western boundary, and which extend North and South from the Baltic to the Danube; we think also of the fair-haired barbarians pouring forth from their homes, and coming in hostile contact with the decaying civilization of the Roman Empire. We know also, to use the words of Mr. Unurch, that wherever the invaders came they found a strange, organized We know also, to use the words of Mr. Church, that polity, united in a vast brotherhood co-extensive with the Empire, but not of it, nor of its laws and institutions; earthly in its outward aspect, but the representative and minister of a perpetual and ever-present Kingdom of Heaven; unarmed, defenceless in the midst of never-ceasing war, and yet inspiring reverence and receiving homage, and ruling by the word of conviction, of knowledge, of persuasion; arresting and startling the new conquerors with the message of another world. Further, it is a matter of acknowledged fact that the invading Germans had a moral nature which peculiarly fitted them to receive and even welcome some aspects of the Gospel. They had a simplicity and sincerity which, as their intellects expanded, inclined them to the pursuit of truth; there was a steady and improvable element in their barbarism which led them in due time to receive and develop the idea of law; their manners had features of purity and even of austerity. Mr. Church holds with good reason that the virtues which, as rudiments and tendencies, were early marked in the German races, existed in company with much wilder and stronger elements, and were liable, amid the changes and chances of barbarian existence, to be paralysed or trampled out. No. mere barbarian virtues, he observes, could by themselves have stood the trial of having won by conquest the wealth, the lands, the power. of Rome. But their guardian was there. What Christianity did for those natural tendencies to good was to adopt them, to watch over them, to discipline them, to consolidate them. And accordingly Teutonic Christianity is coloured—we may add not unfavous-ably coloured—by Teutonic nature. High Christian presents. connecting social life and duties with the despect religious thought; the great rules of order and freedom, not the less impressive to an uncivilized people when taught obliquely yet forcibly by the tremendous threats of the older dispensation against opposition and the pride of greatness, found sympathetic response and garminated in the Teutonic mind.

In this part of his subject Mr. Church has ready to his hand a outline which he fills up with remarkable grace and delicacy. H is quite as earnest and ingenious, but perhaps not equally successful when dealing with the Greek and Latin races. It has be already stated that he selects the Greeks to represent the characteristics. of the European races belonging to the Eastern Chumingly, he leaves Russia out of direct consideration; the same time that Russia may be said to own its man an Chunch A

On some Reflements of Christianity upon Richard Char-Lectures delivered in St. Paul's Cathodrel, Bibliograph, as 1873. By R. W. Church, M.A., Dean of St. Pinl's London & Co. 1873.

recovered. He distance coherence, and the sease, to being penetrated with religiou. Mp. in view mainly the Greek mos, mp. of Bustom Christendom. But at ¥ P typical specime whole torrent of normalist M 08 advented the married of Greeks there reades on the educated mind a whole towards the horizon of history, we cannot see the Greeks, as we could see the Greeks, as we could see the Greeks, in a heavy, nebulous, barbarian condition; and we are as little capable of exclusively considering the present, and accepting as typical of the race the little Helleman kingdom now ruled, if ruled indeed this, by a Danish or German prince under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. We are obliged to revert in thought to the Homeric time, with its small heroic monarchies. We cannot forget the difference in chasmall berote monarchies. smail herois monarches. We cannot lorget the difference in character of Athens and Sparts in their prime, or the contrast which existed in the days of Herodotus and Thuoydides between the Greeks of Europe and those of Asia; and it requires a really athlistic exercise of the mind to pass from Athens and Pericles to Byzantium and the Lower Empire. Mr. Church naturally calls attention to the Greeks as they are mentioned in the New Testament; and in this connexion he does not think of confining himself to Europe. From the idly curious and gossiping men of Athens, and the vain and shamelessly estentatious Corinthians, he Athens, and the vain and shamelessly estentatious Cornellians, no passes to the Ephesians, carried away by every blast of vain teaching, to the Cretsus, with their proverbially undesirable peculiarities, and to the "foolish" Galatians, the passionate, volatile, Greek-speaking Celts of Asia. The ideal Greek thus brought before us is as pliant and flexible as ever was actual Greek, and indeed more so. He lives under no definite institutions; his political and validious traditions change and change again; he tical and religious traditions change, and change again; he wanders free through vast regions of time and space, and his very

wanders free through vast regions of time and space, and his very race is mixed, if not uncertain.

Mr. Church, however, though he looks occasionally beyond Europe, gives it his principal attention. He is most concerned with the Greeks of the Lower Empire, and with those of modern Greece. For the Lower Empire he makes a temperate apology in reply to the unsparing attacks of Gibbon; with regard to modern Greece, he gives us a few touches which may remind us that he does not write about country and people without having more than ordinary acquaintance with them. The Byzantine Empire succumbed at last to the Turks. The nationality of Greece was crushed under them, and has only lately revived to a not very crushed under them, and has only lately revived to a not very powerful life. Mr. Church invites us to look at the Greeks when their ill-fortune had culminated in the Ottoman conquest, and to look at them again after three centuries and a half of Ottoman look at them again after three centuries and a hair of Ottomar rule. In the first place, they exist. They have not disappeared before a stronger race and a more peremptory and energetic national principle. They have not, as a whole, whatever may have happened*partially, molted into a new form of people along with their conquerors. Next, they have resisted not only dissolution or amalgamation, but, in a great degree, change. In characteristic endowments, in national and proverbial faults, they have the state of heather the degree of heather the state of the s though centuries of hardship and degradation have doubtless told on the former, they are singularly like what their fathers were. Nothing less promised endurance than their temperament and genius, so easily moved to change, so quick to the perception of self-interest, and so ready to discover its paths. Nevertheless, Greek nationality survives, and, though scarred by disaster and deeply wounded by servitude, it is now looking forward to a new and wounded by servitude, it is now looking forward to a new and happier career. The position of Mr. Church is, that Greek nationality has been saved by its Christianity. In Christianity lay the spring of that obstinate, tenacious national life which persisted in living on though all things conspired for its extinction; which refused to die under corruption or anarchy, under the Crusader's sword, under the Moslem scimitar. He further remarks that, to a sword, under the mostern seminar. Its intriner remarks that, to flexible race, far more disposed by nature to bend than to resist at the risk of breaking, Christianity has imparted a corporate toughness and permanence which is among the most prominent facts of history. We may say that, in hardening the Greek race to endure, it has developed in them, in regard to their religion, an almost Judaic hardenss and rigidity of thought, a local idea of religion which can be convenient convenience of Christianity beyond its sects and its forms in scarcely conceive of Christianity beyond its sects and its forms in scarcely conceive of Christianity beyond its sects and its forms in the East. Yet the fact remains; the easy-going, pliable, childishly changeable Greek race, at whom the Romans sneered, has proved, when tried by the despect misfortunes, one of this most inflatible nationalities that we know of; and the root of this permanence and power of resisting hostile influences has been in Christianity and the Christian Church. Their religion has impressed on the Greeks with a new face the idea of the eternal and lasting; it has strangthened in them the spirit of brotherhood, and made the Greek race, in the face of the greatest adversation; a race of home.

There is much in the view thus set forth to suggest thought and incline us to assent; yet it must be confessed that the case is not so clear with regard to the Greek as to the Teuton. That the Greeks, clear with regard to the Greek as to the Teuton. That the Greeks, under severe and prolonged opposition, have been greatly sustained by their religion is beyond a doubt. Religion is the natural recipies of the commendation; nor is their attractiveness of the kind which any critical analysis can do much to elucidate. Miss which any critical analysis can do much to elucidate. Miss which any critical analysis can do much to elucidate. Miss summary, or, if the natural senctuary is descripted to the senctuary or, if the natural senctuary is descripted to the senting of surviving its destruction. The priest is never more in the work. One cannot point out to an unsympathetic capitals of surviving its destruction. The priest is never more in the work. One cannot point out to an unsympathetic senting of surviving its destruction. The priest is never more in the work. One cannot point out to an unsympathetic listens which has must price allow, whether it be of the sort best suited to his particular taste destruction. The expression in a new and Bendon: Smith, Elder, & Co. 1874.

startling form of balled which perhaps were being power in their old familiar shaps. The doubt which arrive in the own of the Creeks is whether their religion has aminted in the preservation of their nationality mainly in virtue of its countrilly Christian elements. Christianity is the religion of freedom; it develops the natures that accept it, and is in turn developed by them; where it is national, it is also for the most part characteristic. If the Greek Church had a closer affinity to Greek nature, the Dam of St. Paul's would have a stronger case in fivour of the connexion between Greek Christianity and Greek natureality.

between Grack Christianity and Greek nationality.

When Mr. Church turns to the Latin races as represented by Italy and France, he observes that in those nations Christianity has accomplished a great work in the development of the affections. The old Roman was a willing stranger to that free outpouring of the emotions in which Frenchman and Italian recemble each other; to that delicate sembility in family and social life which is the source alike of so much scute pain and so much intense pleasure; to that grace in literature and manners which, under unfavourable circumstances, degenerates into weakness; to the continuous, active, and abundant exercise of the imagination. Few men have more to say on this subject than Mr. Church, or could say it better. Within the limits which his Lecture allowed him he has contrived to introduce much happy illustration of the manner in which Christianity touched in the Latin races the hidden vein of tenderness, the "fount of tears," the delicacies and courtesies of mutual kindness, the riches of art, and the artist's earnestness. His comparisons of Virgil and Dante, and again of the Meditations of Manual Applies with the Confession of St. the Meditations of Marcus Aurolius with the Confessions of St. Augustine, are admirable examples of suggestive yet cautious analysis. The soundness of his general position is here beyond analysis. The soundness of his general position is here beyond question. Christianity speedily exercises a mighty power over the affections of nations that grasp it with the heart; it operates in the same direction, more slowly yet perhaps as surely, when it is grasped by the intellect and will. Its great hopes and its terrible fears, the infinity which it gives to joy and sorrow, the demands which it makes at once on the sympathies and the aspirations of the believer, if felt at all, must be deeply felt and widely operative. Christianity has certainly helped to make both French and Italians what they are; though it may be doubted whether, before they received it, they conformed to the type of the ancient Roman. The genuine old Roman stock exceptional among Italians, and perhaps even among Latina. it conquered the world, race after race that had little resemblance to it caught its language, its tone, its manners, without really imbibing its spirit. In the first ages of Christianity Greece had already done much to corrupt Rome, and poets and moralists were ascribing, perhaps with little warrant of fact, to other races the sturdy virtues which were disappearing from the capital. It would have been vain in those days, and for many ages after, to look for even an approach to a dominant national character in the peninsula which at last, with some effort, we regard as a united Italy. The claim of France to moral kinship with the conquerors of the world is still slighter. The nation is Celtic at heart; its affinities are not with Cossr and his soldiers, but with Brennus and his invading hordes; its affections have always needed deepening and directing rather than arousing. These facts do not interfere with the general drift of Mr. Church's remarks. is still true that France and Italy represent "races sprung from the subjects of the stornest of Empires and moulded under its in-The so-called Latin races learned a great deal more than intense. In so-camed Latin races learned is great dear noise teat a language from the Romans; they learned law, order, municipal institutions, and a civilization which even in the incipient decay of moral purpose embodied a stronger will than that of the most energetic barbarism. In fact, it is surprising to observe the skill and truthfulness with which the Dean of St. Paul's has modulated what in other hands might have become dangerously sweeping generalizations. His readers may pause here and there, and feel their footing rather uncertain on this or that projecting point of speculation. But we may be sure that when he delivered the Lectures his hearers had no such fear, and had no occasion to feel it. They were under the guidance of a master, and, as he took here with perfect columns and with respect to the columns. them with perfect calmness, yet with great rapidity, over an ex-tensive and interesting subject, they were well content with the truths that were brought before them distinctly, and made no demands for the precise definition of objects, vast in scale and necessarily indistinct in outline, that were introduced in the background.

TOILERS AND SPINSTERS.

M ISS THACKERAY has collected in this pleasant little volume a series of papers whose authorship was already known or guessed at by those who saw them in the places where they originally appeared. To such readers they will need no further commendation; nor is their attractiveness of the kind further commendation; nor is their attractiveness of the kind which any critical analysis can do much to elucidate. Miss Thackeray does not aim at being classical, if by classical writing we understand that which compels the reader's judgment to certain approval not bound up with his feeling of individual pleasure in the work. One cannot point out to an unsympathetic element this and that point of excellence which he must perferoe that the cost heat suited to his perferoe that the cost heat suited to his perfectler tasks.

or not. There are those who think Middlemarca a tiresome novel; but if they admit any standard at all in matters of art, their reason can hardly resist the conviction that it is a great work. It is otherwise with the impressions we derive from these kindly really reall and discursive conversations in print, for such they really are. Their charm is the same as that which we find in conversation; we do not mean in listening to professed good talkers whose business is to be effective in a company, but in closer intercourse with friends whose speech is the free and yet unobtrusive expression of a genuine personality. As with men, so with books, we must meet this half-way, or it will never come to us. If we do so with a good will, we shall gain a new possession which leaves us no cause to repent of our confidence; but if we were to hold back and require strict proofs, the judicial equity of criticism might not find itself able to force the bargain equity of criticism might not find itself able to force the bargain on an unwilling purchaser. The highest literary ambition aims at writing books which everybody ought to read; but it is no unworthy object, though a different one, to write books which demand nothing but to be allowed to give a pure enjoyment to as many as choose to take it. Miss Thackeray's work is of the kind which does not seek to command our respect so much as to win our familiarity. One power she has in a high degree which for this purpose is quite indispensable, and which many writers and smeakers of orester pretensions would do well to cultivate more. speakers of greater pretensions would do well to cultivate morenamely, the power of telling disagreeable truths in an agreeable manner. She is almost needlessly diffident when she uses the privilege of the familiar essayist to explain that she criticizes nobody in particular. After commenting, in the essay which gives its name to the book, on the ways of the desolate and fussy who go about crying for somebody to give them a mission, she observes:

I do not mean that this is the habitual spirit of the self-denying and self-concentrated persons of whom I have just been speaking, for honest and persistent efforts must make themselves respected in any form. I suppose I am addressing that vague, but useful offending scapegoat that all advice-givers, advertisers, and article-writers attack. It misbehaves in every convenient manner in order to give the wrath-pots of eloquence an opportunity of received out. of pouring out.

But it seems to us impossible that any one should take offence at Miss Thackersy's advice or even reproof. It is not merely that all she says is kindly meant; for it is possible to overflow with love for one's neighbour in many ways which the neighbour highly disapproves of, and a tender regard for his spiritual welfare may, under favourable circumstances, be exalted into the special form of philanthropy for which our too little known humourist Peacock coined the name philotheoparoptesism—that is, reasting one's neighbours at a slow fire for the love of God. But Miss Thackeray's for her neighbours is not of the dogmatic and meddlesome sort which finds satisfaction only when it can give people what seems good for them, whether they will or not. She shows an interest in all beneficent efforts to diminish want and misery, and the chief object of the papers here collected is to help some of these attempts by making them better known. She rejoices with the workers in so far as they succeed, without stopping to count the failures. Here is a paragraph from the essay headed "Little Scholars," written after a visit to a Jowish school in the City. It was ten years before Section 25 of the Education Act was thought of, and it does not suggest any positive or immediate solution of the religious difficulty. But the difficulties might be lightened if Denominational and Secularist partisans could for once agree to take a leason from the spirit in which this is

And so I suppose people of all nations and religious love and tend their little ones, and watch and yearn over them. I have seen little Catholics cared for by kind nuns with wistful tenderness, as the young ones came clinging to their black veils and playing with their chaplets;—little high-church maidens growing up rosy and happy and crosses and mediavel taxta, and chants, and dinners of fish, and kind and melancholy ladies in close caps and loose-out dresses;—little low-church children smiling and dropping curtsoys as they see the Rev. Mr. Faith-in-grace coming up the lane with tracts in his big pockets about pious negroes, and broken vessels, and devouring worms, and I daresay pennies and sugar-plums as well.

Who has not seen and noted these things, and blessed with a thankful, humble heart that fatherly Providence which has sent this pure and tender religion of little children to all creeds and to all the world?

The account of this particular school tells us that little Jew babies are uncommonly like little Christians, and appreciate rice and potatoes quite as much as certain small Christians whom Miss Thackeray visited in Pimlico appreciate soup and pudding. The independence and cleverness of the older Jew children as here independence and clevarness of the older Jew children as here described has something almost alarming to Gentile readers, and goes some way to support the Asiatic mystery developed in the most brilliant of the Novels by Eminent Hands, that all the great people of the world are really Jews. The other children who were found eating soup and pudding in their school at Pimlico were in a less advanced stage. Miss Thackeray records a delicious piece of childish dialogue: of childish dialogue :-

One little curly-haired boy, with a very grave face, was eating pudding very slowly and solemnly—so I said to him:

"Do you like pudding best?"
Little Boy. "Issa."

"And can you read?"
Little Boy. "Issa."

"And write?"
Little Boy. "Issa."

"And write?"
Little Boy. "Issa."

"Aid have you got a sister?"

Little Boy. "Issa."

"Little Boy. "Issa."

"Little Boy. "Issa."

The ideal woman as one imagines her is no social failure. She is eximple the control of the cont

na. "No, see is with a diethe girl, see is an y down Little Boy, estra solutor old. er out."

"And how old are you?"

Little Boy, with great dignity. "I am it year old."

There was snother funny little thing, very small, sitting between two bigger boys, to whom I said—

"Are you a little boy or a little girl?"

"Little dirl," says this baby, quite confidently.
"No you ain't," cries the left-hand neighbour, very much excited.

"Yes, she is," says right-hand neighbour.

And then three or four more join in, each taking a different view of the question.

Another paper describes the first experiment made in England (this again in a Jewish institution) in the method of tasething deaf and dumb children to speak, not in finger-signs, but in articulate words, and to read off the ordinary articulate language of mankind from the lips of the speaker. We learn from a post-script to this account that the institution is now extended, and that the institution is now extended, and what Miss Thackeray says of the children with whom she talked on her last visit is most encouraging:-

M. Van Praagh is now the director of an institution in Fitzroy Square for teaching teachers, as well as the children themselves, the set of lipreading. This institution is not for Jews, but for any one who likes to come. The system is absolutely the same as that already described in the article. The children seemed very eager, good, and attentive; they could speak to one another, and evidently greatly preferred this plan to the fingersign system to which we are all accustomed. . . . It was indeed very difficult to realize that they did not hear; they gave one more the impression of little foreigners imperfectly acquainted with English than of victims of so and a fate; and I think the best testimony we can bear to the success of M. Van Praagh's system is that it did not occur to us to pity any one of them, except, perhaps, a boy and girl who did not come forward ner attempt to speak.

Next to this comes a picturesque essay on "Little Paupers," which gives us an insight of quite a different kind from what we can get from statistics, and perhaps no less valuable in its way, into the practical working of the boarding-out system. No definite scene is assigned to the description, but there are slight indications which dispose us to guess at Devonshire. Anyhow, we have a pleasing picture of good simple folk in a country cottage, and the orphan children who come to them wild and friendless, and with workhouse poison in their blood, but may now grow up clean and wholesome with good food and fresh air, and in a home where wholesome with good took and the said in a home with got at least something more like parental care than the mercies of the Union, where they have nothing to look to but the State—a sort of Jupiter-like parent, as Miss Thackeray puts it, whom they cannot honour or succour.

There is also a rather melancholy article on the Hospital for Incurables, and a more cheerful one on the good works (which seem to be various enough) of the Newport Market Refuge. Miss Thackeray takes occasion to comment on the costly and unreasonable manner in which our great charities are administered, so that the subscribers' money, instead of going to the objects of their charity, "is put to strange and vexing purposes—to printing little books that nobody reads, to sending circulars that go straight into the fire, to arranging an elaborate machinery of admission that in no way benefits the patients." She rises to unwonted indignation in her protest against the "cumber of selfish interest and patients," but the difficulty cannot be asserted. patronage," but the difficulty cannot be ascribed to mere vanity and selfishness. It lies rather in want of mutual confidence. have not yet learnt the true secret of all executive work-to find out whom we can trust, and then give him ample discretion; and till we do learn it we must bear all the defects of our Parliamentary and quasi-Parliamentary institutions as best we may, and go on scrambling through our public life with deformed Acts of Parlia-ment, and subscription lists and charity dinners, and the stock exchange of charitable votes.

exchange or charitable votes.

Light and familiar as is Miss Thackeray's style, we have seen that she can say a word in season when she thinks fit on matters of serious social interest, and those words may perhaps be the more effective by reaching people who are not accustomed to read anything serious. She has pretty trifles about five o'clock tes and croquet to attract readers who would prefer to hear of nothing else, though they may have no objection to a shade of sentiment. borrowed from some far-off world to make a background. But as they read on they will see that in this real world there are people quite out of the sphere of asthetic tea-parties, who have to be fed, and taught, and rescued from fates which asthetic circles do not choose to be shocked by hearing of; and if at should come into any one's mind that Miss Thackeray might as well have chosen any one's mind that have the should be t anything else to write about, seeing that all the facts about schools and paupers are to be found in blue-books and Parliamentary debates, the thought would be hasty and foolish. Miss Theology observes, however, a careful distinction between social and political topics. She touches on politics only once, in a note the latter part of which cuns thus:—

If the advocates of female suffrage would all put their case in this way, instead of attempting to set up women as a class against men by clamour about imaginary wrongs, they would still have grave objections to meet, but they would at least have ceased to be absurd, and would have samed the right to have those objections put forward seriously and respectfully.

Among several shorter miscellaneous essays which conse at the Among several shorter miscellaneous essays which come at the end of the volume, we must specially mention that on "A Book of Photographs," in which an amusing contrast is drawn between the inartistic vulgarity of the ordinary costs do visite and the very different qualities of Mrs. Cameron's portraits. Miss Thackeray's critique on her predecessor Jane Austen will also be read with interest. We cannot agree in her opinion that the "actual study of character" has gone out among English acvelists. George Eliot's characters seem to us to stand out with quite as much individuality as Miss Austen's, while they are conavelets. George Ellot's characters seem to us to stand out with quite as much individuality as Miss Austen's, while they are conceived by a deeper thought and an infinitely more varied imagination. A novel without character is simply a bad novel, or a spoilt essay at best, and cannot be tolerated under any pretence of a new school. One or two things remain in Miss Thackeray's book of which we cannot speak here. The few for whom they are meant, and who will understand them, will also understand why we pass an in silence. en in silence.

MISTRESS JUDITH.

A N Englishman travelling in the south of France soon after the fall of the Great Napoleon was asked by an old priest if it was true that Englishwomen wore rings in their noses. "They may do so," he replied, "in the north of England, where it borders upon China, but the custom does not obtain in and about London." Wherever England does border upon China the manners of this story may be a faithful picture of life in England. How far they reproduce nature or the national manners of our own day in the naichbourhood of one of our famous midland counties, and in the naichbourhood of one of our famous Universities, our readers shall judge. That it is a picture of our own day is shown at starting; a faded sampler, the work of a long-lost daughter, bears the date 1849. Mistress Judith is the only child daughter, bears the date 1849. Mistress Judith is the only child of a wealthy Cambridgeshire rector, her well-born mother having died at her birth. His parish of Haslington, however, profits little by its vicinity to a seat of learning, which is not to be wondered at when we see how purely local are its interests. Even the parson does not "count much on the post." The inhabitants keep no reckoning of time but by Plough Monday, Valentine's Day, gleaning-time, and Haslington feast, and they hate all strangers; seeing however few enough, for nobody, gentle or simple, comes there, except a pedlar, and a couple of bailiffs when the exigencies of the story require their intervention.

The Rector's daughter from her infancy is called Mistress Judith.

The Rector's daughter from her infancy is called Mistress Judith, and is never addressed or spoken of by any other title. The tale opens upon her at five years old, when she addresses Master Hurst, a superannuated labourer, "I don't think you'll live very long, Master Hurst, do you?" "I don't think so neither, my dear," he replies; but he lives all through the story, both from the necessity there exists in Haslington for all people doing and saying and thinking the same thing from year to year, and because he is Mistress Judith's main confidant. Time does nothing to divert or qualify her devotion to Master Hurst by introducing female rivals in his friendship. Mistress Judith lives and dies, as it seems, without even seeing a young lady. Rectors' beautiful daughters in other parts of the world, especially if they are heiresses as well, are not neglected by society; but society is ignored in the narrative, and nothing comes to interfere with Mistress Judith's sitting with Master Hurst and his wife, in winter by the hearth, and in The Rector's daughter from her infancy is called Mistress Judith, and nothing comes to interiere with Mistress Judith's sitting with Master Hurst and his wife, in winter by the hearth, and in summer by the bees, which they watch with unwearying assiduity from year to year. At one time the oblivious Rector—and when people have bad memories in a story, they are bad with a vengeance—awakes for the moment to the expediency of providing younger companions for her. He sets out to Trotter's End, a farm at the other end of the village, with this in view, and, by dint of inquiring half-a-dozen times on the road, discovers Mrs. Bullen at the end, and engages her to send her boy Jesse to the Rectory next end, and engages her to send her boy Jesse to the Rectory next day. But when the boy presents himself next morning the designs of yesterday have passed entirely out of the Rector's head; and seeing the lad in his study, he assumes that he is come to be taught, and puts a Delectus into his hands. The boy is apt, and the lessons become an institution. It is understood in the village that Parson become an institution. It is understood in the village that Parson is larnin' Jesse Butler, and going to make a scholard of him. Mistrees Judith, however, does not take to Master Jesse. She has seen his brother Ames at Master Hurst's, who is set down by his mother, by himself, and by the village generally, as a dunderhead, and she likes him the better for his want of book-learning. So also does the authoress of this idyl, who lavishes on him all the fond epithets of bigness which flow so readily from the female pen. Amos is a lout; but hig-limbed, hig-footed, hig-handed, hig-cyed, and great-liearted. On the eye of her tenth year Mistress Judith has the ill-luck to rouse her father to a consciousness of her ignorance. Up to that date she was left undisturbed to suck her thumb and hob and nob with Master Hurst; but a rash desire for still more liferty prompts her to nudge her father, and to say "To-morrow is my birthday. May I do jest as I please?" "Eh! ah!" saye

".Mistrees Judith: a Combridgeshire Story. By C. C. Francy. Author of "Jannine Leigh." Lendon: Sympson Low & Co. 1873.

the parson, "so it is. Who told you?" "Mistress Hurst and Mistress Gadd; and Mistress Gadd see'd me born, so she must know." "See'd you, dear! is that the way you ought to speak?" So apostrophized, she corrects herself with the amendment, "Saw'd me barn"; and the Rector sees that something must be done. It ends in the village schoolmaster giving her lessons, for which he cought to get more comits than he receives for be done. It ends in the village schoolmaster giving her lessons, for which he ought to get more credit than he receives, for the next we hear of her is that she devours all the books, had and good, in her father's study, reads Plato with him, and bursts into tears over Socrates' dying hour. By this time she is seventeen, and she and Ames are fast friends; but Ames is only known by the sobriquet Farmer Bullen, whereas his brother Jesse is Gentleman Bullen; both, however, being impartially addressed by each other, by Parson Ingrey, and the Haslington world as "Lad." Jesse—"the clever, clear-headed youth with his keen interest in the classics, mathematics, history, and general information"—"what," said the Rector, "might he not do? He would send him to a good school; after that a scholarship at King's would be a thing to ask and have. Then a public life, anything to show forth the great talents that God had given him." So, though Jesse had money of his own, the parson paid all school expenses. But in full flow of such a promising career, Jesse happens to hear Mistress Judith say—having seen a party of soldiers pass through the village—that she liked soldiers better than bookworms; musing upon which, Jesse writes to his patron that he means to be a upon which, Jesse writes to his patron that he means to be a soldier. This, we are assured subsequently, not because he was at all in love with Mistress Judith—he was much too cool a hand—but because any young man hearing a pretty girl say the same would do as he did. So, instead of going to Cambridge, Jesse goes to Paris to learn modern languages, leaving a clear field for Amos,

if he presumes to use it.

Unluckily no story can do without a villain to set things going wrong. The villain in this case is a certain Paxton Dick. He is an unwrong. The villain in this case is a certain raxion from an unpopular character just because he is Paxton Dick, and not Hashington Dick, for the folks cannot bear strangers; but also they do not like his looks, nor does the reader, for he is blear-eyed and leers on all occasions, and carries a basket of eggs which he calls new-laid. Dick is so fond of mischief that he will sacrifice a basket of eggs by upsetting them on the road as a ruse, simply to make time in order that he may listen on the sly to what a young man and woman are talking about under the porch. Neither Amos nor the parson has ever done him any harm; but Paxton Dick's malice is of the worst order—disinterested malice. It is not very easy to see what harm he does by listening, but we are to understand to see what harm he does by listening, but we are to understand that mischief comes of it. Amos distrusts Paxton Dick with the true instinct of an honest nature, but Jesse falls into his meshes, and very mysterious meshes they are. Yet Jesse, it is well to bear in mind, is cautious. It is one of his strong points, and besides caution he has tact, and these two qualities combined induce him to conclude a letter to the Rector by sending his respects to Mistress Judith. This is the only mention or allusion in the letter, but the person sees in the words a profound significance, and but the parson sees in the words a profound significance, and decides in his own mind that, if Jesse Bullen should love Judith and Judith should love Jesse, why they should marry. Judith was better born no doubt, but what is birth, except so far as it makes a gentleman? So the parson put his hand on the letter and said it was the letter of a gentleman, an opinion which is solemnly backed by the authoress in her own person.

In the meanwhile Amos becomes disastisfied with himself. Love wakes him, as it did Cymon before him, to the consciousness of his deficiencies. He pens a letter to Jesse, saying he will stay at home no longer; he must get somebody clae to manage the farm; he means to go into the world and improve himself. In the inditing of this letter his great hand moves steadily; his great elbows are squared, he signs a great Amos Bullen at the end, and dabe a stamp and thumps it down well, and writes the address. The authoress is much pleased with it, but writes the address. The authoress is much pleased with it, but we must say once for all that the sophisticated reader would rather see the Rector's daughter laid in the early tomb of genteel remance than wedded to a lout who, while he pens his letter, looks so much like Sam Weller writing his valentine, and who announces his plans to his mother with the reservation "Leastways if I can." He does not go, however, before Haslington feast. Mistress Judith is to go to see the booths with Master Hurst in his chair and Mistress Hurst, and escorted by Amos. Master Hurst reflects on the changes in dress in his time; "There's more dress nowadays than there were i' my time; only wared a smock, I did, all my time; arter I married, nice clean smock I were. And then ye my time; arter I married, nice clean smock I wore. And then ye see, Missus, if the clothes wasn't so good, ye see the smock he made them better—kivered 'em up like." The procession sets out, and Mistress Judith is so excited by the scene that she insists on going to the dancing-booths. Amos, however, does not take advantage of such adorable simplicity, but dissuades her, and they return home. But she finds the rectory dark and descript and and arminimpleme. Amos to take her to the descript. It is deserted, and again implores Amos to take her to the dancing. It is a tremendous temptation, but virtue prevails. In the moment of a tremendous temptation, but virtue prevails. In the moment of hesitation Paxton Dick again passes, and again leers. And so the summer passes, and a certain Sunday comes, only a specimen Sunday to show the parson in his official character. There is no Dissent that we hear of in Haslington, and the congregation assemble at the call of the bell, but no parson responds to the summons. Mistress Judith perceives that she must hunt up her father, and finds him at less calmly budding roses. "The bell's stopped," she cries. "That havn't begun." "Kh?" he asks, as she puts on his surplice and leads him back to choose his sermon

out of the three years' heap. It being midsummer, he fixes on a Christmas sermon, trusting to make alterations as he goes along. At length the psalmody begins, the selection being effected without previous arrangement, and frequently under the difficulty of an obstinate silence in the barrel-organ, which has to be taken out of church and shaken before it will act its part with propriety. In the midst of these familiar difficulties, an apparition sets the thoughts of parson and people alike wool-gathering. This is none other than Gentleman Bullen walking up the aisle to his mother's pew in a coat of good broadcloth and with a ring on his finger. No wender that the sermon was read off right on end, snow and holly-berries and all, and that nobody seems to have found it out. It is perhaps a real stroke of nature that we find Parson ingrey—who is Broad Church, "in the sense of having heart and eyes ready to receive good wherever it was to be found"—meditating on the improvement of the present over the past, and the abuses he could remember of which to-day has no example. remember of which to-day has no example.

Jesse's return is not altogether welcome to Amos, who, however, thinks to secure his own interests by disclosing to Jesse the state of his feelings. Jesse rather grudgingly accept the confidence, having his own ideas about Mistress Judith. Through an unfortunate contretemps Amos goes off without saying good-by to her, and when Mistress Judith shows pique, Jesse is shabby in not clearing his brother of any intentional neglect. Naturally being unrestrained by generous consideration, we soon find him making love on his own account, and with such good success that Mistress Judith would be overpoweringly happy in their engagement if he did not bind her to secrecy. It is not easy to see why, for the father is quite as anxious to have him for a son-in-law as Mistress Indith is to have him for a husband. Once the sees him receives Judith is to have him for a husband. Once she sees him receive a packet from Paxton Dick, and is seized with a momentary misgiving that there may be something amiss. But the father is told at last. Still, however, Jesse's turn for mystery remains as pronounced as ever, for which the reader finds it easier to account by the necessity for filling a second volume than on any grounds of probability. He holds aloof, does not even send a valentine; but as he is cramming very hard for his military examination, this is accepted as an excuse, and the wedding is being prepared for, the Rector giving his daughter fifty pounds for her trousseau.

Nothing more clearly separates Mistress Judith from the conventional young lady than the confidance she chooses on this occusion. The women in the gleaning-field are lamenting how she is "losing the blee off her," which the reader accounts for by the worry in which her lover systematically keeps her, when a young Judith is to have him for a husband. Once she sees him receive a

the worry in which her lover systematically keeps her, when a young woman of the party tells her experience:—"Doan't trouble no un she doan't, and we never see her not since the first day o' harvest, me doan, and we never see her not since the first day o harvest, comin' about the doors speaking so noice-like and genteel. 'Well Mistress Wib'dy,' says she, 'that be a noice gown,' says she, 'I moind for to have one as favours that when I go for to get my gowns,' says she."

In the meanwhile an intense and, considering the parson's vast

opinion of Jesse's abilities, scarcely accountable auxiety prevails at the Rectory as the day of examination draws near. In order to get the news more quickly, a messenger awaits at Cambridge the official report, with which he at length gallops up, bringing the satisfactory intelligence that Jesse stands fourth on the list. But even now something mysterious interposes between the cup and the lip; never was so laggard a lover; though the Rector offers to settle 8,000l. on his daughter, and, if there are debts, he even reflects that debts may be got over. At last "the blow falls," and here we must compliment the author on a daring conception. It turns out that the cool, cautious, clever Jesse had got a Cambridge of the country of the cool of the last transfer bridge attorney to personate him at the Chelsea Hospital examination. It was the attorney, not Jesse, who had passed with flying colours, and who now comes forward on finding no difficulty in making his statement good, seeing that he could prove that he himself, John Orisp, had undertaken to represent Jesse Bullen, and had done so. Mr. Orisp does not mind saying that his reasons for this proceeding were pecuniary, but it is not explained how he hoped to make this candid avowal conduce to his permanent advantage. For all this Mistress Judith is constant, and would forgive Jesse if he would only come back; but he disappears from the scene without reporting himself to anybody. Strange to say, the people of Haslington lay all this misery to the charge of Paxton Dick, and favour him with one of their customs—"tin-kettling"—and with this ceremony drive him out of the village, well thrashed indeed, but with his pockets well lined. So altogether he comes off the bridge attorney to personate him at the Chelsea Hospital examination. but with his pockets well lined. So altogether he comes off the best of all the dramatis persona. Mistress Judith fades and fades, having closed the eyes of Master Hurst, dies herself. Two that after, as the survivors are sitting together at Trotter's End, and the learn Amos goes out and brings in his brother Jesse. It

Thock is heard. Amos goes out and brings in his brother Jesse. It have his final disappearance was an act of generous atonement:—
It is she yours now, lad? I've given you time—surely I've given you time." "And that was why you bode away?" asked Amos. "Why else, lad, why else? It was the least I could do—to set her free—and leave her for you, lad." "But she died," said Amos.

It argues courage of no common order to have invested this story with the perpetuity and weight of print, good paper, and showy hinding; still courage amounting to audacity would scarcely have ventured so far but for the influence of the not uncommon opinion that anything passes under cover of a dialect and quaint phraseology.

Het accesses defles this distinction, and shows itself for what it is not an all disguise. Under the thin well here designed for its concealment it is patent indeed. it is petent indeed.

UR OF THE CHALDEES.

TIERE is another phenomenon, and a phenomenon which, we really think, beats all that have gone before it. Perhaps it might not do to say that Mrs. Wilkes has turned the world unside down, but she has very successfully turned it right round. Some people have conferred to a certain weakness in their astronomy as to the doings of the moon. The sun, there is no meaner of doubt, people have confessed to a certain weakness in their sarronomy as to the doings of the moon. The sun, there is no meaner of doubt, risos in the east and sets in the west. No one expects it to doy otherwise, except those Mahometans who accept the alleged tradition of the Prophet, that one of the signs of the end of the world will be that the sun will change its habits in this natter. But as to the lesser light the case is less plain. We have known people who felt by no means fully assured whether the moon rose in the cast or in the west. And indeed, setting science saids, the notion that the moon ought in this respect, as in others, to do something different from the sun might not seem wholly unreasonable. Now Mrs. Wilkes's book gives us a kind of feeling as if some change of this sort had really happened in the case of one, or perhaps both, of the two great lights. Mystically indeed the thing has happened; in all orthodox symbolisms the two great lights typify the Empire and the Papacy, and both of those powers had a way of moving eastward and westward in a strange fashion, to Constantinople or to Avignon, sometimes to points further east and west still. Mystically again, when a Mussulman Caliph reigned at Cordova and a Frank King at Jerusalem, we might say that the East had become the West and the West had become the East. But all this is a trifle to such a turning about of the common notions of the points of the compass as implied of the common notions of the points of the compass as is implied in the belief that, when Abram set out to go from Ur Canaanwards, he was going east, and that, when Ekiezer went to fetch Rebekah, he made his journey westward. And their journeys eastward and westward were so much longer and harder than we eastward and westward were so much longer and narder than we had ever thought of. For in truth Ur was Ireland, and Abram set out from Ireland to go to Haran and Caanan. Now in the case of the return journey made by the faithful steward, we feel a deep concern on one point. How about the camels? We cherish some faint hope that, in those early times, the British Islands may not yet have been broken off from the Continent; otherwise the ristoure of Elbert and his length garden by see is too much for may not yet have been broken off from the Continent; otherwise the picture of Eliezer and his beasts going by sea is too much for us. We have always had difficulties as to the legs of the horses in the ships in the Bayeux Tapestry. How then shall we dispose of the legs of our camels? Perhaps however the large number of knees assigned to the camel by Herodotus, and further multiplied by Professor Rawlinson, may have been given him to enable him to stow himself away comfortably in such an emergency. Be this as it may, according to Mrs. Wilkes, everybody, Herodotus and Professor Rawlinson included, has gone altogether wrong in thinking that Chaldaca lay to the east of Palestine or of anything olse. It lies to the west of all things European and Asiatic; it else. It lies to the west of all things European and Asiatic; it olse. It has to the west of all things European and Asiatic; it lies in the green island beyond which no one, ages after Abraham, over thought of getting further. Our first fit of amazement over, we at once saw that in the Irish origin of the patriarch we had lighted on the cause of that mysterious voyage to Ireland which, as Irish tradition tells us, was made by Scota the daughter of Pharach. Abraham and his descendants play so remarkable a part in Egyptian story that a voyage to the land of their birth would not be income of the control of the course of wonderful in an Egyptian princess who possessed any degree of antiquarian curiosity. There is no side of any question for which something may not be said; and on the whole it might get rid of some difficulties, if we could believe that the moon rises in the west or that Ur of the Chaldees was in Ireland.

We suppose that at this time of day nobody but Mrs. Wilkes—and perhaps her husband, to whom she has the sense not to dedicate her book, though she tells us how much help he has given her in multing it—will expect us seriously to answer or examine so wild

naking it—will expect us soriously to answer or examine so wild a theory as that which makes the call of Abraham happen in Ireland. But the book is really curious, as showing a state of mind the exact likeness of which we do not remember to have come across before. We are thoroughly well used to the state of mind the state of th mind of people who never heard of, or who wilfully shut their over to, the discoveries of modern scientific research. And we also know very well, though it is not so common as the other, the state know very well, though it is not so common as the other, the state of mind of those who know what modern discoveries are, but who think that they are all a mistake. And we also know the state of mind, though it is more wonderful than either of the other two, of those who not only think that they know what modern research has brought to light, but think that they believe in it, yet who then go and say something which shows that, to all practical purposes, they might just as well never have heard of it. Some parts of Mr. Gladstone's Homer, some parts of Professor Rawlinson's Herodotud, will be at once remembered as examples of the kind of parts of Mr. Gladstone's Homer, some parts of Professor Rawlinson's Herodotus, will be at once remembered as examples of the kind of thing we mean. The state of mind of Mrs. Wilkes is in some points skin to this, but it has peculiarities of its own. Both Mr. Gladstone and Professor Rawlinson always speak respectfully of the system which they have persuaded themselves that they understand and believe in. But Mrs. Wilkes seems to understand, and, if we rightly understand her, professes to believe, while at the same time she seems to despise; and when she comes to put forth her own notions, she talks as if she neither believed nor understood. She takes the trouble to copy out shaborate tables of the relations of the Aryan languages, and then through the rest of her book she throws her comparative philology aside, and talks as if no

^{*} Ireland: Ur of the Chaldess. By Anna Willess. London: published for the Author by Trübner & Co. 1372.

such thing as comparative philology had ever been found out. It may be that she thinks that comparative philology is very well as the as it goes, but that she herself is called to be the prophetess of a more excellent way. Such a more excellent way may very likely a more excellent way. Such a more excellent way may very likely some day be found out. A time may come when we shall be as certain that Aryan and Semitic—are parts of a greater whole as we now are that Greek and Teutonic, that Hebrew and Arabic, are severally parts of greater wholes. But this will be, not the denial, not the undervaluing, but simply the fuller working out of what we know now. But Mrs. Wilkes, having first set forth some of the main results of the comparative method as far as they go at present, goes on to sin against all of them in detail. The insane school of Celtic antiquaries used to be very fond of telling us of the close Celtic antiquaries used to be very fond of telling us of the close connexion between Celtic and Hebrew, a notion which we have always in our own minds fancied was suggested by the presence of guttural sounds in both. To be sure the same argument would have proved an equally close connexion with German or Spanish; but then people of this kind had no dealings with such profine tongues as German or Spanish, while they thought it their duty to pick up a little Hebrew for their souls' health. Now it is perfectly conceivable that, if the Aryan and Semitic languages can be applied to the content of the made out to be parts of a common whole, it may turn out that Celtic and Hebrew have preserved fragments of the original stock which have been lost elsewhere. We of course do not say that it is so; we only say that such a doctrine is conceivably possible, if only the evidence could be produced. But this is not what was meant by the old style of visionaries who had never heard of convertive philology, it is not what is meant by Merheard of comparative philology; it is not what is meant by Mrs. Wilkes, who has heard of comparative philology and in a way professes to believe in it. Fresh from her tables of the relations of the Aryan languages, she goes on to prove that Chaldren was in the British Islands and that Abram set forth on his pilgrimage from Ireland, by gathering together a heap of words and names in Great Britain and Ireland which have some superficial or accidental likeness to Semitic words and names. Of course there was nothing wonderful in this in an orthodox Druid writing before Bopp or Grimm was born; it is in no way wonderful in those, Druids or others, who are still as though Bopp and Grimm had naver been horn; the america this relation of the desired of the state of the superior of the state of th Grimm had never been born; the amazing thing about Mrs. Wilkes is, that after some pages of philology which, if not new, are at least true, she carries us off into a lower quagmire of conjectural etymology than any Druid, Bard, or Ovate whom we have the pleasure of knowing. Herein is the wonderful point about Mrs. Wilkes. The two sisters in the fable drop from their mouths, the Wilkes. The two sisters in the fable drop from their mouths, the one toads and the other rubies. Mrs. Wilkes drops both toads and rubies; she is a fountain which sends forth both sweet water and hitten a glight of many markets of Ala slight stream perhaps of the sweet and a strong rush of the bitter, still sweet and bitter, in whatever proportions, side by side.

Now is it not strange, is it not worth a few moments' reflection as Now is it not strange, is it not worth a few moments' reflection as an unexpected form of human nature, that any one who seems quiet to have grasped the true relation between Greek and Sanserit should, a few pages later, tell us "Probably from the Irish Ugh-der is derived the word Author, which means the same thing"? "The Lord increase you" is, we believe, an Irish blessing, and it would be well if Mrs. Wilkes would get it translated into Latin. The German who first translated "Semper Augustus" by "zu allen Zeiten Mehrer des Reichs" was a trifle to this. That Hibernia, the Hebrides, and Eboracum—according to Mrs. Wilkes Eboricum or Hebricum—all come from the patriarch Heber wo Eboricum or Hebericum-all come from the patriarch Heber wo have somewhere seen before; but we were not sorry to have our laugh over again at finding mysteries once more made out of the mero miswriting of "Hebrides" for "Hebrides." But it is something to get an answer to a question which we have often asked in

The religion of Great Britain and Ireland was Druidism. And what was Druidism?—The worship of one God by sacrifice on unhown stone altars, after the custom of Noah (Gen. viii. 20, 21, 32). The Druids preserved the religion of Noah.

In the "unhewn stone altars" we seem somehow to get a scent of a cromlech, and directly after we get the Ovates to match the Hebrides; still to tell us that a thing was "the religion of Noah" is clearer than to talk about "Helio-arkites." The following passage contains much which at least is new, if not true:-

passage contains much which at least is new, if not true:—

When Heber entered Ireland, he was welcomed by a company of Druids and ladies of the race and name of Lughaid, or Lud, the brother of Arphaxad. The Ludies are described in Nennius as "a great rolling wave;" and their descendants are known in the British Islands by the comparatively modern names of Lloyd, Loyd, Luard and Loudon, in Wales and Ireland; McLeod, or sons of Lud, in Scotland. This race of Lud extended over a considerable portion of western Europe:—the old name of Lyons was Lugdunum; Lugdunensis that of Normandy; Mane-Lud, near Loc-Maria-Ker in Armorica, is a place that is remarkable for its megalithic romains, sculptured with the same kind of characters found on stones in several parts of Ireland. Then we have Ludlow, Ludwig, Ludberough, Luddendenfoot, Ludgate, and the old name for the City of London, Cusr-Lud, which is that of one of the three seats of the Arch-Dudds of Britain.

Our search has perhaps been superficial, but we cannot find anything about "Ludites" in the Historical Society's edition of Mennius, though we certainly have heard of "Luddites" in times much nearer to our own. Then we are anxious to know something about "Ludwig." We are in the dark as to any place so called; ad, if it be the name of a man, how is it that the same name, in its other forms of "Louis" and "Lewis," is referred, along with a great many other names, to the presence of the tribe of Levi?

Anyhow, how ignorant both of Latin and of his own tongue was the Frankish poet who wrote

Nam Hludowicus enim hafi de nomine dictus, Ludere subjectos pacificando monet. Seu quis Franciscam mavult ruserare loquelam, Nominis ut poesit noscere notitiam; Nomps sonat Hluto preclaram, B'isged quoque Mars est, Unde suum nomen composuisse patet.

This is perhaps enough, but the following concerns Englishmen more nearly :-

The Saxon "Genesis," generally supposed to have been written by a Caedinon, should, we are inclined to think, be understood as simply the beginning. This will appear when it is remembered that Cashnon is the initial word of the book of Genesis in the Chaldee paraphrase or Targam of Onkelos, 192722 b'Cadmin, or b'Cadmon (the b is nearly prefixed), which is a literal translation of b'Raschith ("In principio"), the initial word of the original Hebrew text. It may be hardly necessary to observe that the Jews quote and call the first book of the Bible "b'Raschith"—the books are denominated according to their initial letters. The Chaldale Genesis, even to the present day, is quoted and called by the Jews b'Cadmin.

Then, again, the following has a still wider range: --

Then, again, the ioliowing has a still wider range:—

Ileside the numerous Round Towers of Ireland there are quantities of stone remains there that must have originated with the people of Ganesia. These stone remains have often particular reference to the Assyrian and Egyptian periods, and will be found to have great value in showing how Christianity has retained, often without our knowing, many of the comblems and forms of faith distinctly traceable to a pre-historic, but certain Aryan, and Semitic, and Hamitic source, just as the Irish language has the equivalents of hundreds of its words in Sanskrit, Hebrow, Arabic, and other languages, until lately believed to have had no affinity with one another, and of course no affinity with frish. In like manner, they would have been thought dreamers who, in a less enlightened age than the present, proposed to show that the origin of many of the Ninevite, Babylonian, and Egyptian monuments is referable to Western Europe.

Lastly, we turn over the page and find --

See The Sculptured Stones of Scotland, by Stuart, and Marcus Keane's Towers and Temples of Ancient Ireland,

See Stuart and Kenne! "Powers eternal, such names mingled!" "Oke, jam satis est; ohe, libelle."

BUSINESS.

This little book, if it is not unfair to suggest such a com-A parison, belongs to the same class as Barton's Anatomy of Melancholy. Everybody knows that Burton was the only author who ever charmed Dr. Johnson into rising two hours earlier than usual, and perhaps of all culogies ever pronounced upon any book, that is the most impressive. Few indeed are the books which have produced such an effect even upon readers bound by much lighter chains to their couches, and Johnson was the last of men to make such a sacrifice without the sincorest admiration. It must, however, be added, that most modern readers find it difficult to share his enthusiasm. We doubt whether any man's literary appetite in these degenerate days is sufficiently keen to enable him to devour that monstrous mass of crudition. The book before us is not likely to disturb anybody's slumbers; it may be read with the utmost impunity by the lightest sleeper at any hour of the day. Its resemblance to Burton consists simply in the method adopted Its resemblance to Burton consists simply in the method adopted by the author. His reading does not appear to be measurably extensive; he confines himself almost exclusively to very familiar authors, and indeed often steeps to those backneyed quotations which have become part of the ordinary currency of literature. Still the "Merchant" fills his pages with quotations, and, as we should have supposed, writes in order to quote much more than he quotes in order to illustrate his writing. Though he is estensibly discoursing about business, business serves him, as melanchely served Burton, chiefly as a thread by which to connect the stray beauties which he has picked up from other authors. He does not appear to take this view of the matter himauthors. He does not appear to take this view of the matter himself. He informs us in a long "digression on quotation" that his aim is to utter his thoughts as well as he possibly can. Therefore, he says, when he finds that his thought really belongs to somebody else, he prefers to give it in the language of the original proprietor. He adds that quotation is a very difficult matter, and that it takes much more time to discover and apply the remarks of others than to write fifty times as much original natter. It may be so; but we admit that we have some difficulty in reconciling the theory to the facts. The "Merchant" seems to represent himself to us as an innocent-minded person who, having something to say, and recollecting dimly some parallel passage in Shakspears. say, and recollecting dimly some parallel passage in Shakape Wordsworth, or Lord Chesterfield (three of his favourite authorism up the book and hunts out the passage. We should inferred from the internal evidence that he had adopted a different course of procedure. We should have supposed that he kept commonplace book in which he put down whatever struck him the course of his reading, and then joined together the fragments by a flimsy pretence of argument. Hhymes, according to Hudibers bras,

The rudders are of verses, By which, like ships, they steer their courses.

And in such poems, for example, as the Ingoldsby Legends one often feels that the rhyme is in part the ruler instead of the instrument of the author. The "Merchant's" quotations are often so very

^{*} Businem. By a Merchant. Edinburgh : Edmonston & Douglas. 1872.

little to the purpose that we should certainly have supposed that they occupied a similar position in his prose. However, he says that it is not so, and he ought to know best.

Meanwhile, if we turn to the argument, which is thus asserted

to have a certain independent value, we must confess that we are not a little puzzled to make out its general bearing. The "Merchant" is ambitious. He wishes to adopt a quaintly humorous and allusive style after the model of Burton or Sir Thomas Browne; and he frequently becomes so claborate as to be barely intelligible. We will take an example or rate as to be barely intelligible. We will take an example of two. He is arguing against an imaginary antagonist who has said that "business casts out love." After declaring that men of business display "every shade of the amorous passion," he proceeds:—"If, again, he (the antagonist) should limit his conclusion to Dulce Domum, it surely cannot require the pen to assume the place of the lance to maintain that citadel which had a new consecration by our impassioned Chatham." We imagine that in the complications of this sentence there is somewhere concealed a statement that business does not exclude donostic affections: but statement that business does not exclude domestic affections; but we do not profess to see our way clearly through its obscurities. Presently the "Merchant" is reproaching people who give way too easily to despair. His remarks upon them illustrate the mode in which he introduces quotations:-

Their prone condition does not by any means reduce me to lie down by their side in maudiin commiscration; cannot loosen in the least the hooks of steel with which conviction has grappled to my soul the veracity that—to give it in Goethe's language, put into the mouth of Mittler speaking to Edward—man should not forget that the highest honour is to command ourselves in misfortune; to bear pain, if it must be so, with equanimity and self-collectedness. Those dreary wails cannot drown the bugle-notes of hope that have long lingered in my ear, and which first sounded through the visionary storm around Peel Castle:—

Welcome fortitude and patient cheer, And frequent sights of what is to borne! Such sights or worse as are before me here, Not without hope we suffer and we mourn.

These specimens will probably be a sufficient indication of the writer's style. In fact, the character of the book is tolerably plain. The writer is obviously not a man of any literary capacity; we suspect that he is much more in his element when he is applying his principles to practice than when he is laboriously shaping them into hyper-literary language. "Ceaseless in its operations," he exclaims, "guardian and director of every atom in its appointed orbit, so "guardian and director of every atom in its appointed orbit, so that when it reaches the end of its revolution it reissues at once on its wondrous journey; harmonious in all its parts; irrefragable in all its conclusions, is the art called Bookkeeping." Possibly; and we have no doubt that the "Merchant" is better employed in practising the art than in pronouncing these cumbrous eulogies upon its merits. So fur as we can gather through the mist of his rhetoric, he is a passionate admirer of the charms of business. He applies to method as exemplified in business the passage from Pope's Essay on Man which ends in the lines (as quoted by him)

To it no high, no low, no great, no small, It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all.

To see the force of this we must remember, though the "Merchant" does not make the remark himself, that, in the original "he" takes the place of "it," and that Pope is speaking of God as the soul of the Universe. The application is therefore tolerably bold, and may perhaps be taken as an indirect hint that the "Merchant's "deity is business. If he had adopted that theory a little more distinctly, and worked it out more vigorously, the book would probably have been more amusing, if not more decorous; for it is only proper to add that the "Morchant" is a gentleman of most edifying sentiments, and is always delighted by lofty moral aphorisms. And, after all, we have no doubt that the composition of his hand, after all, we have no doubt that the composition of his book has given him a great deal of pleasure, if its perusal is not calculated to afford very much pleasure to the rest of the world.

very much pleasure to the rest of the world.

If we endeavour to place ourselves for a moment at his point of view, we shall be more disposed to sympathize with him than to condemn him. The pen, it is true, comes rather awkwardly to his fingers when it is not used to make entries in a ledger; instead of expressing himself simply, he becomes unusually pompous, and faucies that the best style of writing is not that which expresses thought most clearly, but that which is stiffened by the greatest number of circumlegations and inis stiffened by the greatest number of circumlocutions and in-direct allusions. Moreover he exaggerates the importance of a stock of literature not very varied or extensive, though creditable enough to a man who only indulges in literature by way of recreation. But still his aim is creditable; for it is an attempt to confer some ideal glory upon everyday occupations. It is perhaps rather cruel to criticize a merchant because he is clumsy when he escapes for a moment from his counting-house to his library. Rather let us congratulate him that he has a library to which to escape, and that he has a real love for literature not composed of blue-books and ready-reckeners. It may be added that he uses his library in the right spirit. It is as well that there should be some connexion between our more material occupations and our intellectual recreations. It is at least one way, and not the worst way, of reading poetry and philosophy, to seek everywhere for expression of some thought which may bear fruit in the sphere of our active life. True, the process is rather difficult at times. The "Merchant bear greeneded in finding some remarks much backleoning in has succeeded in finding some remarks upon bookkeeping in Goethe, or, as we guess, in a translation from Goethe, and rejoices mightily at the discovery. But, for the most part, poets have said

very little which has a direct bearing upon questions of debit and credit. Their remarks have sometimes to be lugged in by main force and applied, as in the case of that quotation from Pope, rather against the grain. Even a man of business, however, is still a man before he is a calculating machine; and general remarks about the true aim of life, about the moral virtues which are appliedly in overwhere. about the true aim of life, about the moral virtues which are applicable in every sphere, and the consolations of which merchants are not less in need than their neighbours, may form a useful part of his mental nutriment. Perhaps if our shopkeepers were in the habit of studying Wordsworth's views of "plain thinking and high living," they would be less inclined to put water in their milk and sand in their sugar. Speculators might learn the advantages of equanimity if they would sometimes indulge with Spinoza in the contemplations of things as they are, and learn the importance of rising above the petty sphere of money-getting to the regions of eternal truth. To have a safe retreat from the worries of daily life is one of the first conditions of spiritual health; and to carry back into daily life something of the more placid atmosphere which back into daily life something of the more placid atmosphere which is breathed at moments of retired contemplation is an excellent method of restraining our tendencies to worldliness. The "Mermethod of restraining our tendencies to worldiness. The "Morchant" means very well, if his narrative is rather imperfect, and his mode of expression rather inarticulate. Whether he was wise in publishing his thoughts is a question upon which we shall not enter. If he pursues them, we would suggest that he had better increase his library. His mode of quotation sometimes suggests an odd limitation of his reading. If he had studied our friend Hoswell he would have remembered that the remark about selling what all men want—that is, power—was made to Boswell by Boulton, and not to George III. by Watt. And he should have been able to trace to its real source the admirable saying about words being the counters of wise men and the money of fools, instead of describing it as quoted by "Warburton."

ATKINSON'S ART TOUR.

IN Mr. Anthony Trollope's Travelling Sketches that able and IN Mr. Anthony Trollope's Travelling Sketches that able and close observer of contemporary English human nature has a chapter on the "Art Tourist." He tells us that the class of art tourists is very numerous, and that of all tourists the art tourist is the most indefatigable. "He excels the tourist in search of knowledge, both in length of hours and in assiduity while he is at work." And then Mr. Trollope gives a long description of the art tourist's ways and objects. We have just been thinking with what delight the novelist would have discovered such a specimen of the art tourist as Mr. Atkinson had he menored of the art tourist as Mr. Atkinson, if Mr. Atkinson had happened to fall in his way at the time when those Travelling Sketches were in contemplation. The combination of a British love of touring with an interest in art has led to a great deal of really hard work in the conscientious getting-up of the peculiarities of has the peculiarities of the schools of painting. "The upshot of all this," Mr. Trollope tells are thus hear the greation of a dustivet and naw subject of inus, "has been the creation of a distinct and new subject of investigation and study. Men and women get up painting as other men and women get up botany, or entomology, or conchology; and a very good subject painting is for the purpose. It is innocent, pretty, and cheap—for I take the fact of the tour to be given as a matter of course." The art tourist, to be perfectly happy in his pursuit, must like both travelling and art; he ought not to be easily sickened of steamboats and hotels, nor easily wearied by easily sickened of steamboats and notes, nor easily wearied by that most tiring of all human pursuits, the examination of thousands of pictures in great galleries. We have known men who had art culture, and were probably quite as fond of art as Mr. Atkinson is, yet who could not remain two hours in a picture gallery without getting a headsche bad enough to disqualify them for any other labour during the rest of the day; and we have known other sincere lovers of art who hated travelling, and did not think the risture collegies a comprehension for the approvement in the approvement in the approvement in the contraction of the contract the picture galleries a compensation for the annoyances inseparable from a nomadic life—the long tiresome railway journeys, the frequent change of hotels, and the horrible crossing of chopping seas in little steamers that pitch and roll till most of the passengers are sea-sick. Mr. Atkinson, however, is so happily constituted that his annual art tour, instead of being a weariness, is evidently the greatest of pleasures. Although he confines himself mainly to the subject of fine art in what he chooses to communicate to the public, it is evident from many scattered observations that he is keenly observant of everything that passes around him. M. Taine says that an Englishman has a remarkable avidity for facts, and that by the time he reaches middle life his head is furnished with five times as many facts as a Frenchman's head is. Mr. Atkinson is particularly English in this respect, and is always noting something worthy of his observation. But if he is English in this respect, he is less so in the absence of one of the commonest in this respect, he is less so in the absence of one of the commonest of English habits. He never grumbles, but goes everywhere with the same perfect good temper, and sees what is to be seen without quarrelling with places for not being like other places. Although the main purpose of the book is strictly kept in view, and we never forget for long that we are travelling with a student and connoisseur, he gives variety to his narrative by glimpses of scenery and brief allusions to history and manners which are always welcome when they occur, and are never wordy or overdone. We have seldom met with a book in which what is principal and what is accessory have been kept in better proportion to each other. Most writers would either have wearied us with incessant distant.

An Art Tour to the Northern Capitals of Europe. By J. Beavington Atkinson. London: Macmillan & Co.

plailiens short art, or the mader present of an "Art Tour," would say given a quantity of light reading about the people in the teamers and hotels. The book opens with the approach to lopsubagen, and the first page is a good example of Mr. Atkinson's aconic yet agreeable manner of describing what he sees as a

Being once established at Copenhagen, Mr. Atkinson of course went to visit the castle of Rosenborg, where there is a very interesting series of chambers arranged chronologically, each of them furnished according to the taste of a particular epoch, with furniture and art-objects exclusively belonging to the epoch represented. There are many remarkable treasures in this collection, but what is most remarkable is the realization of an idea which permits the visitor literally to walk down the centuries of the past. Mr. Atkinson gives a full description of the Museum of Northern Mr. Atkinson gives a full description of the aluseum of Northern Antiquities, which is already immensely rich, and is certain to in-croase in the future, as there is a law by which all tressure-trove must be brought to it, and a custom, not less efficacious than the law, by which the full value of every article is immediately paid for it by the authorities. Without such a practice it would have been impossible to secure "the astounding weight of gold-work" been impossible to secure "Theorems and the proposition of the property of the secure "Theorems are proposition of the property of the secure "Theorems are proposition of the property of the secure" of the property of the pr that distinguishes this museum. There have been many remarkable "finds," but the most remarkable seems to have been that by a husbandman working in a field in Fionic, who came upon a treasure of golden ornaments belonging to the fifth or sixth century which were valued at between ten and twelve thousand of our era, which were valued at between ten and twelve thousand pounds. We should like very much to know what became of the lucky peasant after this prodigious discovery. Did he act like a like a like a fool of reasonable, responsible person, or did the money make a fool of him? Our author does not think so much of the Copenhagen Gallery of pictures, which contains seven hundred works, of which nearly two hundred are by modern Danish artists.

nearly two hundred are by modern Danish artists.

Mr. Atkinson says that the castles and palaces of Danmark are extremely big for such a little country, on the same principle, we suppose, that landed proprietors who have very small estates (especially Scotchmen) have such a fancy for large houses, as if they were some sort of compensation. The palace of Christiansborg is spoken of as "unwieldy and overgrown." Our author does not fail to give us an account of the Thorwaldsen Museum and the Frauen Kirche in which stand his Christ and Twelve Apostles. The architecture of the latter. "though water museum and the Frauen Airche in which state his Offset and Twelve Apostles. The architecture of the latter, "though poor as poor can be, has one merit in common with that of the museum, that it does not militate against Thorwaldsen's statues." Mr. Atkinson seems to have been more impressed by the Thorwaldsen collection in church and museum than is usual with him,

waterest consecutive and museum than is usual with him, for he is not very easy to move by means of art, perhaps from having seen so very much of it.

At Christiania Mr. Atkinson greatly enjoys the scenery, and takes a hearty interest in the development of the small Norwegian school of painters. The two essential branches of this school are school of painters. The two essential branches of this school are the figure-painters, represented by Tidemand and his following, well known to us through International Exhibitions, and the land-acape-painters, who have wild mountain scenery for their subject, and either work at Disseldorf, or are at least inspired by the land-compe school which has fixed itself there. The characteristics of these two branches of art may be fixed in the memory very sasily. The figure-pictures are substantial in execution, but not either light spidswierous, and the subjects of them are always taken from heasent life, which they represent with the greatest possible symmetric life, which they represent with the greatest possible symmetric life. ngat or dexterous, and the subjects of them are always taken from passant life, which they represent with the greatest possible sympathy, and truth. The landscapes are full of magnificent natural materials, arranged in a brilliant scenic manner with very powerful and striking effects. Specimens of both kinds of art, are to be found in "Oscar's Hall," near Christlania: pathy sind truth. The landscapes are full of magnificent natural of granite, whilst the entrance-hall of the Hermitage is sustained in straining effects. Specimens of both kinds of art are to be from the Cimmerian Bosphorus has twenty monoliths. In the found in "Oscar's Hall," near Christiania:—

Chieff Mail, reached by one of the many small steamers which ply on

these waters; is finely structed on an unknown overlocking the florit. Passengers are landed at a dilapidated stage at the foot of a prottily withind hill, up which the path winds. At the summit one road leads to public pleasure gerdens, the other soon brings the traveller to the park-like grounds is which Cocar's Hall is planted. The view from the terrace and the tower commanding the flord, mountains, city, has not many equals even in this land of penorames; to compare it with the Rhine, which used to be the test of fine seenery, were to show it indignity. Entering within, the gree is cought by pictures in keeping with the landscape without. Let into the passelling are six compositions by Frick, a painter of Christiania, comprising mountains, forests, torrents, lakes treated in the showy, startling, some style which Norwegian painters borrow from Ditsectdorf. Yet symmetry, breadth, and brilliance make these pictures eminently decorative. In soberer mood are the ten scenes, known far and wide by engravings, taken by Tidemand from the life of the Norwegian peasant from the cradic to this greve. A bride adorned in bridal crown stands at the church-door; then a child falls sick, or a son leaves for the perils of a tahor's life. The best is the last, wherein the venerable couple are seated alone; the father reads to his aged wife from a large family Bible.

In these honest, downright works we scarcely feel the intrusion of art between nature and the spectator; the incidents are recorded with unadorned simplicity, the narrative is told as by unlettered men accustomed to unburden their minds with deep smotion.

Mr. A tkinson has much to say that is interesting concerning

Mr. Atkinson has much to say that is interesting concerning Norwegian landscape and Düsseldorf, in which he very accurately characterizes the Disseldorf influence:-

characterizes the Disseldorf influence:

The noble landscape [by Müller] which finds a place in the Gallery of Christiania, has every appearance of having been painted in Germany, and yet it is as a summary of what is grandest in Norway—dark mountains, a mountain tarn, pince, rocks, the distant sea, with a grand array of cloudland overhead composed into an imposing panorama. The foreground is elaborated after the usual Düsseldorf manner with loose stones and green herbage, and what is most unpictorial in Norwegian nature, such as the crudity of greens, has been mitigated by shade, and managed according to the German avstem. I have sometimes wondered what the Norwegians themselves think of these free pictorial treatments; adaptations may be needed for foreign, but scarcely for native eyes. It is true that the crude whiteness and cast-iron hardness of Swiss snow-mountains are always softened down by all native artists save the inferior herd who furnish the shop-fronts in Geneza. And so the only way to render the wild Norwegian landscape acceptable to the average eye of Europe is to pass it through some such medium as that of the Düsseldorf Academy. Yet I think it would be unfair and unwise to merge wholly the art of Norway in that of Germany. At any rate the painters of Christiania form a distinct branch in the school of Düsseldorf. There is also a very interesting chapter on Stockholm, a place which

painters of Christiania form a distinct branch in the school of Dussidorf. There is also a very interesting chapter on Stockholm, a place which Mr. Atkinson enjoyed greatly for its situation, but not so much for any art treasures that he found there. The architecture is either exotic, as in the Royal Palace, which seems to have come from Genoa, and the Museum, which seems to have come from Berlin, or else it is not of much value or importance, as, for instance, the old Swedish ecclesisstical Gothic. There is a medicere collection of a thousand pictures containing a large proportion of spurious examples, but a hundred of these pictures are Swedish, and therefore both genuine and interesting to the traveller who seeks art like a plant on its own native soil.

Our author tells us much about Russia which is either

Our author tells us much about Russia which is either absolutely new or else presented to the reader with a fulness and precision that give to old subjects a new interest. Indeed it may be said that Mr. Atkinson's method as a writer of travels is never to touch upon any subject at all unless he is either able to say what has not been said before, or to bring fresh evidence in support of an old truth. We all knew the general characteristics of St. Petersburg from the artistic point of view before Mr. Atkinson went there; we knew that it was a place remarkable for many shams and pastiches and a few substantial realities; that the Hermitage was a rich collection, that St. Isaac's Cathedral was a costly magnificent affair on which wealth had been profusely lavished, and that the Russian Emperors had a taste for malachite, and marbles, and mosaics. But Mr. Atkinson brings all these things before us with the vivid detail natural to a writer who has been long accustomed to the study of such subjects. He is always careful to distinguish between shams and realities, and is not to be imposed upon either by stucco or veneer in architecture or by copies in picture galleries. With such a guide as Mr. Atkinson we have the satisfaction of feeling that we really know the truth about subjects which caroless rumour had represented differently. Here is an instance of this. Most of us have heard that there are pillars of malachite and lapis-lazuli in the Cathedral of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg, but their structure was not explained. Mr. Atkinson is careful to tell us that they are really cast-iron tubes veneered with these precious materials. Even this is wonderful enough, for the eight malachite pillars are said to have cost 25,000%, and those of lapis-lazuli 12,000%, per pair. We rather dissent from the blame implied in Mr. Atkinson's observation—"Thus hollow are the most precious arts of Russia!" It seems to us that nothing can be expected except veneer when materials so precious are employed, and that there is really no false pretension here, any more than in the gilding on the dome of the same cathedral, which everybody knows to be superficial. Hesides, if Mr. Atkinson says that Russian arts are hollow because the malachite pillars are hollow tubes, he ought, on the other hand, to say that Russian arts are solid and substantial on account of the magnificent monoliths, which serve as pillars in that same cathedral of St. Isaac and alasyshare. The four portices of St. Isaac know the truth about subjects which careless rumour had repremagnificent monoliths, which serve as pillars in that same cathe-drai of St. Isaac and elsewhere. The four portices of St. Isaac are sustained by monoliths of polished granite from Finland, each seven feet in diameter, and sixty feet high; and in the Kazan Cithedral there are fifty-six monoliths thirty-five feet high, also the standard whilst the automore hell of the Harmitage is sustained

which stands the colossal bronze of Peter the Great is said to

which stands the coloreal arouse of Peter the Great is east to weigh 15,000 tons, and was brought to St. Petersburg by means of ropes and pulleys worked by men and horses.

Mr. Atkinson has a great deal of interesting matter about the churches at Moscow with their gilded and painted domes which make such a wonderful effect in the distance, and their almost overpowering coremonies or "functions" as they are called, which he thinks superior in their way to any religious ceremonials he has witnessed. Mr. Atkinson has also much to tell us about the scenery of Bussia and the difficulty of travelling and studying in it. witnessed. Mr. Atkinson has also much to tell us about the scenery of Russis, and the difficulty of travelling and studying in it for the purposes of the landscape-painter. It is certainly not attractive, and it is one of the best proofs of Mr. Atkinson's constant cheerfulness and good-humour that he could travel through it without showing any signs of low spirits. Indeed it is evident that Mr. Atkinson has just the right temper and constitution for a traveller. He is never seriously put out by an inconvenience, but bears it patiently whilst it lests, and then, when a better time comes, and pleasanter places are arrived at, he enjoys them all the more from the contrast. The wonder to our mind is that Mr. Atkinson can see so much without showing any signs of having Atkinson can see so much without showing any signs of having rather overdone it; but he seems always ready to look at a new church or pass a day in a new picture gallery. The habit of scientific classification as applied to art and artists has, however, scientific classification as applied to art and artists has, however, decidedly affected his appreciation of painting in one way, by making him apparently almost incapable of unreserved enthusiasm. He rarely describes a picture with any of the artist's passion, but simply indicates its place in the general art catalogue of the world, showing its affiliation to this or that school, of realism or classiciam, Düsseldorf or Paris as the case may be. Hence, although he knows everything about art schools, he often seems to have little real sympathy with the life and aims of a painter, and artists are to him very much what flowers are to the botanist and rocks to the mineralogist, specimens to be analysed and classed rather than teachers to be listened to or friends to be beloved.

HEATHERGATE.*

WE confess to always feeling a certain terror at first opening a novel which doals with a local dialect. This in most cases produces the effect of straining the reader's attention to understand a language which may be new to him; he is forced to lay siege to unknown difficulties of grammar and expression, to storm walls of unusual constructions, before he can arrive at the citadel of the fiction which is his object. In many cases when he arrives at this he is so weary with his toil that his heavy eyes are unable to take more than a casual survey of it, and want the power of observation necessary to appreciate its advantages. This practice of clothing a story in uncommon language, which may be adopted by a writer either as a tow de force or because the dialect, difficult of comprehension to the majority, is familiar and easy to him, has gone far to spoil Le cousin Pone of Balzac, and the works gone far to spoil Le cousin Fons of Balzac, and the works of the author who is perhaps more like Balzac than any other, both in his intense power and his habit of analysing the worst side of human nature—namely, Galt. The Last of the Luirds and Laurie Todd have but a small circle of readers now, and this is probably to be attributed to the fact of their being written in Scotch. There are those, indeed, who have found this a great objection even to the novels of Scott; and where so great a master-hand has failed to entirely overcome an obstacle, it shows either great courage or great ignorance, or perhaps both, in one who has not yet made or great ignorance, or perhaps both, in one who has not yet made a way in the paths of literature to grapple with it. There is a proverb about fools and angels which occurs to the mind when we come upon an instance of this; and the reaction from our first terror makes it the more pleasant to discover that the author of *Heathergate* does not fall into the former of these categories. There is no doubt too much Scotch in *Heather*categories. There is no doubt too much scored in Assumerante, but it contrives to contain a good deal that is amusing. The beok opens with a pleasant picture of the family of the Stormonts, the head of which having seceded from the Presbyterians, has procured the muistry of the Episcopalian chapel at Heatherpute. Of Heatherpute's locality we have Presbyterians, has procured the ministry of the repiscopalian chapel at Heatherpute. Of Heatherpute's locality we have no more certain information than that it is in the north-east of Sootland—a somewhat vague direction. Mr. and Mrs. Stormont have a family of two sons and three daughters; and in this fact, with which we are made acquainted at the beginning of the book, we get a hint of what is its crowning fault. The author, whose strength evidently lies in the direction of quiet touches of humour and character, has fallen into the not uncommon error of thinking that to secure interest a complicated plot is necessary. Complicated plots, such as the late M. Gaborian's or Mr. Wilkie Collins's, wherein the author, however tangled his skein may appear, never loses sight of the end upon which he must pull to unravel it clearly; wherein, however often we may be taken from place to place, from people to people, each scene has its due proportion to the whole book, so that there is no appearance of purposeless rambling—these certainly do secure interest. Where the skein seems carelessly muddled, instead of artfully confused; where the writer seems to diverge vaguely at haphazanl from one part of the world to another, and the sense of connaxion between different portions of the novel is lost, the interest falters, straggles aimlessly after the story which seems to have no definite goal, and finally expires before the and is attained. And it is thus with Heatherpete. Of the two sons of Mr. Stormout, can has making better to do then be killed in a duel, for no purpose whatever, as far as we can discover, so far as the interest of the story is concerned; and the other falfile his fate by writing home a set of letters from America to amounce his marriage, and the fact that in the circumstances of that marriage he has come upon the track of a curious secret—the secret of the book. About this there is nothing either new or striking; it is the old story of a connection, long thought to be illicit, turning out to be a marriage, and thus putting a supposed illegitimate son into the position of rightful heir. There appear, indeed, to be certain remarkable facts in the way in which this is discovered by a long chain of evidence, the missing links of which are continually turning up at nexpected times and places; but these sudden apparitions are so confused and so confusing that we have no clear idea of how they lead to the completion of the necessary proof. They are not unlike the plates which are kept in continual revolution by the hands of a skilful juggler; but in that case the area of performance is small, and the time of representation short. If to ascertain the simultaneous motion of the plates it were necessary for the spectator also to be in continual motion, travelling to and fro from one quarter of the globe to another, the juggler might not find a large sudience.

Of Mr. Stormont's three daughters two are even less important to the story than are the sons; one of these indeed, Effie, resembles to death of the plates in the Greek plays, excent that she has a serious to

Of Mr. Stormont's three daughters two are even less important to the story than are the sons; one of them indeed, Effie, resembles the dumb masks in the Greek plays, except that she has coarcely so much to do as they had. And this applies to a large number of the characters who appear in *Heathergate*. The book has one great merit to start with—that of being in two volumes, one less than the ordinary length; but when these two are crowded with so many personages that, if every one of them were worthy of attention, they would easily fill up a romance of the length of the *Wandering Jew*, this ceases to be a merit. It is partly in consequence of this that the narrative is halting and confused, and that the second volume, in which the development of the plot is that the second volume, in which the development of the plot is worked out, possesses an animated dulness which is peculiarly irritating. There is a thin thread of interest and intelligence irritating. There is a thin thread of interest and inventoring running through its weary meshes which has just sufficient force to compel the attention and to raise hopes of something better and clearer coming, which never comes, in spite of repeated disappointment. It is probable that the writer of *Heatheryate* will not rise to any eminence in the walks of fiction by the skill of his plots. On the other hand, there are indications of merit to be discovered whenever we are allowed to get one or two of the characters quietly together. There are clever touches, for instance, in the dialogue between Mr. Stormont and his wife, when he is about to drive into the town of St. Mary's to fetch out his daughter Violet, and proposes to kill two birds with one stone by selling some outs at the same time. She recommends him to make a better bargain then he did about a certain calf with one Jock Butchard, and asks him how he means to bring Violet out:—

him how he means to bring Violet out:—

Convict the minister of an error in his grammar, or a false quantity in his Latin, he would smile, and see, and amend it, for it was a very rare circumstance that he failed in either; but question his shrewdness in bargaining, or the worldly wisdom he so much lacked, and he roused at one.

"I mean to drive Wallace Wight in Peter Poste's gig; the bairn would not like to come out with cart. But, my dear, you should not let your memory retain such trifles as the sale of that calf; especially as you prevented it even when the man assured me he was bidding its full value."

"Kae! and you to believe him, notwithstanding what the Wise Man said anent buying and selling! Ah weel, Jock Butchard would have gude reason to boast if he had gotten the calf at the price he asked. If ye could but be persuaded that other men are not so as-fauld as yourseff!"

"Charity, charity, Marjorie hinny! I do think your speech savours of suspicion and ill-judging of your neighbour."

"Jock Butchard was ne'er neighbour of mine, and I know well he tried to take you in. And, maister," she said suddenly, "you would not be the well beloved of us all as ye are, if you bore not this trust in your fellowman in your own true heart. But I maun remind you that you are also not to be self-confident, and it is something like it to speak of driving that skeigh brute in the gig,"

The character of Tibby Gowk, too, scornful and bitter with the

The character of Tibby Gowk, too, scornful and bitter with the scorn that is often found in the Scotch mind, displays considerable powers of observation. Her remark at the end of a long recital of one of the laird's sons running off to see and being cursed by his father that that the mithes for into the desagged and said are recital of one of the laird's sons running off to sea and being cursed by his father, that "his mither fell into the dwams, and said aye he would droon (she was but a peakin' body)," is very characteristic. Miss Clavers, the talkative, sharp-tongued old lady, is also well drawn and life-like. Both Tibby Gowk and she have a considerable power of saying disagreeable things; but in the case of the former this proceeds from weariness and contempt, and in that of the latter from a vitality that is repressed by want of means and therefore dashed with envy which comes out in little casual reflections all the more pointed because they have nothing to do with the actual subject of conversation. Miss Clares cannot tell how she came by a certain piece of information without dealing a blow at one of her informante. "A next who will have," the says, "tellt Freeman, Colin Colville's man (set kinn up, wi' his body servant!)." The mixture of real kindness with this superfigial ill-nature, a not uncommon combination is weares of Miss body servant!)." The mixture of real kindness with this super-figure ill-nature, a not uncommon combination in women of Miss Clavers's age and circumstances, is well conceived and delicately executed. Again, the way in which the calcium between the laird and his old servent Saunders are indicated, solutions which have comething peculiar to Scotland in them, is not without a quiet humour. The laird has mislaid as key which is the Saunders and presented to him is allowed.

. Montherpate. s vols. London: Henry S. Wing & Co. 1872.

" Where found ye #?"

"Just in your ain not potient. Her suid it be? and you lookin' for it every game but the risks aim ! It's the trails you're growin' did to, and see topically you'll me give in to the multime conscalance of yours. In it the lary yo were wanted ?"

d, and I mind now I had on the great-coat when I looked up all armst have alleped it into the pocket instead of putting it that drawer, and must have alipped it into t into my doub."

To hear you is like the bairn's rhyme:---

"* On Tintook Tap there is a mist, And in the mist there is a hist, And in the kist there is a cap."

"Lockin' yes drawer wi's key, and then lockin' that in some ither place! Wha's special yes bits o' poppers?"

"This is unbeasable, baunders. Long as we have been together, we'll need to part unless you keep a better scrapht tongus in your head."

"Tuta! There needs two words to that, and I'm no gaun to speak and

There is a sense of fun in the condescending proposal made to a lady by the conceited and besotted laird of Dunure, which, after reciting all the vest advantages that must accrue to any woman who becomes his wife, closes with the words which seem thrown in morely as an unnecessary afterthought, "and I like you very much, Miss Smith; I do indeed." In fact, the power of sketching character with a correct eye and a light touch which is evident in several passages of the book leads us to hope that the author of Heather gate will make another adventure as a writer of fiction, and will on that occasion relinquish the thought of attracting attention by talent, and confine himself to the portrayal of quiet life, in which there is much chance of his succeeding. In the event of his doing this, he will do well also to avoid more than he has done the habit of making private reflections in the character of author, which has here led him into the strange mistake of attributing to the Spanish poet Ercilla a saying as old as the time of Solon.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

T is but natural that the recent accession of growtness to Prussia should have occasioned a corresponding accession of contribu-tions to Prussian historical literature, in exposition of one stage or another of the steady rise of the House of Brandenburg until its persevering ambition has been rewarded by the Imperial crown. The first volume of Droysen's Frederick the Great is the eighth volume of a series designed to embrace the whole of this prolonged develop-ment. It is also something more—the period comprised in it, from the accession of Frederick until the definitive acquisition of Silesia, being one in which the course of Prussian history was intimately associated with the general politics of Europe. Though no imitator of Ranke as to form, Droysen belongs essentially to the same school as that eminent historian; he is at home in courts, camps, and cabinets, and systematically disregards the social movecamps, and cabinets, and systematically disregards the social movements which constitute in general the determining forces of history. Adequate attention to this department would in fact be wholly incompatible with the minute and patient attention which he has bestowed upon his peculiar field; and it may be added that the importance of diplomatic history is relatively greater at the beginning of Frederick's reign than at most periods. Frederick was not, like Cromwell or Napoleon, a great man fushioned by the circumstances of his times; the fatalistic school of history notwithstanding, there was no absolute reason whatever of history notwithstanding, there was no absolute reason whatever why the incumbent of the Prussian throne might not have been as weak as his successor; and had this been the case, nothing on earth would have made Protestant Germany a first-class Power. The gist of the story does for once actually lie in campaigns and negotiations, and Droysen's almost exclusive attention to these subjects is fully justified. The range taken by him is very wide, extending over nearly all the Courts of Europe, the actuating principles of whose policy at this time of general unsettlement are ciples of whose policy at this time of general unsettlement are developed with masterly acutaness, supported by a most extended the command over diplomatic literature, published and unpublished. Frederick's Silesian campaigns are well described, and the author's perspicuous style, though devoid of ornament, is animated and attractive. The general tendency of the work is highly favourable to Frederick, whose conduct is certainly entitled. nignty is yourselve to Frederick, whose conduct is certainly entitled to every excuse, if there be any excuse, that public utility can offer for unprincipled rapacity. It is, indeed, the precise counterpart of Prince Biamarck's policy in 1866, and must be appreciated.

en similar principles.

Professor Richter's "Annals of Medisval German History Professor Richter's "Annals of Medimval German History" | sre arranged in a tabular form; the most material facts being given in large type at the head of the pages, the less important or doubterful ones, with the references to authorities, in smaller type below. The book is intended for the teachers and atudents of historical classes, by whom it will be found useful, and equally so as a compendium for self-instruction; it is not designed for general readers. The first part comprises the annals of the Frank kingdom under the Merovingian dynasty.

H. M. Richter's I work is intended to trace the currents of public opinion in Germany from 1860 to 1870 which contributed

* Principiek der Grosse. Von J. G. Broysen. Bd. z. Leignig: Veit & Co.; desfens. Williams & Norgate.

† identifie der deutseleis. Geschichte im Mittelafter. Von Dn. Gentav liebter. Litt. z. Halle: Buchlandlung des Witsenlaumen. London: Riches. & Co.

† Die kinnten. Iden und der Fortschritt in Deutschland son 2560 bis

Titel Idea und der Fortschritt in Dautschland aus 2860 bis

to bring about so ducided a manifestation in the latter year, is favour of German unity under Prassian leadership. Litturery and social influences are not excluded. There is little in the book to criticize, and not much to commend.

Herr Adolf Beer*, the author of a history of the first partition of Poland, publishes some of the materials on which his work was based. These are the reports of the Austrian diplomatist Van Swieten to Prince Kaunitz of his almost daily conversations with Frederick the Great on this subject, and on the mutual relations of the three partitioning Powers in general. For the sake of greater accuracy, these are conveyed in French, the language employed by the King and the Ambassader in conversation, the substance of the despatches being in German. Herr Beer, judging by internal evidence, pronounces the observations of Frederick to be reported with strict fidelity. This may be, but the envoy has evidently framed his versions of his own rejoinders with an eye to effect. His own comments, conjectures, suspicions, and attempte to penetrate Frederick's designs are undoubtedly sincers, and cast a very curious light on the diplomatic manusures of the period.

Bavaria † is at this day one of the countries where Liberalism and Ultramontanism appear most evenly balanced, and the light

and Ultramontanian appear most evenly balanced, and the light cast by their long struggle upon the traditional policy of the Roman Court imparts interest to what would otherwise be but a dry record of tortuous chicanery. Before the period selected by Herr von Sicherer for the starting-point of his history, the sway of Ultramontanism in Bavaria had shown symptoms of insecurity. The Electors, in fact, had always asserted a degree of independence in their temporal relations with the Church which was wholly inconsistent with Roman maxims, and only condoned in consideration of their zealous discounsement of herew. Not only were Protestants prevented from settling in the country, and the few already established subjected to all kinds of disabilities, but even Protestant grammars and dictionaries were excluded from the schools. This state of things could not well continue throughout the circle out on the country and to the interest dispute of the Caust of Rome, Protestents had already been placed on a substantial equality with their fellow-citizens, when, in 1799, the determination of the Bavarian Government to restrict the authority of the Papal Nuncio over the national clergy led to an interruption of diplomatic intercourse. The Government insisted upon a definitive Concordat, and the recalcitrancy of the Curia forms the subject of Pn. von Sicherer's fatiguing and intricate, but valuable, history. The negotiations finally terminated in 1821, in an arrangement with which Rome professed to be satisfied, concealing, as Dr. von Sicherer shows, her disappointment at the substantial frustration of her

most important objects.

A biography of Fénelon ;, by E. R. Wunderlich, is neat, workmanlike, and written in a spirit besitting its subject. It advances no claim to originality, and is indeed avowedly sounded

on the life by Bishop Bauseet.

The interesting theme of the early Coltic Church is not altogether new to Dr. Ebrards, who ten years since published a series of carrys on the Culders in a theological periodical. Since that period our knowledge of the subject has received considerable additions from publications of new MSS. and the works of several Scotch ecclesiustical scholars; and Dr. Ebard now feels himself competent to write the history, not merely of the Church in its own domicile during three conturies, but of its musionary activity on the Continent of Europe. The relation of the early British to the Roman Church is notoriously a subject of controversy, and it is Pr. Ebrard's mistortune, not that he has triken a side, but that he is too obviously the holder of a brief. He contends for the independence of the Celtic Church as evinced by its peculiar observance of Easter, and labours to establish the evangelical character of its doctrines; even the awkward question of its comobitic arrangements is met by proofs that a monk's marriage was accounted legitimats, and that no especial sanctity was attached to celibacy. Miraculous legends are disposed of by the help of a theory of "charismats" and a good deal of mild rationalizing; it is further proved that they are at all events less miraculous than the miracles of the rival Church. latter part of the work contains the history of the long and eventually unsuccessful struggle of the Culdes missionaries in Germany with the representative of Rome, the Englishman Winfrid, whose part in German ecclesiastical history rescubles that of Augustine in his own country. Finally are recorded the degry and ultimate extinction of the Hiberno-Scottish Church.

Dr. Schurer's "Times of the New Testament" | is a very useful auxiliary to Biblical study. The first part contains an interesting and lucid summary of the political history of the Jewish nation from the time of Antiochus Epiphanes to the suppression of the revolt of Barchochelas under Indrian. The second and more important part is devoted to a review of the national life of

^{*} Friedrich II. und Van Swieten. Von A. & Humblot. London: Williams & Norgate. Von Adolf Beer. Leipzig: Duneker

[†] Staat und Kirche in Bayern, vom Regiorunge Antritt des Kurfürsten Bestimtlien Joseph IV. die zur Brittlrung von Tegerness. Nuch antitiehen Bienetlicken. Von Dr. H. von Sicherer. Müncken: Kaiser, London: Missimilian Joseph IV. bis zur Brkhtrung von Tegerness. Nuch anttlehen Akteustlichen. Von Dr. H. von Sicherer. Büneten: Kaiser, London: Milliagns und Morgete.

3. Masslon, Bredischof von Combrai. Bin Lebensbild. Von E. R. Wunder-lich. Hamburg: Agentur des Hauben Hausen.

4. Met insenhettliche Missionabirehe den 6. 7. und 2. Jahrhandsete, und thre Furbruiteng und Bedautung auf den Motgete. Gittensloh: Berestennen. Luthlang. Williams & Morgete.

1. Lübrbuch des Noutertementlichen Meisenschieben. Von Dr. Benis Behuput. Leipzig: Klinricht, London: Williams & Norgete.

Palestine in the age of Christ; treating of its ethnology, its constitution, political and religious, the leading sects, the schools stitution, political and religious, the leading sects, the schools and synagogues, the Messianic expectations of the people, the condition of the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles, and the contact of the Jewish and Greek intellect represented by Philo. The

of the Jewish and Greek intellect represented by Philo. The work further contains valuable excursuses on chronological, genealogical, and numismatical questions.

Dr. Probst is a Catholic theologian, and the general drift of his treatise on the ecclesiastical discipline of the first three centuries is to establish its substantial identity with that of the Church of Rome at the present day. His method, however, is strictly objective; he is profuse in the citation of authorities, and does not disdain the results of modern criticism. His work is undoubtedly calculated to be of much service, if its special purpose is not left out of sight. It is divided into four parts, treating respectively of the general theory of the Church and the various orders of the clergy; of rites and coremonies, sacred buildings and their ornaments; of liturgical matters, including the disciplina arcans; and of the exercise of administrative authority.

Professor Max Müller's Lectures on the Science of Religion; have appeared in a German translation at Strasburg, with the essays on "False Analogies" and on the "Philosophy of Mythology," and a beautifully photographed portrait of the author from Mr. Joy's medallion.

logy," and a beautifu Mr. Joy's medallion.

A. Fasolius's researches into the ancient Egyptian Calendar 1 are designed to establish a rule for its conversion into the Julian and Babylonian methods of reckoning. The author fully admits the extreme difficulty of the subject.

The late Dr. Kutzner's geographical, historical, and scientific casays 5 are agreeably written, but have few pretensions to novelty

cassys 5 are agreeably written, but have lew pretensions to novelty or extraordinary interest.

Dr. Fechner's || "ideas" on creation and development principally relate to the Darwinian theory, and their chief purpose appears to be the reconciliation of it with the doctrine of design. Dr. Fechner writes with great earnestness and candour, and with adequate persplouity, but conveys the impression of being less at home in physical science than in metaphysics.

The interest attaching to the archeology of Sweden I during

The interest attaching to the archeology of Sweden ¶ during the heathen period is obvious; what we were scarcely prepared for was to find so much of it of a numismatic character. Being destitute of any currency of their own, the rude inhabitants were nevertheless not indisposed to avail themselves of that of their civilized neighbours; and the frequency of the occurrence of Roman coins at particular periods constitutes an accurate index to the activity or relaxation of commercial intercourse. During the peaceful period from Trajan to Commodus buried coins are numerous; during the subsequent time of barbarian invasion of the Empire they almost totally disappear; they recur under Constantine and his successors, at which epoch the bracteates, or imitations of Imperial coins, executed in the North of Europe, make their first appearance. These are rudely executed, but their design is unmistakable, and they indicate a very considerable advance in civilization. After another interruption, corresponding to the second era of barbarian incursion, coins both of the Eastern and Western Empire again become frequent; and as in process of time the Northmen acquire seafaring habits, the coins of almost all nations are found to occur. Angle-Saxon mints from the time of Edgar onwards are largely represented, but the most remarkable fact is the large amount of Arabic coins. It is interesting to note the abundance of money during periods of tranguillity, and its disappreparage in time of war. Even that periods of tranquillity, and its disappearance in time of war. Even that remote region evidently profited from an early period by the resort of merchants, while it may be inferred that few of the conquerors of the Roman world returned to their original homes. There is no other topic of equal interest in Dr. Hildebrand's book, although weapons, ornaments, and other archaeological treasure-trove receive due extention. due attention.

The Godefroy Museum at Hamburg has recently received a collection of 470 coloured drawings of fishes of the Pacific Ocean, executed by Mr. Andrew Garrett **, and representing a collection formed by him in the course of several years. We are indebted for the publication of these splendid sketches to the publication of these splendid sketches to the founding of the Museum control of the Museum c nunificence of Herr Cosar Godefroy, the founder of the Museum, who has greatly augmented the value of the publication by entrusting it to Dr. Albert Günther, the first of living ichthyologists. The editor's scientific knowledge, and his facilities for consulting the drawings of Captain Cook's specimens preserved in the British Museum, have edabled him to rectify several inaccuracies of the original artist; he is also solely responsible for the accompanying text. The collection is in many respects nearly complete, contain-

* Kirchliche Discipliu in den drei ersten christlichen Jahrhunderten. Dr. Ferdinand Probes. Tübingen: Lanpp. London: Asher & Co.

- † Altogyptische Kalenderstudien. Von A. Faselius. Strassburg: K. J. Trübner. London: Trübner & Co.

 § Naturbilder. Studien aus dem Natur- und Menschenleben. Von J. G. Kutzner. Herausgegeben von A. Kutzner. Leipzig: Siegismund & Volkening. London: Williams & Norgate.
- ning. London: Williams & Norgate.

 § Einige Ideen zur Schöpfunge- und Entwickslungsgeschichte der Organismen. Von G. T. Fechner. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Hartel. London: Williams & Norgate.

 ¶ Das heidnische Zeitalter in Schweden. Von Dr. Hans Hildebrand. Uebersetzt von J. Mestorf. Hamburg: Meismer. London: Nutt.

 **Andres Garrett's Fische der Sürises. Beschrieben und redigirt von A.C. L. Günther. Hamburg: Friederichsen & Co.

ing, for example, twenty out of the twenty-five known Parities species of the genus Chetodon. Mr. Garrett is still actively at work, and it is hoped that the deficiencies will be completely supplied in process of time. The publication will occupy ten parts, comprising twenty plates each. The first is devoted to the genera Serramus, Mesoprion, and other acanthopterygious fishes.

The life of Christian Daniel Rauch , the greatest, as we should conceive, of all modern portrait-aculptors, presents some analogy to that of the most renowned of English portrait-aculptors, Chantrey. Like Chantrey, he was born in humble circumstinces, and though, unlike him, apprenticed from the first to his ultimate profession, the difference was rather apparent than real, he being principally employed in decorative work. As with Chantrey again, the peculiar nature of his talent recommended him to the notice of the great and opulent; he mixed largely in the highest society, and if a less accomplished man of the world than his English contemporary, he was in a far higher sense a votary of art. The early exercise of his talents opened to him the path to Rome, where he arrived much about the same time as a yet more illustrious conexercise of his talents opened to him the path to Rome, where he arrived much about the same time as a yet more illustrious contemporary, Thorwaldeen. He there attracted the notice and enjoyed the patronage of the Prussian envoy, Wilhelm von Humboldt, by whose influence he obtained the commission for the work that created his fame, his monument of Queen Louise of Prussia. The execution of this task (1811) took him back to Germany; ere his return to Italy he was concerned with the Crown Prince of Bavaria in the purchase of the Æginetan marbles for the Glyptothek at Munich. He subsequently resided at Carrara, and lived alternately at that place, Rome, Berlin, and Breslau down to 1819, when he was installed as Professor of Sculpture in the Barlin Academy, and became, as his biographer says, the definitive founder of that school of Berlin sculpture which he directed for nearly forty years. Here the work concludes for the present founder of that school of Herlin sculpture which he directed for nearly forty years. Here the work concludes for the present. Here Eggers has performed his task most admirably. He has thoroughly mastered and digested an enormous mass of correspondence, the substance of which he reproduces in terse and pregnant language, rarely having recourse to the letter of the original. Although Rauch's life can hardly be termed eventful, the biography is never dull a success in great measure to be attributed to the is never dull; a success in great measure to be attributed to the dexterous introduction of eminent personages, such as Humboldt, and the manuer in which it is made to illustrate the career of Rauch's comrades and rivals in art, especially Schadow and Friedrich Tieck. The particulars respecting the progress of Rauch's works are always interesting; the narrative is enlivened by the sensonable introduction of references to important public events, and the whole work is an excellent example of the art of diver-sifying a narrative which, in inferior hands, might easily have

been insipid or altogether technical.

The naturalization of Shakspeare in Germany is a counterpart to the naturalization of Handel in England. England has adopted the mighty German master of Oratorio without the slightest resentment at his superiority to her own Purcells and Boyces; and the greatest dramatists of Germany, to their honour, have and the greatest dramatists of Germany, to their honour, have contributed the most to the domestication among their countrymen of the greater Englishman. The claims, however, which commanded the allegiance of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing failed to impress the late Dr. Roderich Benedix †, an esteemed writer of agreeable comedies. The writers referred to have, he thinks, been depreciated by their ungrateful countrymen, and a good half of Shakspeare's fame is owing to his foreign extraction. This gratuitous defence of the injured and uncomplaining worthies is highly disinterested on the part of Dr. Benedix, whose own reput has much more to apprehend from the tooth of Time than from the renown of Shakspeare. He has much to say on the subject, but has much more to apprehend from the tooth of Time than from the renown of Shakspeare. He has much to say on the subject, but the substance of his complaints is reducible to this, that the incorrigible Shakspeare will persist in being opulent, transcendent, and unfathomable to a degree wholly illegitimate in a dramatist; who ought to stint plot and incident to the measure of his five acts, and bring down his ideas to the capacity of an intelligent dramatic critic to apprehend a novelty on a first representation. In a word, the ocean refuses to be contained in the pail, and the pail refuses to be comforted. Or can the work peradventure be but a concealed satire, designed to exhibit the impossibility of any dramatic representation of real grandeur in an age where the critic is put above tion of real grandeur in an age where the critic is put above

e poet ? The late W. Wackernagel's lectures on Poetry and Rhetoric‡, now The late W. Wackernagel's lectures on Poetry and Rhetoric I, now edited by L. Sieber, were originally delivered in 1836. They treat, first of poetry, secondly of prose, thirdly of style in general, going through the subject in the usual order and in very methodical fashion. They contain much useful information, but hardly seem to differ in any material respect from ordinary esthetical manuals.

No man has a better right than Klaus Groth to discourse on the subject of dialects as literary languages, and his essay, principally on his native Platt Deutsch, is as entertaining as it is instructive. He denies that Low German is giving ground to High German, although admitting that the area where it is spoken in its purity is diminishing, and that a new dialect is arising from its mixture with High German. with High German.

[†] Einleitung in die vergleichende Religionsnolssenschaft. Vier Vorlesungen. Von F. Max Müller. Strassburg: K. J. Trübner. London: Trübner & Co.

^{*} Christian Daniel Rasch. Von Friedrich Eggers. Bd. z. Berlin ; nucker. London: Williams & Norgata.

Duncker. London: Williams & Norgate.

† Die Skakpearsmanie zur Abwehr. Von Dr. Rederich Benedix.
Stutigert: Cotta. London: Williams & Norgate.

† Pietik, Rkstorik und Stillieth, Academische Vorlesungen von W.
Wackernagel. Herausgegeben von L. Sieber. Halle: Buchhandlung des
Watsenhauses. London: Asher & Co.

† Ueber Munderten und munitarities Dichtung. Von Klaus Groth.
Berlin: Stilke. London: Asher & Co.

These is nothing very remarkable in Adalf Rusenberg's literary feedbases, except an operational disregard of the amenities, or the conventions, of criticism. Madlle. Assing is soundly and justly rated for the effrontery of her literary resurrectionism, especially in her recent publication of Prince Puckler-Muskau's correspondence. The same author has written a very fair account of the dramatists of the Second Empire †, in a spirit which may be inferred from the heading of one of the chapters—"The Dramatists of the Decadence."

tists of the Decadence."

Mr. Karl Trübner, who has planted the banner of German bibliopolism at Strasburg, and appears determined to achieve renown for publications on all matters connected with Alsace-Lorraine, sends forth two interesting little contributions to the history of early French literature—the Computus of Philip of Thaun 1, edited, with an essay on the author's language, by Dr. E. Mall, and a monograph on Louise Labé, by E. Laur. §

Miss von Bohlen's version of In Memoriam || is very accurate and elegant. The indefinable magic of the original is indeed absent from the rendering; which, however, if on one hand more homely, is on the other more perspicuous. The effect is something like that of revisiting by daylight a spot hitherto only familiar by the glimpses of the moon.

the glimpees of the moon.

* Studien und Kritiken. Von A. Rutenberg. Berlin : Staude. London : Asher & Co.

† Die dramatischen Schriftsteller des zweiten Kaiserreichs. Von A. Rutenberg. Berlin: Staude. London: Asher & Co.

† Der Computus des Philipp von Thaun. Mit siner Anleitung über die Sprache des Autors. Herausgegeben von Dr. E. Mall. Strassburg. K. J. Trübner. London: Trübner & Co.

† London: Trübner & Co.

Louise Labé. Zur Geschichte des französischen Literatur des XVI. hunderte. Von E. Laur. Strassburg: K. J. Trübner. London: Trubner & Co.

In Memorian. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt von Agnes von Bohlen. rlin: Eggers. London: Trübner & Co.

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FURDAY REVIE

TICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART

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January 24, 1874.

Price 6d.

FIRE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE.

The happy days when a Poet Laureate was a working official, and carned his humble gratuity by the facile composition of appropriate verses, the public had the satisfaction of finding their loyalty expressed for them in the highest flights to which loyalty could go. Great CESIE, as the poet of the time was pleased to call Geomes II., looked for verses if there was a Boyal marriage, or birth, or death, and the verses came. The heathen deities were always at command to smile or weep, as the case might be. But now that our Laureate is merely an eminent poet on whom the that our Laureate is merely an eminent poet on whom the title is conferred as simply certifying that no better poet is he pleases, and on subjects of his own choice, the expression of loyalty is put as it were in commission, and every one who addresses the public is called on to offer his contribution in a humble prosaic way. There cannot be much to say if the Muse is silent and the smiling deities are not invoked. Health and happiness to the bride and bridegroom, and congratulations to the QUEEN on seeing another of her children satisfactorily settled in the world, form the sum and substance of all that can be said. All that can be added is to note the fact that Royalty is still so much of a living reality in England that a vast number of persons in every part of the Empire will read the accounts of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage with almost as much interest as if it were a matter directly concerning their own home circles. The Queen is the friend of her people, and it is pleasant to think that every English family is privileged to look on the Duke's marriage as they would look on the marriage of the child of a friend. It is precisely because this is the natural and spontaneous feeling of the country that Royalty is powerful. And if any marriage in the Royal Family would excite some honest enthusiasm, it is of course doubly interesting when the marriage in question happens to be a very grand one. The Queen, like humbler parents, has been content to see very different lots fall to her children Some of them have the minimum, and some the maximum, if the greatness that can be associated with Royal life. Nobody has a word to say if the Queen is pleased to sanction a comparatively humble so much of a living reality in England that a vost numcan be associated with Royal life. Nobody has a word to say if the Queen is pleased to sanction a comparatively humble matriage in her family; but variety is always attractive, and it is soothing to the national pride to find the Queen's son marrying the daughter of the Emperor of Russia. The commonies of the wedding itself have all been on a style of unquestionable grapheer. The Russian Court has always been a magnificent Court, and when it puts on its best appearance it has now perhaps no equal among Courts. The Histiah reader cannot help a thrill of gratification when he follows the secounts of illuminations, and the benediction of the Neva, and all the military splendours, and a trousseau of fifty dresses, in which statidnesses are not included. This is sumething like a wedding, and all this gorgeous gaiety is in henour of an English Prince.

Ecclesiastically too, this wedding has its exciting side. for

menous of an singlish Prince;

Reclementationly too, this wedding has its exciting side, for the bride belongs to the Greek Church, and we are not essistenced to have much to do with the Greek Church, and it will be a new excitement to be brought into sometimen with it. A Royal bride who is not of the recognised form of Protestantism might awaken this apprehension in tissid minds, but fortunately we may so extremely little of Greek Christians that we do not y animosity towards them. In point of doctrine there insuces between our Churches which are no double deally of importance, but there is not the slightest of golitical objections to the Greek Church. There is not the distribute the Greek Church.

us in Ultramontanism; and for the purposes of pageantry and impressive ceremonial it is excellent. We of course, and those who represent us at St. Petersburg, cannot pretend to come up in any way to the gorgeousness of Greek ecclesiastics. Still we can but do our best, and it sounds well when we hear that the Dean of WESTMINSTER went clad in a red silk gown and with a gold chain round his neck to call on three Patriarchs in succession. If in spite of Seron any man could ever be safely called happy before his death, the Doan of Westminster minds always love to think that by being happy themselves they make others happy also, and the felicity of the Duke of EDINBURGH and the new Duchess must receive some purceptible increase from the thought of the intense pleasure which Dean STANLEY will have derived from their wedding. He will appreciate to the utmost its historical importance, he will fathom its ecclesiastical and political significance, ne will lathom its ecclesiastical and political significance, and at the same time every detail of every ceremony will have a special meaning to him. Whether the Russians are as much pleased with the match as Englishmen are it is impossible to guess, as every utterance on such a subject is in Russian purely official. The Case wills it, and that is enough. But we may notice that the tone of the Russian pures has alwesdy become more attention. of the Russian press has already become more concilia-tory towards England. We at least are praised for our growing moderation. Since the settlement of the our growing moderation. Since the settlement of the Khiva affair, a leading Russian paper points out, Englishmen do not seem to be so disagreeable as they were when speaking of Russia. This is true. We cannot be always holding forth on the Central Asia question, and on the difference between Bussian promises and performances. The time of silence arrives, and then the Russians have the double entifection of having out all they want and of double satisfaction of having got all they want, and of having let us complain till we are so tired of complaining that we are content to accept in silence what we cannot

It happens that two incidents of some consequence in the history of Russia have taken place while the preparations for the wedding have been going on. Field-Marshal Count von Berg has died, and his funeral has been attended by the Czan and his Court as a mark of respect, not only to his personal merits, but to the high station he occupied as Viceroy of Poland. He is not to have any successor. There is no more to be any Viceroy of Poland, which is to be governed, like any other pro-vince, by an ordinary Governor. The end of Poland has thus come at last, and even the last remnada of its historic greatness has passed away. It is a mere part of Russia now, and there is nothing to which a special Vice-Royalty can be attached. Russia no longer awakens Hoyalty can be attached. Russia no longer awakens the sympathy of Western Europe for the Poles by the suppression of their independence; nor are the relations of Russia and Poland any longer a part of European politics. Poland has become once for all a province of Russia, and the Poles are but the provincials who live in that district. In the second place, the Czar has just issued an edict subjecting all Russians of every rank to military apprice. There are to be no more exemptions to be claimed. service. There are to be no more exemptions to be claimed on the score of rank or purchased by money. The nighty millions of the Russian nation are to be an armed people now; and it is calculated that in fifteen years Russia will have a total force of two millions of soldiers, and will be able to send half a million of men over her frontier if she resolves to be the attacking party in a great war. The Emperor ALEXANDER ing party in a great war. The Emperor ALEXABDRE says emphasically, and with evident sincerity, that the constitution of this gigantic force is not to be taken as a sign

of coming war, and that he has no thirst for military renown. Probably it will be a long time before any his successors provokes a great war as deliberately as his father did. Still, with all danger on the side of Poland removeds and with an army prodigious, even according to the standard of modern Continental armies, Russia is a very formidable Power. We can see this plainly, and may as well own it frankly. At the same time the connexion now formed between the Royal Families of the two countries, and the increased intercourse between the two nations to which this connexion will probably give rise, will, we may trust, do something to prevent Russian statesmen from using their new strength in such a way as to give England grounds for serious apprehension. The bride of the Duke of Edinburgh will be welcomed here, not only for her own sake and that of the family she is entering, but also in the hope that she may discover and report that she has come to live among a people which has not the slightest ill-will towards her countrymen if only it is left in peace.

SPAIN.

THE new Spanish Government seems to be readily acknowledged by the whole country, with the exception of the districts which are still occupied by the Carlists. Even ROQUE BARCIA, one of the principal insurgent leaders at Carthagena, is kind enough to advise his friends in a letter to a newspaper to suspend their Federalist opinions for the present, and to give a patriotic support to the Government. As he justly observes, it is desirable to concentrate the national efforts for the suppression of It is only surprising that the Carlist insurrection. the same obvious reflection had not occurred to himself and his associates when, during five months, their own rebellion secured to the Carlists the most effectual diversion. At that time the government was administered by a Republican of undoubted sincerity; whereas Marshal SERRANO and his colleagues have always preferred the monarchical institutions which are hateful to patriots of the order of Roque Barcia. It is indeed not a little surprising that an insurgent lender should, within a week from the surrender of Carthagena, be in a condition to write letters to the newspapers. After taking part in the negotiations with the obliging and considerate general of the besieging army, Roque Barcia was caught with many other fugitives on the Darro, which unsuccessfully attempted to escape in the wake of the more lucky Numancia. His appeal to his own political faction on behalf of the Government is perhaps the consideration for his immunity from prosecution. end of the tragical farce of Carthagena was perfectly consistent with the whole of the previous story. Although the bombardment was prosecuted with energy, no breach had been effected; and the garrison was still supplied with provisions, when the officer in command of the castle of Atalaya thought it expedient to sell his post to the enemy. The fort was occupied by a detachment of the besieging army, before the insurgent chiefs were aware of the treachery which had been perpetrated; and, after some hositation, the governing body and the populace agreed on the necessity of surronder. With characteristic impudence the report and proposed that their patriotic conduct should be formally acknowledged, that all persons should be exempt from punishment, and that the rebel officers should receive corresponding rank in the regular army. The best excuse for their audacity was the subsequent concession by General Dominguez of many of their demands. The conditions of capitulation commence with a recital of the heroic defence of Carthagena as a reason for the favourable terms conceded to the rebels. A general amnesty is accorded, not only to insurgent civilians, but to the officers who had been guilty of mutiny and treason in their most aggravated form. The convicts, indeed, were nominally remitted to prison under their former sentences, and in the circumstances the engagement that they should suffer no additional punishment was just and reasonable. The thieves and murderers who have served in the garrison of Carthagena incurred no additional guilt when they pro-fited by the opportunity of liberation. It was not to be expected that they would sacrifice themselves for the benefit of the Government and the community which have kept them in durance. There is no reason to believe that they have committed additional crimes of the ordinary type while they have borne arms for the insurgents, and they se searcely be accused of treason. More than two thousand of these men are now in the custody of the French authoriti who will probably be only too glad to restore them to the Spanish Government. It would seem that those of the rebel leaders who escaped took unnecessary trouble, they would apparently have enjoyed, if they had remained the consequences of their transaction. It is impossible to regret that the termination of an accountable and anomalous struggle was not attended with bloodshed. Some of the eye-witnesses naturally contrasted the amenities which passed between the besiegers and the robels with the savage retaliation which was practiced by the victorious army of Versailles on the Paris Communists. Triumphant factions in Spain have often committed frightful atrocities, but at Carthagena there seems to have been an exhibition of general tolerance and good humour. To the military commanders it may perhaps have seemed that there was little difference among various sections of Re-It remains to be seen whether the campaign publicans. against the Carlists will be conducted with equal modera-Unlimited toleration of treason indicates a low political and moral organization. National unity is worth little if it can be openly assailed without provoking general indignation.

The Spanish Admiraland his squadron displayed to the last the same singular incapacity which has been shown throughout the struggle. There would have been no difficulty in attacking the Numancia in the harbour before there was time for her to get under way. When the vessel sailed towards the blockading squadron, it might have been thought that some vigorous effort would be made to redeem many previous failures; but the Numancia passed through the squadron almost without molestation; and it was only found possible to intercept the Darro, which was too weak to offer resistance. If Admiral Chicarro was powerless against a rebel ironclad vessel, he displayed superfluous vigour in dealing with a harmless English merchant steamer. The Ellen Constance was passing near the Spanish squadron at night when she was stopped by a shot from the flag-ship; and she immediately obeyed the signal. It is not clear whether the vessel was suspected of attempting to run the blockade; nor indeed is it known that a blockade had been formally and legally established. The subsequent conduct of the Spanish Admiral and his officers was equally strange and indefensible. Even a blockade runner only income link life to the subsequence only income link life. blockade-runner only incurs liability to capture, unless she attempts to defy a summons to surrender. Instead of sending, according to ordinary custom, a boat on board the vessel which had been detained, the Admiral at once sank her by ramming; and when the captain and a part of the crew had contrived to climb on board the flag-ship, they were forcibly prevented from saving some of their comrades, who were accordingly drowned in sight of the Spanish officers. The outrage, as it is reported, requires full compensation; and it may be remembered that no satisfaction has yet been given for the unprovoked massacre of a number of English subjects at Santiago in Cuba. As there is now a regular and probably stable Government established in Spain, it may be hoped that there will be no hesitation in complying with just demands for redress; of the friendly disposition of England to any Spanish Government which can restore order Marshal SERBANO'S Administration can entertain no doubt.

The Carlist leaders, who appeared a few weeks ago to be superior in force to their adversaries, seem in consequence of recent events to be withdrawing from some of their positions, though they have lately advanced to the neighbourhood of Barcelona. Since the beginning of their present rising in the early part of last year their prospects have never been so gloomy as since the last Madrid revolution. Atthough Castelan had made great efforts to reorganise the sway, he could scarcely rely on the zeal of generals to whom he had during his previous career been politically exposed. He was also hampered with the tedious rebellion of Casthagena, which would perhaps have been ultimately successful but for the enterprise of General Pavia. The rebells had calculated accurately on the criminal levity of the majority in the Cortes, and on the probable appointment of P1 x Marsall as Minister in the place of Castelan. As long as snareby prevailed and throve in the South of Spain, the Carlists might feel a just confidence that the war against them would not be prosecuted with vigour. An army has now been formed in Valencia, under the command of General Liorez Dossasura, who has incorporated with his own troops some of the matinous lateralisms of Cartiggena. The whole resources of the Government as available for

wire in the Farth; and the Carlists, who had never ments in prostrating beyond their own provinces, will insect originally be outsumhered and everpowered. It will take it they anticipate the inevitable result by some time they have a better moral right for the carried terms than the rebels of Carthagens; perhaps Marchal Serrano may resent the failure of his manney in the antumn of 1872. For the present the probably maintain its own thority under the name of a Republic. It is not known whether any considerable party is anxious for a BOURBON restoration; and, during the minority of Don ALFONSO, the experiment would be tried at a disadvantage.

FRANCE, ITALY, AND GERMANY.

THE French Government has at last made a full and satisfactory statement of its foreign policy. It has even done more than make a statement. It has vontured to quarrel openly with its clerical supporters, and has silenced for a time the organ of M. VEULLOT. This and the speech of the Duke DECAZES taken together have made it quite clear that France is not to be dragged into difficulties, much less into war, by the Ultramontanes. The French Government lately published a set of deatches containing the circulars issued respectively by the Duke of Broghe and Duke Dreazes on assuming office as Foreign Minister. Both Ministers said the same thing. Both proclaimed that peace must be the great aim of France, and that care must be taken not to let the country be ombarrassed by the passions of extreme parties. But they said this in different ways. Duke DECAZES seemed to mean what he said more thoroughly than his chief, to have formed a more comprehensive and permanent policy, and to be more determined that he would not be frightened or persuaded by dangerous friends into letting the character of his policy be misunderstood. Since he took the place of the Duke of BROGER the action of the French Foreign Office has been gradually becoming more decisive and significant. He has realized that France could not any longer maintain an attitude of open amity, but scarcely covered enmity, towards Italy, and that the time had come when France must recognize the destruction of the Temporal Power, and treat it as any other conquest sanctioned by time and the course of events, or must refuse to recognize it and treat it as a cause of war, to be declared as soon as the circumstances of France would permit. A fierce Ultramontane deputy gave the Duke an occasion for declaring once for all what was the decision at which he had arrived. General Du TEMPLE proposed to question the Ministry as to its intentions in appointing a new Minister to the Court of VICTOR EMMANUEL. The view of General Du TEMPLE and his ecclesiastical friends is that Victor Emmanuel is a sacrilegious robber, a spoiler of holy things, a sovereign ancregations robber, a spailer of holy things, a sovereign under the severest Papal censure, and that therefore France as a nation of good Catholics ought to have nothing whatever to do with him. The Duke anticipated the question, and made a statement which answered all the purposes of General Du Temple if he merely wanted to get information. The Government had to say that they were sending a new Minister to Rome because they wished to live in singers and hearty friendship. because they wished to live in sincere and hearty friendship with Italy, "such as circumstances have made her."

Words of kind regard to the Pors were added, but the Duke carefully limited himself to a concern for the spiritual interests of the Holy Sec. Nothing could be added to the spiritual interests of the Holy Sec. miner. The destruction of the Temporal Power is mot to be regarded by France from the euclesiastical point of view. The Pors was a sovereign, and has been dispossessed just like the Elector of HESSE or the King of tower; and Italy, such as circumstances have made her, is to be regarded as any other friendly Power which has in its day got hold of territory in a somewhat improper way. The feeling of the French Assembly on hearing this explicit arowal of a policy totally opposed to the wishes and views of the Ultramontanes appears to have been one of extreme melief. It allowed the question of General Dy Trupts to be burked by a piece of Parliamentary sharp practice, and the position of the Ministry both in and out of the Amenably is decidedly stronger in consequence of the regulare that has taken place between the Government and

ferical party,

Section with which the French nation has leaven.

turous schemes of finatics appears to have been stress enough to remove much of the mortification that might naturally be felt when it became known that is action of the Government was not parely spentaneous but his deep determined parely by the interferent of Germany. What really passed between the two Governments is not accurately known but it is recalculated that where ments is not accurately known, but it is probable that what has taken place is this:—The German Government began by complaining of the language med by the French bishops generally, and by the bishops in the singlibour-hood of the annexed provinces more particularly. In consequence of this M. DE FORTOU issued his circular, but the German Government considered this circular too mild, as it rather warned the bishops for the future than consured them for the past. The French Government pointed out that it was extremely difficult for it to control the language of bishops who could only be reached by a cambrous and ineffectual process. The German Government replied that a part of the French press was even worse in its instigations of hatred to Germany than the bishops, and that at any rate the French Government had sufficient control over the press. While the controversy was at this stage, it happened that the Univers published a criticism by the Bishop of Périqueux on M. De Forrou's singular, and the French Government determined to not at smoo, and suspended the Univers. It was not on the demand of the German Government that the Univers received this blow. for the blow was dealt before the German Government could have received a copy of the Univers in which the Bishop's manifeste appeared. Meanwhile the Chevalier of Nicka had been vehimently urging Duke DECAZES to put an end to the state of suspense in which Ituly was kept, and to let Italy know whether it was really to be treated as the friend of France or not. Duke DECAMES accordingly resolved to content the Italian Government by the frank avowal of a friendly policy in the Chamber, just as he bad contented the German Government by the suspension of the Univers. In doing this he was only carrying out the policy to which he had all along been personally inclined, and he was aware that this policy was that which the great majority of his countrymen heartily wished to see carried out. In one sense, therefore, the action of the French Government has been the result of foreign interference, and in another sense it has not. The French Foreign Ministre has not been compelled by a powerful neighbour, and by a neighbour not very powerful but still strong enough to insist on an open policy of friendship or enmity being pursued in regard to it, to do what he disliked doing, or what the French nation wished that he should not do. He has merely done what he desired to do and what his countrymen approved his doing. But he was forced—or, perhaps, it is more strictly true to say that his colleagues were forced—to put an end to hesitation, and avow the real intentions of the Government. It is humiliating to Frenchmen to act in any way under foreign dictation, and if France had not been so thoroughly beaten in the late war, the dictation of Prince BISMARCK might have been keenly resented. But at the same time Prince BISMARCK has done the French Government and the French nation a great service. It is the hatred of the priests, who are supposed to be the allies, if not the guides, of the Ministry, that has made the Ministry so weak and unpopular in the country; and it is the hatred of the priests that keeps France unsettled, and prevents its recovery from the effects of the war. The suspension of the Universe and the speech of Duke Decazes will do more to help the Ministry than the nomination of any number of Mayors; and if the French people can but be made to believe that the intrigues of priests will not be allowed again to waste the blood and treasure of France, they will be encouraged, as they would be encouraged in no other way, to settle down under a Conservative Republic, and let politics alone while they strive by patient industry to repair their shattered fortunes.

Whether Prince BISMARCK has been harsh and cruel in the exercise of the dictation he has employed is a question which will be answered differently according to the general prejudices and prepossessions of critics. Prince Bismanck is engaged in a very serious struggle, and he finds that his opponents notoriously rely on the support of France. Their party is, they say, in power in France, and France will soon he strong enough to help them. The Franch hishops and a part of the French press countenance this notion in the party.

We way, and suggest in one shape after another that, although war is impossible just now, yet the state not to be offered up as a morifice to the adven. German Government may be embarrassed and enfeebled

by persistence in a violent opposition to all it does, and that the newly-erected Empire of Germany may thus be so undermined that its disruption must be only a question of time. In the same way the clerical party in France do not ask for an immediate declaration of war against Italy, but they urge that by the judicions use of a vexatious, vacillating, and dubious policy towards Italy, the spirit of the Italians may be broken, their material resources wasted in prolonged preparations for war, and their domestic differences fomented and aggravated until at last France will have only to take a very little trouble, and the Pope will have his own again. Under these circumstances, as the French Ultramontanes derive almost their whole strength from the countenance of the French Government, and from the supposed necessity of the Government to purchase their support at any price, the German and Italian Governments have called on the French Government to speak out one way or the other, and to let it be known whether the disruption of Germany and the restoration of the Temporal Power are or are not part of their foreign policy. As it happens, this demand has been made at a time when on other grounds a coolness has sprung up between the Government and the Extreme Right, when the alliance of the Ultramontanes is evidently doing the Government much more harm than good, and when the Foreign Office is in the hands of a moderate and liberal man. Forced to speak out, the French Government has spoken as it wished to speak, although, if Government has spoken as it wished to speak, although, if the choice had been given it, it would probably not have spoken so soon or so clearly. With its utterance the French nation is perfectly satisfied, and sees that it has thus escaped a danger even greater than that which threatened Germany or Italy. Frenchmen generally regard Germans with profound aversion, and Italians with a mixture of dislike, suspicion, and contempt, and many Frenchmen would therefore have probably preferred that Frenchmen would therefore have probably preferred that when pleasing themselves, they should not be at the same time pleasing Germans and Italians. But their misfortune cannot be helped. France, Germany, and Italy each want the same thing—the pursuit by the State of its own aims, without the interference of the Church. each of them this is the necessary preliminary of a durable peace, and peace is precious to all three, although France perhaps needs it the most.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

MR. GLADSTONE'S reply to the Deputation on the County Franchise confirms the expectation that the Government will not introduce a Bill on the subject during the ensuing Session. As Mr. GLADSTONE said, his own opinions on the subject are well known; and he might have added that, until he was compelled to extemporize an excuse for his conversion to the Ballot, his approval of a further extension of the suffrage was known neither to the world at large nor probably to himself. The discussion on Mr. Gladstone's Reform Bill of 1866, and on Mr. DISEARLI'S Reform Bill of 1867, was conducted on the understanding that the changes then proposed to Parliament should be final, at least for some considerable period. Mr. GLADSTONE at that time, and seven or eight years before, when he was a supporter of Lord Densy, knew as well as he knows now that a man might have a vote or not have a vote because he happened to live on one or the other side of a borough boundary. . If the distinction between boroughs and counties is anomalous, it has been embodied in the English Constitution from its first origin, and it has been deliberately maintained by all Parliaments and by all statesmen who have undertaken from time to time to modify the representative system. There is something absurd in the sudden discovery that inequalities of this kind are intolerably mischievous. Even in Mr. Glad-STONE'S ingenious and paradoxical explanation of his reasons for conforming to the popular doctrine of secret voting, he dwelt not on the propriety of establishing a uniform franchise, but on the alleged impossibility of maintaining the restrictions which were left after so many had been removed. His speech was in favour, not of household suffrage for counties, but of universal suffrage in all constituencies; and, when he and the Deputation were exchanging civilities on Wednesday last, both parties assumed a conventional and transparent disguise of their real objects. The spokes men of the Deputation, naturally less discrect than the Minister, incurred his delicate censure by blurting out

the demands of those whom they professed to represent. The Secretary of the Deputation thoughtlessly confissed that his constituents for the time had passed resolutions in favour of adult suffrage, which is equivalent to universal suffrage, except that it excludes children and probably women. Mr. Gladstone, after gravely inspections whether he meent horsehold or adult suffrage disquiring whether he meant household or adult suffrage, discovered that in a document submitted for his inspection there was nothing about the larger claim. He had indeed himself vindicated universal suffrage, and he knew i that the Deputation had not the smallest intention of being satisfied with the proposed change in the county franchise; but for the immediate occasion both parties affected perfect innocence of all ulterior designs. Mr. GLADSTONS also hinted to his less experienced interlocutors that they were hasty in mixing up with their demand for household suffrage supposed grievances which are not likely to attract universal sympathy. One speaker complained that when labourers were tried, they found gentlemen on the bench of justices, and unsympathetic farmers or tradesmen in the inner labor. It is true that the same hardship is the first that the same hardship is the same jury box. It is true that the same hardship is felt in boroughs as in counties; but possibly the extension of democratic power might tend to abolish all qualification for the functions either of magistrate or juror. Mr. Glabstone knew better than the members of the Deputation that such a result might not command universal approval; and he therefore took refuge in official incapacity or unwillingness to discuss incidentally the grave question of the administration of justice. The country is not yet prepared, in deference to any Deputation, for the transfer of a dozen representatives of the Palace Yard mob into the jury-box of the Queen's Bench. In that neighbourhood the wisdom and the justice of universal suffrage are clearly illustrated, in anticipation of any future Reform Bill. Mr. TREVELYAN will do well to imitate the prudent reticence of his leader when he next feels tempted to specify his Permissive Bill as one of the blessings which are to follow the entranchisement of the agricultural labourer.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S reply to the Deputation would have deviated widely from his usual style of thought and speech if it had not contained something odd and characteristic of the speaker. His audience must have been surprised by his simple-minded inquiry whether their demand was preferred for party purposes, and by the suggestion that farmlabourers might, after all, perhaps vote for Conservative With equal hope of receiving trustworthy inmembers. formation Mr. Lowe might ask a deputation of publicans whether they wished to encourage habits of drinking, or a Permissive Bill Alliance whether they desired to interfero with the freedom of the subject. Mr. GLADSTONE was of course perfectly satisfied with the assurance that the Trade Unions were wholly unconnected with any party or organization. In one sense the statement is literally true, for the Deputation cares as little for moderate Liberals as for Conservatives, and hopes, when its objects are attained, to control legislation in the exclusive interest of the working class. Universal suffrage and equal electoral districts would rapidly obliterate all former distinctions of party. To do the members of the Deputation justice, they were sufficiently candid, except in their adoption of the intimations which were contained in Mr. GLADSTONE'S suggestive questions. It is not their fault if any gullible politician believes that they expect their clients to give Conservative votes. Mr. Arch, who conveyed to Mr. GLADSTONE the assurance that the county franchise was not desired for party purposes, has repeatedly used menacing language in speaking of the owners of land. It is not easy to understand the relevance of Mr. GLADSTONE'S truism that the late rise in the wages of labour was not an unmixed disadvantage. When the relations long are deligated as advantage. When the rhetorician long ago delivered a panegyric of Hercules, it was asked who had said anything against the demigod? It is possible that employers may grudge the rise of wages, though they complain more commonly of the diminished efficiency of workmen; but no public speaker would be foolish enough to express in public his regret for the prosperity of the most numerous class of the community. The rise in wages has been attained without the aid of a household county franchise; and whatever may be the ultimate result of democratic changes, they will assuredly not increase the demand for labour nor diminish the supply; yet if Mr. GLADSTONE'S reference to wages had any connexion with the subject under discussion, it must have implied a relation of cause and effect between political power and high wages.

Inving retired from the presence of the kimister, the

missibers of the Deputation arrived at the conclusion that they could be its disappointed with the result of the interview. Mr. Gianguage had not promised to bring forward a Reform Bill in the next Session, and he had even remarked that the country was not fully prepared for the change, it was accordingly resolved that the agitation should be solved presented, and there can be no doubt that the members of the Deputation and their political allies that the members of the Deputation and their political allies will redeem their pledge by innumerable meetings and precious. Many of them are perhaps honestly convinced that when they have pointed out an inequality they have de-monstrated an injustice, nor can it be expected that they should appreciate the arguments against uniformity of suffrage. Those who hold that the numerical majority ought to be supreme are fully justified in drawing the inference that all men should enjoy an equal share of electoral power. The irregularities and apparent anomalies which still prevail provide the one possible security for the partial representation of minorities, of classes, and of opinions. Ingenious projectors who with the best motives successively busy themselves in devising checks and safeguards against the tyranny of the multitude shut their eyes to the more effective, though partial, attainment of their objects under the Constitution which democratic agitators desire to

The fatal objection to farfetched devices for the protection of minorities is that they would be summarily swept away s soon as it was found that they effected their purpose. Mr. BRIGHT's fierce intolerance of opposition has never been more strongly expressed than in his unqualified denunciation of the plans for representing minorities which commanded the approval of Mr. Mill. In this instance that zealous party politician represents more accurately than the theorist the inevitable tendencies of democracy. The contheorist the inevitable tendencies of democracy. flicting interests and even the dissimilar prejudices of counties, of boroughs of moderate size, and of large towns, prevent or diminish the opprossion of any class or political party. If Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. ARCH have their way, London alone will return a seventh of the representatives of England; and perhaps out of sixty members, not one may be supported by the tradesmen, the capitalists, or the upper and middle classes of the metropolis. There are those who believe that such a result would be more anomalous and more injurious than the exclusion of a collier from the franchise because he moves from the borough of Morpeth into the county of Durham. Mr. GLADSTONE'S inquiry whether household suffrage is a party question seems uninteresting in comparison with its bearing on the representation of various classes and interests.

THE DUKE OF BROGLIE AND THE ASSEMBLY.

FOR the present, foreign affairs—under which head may be included the suspension of the Univers—have more interest for Frenchmen than the enumeration of the varying majorities by which the Mayors' Nomination Bill has been carried through the Assembly. In the later stages of the discussion the Liberals had nothing more promising to labour for than the restoration of the Bill to the form in which it had originally been introduced by the Government. M. BERRGER proposed that the permission to choose Mayors who are not already members of the Municipal Council should be confined to cases in which a Mayor has resigned or been dismissed, and that, in the first instance, the appointment should be made from the Council. The Duke of BROGLE is not the man to refuse power when The Duke of SECCLE is not the man to recuse power when it is offered; and though in the Billias first framed by him he had asked for nothing more than M. Bérenger was willing to concede to him, it was not to be expected that he should content himself with so small a grant after the Committee had shown thomselves more liberal. The choice of the

enemies than friends. Each appointment can be given to only one man, while there is no limit to the number of men to whom it can be denied. In every village there will in future be some disappointed petitioner who thinks that he has been ill-need, and lays the blame on the Government. The number of appointments is so great that no one can feel himself too insignificant to have a chance of getting one; and the area of future dissatisfaction may be calculated from the area of present aypertation. Again, among so from the area of present expectation. Again, among so large a number of officers there will certainly be some who will do their work ill, and the discredit of any failures will in future fall on the Government. A Municipal Council which found its affairs mismanaged by its own elected chief had no one to thank but itself; but a Municipal Council which finds its affaire mismanaged by a chief sent down by the Government will lay all the blame on the Minister of the Interior. It will be as though, in addition to any unpopularity which Mr. Lows may earn by his administration of the Home Office, he were held responsible for the blunders committed by all the overseers in the country. The burden would have been lighter if the Mayors had been necessarily members of the Municipal Council, since the electors might have been blamed for giving the Government such worthless material to work with. But the Duke of Broglin has rejected this loophole, and has insisted on taking the credit or discredit wholly on himself. No restriction is placed on his choice, and consequently no excuse will be made for him if he chooses ill. That in a large number of cases he will choose ill is inevitable. No insight into character can keep a Minister straight in nominating to 37,000 places.

At Versailles less interest perhaps has been felt in the regress of the Bill than in the question whether the Duke DECAZES did or did not vote in a particular division. M. FRRAY had proposed that in communes having less than five thousand inhabitants the Mayors should necessarily be chosen from among the Municipal Councillors, and on this motion the Ministerial majority dwindled down to four. It was believed at first that the MINISTER for FOURIGH AFFAIRS had absented himself, and upon this were based many ingenious speculations as to the relations existing between him and the Prime Minister. Those were at length set at rest by an announcement that the Duke Decazes had voted with his colleagues. They are protty certain, however, to reappear whenever there is again an excuse for them. Duke Decazes is not more liberal than the Duke of BEGGLIE, he has had the good or ill fortune to impress his countrymen with the belief that he is so. The Duke of Broglie's theory of a Conservative policy rests on an alliance between all sections of the Right. The Duke DECAZES'S theory of Conservative policy is supposed to rest on an alliance between the Centres. If there is any founda-tion for this distinction, the Duke Decazes can afford to wait until time has demonstrated the vanity of the Duke of BROGLIE's hopes. An alliance between all sections of the Right, taking the Right to include the Right Centre, is, except for the moment, an impossibility. The allies differ among themselves upon every point upon which agreement is important. It is not only that they are not in accord upon the question what shall be the ultimate form of apon the question what shall be the ultimate form of government in France. A difference upon this point might possibly be healed in the future, and could cortainly be postponed for the present. But they are at issue upon the character and duration of the Government at present in power. The Legitimist organ, the Union, has lately defined what it understands the law of the 20th of November to do, and it turns out that this definition makes that law leave matters in the exact position in which it found them. The law, says the *Union*, confides the executive power to Marshal MACMAHON for seven years, subject to any modification that may be introduced by the constitutional laws. The Marshal, therefore, is President of the mittee had shown themselves more liberal. The choice of the Musican of the Internol is not to be fettered by any local considerations. He may pick out 37,000 Government laws may be doubted whether the Government have quite taken in the amount of unpopularity which they will bring on themselves by this law. As a matter of fact, the Mayors will probably be appointed from well-affected persons in the district. A vast number of applications have already, it is said, been sent in, and the Prefect will be directed to choose the candidate whose practice seems most likely to square with his professions. In desling with so large a body of patronage, of November does no more than this, there was no need to pass it. Ever since the 24th of May, the Marshal

has been President of the Republic until the Amendy shall otherwise decree. As the Right read the law, he is nothing more than this now, and, if so, what was the meaning of fixing seven years as the densition of his powers? The more reasonable theory is that the mention of the constitutional laws refers only to the conditions under which his powers are to be exercised. At present he is President with one Chamber elected by universal suffrage and with a Ministry responsible to that Chamber. Under the new constitutional laws he may be President with two Chambers, or with one Chamber elected by a restricted suffrage, or with a Ministry responsible to himself. But under whatever conditions the powers may be exercised, they will continue to be exercised by the Marshal until the seven years are over. It is inconceivable that two parties holding such opposite opinions as to the duration of the authority under which they live, and as to the lawfulness of labouring to overthrow it, should long continue to pull together.

If once they part company, it seems impossible that the Duke of Broule should romain in power unless he is pre-pared to dispense with the form of Parliamentary support. The desertion of the Right can only be rendered harmless by the adhesion of the Left Centre, and the adhesion of the Left Centre-must be purchased by concessions which the Duke of Broune thinks fatal to the cause of moral order. The Left Centre are moderate enough in their idea of liberty, but the Duke of Broule's reading of the term is too restricted even for the most Conservative members of the party. In this respect, it is thought, the Duke DECAZES would be more manageable, and if he were at the head of affairs, there might be no longer anything to prevent the bulk of the Left Centre from giving a hearty support to the Government, The real weakness of such a coalition would not lie on the side of the Left Centre. Provided that they obtain the guarantees they require, they would probably be as well satisfied with Marshal MacManon's Government as with any Government which France is likely for the present to have. The doubt is, whether the Duke DECAZES would be able to carry with him the Right Centre. It is not at all an easy thing to determine what the politics of this section really are. If they are willing the politics of this section really are. If they are willing to accept a Conservative Republic, there is no great difference between them and the Left Centre. But if they still cherish a sneaking kindness for Constitutional Monarchy, it is sure to show itself, and nothing could be so fatal to the Left Centre as an alliance with a party reported to have Orleanist learings. It is quite possible, therefore, that among the sacrifices which the Left Centre would have to demand from the Duke DECAZES would have to be included the sacrifice of his party. It remains to be seen whether the Duke will show himself so good a general as to be worth bidding for even without his armv.

DIFFIGULTIES OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

articles in the Quarterly Review is not enhanced by any obserfulness in their tone. The writer may perhaps have yielded to a temptation which often prevails with essayists, as with movelists, of compelling others to share the unsamess which diagniets himself. More sanguine minds may dilate on the alleged signs of Conservative reaction. The Quarterly Reviewer prefers to dwell on difficulties besetting the present Ministers which would be not less formidable to their successors. The groster part of his latest publication is devoted to the painful subject of Irish disaffection. It is true that the Home Rule agitators have the Femians at their back, and that the priests will probably join the movement if it proves to be universally popular. It is natural that an infriendly critic should taunt Mr. Grantsons with the failure or imperfect success of his Irish legislation. It was unfortunate that large demonstrate should have insinciately followed an abortive rebellion, and the Minister sometimes displayed a want of judgment in suggesting a relation of cause and effect between the Fenian conspiracy and his own measures; but it is not desirable to adopt the statements of ungenerous dennagences that the Church Bill and the Land Bill were extorted from England by fear. One of the two measures was eminently just; and the Liberal party conscientiously believed that the spoolal circumstances of Ireland compalled and justified an exceptional interference with the propository with the propository

Home Bule is a co Home Male is a consequence of the legislature of the many he tested by the imaginary strongeller. However, the Many help moddled with the tenure of legislature. There is not meddled with the tenure of land. There is not the seems research to appose that him Birer mould in that see have refrained from an agricular which might have been apported by more plauside arguments than at present. Trick sodition has always been uniform in character, although his language has frequently varied. The principal changes in its condition is that it has lost the advantage of a gricy were which was admitted by the best of its appearants to be genuine. The schiam between the bulk of the Liberal party and the Irish hierarchy can scarcely be regretted by Conservatives, though it involves some public disadvantage. As long as the Protestant Establishment was maintained. the Catholic priesthood could always count on a Liberal alliance. But for the bigotry of the English Nonscolormists and for the timidity of the Government, a portion of the church property might have been employed in such a manner as to neutralise or largely diminish coclesiastical disloyalty; but perhaps it was only by revolutionary methods that an intrinsically just measure could be accomplished. The Irish Roman Catholic prelates probably hoped that they would ultimately escape from the conditions of their temporary and uncongenial alliance with the English Nonconformists; but, after pretending to desire no benefit from the revenues of the Establishment, they have found that they were taken at their word. Their Dissenting confederates are as obstinate as themselves, and Churchmen, unless they are also statesmen, can scarcely be expected to return to the Roman Catholic hierarchy endowment for spoliation. Mr. GLADSTONE understood better than the majority either of his party or his opponents the expediency of applying to Universities, if not to Churches, the system of concurrent endowment which was denounced by popular clamour. His Bill of last year, among many other defects, had the fatal fault of conflicting with opposite prejudices. If a Catholic University had been endowed from the funds which are at present awaiting disposal, there would have been little danger from intrigues between Mr. Burt and Cardinal Cullen.

The Irish difficulty, though it may supply materials for recrimination, would affect both political parties equally if the extreme Laberals had not already begun to temper with Home Rule. Mr. Cowen is not likely to stand alone in the profession of Federalism, which seems in England as in Spain to be casually associated with expressive opinions. When the Church has been discatablished, the Mouse of Lords abolished, and the land wholly for partially confiscated, the time may perhaps have arrived for the dismemberment of the Empire; and Mr. Cowen, who professes himself a thoroughgoing adherent of Mr. Grantone amountees his purpose of not shrinking from the STONE, amounces his purpose of not shrinking from the extremest consequences of faith in numerical majorities. The preliminary question of the demarcation of the district which is to govern itself by counting heads may be left for full ther consideration. The whole of Ireland would probably vote for separation by a large majority, while the according of Ulster would be nearly equally divided; and the Protestants and the Catholies of the higher clauses would be almost unanimous in their desire to maintain the entry of the Empire. If a popular vote were taken in the Catted Kingdom the Federalists would, be atterly defeated. Mr. Cowan's declaration may perhaps be expla ned by the fact that the Irish votors are numerous in Newcounte. The impetient adversaries of union are kind enough to take an active part in English political deminists, and Mr. May and other desing or a kind enough to take Been and other designous have advised this to make the acceptance of the doctrine of Home Make, as beginnition, a condition of their support. The Mindstern though they will not inquire too curiously into the pledger which have obtained a seat for a Liberal, and produce at the general election find that they had been supported by the revenue outry large are after section of their pasty. It is true that Whige or made at section of their pasty. It is true that Whige or made at the Course, Mr. Champenan, and Mr. Champenan, a opedaly renouncing their perty estatement opedaly renouncing their perty estatement expect the votes of Conservating electric constitutions there is an adja Middle lighted along eachly be diverged or chindred. The entire of Paris and the chindren of Paris and the chindren which has bleft persons, lends to manufacture. stand to

distribution of the Ministers with the produced of the second of the test of the first of the produce of the first of the first the continue statement will produce a similar result in the great indicating of the first produce a similar result in the great indicating of bosonghe. In addition to the notives while we likely to operate collectively on constituent bedies, many charts of voters are becoming more and more distributed with fits actual or probable policy of the Generalization. When Mr. Stansible wantonly attacks the House of Lords and unnounces that the Liberal party needs change for its own sale; when Mr. General suddenly threatens all holders of corporate landed property with compulatry liquidation; and when Mr. General extemporises an approval of universal saffrage, those who have anything to lose naturally doubt whether the Government may not at any moment adopt the principles of Mr. Chamberlans, which indeed are scarcely distinguishable from the opinious of Mr. Broger.

The reaction against democratic Liberalism is not in a party sense Conservative. In the days of Lord MELBOURNE every Laboral who felt inclined to change his political colour was as strongly attracted to the leader of the Opposition as he might perhaps be repelled from the chiefs of his own arty. According to universal and well-founded belief, Sir Bonner Punt, whatever might be his political shortcomings, was the ablest man of business in the country. No similar confidence is reposed in the brilliant tactician who will be raised, if at all, to power, not by his own merits, but by the blunders of the present Ministers. As Mr. Grave Duff said the other day, the Opposition is singularly deficient in competent candidates for high office in the House of Commons. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE would be a respectable Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. HARDY has administered the Home Office with eredit; Lord DERBY, and, if he would accept office, Lord Salisburt, would add strength to the Government; but by general consent Mr. Distance is regarded as the representative of the Opposition; and his accession to power would not reassure timid politicians. Mr. GLADSTONS may perhaps be thought more dangerous than his rival; but in administrative knowledge and in financial skill he is greatly superior to Mr. Dishabil. It is not too much to say that a prudent, able, and trust-worthy statesman in the House of Commons, as brilliant as either of the two rival leaders, and as judicious as Pres, might secure to either party at the present moment the support of a vast majority of the constituencies as they emisted before the last Reform Bill. There remains the uncertainty as to the power and disposition of the new voters, who had no time or opportunity to organize their forces at the last general election.

The mones in which they will take the strongest interest are scarcely those which are selected by the Quarterly Reviewer. The exclusion of religious instruction from schools principally interests the Dimenture, who are stronger among the small tradesmen than in the working classes. maturative agitators will more probably concentrate forth out the extension of household suffrage and the business of matter and it has the first out the business of matter and it has the first out to be th in of mate; and, if Mr. Geapstons decline e in the present Parliament, sured of his fitters support. It is, after all ms or conval oversight that the result of any probably depend. At a time when the thinky believed in the doctrine of perpetual siethes may probably depend. At a time when the sit distinct finally believed in the doctrine of perpetual, tion which is now proposited by Mr. Stansfula, employ good to his. Braves to publish the absurdest of all sible fleer Bills, as consigney as if he had attacked ody of helplese outsies insulated an irritable awarm of mail victualism. It was 'quite unhecessary to attempt a consignation of librage to of public houses; but Mr. soming on the state day mailled the less formidable bydy e fortents of the Min Mr. Graperous

THE SHEPPIEN DONORDS

to been justly remarked that Regular Valous bis

explusively devoted to the promotion of their cyte, approblem. The respinsions of the late matering of deligit from Trade Unions at Sheffield they be comparison expressed in the proposition that the real or expressed are expressed in the proposition that the real or expressed terests of male adults living by material lebour original theorem at the two exclusive object of legislation. These water materials are differences of evision as to the fact trade of attention. some differences of opinion as to the test made of effecting the common object; but the subordination of the rights and interests of other classes to the advantage of workings was unanimously approved. After a wordy and irrelevant preamble about the necessity of dealing with stinggles be-tween capital and labour on statesmanlike principles, and about a law of taxation "that shall scoure to all classes the perfect law of liberty in their industrial operations." the delegates resolved without a dissenting voice that the Imperial revenues ought to be raised by direct levy on the annual value of realized property. As the managers of Trade Unions never conceal their opinion that their constituents ought to possess predominant political power, their demand for entire and perpetual immunity from all contribution to public burdens involves a reversal of the oldfashioned doctrine that taxation and representation ought to go together. Skilled workmen, in defiance of law, already enjoy exemption from the direct taxes which are imposed on incomes not larger than their own; but the inequality might at the cost of the wealthier classes he removed by an alteration of the limit at which hability to the Income-tax now commences. If the unanimous resolution of the Trades Congress were adopted by Parliament, every small annutant would pay an additional tax for the relief of workmen who are at present compelled to pay artificial prices for their beer, their gin, and their tebacco. A pruny saved would on the newfungled system no longer be equal to a penny got. For the moment the meeting forget the theory to which all its leaders, and probably all its members, are pledged, that the land of the country ought to be divided into little freeholds. Mr. Auch's clients would, as the future holders of realized property, be required to pay towards Imperial taxation a part of the contribution which is now exacted from the artisans. The jealousy and hatred which demagogues cultivate against capitalists was also for the moment suspended. If the fiscal dectrines of the Congress provail, the tyrannical employer will share with his virtuous workmen entire exemption from toxistion on the profits of his business. It is true that oversights of this kind would be readily corrected in a Trade Union Parliament; but the undisguised selfishness of the proposal is typical and instructive.

While the transfer of burdens from themselves to their neighbours was approved by the delegates without discussion, a resolution against overtime, which suits some classes of workmen while it is obnoxious to others, was only adopted after debate. The several supporters of schemes for reducing the hours of labour are perfectly consistent in objecting to overtime; but in many cases the agitation for reduced hours has really been undertaken rather for the purpose of raising wages than through a desire of additional leisure. Some workmen prefer long hours to short; but if the day's work is conventionally limited to nine hours, they claim a higher rate of payment for any excess, and experience shows that employers are often willing to sabmit to these demands. One of the speakers asserted that, although during the nine-hours' movement there had been a demand for a diminution of overtime, the practice had not since decreased in the smallest degree. The mover of the resolution stated that at Manchester "some "the employers worked their men night and day, while a large number of other men were walking the streets out "of work." If the question had been whether the employers or the workmen ought to have been preferred, the Congress would not have hesitated to decide in favour of labour against capital; but the men who work overtime work of their own accord; and they may be disposed to resent and to resist a demand that they shall sacrifice a ortion of their earnings for the benefit of the surplus portion of their earnings for the beneut of the surplus labourers who may be walking the streets without work. It appears by the admission of the opponents of overtime that their efforts have hitherto always ended in disaster; and it way be conjectured that the decision of the majority at street will be equally ineffective. The opponents of the street will be equally ineffective. The opponents of the confined to cases of real necessity, and that such payment it should be a recompense for is should be demanded as would be a recompense for the hours. In other words, overtime is to be allowed the it comes be prevented; and those who work beyond

the regular hours will continue to obtain the best price for their additional labour. A resolution against piecework was defeated, amongst other reasons, because it appears that at Sheffield piecework is universal. If it could be for a moment assumed that the interests either of employers or of the general community of customers were entitled to consideration, it would be obvious that piecework ought as far as possible to be encouraged. Mr. Brasser has shown that the proportional as well as the actual amount of work done has declined in consequence of the reduction of the hours of labour, and in his judgment the only security against the further progress of inefficiency must be found in payment depending on results. It fortunately happens that the view taken of their own interest by some classes of workmen is not uniformly antagonistic to the general welfare.

The incidental controversy with Mr. FAWCETT on the limitation of the hours of labour of women was not creditable to the generosity of the delegates, and they will scarcely have been satisfied by Mr. FAWCETT's plain and manly explanation. He was accused of opposing provisions for the protection of children which he had approved without qualification, and it is unlucky that Mr. MUNDELLA, on whose Bill the discussion arose, should not have taken occasion to correct the misapprehension of the Congress. It is not surprising that artisans should object to the competition of women, as American workmen resent the intrusion of Chinese cheap labour. Some of them probably persuade Chinese cheap labour. Some of them propably persuage themselves that, by imposing a restriction on the hours of female labour, they are serving the best interests of women; but Mr. Fawcett not unreasonably contends that those who are most immediately concerned in the question should be allowed to decide for themselves. A limitation of the hours of labour compulsorily applied to women would exclude them altogether from some profitable kinds of employment; and, whatever may be the motives of the workmen who demand this restriction, it is obvious that they might be largely benefited by the suppression of cheap competition. As in other questions of the same kind, it would be useless to raise the question whether consumers have not the right to obtain commodities on the cheapest terms. The Trade Unions and the philanthropists have practically established the principle that hats are made for the benefit not of wearers but of hatters, and that houses are built for the purpose of providing wages to masons and carpenters. The employment of women in certain handicrafts facilitates and cheapens production, but it tends to diminish the demand for the labour of men; yet perhaps Mr. FAWCETT is justified in suggesting that women also have some claim to be so far considered in legislation as to be let alone. The Congress of course resolved that workmen should have a voice in the limitation of the number of apprentices. It would be intolerable that the interests of the male adult artisan should in any case be sacrificed for the benefit either of the employer or of the father of a family who may wish to provide for his children. If this and similar restrictions make any kind of product dearer, so much the worse for the con-sumer, who may perhaps, in accordance with the perfect haw of liberty, be exclusively taxed in relief of the supreme working class for the value of realized property.

Another eminent person was more fortunate than Mr. Fawcerr in obtaining the unqualified approval of the assembled delegates. Mr. Goldwin Smith had little to say on the special objects of the Congress; but the delegates gladly relieved their attention to the details of business by listening to eloquent denunciations of the Established Church, the aristocracy, and the social system of England. Mr. Goldwin Smith may boast that none of his numerous antipathies have been in the smallest degree mitigated by an absence of several years from the country which contains the objects of his abhorrence. At Sheffield he expressed in equally bitter language his detestation of the social system of England and of the Established Church; but it may be collected from a later speech at Manchester that for the moment the Church is his favourite object of aversion. It is scarcely worthy of Mr. Goldwin Smith's intellectual power to indulge in the monstrous exaggeration that the Church "is now changing the national religion from Protestant to Roman Catholic." In his speech at Sheffield Mr. Goldwin Smith had nothing to tell the artisans about emigration to Canada, except that in his equinon they would for the most part gain little by the change. Even on the economical expediency of emigration by the agricultural labourer he declined to express a

decided opinion; but he reiterated again and again the statement that either in Canada or in the United States the labourer would not be annoyed by the offensive presence of squire or parson, or social superior. It was perhaps not Mr. Goldwin Smith's object to excite animosity between different classes in England; but his speech could have no other effect. The extreme bitterness of his own feelings is certainly not to be explained by personal causes; for an accomplished and refined scholzs of great and acknowledged ability must always have handthe opportunity of choosing his own society, and of forming unbiassed opinions on social and political questions. The result has been an impatient diagust with English institutions, against which it would be useless to argue or to protest. It is difficult to understand what good purpose can be served by appealing to prejudices which artisans are sufficiently willing to cultivate. Mr. Goldwin Smith has not found that social equality invariably promotes just and benevolent feelings. He prefers Canada to the States as a place of residence, because he has found that the Americans hate England as bitterly as Trade Unionists ought to hate squires, farmers, and every branch of the aristocracy; and he is one of those who "still love the old country, and cannot "bear to be among people who are always breathing hatred of it." Englishmen even of the unprivileged and odious upper classes are not in the habit of cherishing, even on provocation, national hatreds. There is no doubt that Mr. Goldwin Smith's statement is more accurate than the ordinary cant about American brethren; and perhaps it may be suggested that faultless institu-tions produce but an anomalous result in causeless spite and malignity.

COMPULSION AND SCHOOL BOARDS.

THE Manchester Conservatives may claim the credit of having discovered a new application of "Rule" Britannia." The slavery to which Britons so often declare that they will never submit must in future be taken to include attendance at school. The charter of the land, as originally rendered by the guardian angels on duty, secures every free-born Englishman against being taught to read and write against his will. It is a curious speculation how far the more influential members of the party will see cause to adopt the reading of the melody which encouraged the rank and file to shout down Mr. Dixon on Wednesday. We are unwilling to believe that the genuine zeal for elementary education which once existed among Conservatives can have been so overlaid by Denominational partisanship as to lead them to resist the application of compulsion for its own sake. It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Dixon is partly to blame for the dislike which the Bill he is to introduce next Session encounters in many quarters. Universal compulsion and universal School Boards have been associated on former occasions with the repeal of the 25th Clause and with the establishment of free schools. Whatever else may be doubtful in the educational future of the country, it is abundantly clear that a proposal to make an indigent parent send his child to a school he dislikes instead of to one he likes, because the latter is invested with a specific religious character, has not the remotest chance of being adopted by the present Parliament or by any Parliament which is likely to succeed the present. It is hardly less certain that, in the present disposition of the ratepayers, free schools are regarded by the majority of the constituencies as a mere costly crotchet. Politicians who have chosen to mix up these fancies with suggestions of practical moment must not wonder if a careless public is slow to disconnect the two.

Mr. Dixon's speech on Wednesday was moderate and reasonable, partly perhaps because he was obliged, from the difficulty of getting a hearing, to omit the greater part of what he meant to say. Whether his Bill will display the same qualities is not certain. If the Daily News is in the counsels of its authors, it will embody a provision which will entirely destroy any chance of success which it might otherwise have. The Daily News confesses with praiseworthy candour that it puts the Denominational question very far above the educational question. To get every child in the country to school is not in its opinion an object worth attaining, if the schools into which the children are in the get continue Denominational. In fact, it classes observation standing by itself among the schemes which have been called fauthors.

School Boards. , and giving in school, is to do nothing on this qu If we are to wait for universal compulsion ameedarian school is set up in every parish the expense of the ratepayers, without regard to question whether there are any children to go to it, we prait a long time. In point of financial unpopularity on a proposal would be worse than the repeal of the a5th Cisuse. The latter change would only involve the provision of unnecessary schools in places where there were indigent children to be sent to them. The former would indigent children to be sent to them. The former would involve the provision of unnecessary schools, even in parishes where every parent was willing to send his children to the existing school and able to pay the fees on their behalf. It is easy to forecast the prospects of universal compulsion under such a law as this supposing that by some miracle such a law could be passed. Take the case of a parish in which there is accommodation in a voluntary school for every child, within the ages to which the Education Act applies. The ratenavers would which the Education Act applies. The ratepayers would robably resent being compelled to elect a School Board; but if, in addition to this, the School Board when elected was peremptorily ordered to build a school for which there was no demand whatever, or to submit to have it built by the Education Department at the expense of the parish, the command would be met by a flat refusal which would be justified and reproduced over half the country. It would be much more straightforward if those who advocate this measure would acknowledge that they are compelled by higher considerations to abandon the cause of elementary education. A man who says, I am a Dissenter, or a Secularist, before everything, and unless I can have elementary education cast in the precise mould I wish, I had rather there should be no elementary education at all is prefeatly consistent. His line is in effect education at all, is perfectly consistent. His line is in effect identical with that of the extreme Denominationalist. one refuses elementary education altogether if it is associated with religious instruction; the other refuses elementary education altogether unless it is associated with religious instruction. But the man who says, I want elementary education above everything, and then refuses to accept it except upon impossible conditions, is not consistent. It is open to him to say that it is better to have children left in total ignorance than educated in schools where the schoolmaster is not forbidden to teach religion; but in that case, if there is any meaning in words, he ought to cease to proclaim his zeal for education or to call the organization by which he tries to carry out his theory an Education League.

For anything that appears to the contrary in his own speech, Mr. Dixon stops a long way short of this impracticable extreme. But even in the combination of universal School Boards with universal compulsion there are serious dangers to be apprehended. It is important to remember that, as the law at present stands, every district that wishes for a School Board can have one. In any borough the Town Conneil may apply for a School Board; in any parish not comprised within a borough a majority of the ratepayers can apply for one, and in this case the voting is by ballot. When the Daily News in the article already quoted speaks of the Education Act as only allowing a School Board to be brought in to supply deficiencies where the supporters of the old schools have failed to do so, it either misunderstands or misrepresents the statute with which it finds fault. It is not true that the Education Act only allows a School Board to be brought in to supply deficiencies. It compels a School Board to be brought in to supply deficiencies, but it allows a School Board to be brought in wherever the ratepayers wish for one. If therefore School Boards were to be made universal as the instrument by which to apply compulsion, we should be entrusting a most delicate operation to bodies to the creation of which the ratepayers have already shown themselves hostile. We may be sure that if the Education League had thought it possible to induce the ratepayers throughout the country to apply for School Boards where they were not obliged to de so, they would not have allowed this clause in the Act to remain, so inoperative as it has remained in rural districts. By whomsoever a law enforcing attendance at school is applied, it must excite considerable to magnified in the first instance; but if it is applied by a standance at school is applied; it must excite considerable to magnified in rural districts. By whomsoever a law enforcing attendance at school is applied; it must excite considerable to magnified in rural districts.

and representing, therefore, not only their prejudious, but their irritation, this opposition will have every possition opportunity of making itself effective. The surgeon's kalls will be put into the hands of an unwilling patient, and he will be told to operate upon himself. No doubt some machinery will be provided by which the knife will be taken from him if he obstinately refuses to make use of it. But a process of this kind must involve considerable delay, and may end by making compulsion so unpopular that it will be allowed to become a dead letter. This is what is to be feared from Mr. Dixon's Bill. The cause of universal compulsion has no more dangerous foes than some of these who are loudest in professing themselves its friends.

REPORTERS AND WEDDINGS.

THERE is a form of misery with which most of us have te make acquaintance at least once in our lives. Mankind has agreed to surround the marriage ceremony with observances of a distressing, not to say ridioulous, nature. It is generally assumed, we need not ask with what accuracy, that a marriage is in itself a cause for congratulation to the persons most immediately interested; and therefore it is inferred that they should suffer cheerfully the small deduction from their satisfaction which is involved in making themselves a show to their acquaintances and to the public generally. As the world becomes more civilized there is a tendency to diminish the quantity of ceremonial observed; the couple are allowed to seek refuge in flight, instead of being exposed to the coarse conviviality customary in former times; aspeech-making is rapidly dropping out of fashion; and it may be hoped that in time two human beings, performing the most solemn act of their lives, will be allowed to get through the business quietly and seriously, without being exposed to the impertinent intrusions of the outside world. The world, however, is not disposed to give up its rights without a struggle. It is curious to remark how, even in London, the general public insists upon associating itself with what surely ought to be a private coromony. The sight of a conchinan with a white favour is sufficient to send a visible thrill of sensation through the population of a whole street. The doors of the church are thronged with a crowd as excited as though, instead of being absolute strangers, they were the attached tenantry of a feudal noble. Little knots of enthusiasts gather outside the house of the bride, and watch for hours on the chance of a distant vision of a wreath of orange flowers or of the white waistcoat of a sheepish young gentleman. The philosopher would be interested by a clear analysis of the state of mind of these unbidden guests. Are the poor ragged figures which give in place of champagne? Or do they feel that for the moment all

The emotion, whatever its nature, rises in proportion to the elevation of its object. Thanks to the inestimable blessings of a cheap press, we can all put ourselves in the position of the humble crowd at the church door. For the small sum of a penny we can become favoured guests in imagination. When Mr. Gladstone says a few words in the privacy of his family upon such an occasion, they are immediately proclaimed to a listening world. A royal marriage necessarily invites the presence of a still larger public. A number of educated and intelligent gentlemen are engaged in satisfying the curiosity of their countrymen as to the minutest details of the proceedings at St. Petersburg. They have our most sincere sympathy, or rather, they would have it if we did not know how thoroughly the art has been reduced to a system. They are, in fact, simply filling up common forms, or playing a simple variation upon a perfectly familiar tune. They know when to introduce a proper little gush of sentiment, and how to contrast it by a little timely facetiousness; they can fill up blank spaces by dexterous allusions to the Crimean war or to Peter the Great, by excursions into Russian history, profound enough to give their readers a general feeling of being well-read persons, without exacting too much from their powers of attention. Then there are graphic descriptions of St. Petersburg, and general remarks upon the progress of international sympathy, and allusions to the abolition of serfdom, and brief summaries of the rites and dogmas of the fastern Church, Whatever interstices may intervene between the glowing details of geogreous ceremonials may be easily filled up by such materials, which in a practised hand require the least possible expenditure of labour to fit them for public consumption. Some happy reporters will penetrate into public consumption.

accuracy; but in one way or other each man will do his duty, as Hosea Biglow observes:

Like Blitz in our Lyconen, A haulin' ribbins from his chops, so quick you'd scarcely see 'ess,

Whether this branch of literary manufactive he altogether a whelesome one for the operatives is not an important question. To
describe a royal marriage is at least as good an investment of
human energy as to interview the last new lion or to report the
endless intricacies of a moneter trial. It is an honest way of
making a living, though we may feel a passing regest when we
see talents devoted to the purpose which might be capable of
better things.

In another sense, however, it suggests a curious field for speculation. The extreme interest with which we must presume all these reports to be devoured—for otherwise we could not suppose that intelligent editors would devote to them so large a part of their columns—is a fact worth notice. Popular orators generally refer to the increased influence of the press as so much power thrown into the scale of democracy. They assume that when everybody is capable of getting his opinions expressed in type, that vague power known as public opinion will become omnipotent, and that it will exert itself towards levelling all social and political differences. Now, whatever may be the ultimate tendencies are exceedingly different. That form of its immediate tendencies are exceedingly different. That form of its immediate tendencies are exceedingly different. That form of Republicanism, for example, of which Sir Charles Dilke is the most prominent advocate, does not seem likely to profit by the change. The theory that we ought to cut down the expenses of our Government to the lowest point consistent with efficiency does not correspond to the sentiment of the newspaper-needing public. It gives them the liveliest satisfaction to see the thing done handsomely. They might gramble at taxes which should bring them no return either in solid services or in satisfaction to their imaginations; but it is plain that they consider that the mere visible splandous is worth a good deal in hard cash. They will pose over illustrated newspapers containing portraits of the happy pair, and pictures of State ceremonicals and segmes in St. Petershurg, and trifling incidents connected in the ranctest way with the central event. They will send out the ranctest way with the central event. They will send out the ranctest way with the central event. They will send out the ranctest way with the central event. They will send out the ranctest way with the central event. They will send out the ranctest way with the central event. They will send out the rancte

The stern Republican may of course reply that loyalty of this kind is little better than flunkeyism. The stimulus applied is merely an adaptation of the great art of advertising. The difference between a courtier and a valet was never so plainly marked as could have been wished; and when a whole people is enabled to take a place at the servants' table and to fall down in adoration before idols of gold lace and millinery, the tendency is to make a pepulation of valets. There is undoubtedly so much force in this criticism that it is impossible to regard the present system with anything like unmixed satisfaction. The interest which the ordinary mind takes in the pettiest details of costume and manners mixes itself very unpleasantly with the really noble sentiment of loyalty. It would be invidious and impossible to distinguish accurately how much of the writing about a royal ceremonial is aimply vulgar, and how much is intended to satisfy a pardenable and even destrable curiosity. Undoubtedly the ovil spirit of snobbishness is not yet exoroised from the population. Even Radical newspapers occasionally supply columns of fine writing about the marriages of people who have no merit but rank or wealth, and Town Councils are still capable of grovelling to the very earth before rich landlords who are of no particular value to manhind at large. Possibly at no distant day, when we are all more or less reasonable creatures, we may recognize the majesty of simplicity even in high places, and be more auxious to hear of the moral worth of our rulers than of the quality of their clothes and the quantity of wine consumed on factive occasions. But for the present we must be content to take the good and the evil together—as, indeed, good and evil have a perplexing tendency to get themselves mined up in most buman affairs. If monarchy were an effets institution, whatever tends to strengthen its hold upon the people must be so far objectionable. But if, as most people suppose, it has still a good deal of vitality in the most civilis

course exercise but a most transient findings. In a month we two the last school of the reporter's influence will have that swap, and the most glowing language will be left to mouther with the fineriptions of the Bleshorse trial. But when the avoiding the smallest details of a few balls and support is so university marked, it is obvious to meaning power over the imagination of mankind. A very little tipodescension on their part goes an enormously long way, and they have only to show a good quality now and then to appeal by muse legitimate methods than a mere display of finery to the hearts of imageness methods than a mere display of finery to the hearts of imageness in democratic ages, they are still almost mean, while genteful to anybody who will give them the efficient preparation to believing in an ideal rules. Loyalty, whether of the Brummagem or of the genuine kind, is by no means dead, and, whatever changes may tell in a different direction, some instruments for stimulating its activity are more potent than swen. It would be impertinent to inquire how far they have been turned to account in any given case; but it would certainly account though a word from a genuine ruler, who appreciated his advantages, were still of more efficacy than many volumes of rhetoric of the Bilke order.

THE TRADE IN FOUL LITERATURE.

Piron time to time the polise reports bear witness to the meritorious activity of the Society for the Suppression of Vice in unearthing and bringing to punishment the secret vandors of obscesse books and pictures. A whole family engaged in this absuinable trade has lately been rooted out one by one, and for a while at least a stop has been put to their pestilential cuterprise. It would be a great mistake, however, to suppose that the market for foul literature has been classed, or that it is by any means centimed to the obscure wretches whom the Society we have named is chiefly engaged in prosecuting. There is a well-known story of Poe's in which a wily diplomatist, wishing to hide a letter, sticks it in a conspicuous position on his mantelpiece, where the polite of course never think of looking for it. The purveyors of printed mastiness have pushaps taken a hint from this fable; at any rate they appear to have hitherto found safety in the impadent publicity with which they carry on their strocious industry. The miserable vermin who hide in the back slums are hunted down, while more audacious traffickers in filth and immorality appearently command impunity by the very openness and boldness of their transactions. We have now before us a startling document bearing on this subject. It is a "Catalogue of Rare and Curious Books, many in fine condition, with a collection relating to the Counties of ——," Soc., which are at present on sale at a bookseller's in one of the priscipal thoroughfares of London. We forbear to give the name and address; for, though we should have no hositation in pillerying the man, we have no wish to advertise him. This Catalogue is frealy circulated by post, and the copy which has reached us came from a country parsonage. It is one of the blessings of a free country that there is no security against the introduction into an Englishman's home of the vilest and most mischievous communications. The Post Office is the ready servant of infamous quack doctors, money-lenders, and of even worse knav

On the front page of this Catalogue we find the names of several collections of early woodcuts of historical and artistic interest, and the eye running casually over the other pages lights on Ascham's "Schoolmaster," Bickersteth on the Prophecies, Start's Book of Common Prayer, and similar works. A more careful examination, however, discloses the real character of the trade thusadvertised. We find a highly suggestive "Collection of Ourious Poems, relating to the Female Sex, Love, Marriage, &c.," by Sedley, Rochester, Etherege, and others of the same school; "Adventures of Signer Roselli, his amorous intrigues, &c.," 'Monorous Adventures; a curious collection of some remarkable incidents which happened to persons of the first quality in France"; "Life of Mrs. —, a gay lady"; "Stage-coach Intrigues with the Fair Sex."; "Fortunate Country Maid; being the entertaining memoir of the Maschioness of L. —— 'wherein are displayed the various ville artifices employed by Men of Intrigues for saducing of young women," with many more publications of a similar kind. For anything we know to the contrary, meet of these books may disappoint their purchasers; but all we are concerned with its the prurient take, to which an appeal is made. If there were any doubt on this point it would be removed by the cynical frankness of other passages in the Catalogue. Ducaccio's Ducaccos is offered, "with all the suppressed passages"; Buckingham's works, with "all the castronous." Money Purlement is temptingly described as a work "which offers transpasses the houries of december and for writing which the author was distincted by his father; another book is se full of "slandsus against ladies" that the vertex's "townswoman drove lim isto exile, selling him out of the town with stones"; and the "Ristoire de Prince Apprils (Triana)" is renominated in the "Ristoire de Prince Apprils (Triana)" is renominated in the manner and the "Ristoire de Prince Apprils (Triana)" is renominated in the manner and the "Ristoire de Prince Apprils (Triana)" is re

To the to feno Dougles, lier Pro and so on. can' 2. Ogilicie for Innest and Marder," and so on. There is a male client of careflaction in "Beauty Electroned, chiefly by an ambade and characteries of Beauty in Women," with "numerous place, of main figures." The gene of the Catalogue, however, mailed means to be "Facethe Bacetharum," containing "Be Gendin Jacumia Dissertatio, De Virginibus Therese Insugarates, fit.," of the attention of which the vender of filth gives quite a majorates measure. "This is," he assures us, "a perfect copy of a most emessing back in modern Latin. The various pieces, which are all gravity indecest, examplify a failer mastery over the colloquial Latin ifsient than any similar production, with the sole exception of the flagitious "Mourait Eleganties," of N. Chorier," of which flagitions work, however, this expert in literary orders could doubtless procure a copy if applied to.

This Catalogue is, no doubt, a particularly shameless and diagrating illustration of this abominable traffic in the filth and garbage of latters; but we are sorry to say that we have lately come Hust

many attention or this soumants traine in the first and shape of letters; but we are sorry to say that we have lately come room catalogues circulated by other bookselters—some cocupying sparently a respectable position—which are only a shade less one and impudent. It is impossible to mistake the salacious aggretiveness of "Curious," "Facetie," "Hrotica," even if noting were known of the contents of the works thus classified. The extent of the trade and its profitable character may be inferred from the number of booksellers who appear to be engaged in it, and the confident audneity with which they push their detestable wares. It is melancholy to reflect on the amount of corruption wares. It is melancholy to reflect on the amount of corruption which is thus disclosed; but the amazing thing is the openness and impunity with which the traffic is carried on. It is the peculiar mischief of shad book that, when once printed, it is scarcely refuse of generations which is shocking to think of the accumulated refuse of generations which is stored up for sale in the shops of a number of London beoksellers; but what shall be said of those who endeavour to give new life and currency to this pollution? Not long ago an enterprising purveyor of this class reprinted all the dreary nastiness of Apkra Behn, more dist, without the faintest flavour of wit or fun. Another publisher offers "Babelais, Faithfully translated," with the explanatory comment, "When it is stated that this is a 'faithful translation,' scholars will know what is meant." We should translation, scholars will know what is meant." We should imagine that even those who are not scholars can have no diffioulty in understanding that what is meant is that all the original orders of the book is conscientiously preserved. This publisher died lately, but his successors apparently do not shrink from carrying on his peculiar trade. Here is an advertisement which we out from last week's Athenaum :-

BEAUTIFULLY PHINTED OLD REPRINTS.—Measure Delicio; or, the Muses' Recreation, 1636; Wit Restored, 1638; and Wit's Recreation, 1640. A new edition, 2 vols. large fep. 8vo. beautifully printed on antique laid paper, and bound in antique boards, 21s. A few large paper copies have paper, and bound in an been prepared, price 35s.

The publishers intimate that the old edition of these volumes having become exceedingly scarce, they "venture to put forth the present new edition in which, while nothing has been omitted, nothing has been spared to render it more complete and algorithms. as been spared to render it more complete and elegant than any that has yet appeared." The publishers certainly show a remarkable degree of courage in "venturing" to reprint this work and to offer it publishly for sale. We were not previously acquainted with the book, but a glance at a few pages of it taken here there at random show that it contains the most abominablemay almost literally say, bestial—indocencies. Mow any printer or publisher should venture openly in the face of the world to identify himself with such horsible nestiness we are certainly at identify himself with such hornible nestiness we are certainly at a loss to conceive; yet it is made a matter of pride and boasting that this work, which previously had "become so rare that it was only to be found in the cabinets of the curious," has been brought within the reach of pepules circulation, and that "nothing has been omitted." All decent-minded people must lament that the "cabinets of the curious" were not allowed to retain a monopoly of this jewel. The same publishers are also anxious that the present generation should be suchied to revel in the feemlence of Tom d'Urfay, and think that "no analogy is needed for placing such a work more within the reach of general seeders and students."

It is not very easy to understand the solution which the police arrangements of this soundry are intended to bear to the maintenance of public descency. A notatious quack was permitted for many years to advertise his influence under by means of a revolting arbition in one of the means of an evolution which the maintenance of public descency.

by means of a sevoltmany years to have consider an exception of the metro-ing arhibition in one of the most consplored parts of the metro-pelis. It is only a few exceptingtons this metacon was suppressed, and the proceedings which at length produced this most some left to be carried on by a voluntary floriety. This floriety has also had to bear the burden of dealing with the about sole imiliatin chasses and the proceedings which at length products the many many to be carried on by a voluntary floristy. This floristy has also had to bear the hundre of dealing with the about solid multiplications. By Lond Compbell's Act, on information prints and publications. By Lond Compbell's Act, on information prior oath before a magistrate, a sectal want tools, prints, as a haptiful for the assument destruction of informations income prints, as a haptiful property of sale or publication; list as there is no Public Prints in, and as the prints are sold list and sale for the distribution of information, the Act, would be adopted better first for the distribution of the many publication and allowed the first transfer and the destruction of the sale would be distributed. graduce, the Representation of Na p. Ohe day would be do

credible if it were not seated on official authority, one occasion the Government, instead of assisting actually pocketed the times resulting from the Bottoms. The lower diese of hawkers of discount asverely dealt with; but the question now is, whether to be allowed to be openly sold by purveyous with perfect freedom and impunity. We are quit familiar argument on this subject, that old books is and are vanishis illustrations of the manners of the they were published; and also that if a second they were published; and also that if a general extent were published; and also that if a general extent we to be made on obscene literature, it would be bard to say we great names might not be struck at. We are certainly not on side of prudery in this matter, but there is surely a line to drawn between the preservation of old books and pictures ea.) torical curiorities and the republication of obscentities in a country. tirely chesp and popular form in order to gratify prusis.

As to the person of whose Catalogue we have spoken all ought to be no difficulty in dealing with such a case, here no question as to whether a particular work is or bere no question as to whether a particular work is or in not decent. When the vendor himself vouches that his warss "tranged the bounds of decency," and are "most amusing and ground decent," and recommends them on that very ground, he may taken at his word. It is intolerable that domestic private he invested by inve should be invaded by invitations to the purchase of such per villanina.

THE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN OF THE TIMES.

THE Germans, it seems, are going to best us on a field which we had always thought was, if any field could be, unalterally our own—the field of commercial enterprise. This is a sad thing to find out, but it seems, at least according to the Times, to be only part of a much greater law. We wonder whether that most rare volume, the Lord Mayor's Journey to Oxford, is studied in Printin House Square. In that volume the dutiful Chaplain who seem House Square. In that volume the dutiful Unaplan was remarkable his Lordship's progress sets down as one of the most remarkable things which they saw or learned on the way, the discovery that "good sense and good manners were not commed to the citizens of London." Up to that moment the Lord Mayor, or at least the Lord Mayor's Chaplain, had lived in the belief that all beyond the Oity bounds was a howling wilderness of folly and barbarters. It had not come into his head that there could be the least glimmering of good sense or good manners so far east as the Tower or so far west as the Strand. The view from Arinting-Mouse Square certainly seems to be one degree wider than the view from the Mansien House. What the City of London was to Dr. Dillon the lale of Britain, or perhaps only part of it, has hitherto been to the Times. Civilization, or at least the highest form of it, had hitherto been shut up within the limits of the four seas. No other nation could lay claim to any progress in civiliza-tion, or at any rate not to any progress in civilization which could be at all compared to our own. At last the Times, like Pr. Dillon, has awakened to the fact that the thing which had hitherto been thought to be found only within such a narrow circle had really spread itself a good way further. As Dr. Dillon found out that both the scholars and the citizens of Oxford might lay some claim to the possession of good sense and good manners, so the Times has found out that other nations besides curselves can do something in the way of the progress of civilisation. And the Times, like Dr. Dillon, having made the discovery, honestly and manfully announces it to the world:—

We cannot disgrise from ourselves that in what is called the progress of civilization and the great work of the almotenth century the Continent has gained as much ground as we have—certainly much more ground than was thought possible a few years ago.

A few days before the famous journey, Dr. Billon had not thought it possible that there could be so much good sense and good manners anywhere out of the City of Lendon as he actually found when he got to Oxford. And so, a few years ago, perhaps a few days ago, the Zimes had not thought it possible that the Continent could have made so much programs as it has become Continent could have made so much progress as it has learned from Lord Herby and some of his late correspondents that it really has made. To be sure the Times seems still to look upon the Continent as all one thing, seemingly usting as a single body, and most likely Dr. Dillon, when he had discovered that good sense and good manners were to be found in the country, still looked on the country as all one thing, and drew no very minute distinction between Oxford and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Still this transitional state is one which most likely has to be gone through before people get clearer notions. The Times induced seems to look on the Continent as a place inhabited only by Germans; but this of the Continent as a piace manned only by termines; but this or itself is an advance on the belief which not long ago was common among good Englishmen, that it was a place inhabited only by Frenchmen. Here then is the fact that the Continentals, or at any rate the Gormans, are getting ahead of us, and it is our duty to see what we can do still to keep ahead of them.

to see what we can do still to keep ahead of them.

The Times very properly begins at the beginning. Train up the young Englishmen in the way in which he should go, and when he is old, or before he is old, he will be a match for the German or even for the Seotchman. For just at the end of the article it seems out that the zeal of the Times is not for the United Kingsdem, in general, but only for that part of it called England; and it seems in as a sort of after thought that, if the German is ahead of ma, the Seotchman is sheed of us also :--

see one Bail the Charman just so overywhere the Englishman has

found the Scotchman, better prepared for the work, and equally devoted to it; more steady, more thrifty, and more disposed to help one of his own

Well, in order that the young Englishman may be able to meet on equal terms with his rivals beyond the German Ocean, and seemingly also with his rivals beyond the Tweed, he must learn geography. Geography indeed he must learn thoroughly; and it would seem that, if he adds a little history to it, it will not do him would seem that, if he adds a little history to it, it will not do him any harm. As we cannot understand how geography can be taught without history, or history without geography, we should have thought that the one precept took the other for granted. Still we at least have no objection either to say or hear the same thing twice over, and we are glad to have the Times so far on our side as a held that if we are to be a match for the Gorzapa or the Section to hold that if we are to be a match for the Germans or the Scots, or to do anything at all in any way, it is right that the young Englishman should learn geography. It is of course painful to think that we need to learn anything in order to put ourselves on a level with Germans or anybody else; still there the fact is, and we must look it in the face. After all, we are their betters, and would not change with them; still, if we can add their merits to our own, we shall be more perfect still than we are:-

We presume that few young Englishmen would like to change places with Germans of equal rank. But there are some points on which Germans have the advantage of us, and in which, accordingly, we have to bestow more pains, if we would make up the deficiency.

So then, not to be behind the rest of the world, we must begin our studies in geography. We say that we must begin them, for therein is a point of difference between us and the *Times*. The studies in geography. We say that we must begin them, for therein is a point of difference between us and the *Times*. The *Times* holds that we have begun them already, and that we have made some progress in them. Let us look at the young Englishment to the *Times*, he stands at present:—

The young Englishman is generally pretty well up to the geography of his ewn island; Switzerland, perhaps; parts of modern France, ancient Italy and Greece. But he knows next to nothing of any other country, because he cares for no other country. Yet without a wide and solid geographical basis for future development it will be impossible for a merchant ever to carry in his head the commerce of the world, or to be prepared for any new information to be acted upon promptly. As for history, if a young Englishman knows that of his own country, with a few striking incidents from the annals of our nearest neighbour, that is about all he thinks an Englishman nead know.

We are sorry to say that our own experience at least tells us that this is somewhat a description in rose colour. Contrary to the general rule, it is in this case more easy to prove the negative. The Times is quite right as to what the young Englishman does not know, but there seems a little play of fancy in the description which the Times gives of what he does know. It is certain that that class of young Englishmen who may be supposed to know, in the words of the Times, "something about parts of ancient Greece and Italy" have very vague ideas about the geography of the world in general. we do full justice to the distinction which the Times draws between different parts of ancient Greece and Italy, as no one in any age can be expected to know very much of the inner districts of Ætolia or Samnium. It would be hard, now we have got out of the pre-scientific age, to dwell on the fact that England once had a Prime Minister and Oxford a Chancellor who believed that Chrift law within a mile of the coast of Theresis. But that Corfu lay within a mile of the coast of Thessaly. But perhaps these places also are among those parts of ancient Greece perhaps these places also are among those parts of ancient Greece whose geography people are not expected to know. In the same way the Times prudently confines the knowledge of the young Englishman to "parts of modern France." Now Orange, theatre and all, has for some time past been—some might think unluckily—part of modern France. But we can bear our witness that, among those young Englishmen who have the best chance of knowing something about ancient Greece and Italy, there is an almost universal belief that Orange is somewhere in the Low Countries, or, as it is sometimes more minutely defined, "it lies between Holland and Germany." Young Englishmen of the same class have been known to doubt whether Navarre lies in Sicily or in Austria. But the Times says that they know the geography of "Switzerland perhaps." The "perhaps" is most wisely put in; but the sentence betrays a lurking notion that because young Englishmen, especially of the class most likely to know something about ancient Greece and Italy, often have a fancy for climbing Swiss Alps, therefore they have a knowledge of o know something about ancient creece and Italy, often have a fancy for climbing Swiss Alps, therefore they have a knowledge of Swiss geography. No doubt there are here and there scientific men who climb Alps with the express purpose of learning one branch of geography. But we suspect that with the ordinary climber of Alps, with the man who simply gets prouder the more danger he thrusts his neck into, the process of climbing becomes a positive hindrance to learning any geography. The canning danger he thrusts his neck into, the process of chimbing becomes a positive hindrance to learning any geography. The genuine Alpine climber, when he has climbed his peak, thinks it as much intellectually as it is physically beneath him to know anything about the city or district at his feet, its history, its constitution, or its antiquities. He would be ashamed if any one suspected him of having anyly so low as to know the paper of the Center, in of having sunk so low as to know the name of the Canton in which he is standing, whether it has a primary or a representative Assembly, whether it is one of the old Thirteen, or one whose Assembly, whether it is one of the old Thirteen, or one whose enfranchisement living mon can remember. Who, in fact, would atoop to learn geography or anything else, when he is taking his pleasure in "the playground of Europe"? Then the notion that Switzerland exists only as a place for people to climb Alps in tends to the notion that, wherever there are Alps, there is Switzerland. Above all, it must be Switzerland where the King of all Alps is, and he would be a very exceptional young Englishman who would listen to any one who would be persuade him that Chamouni and Martigny were not parts

of the same State. As the the parts of modern Persons a young Englishmen know, we should like to have a mass finition. One thing is certain, that, though many of the have passed by Mantes, there is an all but maivered duty to identify Mantes with Le Mans. We have ever known the full build, that "Clarence is a to identify mantes with Le. Mans. We have even known to Englishman express his full bulief that "Cayenne is the most of Normandy." Nay, as for our own island, we are by no most certain as the Times that an Englishman really know geography. Now we will not put them on in anything hard; we will not ask them to distinguish Clackmannan Kinross on a skeleton map. Nor will we take extreme cases like of the man—he is no fable—who did not know on what it. of the man—he is no fable—who did not know on whatriver is stood. But it is certain that it is the hardest thing in the stood. But it is certain that it is the hardest thing in the warm to make young Englishmen believe that there are so many as two Avons—a pious economy will at such moments keep back the fact that there are six or seven—and that the atream which flows by Stratford is not the same as the stream which flows by Bath. As for the belief that Bristol is on the Severn, it is one so rooted in the minds of young Englishmen that it would be worth while for our schools and Universities to join to get up a series of excursions to convince their students of their error on the most. Then, by the same logic by which all Alps are held to be in Switzerland, a large part of Lancashire is commonly held to be Cumberland, and a large part of Somerset to be Devonshire, though we must allow that this last wrong is sometimes balanced by a belief that the city of Exeter is in Somerset. As for the knowledge of history, we mark that, while the Times assumes by a belief that the city of Exeter is in Somerset. As for the knowledge of history, we mark that, while the Times assumes that the young Englishman knows the "geography of his own island," his knowledge of its history is a matter, as crookbacked Richard might have called it, of "buts and ifn." At all events, he knows only the history "of his own country, with a few striking incidents from the annals of our nearest neighboar." The question may savour of Scribes and Pharisees, but we cannot help asking, Who is our neighbour? At first we thought it was France, but when we saw the change from "his own island" to "our own country," and the references further on to Scotchmen as a distinct set of people, we perceived that it must be Scotland. as a distinct set of people, we perceived that it must be Scotland. The young Englishman then thinks that, if he knows the history of England and a few striking incidents from the annals of Scotland, that is about all an Englishman need know. Now, if he does know the history of England, which the Times seems to look on as a thing so easy to be known, he certainly does know a good deal, a thing so easy to be known, he certainly does know a good deal, perhaps enough to put him on a level with Scot or German. As for the striking incidents, we suppose they are Macbeth and the witches, Wallace and the trout, Bruce and the spider, and so forth. Well, if a man does know the history of England, we do not quarrel with his amusing himself in this way; Barbour and Blind Harry are at any rate more wholesome than Miss Braddon and Miss Broughton. But if the Times takes them for history, that is not then matter. history, that is another matter.

Altogether we would say to the young Englishman, Follow the good advice of the Times when it tells you to learn geography. Believe the Times when it tells you the wholesome truth that of the geography of most part of the world you know nothing at all. But do not flatter yourself that you know anything of the geography of your own island, or of Switzerland, or of any part of France, unless you have some better reason than the word of the Times to make you think that you do know it.

BISHOPS AND CURATES.

BISHOPS AND CURATES.

THE significance of the question which has been raised by the application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mondamus to compel the Bishop of Durham to license Mr. Peake as curate of St. Oswald's, Durham, will not be fully realized by those who regard it as a mere personal question between a bishop and a curate. The rule which was asked for has not been granted; but the Court has given leave to the counsel for the plaintiff to look up authorities, and to repeat his motion. Whether or not the application is renewed in this particular case, it may be presumed that a question fraught with such serious consequences to the constitution and discipline of the Church is likely to be heard of again. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. Dr. Dyke wished to appoint Mr. Peake as his curate, and Mr. Peake accordingly applied for the usual licence from the Bishop of the diocese. Bishop Baring replied in a curious letter, which, though it was addressed to Mr. Peake, had certainly the appearance of being aimed at some other person. The Bishop remarked that "the extent to which some of the clergy of the present day, in their public ministrations disreremarked that "the extent to which some of the clergy of the present day, in their public ministrations disregard the law which they have pledged themselves to obey has become very serious," and intimated that, in order to check this "open defiance of lawfully constituted authority by the ministers of the Church," he had resolved to supplement the subscription required by law with certain articles of his own device. His plan was to "require of an incumbent on his nomination of a curate, that he give me his written pledge that he will not require of such curate—(1) That he wear coloured stoles; (2) that he take part in, or be present at, the burning of income; (3) that he turn his back upon the congregation during the celebration of the Holy Communion, except when contents the bread." And further to demand from the constant "a written promise that he will offend in some of these phases." It will be observed that Bishop Baring attaches two modificates to the graint. instant in the country of the first the members who wants the country is the disconting allocations of the history of the disconting at the country shall pledge kinned; to discharge and defy his emperior in the country shall pledge kinned; to discharge and defy his emperior in the country of the latter requiring him to do expanding which can be construed into a violation of the obligations privately imposed by the bishop without any legal authority. Occasionately, even if the durate were willing to contract himself out of the ordinary protection of the law, and to place himself cort of the ordinary protection of the law, and to place himself corts in the necessary certificate unless the incumbent was also willing to submit to the private and personal orders of his episcipal superior. The proposition is thus laid down that a hishop is entitled to refuse a licence to a curate unless he will sign a document emanating privately from the bishop, and of no legal authority whatever; and further that the curate, even if willing to submit to this unlawful oppression, cannot claim the certificate unless another person over whom he has no control, but who, on the contrary, is his employer and superior, and who is also on this point entirely beyond the authority of the bishop, will agree to sign any paper which the bishop may choose to present for his acceptance. There are thus two questions at issue; first, whether the bishop has any right to exercise this self-constituted authority over either the incumbent or the curate; and next, whether he has a right to refuse a licence to A., the curate, because quite another person, R., the incumbent, will not also place himself at his feet, and accept his private decrees as the law of the Church?

In the present instance the curate and the incumbent appear to at one in resisting these arbitrary and unconstitutional demands, but it is important to observe the extent of the power which is claimed by Bishop Baring. In order to examine this question fairly, it is necessary to put out of view the particular nature of the stipulations which Bishop Baring sought to impose. These stipulations may or may not embody certain legal decisions as to the services of the Church, but they are certainly not stipulations to which a curate is by law required to give formal assent, and the question therefore is whether a bishop is entitled, by virtue of his office, to throw his own private views on such matters into a series of articles which all below him must subscribe. The Record, which rather nervously rejoices over the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench as a personal triumph for the Bishop, is careful to remark that "the Judges were too doubtful as to what is careful to remark that "the Judges were too doubtful as to what was the law to commit themselves on the sudden to a distinct opinion on the question, whether the Bishop's mode of action had been strictly legal or not," and that "the absolute power of the bishop is a two-edged sword" which might equally be used against Evangelicals and Ritualists. It is possible that, if a very High Church bishop should happen to be infected by the example of the Bishop of Durham, and should attempt to bully an Evangelical curate in the same way as Dr. Baring did Mr. Peake, the Record might discover reason to doubt whether, spart from "the technical legality of his mode of action," he furnished "a noble example of a prelate maintaining his principles with consistent manliness." The whole question is of course, not whether bishops ought to favour one side or the other, but whether they are entitled to append to the statutory subscription any articles of their own invention which may happen to have taken their fancy. The law on the subject is may happen to have taken their fancy. The law on the subject is perfectly plain and distinct. It is contained in the 9th Section of the Subscription Act of 1865, which is to the following effect:— That no person shall, on, or as a consequence of, ordination, or on, or as a consequence of, being licensed to any stipendiary curacy, or on, or as a consequence of, being presented, instituted, collated, elected, or licensed to any benefice with cure of souls." &c., be required to make any subscription or declaration, or take any oath, other than such subscription or declaration, or take any oath other than such subscriptions, declarations, and oath as an required by this Act." It might have been supposed, therefore, that all that would be necessary in this instance would be simply to look into the Act of Parliament, and ascertain whether Bishop Baring's three articles were recognized in any part of the Act. part of the Act. It would appear, however, that the Judges of the Queen's Bench had made up their minds to keep clear of all ecclesiastical controversies, and to leave the Church, as Prince the Queen's Elench had made up their minds to keep clear of all ecclesiassical controversies, and to leave the Church, as Prince Biamarck asid of Paris, to stew in its own gravy. They would look at nothing but the principle that the Bishop is authorized to grant or refuse licences at his own discretion. "It is quite possible," said Mr. Justice Blackburn, "that in one diocese the bishop may say, 'I will license no curate who is suspected to be Low Church,' while in another diocese the bishop may say, 'I will license no curate who is suspected to be High Church.' It may be very inconvenient that that state of things should exist, but that is for the Legislature to remedy, if necessary." Dr. Stephens admitted that, if a bishop simply declined to grant a licence without assigning a reason, there would probably be no alternative except to submit to his decision; but he argued that the state of the case was changed when the bishop took upon himself to make his licence conditional on compliance with various standards and pledges of his own invention. One of the Judges hinted that the things which Bishop Baring wished the curate and insumbent to pledge theseselves not to do were illegal; but that does not in any way touch the question. If they are illegal, the bishop should proceed against the unisader in the regular way. If they have only doubtful, the bishop's opinion about them is only his regular or the grant of the case only doubtful, the bishop's opinion about them is saily his 18

teo hastily assumed by the Judges that this was are efficientical question. It is simply a question of the construction of an Act of Parliament regulating the performance of castain public duties. Suppose that, instead of the Church, it had been the Foreign Offlice, and that candidates for clarkships were required to make a particular declaration before they were appointed, could it be seriously argued that, in addition to this declaration, the Secretary of State had a right to enset on his own authority a supplementary subscription that the candidate was a sound Liberal or Conservative, as the case might be, and always voted straight at elections, in spite of the Ballot? To complete the analogy, the candidate should further be required to produce a declaration signed by the chief clerk of the particular section of the office in which he hoped to be employed, promising to take care that all his subordinates should be made to vote on the right side.

The range of the decision, if it really was a decision, which was given the other day by the Court of Queen's Bench in this case, goes very far indeed. If it is confirmed, it will obviously leave the "curacy" of England at the uncontrolled mercy of the bisheps; and not merely the curates, but the incumbents also, for an incumbent might just as well be turned out of the Church at once as be deprived of the means of discharging his duties by the aid of curates of his own choice. A bishop who wished to suppress a clergyman whose ways were not exactly his own ways would only have to impose upon him and his curates a privately concocted declaration, which he knew beforehand would not be subscribed, and to follow it up by refusing to license any curates for service under that particular clergyman. Mr. Justice Blackburn remarked that, although the wearing of beards by clergymen was not a violation of the law, still if the bishop did not like beards in the pulpit, he had a right to require the clergy of his diocese to return to the use of razors; but, on being reminded that beards were not subscriptions, and would not come within the Act, he withdrew the observation. It is obvious, however, that bishops who held themselves entitled to follow Dr. Baring's example might vary their private formulas at their pleasure, and might undertake to interpret in rather a startling way some of the doctrines of the Church. The assertion of this peculiar authority on the part of the bishops is certainly a very curious corollary from the recent decision of Parliament to dispense with the assistance of the bishops in the judicial determination of ecclesiastical questions. If bishops are to be allowed, entirely at their own private pleasure and discription, to supplement or supersede the statutory subscriptions required from clergymen, they will practically be invested with absolute power over the doctrines and discipline of the Church. A Government which was in office for a number of years, and, like Lord Palmerston, had a run of luck i

BIARRITZ.

POYAL patronage, and fashion following in its wake, have neldom raised a watering-place more suddenly into greatness than they have raised Biarritz. Twenty years ago it was an obscure village, inhabited by a few Basque fishermen, and now its permanent population exceeds four or five thousand, while the autumn visitors must number thrice or four times as many. No bathing place in France, except perhaps Trouville, rivals it in popularity and in the luxurious provision which it makes for its guests. And, on the whole, royal patronage and fashion have for once been wise. Biarritz has three conspicuous advantages over the summer resorts either of the North and West of France, or of the East and South-East of England, in its climate, its scenery, and its position as a centre for exploring a beautiful country. The climate seems to realize that of the Elysian plain whither Menelaus and Halen were, according to Homer, to be sent by the special favour of the Gods; it is never too cold, and seldom too hot; the sir is soft, yet fresh, bright, and bracing, for Orean is always sending up "skrill-blowing blasts of Zephyrus to refresh mankind." As the country, in spite of recent fir plantations, is still rather bere just along the coast, the sun of July and August must be too strong for English taster, but in the later months of autumn the Bay of Biscay sufficiently tempers the heat; and all through the winter snow very seldom falls and never lies. The sea is warm enough for bathing in January; yet, as it is part of the open ocean, cool enough to be delightfully refreshing in August—cooler in fact, than on the coasts of Normandy. The peculiar combination of softness and keenness which we note in the breeze is only to be found in Southern latitudes and exposed coasts; and it may be doubted whether there is anything quite of the same kind in our own islands. South Devon and Cornwall have a deliciously mild climate; but it is too humid and relaxing in the hotter months of the year; and the West of Ireland, with keener and stronge

Compared with the Germans or ourselves, the French and Spaniards show so much indifference to natural beauty in their choice of places of summer resort that one can hardly think that

the picture of the mountain groups which form a background to the views round Biarritz have had snything to do with its good facture. The cliffs on which the town stands, and along the top of which one can walk for several miles each way, seems to excite some admiration in the visitors; but any one who has seen, we will not say the West Highlands of Scotland, or the coast of Mayo or Donegal, but even Devon, or Connwall, or South-West Wales, will find it hard to get up an interest in these petty heights of cretaceous limestone, which seldom basek down directly into the sea, and have neither the rich dark colours nor the rugged lines of the crystalline rocks that guard our Western seabord. Standing on irregular hills, and piezzed by creeks and inlets, with isolated bits of rock scattered all about in the sea, the town ought to be very picturesque, but the nonstrous hotels and ornste villas have done their best to destroy the charm which nature meant to give. And the beauty of the place has suffered still further by the way in which walks have been cut along the cliffs, tunnels excavated, and attempts made to form a port by building little walls and breakwaters from one insulated rock to another. Milleons of frames were spent by the Emperor in these enterprises, but the winter storms have been too much for his engineers, and the work exacely advances. The immediate neighbourhood inland is far from interesting. For some miles round, the country is either flat or nothing more than undulating; the soil sandy; the weeds are low, and mostly of sombre pine; there are few streams, and some of those romantic villages which one sees in the Pyrenees and on the coasts of Asturias or Biscaya. There is nothing to compare with the country roads of Normandy round Reyoux or Lisieux, not to speak of the lanes of Devonshire, or the breasy moons between Scarborough and Whitby. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the views of the chain is comparatively low; it is only in the clearest weather that any summits exceeding four or

These, however, are by no means the enjoyments which the swarm of visitors that fills hotels and lodging-houses from June to November seems to appreciate. Spaniards and French alike, for the Spaniards seem to outnumber the French, they nover stroll out of the streets on to the cliffs, or turn their heads to look at the finest sunset or play of cloud-lights upon the mountains. During the day the men sit in front of the cafes, or lounge along the promendes with eigers, and at night betake themselves to the Casino, where there are plays or operettas thrice a week, balls on the other days, and gambling always. The women disport themselves among the waves in elegant costumes surmounted by coquettiesh straw hats, and for the rost of their time sit gossiping together, and watching others bathe. The wealthier sort drive a little, but mostly on the dull poplar-bordered road which leads to Bayonne; very few ride, still fewer walk, and nobody goes on the water. They are happy, however, and muchable time are the healthier for the sea all which enters even the cases; and if their fashiom of getting health and happiness seems a tame one, at least it attains its object, which is more than can always be said for our own efforts in the same direction. And this dislike to locomotion is so far lucky for an Englishmun that he finds himself as much alone on the cliffs outside the town as he would at the Land's End, and may ramble about unobserved to his heart's content; may, in fact, do everything but bathe, an act forbidden (except in one of the thebliseaments des bains) under the utmost rigours of the law. This is really the one great drawback to the pleasantness of the place. Unless you go out almost before daylight in the morning or after dark at might to some secluded apot on the shore, or rive a boat to carry you out to sea, you are forced to get into a close and fil-scented box, put on an uncomfortable dress, which makes swimming almost impossible and hangs clammily about you as you go in and come out of the wator, and take

from the disagrambles which the dishipment involves. But up need not expectible such as idea will over accumulate the finite who rule at the limits, the over and shows the Francis Charge of prepriety, there are to be considered the interests of the expect. The dishipments, powerful people in such a place.

We have left to the last what is one of the chief charmen of

We have less to the last what is one of the chief common it is all directions. Close by is Beyonne, one of the handoungst of Tames provincial towns, with its stately houses mirrored in two broad rivers, its half-Spanish arcades, its citadel, and its general coefficient. A few miles beyond Hayonne to the North, there is the purity large of Yrieu embosomed in deep black woods of smeint fire and authorities, and such trees, a perfect type of the Landes assency at its beat. Along the court of the South one has a succession of interesting Begins towns—Guestarry, fit. Jean de Lus, Hendays, and, must cusious all, lying just beyond the Spanish frontier, at the mouth of the famous Bidasson, Foutambia, a tiny city of mouldaring pulsace, with a huge squase castle which looks as if it might have sheltand. Charlemagne the night when Roland's horn was heard, a thinteenth-century church more than hig enough to hold the whole present fronts and projecting comices that almost meet across the street, and finally, the meet beautiful women in all the Hasque country, and one is told, is all Spain. Still further a noble coast of hold promonteries and richly-wooded bays runs away cut to the West towards Sautander. Inland there is the Franch Basque country, a land which, if less striking than the central Pyranes, is certainly not less cherming. The mountains seldom axceed five thousand feet in height, but they are very varied and pictarseque in form, and they are covered with woods of oak and Spanish chestnut, very much reminding one with their grand old mossy tranks and their frequent glades, fringed with holly and an undergrowth of fern, of the best parts of our own New Forest. In the valleys streams of an exquisite elearnose ripple along through bright green pastures and orchards; for it is a great fruit as well as vine region, and has an air of prosperity as well as of cleanliness, and general comfort which is not common in Southarn Europe. The houses in the long straggling villages are painted white or purple, large, and scruptul

are simple, and sometimes even rough, but they are clean, the people are genial and friendly, and the charges ridiculously low, often net more than four or five francs a day.

All these charms, however, are lost upon the French and Spanish visitors to Biarritz, who have no taste for rambling, and never penetrate the Bacque country except to drink or baths in the waters at such a place as Cambo. After watching the life and demeaneour of the Spaniards at Biarritz, many of whom are political refugees, and not a few belonging to the best families in Spain, one ceases to wonder at the misfortunes of their country. These exiles accept their condition with a phlegmatic indifference which is a far worse symptom than a restless passion for conspiracy would be. They declaim indeed, and with some eloquence, for heurs together to each other, or to any chance French or English listener they can find, on the crimes of Castelar and Franceras, but the matter evidently givesthem no real centers. While they have their cigar and their chocolate, and enough pocket money to dress with and sujoy a little gambling, the future of Spain, or even their own personal future, will not spoil their sleep or their direction. One comes to believe what one is told all along the Spanish border, that Spanish civil wars are carried on by a small minority of the population, the rest doing their work (which is small enough, heaven knows) and daucing in the evening as usual, just as if nothing remarkable were in progress; and one is more willing to listen to, if not to accept, the theory that climate has a share in the mattergand that emjoyments are independent of wealth, man's energy in labour mocessarily declines, and with it his interest in political or accept something to answer for in the dignitied languer of these stately gentlemen who stroll about in front of its Casino. With such a lay and such a sea life seems very tolerable, even though year country may be sinking deeper and deeper into lankruptoy and

ADULTERATION OF TEA.

IT has been suggested that if we neally wish to check adulturation of tea we should strike at the importer. It is theoretically possible to examine ten in hond, to detect spurious articles, to destroy them, and to punish those who deal in them. The Commissioness of Castons urge that this would genetically be difficult, and that we should thereby check the tends which we undertook to regulate. But if we think it better to drink no tall at all there to drink bad ten, we shall not be greatly affected

stels a third might he applicable s. Persons versed in the Obina t to an to the engrees which would reward in-not seems that all spurious tens would be more detected, and the Parsons vars rable grade as to We need not a a were detected, and the importers penish sed. If some were detected, and the importers penished, the insperious teas would be checked. As regards the difficulty of ing what degree of adulturation shall be punished, it applies by to say flourt before which a prosecution may some; magistants at Birmingham was lately occupied with a case is kind for about a week, but ultimately a conviction was need. If we really are in earnest to check importation of tess tes, it may be checked, but, like most other accial imments that can be suggested, this will require the appointment asymment of proper officers to early it out. "There are no resofteness who have the requisite knowledge" for inspectors a fluctuar of the suppointment as the doubtless much afficient could be sensointed, and in this tees, but doubtless such officers could be appointed, and in this tenes, at any man, compatitive examination might be anfely at in selection. If Mr. Bright's programme of a "free breakfast ble" were fally carried out, the Commissioners of Customs would be no proper duty in connexion with the except to ascertain that by paying articles were not imported under its name. But of course, were becaute and fixed and driving if we choose and re inspectors of imported food and drinks if we choose, and whether they he placed under the Commissioners of Customs or any other authority is a matter of detail. The dealers now complain that they suffer for the sine of importers, while the public is led to the comfortable conclusion that "there is perhaps no article of food more subject to adulteration than tea." It is represented that the Obinese manufacturer prepares tes in accordance with the in-structions he receives from England. Possibly he might be willing estructions he receives from England. Possibly he might be willing to do a little cheating on his own account, but the opportunity is not afforded him, for the interests of the English merchant are guarded by his own emparts, who are on the spot, and know all about foreign leaves, lie tea, stones, and, iron, and colouring. We are quoting now from a monthly publication by Dr. Hassall, called Food, Water, Air, which is dismal, but perhaps necessary, reading. It is alleged that both wholesale and retail dealers in tea can, if they please, detect gross cases of Chinese and adulteration. The grocess know that Canton green and Caper teas are adulterated, and further, if they require special evidence are adulterated, and further, if they require special evidence of adulteration in any given sample, they can easily obtain it. The look is enough to show whether the tea is artificially coloured or not; a sixpenny magnet will reveal iron, while a careful accutiny and a little hot water will detect the lie tea; "so that if any retail dealer is ignorant of the fact that his teas are adulterated, it is wilful and culpable ignorance." The retail dealer, or his counsel, would probably answer that the question is one of degree. He can only buy such teas as are in the market, at prices corresponding to those which his customers will pay. The question has been lately asked "What is wine?" And some difficulty was found in answering it. We are told that foreign leaves are added to some high-priced teas in order to impart a perfume which the ten-leaf does not possess. Many high-priced wines undergo processes analogous to this which could not be called criminal adulteration. Coming to low-priced wines, we find that they do not deserve to be called wines at all, and the case seems to be nearly the same with low-priced tees. By force of habit people not only consume both these articles withe erticles withnorms of many proper not only consume both these efficies without repugnance, but cannot do without them. If one grower does
not supply cheap tes another will; and after all the question is,
whether gamuine tes can be supplied at the price we are able or
willing to pay for it. If it cannot, we should do well to abstan
from tes altogether; but still we have the right to please ourselves.
The "importance begreages" which I and A bouless used to content The "innecessus beverages" which Lord Aberdare used to contrast with "intexinating drinks" begin to appear rather the more pernicious of the two. If one inspector cuts off our tea and another our beer, we may be healthy, but we shall not be comfortable or contented. It may be quite true that one of these liquids is as minimized. At may be quite true that one of these liquids is as sworthy of the name it goes by as the other, but still we are need to them, and cannot easily find substitutes. Notwithstanding I explanations of the constituents of sherry, there are thousands I people who believe that it has a sustaining power which is necessary to their health. ell explanations of the constitue

messessary to their health.

The practice of colouring or "facing" ten is so notorious that it ought to decaive nobody. Habit and imagination enable us to purceive that a peculiar and grateful flavour is imparted to ordinary black ten by an infusion of green ten at a higher price. Speaking generally, the true green ten comes from thanghai, and the false from Canton. Dr. Hassell gave lately an analysis of an article which, with commendable honesty, was ammuned as "handsome gampowder, to imitate true Shanghai Ping Suey gampowder," This sample was "very strongly magnetic," containing 48:46 per cent. of his ten, "eastly matter partly in the falled leaver." It was faced with turnserio, Prussian blue, and a white inimenal powder. The ask of the ten was 23 69 per cent., whereas the ask of good ten is less than 6 per cent; so that extransoms menter must have been langely introduced into it. Br. Massell mentions in the same number of his journal deat or sittings, and in make known to the public of lange, and is much used for min-

The public, if they were essable, would infinit Mary San It is use in interesting quantion whether Chins and at a can grow enough the to supply the world. It paster to receive their tan and lanve their me. If they mat h adopt Cabbett's principle and stick to beer. At put talk us that our ten is "faced;" another finds "lift in the water with which we fill our kettles; and in the water with which we fill our kettles; and a third suggests that our milk may have been adulterated with water drawn from a well polluted by infiltration of sewage. Our best is probably home-flesh, and our mustard is flour coloured with termeric and seasoned with capsicum. A few years ago, says Dr. Has gennine mustard was scarcely to be met with in the market. all. gennine mustard was scarcely to be mat with in the masket. The manufacturers made three qualities of mustard, distinguished as "fine," "superfine," and "double superfine." They all consisted of the above-named ingredients, and the first-named contained the least mustard, while even the "double superfine" contained a good deal of flour. The value which all trades attach to names is remarkable, considering that noither declors are customers expect realities to correspond to thom. The commonest kind of sherry must be marked "V.S.O.," and mustaed largely composed of coloured flour ranks as "double superfine." Furthaps the reason why genuine articles are hardly ever sold in England is reason why genuine articles are hardly ever sold in England is that the language has no epithets sufficiently magnificant to apply to them. It was alleged by a Correspondent of the Times that wheat flour improves mustard, on which Dr. Hassall observes that wheat flour improves mustard, on which Dr. Hamall observes that in the "fine" article of commerce, which contains least mustard, there is most flour, which seems to him extraordinary if the flour is only used to improve the numberd. A practice analogous to that of "facing" tas is whitening bread by means of alum. If a West End baker made bread from the best wheat flow, and used no whitening matter, the bread would be yellowish, like the home-made bread of a country house and his customers would reject it. An example semewhat similar is that of putting sulphate of iron into beer to give it "head." It is to be feared that our grandinto beer to give it "head." It is to be feared that our grand-mothers were addicted to what they called "greening" pickles by putting them into a copper vessel. We need not dwell on the familiar structices of coloured confectionery, nor upon the use of red load in cheese. But a new horror has been added to the list by the author of a little book on Adulterations of Food (Isbister and Co.), who has discovered that mushroom katching is adulterated by "the juice expressed from the livers of putrifying horses." After this it is almost a relief to revert to the older theory that ketching was made out of crushed blackbeetles. Among the probable ingredients of butter is "rag-palp," and straw-pelp is largely used in making jasu. We do not find that this author sanctions the popular idea that call's-foot jelly (recommended for its strengthening qualities to invalids) is made out of old combs. He tells us that "plain spirit" is produced from grains at the distillery, and it becomes gin, brandy, or run, at the pleasure of the rectifier. nd it becomes gin, brandy, or runi, at the ple ssure of the rectifier. Many so-called wines, he says, contain the genuine article in only a homosopathic proportion. This statement is indisputably true, and it leads us to inquire whether the wine-merchants are to be treated on the same principle as the toa-dealers. If they are, the unlucky grocor who sells both articles is likely to be doubly punished.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW ON SACERDOTALISM.

WHEN the title of "Sacerdotslism Ancient and Modern" first caught our eye on the cover of the new number of the Quarterly Revew, we must confess that the feal subject of the article did not for a moment occur to us. We turned to it with some interest, in the hope of finding one of those learned dissertations which still occasionally adorn the pages of the Quarterly on the ancient theosophies of Egypt or Greece, intersporsed perhaps with a running comment of comparisons and conrasts between the priests of Isia and the priests of Home, or even the hierophants of that most sacerdotal of all modern sects founded by the late M. Comte. Greatly to our surprise, and somewhat to our disappointment, the article turned out to be simply another attack on the so-called littualists, and especially on the 480 clergymen-or, in the polished phraseology of Exeter Hall, "the 400 priests of Beal "-who last year petitioned the Upper House of Convocation about confession and aundry other points of religious or coremonal It is to the subject of suricular confession, however, that the Roviewer almost exclusively confines himself; and when the true purport of his luminations became clear to us, we could not help feeling some currently as to how he intended to treat what has been for the last six months or more the favourite theme of the mob-orators and penny-a-liners of the religious world. The or the mon-practice and penny-s-inters of the religious world. The grave and dignified Quarterly Review, we said to curnelves, will certainly not indulge in those exquisite flights of fancy and rhetoric which distinguished the harangues of Lord Shaftsabury and his friends at Exeter Hall last summer. There will be nothing in its learned and decrease pages about the "soothing sysup" of Archbishous letters, the "mesty-mouthed" uttersmoss of Convection, and the distinguishes are all invariant indical descriptions of the text. the "faithleaness" and imminent judicial downfall of the Establishment; still less shall we meet with any of those swkward little confusions of identity between an infidel historian and a Populi or Ritualist confessor which contributed so neach to the comic element of the meeting of last Jane. Nor were we altogether wrong, though the Reviewer's language is not always quite as sober as might be desired, and his accuracy, as will presently appear, is very far from

being unimpeachable. The Reviewer, it is true, finally arrives at the safe conclusion that the best way of dealing with the Ritualists is to leave them alone. He disclaims any sympathy with "excited meetings to put down the Confessional," and any desire for episcopal or legislative interference, remarking truly enough that, if people suppose their spiritual condition to be benefited by absolution, neither Bishops nor Acts of Parliament can prevent them from acting on their belief. In short, he tenders, though in a different spirit, pretty much the same advice as Gamaliel tendered to the Sanhedrim. It may possibly be asked why, if we are disposed to acquiesce in his practical conclusion, need we quarrel with the process by which he reaches it? But then we are not writing to defend or to attack any theological party or opinion, and, if we were, our task would be rather an embarrassing one; for Proteus was hardly more difficult to grasp than the Reviewer in his theological capacity. He seems to be neither Catholic, Anglican, nor Protestant, and yet to be all three at once. "The Catholic Church of the Ritualists," we are summarily assured, "is a phantom;" but then he immediately adds, "not that the true Catholic Church is a phantom"; only he nowhere explains what is the true Catholic Church. He appeals to "Protestantism," but scouts Protestant theologies as "entirely without a history." He appeals against the Ritualists to "Anglicanism" and the Book of Common Prayer. How he treats the latter, we shall see by and by. As to Anglicanism, we should have thought that, if there was ever a typical Anglican, it was the late Rishop of Exeter, and if there was a distinctively Anglican doctrine, it was the doctrine of baptismal regeneration stands on just the same ground with the doctrine of sacramental absolution. However we are not concerned with his theological beliefs, whatever they may be, still less with the least will admit that the end does not justify the means, and so neither does the soundness of the conclusion exc

the premisses. The Reviewer's indictment against "Sacerdotalism," by which he means confession, in the Church of England, is mainly twofold. He challenges its historical origin, and its consistency with the standards of the Church. There is, indeed, a good deal of sub sidiary matter which we can only suppose to be thrown in ad similarity. Thus, for instance, it is natural for Protestants to insist that the practice of confession is mischievous and delusive; but to talk of "the closest similarity" between the temper which leads people to a confessor and the taste for spirit-rapping is more suited to the Rock than to the Quarterly Review. A belief in the efficacy of absolution, again, may be wholly false; but few suited to the Rock than to the Quarterly Review. A belief in the efficacy of absolution, again, may be wholly false; but few educated Protestants, out of Exeter Hall, would care to designate the faith sincerely held, not only by Ambrose and Augustine, but by Bossuet, Fónelon, Pascal, Sir Thomas More, and a host of other men of various ages, of intellect at least equal to the Reviewer's, "inherently absurd." He might have known that it is just this sort of rodomontade which supplies fuel to the flame which he is professedly labouring to extinguish. But to come from assertion to argument, or what is intended for such. to come from assertion to argument, or what is intended for such. The Reviewer ingeniously traces the origin of the revived Confessional to one of the earliest of the Tracts for the Times. It appears that about forty years ago Dr. Pusey published a tract on Baptism, which we have never seen ourselves, as neither, we suspect, have a tithe of the confessors or penitents over whom it is supposed to have exerted so tremendous an influence. We must be content, have exerted so tremendous an influence. We must be content, therefore, to take the Reviewer's account of its substance, and we therefore, to take the Reviewer's account of its substance, and we do so the more readily as it tells directly against his argument.

The tells us that, after dwelling on the effects of baptism, the author proceeded to insist on a view of the gravity of postbaptismal sin which he calls "extravagant," and informs us, in his usual peremptory style, there is "not a sentence in the Prayer Book" to authorize, but which he fully admits, and proves by sundry extracts, to have been taught by the Fathers. Into the dissertation which follows we need not enter. We are favoured with a rambling and superficial sketch of the Novatian controversy, which reads very much as if the Reviewer had confounded Tertullian's notions after he became a Montanist with the contemporary teaching notions after he became a Montanist with the contemporary teaching of the Church. And he finally sums up with the sweeping assertion that "the necessity of auricular confession and private absolution follows logically from the doctrine of the heinous nature of post-baptismal guilt," which was taught by the early Fathers. Surely, if so, either the Ritualists are right or the Fathers were wrong. Most Protestants would at once accept the latter alternative; but the Reviewer, though he had a few pages before called the patristic view of sin extravagant and "anthropomorphic," carefully retrains from saying so, nor could he well do otherwise after the contempt he has poured on "theologies without a history." Possibly also he was haunted by some dim recollection of the Fathers being appealed to as authorities in the Anglican formularies. Now we are far from committing ourselves to the correctness of his estimate of patristic teaching, or to his explanation—which Now we are first committing offiselves to the correctness of his estimate of patrictic teaching, or to his explanation—which strikes us as very far-fetched—of the origin of the Confessional movement in the Church of England. But, taking the facts as he puts them, he has gone out of his way to supply his opponents with a powerful apology on the ground of "historical" Christianity,

for the very practice which he so passionately deprecates.

Let us see if he is happier in his argumentum of knowless, he on the Common Prayer Book and the dictates of common at It might have been presumed that a writer who has disputed article of thirty pages to demolishing the Richalists would at have taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the lead features of their teaching. They will probably smile to find the selves impaled on the horns of the following dilemma:—"Un absolution is a Sacrament it is worthless, and has no mean whatever. The Ritualists cannot escape the dilemma. They is avoid using the word Sacrament itself, and thus keep themselout of the grip of courts of law, which would convict any out of the grip of courts of law, which would convict any who avowedly taught that there are more than two Sacram Now a mere cursory glance at the advertising columns of a religious newspapers would have shown him that the Ritualis are so far from "avoiding the use of the word Sagrament" the are so far from "avoiding the use of the word Sacrament" that they seem rather to glory in it, and they are probably—but here we speak under correction—not more squeamish in the pulpit than in the press. But why is this language to bring them within "the grip of the law courts"? Because, we are reminded, the Church Catechism says "that there are only two Sacraments," and moreover "the Twenty-fifth Article expressly declares that there are only two Sacraments, and that the Sacrament of Penance is a pure fiction." The Reviewer is scarcely more fortunate in his quotations from the Preven Real than in his quotations from the Preven Real than in his quotations. only two Sacraments, and that the Sacrament of Penance is a pure fiction." The Reviewer is scarcely more fortunate in his quotations from the Prayer Book than in his appeals to the Fathers. The Church Catechism does not say that there are only two Sacraments; but, in language carefully guarded, or, if he prefers so to regard it, purposely ambiguous, and known to have been framed by Bishop Overall, who was a high sacramentalist, it states that there are "two Sacraments only generally (i.e. universally) necessary to salvation." But the most red-hot Romanist would hardly care to assert that all the seven Sacraments of his Church are generally necessary to salvation as it would follow among other generally necessary to salvation, as it would follow, among other generally necessary to salvation, as it would follow, among other awkward consequences, that no Roman Catholic priest could be saved for lack of the Sacrament of Marriage, and no Roman Catholic layman for lack of the Sacrament of Order. Neither, again, does the Twenty-fifth Article "expressly declare that there are only two Sacraments." It merely affirms, in language as guarded or as ambiguous as that of the Catechism, that "there are two Sacraments ordained of Christ in the Gospel," leaving any one who may be so minded to maintain that seven, or even—as Bishon Bathurst's intelligent candidate. leaving any one who may be so minded to maintain that seven, or even—as Bishop Bathurst's intelligent candidate for orders is said to have conjectured—eleven more, were established or administered by the Apostles. The passage about the "five commonly called Sacraments" which follows is so loosely worded as to leave us in doubt whether Confirmation and Absolution, for both of which forms are provided in the Prayer Book, are states of life or a corrupt following of the Apostles. And the Hamilies which are said in another Articles. Apostles. And the Homilies, which are said in another Article to contain a godly and wholesome doctrine, call several of these ordinances "Sacraments." The fact is, as any one with the slightest knowledge of theology would have been aware, that the Reformers differed a good deal among themselves about the precise definition and number of the Sacraments. The Wurtemberg Confession says the term has a very wide signification, and makes it includes all the savery. (To propose for some years minimal as a state of the savery o include all the seven. Cranmer for some years maintained, as did Luther, the odd notion of three Sacraments—Penance being the third—which the Reviewer somewhere attributes to the Ritualists. But what specially outrages him is that these same Ritualists have the assurance also to appeal to the Prayer Book. Archdeacon Denison, it appears, has published a sermon where he quotes the Ordination and Visitation Services in support of his view of absolution. The comment of his critic, as coming from a professed champion of "Anglicanism," is a little perplexing. "Surely the Archdeacon has not forgotten the notorious Gorham case, and how Bishop Phillpotts was beaten in his attempt to enforce, in respect of the haptismal office, available that makel his makel case, and now hisnop radipous was beaten in his attempt to enforce in respect of the baptismal office, precisely that verbal literalness of interpretation upon which the Sacerdotalists rely when they claim for themselves the authority to forgive sins." Yet we are told tempages afterwards that "the Office (of Baptism), if taken in its obvious meaning, asserts the reality of regeneration." Surely the Archdescon has the best of the argument here. We have no intention at all of entering on a discussion of Scriptural exercisis, and shall therefore pass over the Reviewer's original comment on St. John's language about absolution, with the remark that, if it is good for anything, it would support the Quaker theory of Sacraments, not his own. But the most wonderful part of his argument is still to come. Archdeacon Denison, it seems, has not only quoted the Prayer Book in defence of his view of confussion, but has further asserted that it is the great object of the Church to make her members habitual communicants. One would have supposed that no one who had read only the Exhortations in the Communion Service could doubt for a moment that he is right here, as regards the Church of England at all events. But the Reviewer exclaims, "Where does Archdeacon Denison find this in the Prayer Book? In spirit this view of his is based on the doctrine of Transubstantiation itself." If the Ritualists hold that doctrine, as he implies, they will be much obliged to him for suggesting so as he implies, they will be finded obliged to him sor aggressing so novel and elinching an argument in support of it. There are many different opinions about what doctrine of the Eucharist the Prayer Book teaches, but no one capable of reading can doubt that it teaches the duty of habitual communion. "In spirit," therefore, if not in letter, it teaches Transubstantiation. But, adds the Parsignary warming into a fine functor of this checking adds the Reviewer, warming into a fine frenzy at this shocking notion of Archdoscon Denison's, "Oan it be conceived that, if St. Paul were to revisit this earth, he would tolerate for a moment the theological teaching of the Archdoscon" about habitual Wall, we can only judge by what St. Paul beautiful or make which he actually was on earth; and we have said discharged all likes of madding with Scripture causesis. It was include the said made and the said which have appeared to most readers, not only to make, but to enjoin, what appears to the Reviewer so unjoined, and inconceivable. In fact, we feel almost tempted to y of him what he says of his opponents:—"With writers of this head there is no arguing at all."

school there is no arguing at all."

There are other passages in this strange farrage of slipshod faither, and blundering logic which we had marked for quotation, but we have said enough. Let us repeat that we are not pleading the cause of the Ritualists. To any amount of "public and private reasoning" that may be urged against them nobody can harly object, so long as it really is reasoning. What strikes us as so very extraordinary in the particular method of "public reasoning" pursued here is that it tells exactly the wrong way. If the Reviewer has proved anything at all—and we are very far indeed from saying that he has—he has only shown that the advocates of confession can appeal for the "logical necessity" of their views to the teaching of the early Fathers, and have a still more impregnable ground in the "verbal" and "literal" statements of the Prayer Book. It happens only too often that people have reason to pray Book. It happens only too often that people have reason to pray that they may be saved from the cruel kindness of their friends.

The Quarterly Reviewer has contrived to supply his enemies with that rarer and happier topic of gratitude for which of old the Patriarch vainly sighed. They must be very dull or very graceless if they do not, after reading his article, congratulate themselves that their adversary bath written a book.

CO-OPERATION IN PERIL

CO-OPERATION IN PERIL.

THE grocers will probably be glad to hear that Co-operation is in danger. It appears that a dispute has arisen between the Committee of Management of the Civil Service Supply Association and a section of the members, and that this useful Society is just now passing through a very critical stage of its existence. Not that there has been any falling off in its prosperity; on the contrary, it does a larger amount of business every year, and is continually extending the range of its operations, and its financial success is perfectly assured. It is its prosperity, in fact, that has brought it into peril. The origin of the Association is well known. A few members of the Civil Service, pinched by low salaries and high prices, tried the experiment of combining in order to make wholesale purchases of a few articles in common domestic use. They found that in this way they not only saved a good deal in money, but stood a better chance of getting articles of a high quality than when they went to the retail shops. As the experiment answered so well, it was natural that it should be continued and extended. Other members of the Civil Service were very glad extended. Other members of the Civil Service were very glad to take advantage of the plan, the list of commodities which were to take advantage of the plan, the list of commodities which were purchased in common was gradually enlarged, and at last a cooperative store was opened on an extensive scale. This has gone on growing until it is now one of the largest distributing agencies in the country. The Association has two branches, one in the City and the other in Long Acre. Each establishment is a vast warehouse, embracing almost every description of retail trade. For several years past the Association has been selling goods to the value of about half a million annually, and this amount, large as it is, has lately been exceeded. For the year ending in February last the sales were over 700,000. The Association consists of two classes of members—members who are shareholders, and members classes of members—members who are shareholders, and members who merely hold tickets entitling them to make purchases at the Stores; and for some time past there have been symptoms of a tendency towards a division of interests between the shareholders and the ticket-holders. The fundamental principle of the Association has hitherto been that it should be strictly co-operative, and limited to the distribution of goods as nearly as possible at the prices at which they are bought from the manufacturers or wholeprices at which they are brught from the manufacturers or wholesale dealers. The value of a share in case of death or withdrawal
is fixed at ten shillings; and shareholders enjoy only the general
benefit of obtaining high-class articles at moderate prices, without deriving any profit from the transactions carried on in their
name. The goods are sold at the original wholesale prices,
with the addition of a small percentage for working expenses.
It would be imprudent of course to reduce this margin to such a
point that there would be any risk of loss, and the consequence is
that every year there is a larger or smaller balance on the other
sids. In the year ending February 1871 the sales of the Association amounted to 492,418L, yielding a gross profit of 54,741L, and
a net profit of 27,052L, or 5L 12s. 3d. per cent. In consequence,
however, of the continued reduction of prices, sales to the amount
of 712,309L in the year ending February last yielded a gross profit
of only 60,544L, and a net profit of 17,350L, or 2L 8s. 8d. per cent.
the percentage of working expenses remaining pretty nearly
stationary. These balances the Committee have been in the
habit of applying to the reduction of prices, but the question new
is whether the money should not go into the pockets of the shareholders.

reduction of prices, but this proposal was negatived at the grain meeting of shareholders by a lerge majority. Last February & question was revived in the form of a Resolution, directing the steps should be taken, either by an alteration of the rules or other wise, with a view to prevent the further issue of shares, which we carried at the meeting, but negatived on a ballet. Since the was, with a view to prevent the further issue of states, which was carried at the meeting, but negatived on a ballet. Since they another Special Committee has been appointed, and has reported in favour of closing the list of shareholders, and dividing the surplus profits among those who hold the axisting shares. The Committee of Management, however, adhers to their opinion that there should be no departure from the original principle of the Association, and submitted this conclusion to the shareholders in a Report which was discussed at a point and tunneltables. the Association, and submitted this conclusion to the shareholders in a Report, which was discussed at a noisy and tunnituous meeting on Thursday last. Sir Roundell Palmer and three other eminent counsel have, it seems, given an opinion that funds already accumulated cannot be divided, and the only question, therefore, is as to the future. By the existing practice of distributing the profits among the whole body of members in the shape of reduced charges, the question of accumulated profits is very simply disposed of, inasmuch as there is nothing left to accumulate; and the Committee of Management appear to think that it is as well to keep this temptation out of they way of greedy shareholders. The latter are warned that, if they should decide to reverse the present policy of the Association, "there is but too much reason to fear that it will rapidly descend from the honourable position which it has for some years occupied, from the honourable position which it has for some years occupied, and become sooner or later a mere trading company." The Chairman told the meeting very plainly that a selfish appropriation of the funds of the Association would be a sacrifice of principle, duty, and honour, and that, if it were resolved upon, a large number of Civil Servants would feel bound to withdraw from it, as they could not at the same time be Civil Servants and persons trading for profit. Another member of the Committee, in announcing that he and his colleagues would retire if the Resolution were carried, pointed out that it involved a complete revolution in the constitution of the Society, and that it would be in the power of any shareholder to apply to the Court of Chancery for an injunction against the scheme being carried out. After a long and very disorderly debate the Resolution was carried by a majority of the meeting, and a poll will be held on it next month.

It does not require much reflection to see that, whatever may be from the honourable position which it has for some years occupied,

It does not require much reflection to see that, whatever may be said in favour of a division of profits, it would entirely alter the character of the Association. It would practically coase to be cooperative, and would become an ordinary trading company. Hitherto there has been no antagonism of interests in the working of the establishment. All members have alike shared the advantages of cooperative trading, and the prosperity of the Association has been discounted in the cheapening of goods. All that the managers have had to consider has been how to carry on the business without actual loss. It is obvious that directly shareholders became entitled to profits all this would be changed. It is certain became entitled to profits all this would be changed. It is certain enough that, human nature being what it is, the next step would be to take care that the profits should be as large as possible. Increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on, and the great end and aim of the Association would be simply to enrich the shareholders to the fullest extent. There would no longer be any guarantee either for moderation of prices or for the quality of the goods. The managers would be expected to make as much money as they could, and the shareholders would be more concerned about their own dividends than about the satisfaction of those who were their own dividends than about the satisfaction of those who were only customers at their shop. The question at issue is really only customers at their shop. The question at issue is really whether the old Association shall be destroyed, and a new Association whether the old Association shall be destroyed, and a new Association of an entirely different character, with altogether different objects, established in place of it. The original object of the Association was to benefit all the members equally by cheapening the cost of living; what is now proposed is that one set of members should be enriched at the expense of the rest. It is clear that if there were a division of profits the value of shares would be proportionately increased; they would be bought and sold, and as their mercantile value went up the stronger would be the pressure put upon the managers to squeeze the largest possible dividends out of the business for the satisfaction of shareholders.

It is nerhans not unnatural that some of the proprietors of a vast

It is perhaps not unnatural that some of the proprietors of a vast and flourishing business of this kind should cast a covetous eye on the profits which might be diverted into their own pockets. may be asked to reflect, however, that it was not with the view of making profits that the Association was started, and that the success which has attended it has been mainly due to this circumstance. Moreover, there is no reason to suppose that this Association enjoys a monopoly of the sort of capacity which is required for the management of a large co-operative business: is required for the management of a large co-operative business; in amounted to 492,4184., yielding a gross profit of 54,7414., and fet profit of 27,6524., or 54. 124. 3d. per cent. In consequence, owever, of the continued reduction of prices, sales to the amount of 712,3594 in the year ending February last yielded a gross profit of 27,6524., and a net profit of 17,3504, or 24. 8s. 8d. per cent. There are for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in required for the management of a large co-operative business; in the share the draw, if it changes its character, and another Association similar to the old one would no doubt be immediately started. There are already a number of trading stores with which the old Association would have to compete, and many retail ahopkeepers have also been wise enough to adopt the principle of distinguishing between cash and credit payments. There is no magic in a co-operative store and credit payments. There is no magic in a co-operative store and credit payments. There is no magic in a co-operative store and credit payments. There is no magic in the cash of the sharp and credit payments. There is no magic in the cash of the sharp and credit

whing in **A** g in the system which ought it mostle while He far there is t quirelesses beine. He far there is institute in the system which any shoptesper might not adopt if he thought it weath while. A co-operative store, however, when it is really no specifies, after the further advantage of handing over to the questimes, after the further advantage of handing over to the questimest the personal profits of the chockesper. This has hitherto been the essential principle of the Civil Service Supply Association; and if it were to be reversed, the Association would become merely a trading business conducted for the benefit of the proprietors, and would consequently less its hold on the great mass of its customers. The state of the case, when reduced to its elements, is simply this. The Association was originally intended to serve the interests of all members of the Civil Service or their friends who chose to foin it; it is now proposed that it should be converted into a an mamoers of the Civil Service of anear friends who choice to join it; it is now proposed that it should be converted into a private speculation in the interest of the existing body of share-holders. If this were done a rival Association on the old plan would probably be started; and the selfish promoters of a division of profits would discover that they had dispossessed others without doing much good to themselves.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHY.

We wished to find fault with that useful body of public servents who manage the post and telegraph, we might complain that they sing somewhat loudly their own praises. We are not likely to forget that the telegraphs have been purchased by Government, and that the nation has had to pay for them; and when an admirer of the Telegraph Department talks of its "extended views," we are reminded that those views ambraced the pockets of ourselves as taxpayers. Without saving that money was spent lavishly in these purchases, we views ambraced the pockets of ourselves as taxpayers. Without saying that money was spent lavishly in these purchases, we may at least affirm that the Post Office authorities were pleasant people to have dealings with. In one instance a large sum was obtained for a Company by an agent, who claimed upwards of 5,000% commission from his employers. The reward was not disproportioned to the success; but when the claim was investigated in Chancery, it appeared that the agent had done nothing beyond the wery heat thing he could do—namely, place the matter in the hands of a solicitor, who asked for the money and got it. The intervention of this gentleman had the desired effect at the Post Office, and the "views" of the authorities became sufficiently "extended" to include payment to the Company of the price which it demanded. which it demanded.

An enthusiastic writer upon postal telegraphs in the Standard seems to have persuaded himself that the intended transfer of headquarters from Tolograph Street to the General Post Office was headquarters from Tolograph Street to the General Post Office was a secret confided to a chosen few, of whom he had the happiness to be one. "It leaked out," he says, that the new galleries at St. Martin's-le-Grand were to be devoted to telegraphic purposes, and perhaps he believes that even the fact of the construction of these galleries was known only within a privileged circle, and would not be imparted to the public until they were called upon to pay for them. In the days when Mr. Diaraeli was chiefly celebrated for sarcasm, he began a speech on a financial question with the words, "Let us leave out of view the admirable management of the Secretary of the Treasury, and forcet for a moment his panegyric upon tary of the Treasury, and forget for a moment his panegyric upon himself." In like manner we should desire to consider the condition and prospects of postal telegraphy under the bon-dition and prospects of postal telegraphy under the present administration without being disturbed by the clamorous lauda-tion bestowed upon it by its friends. The removal from Tele-graph Street to St. Martin's-le-Grand was effected in the afternoon of last Saturday. "It is difficult to convey to the ordinary reader an idea of the amount of labour thus involved, but the way had been made smooth by the forethought of the engineers of the Telegraphic Department." Before this transfer was made wires coming from the West passed through St. Martin's on their way to "T.S.," as the late central station was called in telegraphic language, while wires from the East went to "T.S." direct. On Saturday last the western wires were cut at St. Martin's, and the instru-ments belonging to them were removed thither from "T.S.," "joined up" with the wires, and set to work. The half-mile lengths cut from western wires were then united to eastern wires, lengths cut from western wires were then united to eastern wires, and the remaining instruments were brought from "T.S.," joined up" with these united wires, and set to work. It was important to perform this operation accurately and with the least possible impediment to business, and the work appears to have been well done in several hours less than the allotted time. Let us give to Mr. Culley and his assistant engineers due credit for this exploit; but perhaps public attention is likely to be directed not so much to what Mr. Scudamore and Mr. Culley do as to what they leave to the content of the co

that perhaps public attention is likely to be directed not so much to what Mr. Soudamore and Mr. Culley do as to what they leave unitons.

Towards the end of last Session a question was ealed and a correspondence was moved for in the Mouse of Commons in maken and a correspondence was moved for in the Mouse of Commons in maken and received improvement in telegraphy by Mr. Risherd Herring, which had been submitted to the Post Office authorities and received by them as the suggestion of an outsider small he likely to be received by a department well content with this instrument than with the Mouse, so well as reading with this instrument than with the Mouse, so well as reading with this instrument than with the Mouse, so well as reading with this instrument is specially adjusted for reading with this instrument is specially adjusted for reading which makes a marked distinction between dottaind which makes a marked distinction between dottaind teleface.

The correspondence has not set been printed, and we are themselves dependent for information upon a personal submitted to the system of telegraphic partial be of great wine in the Telegraphic flavores. We know that experts of all kinds are any to lean to the side which submitted to the mouse of telegraphic partial that the approach of telegraphic partial and the flavores. This mark is broken or in
We know that experts of all kinds are any to lean to the side maken and Partial and the flavores of telegraphic flavores. The mark is broken or in
We know that experts of all kinds are any to lean to the side maken and Partial and the flavores. The mark is broken or in
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terrupted so as to form long marks, which a alphabet are represented by combinations of these distinction.

Each letter is distinguished from that which follows apace, and each word is distinguished from that which the by a longer space. In the system proposed by Mr. Is filering, and described in the pampilet before us, the and dots are made by separate styles or principles, and are transverse to the slip of paper which are provided as the system has an obvious adversely unless it he is not a system has an obvious adversely unless it he is not a system has an obvious adversely unless it he is not a system has an obvious adversely unless it he is not a system has an obvious adversely unless it he is not a system has an obvious adversely unless it he is not a system has an obvious adversely unless it he is not a system has an obvious adversely unless it he is not a system has an obvious adversely unless it he is not a system has an obvious adversely unless it he is not a system. stead of longitudinal. This system has an obvious advantage which, unless it be in some way counterbalanced, would, apparatulating far to entitle it to preference over the Morse system. The seculed dashes and dofs made by the Morse sustained the same line of uncertain length are liable to be sustained each for the other. Practically, a short dask and a long datage almost undistinguishable. Mr. Henring asserts that his instrument makes "clear and definite" marks, and that his point being some compact than that of the Morse instrument, is more legible. If Mr. Herring has effected a real improvement, is commercial within a unquestionable. He seems to us to have made out a clear for a full and fair trial, and indeed the Post Office authorities have some and fair trial, and indeed the Post Office authorities have full and fair trial, and indeed the Foat Units authorities have coded this in words, although up to this moment no estimates conclusion either way appears to have been arrived at. We so not propose to offer any opinion whatever on the menits of the controversy as to the value of Mr. Herring's instrument; and we only refer to the subject for the purpose of surveying the machinery and the men employed in Post Office telegraphy from a point of view which—from the nature of the nase—is not that of an admirer. an admirer.

If we may judge from the extracts given in this pamphlet, we should say that the correspondence which was moved for last Session ought to be printed, in order to enable the public to see Session ought to be printed, in order to enable the public to see how the l'ost Office deals with the suggestions of outsiders. Mr. Herring brought his system under the notice of the authorities towards the end of 1870, and a discussion enamed between him and Mr. Scudamore which has lasted to the present time. The scientific advisers of the department regarded Mr. Herring's instrument as "a modification of an arrangement already proposed" by other inventors, and they stated that "practical and experienced men." had then make the prescription and experienced men." enced men" had been unable to perceive any advantage that would result from adopting this arrangement. Mr. Scudamore informed Mr. Herring that the officers of the department thought it "impossible to produce readable signs" by his instrument, and had concluded that it was "practically worthless." It appears that after two years' discussion the officers of the department have that after two years unaction the one of the representation first assumed. Mr. Herzing's instrument has been made the subject of elaborate trial and report by Sir William Thomson and Professor Jenkin, appointed by the Post Office; Mr. Herzing has impeached some of the conductors of Office; Mr. Eleving has impeached some of the conductors of that report, and Mr. Soudamore has admitted that Mr. Eleving is entitled to a further trial. The complacency of the "practical and experienced men" who manage the telegraphic basiness of the nation may perhaps be disturbed by the suggestion that an outsider could improve upon the system existing at "T.S." But we know that public departments tend to get into a groove, to exclude interference, and to perpetuate traditions. Their distlast pressure is unnecessary. The great and growing business of pressure is unnecessary. The great and growing business of telegraphs ought to be conducted on the most improved principle; and it is unsatisfactory to find the Post Office authorities putting aside a new form of instrument on the assertion that it cannot aside a new form of instrument on the assertion that it cannot produce readable signs, and afterwards receiving from the scientific referees selected by them an opinion that, whatever may be said of the instrument in other respects, it "is not inferior to the Morse, either in speed or in cortainty of signs." There can be no doubt at least of Mr. Herring's ingenuity and persoverance. We read lately of a Canadian who has obtained within the last year from Government compensation for services rendered. themselves into this, that the telegraphic wires and apparatus are not so well constructed and maintained as they might be and ought to be. He conceives that the country is entitled to demand the most complete and accurate system of telegraphy that is reasonably practicable, and he offers his invention as a

Minister and a second s

HOSPITALS OF REPUGE.

A N article in the Times of last Tuesday gives an interesting to a social question which presses urgently for consideration. The institution in question is the London Fever Hospital. It has grown rapidly from small beginnings, and now, in consequence of recant changes, its Governing Body is desirous of at once increasing its usefulness and extending the sphere of its operations to classes which it has scarcely benefited hitherto. In the beginning of the present century a "Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor" hired a small house in Gray's Inn Lane, giving it the name of House of Recovery. As the name implied, its object was to remove from their overcrowded dwellings persons suffering from fevers. The patients were offered suitable care and medical attendance, while their neighbours and families were relieved from the risk of infection. The Society succeeded, in spite of the strenuous opposition which the most rational and benevolent innovations usually have to encounter. In 1815 it had outgrown its confined quarters in Gray's Inn Lane, and the state of its finances enabled it to move to more spacious premises at King's Cross. Thance it had to make a second move when the ground was cleared to make way for the railway terminus, and this time it settled in fresher air on the heights of suburban Islington. There it remains, having gradually increased its buildings to meet the growing demands on its space. Strange to say, when we recollect that philanthropy must resolve itself, after all, into a matter of money, we learn that the Governors have seen able to go upon the principle "of never turning sway fever from their doors." Yet they have informed that during the last great outbreak of faver, new wards, as they became necessary, were run up in wood-work and gal-vanized iron in the course of a fortnight.

The affairs of the Hospital must have been conducted with The affairs of the Hospital must have been conducted with equal liberality and judgment, and undoubtedly it must have done a very great deal of good. During the eight years from 1862 to 1870 the annual average of admissions was 3,189. But circumstances have brought about a change, amounting the revolution, and the passing of the Metropolitan Asylums Act has neatly emptied the hospital wards. In 1872 the number of admissions had fallen to 182, and it came about in this way:—Previously to the passing of the Act, the principle of the Hospital authorities had been to reserve feely my poor person who chose to apply, with the examption of the servents of non-subscribers and parochial paugers. The servents were admitted on a small fixed navment; the naurons. The servents with the marishes. The o paupers, by arrangement with the parishes. The set paupers became the chief putsons of the establishment got the apputation of being a pauper hospital, it send that the poment of other of sets attood upon their sold about. When the Metropolitan Asylumn Act was the parished for matropolitan anything Act was the parished for matropolitan anything. nent; ti ult was, the ment: and as it may be suppresed that the pounds of othe dignity and hold alout. When the Metro persed, which provided for metropoli nearly emptied the weeds. The nachdan and the members while a inesse start man Act was on prupers also me of the Maspit mently paralyzed while a ning hody placed itself i de mariale s not of the Local Go ant Ra it le . The d state of th a divided into sta Interes to and the she

mily to the enteressionies from the Coverage, the Beatlesist of the Local Government Beard decides to more in they while blanks due to his item, the Breek be problem east they are provide a country local authorities to provide hospital towards decides of the kind, and as he is not in a position to decade his problem at the

The President may be technically right in his interpreted his legal powers, although it seems to us that a man in him y could accordly be represented with efficient interference was direct attention efficielly to the facilities affected by this Hospital for the relief of sufferers who are much to be picted whether he be right or wrong, there is the gre people who are unfettered by official etiquette should not show similar reticence. As to the benefits offered by the Hospital there is no room for argument, and nothing but projudice can prevent the classes to which they are offered from thing advantage of them.

Those who have unlimited command of money, who can propure the best advice, ample attendance, and a superfluity of luxury, may not unnaturally prefer being tended in their l although, in cases of grave actidates, even they are High to-more efficiently treated in a hospital. But in assacia of au diseases as fever, we believe the Hospital to be preferable for who are not actually affilient, while as regards per straitened circumstances there can be no doubt w Nothing can be more pitiable than the condition of those people lying sick in London at this moment. It may be the fifth of a large family occupying a small house, always company in struggle to make the two ends meet, and living parallely for hand to mouth. In case of illness he does not earn to claim services of the parish douter, who is at least paid to reads to although he may be paid poorly. He could for some medical a who sees all around him the visible signs of his patient's pose m faoilean amon r Unless the doctor be a very phenix of conscientions physical he is apt to measure his attention will some reference to measure remaneration which possibly he may never real in any case, it is but human mature that he should under such under such circumstances, multiply his visits unmeasurely, or prolong them more than he cannot help. He prescribes medicines according to the rules of the pharmacopois; and if there should be no ready money to buy them with, it becomes a question of negotiating is credit at the chemists, and the auxieum wife has to worry herself about ways and means when she has the invalid and her half-doren children on her hands. It is a simple outrage on helpless poverty to order oranges, or ice, or any of the luxuries that are brought as a matter of course into well-provided sick-rooms; that are brought as a matter of course into well-previoled sick-rooms; and so the fever is suffered to gain head when the expenditure of few shillings might have checked it. Then there are the children. It is of little use attempting to keep them quiet, as they go tumbiling up and down the creaking staisrass and blundering against the thin partitions. As the invalid is dropping away into a sleep under the influence of some cheap marents, he is brought back to his pain by the screens of the baby is the next room. The early morning opens with a chorus of shouting and bellowing from the baby's brothers and sisters, just when overstrained mature in beby's brothers and sisters, just when overstmixed matuse is making a desporate offort after repose; and if the invalid has no children of his own, the infliction will be the more merchess from the children of his neighbours. If he pulls through, in spite of all that is against hun, thanks to Providence or a tough constitution, his convalescence is sensely likely to be rapid. The atmosphere of worry that he breathes is sinced more trying than, the actual closeness of his confined and crowded quartum. For in some respects his wretched lot is almost envisible when confinated. with that of some others. At any rate he has company, if he has too much of it, and there are kind people around him who take an affactionate interest in his fate. But how many solitary persons there are in London who are linked to no living some within reach, except perhaps by some formed the of business. Bickens, for whom the romance of lonely chambers in the Imas of Court had. always a charm, tells the story of an immate who put an end to his existence and was never missed until months afterwards. his existence and was never missed until months afterwards. There are thousands and thousands of lodgers in crowded houses who would be almost as little looked after should disease suddenly strike them down. It is no one's business to sent for the doctor, no one's duty to pay the nurse. The very sense of after shandonment, the absolute absence of anything like sympathy or tenderness, acting on a frame suffering under the depression of reaction from delirium, would be sufficient in itself to make recovery impossible.

It is scarcely necessary to say how different everything would have been if these unfortunate people had been removed at ones to the Hospitel. In the Hospitel they have airy rooms and comfortable beds, the best advice, constant and skilful attendance, suitable medicines, and all the luxuries that make the difference between comfort and wretchedness, to say nothing of life and death. Allower all, there is the removal from immediate causes for anxiety, and there is the feeling that the very best is being done for you, which is one of the most infallible specifics in the world. When the option lies between alternatives like these, it is inconceivable that the choice should be doubtful. If the beds in the Fever Hospital are left to stand empty, it can only be attributed to ignorance or prejudice, and it is high time surely that everything should be done to emightes the one and secons the other. For this reason we regret that the President of the Local Government Beard did not think fit to make use of his official sutherity to measured the Hospital and its advantages to the classes who might profit by sit. It is to these classes and to persons who may be in communicate.

cation with them that we have especially addressed cursulves, confining ourselves to what we may call the personal argument. But we need scarcely add that there are other considerations which are even more weighty, insemuch as they gravely affect the public health, and consequently the general welfare of the community. The time will come no doubt when we shall see stringent rules laid down for the removal, under certain easily definable circumstances, of all patients who are infected with contagious disease. Meanwhile, and pending further sanitary legislation, every one should do his best by the employment of reason and argument to diminish the number of centres for the spread of contagion.

REVIEWS.

STEWART'S CONSERVATION OF ENERGY.

SOIENOES, like individuals, are most severely tried by succ As long as their devotees are working on in silence, carefully removing by multiplied observations and experiments the preliminary difficulties that lie in the way of the attainment of clear ideas nary difficulties that he in the way of the attainment of clear ideas respecting the nature of the phenomena and the forces at work, so long the world leaves them undisturbed, and their discoveries are known only to their brother specialists, who are the persons most competent to judge of their exact extent and significance. But when these labours have led to the discovery of a great generalization which connects widely dissimilar groups of familiar and striking phenomena, the public rushes to welcome the successful science. The imperfectly formulated results are seized upon and interpreted by each one for himself, as though scientific propositions could be understood without a knowledge of the technical meaning could be understood without a knowledge of the technical meaning of the terms involved. Theorists see in the new discoveries the solution of all imaginable difficulties in nature; practical men see in them inexhaustible sources of power; and inasmuch as the knowledge of the discoveries is no longer confined to men capable of understanding their exact nature, there ensues a period in which the most false notions are abroad concerning them. Who has not met secret believers in the possibility of negretual metion or practical men where improved had sibility of perpetual motion, or practical men whose ignorance had emboldened them to predict that electricity would take the place of steam, who saw in the propositions that motion is indestructible of steam, who saw in the propositions that motion is indestructione and that electricity is as much a mode of motion as is heat, a confirmation of their predictions, though to the instructed the meaning they conveyed was fatally opposed to the possibility of these prophecies being ever realized? It is at such times as these expositors like Professor Tyndall are specially valuable, who possess the heavy art of communicating a maximum of truth mixed the happy art of communicating a maximum of truth mixed with a minimum, though still appreciable, quantity of error. In the present age of rapid scientific development it is easy to think of discoveries that are passing through such a time of trial; but three of the best-known illustrate successive stages of it. The Undulatory theory has nearly passed through it, for people are learning that the hypothesis of an ether is rather an ambediagent of the that the hypothesis of an ether is rather an embodiment of the difficulties of light than a solution of them; and though mathematicians feel that some of the difficulties and contradictions involved in the hypothesis make it doubtful whether it should be stated in its crude form in works intended for advanced students, it cannot be hoped that more accurately scientific ideas should every intended to the control of the c it cannot be hoped that more accurately scientific ideas should ever be instilled into non-scientific minds. Darwinism, or, as it should rather be called, the Evolution theory, is just entering upon this stage. The nature of its subject-matter has dragged it prematurely into notoriety; for, unlike the other cases to which we have referred, specialists here find themselves with ideas on the exact nature of the theory and the limits of its operations but little more definite than those of the less instructed. That this is the case is shown by than those of the less instructed. That this is the case is shown by the fact that one division of specialists and the general public alike are listening eagerly to the brilliant and suggestive uttorances of Mr. Herbert Spancer, who would demonstrate that it accounts for all the phenomena of the universe (though from the absence of Mr. experiments and explanation and experiments are as a shaddly better absence of the universe. quantitative analysis his writings are a splendid picture of the un-ascertained possibilities of the theory rather than an exposition of it), while the rest of those who concern themselves about the matter are engaged in an acrimonious dispute, not about the limitations, but the existence, of the process of evolution—a question which in a dosen years will be held to be not arguable. The great physical generalization called the Conservation of Energy is in an intermediate state. It is so new that all kinds of false ideas are prevalent about it; it is so exact that these cannot be tolerated; and thus its circumstances are such as to make so thorough and thus its circumstances are such as to make so thorough and simple a treatise as this by Professor Balfour Stewart a boon to science and the world at large.

The scheme of the book is simple, as is naturally the case when the subject-matter comprehends but one single law of nature and the subject-matter comprehends but one single law of nature and its manifestations. The first two chapters are devoted to the consideration of mechanical energy and its change into heat, Professor Stewart rightly devoting special attention to these two forms of energy, compared with which all others are insignificant in practical, if not in theoretical, importance. The remaining forms of energy are then explained, and the law of its conservation is stated, and its operation traced through all varieties of transmutations. An

* The Conservation of Energy; being an Elementory Treaties on Element in Lane. By Balfour Stewart, M.A., Ll.D., F.R.B., Professor atural Philosophy at the Owens College, Manchester. London: Heing & Co., 1878. m: Henry

al shotch of the progress of the acter historical shatch of the progress of the actions, and an estimate the of Professor Thomson's correlative theory of the Dissipation of Eddews; and the work concludes with a chapter in a Position of Life, which is closely connected with a well-knew cases written some years ago by Professor Stewart and M Lockyer. The style is all that it should be; it is difficult to understand how so much information can be contained in so few world Professor Stewart could not have been nearly so successful in this respect had he been in any degree a pedant. No such writer would permit himself to use the quaint language and still quainter similar and illustrations that make the book so readable, and yet there is scarcely one that is out of place, or illegitimately used, or likely mislead. In such points Professor Stewart is superior to any living physical expositor, excepting Professor Maxwell, the chief difference being that the latter does for the most difficult physical dees what the former does only for the simplex once. They both gives ideas what the former does only for the simpler ones. They both a strong dash of humour to their illustrations, a humour which b a strong dash of histories the awkward mental gambols of the scientific lecturer who seeks to cultivate a "lively" style of lecturing, but which reminds us of Hood's writings, in that the thoughts that are clothed in a humorous dress are those which are most worth attentive consideration. Admirably clear as is Professor Tyndall, he is far inferior to them in this respect. The fact is Tyndall, he is far interior to them in this respect. The fact is that they are both enthusiastic physicists devoted to original investigations, who allow their physical conceptions to permeate all their thoughts instead of keeping them locked up in a kind of mental cupboard, as is so often the course pursued towards knowledge of the exact sciences. Thus they always use analogies drawn from common life, and no stock of recondite conceptions is needed to appreciate the force of their illustrations. This is a great gain at a time like the present, when the general reader has but little leisure for scientific training, and it is on this account that we specially recommend the book to his attention. Independently of the direct importance of the principle of the conservation of energy, it is one of the few cases in which all can get an adequate notion of a scientific generalization. No other discovery has so much unified science, and at the same time been so simple in its statement that even the uneducated can obtain an accurate knowledge of it, provided they are taught by as sympathetic and suggestive a teacher as Professor Stewart.

The least satisfactory parts of the work—if it he not uncreacious

The least satisfactory parts of the work—if it be not ungracious to find fault with parts when as a whole it is so admirable—are those which treat of the history of the science of energy, and of those which treat of the history of the science of energy, and of the position of life in connexion with it. The former is very meagre, as any such historical account must be which is contained in some half-dozen crown octavo pages not too closely printed. Such a mere outline is merely sufficient to communicate the bare facts of the successive steps of the discovery, and is totally inade-quate to convey any just notions concerning the relations between the several discoveries or the merits of their makers. This is unfortunate, for the history of the science of energy is specially instructive on many points which are important in an age like the present, which is so ready to shower honours on the fortunate ones who can establish a claim to be the first to arrive at some great scientific truth. Amongst other points it illustrates how little claim to our gratitude does one possess who enunciates such truths without demonstrating them. He is not to be honoured as the first discoverer of a law who utters sentences which, when viewed in the light of lates knowledge are sent to inches it. in the light of later knowledge, are seen to involve it. in the light of later knowledge, are seen to involve it. What more perfect enunciation of the great principle of the science of energy, that "heat is a mode of motion," could be found, than the one given by Bacon, when he says that motion "stands in the place of a genus to heat"? Yet Bacon's claims to be considered the founder of the science of energy are immeasurably inferior to those of Newton, in whose works no such admirably general statement can be found, but who demonstrated that part of it known as the Conservation of Mechanical Energy. His discovery left the loss of energy by friction standing apart, an isolated of it known as the Conservation of Mechanical Energy. His discovery left the loss of energy by friction standing apart, an isolated or rather a residual phenomenon, challenging separate investigation; and by giving such a striking instance of the conservation of energy throughout countless transformations, he did more to lead men to carry up the idea to its most general form than many such unsupported statements as that of Bacon's would have done.

With regard to the part of the present work which deals with the position of life in relation to a science of energy, our objection is more fundamental, though we doubt whether the author could have avoided touching on the subject, or whether, if he did so, he was not at liberty to treat it in the way he has chosen. The point is a not at liberty to treat it in the way he has chosen. The point is a very difficult one, as all must be that relate to the connexion between the mind and the body. The fact is that great scientific generalizations, such as the one that forms the subject of Professor Stewart's book, give us a partial view of the fundamental laws which have been shaping the universe during the whole of its and which will continue to do so during the whole of its past, and which will continue to do so during the whole of its future existence. No sooner is such a generalization arrived at than it is instantly examined by each school of theological than it is instantly examined by each school of the logical and metaphysical thought to see how it bears upon their special tenets. To this there can be no objection if the laquity is conducted in a proper spirit. It is not the attempt to derive arguments in favour of religious ideas from the deepest truths of nature of which we are cognizant, that has so often covered theologians with ridicals when wider knowledge has shown the mistaken character of their reasonings, but the attempt to use for a like purpose deplaced events, the exceptional and unimportant consequences of special concatenations of circumstances. The which the slightest accordance would have taught them were

indication of the minima with that make down a floating straw indication of the minima of the great time where curface it barries, and what their inquiries want to made in an imperial spirit, and what their made, the answers are seldom wholly individuable to the views of any one set of inquirem. The enimone of energy, corrying as it does the rule of an exact quantitative law as well to the vastest and most minute phenomena of force, seems specially calculated to throw light on the great mysteries of the origin of the aniverse and the position of life in it. Of all scientific are alligations none seem so likely to answer the questions whether the universe can have existed from all eternity, and whether the mind can originate impulses—or, in other words. whether the universe can have existed from all eternity, and whether the mind can originate impulses—or, in other words, whether it can decide on the motion that shall take place in the particles of the hody over which it seems to rule, or whether they are the blind consequences of external impulses. To the first it gives a strangely definite answer, which places the difficulties of the theory of the eternity of matter in a new and striking form. Heat, it says, can never be destroyed, but it is always tending to equilibrium; that is to say, a hotter body gives off more heat to a colder body than it receives from it, and thus all bodies tend to become equal in temperature. No automatic mechanical process will reverse this, and thus there is and tarms all nodies tend to become equal in temperature. No sutomatic mechanical process will reverso this, and thus there is a general tendency of heat (and with it all other forms of energy) to move towards uniformity. From this principle of the dissipation of energy its discoverer, Professor Thompson (to whose words Professor Stewart refers in the interesting chapter devoted to this subject), concludes that the universe had a beginning, and must have an any for a process of degradation cannot be account. to this subject), concludes that the universe had a beginning, and must have an end, for a process of degradation cannot be eternal. Like the waves on a windless ocean, the differences of temperature are gradually lessening, and all is tending to one dead level. Does not the existence of these waves point to a disturbance from without in the past, and in the absence of such interference may we not look forward to universal stagnation in the future? Without claiming for it a conclusiveness which no argument leading from the uniform course of nature to the necessity of a past or future interference therewith can from its very nature possess, we must admit the force of such reasoning, and we think that Professor Stewart's statement of the case is aminently fair. But we like less his treatment of the equally difficult question how far life, or rather spontaneity, is possible in a universe where all non-mental phenomena are reducible to the motion of matter, and where all phenomena are reducible to the motion of matter, and where all motion is deducible from the laws of force by means of Newton's well-known laws. We cannot but feel dissatisfied with Professor Stewart's comparison of life to the commander of an army who contents himself with giving orders which set the troops under him in motion, and more especially with his attempt to represent spontaneity as an aggravated case of such "incalculability" as is seen in the case of an explosion where a minute excitant force produces great effects incapable of accurate prediction. Valuable as these are for showing how little independent of the laws of energy an organism need be accurate prediction. Valuable as these are for showing how little independent of the laws of energy an organism need be to be gifted with spontaneity, they must not be used to hide the chasm which separates the theory of spontaneity and that of energy as it at present stands. The plain facts of the case are that physical science regards all resulting phenomena of the universe as fully determined by its antecedent condition, and no variation can take place save in virtue of a temporary or permanent alteration either of the forces or of the motion of some particles of matter. Those who seek to evade this, instead of frankly admitting it and challenging their antagonists to prove their theories so accurately as to negative the nists to prove their theories so accurately as to negative the possible power of vital action thus directive to interpose, are fatally damaging their cause. It is of no use for them to shrink from claiming the power of mind over matter in this crude form; their position requires it, and they might have learned this fact from the care with which their opponents lay down the impossibility of such interposition as the basis of their argument. Experimentally this has never been demonstrated, and to assume it perimentally this has never been demonstrated, and to assume it involves a pstitiv principii; and the advocates of spontaneity have a right to have this recognized. But, on the other hand, they ought to admit that physical science does know and can know of no such thing as spontaneity, save by becoming experimentally acquainted with cases of the suspension of her laws; perimentary acquainted with cases of the suspension of ner laws; and it is wiser for the upholders of the doctrine of the freedom of the will to admit the inexplicability of their doctrine by the laws of physics, and to retort on their adversaries by pointing to such other mysteries as the law of heredity, and by asking them whether these do not seem equally to claim for life an exceptional position.

GORDON'S LIFE ON THE GOLD COAST.

R. GORDON prefaces this little book by the remark that the DR. GORDON prefaces this little book by the remark that the Gold Coast is now in fashion, and he therefore hopes to be justified in serving up recollections of rather an old date. In fact, it was in the years 1447-8 that he made personal acquaintance with a region which then, as now, had a very unpleasant reputation. He took part in a little expedition to Appolonia, where we had hold of an objectionable king, and set up a retired carpenter in his place. He attended Ceptain Maclean, the bushend of poor "L. E. L.," in his last illness, and he was a part of whatever was going on in that part of the world at the time. The shief incidents which occurred

Life on the Gold Chest. By C. A. Good M.D., Deputy-

were of course the illness and deaths of a large part of the potion. Dr. Gordin tells us that in the years 1324 and 1830 a demned corps of white addiers was stationed upon the coast, that the average annual death-rate was 1,500 per 1,000 of name atrength. Insurance Offices used to advertise, and perhaps advertise, that they will accept lives of persons in every process and in every part of the world, with the single exception of West Coast of Africa. To most of the names incidentally menti by Dr. Gurdon there is appended the note "since dead." party of six who made with him the expedition to Appolonis is the sole survivor. Though some of the deaths mentioned art to such accidents as being upset in a boat and exten by a sharl is the sole survivor. Though some of the deaths mentioned are due to such accidents as being upset in a boat and esten by a shark, the great majority appear to be due to the effects of the climate. When Dr. Gordon is describing the animal life at Cape Coast. When Dr. Gordon in describing the animal life at Cape Coast or never complete. At one period he was the only one to take his place; and his isolation continued so long that, like some prisoners, he was able to form an intimate acquaintance with the mice who frequented the room. In fact, there is a kind of funereal atmosphere about the place. All his recollections are more or less directly associated with disease or with the death of acquaintances; and it might about the piace. At his reconsections are more or less directly assects ated with discase or with the death of acquaintances; and it might naturally be supposed that he would look back upon the scene of so much suffering with a settled melancholy. Oddly enough, however, this appears to be as far as possible from his state of mind. He admits the existence of "discomforts and disadvantages," which He admits the existence of "discomforts and disadvantages," which seems to be rather a mild form of expression for so disagreeable at state of things; but he adds that he has no reason to look back to the time spent there "otherwise than with agreeable recollections." We should guess indeed that Dr. Gordon was a younger man in 1848 than he is in 1874. Certainly the tone of his remarks reminds us of nothing so much as of some of Lever's military novels. Dr. Gordon would to all appearance have been admirably fitted to take his part in some of those jovial proceedings in which Harry Lorrequer and his like always indulged on the eve of a battle. The book is short and unpretending enough: but in this sense The book is short and unpretending enough; but in this sense it is really interesting as an illustration of the mode in which young Englishman may keep up his spirits under untavourable circumatances.

The catalogue of pleasures by which Dr. Gordon endeavours to support his theory of the agreeableness of life on the Gold Coast is indeed not very attractive. The first amusement noticed is a picnic in the forest on the arrival of a ship of war. Dinner parties were also frequent and generally followed by a dance. To the dancing, indeed, there was the trifling objection that there were no young ladies; but the young officers enjoyed dancing with each other to the strains of a drummer and a lifer. Another pleasure was listening to the band of the Gold Coast Militia. This band was composed of four very dilapidated veterans; they could not stand, be they all suffered from the guinea-worm which had got into their legs and feet. However, they were wrapped up in cloth and placed upon stools. One of them performed upon the big drum, which was unluckily so much torn at one end that the stick occasionally disappeared in the inside; a second had a key-bugle, some of the keys of which had fallen off, whilst the springs of others were broken; the two remaining musicians had a clarionet and a tambourine. Then, again, there was a billiard-table, torn and uneven, it is true, but still a table. Outdoor amusements were more difficult to obtain. Cape Coast being surrounded on every more difficult to obtain. Cape Coast being surrounded on every side by dense bush, there was only one practicable path. One of the other roads was too "hot and muggy"; another key by a grave-yard, against which the inhabitants of Cape Coast had a pardonable prejudice; and the sea-beach was too much frequented by natives for various purposes. The popular promenade, to which there were no serious objections except that it was bordered by a hedge of prickly-pear, of which the thorns were apt to get into the feet of passers-by, and which gave protection to "large numbers of venomous snakes," led to a certain salt lake. This salt lake was of great importance for purposes of recreation. Boating by sea was impossible, on account of the strength of the surfand the violence of the frequent squalls. But regattes could be got un upon the of the frequent squalls. But regattas could be got up upon the lake, by the help of rigging native canoes. The canoes generally upset on the first attempt to put them about; but the lake was not your down and there were always metalling canons at hand. very deep, and there were always paddling canoes at hand; so that the only result was a sound wetting, to which the yachtamen soon became accustomed. We are told that a wetting in that part of the world is apt to be dangerous; but sufficient precautions may obviate any serious risk. The grand amusement of the travelling Englishman still remains. There was a certain quantity of shooting to be had; but as there is no large game in that part of Africa, the sport generally resolved itself into the comparatively unexciting form of procuring interesting specimens for purposes of natural history. There were, indeed, difficulties in the way. The bush was so dense that birds could only be shot as they flew across the narrow pathways; and moreover there are

they flew across the narrow pathways; and moreover there are larger quantities of venomous anakes, some of which have the decency to get out of the way, though others have an unpleasant habit of turning upon any intruder. We are, therefore, not surprised to find that Dr. Gordon was the only man with sufficient withusiasm to indulge in this variety of amusement.

After running over this catalogue of the pleasures of Cape Coast, Dr. Gordon remarks that, "though life presented some of the pleasures mentioned, it was not all play." There was so much to be done that people could not give themselves up entirely to the satisfing round of dissipations which we have described. In fact, withing to some prejudice about the Jiacomforts of the region, officers were only sent in sufficient numbers to do the necessary

rock. But, as a large proportion were always ill, are under untity of work was thrown upon the remainder. Thus B levion has known an officer perform divine service, serve out to on were always ill, an under non the remember. Thus Dr. one, requir a gun-carriage, superintend the erection of a se, make a barnels inspection, and wind up by the sh employment of commanding a funeral party over a beather officer. Obviously, though the attractions of life may have been as great at Cape Coast Castle as at Knightsbridge, an officer of a West at Cape Coast Castle as at kinightsbridge, an officer of a West India regiment could not partake of them with a mind as free as that of an officer of the Guards. However, he endeavours to set before us the "general tenor of life" by some doggrel verses written by one of his friends to a brother officer absent from ill-health. This letter describes a dinner at the Wesleyan Mission-house. Both the writer and the recipient of the letter, we may add, died within a few years. The party consisted of twelve, and the bill of fare included soup, beef, potatoes, turkey and ham, roast and boiled mutton, frienesses, roast and boiled mutton, fries en,

Pastice and pice, plumpudding and rice, And many things also which looked very nice.

There were moreover stout, pale ale, and champagne, with madeirn and sherry, enough to make the party, perhaps with a view to the rhyme, "exceedingly merry." It must be admitted that the entermanment was tolerably substantial for a missionary, especially in a climate where the thermometer seldom or never falls below eighty cogress Fahrenheit. The posts proceeds to describe some whist parties and the annoyance of the Governor at losing. A more striking account, however, of the means by which the British officer keeps dull care at bay in the tropics is given in another instructive aneodote. Dr. Gordon tells us how narrowly he escaped an adventure at Accra in 1847. Some English officers were stationed advanture at Accra in 1847. Some Enghan omcers were standed at the fort, and it was of course their duty to suppress the slave trade as far as their power extended. One day a rakish-looking schooner appeared, and from it landed a very agreeable Yankee skipper. He was saked to dinner, became very jovial, and invited all the officers to accompany him on board his ship for a few days "pogni" fishing. The invitation was accepted, but next morning "poggi" fishing. The invitation was accepted, but next morning the officers remembered in time that it might be rather awkward for them to be found by an English cruiser on board of a ship which was well understood to be a slaver. Their withdrawal we lucky, for the next morning appeared H.M.S. Devastation, which immediately gave chose to the schooner. After a time, the schooner ed, and brought into the roads off Acera. were actually on board, and the Yankee captain had taken good care to have his papers in order. Accordingly another dimer took place, including the officers of the Devastation, as well as the previous party. Disner was very lively, and was followed by a game of leapfrog; after which the guests tried how many characters they could clear at a standing jamp. A good many falls naturally occurred at these postprantial athletics; and, as the fun became more boisterous, the Yankee shipper avoided liquors, and managed to withdraw quietly as became a decent slave-trader. The naval officers returned to their ship a little before dawn; and when they got up next day, the Yankoe schooner had taken leave without notice. A few days afterwards it came out that she had shipped her cargo of slaves and departed in safety.

We have been seduced too far into an account of life on the Gold Coast a quarter of a century ago. Since then, many changes have taken place in most parts of the world; and though we presume that progress has scarcely been so rapid on the Gold Coast sain some other places, we may presume that even there the old order has more or less yielded place to the new. Certainly we should see little to regret in a complete transformation, in spite of the apparent fordness with which Dr. Gordon dwells upon his old iss. But we ought to say in conclusion that, hesides the rather curious social phenomena which we have described, there are several things in his little book which are worth a glance. It does not profess to be very exhaustive, nor is all the information brought down to medern dates; but the incidented descriptions are lively enough, and Dr. Gordon speaks with kindness of the natives. They have their faults, as he admits, and indeed goes far to prove; he has not the strong objection to slavery in all its faults, and the strong objection to slavery in all its province. s which most English writers think it right to express or to affect; but he describes with gratitude acts of kindness which he has received from the savages, and says that after all they are m beings, with less differences from ourselves than we are inclined to assume. If anybody is thinking of taking up a permanent residence on the Coast, he will scarcely be encouraged by Dr. Gordon's remarks; but the many people who are now interested in its pecaliarisies may be recommended to turn over his pages, where, amongst other things, they will find some very sensible contents are appropriate that a property with the orders. sanitary augmentions, conforming very closely with the orders lately published by Siz Garnet Wolceley.

ENGLISH SURNAMES!

W/RY should people who write books be so fend of threating their private affairs and private feelings on a world to which those affairs and feelings are altogether indifferent? We accept it in a poet; it is, we suppose, part of a poet's business to tell us: these things. We do not wonder at it in Mr. Furnivall. tell us these things. We do not wonder at it in Mr. Furnivall. When he tells us why he did not have his beby christened, and how pleasant it is to waits with the fair-haired Alice, we know

Maglish Surnames, their Sources and Significations. By Charles Pardeley, M.A. London: Charles & Windus.

that it is Mr. Firmfuell's way. But in Furnivall to know that he has a way. Furnival to know that he has a way. We the leave and the fair-distinct Alles the life lie. I me; but we did know that, if they had not compthism to me; now we did important, if they had not he something no less grotteque would have been the With Mr. Burdeley we are not on the same term came across Rir. Randeley before, we knd no a what was his way. But we suppose that, a nivall's way to chatter about his father. Of the two we are greatly mades the habour the clint and the control of the two we are greatly mades the habour the clint and the control of the two wests. greatly prefer the baby. The filial devotion of teachers is really getting too much for us. We put shrick a week or two back when Mr. Fitzedward Halfintroduced us to his nother. But the presence of I mother was a thing of joy compared with the presence berdsley's father. There was at any rate much low said: We were simply remainded of the fact, which, if we have our thoughts to the subject, we might have guessed for ourself that Mr. Mall, like Mr. Haudis, must have or have had a mot. But the gush of Mr. Bardsley's filial seal gues modil fare. In his dedication he apostrophisms his falses with never admiration and with a patriorchal or Qualus-like use of true second person singular:—" I have leved thee ail my Rife, "Thou hast lent to it a father's cantion, a mother's per brother's hope, a sister's interest." "Thou wilt say it is per Yes, thou wilt be fains to thine intelligence to be true to metrum, or at least axive grammaticum, "Kind old fasher!" feel quite sure, from the desication itself, that Mr. Bardsley a whatever may be the work from which he is laid aside, deceme something much better than to be in this way made ridiculous

his son.

The book, however, itself is not so had as might have been holised for from this siliest ofidedications. It is not particularly good, but it is not particularly look. A rather hackneyed subject, but one which still awaits really scientific treatment, is deals with here way which at every step suggests the wish that it might have been better, while on the other hand it is not disfigured by many very gross blunders. There is a certain amount of twaddly the thing was the way. n he nor is rather heavy, and Mr. Bardsley is most heavy wh and then tries to be lively; he has not worked some of the most important sources so well as he ought to have done; and he is still in the Court of the Gentiles as to any clear views of g English history. On the other hand, he has clearly worked well at some sources of knowledge; he has got together a great store of facts; and, if he has not marshalled them in what we should think a thoroughly scientific order, he has at least not shovelled them together in the utterly chaotic way in which some compilers do. And if his jokes are not particularly good, we see bound to say that there are not very many of them. Het Mr. Bardsley's book is dreary work to read directly after Mr. Oliphant's. It is impossible not to compare the two; for the bistory of personal and hereditary nomenclature is certainly, wherever either of them exists, a part of the history of language. Mr. Bardsley himself, with perfect truth, goes further when he take us in the himself, with perfect truth, goes manner was the sources of a very first sentence of his text that " to review the sources of a very first sentence of his text that " to review that naonle's history." Now people's nomenclature is to review that people's history." Now while we have from Mr. Oliphant eleme and aharply-ent motions of the history of the people with whom both he and Mr. Bandstey are now concerned, Mr. Bardsley seems to be in the blackness of d To be sure he is no worse than the great mass of readers, perhaps even than the great mass of writers; but the difference between his book and Mr. Oliphant's marks the difference between one who keeps up with the foremost lights of his ewn time and one who tarries behind them. After Mr. Oliphant's clear account of the continuous being of the one English tengue, it is provoked to find ourselves once more in the thick of all the convention stuff about "Saxons" and "Normane," Wamba and the beef as mutton, and all the rest of it. As far as we can see, Mr. Ben thinks that, immediately on King William's coming into England all the English became serfs and villains, or something of the kind; and this, though he stops in one place to explain at some length that King William's coming did not make a clean sweep or English institutions. A man with such an idea as this in his head cannot treat the history of English momenclature as it ought to be treated. In Domesday the names prove a great deal; a generations or two later they prove nothing. Indeed in the Domesday generation there was more chance of a Norman bearing an English sames than of at English was bearing an English sames. than of an Englishman bearing a Norman name. The Norman settlers under the Confessor give their children the names of English settlers under the Collessor give their children the names of English godfathers, whence we get Harold the son of Ralph, and Swegen the son of Robert, se well as the Edwards, Alfreds, and Eddiths, called after the King, the unlucky Ætheling and the Late. This fashion hardly got beyond that generation; in the feast, when all the court names were Norman, we find Englishment giving their sons Norman names. Robert the sear of Godfaine, the Hertfordships cruander and martys, is a type of a crossed of course, many of which will be found in the Glemeour Cartainty and in ceter Ca many of which will be found in the Gleucoster Cartes the documents preserved in Leofric's book at Ensur. sure that neither he nor any man like him, not in fruthe all out of Eksery and Ivanios, was over speles of churd or a Sanon hog. This, it may be said, is part of the history of Church of surespices. But one thing which this body fact in the

home to our minds is that the history of Christian and of sur

Children and the Mattery of Christian Marianes, but the Mistery of secretary and the Mattery of Christian whiteness than Mr. We wish that Miss Youga, who has done to well, would go an with the other. Mr. Bardeley, which is added to well, would go an with the other. Mr. Bardeley, was refer to "His Mulach's Miss Youga's, whom he also will be selded to selded the Miss Wonga's, whom he also which we conceive that he means Miss Youga's, whom he also which we conceive that he manes Miss Youga's, whom he also will be the matter of Christian names, in the chapter headed "Patronymic Consesses," these is nothing particular to remark one way or mostler; it made a listle heavily after Miss Youga's own book, but these is no very special fault to find with it. Here and there Mr. Bardeley manneers on without seeming to eatch the real hearing of the facts which he has got hold of. Thus he mentions the revival of the English names Edward and Edmund in the two sons of Menry the Third; he goes on to say:—

Theriously to this, however, an attempt had been made to restore the Printish "Arthur" in that nepheur of Cour de Lion who so miserallly gurlined by his mede's means, and thereby gave Lackland a securer hold upon the English therms, if not upon the affections of the country. The sad and gloomy mystery which surrounded the disappearance of this boy-prince seems to have implied mothers with a superstitious awe of the name, for we do not find, as in the case of "Effected" or "Edmund," its reyal restoration having the effect of making it general. On the contrary, as an effort in its favour, it seems to have signally failed.

More again is the confusion which we so often have to fight against, as if Arthur of Britanny had been in some way the heir of England, or as if anybody in England cased about him. Even in Britanny the name was a more revival, suggested no doubt by the zerival of Celtic legends in the twelfth century; but in England there was no need of any superstitious awe to hinder mothers from giving the name to their children when it probably never came into the head of any mother in England, whether of French or of English speech, to give her child a name which must have sounded so outlandish. We cannot think with Mr. Bardsley that Aldred, Alderson, and the like, as surnames, have anything to do with hifted, when there is the very name Faldred stering us in the face. We have not the least notion what Mr. Bardsley means when he tells us that, before the Normana came, the name Ivo" had held a precarious existence in England centuries previously through Danish raids." He adds, "St. Ives of Huntingdonshire seems evidently to be a blood relation." Ivo, the Huntingdonshire saint. Is always said to have been a Persian—a strange legend enough, but one which at least shows that his name was not familiar to Englishmen. We know nothing of any English or Danish Ivos, though it may possibly, as Miss Yongo suggests, have something to do with Ivar; but anyhow it is funny to go off to an "Yvo de Taillbois (1211), mentioned in Bishop Pudsey's Survey of the Durham See," when there is the elder Ivo Tailigeboac fameus in Domesday, and more famous in the false Inguil, so much nearer at hand. Nor do we know what Mr. Hardsley means when he says that the name Alfred was "rejected with herror by the fanatical spirit of the Puritan times," and, still more strangely, that Hugh "as a Paran agnomen was loathed by the Puritan mouth." How is Hugh Pugnan? How is it an "agnomen"? There can be no doubt that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Scripture names got a great start at the expense of the older names both English and Norman; but, to go no

As we go through the other chapters on "Local Surnames," "Surnames of Office," "Surnames of Occupation," and "Nicknames," the whole thing is much of the same character; there is nothing very striking; on the other hand, there as nothing very grossly wrong. Here and there we doubt whether Mr. Hardsley has given the right origin to a name; but there is liette or nothing to cry out at. And, like every collection of the kind, it has its use as a mere collection. Mr. Bardsley has plainly worked with real care within his own range, but he has been weighed down throughout by a lack of clear ideas of general English history. It is wonderful, for instance, how seldem he refers to Domesday; yet Domesday must be the beginning of a history of English surnames. It is the record of the introduction of surnames into England. In this respect, as in most others, the Norman Conquest most likely only strengthened and hastened a tendency which was already at work. As aurnames were in Germany and Dommark, so they would most likely have arisen secone or later in England also, even if no Norman Conquest had ever happened. The numberless names, nicknames, cognomina, agnomina, whatever we please to call them, by which one Godwine or Thurkill is distinguished from another Godwine or Thurkill, could hardly fail to have grown before long into hardling surnames. Still, as a matter of last, they had not actually grown agro, make the Normane same and the time the histing surnames. When the Normane same and the time the histing surnames already made. All hereaft with them the histing surnames already made. All hereaft with them the histing surnames are so different to follow it. And thus a system of surnames areas, different for following the English M the

Numera and never inner, different from any which would have release among the Numera blomeston. If they had stepped in their own land. Mr. Bendsley's book is nashed in its own way, but a stelly essentific history of English surunness must be the most of one who has a far firmer hold of general history. We are glad to find in Mr. Bardeley's list an old friend, thoughter the are glad to find in Mr. Bardeley's list an old friend, thoughter the flucture flucture where we remember long ago in one of the flucture flucture, he might have given us mother name, an which we have always looked with yet desper admiration, the Requires flucture flucture. Dominas of the Masse Homesday.

THE LAND OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

A GLANCE at the cover and title-page of this book would not have told us that the author was an American. But, set to say that we are distinctly apprised of the fact in the account of Mr. Vincent's audience of the King of Busmah, it might be made and a sunday a su gethered, without any such announcement, from sundry small penulisrities of style and illustration. The equivalents for Indian rupees are invertably "dollars and conts." We are told, though we trust it is not the case, that it is in contemplation "to build a we trust it is not the case, that it is in contemplation "to build a railway" between Mangoon and the continue of Yunan in Obins. Captain Semmes is honoured with the spithet of "piratisel." The weapons of the exploring party in Cambodia are "two sevolvers and two or three large bowie knives." Southern Siam is remarkable for "prairie grass," as well as for rice-fields. The King of Cambodia has in his stables healthen has a been able to the contemplation of Cambodia. "prartie grees," as well as for ribe-cauda. The same of Calindrala has in his stables, besides a hazouche and a buggy, a samiago called a "rockaway," of the precise fashion and make at which we must profess our ignorance. Government House at Saigon "would appear to advantage in London or Washington." And the sellings and walls of the Cambodian secretaring parlour at his capital of Panompia are "freezood in as time a stric as many in Grosvenor Square or Fifth Amenus." On the will work is a not unwalcome addition to our knowledge of the lade Chinese peninsulas. It is written in a clear and sanflected style. It is descriptive of forests, lakes, rivers, capitals, and rains, many of which are still very imperfectly known, while some have hardly been described at all by fourtishmen. It shows the author to be possessed of some of the qualities indispensable to sun exploration—energy, undurance of best, fatique, and putty amoy-ances, good humour, quickness of observation, and intelligence. Its ances, good humour, quickness of observation, and intelligence. Its value is enhanced by two or times maps throwing lights on a made disputed points of geography, as well as by many excellent engravings which place before us the paradas with their wonderful tracery and the reigning monarche in their soles of State. We do not make out that Mr. Viscent is much of a naturalist, or that he has anything of that innate love of sport which prompts an Englishman to tell us how he longed for his graybounds when he started a graph in the ruins of Personolis, or how many sounds of subsets. gaselle in the ruins of Persepolis, or how many couple of suips its might have brought to bug if he had only taken his breach-loader to the banks of the Scannader. But there is no doubt that Mr. Vincent has seen much, and that he has not described all he saw. In a tour of three years he visited Persia, Mongolia, Jave, Japan, and China. Indeed, he devoted seven months to seeing the rincipal places of the Celestial Empire, including, bosides Can principal places of the Celestial Empire, including, heates Camon, Maczo, and Shanghai, the cities of Pekin, Tientsin, and Hankow on the great Yang-tec-kiang river. But, with a self-denial which in these days of fluid biographics and flabby novels caused he praised too highly, he has contented himself with an account of high and Cambodia; a glance at British Burnah and the independent kingdom of Ava; a husty notice of the colonial dependences of france, Malacca, and Singapore; and a few remarks on the attempt of the French to do at Saigon and in Coolin-China what sheet had failed in doing, just a century ago, at Pondicherry and had failed in doing, just a century ago, at l'ondicharry and Obandernagore. We may condense his travels into a brief compass by saying that he landed at Hangoun, went up to Mandaley, the present capital of the Burman Empire, and back again; came down the coast to the extremity of the Malayan peninsula, taking on his way Maulmain and Amherst, Penung and Province Wellesley, and Malacca; that then he sailed up the Gulf of Simu to Bangkok; and thence went across to Panempin, the capital of Cambodia, and so down to Saigon, where the journey and the nerestive end. The latter part of his travels, which will have the keenest interest for antiquaries and ethnologists, we may fairly give in his own language, by no means too boastful for what he had undergone and accomplished. "I had traversed the great

nad undergone and accomplished. "I had traversed the great Indo-Chinese peninsula, riding over its plains, voyaging across its lakes, paddling down its rivers, a distance of 655 miles, in aix weeks, including many long and delightful delays by the way."

It is no disparagement to Mr. Vincent to say that he has travelled, like his countrymen, at a rapid pace, and that he has nothing very original or striking to tell us about British Busmah. Eventy years have elapsed since Lord Palhousis concluded a campaign in which he had been his own War Minister, at the expense of a million and a helf—the first Burmese war having cost ten millions—completed the link wanting to our anaboard between the province of Arracan and that of Tenassenius, and added to the British possessions another splendid Palta, where land is gredienties, cheep, and abundant; where the people are fairly logal, some

The Land of the White Elephant: a Personal Narration of Trued and Adventure in Farther India, interesting the countries of Burens, Blam, Dembodia, and Ordhin-Chies (1871-2). By Frank Viscoust, Juntee. London: Hampson Law & Co. 1871

tented, and remarkably free from prejudices; and where, with a revenue of more than a million, famine and scarcify are almost unknown. There is little or nothing to be glassed from Mr. unknown. There is little or nothing to be gleened from Mr. Vincent's pages which has not been rendered available at the Indi d from Mr. Vincent's pages which has not been rendered available at the linus Office and in published Blue Books and Reports. Nevertheless it is always advantageous to see ourselves with the spectacles of friends or rivals, and to learn how an enterprising American gentleman has been received at the Court of an Oriental potentate, who has not yet quite recovered from the loss of the best half of his dominions. It will cause no surprise to Indian administrators to hear that the King of Ava could not be reasonabled to look on to hear that the King of Ava could not be persuaded to look on a white-faced traveller seeking enjoyment in novel situations, in any other light than that of a political adventurer; and that His Majesty held out the bait of employment and emolument, and as many Burmese wives as were agreeable, if "the stranger" would only aid him in the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the Tunted States. But this idea families to a many Eastern protection. only aid him in the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the United States. But this idea, familiar to so many Eastern potentates in other shapes, of pitting one great European or foreign Power against another, and of profiting by their collision or their rivalry, comes too late. There is no place anywhere in the Bay of Bengal for the ascendency of any other Teutonic or Latin race; and the Chief Commissioner at Rangoon, on the receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy, could probably reduce the independent Burmese to helplesaness and submission by a more simple means than even the despatch of a few marines and blue-jackets to storm a capital four hundred miles off. He more simple means than even the despatch of a few marines and blue-jackets to storm a capital four hundred miles off. He would, as Lord Dalhousie predicted, only have to forbid the transport of a certain pungent and highly-prized condiment called agrees, from the seaboard to Mandalay. Without this article of universal consumption the ordinary Burman is much worse than a navvy deprived of beer or a Highlander of whisky. Ngapee, by the way, is a sort of paste of salt-fish, at least half-way to putrefaction, odorous, and used by the natives to give a zest to their plain meal of rice. Though, to the eyes of an American accustomed to see burnt cities rebuilt in a few weeks, and civilization transplanted bodily to the midst of swamps and forests, there would transplanted bodily to the midst of swamps and forests, there would be nothing astounding in the design and construction of the English town of Rangoon, yet our government of this foreign dependency seems to have impressed him favourably. He has perhaps wisely refrained from any description of the machinery of administration, though a Chief Commissioner placed directly under the Supreme Government of India must have somewhat reminded him of a permit a present terminded him. reminded him of a newly annexed territory in the Far West not yet invested with the privileges and dignity of a State. But he is at no loss for words to describe his con-State. But he is at no loss for words to describe his contempt for Gallic endeavours to colonize the East. The "great nation" lacks the perseverance and energy of the English race, and, aiming at empire, produces nothing but a "burlesque on colonization." The effect on the mind of the author was that the whole thing was a farce. Those who have seen anything of the management of such dependencies will admit the truth of this observation, which even Frenchmen do not deny; and the obstacles to success are by no means lessened by the fact that superannuated admirals, who have looked down on human nature from a quarteradmirals, who have looked down on human nature from a quarter-deck, are often selected to solve the problem of governing Cochin China, for the simple reason that the colonies are under M. Le Ministre de la Marine.

It is to be regretted that the season of the year prevented Mr. Vincent from carrying out an intention of reaching Bangkok overland, from the backwoods of the Tenasserim provinces across the Shan mountains and the Meklong river, or down the Meinam. But this trip, feasible by means of ponies or elephants between November and April, is out of the question during a rainy season which lasts for at least air months and which though the next at which lasts for at least aix months, and which floods the earth at the rate of ten or twelve inches a day. So, as we have stated, the author coasted down the long narrow Malay peninsula, and has given us brief and not uninteresting accounts of Penang, with its hill sanatorium of 2,500 feet high; of Malacca, with the distant peak to which geographers more speculative than accurate have given the name of Ophir; and of Singapore, a coaling station and entrepit of spices for all nations, where coir-rope is manufactured from cocce-nuts, and where the gardens and the museum of the Hon. Mr. Whampon a member, not of the Town, but of the Legislative Council with shrubs twisted into the shapes of dragons and reptiles, with fish-ponds, summer-houses, and styes full of prize pigs, form one of the main attractions and boasts of the settlement. Mr. Vincent notes that the Straits Settlements were formerly under the Supreme Government of India, and are now governed, or left to govern themselves, by the Colonial Office. But it may not be generally known that when these dependencies formed part of the Indian Empire they were for years in subordination, not to the Government of India, but to the local Government of Bengal. Anomalous as this may appear, the Executive Power which had to look after Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, had also to regulate the squabbles of Malays and Chinamen, and to settle questions about the tenths of silver

mines and the exports of spices at Malacca and Penang.

The main interest of the work, however, must lie in the account of the ruins of Angkor, on the frontiers of Cambodia and account of the ruins of Angkor, on the frontiers of Cambodia and Siam, not very far from a lake which Mr. Vincent calls Thalaysap, but which other travellers have designated as Tale Toanless, or else Toulisap. If we except the account of these stupendous ruins by a traveller in the fifteenth century, we had really no good guide to them until recent years. In Adolph Bastian, the Fresident of the Royal Geographical Society of Berlin, visited them about 1854, and the late M. Henri Mouhot thoroughly explored the country in 1860. The latter gentleman, it may be remembered,

fell a victim to a malarious fever contracted in the area jungles of Lacs, leaving behind him ample notes of his act which were published by his brother in two volumes, a years ago. Mr. Vincent has partly taken the unfortunate man as his guide. From these narratives, as well as also the him which the man both illustrated and analysis of man as his guide. From these narratives, as well as the sketches by which they are both illustrated and curiched, sketches by which they are both illustrated and enriched, we may present to our readers some short account of these mighty relies. For grandeur of design, skill of construction, harmony of proportion, and profusion of detail, these ruined temples may fairly challenge a comparison with most in the world. The largest edifice occupies, with its outer walls, a space of the amile square. It comprises long galleries, imposing colomades of square stone, causeways of solid masonry, elegant pavilions, lofty towers, and bas-reliefs crowded with figures of animals and men. Both travellers' speak with almost bewilderment and awe of their extent, variety, and magnificence; and M. Mouhot, besides the account of the largest or Nagkon Wat, has given detailed notices of another pagoda, and of the King's palace and treasury, which prove these ruins to have been once the seat of a rich and powerful empire. Some idea may be formed of the scale of construction when we state that the causeway which leads to the main entrance is 725 feet in length; that the highest pagoda is 250 feet; that the sculptures extend for half a mile; that three terraces, with twelve staircases, and porticoes and galleries, form the body of the building; and that the great temple is supported by no less than 1,532 square pillars. The sculptures and bas-reliefs, as described by both these travellers, are clearly Hindoo. There are representations of the fight between sent to our readers some short account of these mighty re are clearly Hindoo. There are representations of the fight b Hanuman, the monkey-king, and Ravana, the tyrant of Ceylon; of Swarga and Naraka, or Heaven and Hell, and of Vishnu and Buddha. The question as to the builders of these gigantic edifices is one more easily asked than answered. We may of course dismiss any notion that they were erected by the "Lost Tribes of Israel" or by a "Prince of Rome." The scattered remnants of the Babylonian captivity have a good deal to answer for already, and Rúm or Rome is a late introduction of the Mohammedans, spread by them all over the East, pointing in a vague and general way to the great Power which had once ruled more than half the world from the Tiber or the Bosphorus. M. Mouhot alice at the Lorich abscicer only which a street do be one and on relies on the Jewish physiognomy which attracted his eye, and on a record of the judgment of Solomon, which a French bishop dis-covered, verbatim, in one of the Cambodian sacred books. But features are not always a safe guide for ethnology, and the fame of Solomon and of Alexander the Great has so caught hold of the Oriental imagination that local and village customs in the Punjab are to this day cherished as legacies of the Emathian conqueror, while any Kazi or Hakim who has displayed more than average shrewdness and impartiality may be made in story-books of all dialects to play the part of the Jewish monarch in a tale about two harlots and a child. Mr. Vincent is clearly in error when he two harlots and a child. Mr. Vincent is clearly in error when he imagines bearded warriors in the sculptures to represent "the Moors," though he may have been misled by Dr. Bastian on this point. Native tradition, as may be expected, gives us very little assistance. The Nagkon Wat was the work of "angels and giants," or it was built by the "leprous King"; or it even "made itself." Now, it is certain that a statue in good preservation is still to be seen on one of the esplanades of the temple, believed by those on the spot to be that of the Royal leper. The attitude is dignified; the features regular and manly; and the type is something resembling the Hellenic or the Aryan caste. Leprosy, with Orientals, is no disqualification for empire. Whether these noble monuments of an ancient creed are due to the single monarch whose monuments of an ancient creed are due to the single monarch whose statue has survived the ravages of time and desecration, or to two or three rulers in succession, one explanation of their origin might be as follows. After a mighty struggle in India, of the details of which we know little, the Buddhists or Reformers were details of which we know little, the Duddhists of Reformers were vanquished and expelled by the Brahmans or champions of the old religion. Driven from Central and Upper India, and from Rehar, the vanquished party took refuge in Ceylon. Thence they crossed to Burmah, and spread gradually over the Malsy peninsula. With their energies unimpaired, and with a vivid recollection of the idolatry which they had failed to refine, they built these vast temples to commemorate the myths and errors of the old superstition, and their own adoption of a better and purer faith. Such conceptions were not impossible to a pious community, guided by a vigorous ruler, which had just occupied a large tract of country rich in wood, in water, and in natural products, and hardly inferior to the plains of the Gangetic Delts. But, in any view, ruins which amaze and awe the few travellers who defy heat and exposure in the pursuit of science and history must owe their origin either to the ennobling and lofty impulses of a whole people, or to the exercise of some imperious fascination by a mighty sovereign who commanded the resources of mechanical science, and the obcdience of crowds of hewers of wood and stone.

SPECIFIC PRIMERS.

W HEN Lancaster found out a "Method of teaching to spell and road, whereby one book will serve instead of six hundred," he thought that he had made a discovery worth having, and he was justly proud of it. But three-quarters of

^{*} Laurit's Mismalt of Specific Instruction. London's John Marinal Practical Bulm of English System. London : Martin & Co.

in these time the states of the advocates of popular educain these time the states of the advocates of popular educain the time the state of the advocates of popular educain would mean to have changed as much as their numbers.

The state of the state and read, to supply at least six hundred
between one would de equally well all the work required.

Insure and manuals by the score follow each other in quick sucsion. We give up in despair all hope of being ever rid of

the contract is well night as hopeless as that of the gardeners
in struggle to keep the lawns and alleys free from the withered

satisfast antumn showers down upon them. Ever and anon

awarp our table free from them, but we have scores breathing

to before we find it thickly strewn again.

These which from the topmost layer of the pile style themselves be of the Borough R

hose which from the topmost layer of the pile style themselves make of Specific Instruction. The name does not seem to us a sy one. The popular notion of a specific is something unpleasant the second company contained in a small phial and supposed but wholesome, commonly contained in a small phial and supposed to exercise toothache, or earache, or some of those other aches to which poor human flesh is subject. The connexion of ideas may which poor human flesh is subject. The connexion of ideas may tend to prejudice the minds of the little scholars, for whose benefit these same specific primers have been called into being, against using them. Their editor, Mr. J. S. Laurie, seems to have had a great deal to do with school-keeping and school-inspecting in all the continents except America. He is or has been "Inspector of Schools in England; Special Commissioner, West Africa; Assistant Commissioner, West Africa; Assistant Commissioner, Property General; Of England; Property General; Assistant Commissioner, Property General; Assistant Commissioner Education Commissioner, Ireland; Director-General of Public Instruction, Ceylon." We wish Mr. Laurie would let us know what specific enables him to get through the duties of these several functions in lands so far asunder that they would, we should think, have proved almost too much for the skill of the great Michael Scott himself. Mr. Laurie's Manuals, if we may judge from the advertisement on the cover, aim at being a complete ladder of the advertisement on the cover, aim at being a complete ladder of learning. The several steps lead up through all the grades of primary education, ending with the "facts and features of English history." We would fain ourselves have profited by a little "specific instruction" in these "facts and features," but our desire in this respect is doomed to rest unsatisfied, as the Manuals of Geography, English Composition, and Analysis are the only ones which have yet come before us.

We are glad to see that in the geographical primers our own idea of making children understand the nature of a map before you expect them to learn anything from it has been to some degree acted upon, though not fully worked out. We still maintain that

acted upon, though not fully worked out. We still maintain that the only way of making a child understand the exact relation of a map to the country it represents is by teaching him little by little to draw maps of some tract of country which comes within his own notice. Unless this be done, the geography lesson, which is skill bender may be made the most attractive of all lessons. in skilful hands may be made the most attractive of all lessons, becomes a mere dreary task confined to learning by rote a long string of hard names. We once knew a small boy who had brought home the geography prize from school, and yet could give no better account of Africa, his special subject, than that it was "a large yellow country," and we suspect that most schoolboys have not much clearer ideas connected with their maps. Some where that the object of all teaching ought to be to train the mind and the eye to the quick perception of likene and difference. There is no lesson to which the comparative method can be applied more successfully than to geography. No one can be said thoroughly to know the geography of any country till he has travelled through it, and our only way of forming any clear idea of what any country that we have not seen is like is by comparing and contrasting it with some other country which we have seen and therefore really know something about. In one point these little primers are better than most of their kind. They are divided into lessons of a reasonable length. Instead of all the counties of Integranes are better than most of their kind. They are divided into lessons of a reasonable length. Instead of all the counties of England being given in one lesson, they are here very wisely divided into eight, while each county is afterwards studied in detail. This is a decided improvement on the old way, and is in harmony with our favourite maxim that in learning anything as little should be presented to the mind at once as possible.

The two remaining primers have undertaken a very hard task, that of teaching the most unterschale of all are the est of convenience.

that of teaching the most unteschable of all arts, the art of composition. Mr. Laurie's idea of composition must, however, differ widely from our own. He defines it as "the art of putting words together so as to convey information." Now we have words together so as to convey information." Now we have frequently heard from popular preachers very finely worded sentences, nay, even whole semons, which conveyed information whatever; while we have, on the other hand, read very learned books which made no pretensions to excellence of style. Our little Manual goes on to say, what is very true, that (a) "Proper choice of words; (b) simplicity of expression; (c) right order of words and phrases; and (d) grammatical accuracy, are essential conditions of composition." If we might venture to correct a School Inspector, we should feel tempted to hint that to have something to say, to know exactly what you mean to say, and to have the nower Inspector, we should feel tempted to hint that to have something to say, to know exactly what you mean to say, and to have the power of saying exactly what you mean, are three points which are even more essential to writing what will be worth the trouble of reading when written. This degree of excellence would certainly never be arrived at by Mr. Laurie's method. It professes to lead the little scholar on to perfection in writing good English by first putting santeness together and then pulling them to pieces, writing themes on subjects about which no same achood by ever did or ever will care, and imitating stiff and proper letters which must, we absult lightly, have been written by no makers lifelihe school by these one of the dummies that show off school boys suits in the

we of Moses and Son. for us. Desertion tells attempt his been made in The outlines of malitain

made in the following pages des of easy and illustrative es atical analysis fred from use .

A glance through the "following pages" makes us feel with regard to the "perplexities" and "compilections" thus darkly kinted at the same awful, yet half-sceptical, curiosity which children well exercised in the Shorter Catechiam of the divines of Westminster feel towards its longer brother. If a maze of "copulative co-ordinate" sentences, and "disjunctive accessory sentences," and "adverbial accessory sentences of supposition, condition, manner, or qualification," are simplicity, what can the "perplexities" be? We does the Manual with a painful conscioueness of our own unworthiness to judge of such nicoties. We do not at this moment know to which of these classes of accessories the sentences which we have which of these classes of accessories the sentences which we written belong, and we have an uncomfortable feeling that if this knowledge is required from the upper classes of a village school, we should, if compelled to present ourselves for examination, be thrust down by the Inspector to the lowest place among the infants of the lowest standard. We never take up a batch of small school-books without feeling profoundly impressed by the consciousness that the sense of duty must be much stronger in children than in grown people. No other feeling could inspire them to drag through the dry drudgery of learning which is in too many cases set before them in so dull a guise. Of all the discouraging tasks which any them in so dull a guise. Of all the discouraging tasks which any one could propose to himself, we should think that writing manuals of English Grammars is the most thoroughly hopeless. All such manuals profess to teach the "art of speaking and writing correctly;" but as scarcely any one does either speak or write correctly, it is clear that they have one and all, from the days of Lindley Murray downwards, failed in the object of their creation. Yet they increase and multiply at an alarming rate, and each new author flatters himself that his book will accomplish a reformation in the everyday talk of his countrymen.

in the everyday talk of his countrymen.

The last on our list, Practical Rules of English Syntar, has been put together wholly and solely with this benevolent aim. In the preface its author bemeans the lax views, or rather practice, with regard to grammar which offend his ear on all hands. He goes on to inform us-

That our language, although so widely diffused throughout the civilized world, is relatively worse spoken and written than any other living tongue. To effect, therefore, some amelioration in this respect, be it repeated, is the leading object of the annexed treatise.

As the "annexed treatise" sets to work in the old-fashioned way by expounding twenty rules of Syntax and giving exercises thereon, we feel sure that it will never achieve its leading object Of all parts of elementary education, grammar is the one which it is most useless to teach by rule. Correct speaking can only be learnt by imitation, and quickness of perception can alone produce accuracy of expression.

The fact that the necessity of national education has at last been brought home to us, and that it seems desirable to find out the best and cheapest way of carrying it on, gives to all little school-books that come forth authorized by School Inspectors an importance and an interest which their own merits often in no wise deserve. It is only by examining the manuals in use that the public can form any idea of the work that is going on in those schools which take up so much of its time and of its money. The more we see of these little books, the more we feel convinced that the real principles of education are as yet but imperfectly understood. The greater part of them are primers for young children. Now for young scholars oral teaching is really and truly the only kind of teaching that is suitable, or that will ever reach their minds. To put books into their hands is the sure way to prevent their learning anything. This doctrine, however, is not as yet generally received. That it should not be accepted and acted on is strange in these days, when it seems to be thought impossible for grown people to take in knowledge of the most simple kind unless it be set before them in the form of a popular lecture. So much in fayour is this sort of literary gossip and dissipation importance and an interest which their own merits often in no w So much in favour is this sort of literary gossip and dissipation that it would seem as if the present generation despised the art of printing, and were bent on proving how well they can do without it. People are ready to run miles to hear a little frothy talk on some subject about which they could have learnt rothy talk on some subject about which they could have learnt more in a quarter of the time if they had taken the trouble to consult some text-book upon it, without stirring from their own fireside. But grown people ought to be beyond the stage of having what they wish to learn talked into them. Primary education, if it is worth anything, ought to teach them how to seek out information for themselves. The fact is that in all education a great deal more depends on the teacher than in all education a great deal more depends on the teacher than on the books he uses. How to seek out and secure the best teachers ought them to be the care of those to whom the State entrusts that most important charge, the education of the nation. Whether good teaching can be ensured by employing none but trained and certificated teachers seems to us a very open question. The prodigies of training colleges are in general people with dult brains that will bear much cramming. It is only dull brains that possess the stolid patience needed to support the deadening pressure of the constant and unvarging routine which such training implies. The very notion that teachers can be trained to teach well is a taken one. Every teacher who is worth anything must have his own method. He must have imagined and worked it out for histophi; yet it must be so electic that it can vary somewhat in its swm method. He must have unaginal with any somewhat in its

treatment of every different mind. But, on the other hand, the cleverest people do not make good teachin. They have found the paths of learning so easy, straight, and pleasant that they cannot sea, and therefore cannot remove, the squadding-blocks with which duller intellects find these same paths feest. Common sense, a ready wit, and a kindly sympathetic nature are far more useful gifts in teaching than mere ability.

The tendency of the present day, there can be no doubt, is to set for too high a value upon mere teaching, and to lose sight of the power of self-education which every one possesses if he will only take the trouble to grasp the means which come within his reach. Yet the unfailing effect of over-much teaching is to stupify the brain. To compel a forced attention, at stated hor es, to tasks in which the ikes no interest, is the sure way to crush out any spark of mind takes no interest, is the sure way to crush out any spark of original gessius, while loading the messory with the thoughts and theories of other rainds deadens the power of original thoughts. To give life to the daily lessons and to draw out the natural powers of the mind, while storing it with a certain amount of useful knowledge, is the teacher's difficult task. Now, as Locke said long ago, "Learners must tirst be believers." The teacher must convince the scholar that what he teaches him is of some real use, and that knowing it gives him some power over others who are ignorant of it. who are ignorant of it:-

To this he should add sweetness in all his instruction, and by a certain tenderness in his whole carriage make the child sensible that he loves him and designs nothing but his good.

How far the schoolmasters of the present day are secretly influenced by such high principles in the exercise of their vocation each one must answer for himself. Our own opinion of "trained and cortificated teachers" is not flattering. If we may judge them from the correspondence which appears in their own little journal, they the correspondence which appears in their own little journal, they are too conscious of their own excellence, too eager to keep up the dignity of their position, and too determined to resist being trampled on by either the squire or the parson, to have much time for thinking how they may best work for the good of the children who come under their influence. They are too apt to think that the object of all education is to pass through the several standards at the proper age, and to end with getting a Government certificate. We wonder if they have ever realized that the aim of education really is to increase the usefulness and the happiness of any any individual child—his usefulness by making him more fit to every individual child-his usefulness by making him more fit to help himself, his happiness by enabling him to see clearly and also to will to do whatever is best for the welfare of himself and

THE TWO WIDOWS.

ONE of the stock fairy tales of all nations is that of the wicked waiting-maid who personates the princess her mistress, and sees herself off on the royal bridgeroom as the fair delight whom he has been expecting. Sometimes by magic arts she takes on herself the person of the lovely lady, though her nature always remains cruel and her conversation low; but sometimes she retains her own features—which are invariably awarthy—to the wonderment of the innocent reader how it is that she is not diswonderment of the innocent reader now it is that and is not dis-covered on the spot. The true princess meantime is degraded to the waiting-maid, and regains her rightful position only by means of a strategem. Thus far the fairy tale, which probably has some recondite meaning in its unlikely incidents to redeem it from pure silliness, and which at the worst is intended to amuse only simple folk and little children.

Mrs. Funder Cudlip has constructed her latest novel on somewhat the same plan as the special bit of folklore we have mentioned. She has translated into modern English life the personation of the princes by the westing-maid; and has produced as crude and abourd a bit of work as we have ever had even from her pen. Her forte does not lie in mysteries and secrets. Sile has pen. Her forte does not lie in mysteries and secrets. She has neither the patience nor the accuracy necessary to a plot which deals with circumstantial evidence, the tracking of a secret, the fitting in of the various parts of an intrigue. Those special qualities which have placed Mr. Wilkie Collins at the head of all English weavers of intricate plots are just the qualities in which Mrs. Pender Cudlip eminently fails; her sprawling, hasty method of writing being the most inapt of all for that sort of story which ought to deal with subtle alkasion rather than direct indication, with careful and gradual revelation rather than coarse indication, with careful and gradual revelation rather than coars and sudden discovery. A scene-painter is not the man one would chaose for ministure work, nor are the hands of a rough-and-ready joiner those from which one would expect a dainty calinet or a long of puzzles. In the whole range of modern fiction we know of nothing th worse in its way than the Two Widows. The story is in itself an absurdity, and the writing is below even Mrs. Oudlip's standard. A wealthy man, the owner of a spacious mansion, and estate to correspond, has married a beautiful young woman of his own rank. She is what is called in society, and there is seither mystery nor secrecy in his manninge. He goes abread, makes a will, and dies; and his widow comes to take possession of the estate. Mr. Georpe Waldron, the gentleman in question, has been passionately fond of his wife. He writes of her in his will as "the good angel of his life," and leaves all to her on the supposition of her being "the good angel of the family; feeling care that in all things she would carry out his wishes"; thus making no provision for the only son of his only brother, who is finturely the heir to the enters. Elizarhers he has written of his to his fixed Frank an absurdity, and the writing is below even Mrs. Oudlip's standard.

Stappiton as "one of those fair-fixed angel woman men would gladly lay down their lives." The M men would gladly lay down their lives." The Min. Greener men would gladly lay down their lives." The Min. Greener was withen acquester who looks older than the twenty years with which she is accretized—a woman whose "flashing black eyes, crisp, curly black locks, and transparent olive cheshs might have enabled her to pass for a gipsy." The is mersower a tall deshing women, with a restless manner, and avidently, "no lady." Her daughter is a "tall, well-grown, shapely young woman, with a fine Napoleonic face"; a girl who, "although she missed the more delicate touches of breeding and blood, had about her a wealth of repose." "Lovers of refited beauty would have found this handsome girl wanting in meet of the points of blood found this handsome girl wanting in meet of the points of blood her a wealth of repose." "Lovers of refined beauty would have found this handsome girl wanting in most of the points of blood and breeding. But those who regarded stature and size, and firmness of flesh as the most desirable qualifications, would have had nothing to wish for when gazing on Miss Enumeline Vicary's statwart, healthy young figure, and clear-complexioned, deutities young face." We can acaresty then wonder at the sentiment, though we might have preferred a more delicate suche of expression, when Mr. Frank Stapyton says, after his first interview, "It nearly knocked me down this morning when I saw the woman Genrue married."

Feeling sure that acres interview.

Feeling sure that some infamy is connected with the will and the possession of Larpington, Horatis Waldson, the wildow of George's brother Arthur, and the mother of Garald, whom she considers the rightful beir, comes to the village, where she established herself as the rival widow. She is utterly unlike her so-called gracious type, who attends to the dinner with which she hopes to propitiste her brother Gilbert Denham, arranges her reoms with taste—"all rosy, light, and floral fragrance and contact and series sister-in-law, being a beautiful young woman of a retined and properties her brother Gilbert Dennam, arranges har reoms with taste—'all rosy, light, and fioral fragrance, and order, and beauty of the light, airy, graceful sort"—is very loving, very true, and very ladylike. Being the last, Mrs. Cudlip sees no incongruity in ascribing to her such a phrase as "Now, my cubs, surge upstains," when she wishes to get rid of her wishes a phrase which may suit wayners of the present day who are now families with when she wishes to get rid of her children; a phrase which may suit women of the present day who are more familiar with slang than syntax, but which does not seem to come quite harmoniously from the lips of a refined young widow who passes for a gentlewoman of the best kind. To help this lady to discover what is the mystery connected with the Waldrons at "the House," her brother, Mr. Gilbert Denham, comes down from London, unaccompanied by his wife. Actuated by a wonderful prevision of the part he is to play in the future drama, he desires that the fact part he is to play in the future drama, he desires that the fact of this wife, Pessie, may be suppressed; also the fact of his being Horatia's brother; and, thus marshalled, they accept an invitation to "the House," and open their campaign.

Gilbart's first desire is to visit the picture-gallery, and a great deal of diplomacy is put into this apparently simple proceeding; though what evidence be expects to gather from the portraits of the Waldron ancestors is not very clear. However he goes there, accompanied by the firm-deshed Miss Emmeline Vicary, with whom he has begun a desperate flirtation, to which she is responding by a coarse passion. Also there are two Miss Iblets whom Gilbert means to use as "pawns," but who are of no kind of value to the story beyond pointing to a door at the end of the picture-gallery, and saying, "We oughtn't to make so much noise down at this end; we may disturb the invalid." It might be imagined that a simple remark of this kind would not lead to much; but it is the "open seame" of the plot. Actuated still by that wonderful prevision which suables a person to see through all the millstones shead, Gilbert takes up the phrase, feels assured that it contains alread, Gilbert takes up the parase, nots assured that it contains the heart of the mystery, and never lets the subject drop nor gives the beautiful Miss Vicary with the Napoleonic face any rest until she has consented to introduce him to this invelid, who, also says, is her maniac sister Clarice. It is to be supposed that when people do wrong and live a life of deception they are reasonably careful to guard against discovery. To be sure they may overreach themselves, and, by their very fear of being found out, may set the keen-witted on the scent. But we venture to subject that no one in his or her ordinary means would have taken the may set the keen-witted on the scent. But we venture to solieve that no one in his or her ordinary senses would have taken this stranger, connected with the rival widow, right into the very heart of the mystery, and given the end of the due into his hands by which he might guide himself to the truth and bring upon them destruction. When Gilbert sees the beautiful maniac—a lovely young woman with "soft-looking, bright yellow hair" and dark, soft violet eyes "—he feels certain that she is neither Mrs. Waldron's daughter nor Miss Vicary's sister; mercover, he fall in love with her, for all that his Bessie at home is the less little wife in the world—for all, too, that he has gone as far as a mass wife in the world—for all, too, that he has gone as far as a man could well go in the time with the handsome Emmeline; though he goes considerably further in a few days—the whole way indee of an engagement. But the person who discovers the terms of the mystery is Frank Stapylton. Falling fast in love with Eigentia, he talls her of his former love affair with a beautiful young lady at Brighton. And he talls it in a manner so entirely Mrs. Pender Cadings come, that we will give it for the hemsit of our

* Ess. Men. Waldron, Arthur was right. I was awfully fend of a girl when I was a young fallow; and it was the old story. Don't you know? She didn't care for me."

didn't care for me."

The words, "What a blind fool she must have been !" were on Horatie's lips, but she checked them, hard as the task of doing so was. A greating wears is showed intelerent to say indifference shown towards a man she loves by another wears. However, discusts constanted heatest exceeding and manify and her reply to his confession.

"Buthatis and commit for somebody class?"

"That was just it, don't you sen! It was a quick thing, altogather. I met her at a bull in Brighton, and she fetched she tramendously in the comme of five round dances I had with her. Then I met her at a picnic; and then

[&]quot; The Zico Fidous. A Novel. By Annie Thomas (Hrs. Bunder Cudlip), Author of "Berie Donne," Sec. a vols. London: Chepsens & Hall.

I replace to the party of the party of the party. The rail of the party of the part

The theory that the Biguitie taked. Electrical Phays registered my first limited in this being the first question every woman sales about the one who has been prefered to her, or has presented her, or he any way rivalled let.

His answer was distressingly districtive.

"She was beautiful—a glorious gui with guiden but; and eyes—well, eyes that wans not a left like any that I have ever men in any other woman's

Expland, that Frank did not hear the name of the woman George Waldigs married. The brothes, Arthur Waldron, was his descent friend, and these things come out as matters of course. He sees the portrait of hearsh which the mad Chrice has painted and given to Hearth, and when he sees it, he cries out, "This is the girl I told you of; the girl I proposed to at Brighton." Some amount of detail gase to the description of Frank's burglarious entennes into that part of "the House" where Charice, sies Cecil, is sentined. He darm not break the window up to which he has ellimbed by means of a "mighty magnolis tree which was tasked up against the well," but he cuts out the pane with his diamond ring, and slips back the eath of the seah; then he goes into a closet, where he makes a comfortable hed for himself of sundry shawls and cleaks and dresses he finds there, and so falls salesp. The nurse discovers him in the morning, so does fill salesp. The nurse discovers him in the morning, so does full salesp. The nurse discovers him in the morning, so does full salesp. The nurse discovers him in the morning, so does full salesp. The nurse discovers of the broken link of memory by mentioning the name of Waldron, and thus prepared the way for her release and the discovery of the crime by which she has been defained. It all comes out through Emmeline Vicary's voluntary confession. She is madly in lone with Gibert Desham, to whom she is engaged; she has been madly in love with George Waldron, to whose "angel-faced" wife she was maid; so she tells the truth of the deception, at the same time painting her quondam mistress in no very flattering terms as a shallow fool, and ends her rather remarkable exposition thus, speaking to Horatia:—

Mrs. Arthur Waldron, your brother and you between you have husted me into a hole like a rat, and what have you gained by it? I know that

Mrs. Arthur Waldron, your brother and you between you have hunted me into a hole like a rat, and what have you gained by it? I know that you have disliked us very much, but I'm woman enough to know that you'll ache more when you see George Waldron's angel-fixed widhw reigning here as Mr. Stapyiton's wife. The real contest between the Two Widows dates from to-day.

Having done with mystery, Mrs. Pender Cudlip now goes into character, and the theme of the second helf of her book is the extraordinary vanity, heartlessness, and duplicity of the fair-faced Cocil, Mrs. George Waldron, whom her sister-in-law has helped to rescue from madness and imprisonment. Frank Stapylton, who up to this moment has been drifting rapidly into love for his friend Arthur Waldron's widow, she also being in love with him, turns back to his old passion for the yellow hair and violot eyes of Cecil, and in a vory short time engages himself to her in a half secret way for which also there is no adequate reason. But Cecil justifies Miss Vicary's vigorous contempt, and gives occasion to a piece of writing as exaggerated and disagreeable as anything that even Mrs. Pender Cudlip has ever put forth. The whole story of her flirtations now with Charlie Danvers and now with Gilbert Denham, while holding Frank to his fealty by her golden hair and violet eyes, is partly silly and partly offensive. It is certainly neither art nor nature; it is verbiage, and as verbiage serves the purpose of filling space, but it serves no other. The exposition made of Horatia's shifting fiselings for Frank and of his for her also fellows the same track. The pretty young woman who in the beginning is so resolute in performing "suttee," and caring for no one in the world but her "cubs," but who lets harself he so soon overpowered by passion for her husband's friend, is not a pleasent study; nor does her final resolve: to marry Frank because she thinks she would be happier with him than without him seem exactly the nicest kind of thing she could have done.

Altogether the book is menotonous and heavy in its abourdity,

Altogether the book is menotonous and heavy in its absurdity, while it is vulgar in thought and diction. Mrs. Pender Cudlip speaks of Gilbert Denkam as one "who would very strongly have advocated the whacking of Cassar's wife"; Miss Vicary's hat has "a soft curly plume, a nice compact fluffy thing, flopping over the brim"; Gilbert says, "both mother and daughter are as suspicious already as eats over poisoned mest"; Miss Vicary vibrates between "being over-demonstrative and unpleasantly morose and glum," but a new phase of pathos "was more fatching naturally to a man;" and Mrs. Cudlip finds it small wonder that her ladylike Horatia "should have sung out " that ahs was ashemed of Gilbert's love-making to Rammeline. Coming to smaller matter, we would ask Mrs. Cudlip where ahe has found in England briar-roses, wild-thyme, and " the punely golden estandine," all blooming together in the samener woods; and we think we may take it on ourselves to assure her that any botanist of maute would be glad to note and verify the phenomenon.

LONDALE AND ERE'S HORACE.

LIMCUISH no good could possibly come from the multipli-Lik, estion of such orbs to Houses as have from time immemental imperified the palms and shoulders of English schoolboys,

The Works of Moses residual into Stephili Press, with Stematockers, Stematockers, Stematockers, Stematockers, Stematockers, Stematockers, Stematockers, Stematockers, and Canada Producer in Standard Stematockers, and Canada Producer in Standard Stematockers, and Canada Producer in Standard London, and Samuel London, last London, and into Scholar of Christ's, Canada Stematockers, Gioba Edition. London: Macanillan & Co. 1873.

there can be no measure why the experiment of a scholarly preserved and should not be important entition, and even heat to be clear hand, it is there to make the two are enjoying a lysic post of the first order when the solution of the solution of the should not be successful from a proces wearing it but those who think that the pith and gift or wall as a first should be advocated on either side are many, and measure we wearing will find their case counterably strengthened by the apparament of an exhibition after their own heart by two scholars, the foremost of whom represents an order of scholarship and tasts not often attained, and, like his father before him, handles the Alcake and the Sapphic in composition as only genuine lovers of Florace one for Such of our readers as know the "Foffs Silverhe" and other kindsof Anthonough will not have forgetten the twentations of the late Bishop of Lichfield. What part is Mr. Lonsdale's, and what his coadjutor's, Mr. Loo, in the volume of the Globe Series that lies leafers as, it is unnecessary to inquire, for the whole is of creditably even merit, and to our thinking fulfils its purpose as a transcript of the Venusies bard for English readers more successfully then the Viryil which came forth two or three years since from the same hands, whilst it contrasts in one way favourably with Mr. Wilkins's prose translation of the Ecloques and Georgies, of which we took notice some time back. Certainly this Horseo is an independent work. Aiming to present poetic prese to their readers, the translators will not be found borrowing turns of speech and neater renderings from Conington, still less finding fault with him afterwards. The impression which

This is seen in the pleasant introduction to the Satires, the Odes, and the Epistles, which evinces at once a fund familiarity with the author and a sound idea of the chronelugical sequence of his poetry. While, perhaps, the niceties of translation are bestowed with most care upon the Odes, and a preference is admitted for the noblar character and more perfect finish of the Epistles—Horace's maturest work—the editors are careful to observe in the conversion of the Satires into English the original charm of finish without dulness which, as they note, was absent from Missillon's constantly retouched sermons, and the writings of Beilean, which were made same and flat by frequent polishing. The "Journey to Brundusium," the actire about the litoman bare, the culinary precepts put into the mouth of Catius in the Fourth Satire of the Section Book, the spisode about the visit of the country means to his friend in the city, are all inspired with a freshness not very easy to reproduce in prose, while the famous letter of introduction to a patron (Ep. I. 9), the gentle lecture to Bullatius, intent on shaking off ennui, or forgetting care, in foreign travel (i. 11), the poet's turned out that nothing is lost in sense, and less than one should have fancied in form. But the Odes undenstably have been the most critical task, and here it must be owned that the writers have striven to produce in fresh and graceful faithfulness an equivalent for the airy and fanciful shape of the lyric effusions of Florace. Have they succeeded? We have partly satisfapated our answer, and must endeavour to justify our conviction by a proof or two of their conscientiousness, which never subjects them to the imputation of undue prosing.

It has been said that Horace by his aut and telling spithets for local features redeems his own poetry from the charge against the ancient writers that they have none of the elaborate and idealized descriptions of scenery common in modern writers. "The walls of Corinth with its double see," "the home of echoing Albunea," "Somete white with depth of snow," "Low Ustica's vales and polished rocks," "High Acheroutia's nest and Bantia's glades and low Forentum's wealthy field," are but a few examples out of many of this feature in Horace's muss. And they are all cited from the translation before us, which may be compared with its poetical rivals without fear of lost laurels, unless it be in the last instance, where Comington gives a happy turn to the Latin, which a prose version could scarcely, from the nature of the case, repeat. The poet records an office done for him by the ring-doves of romance, like that which the robins piously performed for the logendary "children in the wood," and speaks of it as

Miram qued foret omnibus, Quiennque celus nidum Acherontias Saltusque Bantinos, et arvam Pingue tenest humilis Foresti.

A prose translator might envy, but could hardly imitate, the postical and pleasant artifics with which the Professor turned a ciscumbountory description of a locality into a much briefly and quite as forcible a figure, as follows:—

A logend, nay a miracla,

By Acherontic's neetlings told,

By all in Santine glade that dwell,

Or till the rich Forentan mould.

But it must be remembered that spithets play a great part in Ekman, even when they do not help to depict a locality. Momedinas, in we have already hinted, rhymed translation is less present of these than a prose version, such as that of Mesers. Lonsdale and

Thus, in Odes I. iv. 9 an epithet of some significance which heightens the force of the picture is left out by Conjugton:-

Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto,

Tis now the time to wreathe the brow with branch of myrtle green;

no mention being made of the head bathed in unquents. Lonadale and Lee restore "nitidum" to its rights in their version, "Now 'tis time to twine the glossy head with myrtle green, or the blossom which the unprisoned lands produce," where "unprisoned renders not amiss the force of "solutes," h.s. "veris calore laxates." A more instructive comparison of the two kinds of translation may be made in the case of a couple of lines at the close of the First Ode of the Fourth Book:—

Cur invidendis poetibus, et no Sublime ritu moliar atrium?

These our prose translators, if driven to express the participial epithet by a periphrasis, nevertheless render so as to lose nothing of the original. "Why," runs their version, "should I pile up a stately hall, with gates which envy haunts, and built in a novel style?" Turning to Conington we miss "invidendia" altogether

Why with rich gate and pillar'd range Upbuild new mansions twice as high?

And if we look to Theodore Martin to do the epithet the justice it claims, we find that he does it more than justice by making stock out of it for the last two lines of the following, which contains another example of surplusage:-

Why should I che To rear on high, as modern spendthrifts use, A lofty hall, might be the home for kings, With portals wast for Malice to abuse, Or Envy make her theme to point a tale?

Certainly prose restricts a translator from flights of fancy not warranted by the text he is elucidating, and acts wholesomely upon him in the event of temptations to excess as well as deficiency. It is not, to our thinking, admissible in translating into verse to introduce tags from modern poetry into a version of ancient lines, which such tags might fitly illustrate in a footnote. Much as we admire Professor Conington's general execution of his translation of Horace—though here his Satires and Epistles are on the whole more successful than his Odes—we object to such renderings as this of

Nec partem solido demere de die,

Who breaks the " too, too solid" day unblamed-

for which Hamlet's "too, too solid flesh" is clearly responsible. More poetical, and certainly truer to the Latin sense, is our prose version's English—"Nor to take a portion from the heart of the day" (Ode I. i. 20). Similarly the Professor imports a tag of poetry, that comes across him on the instant, into the last line of the following stansa from the Fifteenth Ode of the Second Book:—

Privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune magnum. Nulla decempedis Metata privatis opacam Porticus excipiebat Arcton.—13–16.

Each Roman's wealth was little worth, His country's much. No colonnade For private pleasaunce wooed the North With cool "prolixity of shade."

Our prose version suggests that a return to the literal is not inconsistent with an effective representation of Horace's thought:— "With them the income of a subject was small, the public revenue large. No colonnade, marked out with long measuring rods for a subject, caught the gale of the shaded North."

But indeed, where there are no omissions, no faults however small

in the verse renderings, the prose which lies before us makes fair pretensions to equality of merit. Here, for instance, is a pretty picture rendered both ways, and who shall say how much or little the unrhymed falls short of the rhyme?—[Ode II. iii. 9-12. "Quo pinus ingens—trepidare rivo."] "Where the mighty pine and white popular love to unite their branches' hospitable shade; and the fleeting brook strives to hurry onward down its winding channel." So the prose. The version of Conington follows:—

Where poplar pale and pine tree high Their hospitable shadows spread, Entwined; and panting waters try To hurry down their signag bed.

To hurry down their sigrag bed.

Nothing can be prettier; but when in the sequel of the same Ode the prose translators render "extructis in altum Divitiis potietur hæres," "your heir will enjoy the wealth you have piled on high," they administer a silent reproof to our two best verse translators of Horace, who assume, what the text does not warrant, that the heir must needs be a spendthrift. We have not space for Conington's very neat version of the close of Horace's "Ode to Msecenas," in which he prefers the task of singing Licymnia's praises to writing annals or fables; but it may be held that, with one little excision, the prose version brings vividly before the English reader the picture which Horace wrought with such inimitable teuches:—["Num tu que—rapere occupet?"] "Would you choose, for all that rich Achemenes possessed, or fruitful Phrygis's wealth that Mygdon owned, or the Arabian's opulent homes, to harter a lock of Licymnia's hair? While she bends her neck to meet your fiery kisses, or with a gentle cruelty withholds them; which she fock of Indymins's nair? While she belies her neck to meet your fiery kisses, or with a gentle cruelty withholds them; which she would rather should be snatched than asked for, and would sometimes be the first to snatch [them]." The final "them" is manifestly too much. In a kindred vain is the stanss at the end of the

Ninth Ode of the First Book, of which this passage results us. Conington's pretty quatrain shall recall the Letin, and then the reader will judge how little the prose version leaves to be

Sweet too the laugh, whose feign'd alarm.
The hiding-place of beauty talls
The token ravished from the arm,
Or finger that but ill rebels.

"Now, too, the pretty laugh from the depth of the nook, that betrays the hiding girl; and the forfeit snatched from the arm, or the finger that feigns to be unyielding." Both versions succeed in representing the force of "male pertinaci."

When we have said that for the most part Horace's nicer tauches and happy expressions find apt equivalents in the work before using. "lasciva licentia" comes out as "frolic freedom," and "vultus nimium lubricus aspici" as a "face too-dazzling-dangerous to behold," "fabulæ manes" as "fantastic shailes," and "Uda Lysso tempors." (with a strict attention to etymology) as "temples dewy with the easeful god"—it may suffice to add that the notes, critical and explanatory, are succinct, as they should be in a work of the kind, and so instinct with scholarship and happy parallelism as to be readable and attractive. On "sinistra labitur ripa" (Ode I. ii.) we find a pertinent note from Orelli that the Romans still suppose the floods of the Tiber to be caused by the sea driving back the water from the mouth of the river. In I. xxiii. 5-8 the relative claims of the readings "vepris inhorruit Ad ventum foliis" and of "Veris inhorruit Adventus foliis" are sufficiently weighed, and the latter, which is the usual foliis" are sufficiently weighed, and the latter, which is the usual reading, is rightly pronounced most poetical, as well as not too elaborate for the manner of Horace. In the beginning of Ode XXXIII. of the same book the translators make "Albi, endorate for the manner of Horace. In the beginning of Ode XXXIII. of the same book the translators make "Albi, ne doleas" depend on 'the sentence (vv. 5-8, &c.), "both because 'ne' is but rarely used with the present subjunctive to express a prohibition, and because the analogy of II. iv. 1, and III. ix. 1, strongly favours this rendering." In iii. v. 15 the editors read "trahentis" for "trahenti" (which is found in but one MS.), and couple it with "dissentientis," A.c. "and proved that, by the precedent, destruction would be drawn down on the coming age, if the captive men did not perish unpitied." Again, if such a line as that in the Epistles (I. xix. 13), "exigueque togse simulet textore Catonem," demands a parallel from modern adage lore, they are ready with the apposite "L'abito non fa il monaco," whilst on the concession made by Amphion to Zethus, the gentle to the rough brother, the musician to the hunter (as referred to in Ep. I. xviii. 41), they cite the brothers Halbert and Edward in the novel of the Monastory. That the work has occasional slips is natural enough. In Sat. I. ix. 50 we meet with "It never annoys me" for "nil mi officit unquam," whereas it ought to be "It never hurts me." But we take it as a whole, and find it eminently satisfactory. take it as a whole, and find it eminently satisfactory.

HUNTING SONGS.*

TO a lover of nature, field sports, and hunting not the least among them, offer a favourable opportunity for the display of such poetical power as he may possess. The exhilaration produced by rapid motion in the open air is of itself sufficient to excite the sportsman's imagination, while the varied scenery through which he passes furnishes material for the expression of his ideas; and his companions in the chase, the horse and the hound, are animals well worthy to be celebrated by the must be decided by the many more hunt novadays in a very process fachion. Then animals well worthy to be celebrated by the muse. No doubt a good many men hunt nowadays in a very pressic fashion. They hurry out of London in the morning, and after the express has taken them forty or fifty miles, they reach the hunting-field about one in the afternoon, gallop for three hours as hard as they can, and then hurry back to catch the evening train. Such men join in the chase very often less from any real love for it than for the sake of obtaining that vigorous exercise which is so necessary to those whose work lies in close and crowded cities. So long as they get that exercise they are well satisfied: but a had according those whose work lies in close and crowded cities. So long as they get that exercise they are well satisfied; but a bad scenting day, a slow hunting day, and a day in the woodlands are lost days to them; and the working of hounds and their clever handling under difficulties by an accomplished huntsman have no attractions for them. As a demand always creates a supply, and as the demands of this class of sportsmen are very considerable, fox-hunting has been so modified to meet their necessities as to particle in some counties at least very considerably of the achievement. take, in some counties at least, very considerably of the character of steeplechasing. But in more remote districts the sport is maintained in something like its ancient simplicity, regard being had to the change of hours required by modern habits, and to an increased love for pace, perhaps unavoidable in a railway age. Men, however, born and bred in the country, and enjoying constant opportunities of joining in the chase, are not altogether slaves to the absurd passion for galloping, and for nothing but galloping, over hedges and ditches at racing speed. A quick burst is agreeable enough, no doubt, when it comes; but a man to whom time is no object, and who can hunt one day as well as another, finds a quiet, even a slow day, agreeable also, and very often a welcome change, as affording comparative rest both to himself and his steed. Indeed, to a real lover of hunting, the absence of crowd, bustle, and excitement is one of its greatest charms; and it is on such occasions that he feels the utmost pity and compassion, not only for those luckless men who cannot hunt, but for take, in some counties at least, very considerably of the character

[·] Manting Songs. By R. E. Egerton Warburton. Lending: Picketing.

nts enable them to match only an

Tro letter meens quinquis percueses succi Famili, deman lites, avidenus tamellus, Evilorque fugle strupitus, billique fregores, feo prudes avidus sectaris gue gite ponti.

We have to thank Mr. Egerton Warburton, a sportsman of the best stamp, for the agreeable collection of hunting songs before us. They have not, it is true, the literary skill and finish of Major Whyte Melville's hunting ditties, but they are fresh, lively, not deficient in point, and frequently characterized by a healthy and genial hunder. As might be expected from his descent, and from his long association with a county renowned for sportsman of a good old type, Mr. Egerton Warburton is far from being enamoured of the modern customs of hunting, as displayed in Leicestershire and Northamptonehire:—

Young inheritors of hunting, ye who would the sport should last, Think not the chase a hustling race, fit only for the fast; If sport in modern phrase must be synonymous with speed, The good old English animal will sink into a weed.

And again, in "A Word ere we Start," some seasonable advice is given which would rather grate on the cars of certain hard riders who care much more about their own amusement than about the hounds, or the fox, or the enjoyment of other people:-

Boys, to the hunting-field! though 'tis November,
The wind 's in the south; but a word ere we startThough keenly axcited, I bid you remember
That hunting's a science, and riding an art.

The order of march and the due regulation
That guide us in warfare, we need in the chase;
Huntsman and Whip, each his own proper station,
Horse, hound, and fox, each his own proper place.

The fox takes precedence of all from the cover;
The horse is an animal purposely bred

After the pack to be ridden, not over—
Good hounds are not rear'd to be knock'd on the head.

Mr. Egerton Warburton was brought up in quite a different school, and would, we are sure, have sooner lost the best day's hunting than have seen a Master of Hounds' temper unjustifiably ruffled by a disorderly field, or his own sport spoiled by the selfish carelessues of some chance stranger:—

For coffee-house gossip some hunters come out, Of all matters prating, save that they're about; From scandal to cards they to politics roam, They ride forty miles, head the Fox, and go home! Such sportsmen as these we good fellows condemn, And I vow we'll ne'er drink a quasitum to them.

And I vow we'll ne'er drink a quasitus to them.

Quasitum meritis, we may mention, was the motto engraved on the glass of each member of the Tarporley Hunt, and the history of this famous Cheshire Club for nearly a hundred years is graphically sketched in the introduction, which is by no means the least agreeable part of this volume. How slow it was to depart from old ways, whether of hunting or of living, may be gathered from the fact that it was not till 1806, or forty-four years after the establiahment of the Club, that silver forks were used by its members at dinner, although they were almost exclusively selected from the oldest families in the county. The original rules agreed upon at the first meeting of the Club in November 1762, would considerably astonish the modern race of foxhunters. The first intention of the founders was to hunt hare, but the harriers were soon replaced by foxhounds. The hounds met at eight in the morning, and every absent member was fined one guinea; but then, as a consolation, those who did attend seem to have been left pretty much to their own devices during the day. Dinner was of course a business of the first importance and magnitude, and the course a business of the first importance and magnitude, and the hungry hunters were absolved from waiting for any dilatory brother who spent too much time on his toilet. A healthy thirst was encouraged, for three collar bumpers had to be drunk after dinner, and three more after supper, after which there were no further restrictions, but every member was allowed to do as he pleased in regard to drinking. Claret seems to have been the avourite beverage, and in 1773 we find a resolution passed, that every member who introduced a stranger should pay for the second night of his stay one gallon of claret, and for the fourth night two gallons. Breaches of the Club rules were punished by fines, paid in the same generous wine. In 1782 occurs the following entry in the Club Minutes:—"Officy Crewe and Sir P. Warburton were found guilty of a most heinous offence in having crossed a hare's scut with a foxe's brush, and fined one gallon of claret each, a very light fine for such an offence. Mr. R. Wilbraham prosecuted. Mr. Baugh was evidence, together with Mr. Peter Heron." In 1783 resolution was moved that no cards or dice be allowed after the first toast after supper, each member offending against this rule to d, for three collar bumpers had to be drunk after was encotinge a resolution was moved that no cards or dice be allowed after the first toast after supper, each member offending against this rule to pay two dozen of claret. "The above rule was carried by a majority of four, the President being counted as two." Betting was strictly prohibited, and a member having the andacity to lay, in the dining-room itself, the liberal odds of a guines to half-a-crown, immediately forfeited the wager, which, we will be bound, was converted into good Bordeaux before the evening was over. Compliments, as well as fines, was paid in the same way, and in 1772 we find that "Lord most absolute confusion of mind respecting the lessons of history, and the second election, but by his health being drunk in the same way, and in 1772 we find that "Lord most absolute confusion of mind respecting the lessons of history, which is second election, but by his health being drunk in the same way, and in 1772 we find that "Liberty and Low under Federative Generation Generation A. Hill."

**Liberty and Low under Federative Generation Control of the Club about the continue of its members in the Patterly and Low under Federative Generation.

**Liberty and Low under Federative Generation Control of 1974.

field became axceedingly strict, and the imposition of fines was incoment. No mantion is made of the purposes to which he money so received was applied; but we may ackly guess that the collerer and the wine-merchant knew a good deal about its destination. In 1764 it was resolved that if any member did not appear in the strict uniform—the colours of which were altered six years later—he should be fined one guines for each offence. Accordingly we discover that Mr. Crewe was fined for having his bridle lapt with red and blue; Mr. John Barry, for not having his bridle lapt with red and blue; Mr. John Barry, for not having his addlector house of his waistoast; Mr. Whitworth, for having his addlector house with purple; Mr. A. Barry, for having a waistoat with improper pockets; and Loyd Groavenor, who must have been always gatting into trouble, was fined four guineas for appearing out of uniform, one guines for being absent from dinner without leave, and five guiness for leaving the Hunt without leave. This jovial Club met twice a year, and each meeting lasted seven days. It celebrated its hundredth suniversary in 1862; and Mr. Egerton Warburton informs us that there have been very few changes made in its rules, so that it must be a society almost unique in the present day. The Hunt colours were a somewhat ataring mixture of red and green; and when Sir Peter Warburton set to Sir William Beechy for a full length picture, we are not surprised to hear that the painter strongly protested against the uniform, and declared that he might as well have been asked to paint a parrot. Many of Mr. Egerton Warburton's songs were composed expressly for the Tarporley Hunt, and we may quote some stanzas from one which appears to us to be a favourable example of his style:—

A Club of good fellows, we meet once a year,
When the leaves of the forest are yellow and sear;

When the leaves of the forest are yellow and sear;
When the leaves of the forest are yellow and sear;
By the motto that shines on each glass it is shown
We pledge in our cups the deserving alone;
Our glass a quantum, ourselves Cheshire men,
May we fill it and drink it again and again. We hold in abhorence all vulpicide knaves,
With their gins, and their traps, and their velveteen slaves;
They may feed their fat pheasants, their fixes destroy,
And mar the prime sport they themselves can't enjoy;
But such sportsmen as these we good fellows condemn,
And I vow we'll ne'er drink a quantium to them.

Some riders there are who, too jealous of place, Will fling back a gate in their next neighbour's face; Some never pull up when a friend gets a fall, Some ride over friends, hounds, and horses, and all; Such riders as these we good fellows condemn, And I vow we'll ne'er drink a quassium to them.

O! give me that man to whom nought comes amiss, One horse or another, that country or this; Through falls and bad starts who undauntedly still Rides up to this motto; "Be with 'em I will." Quasitum! Quasitum! fill up to the brim, We'll drink, if we die for't, a bumper to him.

O! give me that man who can ride through a run,
Nor engross to himself all the glory whon done:
Who calls not each horse that o'ertakes him a "screw,"
Who loves a run bost when a friend sees it too!
Quasitum! Quasitum! fill up to the brim,
We'll drink, if we die for't, a bumper to him.

O! give me that man who himself goes the pace, And whose table is free to all friends of the chase Should a spirit so choice in this wide world be seen He rides, you may swear, in a collar of green; Quassitum! Quassitum! Gill up to the brim, We'll drink, if we die for't, a bumper to him.

In taking leave of Mr. Egerton Warburton we hope that our sincere sympathy with foxhunting as a manly and invigorating exercise will spare us from such shafts of satire as he has discharged at an unfortunate writer who reviewed in the Times the "Life of Asheton Smith." With due deference, the name should be spelt Assheton:-

sheton:—

Let him who laughs our noble sport to scorn, Meet me next year at Melton or at Quorn;
Let the fast train by which his bolts are sped Bring down the Thunderer himself instead, My cover back (not Stamford owns a finer)
Can canter glibly like a penny-a-liner;
Free of my stable let him take the pick,
Not one when mounted but can do the trick;
Fast as his pen can run, if he can ride,
The foremost few will find him at their side;
His leader left unfinish'd on the shelf,
To prove a leading article himself.
With closing daylight, when our pastime ends,
Together dining, we will part good friends;
And home returning to his gas-lit court,
His mind oullghtened by a good day's sport,
Of hounds and hunting some slight knowledge then
Bhall guide the goosequill, when he writes again.

ry, and an extravagant b butions, leading not only to hedicrous eneggeration of the vel-erely formal or technical pseudiericies, but to the wildows of an regarding the probable adoption of the American forms reasons by nations which are quite as well contented with the wadness by hands which are quite as we constant with the wadness of the American early. Thus the Monato Theorems is described as a Federal Republic, indicating the highest degree of lagislative wisdom on the part of its founder, but finally corrupted and destroyed by the fixed operation of the aristocratic principle in the form of the limitation of the priesthood to the family of Asron, and of the ministrations of the alter to the tribe of Levi. Again, we see teld, to the immense amusement of every reader which as a germ of modern scholarship, that the Trojan war first gave to the Elellence a consciousness of actional life and union. And we find ef modern scholarship, that the Trojan war first gave to the Hellenee a consciousness of astioual life and union. And we find declemations about the feudalism, the tyramy of a landed aristoracy, and the ascendency of the moneyed class in Great Britain, worthy of the most ignorant imitator of Arch or Odger, coupled with a prediction that the country is on the verge of a Republican revolution, which suggests that the author must derive his information from a class of periodicals rarely seen by educated Englishmen. Of the fundamental principles of political economy the author has not a glimpse, as is shown by his wild statements about the despotic power exercised by the banking interest in consequence of the maintenance of a gold or silver standard, and his advocacy of the issue in every State of paper money, to be proportioned to the wealth of the people and to increase with its increase. He is not even careful to provide any security against over-issue and depreciation, nor does he seem to understand that, so long as gold is the money of international commerce, the price of gold must always measure the value of a municipal currency. So, again, he complains of the provision for the payment of United States bonds in gold; as if any one would ever have lent money to a Government which might pay principal and interest in a paper liable to unlimited depreciation. But, like many American writers no wiser in these respects than himself, he has a keen perception of the practical mischiefs at present affecting the politics of his country; the gigantic jobs perpetrated in the creation of railway monopolies in favour of companies which did not even find money to construct the roads, the funds being obtained on the security of land grants made before a mile of the line was in existence; the tremendous power acquired by some of these great corporations, and sustained and enlarged through direct legislative corruption; the evasion of laws acquired by some of these great corporations, and sustained and enlarged through direct legislative corruption; the evasion of laws intended to keep down rates through the limitation of dividends, by the simple device of "stock-watering"—in a word, the whole system of fraud and iniquity of which Erie was only the most audacious development. Like some others who have dealt with additions development. The some others who have dealt with the subject, he sees no method of suppressing the fraudulent system except by confiscating the property on which it is based, and sweeping away the capitalist corporations through whose power it has been maintained. He would take the whole railway and telegraph system of America into the hands of the Government; and would consistently put a stop to all private enterprise in the creation of similar monopolies. Yet he is not ignorant of the rottenness and dishonesty of those into whose hands he would transfer such girantic powers; he is simply so fall of one evil for the moment that, in trying to find a cure for it, he forgets evils at least equally great which he has already acknowledged, and which his equally great which he has already acknowledged, and which his remedy must enormously aggravate. The prizes of political life are already too rich for the morality of American politicians; add to them the vast mass of patronage, the control over every interest and every community in the States, which the proposed increase of the functions of Government would give, and what must be the consequence? The most judicious Americans allow that their present system is only not ruinous because the Government has a little to do and the avernment of the moral is to so ment has so little to do, and the prosperity of the people is to so great an extent beyond the reach of icolish or wicked legislation; but Mr. Britton Hill proposes to extend the functions of a distrusted Executive and a despised Congress beyond the limits trusted Executive and a despised Congress beyond the limits assigned to the strongest of European despotisms, and forgets to inquire how a machine already out of gear would work under the additional load. It is worth while adding that this writer, with all his pelitical rashness and economic ignorance, is a staunch Free-trader. He grasps so clearly the arguments of experience against a protestive tariff, and those of common sense against the principle of Protestion, that if we had confined our reading to that part of his volume, we should have taken him for an unusually ucid exponent of economic truth.

The Report of the Philadelphis Beard of Health for 1873 contains all the information that we should expect to find in such a document.

all the information that we should expect to find in such a document, all the information that we should expect to find in such a document. There would, however, be little to recommend it as a work of interest to other than sanitary reformers—who will note with some curiosity the close correspondence of English and American experience of municipal government, and the reproduction on the other side of the Atlantic, not indeed of English vestries, but of vestry jobbery, neglectful contractors, and insolant dustmen—were it not indeed of the action of the contractors. for some statistical tables and diagrams of more than ordinary importance which illustrate the influence of meteorological and least conditions on the rate of mortality. Thus we find that particular seasons have a cort of monopoly of particular diseases; the cold season being on the whole the healthiest, and the month of Fuly showing the general mortality at its very

highest point. explicable, rela Collegred lines show tions between the air as regards pressure, hundrity, and beginned. Philadelphia fally suproduces the worst finding of it mortality of Old World cities, in the sucrement dispredeaths in the first period of life, many one-half of number of deaths occurring among children under ter

A reprint of the first three Annual Reports of the Chic Geological Survey of the Territories would Election deserve notice but for the stress which it lays on the six fuel, growing or subterranean, over a very extensive tract of his, growing or subterranean, over a very extensive tract of his rendered peculiarly fertile by the depth of rich vegetable will of the surface, and the valuable man that forms the minest. By Hayden insists, and proves by the result of recorded experiments that the prairie lands are capable of growing timher; not many of producing rapidly growing trees for firewood, but of nonrishing the more valuable forest trees familiar in the East; and he urge on farmers and settlers the paramount necessity of planting round. the more valuable firest trees familiar is the East; said be urges, on farmers and settlers the paramount necessity of planting round their "lots" with timber and fuel trees, both for economic and for climatic reasons. In America, as elsewhere, the demandsion of the land by the destruction of its ratural growth of wood has had a most disastrous influence on climate; it will be a curious fact if the necessity of clothing the soil by artificial cultivation of timber is first recognised in those regions which nature herself had stripped bars. To the same series of publications—composing a mass of scientific information of great variety and of the highest interest, such as could hardly have been accumulated save highest interest, such as could hardly have been accumulated save by an official survey supported by the Government with all that liberality of expenditure and active encouragement of research which characterize the dealings of the Transatlantic Republic with matters and men of science—belong the valuable tables of Meteoro-logical Observations † compiled from the records of several stations in Utah, Idaho, and Montana, for the year 1872, by Mr. Henry Gannett, the assistant to whom that special department of investigation was entrusted. These tables only requir e a summary of the results, and of the general inferences to be drawn from them, to make results, and of the general inferences to be drawn from them, to make the compilation in every way worthy of its place in the Reports of the Survey, and of the labour and the cuttay bestowed upon them. Not less valuable, though very brief, is a paper on the Paleontology of the Colorado Tertiaries; containing a list and description of all the fossil vertebrates therein discovered for the first time during 1873, by Professor Cope. We hope that when the survey is complete, a readable abridgment of its general results may be undertaken by some competent member of the expedition. Such a work would be a most important addition to the records of work would be a most important addition to the records of geographical and geological research, and would moreover give to the general public, as well as to scientific readers, a fair idea of the labours and achievements of the Survey.

Miss Greatorex's "Etchings in Colorado" is represent, not very effectively, some of the most remarkable features of a region which forms part of the extensive territory surveyed by Dr. Mayden and his colleagues. We must say that the rude drawings contained in a recent volume of the Reports give a better idea of the natural marvels of the country than Miss Greatoren's more artistic sketches, which are neither so well chosen so distinct in thair sketches, which are neither so well chosen nor so distinct in thair representation of the scenes selected. But the accompanying test is very much superior to the illustrations; lively in style, often graphic in description, and comprising not a few anadetes strikingly characteristic of the hardships and perils incurred by the first settlers, and of the rough accommodation which swan yet the visitors to this now famous State must in many pasts put up with. Colorado, from the geniality and dryness of its climate, is a favourite resort of consumptive patients from other parts of the Union, who risk the fatigues and inconveniences of a sojourna rude and not easily accessible regions in quest of a last chance of life and health. How far it really suits such visitors can hardly be known: the short time during which they have resorted to be known; the short time during which they have resorted to it, and the limitation of their numbers, scarcely allowing of uny definite conclusion.

The second edition of Mr. Richardson's treatise on the Public Debt of the United States || is calculated to be very useful to brokers and intending investors, as it gives a clear and misute

Report of the Board of Houlth of the City and Port of Philadelphia to Buyer for the year 1872. Philadelphia: Printed by order of the Board. adon: Trabuer & Co. 1873.

^{*} First, Second, and Third Annual Reports of the United States Garlegical Survey of the Territories for the years 1867, 1868, and 1869. Under the Department of the Interior. Washington: Government Printing Office. London: Trübner & Co. 2873.

† Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey of the Territories. F. V. Havden, United States Geologist in Charge. Manalaneous Publications, No. 2. Meteorological Observations during the year 1872, in Utah, Idaho, and Montana. Prepared for publication by Henry Gannett, Assistant. Washington: Government Printing Office. London: Trübner & Co. 1879.

Gannett, Assistant. Washington: Government Printing Office. Le Trübner & Co. 1873.

1 Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey. Twelfervies. F. V. Hayden, United States Geological in Change. By of New Vertebrate from the Tertiary of Colorado, challed distinguishment of 1873. By Professor K. D. Cope (Entimetted from the Samuel Report of the United States Geological Survey of the Terris. F. V. Hayden, United States Geological Survey of the Terris. F. V. Hayden, United States Geological Survey of the Terris. T. V. Hayden, United States Geological Survey of the Terris. T. V. Hayden, Entitle States Geological Survey of the Terris. T. V. Hayden, United States Geological Survey of the Terris. The Terris.

[&]amp; Co.

Principal Suffernation concerning the Public Sold of the Sold of the Michael Sunding Lane. Second Edition. Sp. Richardson, Scientary of the Treasury. Washington: Members Tribner & Cit. 1873.

consistion of each of some dozen charges into which the public and the Union is sivided. It also contains much information asserting the order, and history of such char of securities, the transitions afforded by the legislation of Gongacia, and the doctions of State and Medical Courts for the payment of the interpet this current, and of the principal at asstartly, in coin, and without deduction in the charge of State or Federal textion.

They more lively and entertaining volumes of reminiscences have been active our hands than that of Mr. M. B. Field. Protego field, politics, diplomatic and Federal appointments, have brought he writer at different times into contact with some of the most destinguished percounges of recent American and European history:

the writer at different times into connect with some of the most distinguished personages of recent American and European history; and of most of them he has preserved some record, impression, or characteristic aneodote. He was employed in that extraordinary transaction respecting the sale of Qube in which three heading American diplomatists seem to have pretended at once to leading to their own Admiristration and to recore the (lowernleading American diplomatists seem to have pretended at once to dictate to their own Administration and to coerce the Government of Spain; and the circumstances brought him into the presence of the sovereigns of France and Spain, and made him acquainted with a variety of piquant incidents connected with that semarkable business. The lively indignation of the Empress of the Franch, as a Spaniard by bigth; the calm dignity with which the Court of Madrid avoided recognizing the intrigue, while treating the intriguers with distinguished courtesy; the switzerleases of Court efficuency; and the amusing difficulties into which Mr. Tield was brought by his quasi-diplomatic daties, and which Mr. Field was brought by his quast-diplomatic duties, and enhancemently by his temporary engagement as Secretary of La-gation, and by the obstinate exactions of his countrymen and , and by the obstinate exactions of his countrymen and ywomen, who would neither recognize the necessary excountrywomen, the Minister who presented them was responsible all are told with true humour and with pointed brevity. As an office-seeker under President Pierce, Mr. Field had ample opportunity of understanding the weakness, almost approaching to imbecility, with which that gentleman made and broke the most fervent with which that gentleman made and broke the most tervent promises. As an active politician and holder of important office under Mr. Lincoln and his successors, he has had cuportunities of close acquaintance with the leading statemen of the recent Republican administrations, and has much to say of their character and conduct. In his opinion, Mr. Chase was discovered to the conduct of the character and conduct. their character and conduct. In his opinion, Mr. Chase was distinctly the ablest and most honest among them. Mr. Lincoln appears to have been much less of the resolute leader and selfendent statesman, and much more of the shrewd politician, apt dependent surteman, and intent more of the strewd pointman, apt at discerning the movement of public opinion and yielding to it just in time to seem to guide it, than has commonly been supposed. That gross jobbery and dishonesty prevailed even in his own household, of which he could hardly have been otherwise than wilfully ignorant, has long ceased to be a secret. In fact, Mr. Field's revelations affect rather the popular estimate of individual character than the history of an exciting period, though it is significant to learn what very prompt and crushing preparations a Republican Government could make for destroying a mob like that of June 1863; mitrailleuses and grapeshot being kept in readiness to overwhelm the New York rioters had they ventured to approach the Treasury-office of that city. How many constitutional monarchies would be able to display equal decision in a similar emergency? and how many Ministers would be willing to take the responsibility of sweeping away a "popular gathering" with artillery, even if the "popular gathering" showed signs of a disposition to plunder the Bank? The Americans would hardly have allowed a rabble to take possession by force of the principal metropolitan Park; still less would they have rewarded the chief offender with a judicial appointment.

of Miss Ames's Outlines of Men, Women, and Things † we can-be speak in similar terms. The writer has seen comparatively not speak in similar terms. The writer has seen comparatively little of people worth knowing; she is by no means term or lively in telling what she does know; and Mr. Field would have compressed all she has to say into a single chapter. Her first paper, on "Arlington," displays a temper of which we should hope that, even in America, only a woman would be capable. The description of the former residence of General Lee—now a military is made an occasion for an insult to the widow of the cometerynoblest soldier and gentleman America ever produced, hardly paralleled even by Butler's brutal taunt to the sick wife of General Beauragard; and General Lee himself is reviled in terms which, if they represent any widespread feeling in the North, must make reconciliation and reunion impossible so long as Southerners retain either the pride of manhood or the common feelings of humanity. We could wish to see the fitting chastisement of this cutrage on truth and deency administered by some respectable organ of

American opinion.

The Handbook of English Synonyme; is a specimen of carelessness and mental confusion such as we do not often encounter.

Half the words lumped together as meaning the same thing bear

senses quite distinct, through parhops not widely different.
"Ahare, divide, parkinipate," are all given as synonymesother. This is by no means one of the worst specimens we
find; and the other parts of the beak are almost as body a
so the first.

Among a variety of scientific publications, that entitled ention, on account of vise and thuroughness, however we object, is a moneyraph on the Account of the man of the provider that are the second pure of the control of the American Philosophia Second 1, and the management of the American Philosophia Second 1, and mention, on eco of the to forms a quarto volume of no mean dimensions. Mean some Transactions of the American Philological Society t, southing among other valuable papers, one of especial interest on the which American language, has burnoused from the tenguage shorigines, and not a few of which have found their way. America into English, and some into other European languages Spain and France, especially the former, have cometimes bown from the Indians. Mr. Ferce I publishes these papers read before Literary Club of Cincinnati, on Primitive Man, Darwinian, and Mound Builders. A general idea seems to pervade them all—mean that the earliest traces of man are traces of a creature quilt thoroughly human as the savage roce of to-day, and eften means thoroughly human as the savage races of to-day, and often posturing arts which these have not, or which they have learnt from nivilized schers; so that there is no evidence whatever of th But these traces of man have been found only in the later Turtisties or in the subsequent drift; and the Darwinian theory expects to find traces of the primerval semi-home in deeper strate, and probably in regions yet unexplored by the geologist—perhaps that great submarged continent of which the Eastern Polyne is supposed to represent the mountain-tops and plateaux. X Krauth's Prolegomena 5 to the new American edition of Barkeley "Principles of Human Knowledge" are designed partly to elucida Berkeley's real meaning in his apparent dental of any existing sale stance causing the phenomena recognized by our sonses—in respect to which we must say that we find the original less purplexing than the explanation—and partly to exhibit the relations between Berkeley's and other more modern theories and systems of philosophy. Mr. Seigey | finds his Unity of Natural Phenomens in the all-pervading other; all matter having been created by aggregation of its atoms, while in the ether itself the atoms are separate, free, and in motion. We are not sure that we always understand his meaning; and we must leave its exposition or refutation to other hands. His theory is certainly novel and daring in its contradiction of received descrimes. And the information on the mineral Tournaline | by Mr. Hamiln, will hardly fail to attract the attention both of mineralogists and opticians. Finally, we have two popular handbooks on Insect stance causing the phenomena recognized by our somes-in m opticians. Finally, we have two popular handbooks on Insect Life by Mr. A. S. Packard **, of which the first describes—but too technically for such a work-the "Common Insects" Northern States, and the other (a mere pamphlet) those that specially infest the garden. A treatise on Crime and Insanity, by Dr. R. Hammond ††, takes the side of the question least popular with his profession, and argues from known cases that the escape of murderers on the ples of institute tends to encourage the commission of murder both by those who are not and those who are technically insane—many of the latter being quite capable of selfcontrol under the pressure of adequate motive.

** Our Common Insects: a Popular Account of the Insects of our Fields, Phrysis, Gardens, and Houses. Hissirated with 4 Plates and 208 Woodcuts. By A. S. Packard, Jun., Author of "A Guide to the Neudy of Insects." Salem: Naturalists Agency. Boston: Rates & Laurint. New York: Dodd & Mead. London: Tribuse & Co. 1873.

Half-Hour Recreations in Noternal History. Division First.—Half Hours with Insects. Twelve Parts. Part I. Insects of the Gunden; Dair Habits, yes. By A. S. Packard, jun., Editor of "The America. Naturalist," Author of "Guide to the Study of Insects," "Our Common Insects," &c. Buston: Esten & Laurist, London: Hodder & Stoughton,

^{**} Mimorius of many Men; and of some Woman; being Parsenal Revolutions of Emperors, Lings, Queens, Princes, President, Statemens, Audiors, and Arists, at Home and Abrand, during the last Thirty Fester. By Mannell B. Field. London: Sampson last & Co. 1874.

† Outlines of Man, Women, and Things. By Mary Cleanure Arism.
New York: Burd & Houghton. Cambridge: Elverido Press. London: Britispea & Co. 1873.

Britispea & Co. 1873.

^{2.} Handlank of English Spacespee and Fraterio, and Phrase from the stin, French, Spanish, and Italian Laurengus; with Tables of Weigles and Seasons, and the Value of Money of all Spanished Nations. Hints to France on Spelling, Gramman, Authorities the Art of Letter-Writing, in., Indiana, Forms of Wills, Notes, Renging, inc., and Utaria Mathematical no on Egoling, Gremmen, Authorithm for Art of J. Egoni Forms of Wills, Notes, Records for and T. New York: J. Miller. London: Bellmar & Co.

^{*} Department of the Interior. Report of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories. Acridition of North America. Washington: Government Printing Office. London: Trübner & Co., 1873.

[†] Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1872. Published by the Association. Hurtford: printed by Case, Lockwood, & Brainard. London: Tribner & Co. 1873.

[†] Pre-Historic Man; Darwinism and Drity; The Mound Builders. B. M. F. Force. Cinglianati: Clarke & Co. London: Travner & Co. 1872.

S. Philosophical Classics: a Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge. By George Borkeley, D.D., formerly liishop of Cloyue. With Prolegomens, and with Annotations, select, translated, and original. By Charles P. Ermuth, D.D., Norten Professor of Systematic Theology and Church Polity in the Evangetical Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philosophy, and Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Philosophy, and Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Philosophy.

^{||} The Unity of Natural Phenomena: a Popular Introduction to the Study of the Phrone of Nature. From the Brench of M. Emile Snigov. With an Introduction and Notes by Thomas Freeman Moses, Λ.Μ., Μ.D., Professor of Natural Science in Urbana University. Boston: Esten & Lauriat. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1873.

The Tournaline: its Helation on a Geom, its Complex Nature, its Wonderful Physical Properties, &c. &c. With special reference to the beautiful and matchiess Crystals found in the State of Maine. By A. C. Hamlin, M.D., Membre de la Société Royalo des Antiquaires du Nord, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, &c. &c. With Illustrations. Boston: Osgood & Co. London: Trübner & Co. 1873.

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4 Same Hole's Stories. London: Sampson. Low & Co.

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† The Gildel Age. A Novel. By Mark Twain and Charles Dudley

trace. 3 vols. New York, 416 Brooms Street. London: Routledge &

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[Verses, By "H. H." Author of "Bits of Talk," and "Bits of Travel." Boston: Roberts Brothers London. Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

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THE DISSOLUTION. any gratification to & Prime Minister to strike a ks, to bewilder friends and foes, and surrivile mation, Mr. GLADSTONE enjoyed that gratifica-he semest last Saturday. The news that Parliaen dissolved without a word of warning, withthing having taken place that could even suggest a thing was possible, was received with an incre-hat was scarcely to be overcome by the statement its that was scarcely to be overcome by the statement in fact in the morning papers and the perusal of Mr. Militars aftered. The blow had been dealt with such religious aftered and rapidity that even, minor members be foverament had not the removes suspinion that a stitution was intended. Probably even in the Cabinet of there was not much loss surprise than in public-at-large. Mr. Glansrows studiently invented the stitution, but it was such a strange thing to invented the statement is was such a strange thing to invented the statement of the supposition of the statement of the supposition of the statement with the uncertainty of whether he had not forfeited his seat hanging over o whether he had not forfeited his seat hanging over But Mr. GLADSTONE has told his own story, and it is very difficult to trace the outlines of what really happened. Recent defeats at isolated elections had made him sharious, but nothing more When, however, the time When, however, the time came to give the final touch to the drafts of Ministerial niscence, to frame the Quern's Speech, to ponder over shot thould be proposed and what could be carried, his heart then to fail him. If he proposed small things, he would go seems the country is an attitude of humilistion. If he tried to describing great and striking, a dying Parliament and an elated Opposition would expose him to the risk of defeat All at once it occurred to him that the revenue returns were showing that the surplus would be very large. Bold schemes of finance crowded on him. He thought of the magnificent things he would like to do, and believed that he could easily invent some way of doing them. He was in possess. sion of a great treasure; he had the power of making a appoind use of a golden apportunity solich he honestly believed no one else enjoyed. If he used his power for the benefit of the nation, if he remodelled the system of aglish finance, gave, beens to this class; and boons to at class, and yet showed how the nation might reckon paying its way, whit was to be his reward? If he is things take their natural course, he would have emes to Parliament; and if he could have an to be sound, he would have carried his financial send to be sound, he would have carried ms manden a said carried the gratitude of his countrymen. But mend parties entroy live on gratitude. He wanted, agin he might get for himself and his party, someone substantial. The brilliant thought suddenly that he might make a capital thing out of the He would well his secret at the price, of a line above Raylimsent. If the nation lived to give the majority, then it should know his secret, and dineven a timer of dent

Chadcellor of the Exchequer and a Ministry in which Mr. WARD HUNT is Chancellor of the Exchequer. It made Mr. GLADSTONE once more everything to his party, and might make him once more the master of a Parliament. Fired with hopes so various and so awart, fickled with the curious novelty of his invention, and hurried on by a passionate, belief in himself and his devices, he sorted on the impulse of the moment, got the Queen's assent, rached to Downing Street, and announced that the famous Parliament of 1868 had suddenly died.

When things take their ordinary course, and an inspired

When things take their ordinary course, and an inspired Minister does not surplus by leaps and bounds the reasonable expectations of men, a Parliament is dissolved either because it approaches the end of its term or because these has been a Ministerial crisis. In the latter case a dissolution may come-comparatively suddenly, but the author which has been fated to the Ministry has been argued and decided in the face of the courtry. Fullie optition, under the guidance of Parliament, has had time to form itself, and the main principles to which the contending parties appeal are well known to the electors. If it is length of time that at last kills a Parliament, the constituencies have time to select candidates, to review the general policy of When things take their ordinary course, and an inspired time to select candidates, to review the general policy of parties, and to decide which of the issues raised by leading speakers are of real and immediate importance. when a Ministry suddenly flames out in the face of the country with a dissolution, it is equally hard for constituencies and candidates to form satisfactory relations, and for the country at large to see the boarings of a large unknown subject all at once submitted to its consideration. There is no excuse for a dissolution so sudden sideration. There is no excuse for a dissolution so sudden and so unexpected to be found in Mr. GLADSTONS's manifesto. If the recent defeats of the Government at Strond and clsowhere, and the difficulty of a Ministry with impaired authority carrying measures werth proposing and fighting for, are good reasons no more of a dissolution, they were equally good reasons a more age. If the electors were, as Mr. Forster suggested, to be consulted whether they would like to have the Income-tax repealed, enough was known of the probable surplus a month ago to enable Mr Gladstone to submit a proposal for the repeal of this Mr GLADSTONE to submit a proposal for the repeal of this Mr Gladstone to submide proposal for the repeal of this tax to the electors. These was no reason why the dissolution should be delayed until a few tilys before Parliament was to kneet for the commencement of the Session. But this is not all it. Not only was there no need to submit the question of the financial policy of the Government to the electoral body in this summary and unlocked for fashion, but the question was not one which ought to have been submitted to the electors at all in the shape in which Mr. Gladstone put it, and in which alshe it could answer his purposes to put it. Mr. Gladstone does not really sek the electors whether they would like to have the Income-tax reelectors whether they would like to have the Income-tax recaled and handsome contributions made from the Imperial Exchequer to local purposes; and some undefined quantity of taxes remitted on articles of general consumption. Of course every one would like to get these advantages if it were possible. What Mr. Chapstons asks the electors is whether they will give him a new lease of power if he promises to do these things and confer these advantages. without giving any clue as to the means by which he proefect manner, been discussing this and that question of rienal policy, and comparing candidate with candidate, if party with party, when Mr. Graperous breaks in spon on like a thunderbolt, and tells them that he will he a thunderbolt, and tells them that he will om a week to decide whether they will er will not neit pockets filled in some inexplicable way. It is

be more injurious to political morality, or more fatal to that gradual education of the people by Parliamentary discussion and cautions statesmanship which is the best autificate that remains to the spreading triumphs of vulgar and selfish mediocrity.

A Laberal leader, however full he may be of one grand idea and one absorbing topic, has many other thing touch on when he issues such an address as that of Mr. GLADSTONE to the Greenwich electors. He must go over the ground that belongs in one way or other, or which he wishes to belong, to his party. He must keep burning questions at least smouldering in their embers. Mr. Glau-STONE in his address did not neglect this part of his duty, but he treated every subject on which he touched as a man would do who believed that his financial device was all-sufficient, and wished this all-sufficiency to be the keynote of his party in the coming elections. There are three things which a Liberal leader would, under such circumstances, more especially desire. He would wish to keep plenty of ground open for future operations if his financial stroke proved successful. He would wish to treat the various questions which he showed he could be a complete of course which he showed the rains raise as capable of easy solution, if only he took the pains to explain how this solution was to be attained; and, lastly, he would wish to make his party forget their differences under the golden joy of an unlimited remission of taxation. Mr. GLADSTONE framed his address so as to attain as far as possible these desirable objects. He danced from one point to another. He landed, as the old navigators did, on a series of political islands, hoisted the Liberal fleg on them, and sailed away. The Libert's were of course to go for the extension of the county franchise, and as to the deficulty of the distribution of sents, perhaps peasant boroughs, if any one could understand what they meant, would meet the cuse. Perhaps, also, they would not, but then people who are going to puy very few taxes need not trouble themselves to go into speculative questions like that. The Liberal party is divided on the Education question. But why this idle quarrel? Differences as to School Boards and Denominationalism will look very small to men who stedfastly fix their gaze on the extinction of Schedule D. As to the Conservatives, they would please to observe that the Liberal flag had been hoisted on the islands of the Game-laws, liquor licences, entails, conveyancing, metropolitan municipalities, the University revenues, and several others, and must take care not to trespass on ground already occupied by a sovereign Power. If they tried to intrude on these sacred territories, and if the constituencies were idiotic enough to sanction so irregular and reprehansible a proceeding, the constituencies must take the consequences, and would never know how the magical feat which Mr. GLADSTONE offered to perform was really to be done. Nor would Mr. GLADSTONE for a moment allow it to be supposed that the blus of his financial millennium was disturbed by the just apprehension of any danger. The Ashantee war need trouble no one. In the first place, a war that does not in the least diminish a surplus is not much of n war; and then it is calculated to instil into us several wholesome moral lessons; and, lastly, how can any philanthropist object to a war the end of which is to be that, after we have killed as many Ashantees as we think expedient, we are going to love all the rest? In conclusion, Mr. GLADSTONE naturally appeals to the services rendered to the country in the last forty years by the Liberal party. He is quite entitled to do this, and no manifesto from his pen could be complete without such an appeal. The Liberal party has done great things in the last forty years, and some of the greatest have been done since Mr. Granstone has been Prime Minister. But although we may honour statesmen for what they have done in the past, we are obliged to judge their present policy by at sown special character, and it is difficult to see unything in this sudden dissolution, and in Mr. GLADSTONE's bargaining for the price of a financial secret, which raises the reputation of the Liberal party or adds to the benefits it has conferred on the country.

THE BRIBE.

THE most indefensible part of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Greenwich proclamation is the offer to buy amajority by the remission of the Income-tax; and it is the more necessary that independent critics should remonstrate against a misphisteria innovation, because from the special circumstances

of the case Mr. GLADSTONN was able to calculate on immunity from party consure. It might be plausibly argued that, in strict analogy to the law of elections, all his supportant ought to be unseated as having possibly owed their return to a flagrant act of bribery. The arcuse that in this case the consideration will be paid to the vater, even if the hostile candidate succeeds, is that by the evidently corted statements of Mr. Gladstonn's colleagues. Mr. Okupurell. Mr. Goschen and Mr. Stansparen assent that CARDWELL, Mr. GOSCHEN, and Mr. STANSFELD assert that the proposed financial change is so complex that it icas safely accomplished by Mr. GLADSTONE slove. It therefore appear that the Minister proposes to bribe the electors by a draft which requires his own personal signature. Markhokouch was accused by his enemies of prolonging the war with France because he knew himself to be indispensable as General. Mr. GLAUSTORE is represented by his friends as the only financier who can deal with the crisis which he has himself produced. In this case the attempt at corruption is made, not by an ambiguous agent, but by the candidate in person; yet the smallest part of the impropriety consists in the undue influence which will be exercised over the constituencies. If it had been possible that the Minister could purchase votes with funds of which he could legitimately dispose, it might be useless to impeach the questionable bargain; but Mr. GLADSTONE, as a trustee for the nation, has no right to promote his own political interest at the expense of the public revenue. It has hitherto been a point of honour with every Chancellor of the Exchequer to keep his financial proposals secret until they are announced at the proper time to the House of Commons. Mr. CLARSTONE first postpones the Budget by a dissolution, and then for party purposes discloses his in-tentions two or three months before the proper time. It is true that the continuance or abolition of the Income-tax will not directly affect commercial operations in the same manner in which modifications of the tariff influence the market; but, in his exclusive concern for the prolongation of his own power, Mr. GLADSTONE has not remembered that his during bid for the support of payers of Income-tax renders it necessary also to announce a reduction of customs or excise duties. Accordingly, in direct violation of official precedent, he announces his intention of giving "some "marked relief in the class of articles of popular consump-"tion." Every dealer in tea, in sugar, and perhaps in malt, may be compelled during the early spring to regulate his purchases and prices with reference to the boons which are to form a part of the present election bribe. If direct and indirect taxes are reduced by equal amounts, Mr. Gladstowe will have displayed a prodigality in corruption which has not been equalled since the latest days of the Roman Republic. Ten or eleven annual millions will have been distributed as largesse to the electors, who, as it is hoped, will not reflect that the Minister's liberality is exercised at their own expense. Half of the amount is to be supplied by the surplus with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer hadno right to meddle until he asked the assent of the House of Commons to his financial scheme for the year. To refer the Budget in the first instance to the populace is a characteristic insult to Parliament. Election addresses substituted for official statements in the House of Commons bear a strong analogy to Royal Warrants. Whether an appeal to popular clamour, or the revival of an obsolete prerogative, supercedes the authority of Parliament, a step, is in both cases taken towards the establishment of a democratic dictatorship.

The sources from which the other five or six millions are to be drawn are indistinctly and yet significantly indicated. The present contributors of two-thirds of the revenue arising from the Income-tax may be well assured that they will have to pay for the relief both of themselves and their neighbours. In an earlier paragraph of his address Mr. Charstone deprecates "the danger which would "arise if Parliament were gradually to lay upon labour a "portion of the burdens hitherto borne by property." As no party and no person had ever proposed any transfer of the kind, except in the form of a repeal of the Income tax, it may be conjectured that Mr. Charstones intends number to relieve property nor to continue any immunity stains it may at present enjoy. His purpose is more painty intimated in the suggestion that "moderate assistances" may be had from judicious adjustments of sciences arising as may be able to be a continue adjustment of sciences arising created in the revenue, judicious adjustments of sciences arising as any may be had from judicious adjustments of sciences arising the suggestion, although it might beer an appoints interested in these were a question of the large which all the majority of electron. There can be not described as

ion they on lend; another adjust in the intrense of the Land-tax. There was Me. Graperous was guided by the instincts, as associate skill, of a great financier. His congramment belief in democracy and himself stands the political interest of a party the only olue to a faced or to his general policy. For the present, and in his party times, the owners of realized property, and especially a landed estates, will pay the price which is estimated estimated to purchase a Ministerial majority. Other naribators to the Income-tax will do well to notice a hint ag to the doctrine which seems likely to prevail, taxation that they also may be involved in future habilities. Accordwill besceforth be regulated, not by the economical ability of the taxpayer, but by his political disability. The tradesrve clamoured against Schedule D. may have to learn that they also belong, in common with aristocrats and fundholders, to the minority. The neisera plebs contributes intends to contribute nothing for the future; and while it names to itself, or rather to its leaders, the control of national policy, it will bear no share in the expense of war. According to the older financial tradition, the Income-tax was a war tax. For such a purpose it is invaluable. Men "are willing to sacrifice much, not only of their means, but of their privacy, time, and comfort, at the call of patriotism." In other words, the whole expense of war is hereafter to be provided by an Income-tax; and Schedule D. is delicately indicated by the reference to privacy. It might have been thought that the modern financial tradition was more to the purpose than the remedies which a great Minister devised seventy or eighty years ago for a desperate financial condition. After five years of the great revolutionary war, when the conflict with France threatened to last for an indefinite time, Pitt determined that for the future, if possible, the cost of the war, independently of the interest on the debt, should be borne out of the revenues of the year. He had already taxed every article of consumption and every transaction of life as high as it could bear; and he had no choice but to resort to a ten per cent. Income-tax. His great and meritod authority induced the House of Commons and the country to accept his proposals, and it must be remembered that the payers of Income-tax were then substantially identical with the Parliamentary electors. Almost the whole mass of Pirr's indirect taxes has since been removed, and Mr. GLADSTONE, in consideration of an expected equivalent, is about to continue the process of reduction He now coolly announces that the Income-taxpayers are "at the call of "patriotism" to pay the whole cost of wars as to which, if other parts of the Greenwich proclamation are adopted by Parliament, they will have no voice whatever. Twenty years ago Mr. GLADSTONE'S patriotism took the singular form of a hope that the burden of taxation would be found so oppressive as to render the Crimean war unpopular. Even this excuse for imposing on Income-taxpayers the exclusive burden of war will cease to be applicable when universal or household suffrage has finally swamped the middle as well as the upper classes.

The rule of official property which Mr. Gladstone has for his own convenience disregarded is founded on weighty reasons of public interest. A promise of the remission of a tax is irrevocable by the Minister who gives it, and by his successor, so long as circumstances remain the same. It was not to be expected that Mr. Gladstone, when he preferred his own political interests to the public good, would be hampered by subordinate considerations of fair play to his antagonists. He well knew that Mr. Disrarli must either adopt his pledge of abolishing the Income-tax or abandon all hope of success in the impending contest. He has therefore not merely pronounced the repeal of the tax, for by anticipation he has already repealed it. Within two days from the issue of the Ministerial proclamation, Mr. Disrarli has, without the smallest foundation, claimed for the Conservative party the credit of having been always opposed to the Income-tax. If electioneering motives had not been predominant in Mr. Gladstoneering duties was the reduction of the Matienal Bett. A pamphlet on the fature exhaustion of and and had arguments of Mr. Mill. And for the moment taken

Mr. Granerous is sometimes one of the most finitually of theorists, but his enthusiasm is happily corrected by a practical preference of party interests over ingenicus, dreams. It was not expedient six years ago to make great escritices for the reduction of debt; and it is not expedient now to abolish the Income-tax. One mistaken project is consigned to oblivion because nothing is to be get by pursuing it; and an opposite policy is substituted because it can be invested in votes.

The Budget which is subship and appropriate published.

The Budget which is selfishly and prematurely published is of the most startling nature. Mr. Grapstons undertakes not only to misapply the surplus, but to convert it into a large deficiency to be supplied by the taxation of the classes from whom he expects no political support. It must be confessed that the new burdens will be an almost necessary consequence of the repeal of the most equitable of existing taxes. It would have been impossible to devote the whole sarplus to the relief of the wealther classes. It follows that the void left by the Income-tax will be supplied by property taxes, probably of more than one kind. The taxes property taxes, probably of more than one kind. on consumption will be reduced as an equivalent to the relief nominally given to property, and then the barden which has estensibly been removed will be replaced, perhaps in a more oppressive form. The promise of a reduction of expenditure may be summarily dismissed as irrelevant to the apportunement, though not to the amount, of taxation. As a weapon against a possible Conservative Government there is always a chance that professions of frugality may be useful. Whether a great statesman consults his own permanent interest and his future reputation by unaccupulous resorts to the most transparent arts of the demagogue is a ques-tion for moralists and historians. Mr. GLADSTONE, if he were capable of thinking that he had coved, might perhaps find satisfaction in the thought that he had forced the leader of the Opposition to repeat his own produgal offers; but the tendency of lax political principles to propagate themselves is not consolatory to those who happen to prefer the welfare of England to the personal aggrandizement of Mr. Dishafli and even of Mr. Gladstone.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE suddenness of the dissolution and the financial surprise dangled before the eyes of the electors are not to be excused because it is possible that some of their consequences may be beneficial. But still it is not to be denied that they may have some beneficial consequences. The elections will have to be taken in a great hurry, and much hardship has been inflicted on members or candidates who had left kingland in the reasonable belief that a Prune Minister who had summoned Parliament to most for the despatch of business at an early date meant what he said, and intended that the existing Parhament should meet ut the time named. But, in point of fact, the time has been sufficient to provide most constituencies with the delights of a contest where a contest is possible. Plenty of candidates have been found on the spur of the moment. The fight will be a keen one, and will be fought out well; and it is difficult to find a single seat formerly held by a Liberal or a Conservative which the other side is not ready to struggle for, unless the retention of the seat by the sitting member was a matter of certainty. Some constituencies are even bewildered by the abundance of candidates ready to woo their favour. There are seven candidates for Nottingham, and six for Peterborough, and in one Irish constituency returning only one member there are three Home Rulers standing against each other. If there had been any lack of candidates, the constituencies would have had good reason to complain, but it must be owned in fairness that this is not the case. Every man of any political eminence on either side offers himself for reelection, with the exception of Sir Gronge Guer, and a hurried election is no doubt in favour of sitting members who have any pretensions to political eminence. In the harry to get candidates, too, constituences have been obliged to look out for men that would do some credit to their party, and local interests which require careful nursing have had scarcely enough time to tell. It is also satisfactory to think that the election will now com much less than it would have cost if it had taken place in the autumn. The great expense of a contest is not caused by the contest itself, but by preparation for the contest. An unknown man who thinks that he

could do good service and win some distinction in Parlinment manages somehow to be accepted as the candidate of his party in a borough. He must make himself known there, and, if possible, favourably known. He must keep his agent at work, organize meetings, make speeches, cultivate friendships, form acquaintances, reside for a time, if possible, in the neighbourhood of the borough, and live in the handsome generous way which befits a future member. All this, if the process is prolonged over several months, costs money. It is money spent in a way to which no exception can be taken, but the outlay is very considerable. A sudden election is therefore much in favour of men with small means who have intellectual or social advantages to recommend them to a constituency. There is probably a better chance now of the next Parliament being a creditable one than there would have been if the election had taken place later. And this not only because the prospect of getting fairly good representatives is improved, but perhaps still more because a sudden election tells against cliques and crotchet-mongers and the advocates of dan-gerous projects. The Home Rule party in Ireland is furious at not having had time to organize its forces better. At present there are about thirty avowed Home Rule candidates, and some of these are standing against cach other; and this is a state of things much below the boasts of a party which announced that sixty out of the hundred Irish members of the next Parliament would be Home Rulers. Under the pressure, too, of sudden and extreme excitement, the Permissive Bill people, the Women's Rights people, and others of their stamp are in some degree swept out of sight. There is no time to attend to them, and a happy accident may possibly condemn them to the insignificance they deserve. The contest will be as keenly fought as it would have been later on, but it will be cheaper, more likely to be productive of good members, and more distinctly dependent on issues of general politica

What will be the result of the elections no one can pretend to say. That there will be a large Conservative gain and only a small Conservative loss may be regarded as certain, but no one can say how large the gain and how small the loss will be. The Conservatives start with the advantage of commanding a great majority of the seats which are too safe to be attacked. There are at least a hundred Conservatives who will walk into the next Parliament without any trouble whatever, and there are already some scats lately held by Liberals for which Conservatives will be returned without a contest. There are some seats in English boroughs, lately belonging to Conservatives, which are now attacked by Liberals with a fair chance of success, but they are not many. On the other hand, the Liberals find themselves everywhere attacked, and what makes the issue so very doubtful is that the Liberals at the last general election won a great many seats by very small majorities. When a Parliament once begins to sit, and talk, and act, few people take the trouble to recollect how the members got there. But, when another contest is going on, we turn to the records of the past, and find that numbers of Liberals were returned in 1868 by majorities which were of the barest kind. Even where political feeling has remained the same, a little more zeel in attending to the registration on the part of Conservative agents may now produce a Conservative triumph in these constituencies. Perhaps the most remarkable feature, however, of the struggle is the effort which the Conservatives are making in those two great strongholds of Liberalism—Scotland and the metropolis. The event may show that this is only the desperate effort of men sure to be beaten, and who know they are sure to be beaten, but who like a fight for the fun of the thing, and to keep the party alive. But certainly it seems as if the Conservatives thought it better worth while to contest metropolitan constituencies and Scotch constituencies than it has been for a long time. The first Scotch town in size and mercantile importance is apparently in a state of complete bewilderment as to its political future. In spite of the minority vote, Glasgow returned in 1868 three Liberals. Two of the late sitting members have now retired, and five Liberals and two Conservatives are eagerly offering themselves to the astonished electors. So keen is the excitement now prevailing, that in many constituencies there are not only Liberals standing against each other, but even Conservatives, which is a rare thing in a party so well organized. Of course no party can prevent persons from stating that they belong to the party

and yet holding themselves aloof from it. At Newcastle, for example, the candidate recently defeated as a Conservative; has now offered himself as an Independent Conservative; and if he is a Conservative, he certainly is a very independent one, for he new says that his views as to Home Rule have been mistaken, and that he is really a Home Ruler pure and simple. Perhaps there may be a similar explana-tion of the candidature of other Conservatives who are seen to be standing against Conservatives. But even if there are a few instances where Conservatives are quarling with each other, there is nothing approaching to the quarrelling that is going on among Liberals. The Liberals have in many places no effective organization. Some of the reasons why this is so may be creditable to the Liberal party, as showing that it has a superiority in thought and varied activity. But the fact remains. The Liberal Committee tells a newly-arrived Liberal that he is not the recognized candidate of the party, and the newcomer replies that he does not care whether he is or not, and that he will go to the poll. The consequence in some boroughs has already been, it may be observed, that the recognized Liberal candidate has been gently shoved aside, and the pertinacious intruder has supplanted him. But there will be doubtless several scats lost by an excess of Liberal candidates, and thus, quite apart from changes in the current of political feeling, and from the issues offered to the decision of the constituencies, the Conservatives start with some considerable advantages. They hold the great bulk of uncontested seats, they were defeated in many places last time by majorities so small as to be capable of being reversed by more attention to the registration, and Liberals propose to endanger each other's seats far more than Conservatives propose to inflict a similar injury on their friends.

How far the bright financial visions that have been conjured up by Mr. GLADSTONE will really affect the manner in which electors will vote is a point as to which conjectures are worthless. But one effect of his manifesto is beyond worthless. But one effect of his manifesto is beyond question. It has tended to make the issue more than ever a personal one. Mr. GLADSTONE does not rely on his past services or on the history and aims of his party so much as put in the most naked and the barest form the one question for the electors to answer—Will you have me and my friends or Mr. DISRAELI and his friends? Mr. GLAD-STONE did his utmost both in his address and in his speech at Blackheath to vilify Mr. DISEARLI and his subordinates. He even went back to his old grievance that Mr. DISKAELI refused in the most unbandsome manner to take office last spring. He asserted, and believed that he proved, that the financial policy of the Conservative party—not of the old Conservative party but of the Conservative party under Mr. Disraeli's leadership—had been a policy of wicked and wanton waste. Mr. Disraeli replied in a manifesto bristling with epigrams, and written as he only could have written it. Mr. Lowe in turn answered him, and Mr. Lowe's reply is the best thing Mr. Lowe has offered to the public since the days of the great speeches in which he expressed his real opinions on the expressed his real opinions on the expression. pediency of extending the franchise. In this personal contest, putting aside the indefensible position Mr. Glabstone had created for himself by his sudden stroke in the dissolution and by his financial bribe to the constituencies, the Liberals have had much the best of it. Mr. DISBARLI is always getting lost in some mare's-nest of foreign policy, and Mr. GLADSTONE had an easy task when he exposed the exaggeration of Mr. DISRAELI's statement as to the command of the Straits of Malacca having been thrown away by a Liberal Government. The answer to Mr. DISPACIA'S statement that he had always been in favour of the repeal of the Income-tax was obvious, as a statesman does not do much to promote the ideas he favours if he keeps them locked up in his breast. There was excellent writing in Mr. Diskatli's address, but there was nothing more acceptable. mr. Diskaels address, but there was nothing more—no trace of solid thought or serious statesmanship, no cutting of a policy, nothing but the promise that if he were in office he would hymour the prejudices of his countrymen, and occasionally startle or amuse them. After we have now with Mr. Diskaelt, there is nothing on the Consequence with the read of listen to. A cloud of decorate delication. sources the utterances of the party. Many of Mr. Desault's main supporters are in the House of Lords, and comnot come to his aid when a general election is guit and therefore on an occasion like this the strength of the Conservatives does not seem to great really is. But this is only saying these party in by having most of its leaders in the Upper Rosse,

the House of Parliament with which electors have to do, and which they wink incomparably the more important. It is not only that Mr. Chambrons spoke at Blackbeath with ricebrical vigour which carried everything before it, or that Mr. Lows showed be could put a personal attack into writing nearly as well as Mr. Diskaell. Mr. Forster has made at Bradford a courageous and statesmanlike defence of the principles which have guided him in framing and wicking the Education Act. Mr. Bright has shown himself, dapable of keeping silence at a crisis when silence on his part must really be called golden; and Mr. Goschen and the Attorney-General, and such non-official Liberals as Mr. Children and Mr. Roebuck, have shown electors who are in search of the party having the preponderance in ability where they may find what they are looking for. It is quite fair that this consideration should be presented forcibly to the constituencies. Electors have other things to think of, but among the things to which they may reasonably give attention is this question of the comparative mental power of the leaders of the two parties in the Commons. The issue has been made a personal one by Mr. Gladstone, and has been accepted as such by Mr. Diskaell; and if the choice lies not between two lines of policy or two decisions of a distinct question, but between two sets of holders of office, it seems natural to compare the one set of persons with the other, and to ask which set is bost fitted to carry on the government of the country.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

MR. GLADSTONE, with a prudent care for the tastes of all classes of political customers, offers for their selection a large variety of wares, from a London Municipal Bill to a modification or abolition of College Fellowships. He has perhaps not yet determined the main issue on which the election or the subsequent Parliamentary contest is to turn. On the question of finance, as he pro-bably anticipated, the Opposition, instead of accepting his challenge, profess to be as ready as himself to sacrifice the interests of the country to the immediate object of popularity. In default of Ministerial guidance, the subjects which are proposed by Mr. GLADSTONE for consideration will naturally arrange themselves in the order of their comparative importance; and, inasmuch as the erection of machinery precedes in order of time the construction of fabrics, Mr. GLADSTONE and his zealous adherents will be more immediately survious to provide themselves with a permanent majority than to readjust the institutions of the country in detail. In short, the ultra-Liberal party will be greatly strengthened by granting to the counties generally "that extended franchise which has been with general satis-"faction conceded to the towns, and to the populations of "a number of rural districts with a central village "which may perhaps be called peasant boroughs."
It is quite unnecessary to invent a new generic term for a class of constituencies which includes only East Retford, Shoreham, and a few clusters of Welsh boroughs. In consequence of the Duke of WELLINGTON'S obstinate aversion to the concession of the franchise to large unrepresented towns, East Retford was united to a rural district in the neighbourhood instead of being disfranchised. Consequently 10l. householders, who in the country were of course of a somewhat higher rank than in towns, voted for the district till 1867. The only election under the new law of household suffrage resulted in the unopposed return of the popular member who had represented the district for the popular member who had represented the district for several years. The half-dozen rural borough constituencies of Wales consist chiefly of small farmers employing but few labourers. It is a fantastic account of an immemorial practice that "our loyal, patient, and, as I hold, intelligent "peasantry are, with other important classes, now unenfanchised for no other reason than that they reside beyond the boundary of boroughs." The inhabitants of countries have never, except by accident, peasaged votes for neyong the noundary of noroughs." The inhabitants of counties have never, except by accident, possessed votes for towns: When Mr. Giangerous proposed in 1866, as a final settlement, the reduction both of the berough and county franchish, his neither intimated nor probably felt any disapproval of a distinction between urban and rural constituencies.

It is beside the question to inquire whether the labourers to whom Mr. Graperous, like Mr. Dunastit in Coningity, applies the nickname of passents, are more or less intelligent them becough homologies.

a certificate of attainment nor a badge of merit, but a power of selecting these who are to govern the country, and of ultimately determining the public policy. It may well be that the working class ought to have the large share of electoral power which they already possess, and yet that their monopoly of the representation would have revolutionary and ruinous effects. Trade Union agitators often-boast, with or without exaggeration, that they command hundreds of thousands of members who are disciplined inte-acting like one man. When Mr. Gladstone's proposal is adopted, the Unions will be reinforced by the whole of the loyal, patient, and, in Mr. GLADSTONE's opinion, intelligent, peasantry; and, if the supreme multitude still finds itself hampered by opposition, the democratic leader of the day will, in accordance both with Mr. Glapsroun's present policy and with his professed opinions, put an end to future conte opening the door to any part of the population which may be still excluded from the franchise. Those who repeat or tolerate the cant of educating the people by admitting them to political life, ought in consistency to prefer the least in-telligent part of the populace as the subjects of their philanthropic experiment. The Morpeth colliers intend at the approaching election to return, probably without oppo-sition, the Secretary of a Miners' Union. The Liberals of ten years ago, if they have time to reflect as they are dragged behind Mr. GLADSTONE'S chariot wheels, may perhaps doubt whether the substitution of Mr. Burt for Sir George Grev is a proof of decadence or of political progress; but there is no use in protesting against irrevocable measures, or their necessary consequences. Mr. Burr probably possesses more than average ability; and he will bring with him into the House of Commons a special knowledge of the wants and circumstances of his constituents. Members of his class will certainly be received by their colleagues in the House with a genuine desire to make the best of a social change which has perhaps become inevitable; but, while the choice of Morpeth is received with enthusiasm, it is more to the purpose to observe that the obliteration of the boundary line between the borough and the county would probably transfer to the Miners' Union the whole represen-tation of Durham. Even if the disfranchisement of the middle classes were confined to mining and manufacturing districts, it might be possible for sanguine politicians to view with complacency the concession of the boon which Mr. GLADSTONE hopes that the Legislature will grant "with-"out conflict, without intrigue, and by general consent."
Unfortunately the purely agricultural counties have their
ARCHES, who would act in close concert with the Northern
and Midland Unions. The constituencies of the past have never been accoustomed to vote at the word of command dolivered by officers who are appointed for the purpose of promoting the exclusive interests of a single class.

Mr. GLADSTONE has advoitly entangled his chief opponent in complicity with his profuse offers of fiscal relief. Another cast of his net has failed, however, to catch Mr. DISRAELI, who is not prepared to swamp the existing constituencies "without conflict, without intrigue, and by general con-sent." It was not to be expected that the former leader of Young England would question the loyalty, the patience, or the intelligence of his favourite peasant; but, if household suffrage in counties would increase Mr. GLADSTONE'S majority, it would clearly not suit Mr. DISRAELI's purpose. In the most statesmanlike passage of an address which is otherwise scarcely worthy of a great occasion, Mr. DISRAELI furnishes his followers with a key-note in the statement that the last Reform Bill and the Ballot have not yet been tested by sufficient experience; and he opportunely and significantly adds that the proposed measure would, by a necessary consequence, involve the disfranchisement of all boroughs having less than 40,000 inhabitants. It matters little whether the arguments which Mr. DISEARLI thinks suitable for his immediate purpose are the same reasons which determine his conduct. It was of the utmost importance that he should warn his loyal and patient, but not always intelligent, adherents that he had no intention of repeating his rash venture of 1867. There is at least one Cabinet Minister who must be profoundly convinced of the mischievous tendency of the extension of household suffrage to counties. Mr. Lowe cannot believe in 1874, more than in 1866, that it is prudent to undertake a journey to the back of the North Wind; nor is it conceivable that he should find a cynical satisfaction in punishing his countrymen for their former neglect of his warnings. Indeed it may be collected from his reference to the topic

in his address to his constituents that he has nothing to say in favour of Mr. GLADSTONE'S plans for the advancement of democracy. It may be hoped that the graduates of the University of London will appreciate the string of personal epigrams on Mr. Discussion which Mr. Lows substitutes for an exposition of political principles. They will certainly not be enlightened as to the real convictions of their representative by the remark that Mr. DIRRAELS "introduced the household " franchise into counties, and so made the distinction one " between a 10/. and simple household franchise; and he "has by the same measure of 1867 made the precedent of "reducing the former to the latter." Mr. Lowe, with honourable consistency, opposed Mr. DISRAELI when he sold the pass in 1867, as he had defeated Mr. GLABETONE in 1866. He disapproved probably of the 10% household franchise in counties, and certainly of household suffrage in boroughs; and he undoubtedly holds that the imitation of Mr. Disrabli's conduct would be as culpable as the original measure. It would, in fact, be infinitely more mischievous, because it would complete the process of abolishing varieties and distinctions of suffrage. An occupation frauchise in counties was introduced, not by Mr. DISRAELI in 1867, but by Lord Chandos in 1832. It was afterwards agreed by all parties that the 50l. limit of rental was too high; and when the standard was reduced to 101., the condition that the tenancy should include a house was a restriction, and not an enlargement, of the suffrage. 101. franchise in counties, whatever may be the other merits of the rule, excludes all but a few agricultural labourers. Household suffrage would give them the control of the counties, as well as the power of reinforcing their numbers by others of their class who happen not to be householders. Mr. Lowe, if he could be forced to answer a plain question, would admit that such a change would be disastrous, although he might think it worth while to add, as in his address, that it would serve Mr. DISRABLI right. It is for serious politicians, who care more for the public interest than for party, to consider whether a new and more sweeping Reform Bill is required for any purpose except to secure to Mr. Gladstons and his successors a perpotual majority.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SYMPATHIZERS.

THE accidental absence of Lord Russell deprived the late No Popery meeting of any importance which it might have possessed; and, although it is a cause for regret that Lord Russell should have been unwell, his participation in an absurd proceeding could not have been con-templated with satisfaction. The policy and legislation of Gormany could in no case have been properly discussed at an English public meeting; and it was especially indecorous to take part against a religious body which rightly or wrongly complains of persecution. In former times Exeter Hall occasionally protested with little effect against the persecutions to which Protestants or other heretics were supposed to be subjected in Spain or in Italy; but in no previous instance has a foreign Government been congratulated on the severity of its ecclesiastical legislation. Having pledged themselves by the framework of their resolutions, and by the very act of meeting, to approve of Prince BISMARCK'S policy, the promoters of the movement, in imitation of Lord Russell, declined to inquire what that policy was. It might have occurred, even to a collection of blatant Protestants, that some laws might be good while other laws might be oppressive. If the speakers were ignorant of the only material facts of the controversy, they had no right to express, or to invite from their audience, any opinion whatever. It soon indeed became evident that the managers of the affair only took the opportunity of uttoring that hatred to the Pors and all his works which might have been taken for granted. The only speaker who knew anything about the German ecclesiastical laws was 'an American from Berlin, who was not allowed to address the meeting until spectators and reporters were worn out with the voluminous eloquence of the Dean of CANTERDURY, of Sir T. CHAMBERS, of Mr. NEWDEGATE, and of Sir ROBERT PEEL. The repeated denunciations of the dectrine of Infallibility were not perhaps consciously insincere; but Exeter Hall bated Home as bitterly and as loquaciously as at present long before the Porn had ever droamed of a Vatican Council. If the Does of Canadasuar and Sir T. CHAMBERS were in the habit of studying the

opinions of the statemen whose acts they discussly applaud, they might have known that within the last light night Prince Bismance expressly declared in his place in Parliament that he had nothing to say against the doctrine of Infallibility or the Vations decree. His quarral with the German hierarchy is founded on their political conduct, which may probably have been affected by the result of the Council, as it has been openly stimulated by the influence of the Holy See. It is the fixed resolution of the Engrecope and his Minister to establish the auglemacy of the civil power; but the Roman Catholic clergy and laity in Germany are at liberty to teach and to learn all the extravagances which excite the intolerance of restless English Protestants.

One of the orators interpreted the German Empaner's well-known letter into a warning addressed to the Porn to mind his own business. If the explanation is correct, the advice is generally applicable; and especially to busy-bedies who have much less to do with Germany than the Pore, and who have nothing to do with the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Since different seets, much against their will, renounced the duty of questioning the soundness of their neighbours' faith, Protestants inclined to mind their own business have cultivated entire indifference to the successive enlargements and developments of Romish doctrine. To compare small things with large, and profess with sacred, changes in the rules of whist concern whist-players alone. There was a time when it would have been players alone. heterodox to call for trumps by the familiar process of playing cards in a certain order. A few years ago a general council of the most authoritative players determined to acknowledge a practice which it was impossible to prevent; and cribbageplayers or piquet-players have not thought it their duty to declaim against the decree which alters the rules of the whist-table. Mr. Newdegate and Sir T. Chambers never played the old game, and it is quite unnecessary that they should be shocked by the new. Sir ROBERT PERL'S enthusiasm has perhaps something more of a political colour; but he also, like his predecessors on the platform, carefully abstained from discussing the merits of Prince BISMARCK'S legislation. Sir ROBERT PREL'S interest in quarrels between Continental States and the Roman Catholic Church dates from the time when, as Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, he encouraged the Swiss Government to suppress the Sonderbund. Many years afterwards, as Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, he contrived to engage in unnecessary squabbles with the Irish Roman Catholic clergy, and he perhaps regrets the excitement of former contests. Whatever may have been his duties in Switzerland or in Ireland, he has nothing whatever to do with Prince BISMARCK and the German bishops. It may be hoped that the meeting will not attract too much notice in Germany. It would not be desirable that the importance of the No Popery agitation should be exaggerated; and, on the other hand, there would be serious cause for regret if the indifference or disapproval of the community in general produced an impression that English opinion is any way hostile to the German Government. The traditional dislike of any legislative or administrative interference with religious freedom is consistent with a candid desire for information as to the special grounds of a policy which has certainly not been lightly undertaken. The Prussian Government is entitled to the credit of the religious impartiality which it has always displayed; and a deference is not unreasonably paid to the sagacity of Prince BISMARCE which no other contemporary statesman could command. By a remarkable coincidence that can scarcely be accidental. the Swiss Government, which, representing a community of mixed religions, is necessarily and naturally tolerant, has lately thought fit to adopt stringent measures against one or two Roman Catholic prelates, and against certain. arochial priests. The conduct of both parties can be fully appreciated only by those who thoroughly understand, not only the immediate cause of quarrel, but the normal relations between the Government and the Church.

Englishmen have abundant reason to know the difficulty of dealing with Roman Catholic bishops and prioris. Political agitators who are always ready on occasion to fall back on their spiritual immunity are versions and unfair opponents; yet all attempts to restrain by law the clerical agency which has increasently disturbed breland have long since been deliberately and finally should be long since been deliberately and finally should be disaffection in likely to be practical at the content of the

is in not yet known whether the The bid still higher than before for popular his applications policy condemn the judgment of every Singlish Covernment and Parliament of modern times. It is true that the circumstances of England and of German Silfier widely, and that the German Government is dealing, no with a spiritual adversary, but with an Established Church; but no such distinction was drawn by the spitalers at the late meeting, because their antipathy to Rome is wholly independent of any but doctrinal considerations. Mr. Newdegare, as might have been expected, took consideration to repeat by demand for a system of visitation took occasion to renew his demand for a system of visitation of English convents, sithough no measure of the kind is at present proposed in Germany. Probably no attendant at the meeting was aware that the new ecclosiastical legislation is profoundly distasteful to the Protestant elergy of Prussia and to the more orthodox part of the Protestant laity. It is thoroughly understood that the Government is attacking no dogma or opinion, but the interference of ecclosinatical motives and interests with political affairs. The universal and exclusive establishment of civil registration is expected to alienate a large portion of the community from the Protestant Church, nor is it any consolution to a loyal and inoffensive clergy that they suffer for the hostility of the Pors and the Jesuits to the State and to German unity. It would seem that the old No Popery feeling of England is dying out, not through any modification of popular opinion, but because new issues have acquired a preponderating interest. At the same time the ancient habit of meddling in Continental quarrels has rapidly passed into desnetude. There was a time when every re-volution, and every new constitution in Europe, was welcomed with the warmest sympathy by Englishmen who believed that their national institutions were becoming naturalized abroad. The barren changes which have incessantly recurred in some Continental countries have convinced all judicious Englishmen of the inexpediency of too ready sympathy, and of even verbal interference. Officious approval or condemnation of measures which partake of a religious character is still more inconvenient than secular intrusion. It is desirable that foreigners should notice the absence from the No Popery platform of every person who could pretend even to secondary political importance.

THE LEGITIMISTS AND MARSHAL MACMAHON.

THE Duke of Broglie is not yet out of the wood as regards the law about the nomination of Mayors. When the Bill was passed, it became necessary for him, as Minister of the Interior, to give instructions to the Prefects as to the spirit in which it is to be carried out. If he had been content to confine himself to describing the miserable state of affairs against which the law is directed, and the blessed peace which comes upon a commune which has been relieved of the disastrous privilege of electing its own chief officer, no harm could have come of this circular. It might still have been made the subject of an in-terpellation on the part of some members of the Left, but it would have found the Right united in its defence. Here and there a model of eccentric consistency like M. DE FRANCISM might have found fault with the statement that sad experience has condemned without appeal the system under which the Mayors were elected by the Municipal Councils; but, with these exceptions, the majority would have acquiesced in this or any other plan for giving in-creased power to the Ministers in whom they place confi-dence. In an unlucky moment, however, the Duke went on to make a profession of faith on behalf of all the newly-appointed Mayors. The Prefect is directed not to exclude men from this office for purely political reasons. It will be sufficient if he is convinced that his nominees are thoroughly Conservative and thoroughly resolved to carry are thoroughly conservatives of the Assembly. The last and most out the resolutions of the Assembly. The last and most important of these resolutions is that by which the execuimportant of these resolutions is that by which the executive power has been conferred for seven years on Marshall MacManox. The power thus committed to him is now, and for the whole seven years will continue to be, entirely shove challenge. It is only the conditions under which it is exercised that can be medified by the Constitutional laws. Around this authority all good citizens may make their townships of the constitutions.

Severament, the Mayors must give all their support to the Marshal's authority, and lend themselves to nothing that can disturb or weaken it. To defend Marshal Machiner's power is to defend the Assembly which has created it, and the social fabric which that Assembly has committed to his once.

The organs of the Extreme Right make no secret of the dislike which they feel towards this theory of Marshal MacManon's position. It contradicts in all respects the doctrines which they have been preaching for this year past. In their eyes Marshal MacManon is at best but a pinchbeck Saviour, endurable so long as the real metal cannot be got at, but nover to be confounded with it, even for an instant. To speak of his authority as raised above all question for seven years is to give it a dignity which no honest Legitimist can stomach. It may please HENET V. so to modify his opinious that his Restoration may become possible even with the opinions of the country wh they are, or it may please Providence so to modify the opinions of the country that a Besteration may be possible even with the opinions of Henry V. what they are. Either of these miracles may be worked at a moment's notice, and the Legitimists will not acknowledge that the existence of Marshal MacManage Promident of the Bosenblia of Marshal MacManon as President of the Republic is to prevent them from taking advantage of it as soom as it has happened. After all, what can the Marshal do to protect society? There is something presumptuous in the assumption that a compromise which, as interpreted by the Duke of Broglie, keeps the King out of his own for seven years, can have any blessing reserved for it. If the Marshal considers himself as simply the Lioutenant-General of the kingdom, holding his office for so long as, and for no longer than, it pleases HERRT V. to deprive his waiting people of the light of his presence, he may be accepted as an honest subject, and the talk about seven years may be pardoned as mere surplusage which has no other object than to throw dust into the eyes of the Republicans. But if there is any real meaning in these phrases, and the seven years stand for a genuine trace between parties, during which all active operations are to be suspended, the Legitimists cannot accept the situation. How are they to serve as Mayors if they are pledged to lend themselves to nothing which can disturb or weaken Marshal Mac-MAHON'S authority? To scheme for the restoration of the King is in a sense to disturb the authority of the deputy who for the moment occupies the throne. Marshal Mac-Manon's authority is cortainly greater new than it would be if the Count of CHAMBORD had made his triumphal entry into his capital and were holding his court at the Elysée. As straightforward men, therefore, the Legitimista have no chance but to dispute the Duke of BROGLIE'S declaration, and to show by speech and action that they do not regard the Marshal's powers as placed above all challenge during the whole period for which he has been nvested with them.

The Left have seized the opportunity afforded by this schism in the ranks of the majority. M. GAMBETTA has given notice of an interpellation, with the evident object of forcing the Duke of BROGLIE to repeat in the Tribune what he has said in his Circular. Hitherto the Duke has been able to avoid this unpleasant necessity, but if, M. Gamberra plays his cards well, it will be exceedingly difficult for him to avoid it much longer. If the leader of the Left comes forward as the defender of the Marshal's authority against Legitimist attacks, and suggests that the Duke of BROGLE should make it perfectly clear that these attacks will not be allowed to go unpunished, the PRIME MINISTER can hardly either remain silent, or find words which shall not send the Extreme Right into open rebellion. The Ministerial Right showed their approciation of this danger by attempting to postpone the debate on the interpellation for three months, while the Legitimist Hight showed their readiness for the fray by demanding that it should be taken at once. In the end the date proposed by the author of the interpellation—the day after the final vote on the new taxes—was accepted by the Assembly. Whatever may be the fate of this interpellation, it seems very uncertain how long the majority can hold together. Duke of BEOGLIE probably hopes that his dread of Radicalism is shared by all sections of the Conservative party, and that their unwillingness to swap horses in mid stream will prevent any open breach until Conservatism has become better able to bear the strain. The Legitimist journals take every opportunity of warning him that this is not

They are as frank as possible in their declarations that the breathing time secured by the prolongation of Marshal MacManon's powers is only valuable in so far or marshal magmations powers is only valuable in so the as it admits of being turned to the profit of the Count of Chambord. The Gazette de France goes so far as to maintain that the Restoration was virtually decreed by the elections of February 1871. The Assembly, it declares, has received orders from the country to take all necessary steps for the re-establishment of the legitimate Monarchy, and it must not allow this mission to devolve upon a futuro Assembly the character of which cannot be foreseen. A Legitimist journal published at Lyons dis-ousses whether the Restoration can be best effected by proclaiming the Monarchy in principle and appointing one of the Princes of Orleans Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, or by proclaiming the Monarchy in principle and confirming Marshal MacManon in the possession of his powers under the law of the 20th of November. The writer declares himself perfectly assured that the first of these suggestions is made in good faith, but he is equally assured that it could never be accepted by the Count of Chambord. It would be a mark of unintentional but real defiance towards the Royal person. So long as the Assembly lives from hand to mouth, and legislates for nothing more remote than to-morrow, the existence of these theories and intentions may be a matter of little moment. But when the Constitutional laws come to be discussed, the Legitimists in the Assembly cannot well remain silent. As regards the real or supposed dangers to be apprehended from Radicalism, the new laws may be as reactionary as the most violent member of the Right can desire, but, if they are framed under Government influence, they will not contain a word about a Restoration. The Duke of BROGLIE may exert all his ingenuity to leave the form of government an open question at the expiration of the seven years, or even to give a monarchical bias to the new institutions which may take effect when that term is over. But this will not be enough for men who rightly regard the existing Assembly as the most monarchical which they see any hope of obtaining. They know that with the dissolution of this Assembly the last chance of effecting a Restoration will dispuse any they will appropriately large how. tion will disappear, and they will oppose any laws, however good they may seem in themselves, which put it into the power of the Marshal's Ministers to sustain his authority against Royalist as well as against Republican conspirators.

EDUCATION AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THERE are many persons in England and Wales whose votes in the present election will possibly be determined by their views as to elementary education. In spite of the paramount attractions of the financial programme set forth by Mr. Charstone, we can hardly say that this surprises us. Whether the Income-tax be abolished or retained, people know that they will pay about the same to the national Exchequer; and the question whether the tax-imposers of the future shall be instructed or ignorant is a matter which may in the end concern their pockets as well as their consciences. From this point of view many persons may be inclined to favour the advent of a Conservative Government on purely educational grounds. Their reflections may take some such shape as this:—We have been warm friends of the Education Act, and of the principles on which it has hitherto been administered. Down to 1870 our sympathies were with the voluntary schools. They had done a great deal of good work, which but for them would have been left altogether undone. We recognized their defects when regarded as a machinery for providing education for the whole country, but we had no wish to see them superseded. The Act of 1870 exactly answered to our views in this respect, and our object is to secure the maintenance and development of the policy of which that Act was the expression. In the ordinary course of things we should best promote that object by keeping the authors of the Act in power. But though the Liberal Government has hitherto resisted the importunities of the Education League, we cannot be sure that it will continue to resist them. Mr. Bright is now a member of the Cabinet, has disclaimed all responsibility for the measure, and has made it the object of exaggerated condetanation: Will not the tendency of the Government be to follow his lead,

and to win back the advanced Liberals by making dismentary education purely secular, and discouraging main
voluntary schools as may try to hold their place ander
the new system? We know how fatal to the progress of
education such a change would be, and in order to prevent
it we shall vote for a Conservative. If his views upon
educational matters are not quite in harmony with ours,
they are more so at all events than the views of the
Birmingham League. We have no quarrel with reasonable Liberals on this point; but what warrant have we
that the educational policy of the party will continue to be
determined by its reasonable members?

Whether or not this reasoning is sound, however, must Whether or not this reasoning is sound, however, must obviously depend on the position which is taken up on this question by Conservative candidates; and there is apparently some danger of a section of the party diverging from the broad path, and making the general cause of elementary education subordinate to the cause of voluntary schools. In January 1871 the Conservatives felt thankful that so large a sphere of action had been reserved for voluntary schools, and no hostility had then been shown to any further development of the Education Act. In January 1874, however, some of them hold a Act. In January 1874, however, some of them hold a different position. The evident unpopularity of the doctrines put forward by the League has given immense encouragement to this section; and, instead of being content with the fair field reserved for voluntary schools by the existing law, they are beginning to demand protection. They are not satisfied with opposing the erection of School Board schools in places where there is already sufficient educational provision for every child within the school age; they insist that no new schools shall be built and it is a school age; shall be built until the existing schools are full, and that, no matter what the requirements of the district may be, no School Board school shall be set down within a given distance of a voluntary school. The difference between this class of Conservatives and the moderate men on both The former are willing that the whole sides is this. sides is this. The former are willing that the whole country should be provided with schools, so far as this can be done without injuring voluntary schools. The latter are anxious that the whole country should be provided with schools, and they wish to make all possible use of voluntary schools as a means for securing this end. If the former section of Conservative opinion were represented in a Conservative Minister, we might have the sented in a Conservative Ministry, we might have to say good-bye to any extension of the Education Act; and a Conservative victory in this sense would inevitably prepare the way for a reaction. In spite of much lukewarmness, the country has pretty well made up its mind that education shall be universal both in its distribution and its obligation, and any appearance of a retreat from this position on the part of the Government would lead the Liberals to unite once more in an educational crusade. An immense impulse would thus be given to the Secularist party, because in crusades the boldest and most energetic section of the army naturally gets to the front. The Secularists would be able to point to the failure of the moderate Liberal policy as a practical argument of great weight on the side of a more thoroughgoing system. We warned you, they would say, what must come of this unnatural compact with Denominationalists. You insisted on making common cause with men who care for secular education only as a means of teaching religious dogma, and you must not wonder that, now they think the teaching of religious dogma secure, they have thrown secular education. overboard. The effect of such an appeal on the Liberal party may easily be imagined. To urge them to renew their alliance with the Denominationalists would be as useless as to propose University education as a basis of alliance with the Irish Roman Catholic bishops. The Secularists would command the situation, and the next Liberal victory would be a Secularist victory as well.

The resolute attitude of the Cabinet, and the really small influence which the Secularists after all appear to exercise over the Liberal counsels, must also be taken into account. It is not uncommon to find both there facts denied by Liberal journals, but the reason of the denial is not far to seek. Secularists who are not prepared to break up the party if their demands are not prepared to break up the party if their demands are refused are naturally anxious to make their retreat as inconspicuous as possible; and to effect this they declare themselves anable to accept Mr. Forster in this particular as the spekenman of the Cabinet, and talk of the unsectarism visitories which have been won in the School Board dicatons. Writers who refuse to accept Mr. Forster as the spekenman of the

Cabbinst on alemaniary education would probably be capable, if the increasity arone, of refusing to accept Mr. Gladetons as the application of the Cabinet on finance. Mr. Forster is not merely the Minister specially charged with educational administration; he is also the author of the particular legislation which the Secularists are assailing, and he is a statestime of sufficient energy and resolution to make it certain that he will cease to be Minister rather than assent to any substantial change of policy. What is there to set against his declarations? Nothing but certain seemingly strong but really guarded statements from Mr. BRIGHT—statements which he takes care to characterize as merely the expression of his individual opinion, and which are promptly followed by a virtual contradiction from the Vaus-President of the Council. There is no comfort for the Secularists in Mr. Gladetons's address to the electors of Greenwich. Any reguences which there may be in the statement that he has no preference for the later over the earlier adjustments of the Bill is removed when these very words are explained by Mr. Forster to refer to the Cowers-Temple Clause, and to mean that the Prime Minister, like himself, would have preferred to leave School Boards absolutely free to give any kind of education they wished. The Nonconformists who drew up the Resolutions adopted at Orewe on Tuesday perfectly understood his meaning when they expressed their "deep dissatisfaction and disappoint- ment at discovering that Mr. Gladetonal policy pursued by "the Government during the last four years."

The statement that the elections of School Boards have merally resulted in unsectarian viotories may be true in generally resulted in unsectarian victories may be true in the letter; but it certainly is not true in the spirit. Every consistent Secularist will admit that the teaching of the Bible under the Cowper-Temple Clause may be made quite as Denominational as the teaching of the Church Catechism itself, and what are called unsectarian victories turn out almost invariably to be simply the application of the Cowper-Temple Clause. Thus at Bradford the return of the "Liberal Eight" was only secured by their accepting in unmistakable terms the very settlement which it was the first act of the Liberal Eight at Birmingham to repudiate. At both places the old School Board had adopted a minute ordering the Bible to be read and adopted a minute ordering the Bible to be read and taught daily in all School Board schools. At Birmingham this minute was at once rescinded by the new School Board. The new Board at Bradford might probably have liked to do the same thing, but the Liberals had found that the only way to secure a majority for their candidates was to make them state distinctly that they were desirous that the regulations of the old Board should remain in force, and that their action would be as much against the exclusion of the Bible from School Board schools as that of the Denominationalist candidates themselves. We are no special admirers of the Cowper-Temple Clause, but it is obvious that a School Board election which returns candidates pledged to support the teaching, as well as the reading, of the Bible in all School Board schools is as far removed from a Socularist victory as an election which returns Mr. GREGORY. If, in even a few conspicuous instances, the example of Birmingham had been followed, moderate Liberals might have had some reason to fear lest the return of a Liberal majority in the election now going on should be equivalent to the return of a Secularist majority. So long as Birmingham has no one to share its honours, this alarm may, we think, be dismissed as groundless. On the whole, the best interests of national education will probably continue to depend on a combination of the moderate men of both parties.

THE RAILWAYS AGAIN.

B'oness Junction has again directed attention in a foreible manner to the subject of railway disasters. We need not dwell on the shocking details of the catastrophe. The express from Edinburgh to Berth ran into a goods train which was being shunted right across its path; fifteen people, including the engine-driver, were killed, and others have been dangerously injured. It is asserted that the danger-signals were up, and that the engine-driver design in defiance of them. It is at least certain that there was no block system at these point. Mr. Thomas Marking, an eminent railway engineer, who is now a discattly of the North-Eastern Railway, which, with the

Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western Railways, enjoys an unenviable notoristy for accidents, recently propounded the theory that the block system is responsible for all or most of the accidents which occur on railways. Mr. HARBIRON may be asked to explain how it happens that this accident occurred on a part of the North British line where the block system is not in opera-tion. We are afraid there is not much encouragement to be derived from the theories or explanations of railway officials. Mr. HARRISON holds that the block system is to a great extent the cause of the accidents which are always taking place; and at the same time he announces that "it "may be considered as settled that the block system will, "as soon as it is possible to complete the "works, be introduced throughout the whole of the railways in the United Kingdom." When this happens we must, from this point of view, make up our minds for a large increase of railway accidents; but what has just occurred on the North British shows that accidents take place even where this dangerous system has not been introduced. Mr. Harrison finds that resignation to a large amount of slaughter as an inevitable incident in railway travelling, and consequently the ease of mind of important railway officials, is greatly promoted by setting down all disasters to "human fallibility." The old lady at sea in a storm, who was told by the captain that she must put her trust in Providence, asked delefully whether it had really come to that; but "human fallibility" opens up a still more cheerless prospect. However, if it makes Mr. Harrison and other eminent railway people sleep more easily, that is a great deal, even though passengers are killed with increasing profusion. Mr. HARRISON has protested with some vehemence against the annoyance which is caused to railway managers by so many people being killed and mangled on their lines; it distresses them, he says, more than anybody else. He has seen Directors completely overcome on receiving a report of a railway accident; but purhaps that was because they had not discovered the use of that invaluable anodyne—the theory of human fallibility; the fallibility being, of course, not in the ruling, but in the common working, officials of the railway. Once make up your mind that all precautions are more or less useless, and that the multiplication of precautions only augments and encourages "human fallibility," and you can sleep quietly with any amount of accidents. Mr. HARRISON'S specific may comfort other Directors, but it is not very consoling to the public.

We are quite ready to admit that human fallibility is responsible for a great many disasters, but we suspect that this fallibility extends to Directors and managers as well as to pointsmen and engine-drivers. It might be urged with some plausibility on behalf of railway managers that their business is of a very difficult and complicated kind, and that they get through it about as well as the managers of any other large and difficult enterprise. This might be true, and yet it would not be an excuse for all the accidents which occur, for the simple reason that a railway is, in an important respect, very different from any other, In any ordinary business the effects of an accident are limited only to inconvenience and annoyance, and some degree of pecuniary loss; and these are injuries which are more or less capable of componsation. Railway managers, however, deal with something more valuable than property-The complaint against railway with human life and limbs. Directors really comes to this—that they carry on a business of a very dangerous kind, a very simple accident in which may produce the most terrible consequences, with only just as much care and caution as if it were an ordinary business in which as a continuous business in which are continuous business and caution are in the complete that they carry on a business are continuous and continuous business are completed to the complete that they carry on a business of a very danger than the complete that they carry on a business of a very danger than the complete that they carry on a business of a very danger than the complete that they carry on a business of a very danger than the complete that they carry on a business of a very danger than the complete that ordinary business, in which an accident would not involve any very serious results. It is quite true, as Mr. HARRISON says, that a great many accidents are due to human fallibility; but the question is what measures are taken by the Railway Companies as a check upon human fallibility.

"Observation and inquiry," he tells us, "have clearly demonstrated that the introduction of the block system, "and of additional signals, has caused the engine-men "and other railway servants not to keep the same look-out, "or to use the same care, as on a line apparently less pro-tected." It is conceivable that an engine-driver trusting totted." It is conceivable that an engine-driver trusting to the block system will probably not keep so sharp a look-but as if he had only his own eyes to trust to; but, if the block system were efficiently worked, the engine-driver would have a right to rely on it. Mr. Harrison has, in fact, given a most striking illustration of the weakness of the administration which he is defending. Where

Directors are to blame is in establishing the block system, and not taking ears to see that it is properly worked. One reason why there are so many accidents is that engine-drivers really do not know what to trust to, and between the block system and their own discretion they come to grief. It would have been more to the purpose if Mr. Harrison had shown that the Railway Companies are very particular in checking and guarding against "human fallibility," that they insist upon engine-drivers obeying signals, and on the block system being strictly enforced, and on trains being punctually started, and that they punish severely any infractions of these rules. In the Wigan inquiry, when certain rules which were alleged to be in force on the Great Northern Railway were produced as evidence, the London and North-Western officials could not help laughing.

The radical vice of the system on which railways are at present worked is the haphazard way in which everything is managed. The time-tables on many lines are little better than a farce, and the signals are also a farce. The engine-driver is expected to keep a good look-out, and to take care of himself as bost he can. He is late at starting, he gets later as he goes on, and he has to put on a spurt in order to make up for lost time. It is expected that he will see the goods train that is being shunted right across his track, or the inevitable mineral train that has been creeping all day, and is now making a sudden dash through an awkward junction; only, as it happens, he does not see it, and it does not see him, at least till it is too late, and so there is a bad accident. But of course there is not always an accident; one might happen every day at a particular point, only it does not. Either there is a sharper look-out, or there is time to pull up, or the train which might have been in the way is carlier or later than usual. And this is what the Railway Companies trust to, though it is only the chance balance of a straw in the wind. A nominal block system undoubtedly increases the chances of accidents, and there is too much reason to fear that the block system is on most lines little more than nominal. Signals also become a danger, instead of a protootion, unless obedience to them is rigidly enforced. can readily be understood that a fixed system of working is inconvenient to the Companies, and that they prefer to leave a large amount of discretion to station-masters and others. It is obvious, however, that railways cannot be worked at the same time both by rule and by hazard. The worked at the same time both by rule and by hazard. The replies which have been sent by the Railway Chairmen to the Board of Trade for the most part exhibit a strange and melanchely want of appreciation of the real points at issue. It appears to be assumed to be enough to show that, after all, when all the deaths and mutilations have been distributed among the various Companies, it does not come to so very much for each of thom. The question, however, is not how many passengers each Company; hall be allowed to kill annually, but how many they can avoid killing. Whether the victims are many or few, this question remains. The remonstrances of the PRESIDENT of the BOYED of TRADE are not to be mut by statistical sophistries or vague references to intended improvements. What has to be shown is that, in the case of each accident, no precaution has been omitted which would have been likely to avert it. It is certain that, after every conscivable precaution has been taken, accidents will not cease; but they may be expected to become less frequent and less serious, and that is something to the public, though it may be nothing to Railway Companies. The enly real check yet discovered is to be found in a system of summary remedies against the Companies for injury and breach of contract. At the present moment it is especially desirable that it should be borne in mind how injurious to the public interest is the prescuce of Bailway Directors in Parliament.

DESCRITORY BEADING.

principle for the guidence of ordinary readers. Reed, they have said, good books and good books alone. Be familiar with the great masters of thought, and preceive your mind from the treah of the circulating library. The motives which prempt the advice are easy too palpable. In days when a large proportion of the population is more or less capable of reading, it is inclinabilly to see that the effect is in one respect the very research of what might have been always and the proportion of the proportion of the greatest writers, though the capable have been added. The greatest writers, though the capable have been added to the proportion of the proportion

Their works are pushed saids by masses of ephaneaul literature, and even when read they are mad with little attacking. The mind becomes demoralized by the habit of desaltory and argumental study; and a man who reads at a gallop expects that Shalpane will yield up his secret as easily as the last new novelist. The greatest men are distinguished from the little men in nothing more than this, that the tenth er twentieth reading of their bookers more fruitful than the first; whereas a modean reads is far too impatient to give more than one audience to the most womenable of teachers. Nothing, therefore, is more natural than to demounce as a doblitating practice all study of inferior authors. Life is shorter than ever in proportion to what has to be crowded into it, and our minds are not larger. We should therefore lay down inmoveable regulations against the investor of distracting influences. The time which we dawdle away over the valueless parts of newspapers would enable us to become familiar with the thoughts of the Wissest and best of men. If a man had to cheese whether a few months hence he would be familiar with the instant outs of the Tichborne case, or have made a careful study of all the Greak dramatists, no reasonable being could heating. In one case he would simply have enjoyed a questionable amusement which leaves no traces behind it, in the other his imagination would have been stored with a perpetual source of delight. Yet hardly anybody has sufficient foresight or resolution to sacrifice the temporary excitement in consideration of the permanent advantage. The case, indeed, is up to a certain point too plain to admit of argument. Everybody should have an inner circle of friends amonget books, to which none but the really great writers should be admitted. So far as realing is not a mere pastime, but a part of the systematic cultivation of the faculties, it is only valuable in proportion as it implies close and intimate knowledge. No poetry is really worth reading unless it is worth learning by heart. A

Perhaps, however, the choice is never rigidly necessary. Hume somewhere remarks that he took to instory because he found reading a rather languid occupation after he had often permed all good books; and this, he adds, is soon done. Whether Hume had done it may be doubted if, as Johnson declared, he owned to having never read the New Testament with attention. Hume, moreover, was a man of leisure as well as genius, whose example cannot be quoted for the ordinary reader. But it is true that the number of books which can thus act as spiritual stimulants is very limited; and that it is only during a few hours that the mind can be kept at a sufficient tension to profit by them. It has been said that people starve when fed only upon the essence of meat; and to relish literary food requires some lighter sauce to make it digestible. There are moreover some obvious qualifications. When a man reads any book in the spirit in which a good Protestast reads his Bible, he may be profoundly edified; bet he should not flutter himself too easily that he really understands what he reads. He is generally unable to distinguish between what he fisids and what he brings, and he falls unawares into such arrors as those which are familiar in the biblical studies of ignorant people. The really great books become in a sense independent of time and place. Thousands of readers have-enjoyed Den Quizute who knew nothing of the author, or the language, or the conditions under which the book was produced. But though such reading may be a very good thing in its way, it fails to extract the most valuable part of its meaning. The really edicions such reading may be a very good thing in its way, it fails to extract the most valuable part of its meaning. The really edicions study of any great author should therefore lead to a good deal of supplementary study of books that are interesting only in a subsidiary sense. The boy who reads Gullicer's Travels just as he reads the Arbeitem Mydts, merely for the immediate enjoyment, may be prefure the results

the property and find that in discretions, as in real life, we must go through a punished of dradigary even to make one grandes thoughts. We winted order where the discreted spirits as to be interested that the maintain the man's life; we must sufficient to be been the many growy people from whose drawy remarks there pleases at more intervals some genuine are of solid information; and we approse altograther eveds the trouble of sifting out the relatable sufficient aftern the teach.

The decision, therefore, has to be somewhat enlarged. We should devete our apare time to the study of the best authors rather than of the colorantal wase, but we must admit that a great author cannot be allocately studied without a good deal of apparently apartities labous. If Mr. Garlyle had been deprived of the assistance of Bryandant, he would never have made vivid portraits of Oronwell or Frederick; and, vivid as his portraits are, they cannot be sailly appreciated by anybody who will not go through some part of the same trouble. Our moralizing should be directed against that purposeless reading which takes satisfaction in rubbish for its own asks, and which tends to fill the mind with a mass of chaotic unsterial valuates in itself and not capable of application to anything better. In short, it would be our advice to every one to provide kineall with a good serviceable holby for his spare moments. The attempt to become thoroughly familiar with some great mind is useful in itself, for even a cursory acquaintance with such minds is beneficial; but the familiarity has not produced its full influence until it has led us into a number of subsidiary trains of thought and reading which help to throw light upon the central

object.

Beyond this, however, lies another question which does not admit of a very definite answer. After all that can be said, there are many purposes for which a live dog is better than a dead hon. For ordinary people, the most ephemeral interature does a great deal for which the study of the greatest men of old times is not available. which the study of the greatest men of old times is not available. One of the main purposes of judicious reading is to rise above the unliness and commonplace of daily life into a region of purer thought and lotter imagination. But, unfortunately, commonplace readers find a great difficulty in bringing the two spheres into contact. The popular mind, as we know, regards Palestine as a country which has no real geographical position, and whose inhabitants were entirely out of relation to anything that is being represented in Evaluation to the nineteenth continu. Thus require inhabitants were entirely out of relation to anything that is being transacted in England in the nineteenth century. They require their preacher as well as their Bibles, and must not only have true principles laid down for them, but be instructed in the mode of applying them to the concrete facts of the present day. And therefore the most trifling of modern novelists has an advantage for ordinary minds which it would be foolish to leave out of account. Mr. Trollope is a very excellent writer, but we do not fear that he will be offended if we say that, in our opinion, he is not the equal of Shakspeare or Cervanius. We should not, however, draw the inference that it would be good for an ordinary young lady of the nineteenth century to good for an ordinary young lady of the nineteenth century to preserve a complete ignorance of Barsetshire, and devote all her spare time to the study of *Hamlet* and *Don Quiz te*. On the conspars time to the study of Hamer and Fore Quin 10. On the contrary, we should say that she would probably learn very much from Mr. Trollope which she could not possibly learn from the most attentive study of the older works of art, however great their intrinsic superiority. As one of Mr Tenny son's characters observes, a truth kooks freshest in the isshion of the day; and, indeed, it often the study and the study of the study of the study of the study of the study and the study of flies over people's heads altogether when expressed in any other fashion. The heroine of Orley Furm may be very inferior to Juliet or Rosalind, and the country clergy of Barsetshire may be unworthy of mention by the side of the immortal madman of Cervantes. But they have the advantage of speaking a perfectly intelligible dislect. Even the most powerful and the most musical comes rather dim and loses something of its harmony when it sounds scross two or three centuries. The ideal which is set before us in a modern chignon or black hat is more easily appreciated than one which, however exquisite, is draped in unfamiliar coatume. In fact, it requires a careful culture of the imagination coatume. In fact, it requires a careful culture of the imagination before the mind can get over the shock of an external change which seems trifling enough to the philosophical observer. We may protest against the rust which gathers so specifily round even the greatest reputations; but its influence is felt by ansophisticated people. Then we recuprise the difference which a little space makes in our sympathies, we feel that it is in vain to appeal against the influence of time. The death of a few railway passengurs in England affects us, rightly or wrongly, far more nearly than the starration of many more thousands in India; and we cannot be surprised if a modern pulies major which reveals some little touch of human feeling within our immediate neighbourhood affects us more than the most striking records of a herotom which did its work a few conturies ago. Thoustless, as people rise in the apple of intelligence, the distant and the past will emert their claims more powerfully on our imagination. It is eminately desirable that the process should be heatened; but meanwhile it is in with to buy down arbitrary rules for distantiability are interest in what is the past will appear arbitrary rules for distantiability are interest in what is the past will be processed. we arbituary rules for dissipationing our interest in what the important of the property. Some rule philosophers have included in its not really a virtue, buttone my should be must good to the best purple in the gre of importal he fact that a man is our patter or has intelliged a manuscript of the property of the provide to an importance in considering the still the in granific to a beliefied. With also in granific to a beliefied, which also in granific to interest and the interest and int

turn upon the petty incidents of the day; and that a man who always preferred Plate to the less number of the Times should be as impossible as the monster who should always be talking about the True and the Beautiful, and never about his dinner. Pricedable with the mighty should are highly useful; but one great part of their value is that they enable us to find from interest in the contemptible living, and even in petty books as well as in petty talk.

BURLESQUE.

amount of success. Laughter pure and simple, involving an call supon the thinking faculties, bringing with it no after-thought of seriousness, is necessary to the happiness of collected humanity, and it seems that what is called burlesque is the most convenient means for attaining this end. There is in human nature a carbain element of childishness which delights in anything absolutely about and grotesque, the gratification of which appeals alike to the greatest and the smallest capacities; to the greatest as a rolled from the graver occupations of life, to the smallest because it is the realization of their idea of the humorous, and also because, in the laughter which moves both, they feel a bond of common sympathy between themselves and the greatest. Whether it is this grotesque absurdity, unadulterated with anything clee, or whether it is the alliance of this with some touch of deeper meaning, which abould lay claim to the proper title of burlesque, is a question which has been variously answered. In the plays of the greatest classical comic writer, Aristophanes, there was at least one quality which belongs of necessity to burlesque, that of impossibility. But in his writings there was also a biting sature, a keen comedy, at times a brilliant chaquence and an exquisite poetry, contrasting with the rolliching fun which has been thought to bring his productions within the rigions of burlesque. In these respects there is only one buglish writer of modern times, Pencock, who in any way resembles the great Greek author; and it is curious that when in Gryll Grange he attempted a direct imitation of Anstophanes, he was less like Aristophanes than at any other time. But the exquisite beauty of the songs in Maid Marien, the brilliant wit of the dialogue, the sparking grace of the descriptions, the overflowing merriment, and the elaborate incongruity of the marrative have a close kindred with specifical procupation, has shown the world how clever and how finished a burlesque ought to be, in his travesty of Donahoe; bu

Mus. W.

I thought your aim was but to make us laugh?
These who think so but understand me half
Ind not my thrice-renowned Huonas Thumb,
That mighty unite, make mouthing Fustian mun?
Is 'litturina's madness void of matter?
Bud great Bombastes atrike no nonzenes flatter?
When in his words he has not one to the wine,
When in his chaff there's not a grain to seize on,
When in his rhyme there's not a ray of reason;
Hus slang but slang, no point beyond the fun,
Burksque may walk, for he will case to run.

It seems as if Mr. Planché, in writing these lines, had be spired with the prophetic faculty up to a certain extent, for an it vents all the conditions capressed in them have been fallil od, except unfortunately that contained in the last line. The venus were appropriately spoken by the only exponent of burlesque upon the stags whose performances have deserved any real attention as works, not perhaps of art, but certainly of genius—Mr. Robson. The success of his representations would no doubt go to show that this method is seen at its best when the purely humorous is intermixed with some hint of pathos, even of tragedy. His manner of suddenly and without any warning awaking the deeper curotions of his audience by a word of real anguish, a look or a gesture of tranendous anger, gave great effect to the reckless absundates of speech and action which followed them almost before they were fully heard; and whether this commanding of the actual and the impossible belong to the domain of pure burlesque or not, it has for years been the means of conveying the productions of great minds to the world. It may be urged that humorar with a serious or pathetic undercurrent is the province of comedy, but in the case of comedy the undercurrent runs all through the work; and however much the reader or spectator may laugh, that will cling to him through all his mirth. In the cline sens, we have the sense of extravances are larger than Swift and Rebelgie have been added writers of the means of a stravances of the means of the means of a stravances of the means of the mea

vile buffoonery—take them both out of the category of burlesque writers. In both there are many passages that consist of absolute absurd humour, and probably a child or a savage reading Gulliver's Travels would derive no impression from it but that of wonder and amusement; but the mocking hatred that moves the author's pen will scarcely fail to strike the ordinary reader, and spoil his enjoyment with the bitter flavour which it casts upon all the broad fun of the writing. Burlesque, if burlesque it was, was a terrible weapon in the hands of Swift; and it is well for the peace of the world that the burlesque writers of later days are unlike him both in their views and in their intellect.

But burlesque has been always associated with parody to a great extent, and the fashion set by Scarron, the first burlesque writer of France, who wrote an elaborate parody of the Æneid,

great extent, and the fashion set by Scarron, the first burlesque writer of France, who wrote an elaborate paredy of the Æneid, has been followed largely in other nations as well as his own. And in many respects the fashion is a good one; the preservation of the exterior form of serious interest affords, by its strong contrast to the grotesqueness which it cloaks, far greater opportunities for fun than are given by the presentation of unmasked folly. It is within certain limits much more amusing to see acts of ridiculous extravagance performed by persons with whom respectability and gravity are associated than by a professed fool; the sense of surprise which is a necessary component of amusement is more readily and surely aroused by an obvious incongruity than by one which is and surely aroused by an obvious incongruity than by one which is led up to. This is the explanation of the never-failing laughter which is drawn, not only from children, but from elderly gentlemen, by the exhibition of a policeman in impossibly ridiculous situations in a pantomime. If it were necessary to study this character as a hitherto unknown thing before one perceived that his actions more sure of leaving with his profession, and he that his actions were out of keeping with his profession and be-longings, the discovery long in coming might fail to provoke mirth when arrived at; as it is, the joke strikes every capacity with instan-taneous force. Here again the element of childishness before spoken of comes into play, as it does even more notably in the so-called comedies of the Italians, who, amidst all their quick eleverness and picturesque versatility, have an almost infantile faculty of being amused to the acme of enjoyment with that which to the rest of the world appears singularly poor and dull. Many of the councilies which are groken of as attropuls with hy of the coincides which are spoken of as extremely witty by them will strike the English reader as being more like weak imitations of a Palais Royal farce than anything else, as being in fact a feeble kind of burlesque. The Palais Royal has for a long time been the especial home of one sort of burlesque—that which time been the especial home of one sort of burlesque—that which, attempting no special parody, relies upon an absurd and unheard of version of the affairs of everyday life to create amusement, which object it very generally attains. There seems now to be some chance of this style of entertainment ousting the so-called burlesque of the English stage, in which case it will have accomplished at least one good object. But it is doubtful whether English actors as a rule will ever understand that the true method of making people laugh at the sight of incongruous folly is to perform it, not with a laboured attempt at being funny, not with the aspect of one who is well aware that he is doing something very droll and wishes his audience to hold the same position of knowledge as himself, but with the air of one who has no sense of the inconsequence of his actions, and is convinced of their wisdom and utility. Probably if the tragedy in the Critic were convergented with the gracity and decorate by the actors converged represented with due gravity and decorum by the actors concerned represented with due gravity and decorum by the actors concerned in it, the effect would be extremely anusing; as indeed it is to a reader of the play; to a spectator, on the other hand, it appears overladen with forced bufloonery. But this view seems never to have occurred, of late years at all events, to the exponents of the piece. They have said to themselves "Here is something very comic; let us make it yet more so"; and in the attempt they have succeeded in extracting all the fun from it, and converting it into a progressitation of drawn footbeloness. Included business under its succeeded in extracting at the full from it, and converting it into a representation of dreary foolishness. Indeed burlesque, under its own name at least, has had but a sorry time of it on the English stage since the days of Planché and Robson. There has been a gradual decadence, a slow oozing out of all its attractive qualities. Whatever original meaning there was in the word, whether according to Mr. Planché's definition or to that of others, became small by degrees and hidoously less. for a long time a quantity of puns, songs, dances, and pretty dresses made up the elements of success to a burlesque. Then the puns grow less, which was a good thing, but so did the dresses. Now the British public is content so long as it can see its chiefs rendered ridiculous upon the stage, and rushes with delight to witness the antics of comic actors made up accurately to represent its public men—a device which, after all, is as old as the time of Cleon and Aristophanes. It is unfortunate that the resemblance between ancient and modern performances extends no further than this.

DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Livingstone will cause almost equal regret in Europe and in America. His career was watched with interest alike by subscribers to Christian Missions and by promoters of geographical discovery; and as he possessed rare capacity, natural and acquired, for his special work, it is to be feared that no successor to him will readily be found. He was born in 1816 of Scotch parentage, and he supported himself by manual labour, while studying languages, divinity, and medicine, to qualify himself for missionary work. In 1840 he want to Cape Town, and thence to missionary stations in the interior of South Africa.

After nine, years of ordinary work as missionary be began those

explorations which have made him famous. A good idea may be formed of what he accomplished by observing that, in maps compiled with the greatest accuracy thirty years ago, the interior of Africa north of the Tropic of Capricorn is more white paper. In 1855 he received the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society "for traversing South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope by Lake Ngami to Linyanti, and thence to the Western coast in ten degrees South latitude." He subsequently retraced his steps, returning from the Western coast to Linyanti, and then passing through the Portuguese settlement of Tete, he followed the Zambesi river to its mouth in the Eastern Ocean. He came to England in 1856, and returned to Africa in 1858 as leader of an expedition which discovered the Lakes Nyases and Shirwa, and explored the upper course of the Zambesi. Thus he reached the high watersheds that lie between the Lakes Nyases and Tanganyika, and established the fact that these lakes all on to ommunicate with each other. Thus a probability was raised that Lake Tanganyika, if it did not empty itself to the west through the region of Ocngo, must find an exit for its waters northward by way of the Nile. In 1865 Livingstone departed on his last journey to Central Africa, having for his principal object the exploration of the sources of the Nile. For several years only scanty details soft his movements reached his friends at home, and in the absence of knowledge speculation was always busy with his name. The "armchair geographers" invented and demolished theories until the subject became tedious. The desire for facts concerning Livingstone was answered from an unexpected quarter. Mr. Stanley, employed by the New York Herald, started from Bagamoyo, on the mainland opposite Zanzibar, in March 1871, and reached Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, in November, having traversed about nine degrees of longitude in 242 days. At Ujiji he found Livingstone, and having spent four mouths with him, he returned to Bagamoyo in May 1872, and sent the news to Europe a

leing explored as slowly as was the coast more than three centuries ago. The Lake Tanganyika extends from north to south over three hundred and sixty geographical miles. Ujiji is on the east side of it, and considerably to the north of its middle point. This place may be regarded as the head-quarters of Livingatone's explorations. He quitted it in June 1869, and crossed to the western shore. Fifteen days' march to the west brought him to Bambarre, an ivory depot of the country, called Manyema. Here, says Stanley, he was detained six months by ulcers in the feet. This statement conveys a clear idea both of his difficulties and of the perseverance by which he overcame them. When recovered, he set off in a northerly direction, and after several days came to "a broad lacustrine river," called the Lualaba, flowing north and westward, and in some places southward, in a most confusing way. The river was from one to three miles broad. He followed its erratic course until he saw the Lualaba enter the narrow, long lake of Kamalondo in about latitude 6° 30° South. Away to the southwest from Kamalondo is another large lake, which discharges its waters by a river called Locke into the Lualaba. To this lake Livingstone gave the name of "Lincoln," in memory of the murdered President of the United States. This was done, as Mr. Stanley was careful to inform his American readers, from the vivid impression produced on his mind by hearing a part of the President's inauguration speech read from an English pulpit. Continuing his way north, Livingstone traced the Lualaba through its manifold and crooked curves as far as latitude 4° South, and here he heard of another lake to the north, into which it ran. This was his furthest point, and he was compelled to return home to Ujiji, a distance of 700 miles. Mr. Stanley reported that when he visited Livingstone "that the wast size and volume of the river and its standy flow northward search to oppose that theory. The caristral comments which Mr. Stanley's mas show between the Laulaba the l

fir. Stanley makes, however, another supposition, that a large lish has to the east of the Albert Nyanza, and that thus a conscious is formed between the Lucksha of Livingatone and Fetherick's heuseh of the White Nile. "Suppose," he says, "we give this manulase lake a langth of 6° of intitude." By this manulase lake a langth of 6° of intitude." By this method we can suppose the rivers one. It appears that Livingatone afterwards turned his attention to discovering the source of the Lucksha, rather than to tracing it to its outfall. He had haved of four fountains, two of which gave birth to the Lucksha and two to the Zambesi. These fountains were supposed to lin to the south or south-east of Lake Tanganyika, between 11° and 12° S. lat. After discovering these fountains he intended to return to 4° S. lat. to the point where he parted with the Lucksha, and either trace its connexion with the Nile or ascertain that that connexion did not exist. It will probably not be long before the task of Livingstone is completed. It is comparatively easy to follow in a track once opened, and it is manifest that Livingstone depended rather too much on himself, and did not seek assistance which might have enabled him to carry out his plan. He had rare capacity for his task, and an enthusiasm which no difficulties could quench. But if we can find hereafter no such leader, we may employ more followers. It is to be feared, however, that the slave-dealer will not be far behind the missionary in the rich country which lies to the west of Lake Tanganyika.

Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone together explored the Northern coast of this lake in a cance, and ascertained that no tributary of the Nile flowed out of it. They then returned to Ujiji, started thence on 27th of December, and reached Unyaneambe on 18th of February. At this place Mr. Stanley had a depót of stores, and found lotters which had been sent up from the coast. After parting with Livingstone he continued his journey to Baramoyo, which he reached on the 6th of May. He describes his journeys to and frowith great particularity, and we infer that he had health, vigour, boldness, plenty of meney, and willingness to spend it, and that with these qualifications he performed his tusk easily and completely. We ask why somebody did not do the same thing soomer, and it is difficult to obtain an answer. Mr. Stanley hurried to the coast under the impression that he was going to render important service to Livingstone by sending up supplies and men. But the result of his proceedings was, that the supplies which had been provided from England did not go forward, and thus Livingstone had to wait a long time before he could commence his last journey. We do not of course blame Mr. Stanley, because those to whom he spoke inferred from his words that they need not do all that they had been sent to do for Livingstone. But it seems rather absurd that the great traveller should have been in want, as he sometimes was, of a pair of boots. The comparison of Livingstone's journeys with the voyages of the small and ill-found ships which first explored the coast of Africa recurs to the mind vividly. But in the sixteenth century all ships were small and poorly furnished, whereas now we do whatever we undertake as a nation magnificently as regards expense. Mr. Stanley makes it only too clear that the chief thing wanted to "find" Livingstone was a judicious outlay of money in cloth and beads. We observe that it is proposed to bring down Livingstone's body to the coast, which shows that the difficulties which he encountered in travell

The country which he with so much difficulty explored to the west of Lake Tanganyika would become accessible if we had a good base of operations at Ujiji. The character of Livingstone may have had something to do with the slowness and insufficiency of the efforts made to assist him. Those who do not ask shall not have. It is painfully evident, now that he is lost, that we did not make the most of his unrivalled talent as an explorer while we had him. He had served a lifelong apprenticeship to his work, and he seems to have possessed every branch of knowledge necessary to useful travelling. The interest which his labours have created in the geography of Central Africa will probably cause them to be completed at an expenditure far greater than would have enabled him to attain success.

SCOTCH LOYALTY.

I is quite clear that the Scotch, though they have their grievances, and like to grumble a little now and then, are as far as possible from seeking the cold comfort of a Republic. The tremendous outburst of loyal enthusiasm which filled, or rather overflowed, the Scotesson of Saturday last presents a curious contrast to the temper of the same country when "the wee, wee German lairdie" was an object of patriotic aversion and contempt. The Duke of Edinburgh is not only a descendant of the detested lairdie, but one of these days he will be a German lairdie himself. The Scotch, however, are determined to see in him only the Duke of Edinburgh, and to stand by him as a countryman. The title links the capital of Scotland with the Royal Family, and that is enough. The Duke is their own duke, in spite of Saxe Coburg looming in the distance. There is something very amusing in the walk-mass for the Jacobites with commissioners loyalty to a rule under which the Scotch have contributed to combine a sentimental weak-mass for the Jacobites with commissioners loyalty to a rule under which they have found themselves very well off. Six Walter Meet's romantic preposessions for the fallen more did not prevent

him from toadying George IV. when he visited Edinburgh in the most abject manner, even to posteting the wineglass which that august prince had put to his lips, and which afterwards the post hid the misfortune to ait down upon. The general absurdity of the reception culminated in the lease at which the representative of the Hanoverian dynasty appeared in a Highland kilt, which had formerly, as Macaulay remarks, been regarded as the dress of a thief. The dress which is usually worn by Caledonian patriots of theatrical tastes, under the impression that it is the old national garb of the country, was in fact invented by an English Quaker, who, when making reads for General Wade, was shocked by the sight of the Highland labourers, when heated, throwing off the long belted plaid or blanket which was their only garment. The Englishman divided the plaid into two separate articles of attire, and, in order to set the fashion, wore them for the first time himself. The Scotch have now adopted the Duke of Edinburgh pretty much as they adopted the Quaker's kilt, just because it happened to suit them. It does not appear that kilts were generally worn at the gatherings which took place in honour of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh; but it is evident, from the tone of the speeches which were delivered, that our Northern countrymen had made up their minds that the Duke, though not a Scotchman, was in some way peculiarly a Scotch possession, and that his marriage concerned them much more than any other part of the kingdom. It must be confessed that, as far as rejoicings went, the rest of the kingdom rather fell in with this view; for, except in Scotland, the day passed off very quietly. The general illumination which was expected in London somehow did not take place, and the few scattered jets of military Clubs and pushing tradesmen only made the general darkness more significant. Everybody of course hopes that the young couple will be happy, but the extraordinary national importance of the

match has not been discovered in the South.

The South are sometimes called a cold and calculating race, but it is impossible not to be struck by the glow and fer but it is impossible not to be struck by the glaw and fervour of the rejoicings which are described in such slarning detail in the Scotsman, so as to make even Mr. Gladstone's "prolix narrative" in the same issue look brief and pithy. There were indeed some places where the inhabitants were backward in their loyalty. In Auchterader, we are sorry to see, "business was carried on as usual." At Ardrossan "there was little illumination, except that afforded by ordinary gaslight, and the window-blinds being thrown up." At Coldstream the inhabitants pulled up their blinds "at the request of the magistrates." At Galashiels there were "no public manifestations of rejoicing," but "a number of private parties held social réunions," which we fancy happens not unfrequently there, and may be taken as number of private parties held social réunions," which we fancy happens not unfrequently there, and may be taken as a fine way of referring to whisky and hot water. "Little notice of the event was taken at Wigton," but "at night the youth of the event was taken at wigton, but "at night the youth of the town extemporized fireworks, which the constabulary vainly tried to prevent." An enterprising reporter who was despatched to Glasgow could find there only "a limited display of flags," and "no private illuminations except a brilliant star over a café door in Buchanan Street and some Chinese lanterns in the window of a toyshop." As a rule, however, there seem to have been illuminations, bonfires, torchlight ever, there seem to have been illuminations, bonfires, forchlight processions, and a great display of flags all over Scotland. There were also what are called banquets; but Caledonians, like Gilpin, even when on pleasure bent, have still a frugal, mind; and the banquets appear to have been of an elegant and inexpensive character. Interary magnificence is cheap, however, and has been liberally laid on in describing a glass of sherry and a bun as "a banquet of cake and wine." At Inversitation, the treatment of cake and wine. At Inversitation, the treatment of cake and wine. so the Provost and magistrates manfully paid for their "cookies" out of their own pockets. At Dunso, instead of a cake and wine banquet, there was "a fruit conversazione," whatever that may be. At Edinburgh there was a variety of entertainments. "The presence of numerous youngsters released from school gave to the streets somewhat more than their wonted animation." The church bells were rung, but those who have ever heard the bells of Scotch churches will be disposed to think their dismal knell more appropriate to a funeral than a wedding. Edinburgh, being the capital of Scotland, never forgets its dignity, even in moments of wildest excitement; and "in the early part of the day people went about their avocations as usual." At one o'clock, however, "a buzz of excitement was occasioned by the assembling of the distinguished company," who, "to the music of a Volunteer band, partook of cake and wine" in the City Chambers. The Lord band, partook of case and where in the trity channels. The large Provost, in proposing the health of the Duke and Duchess, was statistically eloquent, after the manner of McCrowdie, about the greatness of Russia. There is, it seems, a Russian river more than two thousand miles long, and he could hardly get over it. The idea of Scotland being connected by marriage with a country that had a river two thousand miles long was an event which filled him with patriotic pride. But, with an eye apparently to the Princes Street hotelkeepers, the Provost suddenly descended into the more immediate commercial aspects of the alliance. It would, he expected, bring a great many Russians to Edinburgh, and the more the people of Edinburgh knew of the Russians, the more they would the people of Edinburgh knew of the Russians, the more they would love them; for, as he might have added, they are not afraid of long bills, and always pay without grumbling. There was a public breakfast in the afternoon, and in the evening a "people's demonstration" in the Corn Exchange, where the company on going away each received a bit of wedding-cake. It is perhaps not supprising that the greatest burst of eloquence should have been

reserved for after dinner. A grave Judge got up to declare that "the glory and blessedness of this event is this—that it not only "the glery and blessedness of this event is this—that it not only bridges space, and mingles the waters of the Neva and the Forth, but it obliterates distinctions of personal, national, almost of social, kinds, and makes all blend—people, rich and poor, great and small, blend their voices and their sympathies in one great wave of delight and sympathy." And, floundering out of the wave, his lordship plunged, perhaps unconsciously, into poetry:—
"And he takes the Duchess by the hand, and claimeth for his lady-love the Princess of that land; he esteems that wedded hand less dear for sceptre than for ring, and deems her uncrowned womanhood to be the royal thing," At this meeting, instead of tosats, there were resolutions, which were proposed and secondary and put to the vote in the most formal manner. At night there was an illumination of the city, which must have been very beautiful; and we certainly campot wonder that the inhabitants should seek as many occasions as possible of witnessing such a should suck as many occasions as possible of witnessing such a noble sight.

There is no reason why our friends in the North should not regale themselves with "cake and wine banquets" and "fruit conversaziones" as often as they have a mind to do so; but it is at first sight difficult to understand why they should have worked thomselves up into what the Lord Provost of Edinburgh called a "fervont exhibition of loyalty" on such an occasion. No doubt the Duke, though born at Windsor, and heir to Saxe-Coburg, is the Duke of Edinburgh, and St. Andrew is a highly-respected Saint in Russia as well as in Scotland; but this is hardly enough to account for a grave people being seized by such a paroxyam of romantic enthusiasm. The secret, we suspect, is that, although Scotland is now as thoroughly incorporated with England as any English county, and appreciates and values the connexion in the highest degree, there is still a strong feeling of separate nationality in the country which demands expression. The demonstrations in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, as in some sort of way a Scotch prince and the private property of Scotland, are the nearest approach that can be imagined to Scotch Home Rule; and they are a very innocent expression of the national spirit. The Scotch, although they are, as far as language, social habits, and even laws go, sub tantially the same people as the English, are yet very different from them in many respects. They have their own way of looking at things, and they have also moral and mental qualities which are in a great degree peculiar to themselves. And it is no doubt a in a great degree peculiar to themselves. And it is no doubt a very good thing that these differences should exist, and that Scotchmen should continue to maintain their characteristic judividuality. It is quite true that the Lowland Scot is of the same stock as the English, but he has been brought up in a very different way, and the sustained discipline of education kept up for several way, and the sustained discipline of education kept up for several generations has made a very different man of him from what the ordinary Englishman is. Large numbers of young Scotchmen cross the border every year, and compete with the Germans who are established here, and of whom we have heard so much of late, on their own ground. They work hard, live thriftily, and are glad to get small profits when they cannot get big ones. In this and other things the Scotch keep up a character of their own, and it is very well that they should do so. A variety of character y in different parts of the kingdom is not only more cheerful than a y flat, monotonous uniformity, but is also an important element of Imperial prosperity. The pretexts which are chosen for the Imperial prosperity. The pretexts which are chosen for the exhibition of Scotch nationality may sometimes be absurd enough, but the nationality itself is genuine and should not be ignored.

MONZA.

THE Kingdom of Italy is at this moment a fact, but it is hard, even in Italy itself, to take in the truth that it was a fact in ages long past as well as in our own. The world in general finds it hard to understand that Victor Emmanuel is not the first King of Italy, or at all events that Napoleon Buonaparte was not the first and Victor Emmanuel the second. And, as usual, the popular notion has some truth in it; like most popular notions, it is a half truth. It is certain that there never before was a Kingdom of Italy with exactly the same titles and exactly the same boundaries as the present one. By an odd chance, Victor Emmanuel really is the first King of Italy who, as King of Italy, has reigned over the land which first bore the name of Italy. That name, as every scholar knows, was first given to a small part of the late Kingdom of Naples or Sicily; and though several Kings of Italy—Henry the Sixth, for instance, and Charles the Fifth—have also been Kings of one or both Sicilies, yet Victor Fannanuel is the first King of Italy who has held either of the Sicilies as an integral part of the Italian Kingdom. On the other hand, a land which was not counted part On the other hand, a land which was not counted part of Italy till a comparatively late time, a land which was not yet Italy when thesar marched to Ariminum, became in another stage Italy when thear marched to Ariminum, became in another stage the specially Italian land, the seat of the Italian Kingdom, the theatre of the earliest life of the Italian Commonwealths. For some centuries Lombardy was the truest Italy, and, oddly enough, ages after it was one part of the old Lombardy which formed the groundwork of the sham Italian Kingdom of Buonaparts, as another part has been the groundwork of the real Italian Kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. Whenever there has been a King of Italy, he has been as continuation of that Lombard Kingdom from which Charles the Great did not disdain to take preparate title.

glory of the Italian comm plays of the Italian communication and the shame of the later Italian principalities, the measury of the true Italian Eingdon line almost died out. Lattle more than a name as it was for many ages, it had few associations to set against those of the rival phases of Italian history. It is therefore perhaps in some such not unfit that the house and seat of this almost shadowy kingdom, the "head of Loubardy," the "first place of the Crown of the Italian Kingdom," should be found on a spot which has but small claims to fame except on the ground of its being the home of the symbol of Italian kingship. The King of Italy, as King of Italy, has his special seat in a place which has fly disting the rank of a city, which can show no remains of classical satisfulty; whose name is not mentioned in classical history, and which, on the other hands plays no part of the least importance either in the communal, the ecclesiastical, or the dynastic history of later times. Modestia, Monza, Terra de Modostia, is the seat of the old Italian kingship, and it is nothing else. mwealth and the

and it is nothing else.

The Kingdom of Italy, at least in any reign before the present century, must be looked on as a Teutonic kingdom. The idea of such a kingdom could not arise till the eld notions of the Empire had been greatly enfeched by the Teutonic invasions. It was a kingdom first Lombard, then Frankish, then claimed of right by the prince who was chosen to the German Crown. It was only during the first half of the tenth century that the Crown of Italy was worn by princes who, though doubtless of Lombard or other Feutonic descent, could at all claim to pass as native Italians. For such a kingdomas this Monza was a most fitting seat. Its very existence in earlier times may be doubted. At all events it could have been a place of no moment whatever till its site attracted the discerning eye of the great Goth. Theodoric, not indeed a King of Italy, but a King reigning in Italy, was the fitting founder of the future home of the Italian Crown. The Lombard Paul tells us how he built himself a palace at Modicin-seemingly the eldest of the endless spellings of the name—on account of the healthiness of the air in a spot so near to the Alps. We can bear our own witness to the wisdom of the great King's choice from a personal experience that, when it is cold and foggy at Milan, so foggy that the great cupola of Santa Maria. della Grazia cannot be seen by one standing just below it, the half-hour's run which carries the traveller to Monza carries him. to a spot where all is clear and warm and sunny. One almost wonders that the spot was not lighted on in the age when Milan was the dwelling-place of Emperors; but, as far as we know, Theodoric was the first to make the spot, if not a dwelling-place of man, at any rate a dwelling-place of Kings. If Ravenna can show his church and his tomb, if Verona can boast of having inseparably yoked together her name with his, lowlier Monza in one way surpasses both of them as being his own creation. The one way surpasses both of then as being his own creation. Insecribing the certain notice of the place is an incidental mention in a letter by the contemporary Ennodius, flishop of Pavia, who complains that "Martinus, conductor de Moditia," was doing wrong to a blind woman, and speaks of his "rustica temeritas," which looks as if the house of Theodoric was not a city pelace, but a country seat. Moura then was the work of the Goth; but the glory of the Goth shone only for a moment; the continuous history of Monza begins with the more lasting dominion of the Lombard. At Moaza, as elsewhere, the more of the Arisu was wiped out, and local devotion gathers round the second foundress, the famous Queen Theodolinds. The local chronicle records indeed the earlier work of Theodoric, but the legend which that chronicle preserves, which represents the Queen as converting her husband Agilulf from the worship of idols, evidently looked upon Monza as a site which before her time stood desolate. She vows to build a church—an oraculum—to St. John the Baptist, and a miraculous voice causes her to build it on a spot where before there was only a great tree; and as the voice said "Modo," and the Queen answered "Etiam," the name of the place was called Mododia. And when we remember how of the place was called Modosiu. And when we remember how Theodoric is dealt with by the sculptor's art in the great minster of his own Verona, we can hardly wonder that he should be forgotten in his own Monza. Theodolinda stands by herself. When we read of the Bavarian Princess as "filia Garibaldi," then mame seems to carry us from the earliest age of strictly Italian history to the latest; and her two romantic marriages, allowed as she was to carry the Lombard Kingdom as her dower, her missionary zeal for the Orthodox faith, her friendship with the great Gregory—if these things really do not put her on a level with her Gothic predecessor, they may at least have easily made her more dazzling in local eves. She built the palace of whose painted orhaments the Deacon Paul gives so vivid a picture; how in his day could still be seen what manner of men the Lombards were in her day, and how, among other points of costumes and manners, her day, and how, among other points of costumes and manners, they were inner garments, loose and of various colours, "qualia Angli Saxones habere solent." She too founded the great church of Monza, the Basilica or Oraculum of St. John, which we would of Monza, the Hasilica or Oraculum of St. John, which we would gladly see in such sort as the famous Queen left it; not an episcopal church, but only a chapter of secular canons. The fame of the foundress and the riches of its treasury put it almost on a level with churches of higher rank, and the chief of its canons, the Anthoresbyter, bore, like our mitted abbots, the episcopal imagnia, and asserted, at least in theory, his right to perform the most densiting of episcopal functions. The treasury, as every visitor known, the tains, among its other wealth, the comb of Theodolinds, her gilt been and chickens, and the manuscript which an Englishman looks on with reverence, and feels in no most to doubt as critical and the sery handwriting of the aposition of the manuscript which are recorded in the year 1300, will probably flass to limit less alternation.

the that his acceptable Ret a glance may will be given, if to soliday disc, to the capitals made up of strange groups of luminal thick shared with a line of Kings who were also Emperors, the shared with a line of Kings who were also Emperors, the stall of Deser books over the church of House consists largely of the aking away and bringing back of its precious treasures, a process which happened more than once. The last taking away and bringing back of its precious treasures, a process which happened more than once. The last taking away and bringing back of its meet precious treasure has happened in our own day. The great possession of all of which Monsa boasts itself, after an Konstan capitality harmily not lone enough to be called Babyloniah. estricus captivity happily not long enough to be called Habyloniah, as come safe back to its own place, and is still kept with all werence in the church of Theodolinda. Since the freeing of two comes in the church of Theodolinda. Since the freeing or two countries and Verona, Italy has again got back the Orown of her Kings, the funcous from Grown of Monza. We almost tremble as we speak of this venerable relic, lest we should anyhow get wrong between the Iron Orown and the Orowns of Agilulf and Theodolinda, all of which are engraved together by Muretori, a illustration of the text of Paul the Deacon. Then too it is somewhat fearful to find the great Italian scholar casting to the winds the legend on which Mona has for ages dwelt with delight. fothing is more certain than that the Iron Crown is so called, not because it is made of iron, but because a rim of iron is wrought in the inside of the circle of gold and jewels. This rim of iron the local legend believes to have been made out of one of the nails of the Orncifixion. Against this belief Muratori argues with great force. If the story were really of early date, the local historian of the fourteenth century, Bonincontro Morigia, would surely have said something about it. Bonincontro has weight surely have said something about it. Donincontro has wise reasons to give us why the Crown should be of iron; iron is the strongest and hardest of metals, and rules over all other metals; so an iron crown rightly expresses the strong justice of the Emperor who reigns over all things earthly. It expresses too the greatness of the church of Monza, the noblest spot in all Lombardy, as Lombardy is the noblest district in all Italy. Surely, Muratori argues, if this writer had ever heard that the Crown contained so hely a relic, he would never have been driven to such arguments as these. He argues further against a certain to such arguments as there. He argues further against a certain Archbishop who was shocked at his disbelief, and who defended the genuineness of the relic on the ground that Matteo Villani spoke of it as a "holy crown"; for he says, first, that any crown, as being used in a religious ceremony, may be called holy; and, secondly, that there was a mistake in the text, the abbreviation which Matteo meant for Seconds having been mistaken for Seconds. "Seconds having been mistaken for Seconds." Seconds Corona" is a regular name of the Iron Orown of Monza, as it was in due order taken after the Silver Crown of Aachen, and before the Golden Cown of Rome. But, as usual, the arguments of outsiders have not much weight when the honour of a local relic is concerned, and Monza believes in the sanctity of the Iron Crown as if Muratori had never written. The Crown is shown to the stranger for the proper fee, but it is shown only with much of religious ceremony, with bending of knees and burning of incense; and, setting the religious legend saide, the horeic visitor is not chined to show some extra reverence to a Crown which had rested on so many illustrious heads, dashed perhaps a little by the thought of the sham coronations of the elder Buonaparte and of an Austrian Archduke still, we believe, living, though retired from We seem to come nearer to a past world as we look on the badge of dominion, not only of Charles and Otto and Flenry and Frederic, but of Kings older still, of the people who first estasd a lasting Teutonic dominion on Italian soil.

That the Iron Crown is at home at Monza, as the Bambino is at Rome is the church of Ars Celi, no man has ventured to doubt. The question is, whether the Iron Crown ought ever, like the Bambino, to go out to meet its votaries, or whether its votaries should not always come to it. On the walls of the church of Monza may be seen the names of the four homourable men who carried the Crown to Bologna for the crewning of the last Reman Emperor and King of Italy. But that journey at all events is no precedent. Charles the Fifth took his degrees in an irregular way by accumulation. He did took his degrees in an irregular way by accumulation. He did asservabing in the wrong place; if Bologna is not Monza, neither is it Home. But how stands the case between Monza and the neighboring metropolis? That is a point on which Monza and Milan the Archopresbyter and the Archbishop, have always held different views. Milan helds that the King should be crowned by the Archbishop in the church of St. Ambrose; Monza holds that King and Archbishop are bound to come to Monza for the commony, and that, if the Archbishop will not come, the Archymalyter has a full right to crown the King without him. There are undoubted precedents both ways. It is certain that several Elings have been crowned at Monza and several at Milan. Frederick Barbaroses, for instance, was undoubtedly crowned at Monza. But Barbarossa, for instance, was undoubtedly crowned at Menza. But when the men of Monza carnestly prayed Heavy the Seventh to come to be crowned in the right place, Miller got the better of them. Monza, we must think, somewhat westers our segment by esserting a distinct Modestian essention, which sounds to us not a little legendary, for several Kings which containly were crowned at Miller as well. On the other hand, we think that Mr. Tylor would argue that if Miller were the right crowning place, the Crown would argue that if Miller were the right crowning place, the Crown would argue that if Miller were the right crownsing place, the Crown would argue that if Miller were the right crowns ing place, the Crown would argue that if Miller were the right crown Miller, while great Miller could easily mercech on the rights of little Monza. Little Menza could never encrosed on the rights of little Monza. We have see all regument of our own, essentialing which, if known is to be given to the more worthy, we have no doubt as to adjudging the prime to Manza rather than to Miller. cheroese, for insta ce, was undoubtedly crowned at Menza. But

The dispute his between the church of St. Ambrowest Miles; and the church of St. John at Menn, both of which chigh; the cause honourable title of Oransian. Now we gote for Minna on the ground that the church of St. Ambrose him fallen into that state which collesiastical writers are fond of calling, by a kind of technical term, "spelunea latronum." Alike at St. Ambrose and at St. John you cannot see the chief wender of the place without a payment of five france; but at St. John's, when you have paid your money, you do see the sight, while at St. Ambrose the payment is exacted in full, while the sight to only allowed in part. Pay your five france at Monza and the Iron Crown is with all colemnity lowered from its height and set before you. Pay your rey your nee trance at Monza and the Iron Crown is with all solemnity lowered from its height and set before you. Pay your five france at Milan and you are cheeted out of the best part of the show. That show is that wonder of the goldsmith's art; the glided high altar, which claims to be of the days of Lewis the Second. Of this splendid work by far the most interesting part is the eastern face, where the whole life of the Saint is wrought in heaten cold. In November 1871 when the autonomer man and this beaten gold. In November 1871, when the money was paid, the whole might be seen. By November 1873 a backetiding had taken place, like that which happened at Westminster in the year which followed the year of the Great Exhibition. Three sides were shown, but not the great side of all. When the three had been looked at, the surpliced guide hinted that the show was ever and that the time for the fee was come. There was no more to see. When this palpable falsehood was found not to go down with those who had seen the fourth side two years before, then the key was lost, the lock was broken, this and that was in the way; altograther the show was to be shorn of its best part, but the lee was to be paid all the same. We may doubt very much whether the himperor Lowis and Archbishop Ansbert meant their altar to be shown for money to strangers and possible heretics. We may be sure that they did not mean that people should pay for seeing it and not

On these grounds, whenever the King of Italy chooses to take On these grounds, whenever the King of Italy chooses to take his Crown, we vote for Monza as his crowning-place. Hesides the Oraculum there is not much to see in the city. There is a town house called the Broletto, a rather striking building of the thirteenth century; but the communal history of Monza is not great. We might almost think that it was an open town till the fourteenth century, as we find that between the years 1334 and 1336 the "Terra do Modostia" was strongly fortified by Azzo Visconti. It had stood a siege about ten years before; but then it was defended only by a disch and a "nalaryeque", which then it was defended only by a ditch and a "palangatum," which we take to mean a paliside. Of course the "Torra" had its ancient and noble families, some Guelf and some Chibelline, but, as a whole, the municipal history of the place does not go for much. It is the crowning-place of the Italian Kingdom, or at least the dwelling-place of its Crown, and it is nothing more. We may add that one somewhat irregular coronation, that of Conrad the Third as opposition King to the Emperor Lother, was done in a somewhat irregular place—not in the Oraculum of St. John, but in the irregular place—not in the Oraculum of St. John, but in the lesser church of St. Michael. He heard mass however at St. John's, and was presently crowned afresh, or at least wore his crown, at Milan.

Why the Crown of Monza should be said to be, as it is by the local historian, "super Italiam, Normandiam, et Saxoniam," we do not at all understand.

CHURCH LEGISLATION IN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

TIHE speakers at St. James's Hall on Tuesday last appear to have acted, with laudable discretion, on the significant hint supplied conjointly by Lord Russell, Dean Stanley, and Mr. Karl Blind. They carefully refrained from meddling with those details of Prussian legislation" which their distinguished advisers, civil and occlesiastical, consider so irrelevant; and perhaps it would hardly be uncharitable to assume that, with the exception of one speaker, whose speach alone betrayed any real acquaintance with the professed subject of discussion, they know that the professed subject of discussions are professed along the professed subject of the profes very little about them. However, we have expressed elsewhere our opinion of the Protestant meeting, and need not return to it here. Our present concern is with some of those "details" which to homely people who adhere to the hundrum and confessedly unronuntic method of forming their judgment by a reference to facts may appear not without importance. The programmes of three new schemes of ecclesiastical legislation are now before us, having new schemes of ecclesiastical legislation are now before us, having appeared within the list few days in the Gorman papers. We have the Hills supplementary to the Faik laws of last May just laid before the Prussian Landtag, and expected to be at once read for the first time, and referred to a Commission; the Bills introduced by the Austrian Government; and the laws just passed by an overwhelming majority of the Executive Council of Berna. There is, as might be expected a attenue family likeness between There is, as might be expected, a strong family likeness between these perions schemes of legislation, or at least between the Swiss and Prussian, but each case has its own peculiarities. The German Liberal press commends all alike as fresh triumphs of civil and religious liberty, and it is chiefly under this aspect that we desire to call attention to some of the "details" here. For we must confess ourselves too duli clearly to apprehend that grand corties ourselves too dust clearly to appreciant that grained way of looking at things which regards a code of laws en blue quite independently of all its component parts. A policy which on the whole is liberal and enlightened, although its particular enactments happen, when examined apart from their supposed general intention, to be persecuting and vexations, appears to us mather too like that perplaying combination or "a miserable simure.

in general with a saint in all the details" which pussled Hannah More's Coalebs. Ultramontanism may be a very mischievous system, and Papal infallibility a demonstrable falsehood; it may also be true that the conduct of the German bishops since the Vatican Council has been cowardly, shuffling, and disingenuous. Against all this we have nothing to say, except that it is not really to the point. Mormonism is more objectionable than Ultramontanism, and Spiritualism, which in America has become a form of religious belief, is a stupid and pernicious delusion. But it does not follow that all and every means of suppressing them should be regarded as legitimate. There may be cases when any stick is good enough to beat a dog with; as, for instance, if the dog is mad; but there are differences even among dogs, and human consciences can hardly be treated as canine.

instance, if the dog is mad; but there are differences even among dogs, and human consciences can hardly be treated as canine.

We will take first the proposed supplement to the Prussian ecclesiastical legislation of last May, on which our opinion has been already more than once intimated. It deals chiefly with the administration of dioceses during a vacancy of the See; and the practical importance of the subject will be obvious when we bear in mind that the see of Fulda is already vacated by death, and that several prelates, beginning with the Archbishop of Posen, are likely soon to be deprived by the new Supreme Court, while it is quite certain that no bishop in communion with Rome can accept the vacant place on the conditions now imposed by the Government. The proposed verulations therefore, if passed—as of course the vacant place on the conditions now imposed by the Government. The proposed regulations therefore, if passed—as of course they will be—cannot be expected to lie dormant. One diocese after another in pretty quick succession will be brought within their scope either by death or deprivation; and it is worth noting, further, that their action is to be retrospective, and will thus at once apply to the diocese of Fulda and any others that may be already vacant at the time of passing the Bill. The most important provisions are as follows:—Any one appointed to administer a diocese, sede vacants, is to give notice in writing to the Chief President of the Province, stating his qualifications and his readiness to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by law—the same, apparently, which is now prescribed to bishops, and which no Homan Oatholic ecclesiastic can be expected to take. The President can raise objections to the nominee of the Chapter before the new Ecclesiastical Court within ten days from receiving this notice. If no objections are raised, or if they are overnew Ecclesiastical Court within ten days from receiving this notice. If no objections are raised, or if they are over-ruled, the administrator is to take the oath, and any one exercising episcopal functions, or acting as the official of a deprived bishop, before complying with these conditions, is subject to imprisonment for a period varying from six months to two years; and any clergyman recognizing or obeying such efficials is liable to a fine of 100 thalers, or a year's imprisonment, which may be extended to two years if he has himself discharged any delegated extended to two years if he has himself discharged any delegated episcopal function. An elaborate series of provisions is made for the fiscal administration of vacant sees, of which the substance is that the Chief President is to direct the Chapter of the diocese to name an administrator; and if a properly qualified person is not appointed within fourteen days, the Minister of Worship appoints a Commissary to take charge of all the diocesan funds, and is authorized to stop the salaries of the recalcitrant canons. Then follow directions for filling up benefices during the vacancy of the see. The patron is to appoint, if willing, and if he fails to do so, after two mouths, his rights lapse to the parish. A meeting of adult male parishioners is then to be called, on the requisition of any ten of them, and the parish priest elected by a majority of votes, on complying with the conditions prescribed in the May laws, will at once enter on his office. These regulations are no doubt strictly cononce enter on his office. These regulations are no doubt strictly consistent with the code which they are intended to supplement. As far as one can see, the deadlock is now made complete, and the whole ecclesiastical action of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia, diocesan and parochial, must within a limited period be brought to a standstill. Conditions had already been imposed on the bishops with which it was known that they would not, and without breaking with Rome altogether could not, comply, and thus their ejection from their Sees became a mere question of time. The their ejection from their Sees became a mere question of time. The supplementary code provides effectual means for their having no successors or representatives whom the Roman Catholic clergy can recognize, and for no incumbents being appointed to vacant benefices who are not independent of both episcopal and Papal jurisdiction. There is a cynical pleasantry in calling this legislation an advance of civil and religious liberty. If the Catholic clergy in Prussia are disloyal and dangerous to the State, that may be an excellent reason for disestablishing them, and indeed Mr. Karl Hlind told us the other day in the Times that disestablishment was the proper end and outcome of Liberal policy, but we must remember that "Rome was not built in a day." And the Allgemeins Zeitung in Eke manner observes that the present legislation may not be all that could be desired, but "the separation of Church and State is an idea not yet ripa" for application. Be it so, but it does not follow that you desired, but "the separation of Church and State is an idea not yet ripa" for application. Be it so, but it does not follow that you are justified in "walloping your own nigger" to your hearts content because the time has not yet arrived for expelling or emancipating him. A husband may have good reasons for desiring to separate from his wife, but if some delay is necessary before giving legal effect to his wishes, he would hardly be entitled to beat her every day, en attendant, as long as she remained under his roof. And that is pretty much what the Liberal plea for Bismarck's Church policy comes to. Disestablishment, it is argued, would be the best thing in itself—not that we feel at all sure that this is Prince Bismarck's own view—but, for certain reasons not very clearly explained, disestablishment is not practicable just at present in Prussia; and the next best thing is persecution.

closely akin to the Prassian, that this spology, evidently intendant to cover both cases alike, is put forward in the Allgander Leitung. And it proceeds to comment on this "interesting attempt" to settle ecclesiastical difficulties by distinguishing the inner and spiritual life of the Church, which is subjected to the State. If this means that individual members of the Church are not persecuted in Germany and Switzerland for their opinions, that is true enough, but hardly to the point. When once religious belief takes a corporate form and embodies itself is a community or Church, its "inner life" cannot very well be carried on without some outward expression. And accordingly toleration has been understood in modern times to include not only toleration of abstract opinion, but of religious organization and worship. And this is exactly what these Liberal codes interfere with at every turn. The new laws just enacted at Berne place all Catholic and Protestant parishes in the canton on the same footing. Each is toelect its Hyarrer by a majority of the votes of parishioners over twenty-one years of age, and the person so elected, if approved by the civil authority and ready to comply with its requirements, becomes at once parish priest, without any collation of the bishop, which has been "set aside," we are informed, "without any prejudice to canonical rights." There is also to be a Catholic Church Commission formed on the same plan as the Evangelical Synod, for purposes of general government; no episcopal edicts can be issued without the Government placet; and the laws provide for the erection of a Faculty of Catholic Theology at Berne. We have not the actual text of these enactments before us, and they are not perhaps so stringent and sweeping as Prince-Bismarck's, but the general resemblance in their drift and tendency is obvious enough. If the great body of Swiss Catholics approve of them, there is of course no more to be said; only it would have been a much simpler and safer plan to dissentabilish the Church fir

Parliament had undertaken to expurgate the formularies on ultra-Protestant principles before turning the Church adrift?

The draft of the ecclesiastical laws to be submitted to the Austrian Reicharath is more reasonable; but it is evident that a great deal will depend on the manner of carrying them out. It is perhaps a point in its favour that the Austrian Liberals are said not to be satisfied with the programme. The Concordat is finally abolished, but there is no provision for civil marriage; this is probably held to be rendered unnecessary by the proposal to accord State recognition, under certain conditions, to such dissenting communities as apply for it. There is no direct reference to the Old State recognition, under certain conditions, to such assenting munities as apply for it. There is no direct reference to the Old Catholics, and it is left uncertain whether their petition—again brought forward the other day—to be recognized for all civil purposes as members of the Catholic Church is to be complied with or not; it would clearly be within the competence of the Government, and would be only consistent with former public declarations of Herr Stremayer, to grant their prayer, and serious practical inconvenience, as regards marriages and other official acts of Old Catholic priests, has resulted from the undecided attitude of the Government on the question. The qualifications of citizenship and moral conduct are to be required for all ecclesiastical offices, and where the patronage lies with the bishops, the local magistracy are empowered within thirty days from the appointment to a benefice to submit objections to the Minister of Worship; if they are over-ruled, institution follows. The bishops are to ment to a benefice to submit objections to the Minister of Worship; if they are over-ruled, institution follows. The bishops are to notify their appointments to benefices to the civil authorities, and criminal conduct of incumbents will be followed by deprivation on the part of the State, if the bishops do not themselves. All episcopal manifestoes, orders for special services, pastorals, and the like, are to be submitted to previous inspection. There are sundry regulations about "stole-fees," and other financial details, and a law regulating the Catholic Faculties of Theology is promised. No new congregation or monastic community is to be established without Government authorization, which the bishop must apply for through the local authorities to the Minister of Worship, and which may be refused on civil or moral grounds, or as inconsistent with public order; and the State reserves the right of inspecting the statutes of existing on civil or moral grounds, or as inconsistent with public order; and the State reserves the right of inspecting the statutes of existing religious corporations and abolishing them for sufficient cause. It is clear that very much is left here to the decision of the Government for the time being, and everything would depend in practice on the spirit in which the new laws were actually applied. Some regulations, such as the obligatory notification of all appointments to benefices to thecivil power, look meddlesome and vexatious; but there may be special grounds for them in the circumstances of the country. No such plea can excuse the minute interference with every detail of Church opponization and life in the Falk legislespecial grounds for them in the circumstances of the country. No such plea can excuse the minute interference with every detail of Church organisation and life in the Falk legislation. It had become necessary, we are assured, to discover some new modus evends; but this is a method for ultimately extinguishing ecclesiastical life altogether. If it is consistently carried out, Catholicism will not simply cease to be an established creed, it will cease in fact, though not is name, to remain one of the lease religious of the Empire. There is something childlish and offensive in the shrill falsetto of the Ultramontane Jurnals about the return of the age of Diorietian, but the Prussian Government seems resolved to do its leat to make such language intelligible, though it is neither dignified nor exact.

THE SENSATIONAL SIDE OF THE ELECTIONS.

ECHLID Mr. Dismedt have the leisure to favour us with an ather political novel, the themse is ready for him in Mr. Chadstone's sensational dissolution. No man could handle a subject of the kind more cleverly than the brilliant author of the could be a subject of the kind more cleverly than the brilliant author of the could be supported by and he would bring to the task the livelest sympathy of the course with party passions and ambitious suddenly thrown into violant agitation. Recent legislation following fast upon scientific discovery has given the political novelist new opportunities. We do not say that the forms of election in our old unreformed and unrecements daws were not more abundant in the common place. te days were not more abundant in the commonplace elements of the picturesque; but they had existed from time immemorial, and their picturesqueness had begun to fade away with familiarity. They had been growing into part and parcel of our venerable Constitution ever since the days of the barons who, according to the elequent civic orator, rallied round their sovereign at Runnymeds. Dramatists and novelists had made them stock sub-Hunnymeds. Dramatists and novelists had made them stock subjects from the very infancy of novel-writing and the drama, and the vigorous originality of writers like Mr. Diaraeli, Bulwer Lytton, or George Eliot, had only freshened up what was stale and hackneyed. But, besides being confined to well-trodden ground, these writers had to rely mainly for their effects on what we may call the superficial action of elections—the postchaises and the colours, the bribing, treating and fighting, and the rest of it. The field is unquestionably more tame in these respects, now that we carry out an election like an execution in the presence of a handful of qualified witnesses, and have broken up the hustings to turn it into ballot-boxes. But the greater tameness will be more than compensated if we may look occasionally for coups so dramatic as Mr. Gladstone's announcement of last Saturday. It is the spread of railways, and still more the general diffusion of the telegraph, that has rendered possible that introduction of the element of surprise which the Premier has managed with such startling effect; it is the recent extension of the franchise that must have suggested the idea of surprising the country into a plebiscite of approval. One cannot conceive a Ministry venturing to face the constituencies in old times on such brief notice, on the very ove of the assembling of Parliament, and with so little visible very ove of the assembling of Parliament, and with so little visible reason. Unless Ministers could have pleaded urgent necessity, they must have risked seats by the dozen. They would have disgusted the interests which have vested rights in profuse and tedious election expenditure. Still more, they would have revolted English notions of fair play, because many unofloading members, who were innocently wandering far from their homes, could never have received the astounding intelligence in time even to declare their intentions or to communicate with their political friends.

On this occasion, although people may have strong opinions with regard to the propriety of the Premier's strategy, it is not probable that the idea of injustice done to their representatives will much influence the votes of electors. The telegraph flashed the news to all the cities of Europe before the London journals and reached the midland countries but then electors graphly had reached the midland counties; but then electors generally may not care to analyse the sensations of members surprised abroad, and this brings us back to the point we started from. It seemed a dead political calm everywhere, although of course it was only a lull before the party storms that were to be unchained only a full before the party storms that were to be inclumed in February. There were no important Cabinet announcements to be looked for, seeing that Her Majesty's Speech was to be delivered in less than a fortnight. No visible cause for an immediate dissolution was casting its warning, shadow before it. Many a member was making the most of the last days of his holiday. before coming home again to hard work. Some were yachting in the Mediterranean; others enjoying the early gaieties of Itome, or lounging in sesthetic contemplation through the galleries of Florence; others were nursing their lungs on the sunny alopes of the Cornics. Of a sudden came the thunderbolt out of the clear sky, lighting on one's table in the form of a missive from the tele-graph office. And here would come in the art of the novelist. The scene—a breakfast-room looking on the Piazza di Spagna. The dramatic persons—a young and rising politician honeymooning with his newly-made bride, taking little thought about the elections which he expects next autumn, but thinking perhaps a good deal of the banker's account on which he has been drawing a good deal of the banker's account on which he has been drawing pretty freely. He opens the despatch with that vague feeling of unesainess which always hangs about telegrams that reach you from a distance. It slips through his trembling fingers, as he is morally knocked over by the curt contents:—"Parliament dissolved; Opposition candidate coming down to-day; communicate immediately." Imagine the increasing agitation of his mind as he begins to recover the use of his faculties, and to realize the horrible anxieties of his situation, aggravated as they are by distance and uncertainty. All his ambitious are bound up in retaining the seat on which he has established a hold. He remembers remonsefully how he neglected to prepare a previsional political testament increase of anything happening in his absence from England. Perhaps be may have expressed no views at all on the burning topic which must have moved the Premier to take this most unprecedented step. He has no doubt whatever that his opponents, whoever they have telegraphing to inquire their manes, and to inform kinnelf as to his graphing to inquire their manes, and to inform kinnelf as to his spoken out trankly, or eventury, as some them nest. 22 mino the tele-graphing to inquire their names, on to inform himself as to his periodal prospects; he feels painfully that the absent must in-men who exhably be wronged at election times. He dare not talegraph to grounds. his great a corts blanche in the matter of expenses, for he doubts his own credit. He knows there is a train starting in an hour or so,

and he sends a brief message to say he will travel by it. Then we have the touching separation from the newly-made wife of his bosom, whom he is obliged to leave to follow with the maid and the courier, while he hurries onward by night and by day. Distracted between the thoughts of what he leaves behind and of what is awaiting him at his journey's end, black cares and anxieties crowd into his carriage. They come blacker and thicker as eleeplemeness and fatigue begin to tell upon him; his electioneering prospects grow more and more dismal as he regards them out of his jaundiced eyes; and his sustained endurance of the torments which his fancy inflicts on him supplies the materials for a bit of psychological snalysis which ought to be extremely thrilling, though exquisitely painful. The dénouement of the story may be the anxious traveller's success or defeat, according as the genius of the author tends to the gloomy or the cheerful; in any case the situation created by Mr. Gladstone or the cheerful; in any case the situation created by Mr. Ghe is clearly susceptible of highly sensational treatment.

As for the action of the electious, this, as we have remarked, is very much a thing of the past, and matters are now managed in a comparatively humdrum way. Nowadays, whatever may be the turmoil in the brain and bosom of the candidate, he shows nothing of it if he has ordinary powers of self-control. He takes his seat in the train like any common passanger having series of a manager. or if if he has ordinary powers or sair-control. He takes his seat in the train like any common passenger, having sent off a message before him to announce his coming and allay excitement. Formerly, pending his arrival, the population of his borough would have been on the tiptoe of suspense and the air would have been thick with rumours. For himself, he would have been flying down the road in a postchaise and four, and his electioneering expenditure would have begun already in the shape of heavy bribes to the postilions. On the great North or the great West road the postilions. On the great North or the great West road it would have been a race between him and a cloud of other gentlemen, bound on similar errands and all equally eager. At each of the post-houses there would have been a scramble for horses, and each change would have taken place in the midst of an agritated crowd, hungry for the latest news. The most phlegmatic of mortals could hardly have resisted the influences of the scurry and the pace and the general excitement all along the road. The excitement would culminate with his arrival at his destination, although whether in a way that was placeurable on the propagate and described the constitution. pleasurable or the reverse would depend on the popularity of his politics. His bespettered postchaise dashed up to the door of the "Lion" or the "Crown" amid vociferous expressions of the popular sontiment. The colours of his party were flying from the windows or the balconies, and, with the ribbons at their button-ho'es, the members of his numerous Committee looked like a decorated buttalion of merit. He was one of the rival heroes of the day, and, as he looked on the followers he was to take into action, he felt himself every inch a leader. Besides being the man of the party in the height of a bitter party battle, he was welcome as bringing the latest news from head-quarters. Of course the news he brought was of the most cheering character; victory was certain all along the line, and his borough had only to do its duty with the rest. The stereotyped announcement heightened the enthusiasm of the Committee, who, with the exception of a few wary wire-pullers, had been partaking freely of refreshments ever since the commencement of the contest. The spirit of conviviality reigned supreme in every public-house, and animated citizens of all shades of opinion; yet beneath the flood of joviality on the surface of things there ran conflicting under-currents of intrigue. The emissaries of the wire-pullers want gliding about the lanes and alleys with pocketsful of gold and pocketabout the lanes and alleys with pocketsful of gold and pocket-books full of bank-notes. The tipsy electors were not so drunk but that they could keep an eye upon business. There was a great deal of chaffering and bargaining over promises which might or might not be kept. When the liquor had been on the flow for some time, men's blood was apt to get unpleasantly heated, and when their heads began to ache and their stomachs to get out of order, they lost their tempers. Party spirit ran high, and private jealousies broke out when notes were compared over different bargains. By the nomination day, if the contest was close, political feeling was sure to be at its height. Amid the volleys of abuse, executions, and more dangerous missiles, the candidates abuse, executions, and more dangerous missiles, the candidates on the hustings might just as well, except for the glory and honour of the thing, have been pilloried. Their unenfranchised supporters showed their seal by getting up a series of fierce faction showed their seal by getting up a series of fierce faction fights, which were renewed later round the polling-booths, and again at the announcement of the poll. Then the losing again at the announcement of the poll. Then the losing side entered its protest, and the winning side celebrated its victory, in the time-honoured fashion of smashing the enemy's windows. The candidates had to spend very disagreeable quarters of hours in settling long bills whose items they dared not verify, and the borough was left a pray to an infinity of vendettas, which lasted a longer or shorter time according to the duration and the bitterness of the contest. Except in the sister island, our present system is likely to be fatal to the old excitement. The unconstitutional innovation of trying election petitions by Judges, the indiscriminate extension of the franchise, and the introduction of the Ballot, have all conspired to lower the value of a vote; and when the worth of a vote has to lower the value of a vote; and when the worth of a vote has become so inconsiderable, and the terror of election tribunals sets limits to hospitality, it cannot be expected that practical men will take the old interest in Imperial politics. Everything is settled within doors in the simplest way, by a few gontiemen who interest themselves faintly in the matter upon public grounds. Few persons find their sleep or their appetites affected by anxiety as to the issue, except the candidates themselves and some fasatical advocates of impracticable crotchets. Most people

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may think that the different of the room order of things, is compensated by the greater reaco-and quiet, but those who prefer the old excitement must at least admit that the Premier has done what he can to make things lively for us.

CANADIAN LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

Historical Society of Quebec for the Session of 1873," and it need not be said that both the literature and the history of Canada are deeply interesting to all subjects of Queen Victoria. Indeed the entire world is concerned in the establishment in America of a type of civilization slightly different from that which, for want of a more comprehensive word, we must call Yankee. Without disparaging the mental or physical qualities of the citizens of the United States, we may be permitted to think that it is no more desirable that these States should become co-extensive with North America than that France or Germany should accupy the whole of Europe. But if Canada is to exist for any useful purpose as a notion, she must have a literature capable of preserving and embellishing her history.

Perhaps the most interesting paper in this series is the journal of an Arctic voyage made by the surgeon of a whaler fifty-five years ago. The stripling of nineteen years, who was then entrusted with the health and lives of fifty men, is now an M.D. of seventy-four, and cherishes in a Canadian home the memory of a youth passed in Britain. The author was educated in Edinburgh, and sailed from Britain. The author was educated in Edinburgh, and sailed from Hull, which was then largely concerned in whaling. It is not wonderful that the supply of Northern whales should have failed under the systematic persecution of which this journal furnishes an example. Even the surgeon had an interest in the fishery, being entitled to a guines on every whale caught. Government allowed a bounty on each ship, and in time of war exempted harpooners, steersmen, and other skilled hands, from the press-gang, obliging owners to fill up their crows with Shetland men, who were clever in owners to fill up their crews with Shetland men, who were elever in beat work and always ready to embark. The system of bounties has been long since condemned, but if any trade deserved encouragement it was this of whaling, without which scientific veyages to the Polar Sea could not have been made. The Trafelyar, having completed her crew and stores at Lerwick in the Shetland Islands, sailed theuce on April 1, 1818. In ten days they made the island of Jan Mayen, which was much frequented by the Dutch for the purpose of boiling the fat of whales and seals. "They made more than one attempt to winter on it, but failed, the men being always found dead on the return of the vessels in spring." This passage might afford a hint for a prologue to Miss Braddon's next novel. might efford a hint for a prologue to Miss Braddon's next novel. On the twenty-fourth day the ship had reached latitude 74'30, and all hands were employed in fitting the whale-boats. Six lines, each about one hundred and forty fathoms, are smoothly spliced together, and coiled systematically in each boat, from the centre of the coil to the circumference, so that there may be no possibility of fouling. A harpoon is attached to the line. The boat carries three or four lances to despatch the whale when exhausted, a bucket to throw water or the line may never the content of the line may be a second or the line in water of the line i on the line when running out, an axe to cut the line in case of fouling, and two long knives to cut holes in the whale's tail to sten ropes to and tow him to the ship. The boat thus fitted can be lowered into the water in a few seconds. The harpooner, the steersman, who worked with an oar in the steer, and the specksoneer, who had charge of the line, were usually engaged at the home port. The rowers were many of them Shetland men. It is easy to imagine the attractions of a service which was, in fact, a It is easy to imagine the attractions of a service which was, in fact, a sporting excarsion of a particularly exciting kind in a region where there were no game laws and plenty of game. The first whale which the author saw hilled was the prize of another ship. It killed one of that ship's crew with a stroke of its tail. "His body was put into a box and placed in the misen top to be taken home to his friends." The advantage of a cold climate is more agreeably shown by the precise of buying logs of mutton at Shetland on the outward voyage to be presented to owners and friends at Hall on the return. The boats of the Transferr had assisted other server more than once. On the Lith May Trafelgar had assisted other crowsmere than once. On the 15th May the look-out man at their own masthead shouted "a fall." One of their boats had struck a whale, but it was lost among the closing ice. Within a few days, however, the sport improved. A whale rose near one of the boats, and the harpooner pulling the boat with the struck of the struck of the sport in the last of the struck of th right on its back, struck it. After going down and coming up twice, it lay close to the edge of a floe of ice, where it watched the bosts, turning on its side, and shaking its fin, with which it evidently knew it could destroy them. The chief officer got upon the ice, and made his way to the whale, when he threw his harpeon with such force as to drive it into the arbeble heads of the ricely ane ice, and made his way to the whale, when he threw his harpen with such force as to drive it into the whale's bedy to the stock. It instantly dived, and ran five lines out before it again came to the surface, when it was as wicked and mischisvous as before. One beat at last struck it, but in backing astern received a blow from the tail, which threw the steereman into the water. As the whale began to run the line was cut, and the best returned to pick up the steereman. After five hours' chase or light the whale was killed, towed to the ship, and "flinched" securities whale was killed, towed to the ship, and "flinched" securities whale was killed, towed to the ship, and "flinched" securities whale was harpooners put spikes on their boots, got upon the bedy and cut from it pieces of int of a ton weight, which were holisted on deck and thrown down the antehway, to contribute their above to the odour which used to pervade the streets of Hell. This whale was not so int as a more tame and tranquil animal might have been. Captain Dannett, with whom the writer sailed, when here

been one of the best seamen of his time, and he made a successful voyage. After passing stilly through the narrowing channel formed by two floes of ice, the writer looked back and new action which was following caught and crusted between them. The crow accumbled on the ice, not forgetting to wint the spirit-room at the moment of escaping from their ship, and they were all research and brought home. By the 11th off July the ship was nearly fall of blubber, and on the 21st of August she arrived in Hull. Such an event newadays would angage the attention of the sanitary authorities, but we helieve there is no vertige left in Hull of its succent trade, except the tusks which sometimes adorn a garden gateway. Probably whales were alanghtened recklessly in the Arctic Sea until the producing power of nature was overtasked. A space of clear water enclosed by floes of ice, and measuring a mile and a-half by a mile, was even by this writer "literally swarming with whales, looking like dreves of black cattle in a pasture." All the boats were dewered, with orders to keep together, and not to strike more than there sen at time. Presently two other ships arrived and joined the sport evidently this plenty would be exhausted in a few years. Such a profitable trade must have been overdone, and only a Buckland, with power of legislation over all maritime nations, could restore it. Although the historical interest of the Arctic whale-fishery is

Although the historical interest of the Arctic whals-fishery is great, it belongs to Canada only as part of the British Empire. (Ther papers in these "Transactions" relate to the history of Canada herself, and particularly to those struggles with her powerful neighbour to which her some refer with a satisfaction which we may share. A paper by Lieutenant-Colonel Coffia on the siege of Quebec in 1775-6 explains how the writer recently obtained from Government a grant of land in recompense for services performed and losses sustained by his grandfather in the War of Independence. The repulse of the assault on the Près-de-Ville at Quebec, in which the American General Montgomery was killed, was due to the "vigilence and good sense," as Sir Gray Carleton wrote, of a "gentleman not bred to arms," named John Coffin. He was "a volunteer soldier defonding his hearthstone." His wife with her twelve children was in the city, and on the morning after the assault she sent her two eldest beys to the outpost to see if their father were alive or deed. They were allowed to crawl out of an embrasure on the snew to the spot where lay the bodies of Montgonery and his steff. The grandfather, a resolute Loyalist, quitted his birthplace, Boston, leaving half his property behind, and came to Quebec, where the property he brought with him was lost or destroyed. The sons of such ancestors are not likely to allow themselves to be absorbed into a Republic, and this volume furnishes further proof of that lovalty of Canada to the British Crown which only Mr. Lowe and a few kindred spirits doubt or undervalue. The writer, with pardonable enthusiasm, ascribes to his grandfather's exploit the consequence that Quebec was saved, "and the flickering fame of fidelity to the British Empire blazed up therefrom, themselves to be siege, he got nothing else. He had been ruined by friend sand for ever a beacon of light inextinguishable in Canada." The siege was raised, and peace came to Quebec, but not plenty. "Whatever credit John Coffin may have acquir

A paper on historic Medals begins with one which was struck in 1690 to commemorate the repulse by the French Governor of Quebec of an invading fleet and army sent from Boston and New York under Sir William Phipps. A medal of 1720 records the commencement of the fortifloations of Louisbourg. In the interests of numinisatic study, it might have been wished that the recises of French successes in Canada had been longer. The Historic conquered by sea and hand, but they struck medals which in point of art were despicible. The latest of the series was intended for distribution among Indian chief which in honour of the Confederation. Consistently with the reliency fashion of petty savings, this medal was not alway, but allow-plated; and if we think this economy author mean; we must console encestes with the reflection that the chiefs would be unable to supply themselves with drink by pledging their Confederation mentals. The eigenstances which led to the issue of most of this centerare manifested by the writer in terms of natural indignation. "It is head," he ways, "to realize that from a land with which we were at passes there always are invaded our country in 1866." Unheeded, or at least measurable the movement of the most here are always the passeful literature. Brotherhood, were permitted to save, drill, and martin as in invaded the process the Consedient bonder, and for a way brief season they appeal confinion among the passeful literature between the bonder, and for a way brief season they appeal and the martin and always that material that the university of Welland struck a martin as for the model, and fail." The country of Welland struck a martin as of the model, in the country of Welland struck a martin as of the model.

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such and the second of the soul and Parenties the Constitute of Charles and Constitute to the soul of the Royal and Parenties States to the source Total and the Hittin Library and the soul of the States to the source to the Hitting the soul time of the Hitting the soul time to the States of the States of the States of the States of the Historical States of the Sta

CHEAP IMMORTALITY.

A. N enterpositing publishing. Company, of which, however, we have heard before, has just hit upon a curious expedient for pushing its business. It has projected a series of works in which the great men of the present generation are to be insmortalized at, we presume, a modernie charge; and some of the prospectuses of this scheme are new-before us. One appears to be addressed to the country sent, also obsetograph negatives from which to engrave portraits on steel. Intending subscribers are assured that the engravings and autotypes for the work will be executed by the best artists. "The abstahes may contain from one thousand five hundred words and upwards, and will be written by "—here follow-certain names which we forbear to publish—"and other eminent authors." The writer of the circular then goes on to point out the advantages of securing a niche in this most accommodeting temple of fame. "The advantages of such publication are that you obtain a portrait almost as valuable as an oilpainting." Mercover "the work can be made of great use as a family record to be headed down for many generations." In some cases such publication may prove of advantage to one freenesish, professionally, or publication may prove of advantage to one freenesish, professionally, or publication may prove of advantage to one freenesish, professionally, or publication to suggest how a portrait and a biographical also to the imagination to suggest how a portrait and a biographical also that to the imagination to suggest how a portrait and a biographical also the results into the enterpolation of his country seet about not be albumenized, and should be about the size of an ordinary steel engraving, or cabinot size." The person to whom the circular is addressed is also requested to send: "a full description of his country seat, describing the style of enchancement broker is to the same effect as that to the country gentleman. His is reminded that, if he does not care about the good opinion of poeterity, he may at least do hisself a good turn

We have not had an opportunity of seeing any of the prospectures which have been circulated emeny eminent scap-boilers, sugar-balars, blacking manufacturers, drysalters, wholesale slop-dealers, and other commercial classes to whom we suppose an appeal has also been made; but no doubt they are all framed on the earne model. The general idea of the project, it will be seen, is to ferms a record of men who are, or who choose to pay fee being called, eminent in various; trudes and professions. It would appear that no conditions are laid down in regard to what constitutes eminent in various; trudes and professions. It would appear that no conditions are laid down in regard to what constitutes eminent; in any line of life to the publishing Company; together, we suppose, with a subscription, will at once be accepted as eminent; in any line of life he choose a subscription; but it may be sammed in the prospectus about a subscription; but it may be sammed in the prospectus about the farms on which the favour will probably be said about the terms on which the favour will probably be said about the terms on which the favour will be conferred. We have, of comme, no means of knowing how far the "eminent authors" who are said to have talessachangs of the literary past of the enterprise have scally given any authority for this one of their names, but we may remain that in any case their onlinears indicates to semicust literary min are perhaps and the conferred to which have any to be some of their own literary and the eminent authors which have early to hear or experience the pasting and the eminent authors which have early to hear or experience of explicit promises and spelling, and to draw in a least market of their own literary markets and these are pasting may prove attructory and the eminent and the eminent may dealed, and the eminent and these are pasting may prove attructory and the markets of them.

rpensive opportunity of getting themselves rest of the ruck of nobodies are not justice. A many who has his particular broken, or many bolling or so be entitled to a olf us so f level of his class. It may be only a w others. It does not require a very suffice know nature to understand the insidious provocation exhibit a man's picture. Wise men, proof again other temptation to their vanity, have smeaning In the Royal Academy in May we me the mattle at 1th hi A portrait-painter who becomes a member of the Academy befortune made in advance; for though he may be a painter, a stick at drawing, blind to colour, and incapable painter; a stick at drawing, blind to colour, and incapable of under-standing either anatomy or expression, he has the right to sand as-many pictures into the Exhibition every year, which this Academy has no option of refusing, and which must be hing in a good place, whatever their artistic strocity. It is not so much appro-trait as an advertisement that is wanted, and an RLA van make some of a place for his advertisement beforehand, whereas a better painter-might have his pictures rejected. The photographers and carries-turists also minister to this passion; and a man must indeed be insignificant not to be known to all the world in the slop-windows of. No scoper does a name appear two days running London. No scoper does a name appear two mays running in the Times than a corte to match turns up in Regent Street. Line suffered for his popularity in this way, as it led to his identifiestion as a convict; but there are perhaps many passons to whom it is an agreeable or profitable advertisement. Not long ago, there was some talk of a great historical picture of the Court of Gineen's Bench during the Tichborne trial, in which everybody in any way connected with it was to be commemorated; and purhaps the canvas is now being covered. The next thing will be to find people paving handsomely to get themselves put in effigy into a war-west. paying handsomely to get themselves put in effiguent a war-west show. It must be admitted that the publication of which we have been speaking is a very cheep and simple way of getting oneself handed down to posterity; but there is perhaps some danger that posterity may not be disposed to take any notice of what is handed down to it, and in that case the object of the international data. what is handed down to it, and in that case the object of this vestment would of course be defeated. It is no use going to this expense of having one's picture taken in fine style, with a flattering hiography attached, for the benefit of people who will not look at it. On the whole, it is probable that a certificate of emissace of this kind is more likely to have an effect, if it has any effect at all, on one's contemporaries than on one's descendants. There is a tendency to receive anything which appears in print with superstitious deference; and there is no reason to doubt this superstitious deference; and there is no reason to doubt this superstitions deference; and there is no reason to doubt this increases. might, by incessant advertising, persuade people to think him eminent, just as other men, by the same means, propagate the de-lusion that their beer or cocca, or whatever they sell, is the very best under the sun. At the present moment the mere repetition of names in huge letters on the walls is in a great degree de-termining the issue of the elections. If Jones has more bills and larger bills, and more startling letters than Robinson, Joses is very likely to get in; and the fate of the country will depend on the result of this typographical rivalry.

The most armusing part of this publication, if ever it is published, will probably be the pictures and descriptions of the country

will probably be the pictures and descriptions of the country seats of the eminent persons who are to be handed down for the admiration of generations yet unborn. It will be interesting to compare or contrast the man and his dwelling-place. Cardis bearing, instead of a name and address, a picture of a house, were one of the freaks of fashion in Paris during the Second Empire. It was thus suggested that it was of mere importance to knew what sort of a house a lady or gentleman lived in, thus the name under which he or she chose to be known; and, considering the very peculiar composition of French society at the time, the notion was probably justified. A house is not a bad indication of a man's tasses and circumstances. One can conjecture from its size and appointments in what style the occupier lives, and whether he has room for many friends and the means of entertaining them without being able to keep it up properly; still it is not so easy to show a decent house as a man may borrow a house, or may own one without being able to keep it up properly; still it is not so easy to show a decent house as a good coat on one's back. It will be amusing to observe in the forthcoming collection how far the country seats correspond to the sminence of the persons who are supposed to inhabit them. A man's portrait, a picture of his house, and his biography, composed by himself and re-written by "eminent authors," in the richest style of ornamental English, are materials for forming a very fair idea of his character. The portrait is a check on the biography, and the hease may explain the portrait. A work which is to contain a detailed account of all the eminent persons in the country in every walk of his, with full particulars of their houses, including "the style of architecture, grounds, and objects of historical interest," will present a cort of camera view of their houses, including the seasies and the subscribers will probably find that, in seeking eminence, they have only mixed themselves up more hepelessly than ever wit

THE PROPHET MINE

A MIDST all the lugulatious vaticinations of our time one cheerful and animating voice is being lifted up. A Mr. Edward Hine, author of certain crasy pamphlets such as England's Coming Glories, The Anglo-Saxon Riddle, Flashes of Light, &c., has discovered that the English nation cannot possibly come to any permanent harm, because it is not really English, but Israelite. Years of careful "study" of the Old Testament have brought him to the conclusion that nearly every book of it, from Genesis to Malachi, is mainly occupied with the prophetic History of England. The author of The Coming Man has already discovered that the initials of Ireland, England, Wales, and Scotland indicate that the inhabitants of these kingdoms are in some mystical sense "Jews." Mr. Hine, however, strenuously asserts that we English or British are not Jews, but Israelites; if we were Jews, there would be no hope for us until the discovery and identification of the lost Ten Tribes. The Jews are now being punished for their crucifixion of the Saviour. We Israelites or Englishmen had no part in that crime; our forefathers, the Ephraimites, were carried away captive into Media and Assyria, "the very place to which Mr. Sharon Turner traces the Anglo-Saxons"; they turned up again as Englishmen in the North of Garmany. They came over to Britain under the banner of the White Horse "blinded," as the prophet Hosea says. They lived for centuries in the delusion that they were Englishmen, and not one of them had a suspicion that he was an Ephraimite until the Prophet Hine arose and wrote pamphlets. In spite of this blinded self-ignorance, however, they were compelled to bear witness to their true origin by their substitution of the Lion and the Unicorn for the White Horse. It seems that our High Churchmen have gone near to an act of apostacy in turning this secred emblem out of our English churches. The prophet Micah says, "The remnant of Jacob (that is, the English our High Churchmen have gone near to an act of apostacy in turning this sacred emblem out of our English churches. The prophet Micah says, "The remnant of Jacob (that is, the English people) shall be among the Gentiles as a Lion," and in the Book of Numbers the other half of our proper flag had already been indicated by the words, "He (that is, Israel or England) hath, as it were, the strength of a Unicorn." As a small number of clergymen, who have not unnaturally selected the John Bull newspaper and their companyion of the property of the second of the se s a medium of their communications, have accepted Mr. Hine as

as a medium of their communications, have accepted Mr. Hine as the last of the prophets of Israel, we may perhaps expect to see a restoration of the sacred symbol in some of our churches. We hardly like to suggest that the Lion happens to be the symbol of the tribe of Judah, to which Mr. Hine so constantly affirms we do not belong, lest we should spoil this happy thought.

Mr. Hine has been pouring out his ridiculous pamphlets for some time. We have now received the fifth of them, of which nine thousand have been sold. The first, we hear, has gained a circulation of ninety thousand. A considerable quantity of these, as one would expect, have been shipped to the United States and to Canada. At Boston a conference of ministers was gathered together to discuss the Hine theory. Mutual Associations and Literary Clubs have made it the subject of their young eloquence. It is this fact perhaps which has now led Mr. Hine to use the word Anglo-Saxon interchangeably with the words English and British. The Americans naturally do not want to be kept out of their share of "England's coming glories." Do they not also speak that English, or Israelite, or Anglo-Saxon language, which the prophet Isaiah describes as "another tongue"? "Hebrew," says Mr. Hine, "is the language of the Jews, but has long since been discarded by Israel. There is but little difference between the Hebrew and the Irish. We must not waste our time by acquiring the dialects of the Gentiles, but rether they should acquire ours. It is essential in order that must not waste our time by acquiring the dialects of the Gentiles, but rather they should acquire ours. It is essential, in order that Israel's seed may be the means of blessing to all the earth, that her language should become predominant; and the fact that ours, and our language alone, is becoming universal, is another proof that we are Israel." Mr. Hine thinks that native missionaries will do little toward the evangelization of the world, because those who train them do not recognize that their languages are unholy, and English or modern Israelite alone holy. We ought to teach them the holy language of Israel or England. A general burning of Hebrow Bibles, Greek Testaments, and Vulgates would perhaps greatly delight Mr. Hine; and the Bible Society ought

of course to prohibit any further translations of Holy Writ into Gentile languages.

A prophet of Mr. Hine's type is helpless without a mystical number. "Six hundred and sixty-six" has been worked to death. Mr. Hine has no interpretation of it; indeed he seems to number. "Six hundred and sixty-six has been worked to death. Mr. Hine has no interpretation of it; indeed he seems to have a kind of shyness of the New Testament; he scarcely ever quotes it; and perhaps he shows himself to be a truer Israelite by his evident preference for the Old Testament. Besides, Lord Macaulay once found the mystical number of the Apocalypse to be exactly fulfilled in the British House of Commons—658 members, three clerks, one sergeant-at-arms, one deputy-sergeant, one librarian, two doorkeepers—666. Mr. Hins, on the contrary, sees in the members of the British Legislature the historical continuation of the elders of Israel and the princes of the congregation. The rival prophet who has lately discovered us to be Jews takes the number "Five" to be the key to all mystery and prophecy; the universe is "a Pentad," there are five acts in a drama, five senses, and so forth. Mr. Hine has adopted the number "Twenty-seven," although we fail to see the reason of his choice, as it is only once mentioned in the Bible. There are exactly "twenty-seven identifications of the English nation with the Lost Ronse of Israel." There are exactly "twenty-seven reasons why it was impossible for Israel to have ever been restored before this date," that is, the date of Mr. Hine's appearance as a pamphletser.

"England's coming glories" are enactly twenty-seven in summber. Some wicked critic has thrown out the rationalistic objection that if such good things await one branch of the Teutonic family, all the other branches may claim a charge in them. Mr. Hine binnelf has encouraged the belief that Denmark may be the mark of the Danes, Danites, or tribe of Dan; but he is now preparing to issue "a monthly magazine, under the expressive title of Life from the Dead," in which he will demonstrate from the Bible "the immense possessions, together with the nation of America, by the identification of the British nation with Israel"; and in an early number of this magazine he proposes to furnish "twenty-seven reasons why

of this magazine he proposes to furnish "twenty-seven reasons why the Teutonic Continental nations cannot form parts of Israel."

The "Twenty-seven Glories" which are awaiting our nation, and which in some degree await every person or thing which a penny-a-liner has ever called Anglo-Saxon, are at present kept back by a very little hindrance. Our identity with the Ten Tribes of Israel is proved; but we shall not derive the blessing of this identity, and the whole world will be kept in consequent misery, until we accept it "nationally" as a fact. Every person of Anglo-Saxon flesh and blood, from the Queen on her throne to the beggar in the streets or the criminal on the treadmill, must believe that we are not Englishmen and Englishwomen, but Israelites. The moment streets or the criminal on the treadmill, must believe that we are not Englishmen and Englishwomen, but Iaraelites. The moment we one and all declare Mr. Hine to be the Prophet, "Glory the First" will begin; it will consist in an "outpouring of the spirit." This outpouring will take place "in the lands of our captivity, which are the British Isles and our colonies," not in our own land in the East, for which we shall then set off in company with our brothers the Jews. This outpouring will show that we, and "not the French or the Russians, are competent" to claim Palestine as ours. In the light of our first "Coming Glory," Mr. Cook's winter tourists in the Holy Land begin to assume a very sacred aspect. They are the first swallows of that great co-immigration of Britishers and Jews of which Hine and not Cook is to be the Joshua. No Irish need apply; there is no doubt at all, says our Prophet, that "the Irish are Canaanites." They have been once turned out of the Holy Land; it would be positive have been once turned out of the Holy Land; it would be positive wickedness to take them in again. They trouble us now because the Pentateuch says they shall be "thorns in our sides." Perhaps the Yankee contingent of the children of Israel will present North America to the Irish before leaving for their own country. Mr. Hine omits one "Glory" which strikes us as necessary. We will call it "the Glory of Acclimatization." At present the Anglo-Saxon children of Israel who go to "their own land" in Asia in the winter come back to the "land of their captivity" in Britain in the summer. Some physiological presents the measurement in order to represent the present in order to represent the present in order to represent the present of the summer. captivity" in Britain in the summer. Some physiological pre-paration will be necessary in order to prevent us, when we are once settled in the land of Israel, from lusting after the pleasant coolness of the land of Britain, as our English forefathers in the Desert lusted after the good things of the land of Egypt. In the majority of Mr. Hine's Twenty-seven Glories, crowded as they are with absurdities, there is one point of refreshment. Our Prophet is what Archdeacon Hare calls an idolcalest, and most of

Prophet is what Archdeacon Hare calls an idolociast, and most of the idols which he breaks are idols which we can very well spare. In "Glory the Third" he breaks the Evangelical Alliance to pieces; in "Glory the Fourth" he casts away with scorn the literature of Apologies and Vindications known as clergyman's science and platform logic; "Glory the Eighth" will consist in the "Disuse of Preaching"; "the institution of preaching," says Mr. Hine, "taken in one sense, is most undoubtedly a calamity." Taken in another sense, perhaps, than Mr. Hine's, we think so too; and we were glad to learn that he has ninety thousand readers who do not are glad to learn that he has ninety thousand readers who do not think that going to hear sermons will be the chief occupation of humankind during the Millennium. We can echo our Prophet's pious outery, "If that is so, all that I can say is, Save me from the Millennium!" Mr. Hine's predecessors, Ezekiel and Jeremiah, both assure us that there will be no sermons delivered to the Israelites or English during the Millennium. "Glory the Tenth" will liberate us from the Liberation Society; not because there will be no more Parliaments—for it appears that we shall take the whole British Constitution with us into Palestine, our brothers, the Jews, having already given their sanction to it by becoming members of Parliament and Privy Councillors—but Mr. Hine will be substituted for Mr. Miall. "Disestablishment by the Liberation Society would be a national scandal, but disestablishment through the Identity would become a national glory." Mr. Hine's method will thoroughly satisfy the Dissenters without are glad to learn that he has ninety thousand readers who do not establishment through the Identity would become a national glory." Mr. Hine's method will thoroughly satisfy the Dissenters without displeasing the beneticed clergy. "The disunion of the Church from the State will not abstract or divert one farthing from its legitimate application. Church property now is as nothing to what it will shortly become." Though sermons will cease, churches will be multiplied; and the "Eleventh Glory" will consist in "the erection of immense houses of prayer." "Glory the Twelfth" will, we are glad to learn, destroy the Peace Society, but the "Thirteenth" will be the most satisfactory of the whole series. There is not one carnal-minded and unbelieving ratepayse in England who will not gladly welcome "The Glory of Saving in England who will not gladly welcome "The Glory of Saving Millions a Year." Mr. Hine proves in his Flashes of Light that, if we would only believe we were Israelites and not Englishmen, u we would only believe we were Israelites and not Englishmen, "we should save some hundreds of millions in the expenditure of the country." The "proof" is very simple; it consists in the quotation of the promise, "Five of you shall chose an hundred, and hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight." Any passon who can do a sum will see from this text of the Bible that England or Israel does not need so large and costly a standing army as a false Gentile nation. When Russis some her thousand men, England only need arm a hundred. "God forbid, "asyn our prophet," that

district is substituted as advocating these great containments at the life temporalism matter is to have our identity materials. The first important matter is to have our identity materials and his materials in the second district investigation in hand. With their interes at stake, samply it is not an impossible that these matters should be extremed answering of samplession by our maintenant Government."

It is impossible to review the whole of our twenty-seven coming places as investigated in Mr. Hine's hermeneutics. We shall close the places as investigated in Mr. Hine's hermeneutics. We shall close the places of the Return Procession." This British Moses has found a British Asses to help him in the treatment of the coming "flag question." One Mr. Glover, it seems, has proved that the present Queen of England is the very "Root of Jesse which shall stand for an ensign." "Where," asks Mr. Hine, "shall this ensign be set up? In Palestine, or in England, the land of Israel's captivity? Most assuredly in England. The picture may almost now be seen, the materials are all at hand. In this foreground, Victoria, the root of Jesse, may stand, the surroundings have only to be collected together." Here is a damper to all the hopes of our English Republicans. The identity of the Hanoverian succession with the family of David is drawn out at length (and in the process we are treated to a number of odd conclusions about the Coronation Stone) in the Anglo-Saron Riddle, the Prophet's latest work. "What was the Prince of Wales," it is asked in this pamphlet, "that we should pray so carnestly for him on that wonderful Sunday? There are plenty of sons and brothers to take his place." It is hinted that the Prince's health was restored in order that he might become the leading figure in the eighteenth coming glory of England, "the Glory of the Return Procession" of the Anglo-Saxon Israelites and the Jews. "May he not be," asked a believing correspondent of the John Bull, "the Lord's Anointed, who is to gather together his people, and make them a blessing to all the nations upon earth?"

Prince's health was restored in order that he might become the leading figure in the eighteenth coming glory of England, "the Glory of the Return Procession" of the Anglo-Saxon Israelites and the Jews. "May he not be," asked a believing correspondent of the John Bull, "the Lord's Anointed, who is to gather together his people, and make them a blessing to all the nations upon earth?" Although our Prophet has not considered all the difficulties of the return, there is one difficulty which has occupied much of his thought. Eager correspondents wish to know whether there is sufficient room and sustenance in Palestine for all the Anglo-Saxons and all the Jews at present on the earth. The rich Jews at Salonics told Miss Mackenzie and Miss Irby some years ago that they devoutly hoped the great return would not come in their day, as it would disarrange all their speculations. Our Anglo-Israelite prophet is of course far above such sordid calculations; but the suggested difficulty of finding house-room for us all in our own land has sent him again to the reading of cussions; but the suggested difficulty of finding house-room for us all in our own land has sent him again to the reading of his Concordance. In the prophet Jeremiah he has discovered the following re-assuring provision—"I will take you one of a city, and two of a family, and I will bring you into Zion." There will be an election of representative Israelites in every Anglo-Saxon parish; the majority of us, after all, will have to stay in Britain, since, "on account of the vastness of our numbers, and the circumscribed limits of the land, it will become requisite for Israel to return representatively." The eve of the return will be a great to return representatively." The eve of the return will be a great time for British hotelkeepers; for "all the Jews (according to Jeremish iii. 18) must be collected in Britain, because we go from here together. The House of Judah shall walk with the House of Israel, and they shall come together out of the land of the North to the land which I have given for an inheritance unto your fathers." If the French were a Bible-reading people we should commend Mr. Hine's theories to the supporters of the claims of Henry V. They may be as easily adapted to we should commend Mr. Hine's theories to the supporters of the claims of Henry V. They may be as easily adapted to France as to Britain. They need only one assumption—that the prophets of the Old Testament never meant what they said; if for the "seed of David" we may read "Queen Victoria," we may quite as justly read "Count of Chambord"; if we may substitute "Britain" for "island" throughout the Old Testament, we may as well substitute "Corsica" or "Australia." Mr. Hine's theory is not quite so new as he thinks it. It was anticipated in Abvasinia by a stray British sailor, whose knowledge of drawtheory is not quite so new as he thinks it. It was anticipated in Abyssinia by a stray British sailor, whose knowledge of drawing was on a level with his knowledge of history. Our Jack tar was employed to paint a picture in one of the Abyssinian churches, and the subject given to him was the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea. Realizing the fact that Israel held the victorious side and Egypt the losing side, he thought that he could best express it by painting the children of Israel in the costume of the British grenadiers. According to Mr. Hine, he represented a fact instead of a symbol. For is it not as true that Moses led the Anglo-Saxon army out of Egypt as that the children represented a fact instead of a symbol. For is it not as true that Moses led the Anglo-Saxon army out of Egypt as that the children of Iarael, united with the Gentile Prussians, conquered the French at Waterloo? Mr. Hine has published another pamphlet entitled Oxford Wrong, in which he shows that "Israelite names are common among Englishmen," and demolishes Canon Rawlinson, the British Association, and Dr. Talbot, but we have not had the advantage of seeing it.

REVIEWS.

ANDREE'S WENDISH STUDIES.

THE author of this interesting and valuable book tells us that.

all the time he was at work upon it he could not rid himself

* Wendische Wanderstudien, nur Runde der Laueite und der Borbenenden. Von Bieberd Andres. Ekstägert: J. Mahr. 1874.

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of the impression that he was writing a necrology. He fait that he was dealing with at least a meritumed, if not a definicity mationality, with the remains of what had been a mighty people, but had become "a mere ethnographical curiosity." This faciling seems to have least an air of soleanity to his occupation, but not to have least as a line to those produced by the stilling but not depressing influence of such an eventide as holds forth the promise of a splendid morn. In his opinion, it is true, the day of the Lusatian Wende as a filavonic tengue is well high run. But no sconer do they sink out of sight as filaves than they reappear on the scene as Teutons; their tiny rivulet of Wendish talk is fast losing itself in the sands of time, but he looks forward to the approaching day when it will be their glorious privilege to claim the possession of the widely-rolling river of German speech.

Such are the opinions entertained by Herr Andree with respect to the past and future of the Lusatian Wends, and expressed neither unkindly nor over-triumphantly. They will not be acceptable to the Panalavists, who may even be disposed to contest their accuracy; but, in spite of that they seem to be sufficiently well founded. The small Slavonic island which the Wends occupy has gradually been yielding for centuries to the encroschments of the swelling German tide. In olden days the attacks

Such are the opinions entertained by Herr Andree with respect to the past and future of the Lusatian Wends, and expressed neither unkindly nor over-triumphantly. They will not be acceptable to the Panslavists, who may even be disposed to contest their accuracy; but, in spite of that, they seem to be sufficiently well founded. The small Slavonic island which the Wends occupy has gradually been yielding for centuries to the encroachments of the swelling German tide. In olden days the attacks made upon it were fierce and hostile, but now, we are told, all is changed. The process of "Germanizing" still continues, but it is of a friendly and soothing nature. As a babe sinks into slumber on the bosom of its nurse, so will this offspring of an alien race pass into forgetfulness of its origin on the capacious breast of its mighty fostermother Germany. It is almost to be wondered at that the Wendish tongue has held its own so long in a land which cannot boast, as Bohemia can, of an environing rampart of mountains. Further north it was all but silenced long ago. The penalty of death, incurred in many places by its use, must have been sadiy against it, and even the minor punishments by which its utteres were corrected in more humane districts were probably of a discouraging nature. On the island of Rügen, once a stronghold of Slavonic heathenism, the last woman who spoke "Wendish" is said to have died in the year 1404. She was known as Frau Gillsin, a name worthy to be recorded along with that of Dolly Pentreath, the last Cornish-speaking native of Cornwall.

Although Herr Andree looks forward with great complacency to the rapid extinction of the Wendish language as a spoken tongue, yet he is much interested in it as a subject for philological research, and he gives a number of curious details about its historical existence. While in search of information respecting its present speakers and the relics of their forefathers which lie scattered about the land in the shape of cairns, stone circles, and the like, he traversed the country in different directions, and the present volume is the fruit of the notes which he jotted down during his wanderings. Beginning with Bautzen, he gives a pleasant sketch of that town, in which an enthusiastic Czekh friend had told him he would feel "the genuine Old-Slave breath." But he found, he says, a thoroughly German town, curious in many respects, but not slavening. One of its most absentional feel was a state of the says One of its most characteristic features seems to be the interior of the Münchakirche, a fine old church, formerly belonging to a Franciscan monastery, which was burnt in 1508 and never restored. Inside its walls has sprung up a labyrinth of tiny huts, the tenants of which consider them insured against all perils from fire, inasmuch as their foundations rest on consecrated ground—the fire which rendered their tenancy possible not being taken into account. With this old church a legend is connected. From time to time, at midnight, a mighty treasure is supposed to become visible to mortal eyes. All men who happen to be present can see the tall silver crucifix, surrounded by gold and silver sacred vessels, of which it consists, but only he who is free from sin can lay his hand upon it and live. Sinless people not being more common at Bautzen than elsewhere, the treasure has not yet been realized. Its last appearance coincided with the outbreak of the Seven Years' War; its last but one with the death of Augustus the Strong. Not unworthy of note among Bautzen curlosities is the Büttels Flasche, a sandstone disc, weighing some thirty pounds, on which are represented two scolding wives. To this stone is attached an iron yoke, by means of which it was in former days attached an iron yoke, by means of which it was in former days hung round the necks of shrews and vixens. It was last used on December 13, 1678, when a woman who had struck a neighbour was obliged to carry it three times round the Guildhall. Another curiosity, also in sandstone, is the statue of a Roman knight, thoroughly in the Renaissance style, and possibly two centuries old, which is fondly regarded by the Bautzeners as a priceless relic of immense antiquity. According to them it represents an ancient Wendish prince who tried to leap on horseback over the fountain in the murket-place. But the result was that he fell ancient Wendish prince who tried to leap on horseback over the fountain in the market-place. But the result was that he fell into the fountain and was drowned in its waters. From this fall into the Ditsche he received the unpoetical, though popular, name which he bears of Dutschmann. While speaking of this "mythical" Wendish prince, we may as well mention the good service Herr Andree has done in exploding a fable which has too frequently been quoted as a fact. The story ran that the Wends, although outwardly loyal to their German masters, secretly preserved unshaken their allegiance to a king of their own race, to whom they paid honour and taxes just as they would have done had he been their actual as well as their rightful mousreb. This romantic tale has been thoroughly investigated by Paster Jentsch, who has shown how utterly fallacious it is in the

Journal of the Matica Serbela, a Wondish learned Society. But it is not every one who can read Wondish with facility, and therefore Herr hadree has conferred a great benefit on acholism by placing on second the result of Partor Jenushis investigation.

placing an second the result of Paster Jentschis investigation.

From Bautzen Herr Andree takes his renders for a pleasant excession among the Wendish villages of Upper Lusstia. Passing through the suburb of Seidau, he points out the supposed locality, in the neighbouring Brotschenberg, of a cave wherein the Jews of Bautzen, as legends tall, used to hide their valuables. Chased sway suddenly from the land, they were obliged to leave them behind, and these the treasures remain to the present day. In the year 1618, on St. Ursula's Day, one Martin Rocks entered the cave by chance, and reached a fast-locked iron door. Suddenly there are see a sound as of felling waters, and open flew the locks with a clang. But the faint-hearted visitor, instead of profiting by the happy chance, fled from the cave, which closed tight behind him, and has never again opened. Herr Andree then rambles from one hantlet to another, remarking that the smallness of these him, and has never again opened. Herr Andree then rambles from one handet to another, remarking that the smallness of these villages is characteristic of Wendish as opposed to German eccupation. The villagers seem to be a kindly and a pious race, who greet the wayfarer with a cordial "God be with thee!" and who speak of "God's rain," or "God's harvest," the beggars asking for a momel of "God's bread." Cheerfulness and good humour are their characteristics also, says Herr Andree, who declares that it is a real placeure to watch the simple and ismocent gaiety of old and young alike, whether at fair-time, or at a marriage, a christening, or a dance. Even their songs are light-hearted, though the lyric poetry of their Slavonic brothers in other lands is for the most part imbred with a marked melancholy. In accordance with this comparative freedom from grief might seem to be their singular habit of mouraing in white; but they share it with the inhabitants of some other districts now or formerly Slavonic, such as the Voigtland and several parts of Hanover and Bohemis. They still adhere to some ewtent to one of their old institutions, gathering together as of yore in the communal assembly; but the use of the lamous kelude, or other kind of summoning staff, by which such as of yose in the communal assembly; but the use of the famous kelula, or other kind of summoning staff, by which such assemblies were in former days convened, seems to have become obsolete. On the memory, however, of this "thoroughly Slavonic instrument" Herr Andree dwells foadly, and he gives a most valuable assemut both of it and of the various symbols of a like nature which used to be passed from hand to hand among the Slaves, as was the Fiery Cross among the Scotch Highlanders, and still is the budstikke in Norway. Until recently, it appears, the salidia, a wooden staff surmounted by an iron hand, played a similar part in Bohemia, and Herr Andree has given a drawing of one which he was so fortunate as to find in the year 1859 in the hamlet of Otretschin. Long ago, however, the original meaning of these symbols of authority was forgotten, and the staff which once represented the majesty of the law sank into the sign of a tax-gatherer's effice, regarded by the people with no more veneration than is evoked among ourselves by the auctioneer's hammer.

After a time Herr Andree passes into Lower Lusatia, drawing a charming picture of its chief town, Kottbus, on a market day, when the country girls come in from all sides in their bright costumes, rendered gay by a truly Slavonic feeling for colour. In the year 1654 the authorities passed a severe sumptuary law forbidding the Wendish peasantry to indulge in gaudy attire, but it has long ago fallen into abeyance. It must have been a picturesque spectacle that the market-place of Vetschau afforded on the gala days set apart for the grand dances, one of which is said to have been attended by a thousand girls in red dresses. Beyond Vetschau lies the Spreewald, a region of meadows and Beyond Vetschau lies the Spreewald, a region of meadows and marshes and slowly flowing streams, where white and yellow roses and other flowers grow in profusion, and above the waters dart thousands of agure dragonflies, and where the place of the carriage or the cart is supplied by the flat-bottomed boat, in which he bebe is taken to the christening, and the bride is brought to her new home, and the dead are carried to their last resting-place. A very attractive picture it is which Herr Andree brings before our eyes of this peaceful region, inhabited by a quiet and simple people, who, langed in the tranquillity of an almost amphibious life, devote eyes or ters peacetti region, inhabited by a quiet and simple people, who, lapped in the tranquillity of an almost amphibious life, devote their attention to the catching of fish and culture of gherkins—those dainties introduced to the Western world, as their name shows, by the Slaves—and trouble themselves but little about events which may be shaking the outer world to its foundations. The only change that takes place among their in the foundations. only change that takes place among them is the forgetfulness of their ancient tongue which slowly steals upon them; with a gentle Einschlafen the pristine speech glides slumbrously into the German wave, and in a little time will be no more than a philo-

logical memory of the past.

About the Wendish language, its nature and its history, Herr About the Wendish language, its nature and its history, Herr Andree gives much exact and valuable information. The number of Wends in Prussia and Saxony together amounted, in the year 1871, to about 128,000 souls. But at one time the race which they now feebly represent occupied a great extent of country, and formed a numerous population. Now the sncient Wendish occupation of the land is in many districts to be traced only by the forms of geographical names. The torm Wendish, it should be remarked, is only a German designation applicable to all Slaves; in their own tongue the Wends speak of themselves as Serba, and therefore their leading literary Society is at the present day denominated Scribbs or Serbian. In many parts of the Germany of to-day the Wends were, in the interests of Christianity, completely attentions. In many parts of the Germany of to-day the wends were, in the interests of Christianity, completely attentions. Thus from the manifest the lime-tree, comes Leipzig; from toply, warm, we have the limits;

from 1700, a fick, we get Ribaita. n of a : explanation of a name has been attempted. Then (Fulish, Kostraya) is Halad a story about "ich kins it is not more satisfactury than that which coplains

Polish, Kostrsyn) is limbed a story short "ich kines This" in it is not more attinuously then that which explains the same a Altona by its visinity (allow soil) to Hamburg. Sometimes also a Slavenic has been consupted into a German tenne, as limbered into Lickrose, or Wynoka into Wedesig.

Some of Herr Andree's anerdotes with respect to the old line guage of the country are noteworthy. Thus when Peter the Class with the Country with adults written in Yendish and in Latin, in which he had guest sthere at the close relationship between the Russians and the Wends, make of Peter as "our Tar," and in fact enunciated the quintons of the Panalavists more than a century before the term Panalavism was invented. His remarks may have impressed the moment to whom they were addressed, for "our Tar," when he visited the Library and other institutions of Wittenberg in 1712, is said to have called the Wendish students together and chatted with them, probably in a sort of compromise between their tangue and his own. Acceptant a sort of compromise between their tongue and his own. Accounty after Frentzel's time there lived at Postwitz an old clergyman who With her fell in love a Hungarian efficer, and Prentzer's time there inved at Postwizz an old designate who had a young daughter. With her fell in love a Hungarian afficer, Michael Klausner by name, who was quartered in the particular during the antumn occupation of the town in 1752. When the war ended, the soldier wanted to earry off the maiden to his Hungarian home, but her father refused to let her go away from him, and declared moreover that she should marry none but a slergy-man. So Klausner went to Leipsic and there studied theology, naturalize after a time to Postwitz of which he hasses to 1775. nam. So klaumer went to Lappac and there studied infology, returning after a time to Postwitz, of which he became in 1779 the pastor, having in the interval married the object of his affections. Slovak, or Hungarian Slavonic, it accma, had been familiar to him from his boyhood, so he easily mastered the kindred Wendish tongue. Half a century before Klaumer wood the clergyman's daughter, an English diplomatist master Hales passed through Bautzen, and became much interest to Analysis. Wends. Before he went away he gave a tract to Archdescon Prætorius, and asked him to translate it into Wendish, net only paying the expenses of print and paper, but even (says the entired and gratified chronicler of the period) "favouring Prætorius with an honorarium for his trouble in making the translation." In 1782 appeared a book containing a part of Pope's Essay on Mon translated into Wendish, but of other links between that language and ours we do not hear. The effect which Wendiah has produced upon the German spoken in Lusatia does not appear to have been of a favourable nature, the Germanized Wend finding the letter h as troublesome to him as it is to our Cockney, calling heaven "Immel" and labour "Harbeit," tracing his acceptry to "Hadam," and ending his prayers with a devout "Hamen."

"Hadam," and ending his prayers with a devout "Hamen."

One of the most interesting passages in Herr Andree's book is
that in which he describes his interview with J. E. Schmaler (in
Wendish Smelef), the joint editor with Haupt of an invaluable
collection of Wendish folk-songs and popular tales. Originally
a student of theology, he obtained a stipend from King Frederick
William IV. which enabled him to spendsometime at Breslau, where
he devoted himself to Slavonic philology under the teaching of Czelnkowsky. Returning to Bautzen, he became, and has eversine countinued
to be, "the soul of the literary movement of the Wends," founding
their chief scientific Society and creating and keeping in circulachief scientific Society and creating and keeping in circulation their principal newspaper, the Serbske Nowing, which appears once a week and sells two thousand copies. There are in all, we may remark, six newspapers in the Wendish language, four of which are published at Bautzen. To labours of this kind Schmaler has devoted himself for many years, refusing every offer, however lucrative, which would compel him to desist from his patriotic and disinterested task. What he and his grand band of the course have done to remark invariant the advertision and in the course have done to remark the course in and in the course in the the moral tone of their countrymen is known to but few persons beyond Wendish and Panslavist circles; but their labours are of a truly noble kind, and deserve to be fully and generously ap-

Here we must pause. But we have done by no means full justice to Herr Andree's excellent book, having been able to say nothing about two of its most interesting chapters-those which deal with the Lusatian Heidenschwanzen and other Rude Stone Monuments, and with the Wondish Sprachgebiet from the sixteenth century up to the present day. To archeologists the former, to philologists the latter, may be heartily recommended.

GROTE'S MINOR WORKS.*

A COLLECTION of Grote's minor works was not needed for the purpose of adding anything to his reputation. The historian of Grecce, the commentator on Plato and Aristotle, the writer who lived to see opinions which he held as one of a small sect. or which he himself put forward as novelties, become accepted maxims, the Radical politician who lived to refuse a peerage, would be equally sure of being remembered though any of his lesser performances were left dispersed or unpublished. As far as Grote's memory was concerned there remained little for the editor of these pieces to do. Still he deserves the thanks of all who take any interest in Grote's life or works for having brought together the contents of this volume in a readily accessible form. The matter

[&]quot;The Minor Works of George Grute; with Critical Research on Intellectual Character, Writings, and Speeches. By Alexander Be London: John Muzzig. 2873.

and dell paramidists in the fire most part interest.
They constitute a certain of landinaris in the
additity as a thinkler and writer, and therefore
his wild note with which he dealt.

millet on Parliamentary Referen, and in Mr. Bain's sensit of the speeches in Parliament on the Bailet and The particular of the speeches in Parliament on the Ballot and other sandless, we have a received of the political stage of Grote's sincer by which his first became generally known. The essays is which his stagent to show a line between the historical and the pre-historical in Greek and Roman tradition mark the lines of the critical studies which prepared the way for the author's principal work. The philosophical fragments, of which the part hitherto unpublished is only a selection—and, we are inclined to think, too small a selection—from that which is preserved, show Grote returning from time to time to the huxury of meanistive discussion. In his love of this he was thoroughly formatic, though neither his philosophical tenets nor the general turn of his mind here much resemblance to those ascribed to Scarstar by Pisto. We might perhaps find more points of likeness to Brote and his contemporaries in the Scarstes of Xenophon, if it were not irrelevant in this place; and we are by no means sure that the real Scarstes would have been a much more sympathetic commentator on the Platonic Socrates than Grote in fact showed himself. The only part of this book which has to do with Grote's work on Plato is a paper on a much disputed passage in the Timess. The obscurity of the point being out of proportion to its importance, Grote merely stated the conclusions in their place in his exposition of the Timesus, and put forth the discussion separately.

Various as the topics of these collected pieces are, they all bear the impress of the same clear and vigorous mind. The quality which appears to us to stand out most prominently in Grote's eriticism is one which we may take leave to call intellectual objectiveness. He is never fast bound to his own way of looking at things, and still less to the way prevalent in his own time. This power of realising points of view out of one's own immediate aphere is one of the most important elements in the constructive interchapter margination marginal for a true histories. imagination needful for a true historian. Here it is illustrated in a small detail, but the more clearly on that account, in the essay On Plato's Boetrine respecting the Rotation of the Earth." The usetion proposed is whether Plate affirms the rotation of the earth in a certain place in the Timerus. The words themselves, though obscure, favour the inference that he did affirm it; and it is certain that Aristotle so understood the passage. But modern critics have objected that in the same dialogue Plato affirms a rotation of the celestial sphere which is obviously inconsistent with this rotation of the earth. To this Grote rejoins that, though the inconsistency is obvious to any one familiar with modern astronomical conceptions, it does not follow that it was obvious to Plato; and that in fact it was not detected either by Aristotle or by numerous subsequent commentators. Boeckh and others following him, says Grote, "have too hastily made the intellectual extrencies of their own minds a standard for all other minds, in different ages as well as in different states of cultivation." And he concludes that Plato did entertain the two incompatible opinions without

perceiving their incompatibility.

The same disposition appears in a more general and diffused form in the essay on "Grecian Legends and Early History" (first published in 1843). Here Grote insists on the readiness of mankind to accept plausible fiction as absolute fact, in an age before they have acquired any "thirst of rational curiosity." Plausibility, again, means "consonance with pre-existing feeling common to speakers and hearers" at the time when the legend is started, not speakers and hearers at the time when the required to make a story the fulfilment of such conditions as are required to make a story seem plausible at the present day. He observes that even in modern times large numbers of people may be in the state in which a fletion "drops into its place like the keystone of an arch, and exactly fills the painful vacancy in their minds"; and he cites for example a romantic incident in Byron's life which was wholly unfounded in fact, but was (with many others) current on the Continent, and was accepted without question by Goethe as a satisfactory explanation of many allusions in Byron's poems. Then he infers from the credulity of men even in our own times a probable credulity in much earlier times, exceeding anything that now find among superior races. He proceeds to show the impossibility of disengaging any nucleus of trustworthy historical fact from the Greek legends, and gives incidentally an interesting account of the attempts made at rationalizing the Homeric poems account of the attempts made at rationalizing the Homeric poems by various (lireck writers. And he concludes that the early Greek legends (in which he includes mythology) are pure fiction, mixed up probably with more or less matter of fact which it is impossible to pick out. As far as the credulity of mankind goes, he succeeds in removing all objection; the difficulty is that he must presuppose an extraordinary fund of pure invention to feed that credulity, and that the circumstances can hardly be imagined under which the mere invention of several of the Greek myths could have been mere invention of several of the Greek myths could have been appropriate. This easy is in truth very curious, as showing how much and how little can be made of prehistoric legends without the means now given by comparative mythology. Grote was right in holding it useless to look for a foundation of actual history in the Greek myths, but he was wrong in trying to account for them as pure fiction. He thus classifies "the accredited narratives which float in acciety"—accurate matter of fact, exaggrated matter of fact, and entire though plausible fiction. But compandive mythology has added to these another category which could not have been foretold—namely, transformed fact. A myth, as

more unideratood, is a fiction which corresponds as a sufficial facts, but firsts of a totally different hinti from these substitution in its existing form it purports to represent. The "substandad linguishing pullengation found in the Greek mythology, and which were contemporal found in the Greek mythology, and which were contemporal found in the Greek mythology, and which were contemporal found in the Greek mythology, and which were contemporal found in the Greek mythology, and which were contemporal in the Greek mythology, and which were contemporal in the contemporal in th

he.

The papers on Philosophy are likewise remarkable for the straightforward and clear-eighted transment of the quantiens discussed in them. In the earliest fragment Grote upholds fluckeley's idealism (or perhaps we should say anti-materialism, alone he accepts only the negative part of Berkeley's system) against the accepts only the negative part of Berkeley's system) against the accepts only the negative part of Berkeley's system) against the accepts only the negative part of Berkeley's system) against the accepts only the negative part of Berkeley's system) against the accepts only the negative part of Berkeley's system) against the accepts only the negative part of Berkeley's system. that the question is a sophism, for the supposition of his min annihilated precludes any judgment or answer whatever. It will be seen that this does not really differ from Berkeley's proposition that not only no notion of "material substance" can be formed, that not only no notion of "material substance" can be formed, but it is repugnant that there should be a notion of it. However, the downright way in which it is put is striking, and the following remarks suggest, though not directly, the modified statement of the question at issue in the form—What do we really mean by existence? which is the form in which it should be stated in order to understand the answer given at a more recent date by Ferrier. With him Grote exchanged notes in 1860 on the vexed question of subject and object. The discussion cannot perhaps be appreciated without having in arising more of Ferrier's peculiar system than appears in his condensed reply to Grote's first memorandum. But Grote has some scetts remarks on the "various sources of confusion in reference to this retithesis on the "various sources of confusion in reference to this matithesis of Subject-Object," the interest of which goes beyond the point immediately under consideration.

We have left to the last that which comes first in the book—

we have left to the last that which comes and in the book—
the "Essentials of Parliamentary Reform." This tract preserves in
a felicitous shape the manifesto of the advanced Liberate of 1831.

It is curious to note how political parties have shifted their ground
since that time, and how far the exportations of Grots and his companions were in accordance with the results, or were disappointed. For instance, Grote seems to have expected the Ballot almost at once, and national education only in the time of statesmen then unborn. They have both come almost together; but in the meantime Radicals had ceased to be unanimous about the Ballot, and education (notwithstanding some local and partial exceptions) has not been treated as a matter of party politics at all.

Mr. Bain's introduction to this volume must not go without a

word of praise. It gives a continuous survey of Grote's writings and public doings, including an account of his Parliamentary career, and cannot fail to be of considerable use.

PEEPS INTO THE HUMAN HIVE.

DR. WYNTER is a writer of some audacity. He has written P. WYNTER is a writer of some andactty. He has written some fairly interesting articles upon various details of our social machinery, and has republished some of them in volumes called Curiosities of Civilization, Our Social Bees, and so forth. As he has continued the same pursuit, game has naturally become scarce. He finds it increasingly difficult to hit upon any subject which has not already been worked to death. However, by dint of prying into various odd places—shoddy manufactories, false that the has manufactories, and the like—he has manufact to rake targether the manufactories, and the like—he has managed to rake together the materials of some tolerable newspaper articles. We have no right to complain of the faults produced by the scarcity of his prey. The newspapers published his articles, and we must presume that readers studied them. We confess that when we come in any periodical upon a description of the invention of the steamengine, we turn over the pages with a very cursory glanes at the Marquis of Worcester's invention. Neither are we profoundly interested by a description of the last new method of turning to account old rags or preserving photographs. This, however, may be due to some intellectual weakness on our part, and we freely admit that newspaper readers are sometimes expected to annount themselves with more questionable stuff. We may therefore owe a kind of negative gratitude to a writer who provides them with matter which is harmless, if it is not very exciting. The remarks of that industrious writer who is always adding up the ages of the or that industrious writer who is always adding up the ages of the persons whose deaths are recorded in the Times, and publishing the results of his investigations with uncessing surprise, may be open to the same kind of praise. It is perhaps more profitable to know that the united ages of twenty people who died at nearly the same date amounted to 1,700 years than to be posted up in the details of the last murder. We may admit too that Dr. Wynter has gone further afield for his information, and has to make greater demands upon his literary skill mation, and has to make greater demands upon his literary skill in presenting his results to the world. But it is another question whether it is right to publish such esticles in a collected form. England, according to the usual formula, is a free country, and a man may publish the feeblest kind of literature if he pleases. We may still ask whether in such cases it would not be desirable that

^{*} Peaps into the Municipalities. By Andrew Wynter, M.D. London: Chapman & Hall. 1874.

critics should inflict some kind of chastisement upon the author. After labouring through many pages of this exceedingly fashle literature, we feel a vindictive desire to say something disagreeable to the author of our suffering. We shall refrain, however, partly because serious criticism would be rather out of place in regard to such trifles, and partly because Dr. Wynter has mixed two or three articles of a superior kind with the rubbiah. Perhaps none of his chapters rise to a very high level; but those which deal with certain professional topics, such as the right treatment of the insane, and recent advances made in curative surgery, are pleasant reading enough, and, though they do not profess to give original information, are fair specimens of popular writing upon such topics. We are more inclined to pity than to condemn him for having filled his two volumes with a quantity of inferior matter which in our opinion had better have been allowed to remain in

for having filled his two volumes with a quantity of inferior matter which in our opinion had better have been allowed to remain in the obscurity of the original columns.

As detailed criticism would be out of place, we shall venture to indulge in a few reflections of our own. Reading the very miscellaneous collection of articles of which Dr. Wynter's second volume is composed, we have been reminded by the force of contrast of a writer of a very different class. Mr. Ruskin is preaching to a world which we fear pays him less attention than he deserves upon the various defects of our modern civilization. He proposes the sholition of steam-engines, and indeed of all kinds of machinery, social as well as material, and suggests that we should all return to something like that "state of nature" which had such charms for the sentimentalists of the last century. Dr. Wynter is troubled with no such speculations. He takes the commonplace, and therefore, most people will add, the sound, view of what is called progress; and sings hymns over the triumphs wrought by modern machinery with the ordinary complacency of the middle-class Briton. It would be anusing to read a comment by Mr. Ruskin on the text supplied by Ir. Wynter. At every point we should have a curious problem presented. Are we to take the improvement of machinery as a sign of real improvement or degeneracy? Dr. Wynter rejoice over sewing-machines because they save a certain amount of labour. Do they really improve the art of sowing, or do they simply enable us to have a greater quantity of garments worse put together, and encourage women who would formerly have had a peaceful employment at home to spend more time upon their frivolities? The Post Office is undoubtedly a much more perfect bit of mechanism than the poor old posts which before the days of Mr. Palmer used to circulate correspondence at the rate of three miles and a half in the hour. But has the art of letter-writing improved? Is there anybody living whose letters are asparkling as Horace Walpole's,

Another article deals with railway season-tickets and tells us how by their help a great part of London has managed to invade the country, and a merchant may now live fifty miles away from his counting-house. Is such a change desirable? The mere fact of travelling a hundred miles a day is said on high medical authority to cause all manner of evils to the frame; and many people who endeavoured to combine work in London with seaside air have either given up the practice or have had their constitutions seriously injured. This is merely one incidental evil of the prevalent desire to be in two places at once. We must add that those brick and mortar encampments which have grown up in suburban districts combine many of the evils of town and country. They are badly drained; they are bleak and miserable; and their inhabitants are isolated, without becoming really rusticated. Moreover the good old merchant, who used to live over his shop and superintend the morals of his apprentices, has become a thing of the past; and the town suffers from the drafting away of its best population as much as the country is injured by their presence. Manufactures are improved, but the improvement results in processes of which the bare mention almost turns one s stomach. We make perfumes, R. Dr. Wynter be rightly informed, out of the excrement of a whale. An ingenious gentleman in Paris makes food out of the fragments of bread picked up in the gutters. Ladies' chignons are made in great part from hair which has been imported from Italy, and which is there collected in all manner of unsavoury places. It is cleaned, indeed, and Iv. Wynter assures us that there is no danger of living parasites; but it is admitted to come "from the most objectionable and repulsive sources," and to be espable of conveying contagion. It is better for the imagination not to

follow too closely the various articles which go to make a medical fine lady beautiful, or we might draw a picture too much in the taste of Swift. If we walk a little further we see streams pullities by filth which ought to fertilise our fields, the sky darks and by matter which is so much wasted fuel, vegetation poissed by noxious odours coming from objectionable manufactures, and our houses contrived so as to take fire easily and keep in the effluvia from drains. When we add to these evils all the unhealthy or harassing employments of civilized beings, all the lying and imposture by which the social machinery is carried on, we may easily draw a picture calculated to startle us out of our ordinary complacency. Mr. Ruskin, as we have said, is constantly attempting to impress these ugly facts upon his countrymen, though with indifferent success. What kind of answer should we make to him? Certainly we cannot deny the existence of grave evils, nor indulge in the easy optimism which congratulates itself on every advance in the same direction. Perhaps the best that can be said is that there have been a good many disagreeable things in the world at all times; that, if we endeavour to find some general mode of comparison, we shall perhaps discover that, with all our vices and follies, we are rather better off than our grandfathers; and, finally, that if improved scientific knowledge introduces many evils, it also shows the way to get rid of them. But we have no room to enter upon so will be a problem; and perhaps the reflections we have suggested are of rather too grave a nature for so modest a text as Dr. Wynter has provided us.

MORLEY'S ROUSSEAU.*

MR. MORLEY has followed up his study of Voltaire with a study of Rousseau, which may be regarded as its natural complement. The two men follow each other in moral as well as chronological sequence, and the one supplies the explanation of chronological sequence, and the one supplies the explanation of the other. They are, in fact, different parts of the same subject. Voltairism cannot be thoroughly understood without observing the reaction which it provoked, nor Rouseeauiam without going back to the philosophical system which preceded it. The antagonism of the rival prophets has coupled them inseparably, so that Voltaire immediately suggests Rouseeau and Rouseeau Voltaire, and it is scarcely possible to say anything about the one without referring to the other. Having written a book on Voltaire, Mr. Morley was therefore under a sort of logical obligation to write another on Voltaire's most conspicuous adversary. tion to write another on Voltaire's most conspicuous adversary. tion to write another on voltaires most conspicuous adversary. He has made a difference, however, in his treatment of the two subjects. His Voltaire was a broad historical canvas; his Rousseau is an elaborate portrait of a single figure. Mr. Morley appears to have been struck by the want of a "full biographical account" of Rousseau, and has set himself to supply the deficiency. This undertaking at once suggests two reflections. In the first place, is the supposed want a real one? It is true, no doubt, that Rousseau exercised a subtle and widespread influence at a critical period of European history, and it is of course necessary to analyse this influence, and to know something of the man who will be in a course to the man who will be in a course to the spirit of the course. wielded it, in order to catch the spirit of the age. It does not follow, however, that it is necessary for this purpose to devote oneself to a microscopic examination of all the secret passages of a morbid and loathsome life. In point of fact, Rousseau's influence had very little connexion with his personal history, and critical pathwing spirit than in conveyages of his character, and existed rather in spite than in consequence of his character and habits. He attracted attention, not because there was anything habits. He attracted attention, not because there was anything very remarkable in himself, but only because he gave eloquent and passionate expression to the sick fancies of the time. There was nothing new either in the mood he represented or in the ideas with which it was associated; but there happened just then to be a good many people suffering from the malady. For our own part, we cannot help thinking that the personal history of this unhappy creature belongs to the order of things which it is as well to leave underground, and to stir as little as possible. It is only fair to Mr. Morley to say that he conducts his analysis with the utmost delicacy and propriety, but no deodorizing process can get the better of the nature of the material, or prevent the reader from being at times unpleasantly reminded of one of the laboratories of Laputa. There is also, it seems to us, another diffilaboratories of Laputa. There is also, it seems to us, another diffi-culty in dealing with the personal history of Rousseau. It has to be gathered chiefly from his own writings, and he was not only an habitual and unscrupulous liar, but a person almost incapable of talling the plain, soler truth on any subject. He would may anything that he thought would produce a sensation and draw attention towards himself; and besides, he looked at everything through the artificial medium of a diseased imagination. He through the artificial medium of a diseased imagination. He lived in a world of shadows, and one of the shadows was the ideal Rousseau or Rousseaus, for they changed from time to time, whose feelings and emotions he professed to describe. An historical work based on testimony of this kind necessarily rests upon a very equivocal foundation. It is startling to find on page after page of Mr. Morley's book serious references to chapter and page of the Confessions as authority for statements in the text. Semetimes no doubt. Rousseau is talking the texts between the or the Confessions as authority for statements in this text. Semi-times no doubt Rouseau is telling the truth, but just as offen he is only weaving a rousence, and in his hands even truth acquires a considerable flavour of fiction. Mr. Morley acknowledges that there are acrious discrepancies, of which he himself gives various examples, between Rousseau's statements and the evidence of more

* Roussens. By John Morley. 2 vols. London: Chapman & Hall-1873. imposited and treatmenting witnesses; but he seems to think that Rossman's management of the money may be accepted when it is not actually southen his to believe Rousseau only when he was fully contracted. The should have thought that the safer orders would be to believe Rousseau only when he was fully contracted.

In Mr. Moder's pages Rouseau becomes an imposing and even respectable figure. Certainly no attempt is made to palliate his vices or to justify all his opinions; but we are called upon to admire his surnestness and seriousness, his sincerity and "unqualing versatity." Mr. Morley selects as the motto of his book some lines by Victor Hugo, suggesting that in some souls, as in a stagmant pool, we may see two things at once:—

Le ciel, qui tient les eaux à peine remuées, Àvec tous ses rayons et toutes ses nuées ; Et la vase, fond morne, affreux, sombre et dormant, Où des reptiles noirs fourmillent vaguament.

Without denying the prismatic glories of the cesspool, we think that a fifthy and poisonous nuisance had better be called by its right name, and that its dangerous character should be distinctly

recognised.

Putting together what Rousseau says of himself with what is said by his contemporaries, it is not very difficult to form some idea of the sort of man he was. While yet a child, his natural sensibility was intensified by a passion for romances, which he had caught from his father:—

I had (be afterwards said) no idea of real things, though all the sentiments were familiar to me. Those confused sensations, striking me one after another, did not warp a reason that I did not yet possess, but they gradually shaped in me a reason of another cast and temper, and gave me strange and romantic ideas of human life, of which neither reflection nor experience has ever been able wholly to cure me.

He read Plutarch, and resolved to be an ancient Roman; but measwhile he was idle, greedy, slovenly, told lies, shirked his work, robbed his master, and at last, in cowardly terror of a beating, ran away. He met a priest, who gave him a nice dinner, and he was straightway converted from Protestant heresy to the true faith. "I was too good a guest," he tells us, with his tongue in his cheek, "to be a good theologian, and his Frangi wine, which struck me as excellent, was such a triumphant argument on his side, that I should have blushed to oppose so capital a host." The priest sent him to Madame de Warens, who adopted and educated him, and whose kindness he repaid by deserting her when she was sick and destitute—"I groaned over her," he said, "and did not follow her"—and by attaching to her name a shangful notoriety. His musio-master, who had also been a good friend to him, and whom he had accompanied to Lyons, fell down in a fit in the street. Rouseau called for help, told the crowd the name of his friend's hotel, and then slipped off when nobody was looking. He stole a ribbon and imputed the theft to an innocent girl. He got a place as tutor, and used to feast on stolen cake and wine. At Paris he formed an intrigue with a tavern wench—a gross, ignorant creature, almost brutish in understanding, who could never be taught to read, who could not even follow the order of the months of the year, or master a single arithmetical figure, or count a sum of money, and who in her imbecile stupidity frequently used words which were the very opposite of her meaning. Five children, the offspring of this union, were dropped into the box at the foundhing hospital as soon as born; not even a note was kept of the day of their birth. Rousseau boated of his determination to do no more work than was absolutely necessary for his own individual support, and affected an austere and savage independence. It is evident, however, that in point of fact he was maintained during the greater part of his life by the charity of his friends, who

air, good appetite, the freedom of the alchouse, the absence of everything that could make me feel dependence, or recall me to my situation—all this sets my soul free, gives me a greater boldness of thought. When I came to a place I only thought of eating, and when I left it I only thought of walking. . I had not the least care for the future." After spending the night on a wall in the open air, "I rose up, and gave myself a shake; I felt hungry, and started gaily for the town, resolved to spend on a good breakfast the two pieces of money which I still had left." When he found that the world was not exactly adapted to this sort of careless animalism, he railed at it, and wanted to turn it upside down. One of Rousseau's favourite phrases—and it stamps the character of his school—is "the fatality of my life." We are asked to believe that naturally he was the sweetest, purest, and most virtuous of men, but that somehow a bad world was always getting in his way and tripping him up. When he falls into any of his dirty or dishonest tricks, it is not himself, but society, that is to blame. "Man is born good, but society depreves him." If he had only not had to run away from his master at Geneva—it was his own thisvish propensities that got him into trouble—he is sure he would have peaced "a mild and peaceful life," such as his character required. He would have been "a good Christian, good man in all." Skill, if he has failed in any of these respects, he is not at all dissetiated with himself, because it is clearly other people's fault. He will have a laws believed himself; and skill believes himself, to be the best of men. He would admire and love him still more if

there a more tender, better, juster heart." In spite of "the suiffment of his vines, he has always had a high setseam for kinsulf." True, he sent his infaints to the frandling hospital; but this was because he frequented a particular tavers where there was demoralizing talk on such matters. He "formed his finding from what he perceived to reign among people who were at bottom extremely worthy folk, and said to himself, 'Since it is the usage of the country, as one lives here, one may as well follow it." This was one of many excellent reasons by which he excused or justified this paternal outrage. He thought he was "enrolling himself a citizen in Plato's Republic"; that it would be better for the children, who would be brought up to plain, honest industry, instead of becoming advanturers and fortune-hunters; that it would be better for himself as well, as, under the bad influence of their mother and her family, the children might have been taught to hate and persecute him. Anybody is to be pitied, it is poor Rousseau himself; "I deprived myself of the delight of seeing them" (the children), "and I have never tasted the awestness of a father's embrace." He delivered them from misery by sacrificing himself. Yet this heroic act was just what the barbares selzed upon in order to vilify his character. "Comme ils as sont plus à me peindre en pere dénature, paree que j'étais à plaindre." In the whole literature of the world there is probably not such another sickening example of whining, hypocritical can't as his letter to Madame de Francus que j'étais à plaindre." In the whole literature of the world there is probably not such another sickening example of whining, hypocritical can't as his letter to Madame de Francus of the objection that people should not have children when they cannot support them he replies, "Pardon me, madame; nature means us to have offspring, since the earth produces sustemance enough for all; but it is the rich, it is your class, which robs mine of the bread of my children." Afterwards Rousseau

Such was the man as painted by his own hand. In a characteristic passage he imagines himself advancing at the sound of the last trumpet to lay down the story of his life before the Sovereign Judge, and saying boldly:—"See what I have done, what I have thought, what I was. Eternal Being, gather round me the in-numerable crowd of my fellow-creatures, that they may listen to my confessions." The idea of the human race being summoned before the throne of Heaven to listen to the crapulent confidences of the paramour of Madame de Warens and Theresa Le Vasseur is certainly somewhat startling. It is clear that the Confessions were dictated by the diseased vanity which shaped his career. He wished to show at he could afford to do what few men could do-to lay bare his life, with all its weaknesses and views; and he was confident that, when he had told the worst, the world would be full of admiration for him. If he could not win admiration, at least he was de-termined to have notoriety. It is absurd to attempt to construe such a work literally. It is not so much a biography as a romance; and some of the darker as well as brighter tints of the portrait may be set down as tricks of fiction. It is safer to trust to the impressions which Rousseau produced on his contemporaries. He was nearly forty years old when he first attracted public attention, and his previous life had been simply that of a reckless and disorderly vagabond, loose, sensual and thievish, who tried to keep on good terms with the people on whom he sponged by service attentions and cringing flattery. There is a consumption of testimony that Boursan's investigations. is a concurrence of testimony that Rousseau's importinence and cynicism date from the time when he was thrown into good society, and thought he could carry off his own deficiencies as well as produce a more striking effect by an insolent bluntness and harsh austerity. Grimm, who knew him in his first state, says he was then honeyed and fatiguing in his elaborate and artificial fatteries. All at one he put on the expirit clock and scent to was then honeyed and latiguing in his elaborate and artificial flatteries. All at once he put on the cynic's cloak, and went to the other extreme; but he was still shrewd enough to try to keep in with the people with whom he lived, and especially to compliment women with what he thought pretty talk. Marmontel says the same thing, only more strongly. The servility and toadvism of his earlier manner continued to mingle with his arrogance and brutality. At one time he would make himself misorable because frequenting the society of dukes, he had a little dog called Duc frequenting the society of dukes, he had a little dog called *Duc*; and then he was afraid lest his changing the name to *Ture* would offend the dukes still more by calling attention to the matter. Another day he would watch for or contrive an opportunity to say something rude and impertinent to a great man. "Will you allow me to pay you a compliment?" said the Duke of Deux-Ponts. "Yes," was the reply, "if you cut it short"; which, as Grimm told him, would have been an impertinence to a water-carrier. Yet Rousseau bragged of it in company. When he brought out the *Village Soothsayer*, he advertised himself and his piece by going into the Café de Procope, and crying out, "The new piece has fallen flat, and deserved to do so; it wesried me to death. It is by Rousseau of Genevs. I am that Rousseau." "The new piece has failen flat, and deserved to do so; it wesried me to death. It is by Rousseau of Geneva. I am that Rousseau." Afterwards he printed the piece he had pretended to despise. When in England Garrick invited him to the theatre on a special night, and set apart a box for him; but when the time came Rousseau would not go lest his little dog should feel lonely when left at home by itself.

Grigmu touched the next of disease in Rousseau when he

Grimm touched the seat of disease in Rousseau when he said, "He is a poor devil who torments himself, and does not days to confess the true subject of all his sufferings, which is his comed head and his pride; "to raises up imaginary matters, so as to have the pleasure of complaining of the whole human

race." Madame Diderot took a similar view of him. "He is devoured with envy; he goes wild with race when anything fine appears that is not his own. You will see him one day commitsome great crime rather than let himself be ignored. I declared would not swear that he will not join the ranks of the Jesuita, and undertake their vindication." We are disposed to agree with Mr. Morley in questioning the theory of Rousseau's insanity. If he was mad, it was because he made himself so by giving way to his solfishness, envy, and bad temper; and this is by no means a rare form of what is called mania. It is doubtful how far at any time the imaginary wrongs of which he complained were actual delusions; he no doubt know very well that he was telling lies, but, as Grimm says, he wished to have the pleasure of complaining of the whole human race. With his love of pothouse freedom, his insufferable vanity, and shameless selfishness, he was constantly uneasy and affronted in decent company. So he demounced society, and flew to the wilderness. In his hermitage he was wretched unless he thought there was somebody peeping at his antics.

Done into plain prose, Rousseau becomes not only as exceedingly contemptible, but really a very commonplace, humbug. There have always been plenty of Rousseaus in the world. He was a lazy, selfish, dirty, lying, canting, ill-conditioned vagabond, who shirked honest work, accepted alms and snarled at the hands that fed him, and whined and raved against the world because he was himself such a nasty and ignoble creature. That his eloquent and romantic sophisms, coming at the time they did, when feeling and imagination had been unduly repressed, and when a sick and disordered society found its condition gradually becoming intolerable, should have produced a deep impression, is natural enough; but, except his literary faculty, there was really nothing in Rousseau to distinguish him from any other loose and shiftless adventurer. He was a great phrasemonger, and thought that fine words would answer any purpose; but in other respects he belonged to a very common type. In our own day there is no lack of sham hermits, who want the world to be made over again, in order that it may be adapted to their own weaknesses and passions. Nor has the race of sentimental theorists died out. It might perhaps be worth while for the Land and Labour Lengue to bring out a cheap edition of Rousseau's easey on Social lucquality. He proves that the cultivation of land is the origin of evil. From the fact of land being cultivated followed its division, and from its division property, and from property civil society. "The first man who, having enclosed a piece of ground, could think of saying, This is mine, and found people simple enough to believe him, was the real founder of civil society. How many crimes, wars, murders, miseries, and horrors would not have been spared to the human race by one who, plucking up the stake or filling in the trench, should have called out to his fellows, 'Beware of listening to this impostor; you are undone if you forget that the earth belongs to no one, and that its fruits are for all."

BELT'S NICARAGUA.

THE successive expeditions organized within the last few years by the Government of the United States with a view to the canalization of the Isthmus, abortive as they have been in regard to their primary purpose, have had for their result a large amount of knowledge bearing upon the country between the two great oceans. The geography and general physical features of the State of Nicaragua have thus been, to a considerable extent, explored and authentically laid before the public. Yet beyond those facts which hear immediately upon the problem of transit by boat or rail from sea to sea, not many details relating to the intermediate region have been brought together by the surveying parties. Nor have many qualified travellers been led by the love of adventure or the thirst-for scientific knowledge to enter upon the harvest of new and interesting truths which never fails to reward such as are the first coners to the rich fields of tropical nature. The flora and fauna of Nicaragua have never before been studied and described as they have lately been by Mr. Thomas Belt, already well known as a naturalist and practised observer of the phenomena of life, who, in the intervals of daty as engineer to the gold mines at San Domingo, has within the last few years had a watchful eye for this class of facts. Taking as his guide and model the admirable work of Mr. H. W. Bates, The Naturalist on the Amazons; he has accumulated a store of new and valuable facts in natural history; and these additions to our knowledge give to his book a value wholly apart from the theories or speculative crutehets on which we fear he would himself prefer to fix its claims to attention.

Mr. Belt's work, he prepares us by saying, is full of theories, which he trusts to bear out by facts, some of them thought out on the plains of Southern Australia, some during a solitary sleigh drive over frozen lakes in North America, some in the great forests of Central and South America, some on the ocean, or in the bowels of the mine. That he owes these creations of his mind not to methodical and prinstaking study so much as to a vivid facey and a bold habit of generalization, may be

inferred from the bindy afficient the sale couled problem to read up, during his brief wiferen in Hingland, the Riche various questions involved at well, as from his authors whose works he may have failed to men the various questions involved, all well as from his specifical authors whose works he may have failed to mention. His knowledge of languages, moreover, being limited to that of his mother-tongue, must have been a serious diswback to with each thorough research. It is not as a writer of scientific cultureses trained habits of logically weighing evidence that Mr. Belt comput forth claims to our attention or confidence. We have but to expose in their own naked simplicity one or two of the pet crotchets which were evolved during the wanderings has just spoken of, in order to judge of the scheme of science which is ready, to use his own mataphor, to rise and grow out of the urn of his brain "like the genii of the Arabian tals." What are we to think of such a geological phantom ash manual lewering of the waters of the ocean all over the world to at least one thousand feet, produced by the prodigious quantity of water locked up in this frozen masses that covered a great part of both hamisphareness. Surely Professor Agassiz himself would have stood as aghiest are the fisherman of the Arabian story at the mighty shape which him risen out of so slender a vessel as the theory of his glacial sheet. The monster may be raised to a height far above this; but Mr. Belt professor to err on the safe side. When geologists have mapped out the limits of ancient glacial and continental ice all over the world, and when hydrographers have shown on their chart the shoals and sub-moreoid had a prosent that would be laid dry by restoring: to night the limits of ancient glacial and continental ice all over the world, and when hydrographers have shown on their charts the shoals and submerged banks that would be laid dry by restoring; to sight the configuration of land and sea as it existed prior to the sinking of the fielded Atlantia between the New and the Old continents, such that of the Makey continent which is plausibly thought to have held the place of the existing Makey island groups in the Southern Pacific, then will it be possible, our author/thinks with satisfaction, to calculate the minimum of water which was so between the form and at launth weatered to the sea, and in this ways for tion, to calculate the minimum of water which was so abstracted from, and at length restored to, the sea. And in this way, for better than by the theory of subsidence based by Wallace and others upon the distribution of life as well as other physical aspects of nature in the Southern hemisphere, and upon the like considerations, coupled with the voice of traditions, as regards the lost Atlantis, does he consider the ordinary belief in the Doluge to be explained and vindicated. To the same conclusion he has been led in part by the traditions extant among the Faster islanders and others of the Malayan races; but chiefly by study of the fauna and flora of the insular groups of the Southern Ocean. We are grateful for the stores of observation and the many new varieties of animal and vegetable life which Mr. Belt has come across in the course of evolving these speculations. Belt has come across in the course of evolving these speculations. The proofs of glacial agency, many of which he has now to add to those adduced in a former work of his upon the subject, are full of value, and only need a more soher and discriminating process of reduction for their true and full significance to be made clear. A careful study of the phenomena of glacial action as now in operation over the whole extent of Greenland, and much neares the tropics in the ranges of the Himalays and the Kuen Luz, would supply him with the means of explaining the series of evidences of similar agencies at work in ages long bygone, without having recovered to hypotheses of so fur fetched and expelling a nature. It is interested to the contract of the contra course to hypotheses of so fur-fetched and startling a nature. It is inc course to hypotheses of so har-fetched and startling a nature. It is incomparison with this but a minor and less and actions instances of Mr. Belt's power of grappling with difficulties that he dispersawith a stroke of the pen of whatever impediments, physical, financial, or political, have hitherto barred the way of the off-projected ship canal through Nicaragua. Where no official commission or proposable department of the contract of the co sion or responsible department of Government has as yet felt itself prepared with a definite engineering scheme, or a serious proposal for supplying or even estimating the requised funds, he seems to think it the simplest thing in the world; and he already seem in imagination the long lines of shipping which are ere long to rival or surpass those which at time block the Suez Canal.

It is in the richness and requires of invest life that the translate

It is in the richness and variety of insect life that the tropical lands of the Western continent are most worthy of note. And in this respect Nicaragua opens a field for observation in which our author's qualifications as a naturalist have been employed to-valuable purpose. From this point of view his book is fill of interest. Notwithstanding the strange epidemics which he found prevailing not only among the birds, but among many classes of insects, at the time of his sojourn in 1872, he was always lighting upon novel and characteristic species or variaties. Monotoness he found the scenery from the very profusion and luxuriance of the vegetation, where perennial moisture reigns in the soil and perennial summer in the air, the earth and the leafy masses them with minute and innumerable forms of life. So abundant were the butterflies that awarmed on the wet sandy banks of the Artiques river on hot summer afternoons, polluted as it is by the gold-mining works through which it passes, that with one awoon of his net Mr. Belt has enclosed more than therty in its gauny folds. More than twenty different species would reward the toil of a single-afternoon, the finest being a lovely white, guern, and hashes swallow-tailed possible, the tirst capture of which filled him with all an entomologist's delight. A large spider (Newhile) builds strong; yellow silken webs, joined on one to another so as to make a complete curtain with their meaks, to entrop these beautiful creatures, which, however, show infinite destroics in their attempts to evade the soars. There is a yellow-banded was attempts to evade the soars. There is a yellow-banded was attempts to evade the soars. There is a yellow-banded was attempts to evade the soars. There is a yellow-banded was attempts to evade the soars. There is a yellow-banded was attempts to evade the soars. There is a yellow-banded was attempts to evade the soars. There is a yellow-banded was attempts to evade the soars.

^{*} The Naturalist in Nicaragus: a Narrathu of a Residence at the Gold Mines of Chanda: Journeys in the Sacanachs and Florest: With Observations on Assemble and Plants in reference to the Thomps of Enclusion of Links, Forms. By Thomas Bells, Firis, Anthon of "Mineral Values," The Gladal Period in North America, Sec. With Mine and Illustrations, London: John Murray. 1874.

n est di di milt how, in the erest, the principle whose the sensivation the whole suppr No of protection ring on it is o percele the enhale range of in Decicação la How is it that, estidet the infinite variety of inneces, capated onto, which may upon their foliage, any of the trees of
posical forests assumed from extinction? Newly introduced
have, indeed, a had chance; the lime (Citrus Ismonum),
sless owing to its sublity, being less liked than most other
as. It would appear that through long ages the trees and
sate or other insect foce of Central America have been modiis antis or other insect foes of Central America have been modi-id tegether. Varieties of plants that arose manifolis for the its find an immesse advantage over those which suited their site; an ithat in process of time, under the operation of natural steption, every indigenous tree which has survived in the great images will be found to have done so by virtue of some quality district either had originally or has acquired as a protection against a destroyer. There can hardly be a more noteworthy instance of a destroyer. There can hardly be a more noteworthy instance of ne working of the master-key which Mr. Darwin has placed in he hands of the chervent naturalist. Of all the topics touched the name or the conservant maturalist. Of all the topics touched in Mr. Belt's lively pictures of nature, name is more vivid or novel than that of the leaf-cutting ants (*Ecodoma*). These insects are only known in tropical America. The ravages of these swarming, consciously tolling hosts are incalculable. But for the vast recuperative powers of the tropics, what forests could stand against

them?

The first acquaintance a stranger generally makes with them is on encountering their paths on the outskirts of the forest crowded with the ants; and to carrying off the pieces of leaves, each piece about the size of a six-mass; and hald up vertically between the jaws of the sat; another lot unrying along in an apposite direction empty handed, but eager to get eachst with their leafy burdens. If he follows this last division, it will lead thin to come young trees or shrubs, up which the ants mount; and where such one, stationing itself on the edge of a leaf, commences to make a circular set, with its scissor-like jaws, from the edge of a leaf, commences to make a circular set, with its scissor-like jaws, from the edge of a leaf, commences to make a circular set, with its scissor-like jaws, from the edge of a leaf, commences to make a circular set, with its scissor-like jaws, from the edge of a leaf, commences to make a circular set, and it teams. When the piece is mearly out-off, it is, still stationed upon the and it deams, as though it would fall to the ground with it; but, on sing facily datached, the ant is generally found to have hold of the leaf with one feet, and soon righting itself, and arranging its burden to its satisfaction, it sets off at once on its return. Following it again, it is seen to ofn a throng of others, each laden like itself, and, without a moment's delay, thurries along the well-wern path. As it proceeds, other paths, each shanged with busy-westers, come in from the sides, until the main road fining gets to be seven or eight inches broad, and more through than the treets of the city of Londan.

After twevelling for some hundreds of yards, often for more than

After travelling for some hundreds of yards, often for more than half a mile, the formicarium is reached. It consists of low wide mounds of brown clayey-looking earth, not placed under trees which would affect the ventilation and sunlight, but on the outakirts of the forest, or in some ample clearing in the wood. Numerous round tunnels, from half an inch to seven or eight mehes in diameter, lead down into rounded chambers below ground in the form indicated by the woodcut of a nest dug up by greund in the form indicated by the woodcat of a nest dug up by our author in his garden. Down these galleries troops upon troops of the busy workers carry their leafy loads, a veritable Rizaam Wood of insect life. What use is made of these leaves has been a pussele to naturalists. Do they serve for food, or for roofing the underground nests? In Mr. Belt's opinion they are used as a manne, on which grows a minute species of fungus; on this fungus the auts feed. They are in fact meahroom growers and setters. seters. Leaves are not the only substance which they cannot be and the flowers of analy plants of which they eschewed the leaves, our author found them very partial. To check their ravages among the young and mannor trees in his garden, he had recourse Leaves are not the only substance which they carry into bename, orange, and mange trees in his garden, he had recourse with great effect to pouring diluted carbolic acid down their burrows. Wonderful signs of instinct were displayed in the way in which the ents effected their migration to new burrows in which the ents effected their migration to new burrows at a distance. He was told by a Spanish gentleman of a powder which caused the ants to go mad and prey upon such other. On making trial of this powder, which tarned out to be corrosive sublimate, he found it effectual in turning back a column of ants, who thereupon rolled themselves into a hell, all hiting one another. Coal-ter was found by him in unanamong the Americana at Colon to keep these pasts out of their gandens. The Indiana haffle them in according young trees by tying thick wisps of gazes round the stems with the sharp points downwards. Formidable as they are, these leaf-outters are very much in four of the small black auts, whose numbers give them the administer over their comparatively gigantic adversaries. The many and the highly diversified phases in which life presents itself on the teeming soil of the tropics enables a skilled naturalist like Mr. Belt to fill a volume with a series of spisodes or experiences of which the reader will never tire.

MARSHALL'S HISTORY OF WOODSTOCK.

TYOPOGRAPHY takes many abases, from the most frivolous in compilation by way of a guide-book to works in which the notice of a particular spot or district really rises into a branch of history. Setting aside these last, we have local books in which we get fine writing combined with integrately, others in which we get the inaccuracy without the fine writing, parisage none in which

* The Berly History of Woodstook Ministr. and its Environs, in Sunhaton, New Woodstook, Blankein; with later Notion. By I Inthing, M.A. Quelard and London: James Parker & Co. 1873.

and sugation spititism only a ne are local g, but which we amen to Under this last head we with being not a little dall. Under this ... put Mr. Manshall's Early History of if Mr. Marshall had called his book Ohro Woodstook. If Mr. Marshall had called his book Unremotogreal Thems, or Notices, or even Annals, we should have found no sult. It might then have passed for a book of reference, and, as a book of sub-rence we should have had little or nothing to say equint it. But Mr. Marshall calls his book a History, and a History, in the common use of language, implies something that can be read and not merely referred to. And we speak from experience. Mr. Mar-shal's History of Woodstock it is impossible to read. Esthage he never meant anyhody to ward it. But they he should not shal's Mistory of Woodstock it is impossible to read. Penhaps he never meant anybody to read it. But then he should not have given it a title which might persuade one to try. And the difficulty is certainly not inherent in the subject, for there are many local books which may be read, and Woodstock, one would have thought, belongs to the more promising class of local subjects. Woodstock is not one of the great historic spots of the world. It is not even one of the great historic spots of our island. Still, as having been so long a royal seat, a good deal of one kind and another has happened there, and a great number of persons of note have been dwellers or visitors there. It was at Woodstock in the land of the Mercians that one of the Gemots of the reign of Ætheired was held which put forth the earliest among the laws of his reign—a reign whose laws were more commonly put forth in the royal seats of Oxfordshire and other border shires than in the the royal seats of Oxfordahire and other border shines than in the great cities of the realm, like Atthelatan's laws of Exeter and Cnut's laws of Windhoster. Somewhat later we find Woodstock a favorited dwelling-place of the two great Henries, made famous in zoology and in legent by the menagerie of one reign and the labyrinth of the other, by the percapine of the first Heavy and the Resemond of the processing the first Heavy and the Rasamond of the second. In soher history the strange death of Robert Blost, the homege of Malcolm and Rhys, and the part which Woodstock plays in the long controversy between Flancy and Thomas, may perhaps be thought to have a higher interest. Then, among a crowd of royal residences, royal visits, and more Then, among a crowd of royal residences, royal visits, and more than one royal birth, we get the real or supposed comexication of the place with Gooffrey Chaucer; and, harrying on to later times, we come to the performances of the Woodstock Devil in the days of the Commonwealth, and to the time when, to the possible confusion of geography, the old dwalling-place of so many kings lost itself in a name taken from a battle-field in lavaria. Now here are things enough to work into constitue of a powertime. to work into something of a narrative. None of them perhaps is of the very highest historic interest, but still there is a great deal of curious and not unimportant incident apread continuously over an unusual number of centuries. But, instead of such a narretive, Mr. Marshall gives us only a painstaking collection of dates and facts and extracts and references. Now all these, put together, as they evidently are, with real care, are, we most thankfully allow, ten thousand times better than the usual local twaddk. Still, we think, out of a subject so remarkably rich in at least a secondary kind of interest, something better still might have been

In the early part of the book we see how the researches of great scholars gradually come down to writers of the second class. It is a great thing to find a local book in which Kemble, Guest, and Stubbs are familiarly quoted, and which makes it plain that the writer has gone to original authorities for his facts. At the same time we are not quite sure that Mr. Marshall thoroughly takes in the difference between such writers as we have mentioned and others of the earlier school of antiquaries. And it is odd to find one who describes himself in his title-page as late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, a college which has a special comexion with the Latin tongue, quoting William of Malmeshury and Henry of Huntingdon in somebody's translation in Bolm's Autiquarian Library. But Mr. Marshall has the rare and precious gift of being able to tell history from legend, and to see what is the force of an argument. And he rises too above the temptation of swallowing everything which seems to do honour to the place about which he is writing, to make out Woodstock older or more famous than it has any right to be made out. The Millenariaus and their dinner are silently rebuked when Mr. Marshall comes to the legend of Alfred having lived at Woodstock and translated Bostins there, and dismisses the fable with the remark, against all probability that he ever had a residence within the Biercian kingdom." So, further on in his book, Mr. Marshall ruthlessly casts aside another of the legendary glories of Woodstock, namely the connexion of the place with the poet Chaucer. There is, or was, a house at Woodstock called Chaucer's house, and in 1411 Thomas Chaucer received a grant of the farm of the manor of Woodstock and hundred of Wootton. This Thomas Chaucer has been commonly thought to be the son of the poet; but even if he were so, this would be very small evidence on which to build a theory of the poet's own birth or even residence at Woodstock, inasmuch as, at the time of the grant to his supposed son, he had already been dead eleven years. But it is a good specimen of the way in which the so-called "tradition"—that is, of some not real tradition, but some one man's guess copied over and ever again by other men—goes down at the first touch of anything this kinterical criticism. But, on the other hand, Mr. Marshall shade some crumbs of comfert in the fact that, as Chancer was counted about the Court, and as the Court was often at Woodstock, Chancer is almost sure to have been at Woodstock some time or other, though not in the character of a native or resident. As for to build a theory of the poet's own birth or even residence at

Rossmond, Mr. Marshall there too prefers the history to the lagend, though he seems to feel a little more reluctance to get rid of her than to get rid of Alfred and Changer. We are not sure however that Mr. Marshall is after all quite right as to the date of the real Rossmond story, about which Professor Stubbs has a note in his Preface to Benedict. Still it is something to find a local book in which historical criticism is brought to bear upon such a matter at all.

Mr. Marshall goes on with the constant notices of the presence of successive Kings at Woodstock down to the seventeenth century. As in the time of Henry the Second we find Woodstock playing a part in the controversy between the Henry and Thomas of those days, so under Henry the Eighth we find Woodstock again mentioned in connexion with two other famous Thomases, More and Wolsey. As the "customs" were discussed at Woodstock under one Henry, so the King's "great concern," the divorce and all that came of it, were discussed there under the other. Queen Elizabeth was kept there in ward during her sister's reign, which was perhaps the reason why she does not seem to have been much there as Queen. But both James the First and Charles the First were there a good deal, and the readers of Scott will be glad to find that there was more than one real Sir Henry Loe of Ditchley, one of whom was "Lieutenant of the Queen's Manor and Park of Woodstock under Elizabeth." But we find it intimated that he was not altogether a faithful steward, in regard either to the Queen's deer or to the Queen's rights in money. In the Civil War we find Woodstock and its neighbourhood the scene of a good deal of fighting, and the royal manor-house is naturally garrisoned for the King, and is as naturally besieged and taken by the forces of the Parliament. Then comes the dismantling of the place by its new owners, and the tale of all the wonderful sights and sounds by which the Parliamentary Commissioners were disturbed, about which we really think that Mr. Marshall might well have been a little more full. The Devil of Woodstock, the "just Devil" as zealous Royalists called him, was only a practical joke; still he was one of the most ingenious of practical jokes, and he has won for himself a good deal of fame both in history and fiction. In fact, setting aside graver impostors like King Alfred and Geoffrey Chaucer, the flend of the seventeenth century may fairly divide the romantic history of Woodstock with the beauty of the twelfth. We by no mea

story.

Lastly comes the grant of 1704 to the Duke of Marlborough, the building of the modern Blenheim Palace, and the barbarous destruction of what was left of the old manor-house and the levelling of its site. After this the history of Woodstock and Blenheim does not differ much from that of any other small town with a nobleman's house hard by. Mr. Marshall has an unpublished letter or two of the famous Duchess Sarah to print; he has to express a due dislike of the cockfighting tastes of the Woodstock Common Council in 1715; he has to record some princely—vulgarly, royal—visits within the last thirty years, and the fact that in 1872 "efforts were being made to stock the lake with Neufchâtel trout." In thinking of the modern history of Woodstock the thing that most naturally comes into our heads is the vigorous electoral contest of 1868, with the elaborate educational or professorial influences brought to bear upon the minds of the electors; but the Parliamentary history of the borough comes in another part of the book, and all that we find there is the fact that Mr. Barhett is the present—or, at the moment that we write, the late representative.

Parlamentary history of the borough comes in another part of the book, and all that we find there is the fact that Mr. Barhett is the present—or, at the moment that we write, the late representative.

Lastly we come to the ecclesiastical history. The town of Woodstock, it appears, is still not a distinct parish, but merely a chapelry in the parish of Bladon. Its church is still only the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, but it has the advantage of the parish church in still keeping some ancient parts, some as old as Henry the First and his menagerie, while Bladon Church was rebuilt in 1804. Blenheim Park however became a distinct parish in 1858, the royal manor having been extra-parochial. In the old manor-house there was more than one chapel which perished with the rest of the building. A chapel had been built by Sarah "in my house, commonly called Blenheim Castle"—Palace is the more familiar name—and consecrated in 1731. Though Bladon has always been a rectory, yet parts of the tithe belonged from the days of the first Robert of Oily, first to the church of St. George in the Castle of Oxford, and secondly to the Abbey of Oseney. But what can Mr. Marshall mean by saying that the existing tower of Oxford Castle was "used as a campanile" to St. George's church? No building can be less like a campanile than that singularly rugged tower. The contemporary tower of St. Michael's church is not exactly like St. Zeno, but it comes a good deal nearer to it than the tower in the castle.

FIVE YEARS OF THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.*

IT is now just a quarter of a century since the Arundel Society started with the purpose of improving the tasts of the people

by the publication of works of a high historic order. It is small known that during this time we have witnessed in this country a revival almost beyond precedent; the best examples of Classie, Italian, and Gothic periods have been made familiar; the knowledge of art in its historic developments and in its fundamental paintiples has been extended; and, as a consequence, the art of the mineteenth century is to a good degree brought back to the true standards of the best epochs. To this advance the Arundel Society has materially contributed. Into the midst of a modern and, in great measure, a commercial art, trivial in thought and sometimes meretricious in taste, it has boldly thrust works of noble aspired in the rear of the advanced knowledge of a scientific age, yet always containing wholesome teaching to those who would learn aright. We may remark that we have found it a good sign of the mental condition of the immates of a country mansion when we have been greeted in the hall or corridor with chromolithographs of Annunciations, Nativities, Crucifixions, and Ascensions. We need not say that such themes show a family to be better read and more widely travelled than the households who use as wall-furniture horses by Stubbs, pigs by Morland, or even the Meeting of a Hunt by Sir Francis Grant.

The handsome volume now issued by Mr. Maynard, the Secretary and the such themes and the production of the Secretary and the such themes and the production of the Secretary and the such themes and the production of the Meeting of a Hunt by Sir Francis Grant.

Hunt by Sir Francis Grant.

The handsome volume now issued by Mr. Maynard, the Secretary, containing photographs from the publications of the Society for the last five years, with descriptive letterpress, has the common official fault of being industrious and dull. The text would have gained greatly in liveliness if, in the place of careful compilations from Vasari or biographical dictionaries, it had ventured to record the transactions of the Council, with the difficulties encountered, and the means taken to secure satisfactory results. We might also have wished that it had been compatible with an official position, and with "the sanction of the Council," that Mr. Maynard should have told his own experiences when, in the course of summer tours, he has with praiseworthy zeal tracked back these chromolithographs to the local habitats of the originals in Italy or Germany. The transactions of the Arundel Society, with personal narratives of explorers in search of half-forgotten or wholly neglected frescoes, including the impediments in the way of copyists, and the difficulties which have from time to time delayed or marred these reproductions, would furnish materials for an interesting volume. Such a narrative would gain colour from the successive political vicissitudes of Europe. Over a period of five-and-twenty years the Arundel Society has witnessed fresco-painted churches and cloistors first suffering under the neglect of drowsy ecclesiastics, then sustaining injury and insult from soldiery bivouacking in sacred precincts, and lastly subject to the perils and pecuniary perplexities of secularization or disendowment. In France of late there have arisen anxieties of another sort, as when the reproductions of Durer's Evangelists were shut up in Paris with the besieged Communists. Throughout these and other alternations in the fortunes of empires, the Arundel Society, ever watchful of impending contingencies, has acted as the guardian of historic monuments.

The quality of the reproductions issued by this Society, though still leaving somewhat to be desired, has of late years improved. But certain members—a minority, however—prefer engravings in simple black and white, such as the woodcuts from the Arena Chapel, and the copper-plates from I'ra Angelico's freecoes in the Vatican. And we confess that we are among the number of those who esteem more highly these quiet renderings than the blaze of colour in some of the inferior order of chromolithographs. The Council, we think, might have saved the members from such coarse crudities as the figures from Dürer, especially as these Evangelists were already familiar by means of engravings. On the whole, chromolithography proves itself better suited to the reproduction of frescoes than of oil-paintings; for example, the renderings from Van Eyck's masterpiece in Ghent lose the gem-like lustre and transparency of the original. On the other hand, Titian's fresco in Padua translates truly. Four years ago, in our review of "Twenty Years of the Arundel Society," we pointed to these frescoes by Tordenone in Piacenza, as offering a fitting sphere to the Society. We are glad to say that of this suggested programme the wall-paintings in Piacenza alone await time and opportunity. On the whole, it must be conceded that, after making considerable deduction for failures, the Society has done good exvice in its strenuous and sustained effort to combine the element of colour with that of form. We live in an age of polychrome; hence in part the popularity of these chromolithographs.

in part the popularity of these chromolithographs.

The most important step taken by the Society within the last few years is the reproduction by chromolithography or otherwise of sepulchral monuments erected in Italy during the middle sges or the period of the Renaissance. It was rightly thought that the revival in this country of Gothic and other historical styles rendered the present a fitting time for entering on this new field of labour. Thus the Council, who at first directed their attention to fresco-paintings, some of which were in imminent peril of destruction, are now reverting to the fundamental idea of comprising all the arts of design, collectively as well as singly. Accordingly there are now selected for illustration certain mutuments unrivalled in Europe "as examples of the successful combined continuents." The senses fitly commences with the tends of the "Oavaili family in the church of Santa Americals, Verona." A finer example of printing in colours we have seldom seen, whether for

^{*} Hescriptive Notice of the Drawings and Publications of the Arandel Spointy, from 1869 to 1873 inclusive; being a continuation of "Twenty Tears of the Arande Swarzy," illustrated by Photographs of all the Publications, arranged in the order of their type. By Frederic W. Maynard, Secretary. Landon: Published under the sanction of the Council of the Arandel Society. 1973.

problem of descript, characters of detail, or harmony of tone. The subject sealed emerably have been better chosen. Here we have brought together into one picture marbles of varied colours and taxteries, frances which glow as painted missale, atonework carved with heathlife figures and arabeaques; and lastly, yet chiefly, is the selemn image of one of the Cavalli family stretched at full length on the tomb, clad in armour, his sword by his side. Mr. Baskin, a member of the Council, who naturally from the first full warm interest in the project of publishing these Lombard tombs, has kindly furnished an explanatory text, which, if we may be permitted the use of a vulger phrase, reads like the cry of stinking fish. It is a curious anomaly, that the Society has been at the be permitted the use of a vulgar phrase, reads like the cry of stinking fish. It is a curious anomaly, that the Society has been at the pains of publishing a work and then is put to the expense of writing it down. A few words may be quoted as a sample of much besides. The eloquent critic might almost have been a cynic when he wrote:-

It will be seen by reference to the plate that the freecoes round the tomb have no symmetrical relation to it. They are all of earlier date, and by better artists. The tomb itself is roughly carved and coursely painted, by men who were not trying to do their best, and could not have done anything very well, even if they had tried. It is an entirely commonplace dull work, though of a good school, and has been raised against the highest freeco with strange disregard of the merit of the work itself, and of its historio value to the family.

The historic sketch given of the Cavalli family, though diffuse and far from the mark, is vivid as a picture. Mr. Ruskin, unrivalled as a word-painter, sets forth how for three centuries Milan, the oldest archbishopric of Lombardy, had been the central point at which the collision between the secular and ecclesiastical powers took place in Europe. "The Guelph and Ghibelline naturally must and warred throughout the plain of Lombardy; but the intense civic stubbornness and courage of the Milanese population formed a kind of rock in their tideway, where the quarrol of burgher with noble, embittaged and brought again and again to trial by bettle noble, embittered and brought again and again to trial by battle, confused itself with that of Pope and Emporor." In the year 1035 the warrior-Archbishop of Milan "organized the first disciplined resistance of foot soldiers to cavalry by his invention and decoration of the Carroccio." Only on the death of Frederick II. decoration of the Carroccio." Only on the death of Frederick II. was the supremacy of the Church secured. Innocent IV. enwas the supremacy of the Church secured. Innocent IV. entered Milan in triumph, and the road for ten miles before he reached the gates was lined by the entire population of the city; and, as a sacred car had been invented for the advance of the standard in battle, so did the Milanese invent "some similar honour for the head of their Church as the harbinger of peace; under a canopy of silk, borne by the first gentlemen of Milan, the Pope received the hosennas of a people." Mr. Ruskin has been tempted into this digression for the sake of the following hit at a "Baldacchino," a structure of late much discussed:—"It is not uninteresting for the English traveller to remember, as he walks through the vast areades of shops, in the form of a cross, by through the vast arcades of shops, in the form of a cross, by which the Miknese of to-day express their triumph in liberation from Teutonic rule, that the 'Baldacchino' of all mediaval religious ceremony owed its origin to the taste of the milliners of Milan, as the safety of the best knights in Furopean battle rested on the faithful craftsmanship of her armourers." We regret to say that the connexion, in chronology or otherwise, between all this and the tomb at Verona is not made very apparent. Neither do we see much more than a vain attempt at moralizing—an infirmity to which the author of Modern Painters has of late been prone—in the concluding passage on this fresco-painted tomb. In place of art-criticism comes sermonizing, and the reader, when he asks for aid, is told to help himself after this fashion:—

The reader may follow out, according to his disposition, what thoughts the freezo of the three kneeling knights, each with his helmet-crest, in the shape of a horse's head, thrown back from his shoulders, may suggest to him on review of these passages of history; one thought only I must guard him against, strictly—namely, that a Condottiere's religion must necessarily have been false or hypocritical. The folly of nations is in nothing more manifest than in their placid reconciliation of noble creeds with have practices. But the reconciliation, in the fourteenth as in the nineteenth century, was usually foolish only, not insincere.

A visit to the rooms of the Arundel Society shows that the A visit to the rooms of the Arundel Society shows that the labours of the past five years will find a worthy sequel. Historic art is proved to be, practically speaking, inexhaustible; and the plan of making in savance copies of works worthy of illustration has given to the Council an accumulative store of drawings which will tax to the uttermost their resources for many years yet to some. Among the projects of the future is a systematic illustration of the Church of Assisi; already a beginning has been made with the freezoes of Giotto, and we trust some day to see faithful renderings of the master-works of Climabus in the upper church. Mr. Ruskin, it is hoped, may sid the enterprise by explanatory text; a hope in which we devoutly share, if he will for once kindly stick to the subject without digression into theology, morals, or political economy—topics which the funds of the Arundel Society are not supposed to cover. Mr. Maynard tells us in this volume that his "ultimate intention is to give a continuous history year by year of the work of the Arundel Society"; we trust he may live to record the publication of the great freezoes of Pietro della Francesca at Arezzo, and of many other works, such as a few, at least, of the wall-paintings in the Campo Santo of Pietro and healtating consideration. Some of these compositions at Grvisto and healtating consideration. labours of the past five years will find a worthy sequel. Hisfor such and healthting consideration. Some of these compositions are all but impracticable. Yet we trust the Council will suffer no

discouragement in their expect and continuous efforts; the forth-coming illustrations of Libri and Montagna, artists of Lombardy as rich in colour as the painters of Venice, will be welcome to students who desire to extend their knowledge of the less known painters of Italy.

LADY MORETOUN'S DAUGHTER.

RS. EILOART'S new book has such merit as comes from a decidedly original incident introduced into a well-worn theme. We cannot say that we like either the story or the hand-line any the better for this originality; on the contrary, we prefer the more timid harpers on a single string of iniquity rather than the present author, who doubles her situation, and to an adulterous mother in fact adds a like-minded daughter in intention. Save this repetition there is nothing new in Lasly Maretoun's Daughter. It is the old, old story of a grave but worthy man and a fascinating scamp contending, like the angel and the devil in the Chess-players, for the possession of a pretty, silly, and wholly unreflecting young woman, who is scarcely worth the trouble she gives; with the inevitable result of the scamp winning for the greater part of the game, though the grave, worthy winning for the greater part of the game, though the grave, worthy man comes off conqueror in the end. But as the victory comes. too late for the happiness of those concerned, it does but little towards enlivening the sadness of the catastrophe, or reconciling us to the absurdity of human nature as exhibited in Euphemia, or Phemie, Burton and her sisterhood.

This Phemie Burton is a composite kind of person. She has such lovely possibilities of moral perfection and she does such outrageous things, she is so full of tractable aweetness and so swayed by perverse obstinacy, so overflowing with tender love on the one side and so stonily unimpressionable on the other, that we scarcely know where to have her, and find it rather difficult to give the correct analysis of a character the hues of which change as swiftly as a chameleon's or a dying dolphin's. She is no longer a child but a young woman, with the instincts of her wax fully developed as the sequel shows, when she indulges in the slightly dangerous pastime of talking from her bedroom window every night with Maurice Graham, a young man living in the neighbourhood. But she has so much maidenly modesty and prudent reserve at the back of this Juliet-like imprudence, that when he asks her to be his Maud and come down into the garden to take the Shelley which he has brought her to read, rather than let it lie all night on the ground for snails to crawl over the binding and earwigs to nestle between the leaves, she regards this as a tremendous breach of decorum; and blushes and draws back and puts on airs of tenderly affronted womanhood just as if she had been a "well-and-wise-walking" young lady of irreproachable demeanour. In the end of course she does as she is bid, and comes into the garden by moonlight and at midnight, to have her "little brown fingers kissed by Maurice over and over again,' and to be transported into fairyland by the passion of his voice and the consciousness that she was doing wrong and that this was love— the same love as that of which she had read in the books Maurica Graham had lent her. Fortunately for her she is caught by her cousin, the grave and good Stephen Radley, who thus hips in the bud a liaison which promised more pleasure to Maurice Graham than profit to Phemie Burton.

Of Stephen there is not much to say. He is the man with whom we have all made acquaintance so frequently in the world of fiction; the wise, calm hero of loyalty and unselfishness, who gives his heart where his reason condemns, and for all his wisdom suffers himself to be fascinated by the paltriest skin-deep beauty, just as any lesser man might be. Phemie Burton loves Maurice just as any lesser man might be. Phemie Burton loves Maurice Graham, and by the arbitrary intervention of his aunt, Miss Beauville, finds herself openly engaged to her not too worthy lover, instead of being left to play at love in the hide-and-seek manner in which she had begun. But though she is thus openly engaged, and makes no secret of her attachment, Stephen Radley has so little self-respect or honour as to try to win her for himself, on the little self-respect or honour as to try to win her for himself, on the plea that Maurice is "not worthy of her." To which I'hemie retorts scornfully, "And you are, I suppose." Nothing, however, is able to chill or repress the love which the men of Stephen Radley's kind feel for pretty little women. Sages in all clee, they are fools here; and, while able to govern every other passion with ease, and to make martyrs of themselves with the most heroic statement on the clientest waves with the most heroic constancy on the slightest provocation, they are as helploss as children when it comes to their weakness for a pair of blue eyes or a cascade of chestnut hair flecked with gold. We hold this to be an entirely erroneous reading of character.

A strong man will be strong all through, and a wise man will be wise even in the presence of his love. No man of case and honour could have acted as Stephen Radley is made to act, and yet he is presented to us as both rational and honourable. ect, and yet he is presented to us as both rational and honourable. Even when he wins his doubtful prize, it is at the cost of a lie by implication, the suppressio vert which is as bad as a direct untruth, and in many cases even worse, because more cowardly. When Phemie finds out that Maurice Graham is not married, many (then) husband Stephen had led her to suppose, she turns spained that worthy doctor with contempt and fury, and will

Lady Moretoun's Daughter. By Mst. Effect, Anthor of "The

listen to no explanations. All her passion has returned at the sight of Maurice, who pleads his own cause with more vigour than most of Maurice, who pleads his own cause with more vigour than most married women would have allowed, and who comes secretly to her house in Esselburgh Street, as he had formerly visited her secretly at Gable End on Heisdon Green. The end of this part of the story is, that after Phenie has soundly rated her husband of a having deceived her, and has made herself "only the shadow of a him." Allowing Mourice to right has end made level on the large of the start of the shadow of a secret when the shadow of th having deceived her, and has made herself "only the shadow of a wife to him," allowing Maurice to visit her and make love to her as her revenge, she suddenly runs away, not with Maurice, but from him as much as from her husband, and takes up her abode with Betty, the old Helsdon servant, who scolds and warns and loves and protests by turns, according to the way of old retainers in three-volume novels. She then takes a situation as companion in the house of Lady Moretoun, who, unknown to her, is her own mother. Meanwhile, however, she has had a child, which she leaves; and which, though there is the proper quantity which she leaves; and which, though there is the proper quantity of tears and exclamations of "Oh, my baby! my baby!" and the like, has so little softening effect on her that she neither informs her husband that he is a father, nor thinks she owes either child or father the duty of such information. Yet we are required to or father the duty of such information. Yet we are required to believe in Phemie as, it may be, a badly educated girl, but one with true womanly impulses, pattering with danger now from very ignorance of its true meaning, now from excess of human feeling, but always loving, and always with a fine and noble nature underneath, for the sake of which hor sins are to be forgiven. We deny this reading. We see nothing in the character and actions of Mrs. Eiloart's heroine but vanity, wilfulness, selfishness, and latent animalism; and all the monologues about "my mother," and the bleatings after "mamma! mamma!" and "my baby! my baby!" do not soften the essential repulsiveness of this pretty piece of selfishness and folly. selfishness and folly.

In her life at Ashleigh Hall Phemie finds happiness, and a woman to love. Lady Moretoun recognizes her as her daugh-ter, and treats her with as much indulgence and affection as is Phomie loves her with more than the ordinary love of young lady-companions serving graceful and pleasant mistresses. But when my lady finds out that her companion and daughter is being surreptitiously visited by a handsome young man, she makes a clean breast of it, and reveals herself as the runsway wife of the stern dry old naturalist who cared more for his infusoria than he did for wife or daughter, and who therefore lost the one and alienated the other. This then is the originality of the situation. A runaway mother reveals herself to a runaway daughter living in her house as her companion, and by the narration of her own shame seeks to prevent her from falling into the abyss where ahe once fell; but where she has found comfortable lodgment all things considered, the non-recognition of the great ladies at the annual considered, the non-recognition of the great ladies at the annual flower show being about the heaviest cross my Lady Moretoun has to carry. If the psychology of Lady Moretour's Daughter has been odd hitherto, it is now stranger, because more abrupt, than before. No sconer has the mother spoken and exhorted than Phomie becomes transformed. She sees the character of Maurice of Linhau in its transformed and because and on the point of Graham in its true selfishness and baseness; and, on the point of running away with him as she was, turns now to as ardent love of her husband as she has all along had for her lover. Lady More-toun finds out that Maurice had been on the eye of marrying in India, though he had not really married as Stephen had said, because the lady of his choice died a day or two before; and when Phemie hears this her "idol is levelled to the dust":-

Maurice had been 'ale—doubly, trebly false. He had been ready to put her raide for the sake of a richer bride, and then had uttered lie man lie to her to assert his feal.y. She remembered it all,—the ready protest, the passionate disclaimer, to smooth, well-varnished story; and it was for this man that she had been r ady to make a wreck of fame and honour.

There was nothing to be said for him. In that moment he passed out of her life. Maurice as she had believed him, she had never known,—the Maurice whom she had been ready to save, even by the utter sacrifice of herself, had been weak, varillating, easily led wrong, but true in his her had been ready to make her ideal Maurice,—her young, buy lover, whom she had hoped to mould into a man,—and the true Maurice was a false, mercenary thing, who, for a mere whim, the delight a child has in a toy, would have levelled her to the dust—and left her there.

After this Phemie gives herself up to a search for Stephen, who has left Esselburgh Street, and finds him only when too late. He has caught the fever that was raging in a little village where he had been taking the practice of the local doctor; and Phemie discovers him more by intuition than direction, seeing that he has discovers him more by intuition than unsection, seeing has a dropped his surname, and goes about the world now as Mr. Stephens only. He has been seeking her "through half a world"; "for her sake he has been kind to little children, pitiful to fallen "for her sake he has been kind to little children, pitiful to fallen women"; but he has not been businesslike all the same. Maurice Graham, with not half his love, nor, "poor, wretched poetaster!" as Mrs. Eiloart angrily calls him, with half his brains, has unsarthed Phemie twice under two disguises; but Stephen Radley has not hit upon the track with all his pains, and is only discovered by accident and intuition. On the whole, we cannot commend Lady Moretona's Daughter as a healthy or a carefully studied production. It is clever in parts, and in the beginning amartly written; but it is a loosely-jointed and somewhat maundering book, and reads as if the author had not fully known her own mind, nor pictured very clearly to herself the people of whom she wrote. It is a story, too, that deals with the fringes of impropriety in a very disagreeable manner. It is all but sudaction, all but adultery, with the irresposition of the dies or machine at the very nick of time. For so much we are thankful; but we not the less

refuse to endorse a plot which saves itself from crimin process known to the writers of sleng as a flake, and laters of chances as an improbability, twice repeated. es fluke, and to i

MILITARY MEMOIR OF COLOREL BIRCH:

A N actor who undertakes and succeeds in an unamiable part A gives proof thereby of his professional talent. In like manner a writer who takes up a sulogistic memoir of a self-ceeking Round-head, and so illustrates and elucidates it as to interest readers head, and so illustrates and elucidates it as to interest readers despite their prejudices, must be allowed the credit of high literary skill. The Camden Society may congratulate itself on having found good proof of such skill in the masterly commentary and annotations wherewith a deceased antiquary, the Rev. John Webb, has imparted the zest of veritable history to a partism's panegyric of a Parliamentarian weathercock—a panegyric in itself mostly remarkable for exaggeration, cant, and flattery. As a conscientious historian, Mr. Webb is judicially careful to avoid any expression that can prejudice the subject of his volume at the bar of postority; yet, with all his endeavour to be strictly even-handed, the result of his labours is anything but favourable to the reputation of Colonel Birch and his devoted secretary; while the veteran tion of Colonel Birch and his devoted secretary; while the veteran student who has recalled them to notice deserves posthumous honour for enabling us to read aright a memoir in which both these worthies had a hand, and which is on that account more or less a lying chronicle. Dealt with as it has been by Mr. Webb, it is a real contribution to the social and military history of three eventful years of the Civil War.

The student of Charles L's struggle with the Parliament—that "war without an enemy," as Sir William Waller sadly designated it to his ancient comrade Hopton, ere they met on opposits sides in the field of Lansdown—will learn with surprise how much of the success of the party which "made war for the King against himself" was, according to Roe, the result of his hero's counsels, energy, and prowess. He will need to be warned that Roe was Birch's major, quarter-master, or secretary, and was possibly still connected with his old regiment after Birch exchanged it in 1646 for a sont in the House of Commons; and that he wrote his chronicle of his superior officer's achievements under the impulse of a gratitude which may or may not have been a keen sense of favours to come. It ought to be premised, too, that the narrative, written in the second person throughout, was submitted to Birch himself for revision, and that if the Colonel did not suggest the description of his sayings and doings—which represents him as a mixture of Nestor, Achilles, and Baron Munchausen, carrying a pass and protection through the thickest fight from Divine Providence—he at all events endorsed and sanctioned it by correcting the manuscript, and adding touches to enhance himself and depreciate others. By the aid of the Notes and Commentary it will be found that in the Memoir credit is ascribed to Birch for exploits and successes which were due chiefly to those others, and that, whereas in particular instances the Parliamentary generals did make honourable mention of Birch's services, he and his eulogist generally contrive to omit all mention of such generals, and to monopolize all the glory of which he was at best only a partaker. Not that it is to be denied that Birch was a dashing and fearless soldier, even as he was a resolute, selfseeking, and politic schemer; he was a man withal of considerable seeking, and politic schemer; he was a man withal of considerable ability, though of little principle; not wantonly wasteful of human life, whether of friends or foes, though coarse and almost brutal in his estimate of its cheapness. As to Roe, we feel little interest in extricating him from the oblivion which has gathered round an interested eulogist; but Birch, though dear at his own price, was indisputably a prominent person in the times in which he lived and acted, and it may be worth while to justify the strong language we have used concerning him by references to the Memoir and the Commentary before us. To this end we do not think it necessary to insist on his having begun life as a carrier or a packhorse driver, because, as Mr. Webb has shown, a comparison of dates and circumstances disproves the alleged fact. At the time when the circumstances disproves the alleged fact. At the time when the legend, adopted by Mr. Townsend in his History of Leoninster, represents the packhorse driver attracting Cronwell's notice and winning a commission by his pluck in resisting some Roundhead freebooters, Birch was really exercising the calling of a general merchant in the city of Bristol. That his origin was low is, we think, established by Bishop Burnet's reminiscences of his manner and creek, as well as by the contrast, in point of refinement and delegate, between him and other and creeks landers on the Parliamentarian etween him and other and greater leaders on the Parliamentario side. Raids upon helplese ladies in their travelling carriages, eavy of merit in others, ready imputation of low motives, and resort to bribery and corruption as a never-failing means of gaining a point-all these bespeak an origin remote from the influences of gentle birth and breeding such as shone out in striking contrast in not a few ornaments of either camp.

At the very time when Birch was pleading with Sir Francis Otley, Governor of Shrewsbury, for the actuan of certain intercepted butts of sherry, and urging that he was not one of those malignants who had taken up arms against the King, he was actually a

^{*} Military Manoir of Colonel John Blook american ford in the Civil War. Written by Ree, his finitestary. V and Critical Community, Notes, and Appendix, by the Wabb, M.A., F.R.A., F.R.L.K. Edited by the State, the J.M.A., F.R.A.S. Printed by the Complete Secretary. 2579.

Relation of widenteess of this part of Tarliament for the decisions of Relation the servers. These, however, did not avail on the second castaught, seven months after the first, the city being then entered by a branch in the mosth side, while Birch was on duty against the Counish forces who were besieging the south. Of source, as the two heroes were not there, "the line was unhappily entered, for I cannot call it stermed" (this is Boe's account), and the immediate result so far as Birch was concerned was that, "while some were running to Oxford, others were getting pardons, and the best saving what they had beyond the sea, God carried you beyond these to raise a foot regiment," &c. This regiment was under the command of Sir Arthur Haselrig, and formed part of the army of Sir William Waller. Haselrig seems to have had faults enough of temper, tact, and intellect to deserve some of the depreciation poured thickly on him in the Memoir. His taste was for horses and cavalry service, and the Leicestershire baronet may perhaps have turned up his nose at the general merchant; but somehow it is not only Haselrig, but Waller and the veteran soldier of fortune, Sir Andrew Potley, who had served under Gustavus Adolphaus, who were continued in the server of the country the terms of the continued to the country that the terms of the country that the country Haselrig, but Waller and the veteran somer of container, on Potley, who had served under Gustavus Adolphus, who were continually in the wrong; stopping the pursuit when the Royalists might have been crashed, or thrusting Birch into the thickest of the most hopeless fight to the intent that a speedy termination of his career might remove a cause for jealousy. Being marched to the country about Farsham, Birch and his regiment did wonders, according to Roe, in the fierce fight at Alton, where a part of the Earl of Oraford's forces, under a gallant Colonel Boles, were cut off and brought to bay by Waller's forces, and obliged to swait the outsumbering foe in the churchyard and the church. await the outnumbering foe in the churchyard and the church.

According to Hoe, Birch was the first to enter the street, oven as he had recently been the arbiter of the day's fortunes at l'arnham. His name, however, does not occur in the official account of this fierce encounter, where not a man surrendered till Boles was slain, heres encounter, where not a man surrendered till Boles was stain, nor in a very minute letter extant which seems to have been written by an eye-witness. It was at the assault of Arundel, shortly afterwards, that Birch was exposed to a perilous hazard—as his secretary says—out of Potley's jealousy of his forwardness at Alton. He need not have complained, for it constituted one of his strongest credentials as a leader of pluck and desperate valour. Having bivouncked under some of the "best-spread trees in the park"—which here, as well as at Hom Lacey in Elerefordshire, remain to tell of Parliamentarian moderation as regards these old memorialshe really did surmount the rampart in the teeth of overwhelming odds, and cheer on his swerving bands till they drove the Royalists odds, and cheer on his swerving bands till they drove the Royalists pell-mell into the town. In the moment of victory he was struck down by a musket ball, and given up by the surgeons, though they found, when they revisited him at nightfall, that the severe weather and its effect in congulating the blood had proved remedial. The soldierlike demeanour of Birch on this occasion would say much for his gallantry but for the hint threwn out that the dangerous enterprise was forced on him. He got himself conveyed to London for the best surgical skill, at that time according to Mr. Webb, represented by Sir Theodore Mayerne and Sir Martin Lister (father, we imagine, to Queen Anne's surgeon Sir Martin Lister (father, we imagine, to Queen Anne's surgeon of the same name who edited Apicius in 1705), who did not let partisanship interfero with their gifts of healing. Direh had doubtless other objects in this visit than to trouble the doctors. He had made himself a creditor to the Commonwealth, and, having taken occasion to remind the Purliament of its debt, he soon returned to the army with an eye to further loom at heavy in-terest. At Alresford he displayed valour and resolution, which terest. At Airesford he displayed valour and resolution, which his chronicler exalts to the exclusion of all the services of others, though he does not omit to blame a nameless commander for not crashing the Royalists by pressing the pursuit. The editor remarks that the reason of Waller's forbearance (for Waller is of course meant) was the policy on which both he and Cromwell acted of not fighting with the King to the utterance. In like well acted of not fighting with the King to the utterance. In like manner Waller's mistake and the capture of his shotless artillery at Copredy Bridge is shown up by Roe, while Birch's aid in retrieving the mishap is magnitied to the exclusion of Sir Thomas Middleton's name, who had no small share in the matter. Roe likewise imputes hame to the Parliamentary Generals for letting Charles get through the hostile armies from Oxford; but his commentator (p. 85) says with justice that the King had no other "pass" but that of sugacity and vigour, and was indebted for it to "his own ability and resolution, aided by the experience of his advisers."

Had we space, we might must Roe's really metalic account of

Had we space, we might quote Roe's really graphic account of Birch's hair-wealth escape is a cross country road after the battle of Basingstoke in the astamn of 1644, and how he converted the affairs into a success. This exciting episode—though his triumph was in truth over a disabled veteran and his helpless lady and her luggage—is a good sample of Birch's particular tatent and resource. With much that was dashing he combined a great deal of coarse-With much that was desking he combined a great deal of coarseness, unscrupulousness, and trickiness. So, too, when later on, after the successful storming of liristal—as to which Cromwell praises Birch's help in his despatches, while Birch and Roe never mention Cromwell's name throughout their account—he was agust to distress the city of Hereford at the close of 1645, the panegyrist talls a wondrous take of dash and skill and able generalship; but he forgets to tall how, as of old, it was hard each that opened the gates of Hereford, and crushed the strenghold of the Royalista, which Bernahes Scudanore had till then heavely defended. Two negitales, Arderne and Hewesth, desires the intenty of this treachers, which Birch organized with the help of Sir John

Baydges, who had some anness for his complicity in M. knowing had his easile of Wilton, many Boss, benned by the Boydlists. The Appendix xvi. we find that a commencently partition paraphlist attributes the capture of Hersford to the "general of Hersen. Birch's weapons and instruments were doubtless oundinotest, but it was the omnipotence of gold. How Goodrick Cardia held out, and at last fell, the reader may learn from the account of Ree, as explained and corrected by Mr. Webb.

We must not conclude our notice of this hateresting volume without mentioning a few of the proofs that Birch's conduct and motives were those of a self-necker rather than of a partiest. He carried into the camp in which he sorred the instincts of a teader and money-lender. He invested in lucrative loans for the purposes of ex-

money-lender. He invested in lucrative loans for the purpose listment and raising regiments, and he applied himself to the perfect ing the system of sequestrations and confiscations with a view to his own ultimate advantage. The grievance of certain petitioners at Bristol in whose case he was sequestrator caused him to be sent for to the Bar of the House in safe custody; but the ends of justice was compremised when it appeared that the defendant was a heavy Government creditor, and the inquiry ended lutherously (pp. 61-2). Mr. Webb attributes Birch's continuence in the grapy after throwing up his commission at Abingdon to the motive of the adventurer "Qui zonam perdidit ibit," and shows (p. 96) that the urgent business which called him from Plymouth to London in the autumn of 1644 was to get from the Committee the estate of Henry Hudson, a delinquent, towards the payment of a loan of 1,500% for the service of the State. As soon as he had felt his ny in Herefordshiro, he set his heart on certain church property which he scutely saw would constitute an excellent investment, and played his cards so well that, after he had sacked Goodrich and esta-blished himself in Hereford, he found himself in possession of the bishop's palace, and the purchaser, at a very advantageous price, of the best of the bishop's manors. True to his ruling passion, he got hold of all the best bargains of this nature, and played his cards so well that for whatever he had to discorre at the Restoration—when he took care to be, like the Vicar of Bray, on the winning side—he was compensated analy and with interest. Perhaps the best illustration of his trusting instinct is to be found in Appendix xxiii., where, in a brief chronological notice of some of his proceedings after the capture of Harriaged we find the follows. his proceedings after the capture of Hereford, we find the fellowing record :-

Oct. 26. An order was sent to the Lords, that the lead of the clockium or great steeple attacked to Worcester Cashedral should be sold for the repair of certain churches and almshouses in that city. This noble building, seventy yards in height, constructed, at an early period, of great unsused linish timber for the purpose of holding the being, was in consequence destroyed, and the materials relused at 1,200, purchased by Birch for 6171. 4s. 2d. But for his sent in Parliament, he would have been probably questioned for this at the Restoration.

The clever tactician lived to assist in bringing William III. to England.

Of the rare interest of Mr. Webb's Commentary we have been able to say but little. It will be found to afford a wonder-fully graph's picture of the times, and to abound in very curious matter on such subjects as the occupation of letter-carriers, the state of cross country roads, the use of arrows in comparatively modern warfare, Court physicians and army surgeons in the time of the Civil War. We hope that Mr. T. W. Webb will fulfil his intention of publishing his father's "Memoirs of the Civil War" as affecting the country of the roads. Civil War" as affecting the county of Hereford.

MINOR POETS.

R. FINLOCH tells us that his "rhymes are true productions of a young untutored poet," and he "solicits an approjudiced perusal of the entire work, which will be the best means." he says, "of judging both of his abilities and the merits, if any, of each of his compositions." It would be almost as reasonable for a wine-merchant to called his compositions." It would be almost as reasonable for a wine-merchant to solicit a customer to drink the entire contents of a cash of Hamburg sherry as the best means of judying of its quality and its strength. He admits, and with good reason, that he is unand its strength. He schuits, and with good reason, that he is untutored and that his posme are "very faulty;" and yet, instead of sending himself to school and his poems to the flames, "he has succumbed to the importanties of many zeadous friends, and given succumbed to the importunities of many zealous friends, and given these poems to the world." If we cannot admire his poetry, we can at all events admire his honesty. He has, without even reading Byron's Parisina, written a stanza which "so nearly rembles a copy of the third stanza of said poem, that the author feels compelled (though it will show the feebleness of his own composition) to place it in these notes for comparison." Unfortunately "the comparisons were not pointed out till it was too late to make any alterations." We might add that, if Mr. Finlock had not pointed out the comparisons himself, there was very little likelihood of any one among his readers—assuning, that is to say, that he has any—assunging it of himself. A story is told of a lady with somewhat short night who on a morning call at a young mother's house asked to see the haby. The bell was rung, and a few moments afterwards

A Collection of Original Poems and Songs. By Jumes Finloch. Sendan: Rown and Country Publishing Company. Limited, The Origin of Emil. A Colestial Drama. By Far. Teanthrope. London: Sentent & Sum. 1873.

Transfer in Mayne; and Very de Soniété. By Austin Daison. London: Song & Co. 1873.

The Co. 1873.

The Co. 1873.

in came the servant with the coal-scuttle. "Oh, how like its father!" the scalous friend exclaimed. Will Mr. Finloch forgive us if "Oh, how like its we venture to conjecture that it was out of some such good-natured desire to find a likeness where it was known that a likeness was supposed to exist that the comparisons between his poem and Purising were pointed out. A few more such obliging friends, and Purising were pointed out. A few more such obliging friends, and he would have found it necessary to quote half Shakspeare by way of comparison. There is, for instance, mounlight in A Millsummer Night's Dream, and in the Merchant of Venice too, by which lovers meet. Some one, therefore, might suggest that such "an apparent plagiarism" as the following verse required also an apology, and the quotation of the parallel passages from Shakspeare of the support of the parallel passages from Shakspeare by the parallel passages fro speare :-

Lov'st thou the harvest time,
As we thy silv'ry light?
O lumin'ry sublime!
Shine on the lovers' plight.
Bright Moon, wandering Moon!

Bright Moon, wandering Moon!

In one of Mr. Finloch's longer pieces we have represented a strife between the powers of good and evil for a human soul. We have on one side a Chorus of Angels singing softly, when "a soothing symphony pervades the air," and a Chorus of Demons singing loudly and shouting out to the sleeping soul, "Awake! ha! ha! ha!" when "follows passionate and discordant music." The end we do not make out so clearly as we could wish, though we fear the Demons carry the day, for towards the close "the southing symphony pervading the air gradually dies away," while "the passionate and discordant music is gradually approaching." It ends with the following chorus and solo between, if we are not mistaken, the Demons and the soul:—

(Chours) Come away! come away!

CHORUS)

Come away! come away!

Ere break of day,

Come, come away!

Solo, Alvin, in sleep)

Come, I como. (CHORUS)

(Som, Chorus) Away I

(Sozo)

Away!
With me he's e'er respected—
This soul immortal—
And ne'er shall be restricted
Within hell's portal,
Come away! come away!
Ere break of day,

(CHORUS)

(Solo, Alvin, in sleep) I come— (Chorus)

Away!
Come away! come away!
Come, come away!

It might at first be thought that whon it is said that the soul

ne'er shall be restricted Within hell's portal,

it is meant that the Good Angels have made it their own. We feur, however, as it seems to be the Demons who are singing, that it is they who have carried it off, though, with a highly unbecoming laxity, they have no intention of being over-particular so far as

laxity, they have no intention of being over-particular so far as keeping the bounds are concerned.

While Mr. James Finloch is fearful lest he may be suspected of stealing from Byron, the author of the Origin of Evil is well aware that against himself "the facile accusation of theftuous conveying from the unique Paradise Lost will be advanced." He, however, is caroless of such a charge; for, in the first place, he knows that, as a matter of fact, he has stolen nothing (and here his roaders go altogether with him), and, in the second place—but here he shall speak for himself speak for himself:-

The answer to calumniators on this head, (not by the author, who will make no defence, but) by those who shall see, in the performance, the most unequivocal evidence of superb originality,—the answer will be: that the author of the work in question is so obviously and signally an original thinker that he did not need to stand as a leggar at any other author's door—be that other who he may.

Though he needed not to stand as a beggar at any man's door for a poem, yet we are glad to find, for the sake of that modesty which should always go hand in hand with "superb originality," that he has condescended to borrow assistance for a preface. "It need hardly be mentioned," he tells us, "that this Preface is, to a considerable extent, by another hand than that which penned the Drama itself." Doubtless our author has secured the services of some brother poet, and will repay him in kind whenever he needs a preface and a puff:—

Thus we dispose of all poetic merit, Yours Milton's genius, and mine Homer's spirit; Call Tibbald Shakspeare, and he'll swear the Nine, Dear Cibber! never match'd one ode of thine.

The author of the preface is troubled also "to prevent false conceptions on a material point." He represents a succession of scenes, though "Time as yet was not in any strict sense," "Whether," he goes on to add, "the angels measured duration by the movements of any of the stars—with which they appear to have been familiar enough—this is by no means certain." Besides apologizing for the introduction of Time into a Celestial Drama, he thinks it needful to account also for the measures of "a player he thinks it needful to account also for the presence of "a player on the banjo." But here again we shall not venture to be the interpreter of "superb originality," but shall let it speak for Itself:—

What is actually meant, is, not by any means material objects, such ex.
gr., as our Musical Instruments, but the original, because spiritual, representatives of those earthly objects. In place of instruments, or other things, as adapted for human use, understand their enelogues, as adapted to the constitution and circumstances of Angelic, and generally. Superior Beings.
Thus, a player on the benjo being mentioned, understand a performer playing on a something corresponding, as analogous, to the sampled lestrument which we, men, call a "benjo," and with which we are so well acquainted.

Having satisfactorily accounted for Time and the banjo, and having "benefitted (sic) the general reader" by a short "specification of the chief irregularities in the versification," he opens his Celestial Drama with a dialogue between two Archangels. The Second Archangel, after a moderate speech, parenthetically observed.

These Morning Stare' department thus describe I.

What he means we do not understand, but we scarcely suppose that he is referring to "the analogue" of a Radical journal stately deceased. After a good deal of talk, and after two or three acts, and "even Æons," have passed, "the Second Archangel steadily looks towards the First Archangel, who, at length, node, and them are the property of the state of the second Archangel steadily looks towards the First Archangel, who, at length, node, and then "We have been also as the second Archangel should be and the second act the second act to the second a universal shout and harmonious singing in accord follow." We are sorry to find that the angels, like hymn-writers among men, make move and prove rhyme with love, God with abode and abroad, and ways with grace. The only wonder is that they did not find out that word rhymes with Lord. It is not perhaps very hard to account for the falling away of any among the angels, if the the Celestial Court they had to listen to many such verses as the following:-

Yea, if lower than the Angels, they
By Nature, they shall yet
Ascend above all Heavens, the Way,
The Truth, the Life, being met.

By this the nature so taken on, The man his God shall touch. A double nature shall that Son His Incarnation vouch.

They are worse off in one respect in the choirs above than we are here on earth, for there we learn that, when the hymn is over, "An echo from the Universe invoked answers back," and answers back too in a fresh hymn. Presently a meeting is held of the rebellious angels, when "Beelzebub and the other leaders advance, and take their places at the quasi-platform." After a long speech, where as much patience was shown by the audience as is ever shown in Exeter Hall, "a special spy rushes into the meeting." As he speaks there is first "great commotion" and then "immense commotion." A second meeting is held, when Lucifer addresses "my precious peers." After speaking for about fifty lines, he "tries to sneer and afterwards resumes." At the end of another fifty lines, "deriding and laughing satanically," he asks, "Why laugh ye not, my peers?" There is no response, however, for twenty more lines, when—

(Lucifer waits, as if for a response. At length, the whole Assemblage, Leaders They are worse off in one respect in the choirs above than we are

(Lucifer waits, as if for a response. At length, the whole Assemblage, Leaders and all, are convulsed with grimaces, Sardonic and Sutunic. Not laughter—nor even smiles: but Heavenly smiles, and laughter, travestied and parodied—lugubriously withal. After a time, Lucifer goes on:)

Pleased with the effect he has produced, he contents himself with "sneering quietly," and with another long speech. Later on there comes a volcanic eruption, followed by a calm for a season. Lucifer counts too much on its continuance, and says:-

Since now we have subsided to Our usual state—by believes undisturbed, At least by belehes mountainous,—our rest In future, still and softly flowing, shall be.

At once there comes "a perceptible shaking of the quasi-ground. Immediately thereupon affright seizes upon the devils," but Lucifor has courage for a speech of two hundred lines, and then calls for a war-song. It is in the accompaniment to this song that the banjo of listening. In his next long speech he first "pauses," then "sneers," then "again pauses, meditating," then "broods," then "laughs satanically," then "reflects complacently," though his complacent reflections must have been at one time a good deal disturbed, as "sounds, like fearful sobs, accompanied by doleful howls, prevail extensively." Even a devil, it would seem, at last gets tired of speaking, and so Lucifer and the "Celestial Drama"

do come to an end.

Mr. Austin Dobson need have no fear, so far as we are concerned that his "little book" will not "'scape the critic Ogre-land." Even it that his "little book" will not "scape the critic Ogre-land." Even if his Vignetics in Rhyme had come by itself we should have given it a kindly welcome. But we picked it up out of a pile of the most worthless among the Minor Poets, and we felt as grateful as ever feels a man who in the pocket of some garment among a heap of cast-away clothes has found a bright new shilling. It is pleasant to turn away from a "Celestial Drama" and "superb originality" to vers de société and a skilful versifier. Mr. Dobson, however, is more than a mere versifier. In two or three of his poems he shows a skill in painting with his pen that might well raise the envy of many of his rival artists with the brush. It is a long time since we have seen a better piece of word-painting, as it is called, that his poem on "A Centleman of the Old School":—

Revnolds has painted him—a face
Filled with a fine, old-fishioned grace,
Fresh-coloured, frank, with ne'er a trace
Of trouble shaded;
The eyes are blue, the hair is drest
In plainest way,—one hand is prest
Deep in a flapped canary vest,
With buds brocaded.

And then, after we have been told in pleasant easy verses of his pleasant easy ways, we are reminded that, even in "that past Georgian day," beneath the "brown old Brunswick cost," there assionate heart :had been a pe

Cone he had loved, but failed to wad A sed-cheshed less who long was des Bit ways work for too store, he said, To quite hought bury

And still when time had turned him gray, The earliest hawthorn bude in May Would find his lingering feet astray, Where first he mot her,

Rearcety less well done is "A Gentleweman of the Old School." In them we have a pair of highly finished portraits which hang well aids by side. We find nothing, we must confess, in the rest of the veolume that equals these two poems. Mr. Austin Dobson must meet his "Gentleman," and his "Gentleweman of the Old School" steadily before his eyes to show, like the flood-marks on some old bridge, the height to which he has already risen, and to which he can again rise.

The best of Mr. Graves's Songs of Killarney is that which, to speak of an Irishman in the Irish fishion, is no song at all. In the poem which he calls the "Girl with the Cows," he tells at considerable length, but in a very pretty way and with a good deal of

siderable length, but in a very pretty way and with a good deal of humour, the laves of Nora Maguire and Patrick O'Neale. She was an orphan, but

Her father and mother both died at her birth, So grief for their sakes didn't trouble her mirth.

Though "her looks were a fortune," yet she was a small heiress as well, having half a hundred of cows and a good house. She was admirable for her charity to the poor and for her devotion to the services of religion. Her "fresh fervent voice" rose truest and highest in the anthem,

But that didn't make darlin' Nora desire To adjourn to the convent on lavin' the choir.

Fully worthy of her was Patrick, poor though he was:-

For there wasn't a boy in Dunkerron was able To dance on the ground as he could on the table.

Bold though he was at dancing, yet he was not equally bold at love-making, feeling too strongly the great gulf that was set between a poor lad and the owner of half a hundred of cows. But though he almost avoided her, yet,

Her thoughts they kept runnin', surprisin' to say, Most of all on the man that was laste in her way.

While as for him-

And as he went clippin' the briar wid his bill, And as he went clippin' the briar wid his bill,
Or rowed up the river, or reaped on the hill,
Some fancy of Nora would come to him still.
The arbutus fruit now, or a stretch of the sky
Would recall her red lip or her laughin' blue eye,
The heath flower to-day of her blushes would hint,
And to-morrow the furze took her treases' own tint—
The spring leaped with her laugh over pebbles of pearl,
And the sailing awan signed him his white-bosomed girl.

But one evening in the mist as she is driving her cows home, she has a fall over a cliff, lighting on a ledge some way below. Patrick, who had been close by, hurries off for help, and as no cords could be found rapidly, twists a strong hay-rope. His courades let him down over the edge of the cliff, and as he goes he cheers them by saving:-

Have no dread that we'll fail, For I'd not be afeard, why, to balance the Pope Himself from the clift by so hearty a rope.

As he was let down he was attacked by some eagles, whose nest was close by, but in spite of all the dangers he had to face he brought up Nora alive, but senseless. After that he managed to pluck up courage to tell Nora his love, and the next spring they were married. Pretty though this poem is, yet we cannot say that we find much to admire in those of Mr. Graves's songs which are written in the well-known rollicking Irish fashion. Such songs as these have a great air of being humorous, yet it is by no means easy to find where their humour lies. They might well have been left in the pages of *Punch* and other periodicals, in which, as we learn from the preface, they have already been published. lished.

We beg leave to state that me decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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THE ELECTIONS.

HISIN Mr. GLADSTONE took the rash step of suddenly dissolving Parliament he was supposed to have a majority of sixty-eight. This was an outside calculation, as it included some very doubtful names. But although the majority, after all deductions had been made, was a very considerable one, it could not, he thought, be trusted. was discouraged by the suspicion that the feeling of the country was against the Ministry, and it was torn by intestine divisions. In order to retain their seats Liberal subject would, it seemed probable, think rather of what sections of their constituencies were crying out for than of supporting the Ministry, and thus Mr. GLADSTONE had the prospect of a wearisome and ineffective Session. The buoyancy of the revenue suddenly suggested to him that he might at once terminate his suspense and consolidate his position. He dissolved Parliament, and asked the constituencies to pronounce at once between him and his opponents. Those of his advisers whose special business it is to calculate the chances of the party and to watch over the currents of opinion in the constituencies were of opinion that he would meet a new Parliament with a diminished insjority, but with a majority compact and devoted to him, and they estimated this majority at from twenty to thirty. The event has signally belied these calculations, just as similar calculations made on behalf of Mr. DISKAELI in 1868 were shown to be altogether wrong by the event. The truth is that it is impossible to tell how the English boroughs will go. When the elections are over it is easy to see that there has been a current of opinion running through the boroughs in one direction, but of the prospects of the party, in each particular borough no one seems beforehand to have any accurate knowledge Strongly as the title has been going against the Liberals generally, they have had some striking successes. Boston, Shrewsbury, and Falmouth have gone over to them entirely. At Tambuta have gone over to them churchy. At the Captain HATTER, who last year was twice defeated at Conservative, heads the poll. The Liberal defeat at Strong in December was alleged by Mr GLADSTONE himbarton, have been one of the immediate causes of the dissolution of Parliament; and now Mr. Derringfon, who was then elected, finds that he has achieved the honour of having marred on a Prime Minister to his run, without having had the opportunity of taking his self-and Stroud has reverted to its old political predilections and geturns two Liberals. Both sides complain with equal bitterness of the disastrous effects of the suddenness of the dissolution, and it may therefore be supposed that it really has not made much difference in the result so far as the want of preparation on the part of candidates is concerned; although these who strongly disapprove of Mr. Mr. Market and act are entitled to think that a legitimate in the course he took has largely cont. ibuted to think general result.

Of the general character of this result there is no doubt, he whole of Mr. Guaparone's majority is already gone, the only question is what majority the Conservatives, the only question is what majority the Conservatives, if have to start with. If they have a gain, after deduction have a few seats beyond what was necessary to despite the pre-existing Liberal majority, they will have the pre-existing Liberal majority they will have the mough strength to carry on the government of the liberal in a creditable and satisfactory manner. They want then have a majority of twenty, and their then have a Majority of twenty, and their kind be of a singularity of twenty, and their kind be of a singularity, distinct kind. The lives will vote together while a machine. It is there are two singular majors who have been Conservative flows Majors. Mr. Handen at

Newcastle, and Sir Joseph McKenna at Youghal. A Conservative Home Ruler is like a Protestant Jesuit, for if a Conservative will not conserve the integrity of the Empire, what on earth would be conserve? these speckled sheep may be trusted to go gently enough with the rest of the flock. And the consciousness that they have the English constituencies with them will give a merited confidence to the Conservative leaders. Even in the last Parliament they were on an equality with their opponents in the English constituencies taken as a whole, but this was because of their permanent preponderance in the counties. Now they have the boroughs with thom. It is not in one district or in one class of boroughs that they have gamed. They have carried their candidates in boroughs in the West, in boroughs in the East, in Metropolitan boroughs, in great Southern constituencies like Plymouth, Portemouth, Devenport, and Brighton, in big Northern boroughs like Manchester and Newcastle On the issues raised during the election the English boroughs are, taken as a whole, undeniably with the Conservatives. The borough constituencies have been asked to pronounce their decision, and they have decided that they wish for religious education in some mild and unaggressive form; that they do not wish the trade in beer to be interfered with except for police purposes; that they do not wish the county franchise to be extended at present. Further they have decided that such superiority as the Liberal Premise may have in dealing with finance is not worth having at the price of accepting it when offered as a mere bribe to electors. On all these points the Couservatives know that the great bulk of the moderate Liberals are with them. It is belo means by Conservatives alone that the accession of a Conservative Ministry will be hailed with pleasure. And if there is to be a Conservative Ministry, it is much better that there should be a Conservative Ministry with a decent working majority. Too close a balance of parties is a misfortune; and Parliamentary government assumes a character painfully grotesque when the fate of Ministries and the policy of Governments tromble in the balance according as one man has got the gout or another has tumbled off his horse

Considering the great extent of the changes made in various constituencies, the displacement of men of eminence has been insignificant. Much the greatest loss is that of Mr Fawceri, who constantly exhibited the curious spectacle of an independent Liberal who was independent, not because he was bitten with a crotchet, but because he had thought out the subjects on which he spoke Every wind, lawever, blows somebody good, and the clique of minor Minnsterial officials will find in the rejection of Mr. Faver 11 at Brighton the only comfort earth could give them for being turned out of office The Conservatives have been deprived of the services of Sir John Parisonos, who was defented by a large majority at Droutwich. But there are comforting thoughts about him too, and Conservatives will secretly console themselves by reflecting that it would have been equally impossible to puss him over and to make any real use of him in the distribution of offices. The moderate Liberals of the new Parliament will regret the absence of Mr Hights and Mr Mountson, and the ladies have had to weep over the fallen fortunes of the angel and apostle the great and indomitable Jacob Briont. But, as a rule, the constituencies have proved faithful to men of mark. Even that superior person Mr. The Source of the Source of the skin of his self-in of his self-in of height Liekeard. The Source of the colleague, and even the majoric might of heer could not induce the Oxford

their long connexion with Mr. CARDWELL. esults of the poll none has been received with a satisfaction as that of Bradford, when it was forms that Mr. FORSTER had not been sacrificed for a miserable outburst of sectarian spite, and that in a stronghold of the sourcest Nonconformists there was stronghold of the sourcet Nonconformists there was still left enough of gratitude and self-respect to uphold a statesman in the paths of liberality and courage. Sheffield, too, is to be congratulated on having returned Mr. Roebuck, not only because it thus rejected Mr. Chamberlan, but because it has renewed its old ties with a representative who, with all his defects, had at least the merit of being as ready to tell Sheffield us the rest of the world of its faults. In Scotland there has not been, nor will there probably be, any change of importance, unless Sir William Stieling-Maxwell gains a seat in Perthshire. Sir WILLIAM STIBLING-MAXWELL gains a seat in Perthshire. As to the Irish elections, it is impossible to understand their drift until they are all over, and it is seen who pulls the wires of those who are returned. In Tipperary two Nationalists and three Home Rulers are all standing against each other, without any competitor with a comprehensible programme to interfere with them. All that can safely be said is, that up to the present time the Home Rulers have not been nearly so successful as they boasted that they were sure to be, and even the much threatened O'Donognue has kept his seat at Tralee. The general composition of the new House will probably not be far different from that of its predecessor. The special candidates of the working-men have, as a general rule, failed, but one has been returned at Stafford, and another will no doubt be returned for Morpeth. They will be able to bring the wants and wishes of their class before Parliament, but they will not affect the character or before Parliament, but they will not affect the character or type of the new House of Commons, which may be expected to be in the main Conservative, but with a Conservatism of a distinctly Liberal colour. Unfortunately, if the result of the elections is not to be regretted, the mode in which they have in many places been conducted is very much to be regretted. There have been disgraceful riots in several boroughs, and the services of the military have been so urgently required that the supply of soldiers has been found inadequate. The Ballot has in this respect done some good, but it could not be expected to change all at once the desperately low and brutal character of the roughs who are the curse and torror of some of the central districts of England.

MR. DISRAELI.

MR. DISRAELI got the worse in the first exchange of arguments and sarcasms with Mr. GLADSTONE, though his speech at Aylesbury was better than his printed address to his constituents. When all reasonable allowaddress to his constituents. When all reasonable allow-ance has been made for his surprise at the sudden Dissolution, it is strange that Mr. DISRAELI should not have in the first instance made a better use of a fair opportunity. There has always been a doubt whether he was in the higher sense of the word a statesman, and he certainly is not a skilled financier; but it had always been supposed that in a political struggle he was one of the most formidable of combatants. It was a grave mistake to commence an address which was intended to serve as a text for the election discourses of his party with a reference to idle gossip about the apocryphal "writ of pains and penalties," and with indignant denunciation of the supposed sacrifice of the freedom of the Straits of Malacca. It is perfectly clear from the unprofitable controversy which has ensued that neither the late nor the present Prime Minister had any definite knowledge of the geographical or political facts which they have been discussing. It would have been a sufficient and conclusive reply to the original attack that, if important rights had been compromised by the Dutch Treaty of 1871, it must have been the duty, as it would undoubtedly have been the pleasure, of the leader of the Opposition to denounce the ill-advised transaction. The whole discussion is on both sides an afterthought, and it relates to a matter of little importance. By old treaties the Dutch had engaged not to extend their possessions in Sumatra; and the only value of the restriction consisted in the possibility of exacting a price for its with awal. In 1871 the prohibition was abrogated in consideration of the transfer of the Dutch settlements on the Gold Coast and of certain privileges for English trade and navigation.

If the Straits of Malacca are consequently closed to
English commerce in the improbable commingency of war with Holland, it follows that every narrow see in the world is a mure clausum, except to the Power which possesses both its shores. If the Straits of Malacca are closed to the English possessions of the Malay Peninsula, they will be equally closed to the Dutch sovereigns of Sumatra. No light is thrown on the subject by Mr. Diseaeli's statement that they traits are five hundred miles long, or by Mr. Gladstoned by that they are a hundred and fifty miles wide. Traite they are a hundred and fifty miles wide. Traite they are a hundred and fifty miles wide. Traite they are a hundred and fifty miles wide. Traite they are a hundred and fifty miles wide. Traite they are a hundred and fifty miles wide. Traite they are a hundred and fifty miles wide. Traite they are a hundred and fifty miles wide. Traite they are a hundred and fifty miles wide. Traite they are a hundred and fifty miles wide. Traite they are a hundred and fifty miles with the light literature of the Regency as with the Iliad and Odyssey, he might with better effect have described himself as having, like the Corsican monster in another hemisphere,

With a foul earthquake ravaged the Malaccas.

Mr. Lowe's discourtesy to Mr. DISRAELI was more deliberate, and therefore more offensive, than Mr. DISRAELI's attack on Mr. GLADSTONE. In the personal controversy which has ensued Mr. DISRAELI has proved himself the more perfect master of his weapons. He has never been more brilliant than in the statement of his imaginary reasons for enfranchising the University of London, with the single object of providing a seat for Mr. Lowe, in the ulterior confidence that Mr. Lowe would break up any Cabinet of

which he might be a member.

In the interval between the publication of his address and his speech at Aylesbury Mr. DISRAELI discovered that he had been too hasty in instantly proposing to follow Mr. GLADSTONE'S lead by removing the Income-tax. He might have dwelt more forcibly on the vicious precedent of laying the Budget before the constituency instead of submitting it to the legitimate judgment of Parliament; but perhaps Mr. DISRAELI feared to describe himself as less liberal in his intentions than his rival. He unconsciously furnished his intentions than his rival. He unconsciously furnished Mr. Gladstone with an argument for repeal by declaring that the Income-tax was especially adapted to become a resource in war, and that it should therefore be reserved for extraordinary occasious. The proposal that it should be abolished by degrees naturally supplied Mr. Gladstone with an opportunity of contemptuous criticism. If the inquisitorial character of the tax is objectionable, it is better to improve inconvenience for the number of raising a large portion of revenue than for the sake of a comparatively insignificant amount; yet it must be remembered that every penny in the pound of income produces a million and a half. The moderate rate of three reasons. might with great advantage have been retained; but even three millions would, according to Mr. GLADSTONE'S calculations, have obviated the necessity of the mysterions readjustment which now excites just uneasiness. Mr. DISRAELI'S argument on the relation between the Income-tax and duties on articles of consumption was ingenious and to some extent sound. If the merits of the tax are to be tested by its early history rather than by financial principle or by modern experience, it is not less allowable to refer to the intentions of Peel than to the practice of Pitt. If the tax was a war tax in 1798, it was in 1842 an instrument for remodelling and reducing the tariff. With the aid of the Income-tax nine-tenths of the indirect duties of thirty years ago have been abolished, and the residue have, with few exceptions, been largely re-There is therefore some plausibility in Mr. DISRAELI'S contention that the proportionate reduction which Mr. GLADSTONE proposes has already been accomplished; and he might have strengthened his argument by pointing out Mr. GLADSTONE'S obvious intention of reimposing taxes upon property when he has reduced taxes on consumption under the protext that property has been relieved. It would have been still more judicious on the part of Mr. DISHAELI to transfer the conflict of parties to some other ground; though he supplied in his speech at Newport Pagnell many of the deficiencies and oversights of his address and of his Aylesbury speech. In discussing financial questions with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disrael occupies the position of a layman who engages in a legal controversy with an astate lawyer. The less skilled disputant is apt to be embarramed, and almost paralysed, by conscious inferiority. As might have been expected, Mr. Gladerous taunted Mr. Dustabli, not only with his hesitating proposal of retaining fraction of the Income-tax, but with his inability to hid against splendid offers of relieving ten and collect and sugar, not to mention ratepaying complement inaminated as Mr. Gladerous

the by his own superior knowledge of finance, he is religiously but his irregular and ungenerous to the multitude on an issue exclusively belonging to cognisance of the House of Commons has not answered his expectations by earning popularity and by per-

the Opposition.

TADETONE'S reference at the conclusion of his Dept-fort Deech to Sir ROBERT PEEL suggests some useless regrets. If the Opposition possessed a leader of undoubted patriotism, thoroughly acquainted with the principles and practice of public business, a PEEL of the present day would be generally preferred to the brilliant Minister who will leave nothing alone. Mr. Diseasul's protest against harassing legislation was answered by Mr. Lowe in a series of sparkling sarcasms, and more effectively by Mr. Buight in the only really witty sentence, with the exception of Mr. Diseasul's London University episode, which has been uttered in the course of the present election. If, according to Mr. BRIGHT, those who complain of Mr. GLADSTONE'S measures had been in the Wilderness, they would have said that they were harassed by the publication of the Ten Commandments. A great orator has seldom produced a more pointed and more argumentative epigram, and yet Mr. BRIGHT is of course fully aware of the sophism which is implied in his jest. It does not follow that, because some good legislation is harassing, therefore all harassing legislation must be good; and it might be further remarked that neither Moses nor his successors were in the habit of amending the Decalogue as reformers incessantly tamper with the English Mr. GLADSTONE himself is so far convinced Constitution. that the original attack on the licensed victuallers was a blunder, that he now endeavours to persuade himself and his supporters that both parties were equally responsible for vexatious interference. It is true that some members of the Opposition prepared Bills for the regulation of publichouses; but Mr. BRUCE's proposal of putting up licences to auction was peculiar to himself. Less powerful classes of the community, such as the members of the Universities, are at this moment threatened with legislative changes which may or may not be conceived in a friendly and equitable spirit. The proposed adjustments of taxes are anticipated with well-founded alarm by those who examine Mr. GLADSTONE'S expressions on the comparative claims of labour and of property. The timid and the prudent would willingly find a champion; but they can hope little from a brilliant amateur who in a financial controversy, like the awkward prizefighter described by Demosthenes, always follows the motions of his antagonist by guarding the place where he has last received a blow. The Greenwich address and the speeches by which it has since been expounded and defended are vulnerable at many points; but Mr. DISBALLI had, before his speech at Newport Pagnell, given scarcely any profitable advice to his party as to the most effective mode of attacking their opponents. On one question alone he pronounces a sound opinion with statesmanlike decision. The Conservatives owe something to their leader for his refusal to engage in a new electoral revolution.

MR. GLADSTONE.

IT is satisfactory that, among the catastrophes which have befallen the Liberals, the defeat of Mr. GLADstons at Greenwich has not been one. The PRIME MINISTER had to see a young Conservative distiller preferred to him by a considerable majority, but he also had a considerable majority over his next rival. It is true that a man in Mr. Gladstons's position cannot be kept out of Parliament, and that a seat would have been found somewhere for him at once. Possibly Ireland might have shown its henefactor STONE at Greenwich has not been one. The PRIME MINISTER have come to his rescue, and have shown its benefactor the kind of gratitude that consists in the expectation of favours to come. But a defeat would have been mortifying to Mr. Gladstone personally, and there is something ignoble in electors putting a slight on a statesman of so much emission. His return for Greenwich probably closes one period of Mr. Gladstone's career. Greenwich has known him as Prime Minister, and more recently Greenwich has known him as a candidate. In the latter

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all his might, and had the triumph of being able to take the noble line of unwillingness to imitate his rivel by traces intrusions into private life. The electors of Grandwich must feel that if the last intrusions into private life. The electors of Grandwich must feel that, if they have done something for him, he also has done much for them; and that, having a point to gain, he has shown them the stimulating spectacle of a man trying with all his might to attain his end. But the days of leading a Ministry and canvassing electors are, to all appearance, over for him for the present. It will soon be in the new character of leader of the Opposition that he will figure. The circumstances will be so different from those under which he was leader of the Opposition in Mr. DISRAELI'S last Ministry that the character will be a new He will not now, as then, have a majority at his back which he is kept by clever jockeying from being able to use. He will address himself to a triumphant audience of that faithful, stupid party on which his arguments will make no impression. No doubt he will show his great powers of language and arithmetical combination to much advantage in such a state of things. The criticism of Mr. GLADSTONE on a Budget prepared by Mr. WARD HUNT will be an intellectual treat. If Mr. DISRAELI'S promise of a spirited foreign policy is anything more than talk, which is not likely, Mr. GLADSTONE will rise in his wrath as the angel of peace. Parties will be tolerably well balanced, and the dissensions of the Liberals will rapidly fade away when the party is out of office. He will thus be always able to endanger the position of his opponents, and he and his colleagues, having been for five years in office, have the threads of recent political history at their command to an extent which the Conservatives will not for some time be able to rival. On the other hand, Mr. Glansome time be able to rivel. On the other name, Mr. Charlestone will probably prove to have some serious disqualifications for his new position. It will be very hard for him to give the new Ministry that fair trial which the country will wish it to have. He will burn to confound his enemies with his superior knowledge and vehemence. He will have almost to step himself down to his sast if he is will have almost to strap himself down to his seat if he is to make any approach to the dignified and contemptations tranquility of Mr. DISEARLI; and there will be many moments when, thinking of what he could say so well to a mob, and what he feels it unwise to say to the House of Commons, he will long for one hour of the old broken waggon of Blackheath.

As his speeches went on, and as he began to feel more and more where the real centre of contest lay, he dropped one by one the articles of baggago which he could not carry with him. No one, he found, cared in the very least for the municipal affairs of London or the redistribution of the revenues of the Universities. Even the agricultural labourer was remitted to the slave of abscuring form tural labourer was remitted to the sleep of obscurity from which he has had a short and fitful awakening. It was no use trying to get near Mr. Gladstonn's cart in order to find out what peasant boroughs might mean. contest has not turned on any of the favourite crotchets of the Liberal party. The world seems all at once to have forgotten about ground game, and entails and about ground game, and entails and redistribution of seats, and even to some degree about the Bible and Beer. Mr. GLADSTONE puts aside all the subjects on which Liberals are disunited, and tries to induce others to put them aside also. He thinks the 25th Clause ought to be reconsidered; and it would be odd if he did not, as every morning the newspapers show him that his colleagues have been reconsidering it as hard as they could go, and have arrived at the most various results. He cannot bear to speak plainly even about Home Rule, and, lest he should give offence, affects not to know in the least what any one means by it. All his thoughts, all his heart and mind, are devoted to offering to repeal the Income-tax, and to beating Mr. DISRAELL. At one of his Greenwich speeches he thought it worth while to go back to the reasons which had led to the sudden dissolution of the last Parliament, but he could not really give his attention to a matter which is now a week old, and out of date. All he could say was, that the Government did not feel very comfortable, and he thought that if he asked the country whether it would like to have the Income-Greenwich has known him as a candidate. In the latter tax repealed, a result that would make the Ministry more tax repealed, a result that would make the Ministry mo thing particularly beautiful in an arrangement by which a burden is to be taken off the shoulders of other people. Those who do pay Income-tax partly calculate that, if the Income-tax can really be properly taken off, it is sure to be as much taken off by one Ministry as by another, and they partly fear that the Income-tax may be only taken off in name, and that they may be squeezed by new taxation to make it possible to get rid of it. There is nowhere any enthusiasm for Mr. Gladstone's financial scheme. There is, on the contrary, no little surprise that a scheme proposed by so eminent a financier should be open, so far as it is disclosed, to so many obvious objections. And when to the objections to the scheme itself are added the enormous objections to the manner in which it was proposed, there was perhaps more to repel than to attract even electors who do not pretend to go very deeply into things, and Mr. Gladstone has probably lost more than he has gained by his strange piece of strategy.

Even the good news from the Ashantee regions will scarcely do the Ministry any good, although bad news would have done them much harm. The constituencies are voting not so much on this ground or that as in obedience to the general inclinations of the voters towards the one party or the other. If there is any one political question present to their minds, it is that suggested by the comparison between Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. GLADSTONE, which Mr. GLADSTONE has done his utmost to put in the strongest light possible. We do not think their recent animated personalities have been very creditable to either statesman. We do not admire Mr. Disraell's cynical reference to Mr. Gladstone's dovotions, nor do we admire the verses on the Aylesbury farmers which Mr. GLADSTONE thought fit to compose or to quote. There has been some hard hitting on both sides, however, and both have obtained advantages. Mr. GLADSTONE had a triumph when he showed that the famous Straits of Malacca are a hundred and fifty miles broad at the point where Mr. DISRAELI said the concessions of a Liberal Government endangered our command of them. Mr. Dis-NABLI lind perhaps a greator triumph when he gave a history of the Peace Preservation Acts in answer to Ministerial boasts of Irish tranquillity. But even if we allow that each gave as much as he got, and that they stand on a parity of successful vituperation, yet Mr. GLADSTONE laboured under disadvantages from which his rival was free. Mr. DISRAELI was able to take advantage of the criticism bestowed from very different quarters on Mr. Gladstone's financial proposals. He could shift his ground and be ready or not ready to repeal the Income-tax as he pleased, while Mr. GLADSTONE was obliged to keep in the position he had chosen for himself. He could ask triumphantly what Mr. GLAD-STONE really meant to do, and Mr. GLADSTONE could not reply, as he could not go into the details of a Budget out of Parliament. The mere fact, too; that Mr. GLADSTONE had attempted to do a very smart stroke of business and had failed, told in favour of a competitor who had simply done nothing. Nor was this all. In order to make his financial proposals all-important, Mr. GLADSTONE had to hint at large projects of Reform without filling up the outline. The notion that Mr. GLADSTONE rushes without consideration into wild schemes of change could not but be fostered by the discovery that such a violent disturbance of the political balance as that involved in the extension of the county franchise had been warmly taken up by the Phine Minister, that the mysterious invention of peasant boroughs had been offered as a heavensent security against all dangers, and that then, all of a sudden, the county franchise and the peasant boroughs had dropped out of Mr. GLADSTONE'S thoughts. The feeling of distrust thus inspired was increased by the precautions which Mr. GLADSTONE took while endeavouring to heal the divisions of the Liberal party. In order to offend no section of his adherents, he was obliged to use vague and ambiguous language. It seemed as if it were possible, from what he said, that some day Mr. GLADMONE would yield to the Nonsaid, that some day Mr. GLADSTONE would yield to the Non-conformists on the 25th Clause, and that he might be won over to participate in an attempt to show that Home Rule would be a new means of bind-ing together more closely than ever the different parts of the British Empire. We do not mean to say that either suspicion is well founded. For a Ministe-rial majority he needed a united Liberal party, and he thought probably of nothing but how to get the Liberal party united, at least for ten days or so. But then, in party united, at least for ten days or so. But then, in yielding to the exigencies of his party, he naturally inflamed the apprehensions of timid people who think that Mr. Grasstone is a dangerous man, and that no one can tell what he will take up or what he will let alone. Very probably they have very much the same opinion of Mr. DISRABLI, but then Mr. DISRABLI has been a long time out of office, and a credulous world always believes that new brooms will sweep clean. In the course of time it will be Mr. DISRABLI'S brooms that will be old, and Mr. GIA that will be new, and we may be quite sure that Millians stone will then advertise his new brooms as the very flewest that were ever heard of.

MODERATE LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. GLADSTONE has very naturally taken every occasion of exhorting the Liberal party to maintain the union which is indispensable to success. He successly congratulates the Conservatives on their superior discipline; and many of his followers are in the habit of apologising for their divisions on the ground that vigorous and philosophical minds are more prone to difference of opinion than the stupid supporters of existing institutions. As all the Conservatives wish to turn Mr. Gladstone out of office, while the Liberals are not equally unanimous in desiring to keep him in, the greater harmony of the Opposition is perfectly intelligible. The Examiner, the only organ of revolutionary opinions in that part of the London press which addresses educated readers, furiously denounces Mr. GLAD-STONE and his colleagues, and expresses a hope that a band of a hundred independent Radicals will in the new Parliament hold the balance of power; but both Mr. GLADSTONE'S apprehensions and the expectations of the extreme democrats have been greatly exaggerated. Two or three seats, including Nottingham, have been lost to the Government through the competition of a number of nominally Liberal candidates; but in general the constituencies have displayed a wholesome dislike of political extravagance; and it is probable that the violent faction will, with the exception of Home Rule members from Ireland, be insignificant and powerless. In the whole of Great Britain there have been only a dozen or fifteen candidates who professed the principles of the Parisian Communists or of the Spanish Intransigentes. The few working-men who sought election would have had a better chance of success if they had not all been political demagogues, as well as representatives of the interests of the labouring population. Intelligent and respectable voters are not disposed to tolerate the doctrines of the Land and Labour League on the pretext that workmen have a moral right to express their own wants and opinions in the House of Commons. Revolutionary agitators of the middle class, such as Mr. Bhadlaugh and Mr. Baxter Langley, or fanatical gentlemen holding the opinions of Captain MAXSE, are still less acceptable to the friends of property and order. Mr. GLADSTONE'S appeals for united action fall flat on moderate politicians who are asked to vote for anarchy and Socialism. There is a culpable audacity in the appeal of some Liberal members to their party to vote for the Odgers and the Bradlaugus, who are separated by an impassable gulf not only from Conservatives, but from Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues.

Next to the Intransigentes comes the section of the party which corresponds to the followers of Gambetta in France, or of Castelae and Salmeron in Spain. The success of some of their number may be attributed to local causes, while the defeat of conspicuous members of the party probably indicates the repugnance of the better class of voters to their opinions. Sir C. Dilke, and his shadow, Sir H. Hoare, Mr. P. A. Taylor, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Chamberlain are among the best known supporters of every measure which would increase the power of the multitude, and destroy all remaining institutions which involve privilege or inequality. The town of Sheffield has done itself signal honour by preferring Mr. Roebuck to one of the ablest and most intolerant of democratic politicians. If Mr. Glapstone had been consulted, he would have preferred an extreme Liberal to the veteran member of the party who, while he has modified some of his opinions in later years, retains the boldness and plain-speaking which won him reputation in his youth. Of all the contests which have taken place, the result of the poll at Sheffield and at Bradford may be regarded with the most unqualified satisfaction. In both places the Conservatives had probably the good satisfaction support the less violent candidates; but it is quite certain that the large majorities for Mr. Boxson, Mr. Forema, and Mr. Barley included a large large.

of the Committee at Bradford which undertook dissipation that of unanting Mr. Forers entirely of the character of his own party when he alleged their two obscure nominees were the regular Liberal their two obscure nominees were the regular Liberal sting Mr. Poneran entirely that their two obscure nominees were the regular Liberal conditation. The caucases and nominating conventions of the United States have fortunately not yet been acclimational design of preferring the candidate whom they personally practs, and whose opinions, whatever may be his conventional denomination, correspond most nearly with their own. In Marylebone there can be no doubt that many Liberal voters preferred a Conservative of character and ability to the favourite of the local wire-pullers. The rejection of Mr. Hughes on the sole ground of his characteristic courage and honesty had probably no tendency to istic courage and honesty had probably no tendency to excite the enthusiasm of the better class of his electors for his Liberal rival. Among all the late members who have failed to secure their return, Mr. Fawcert's absence from the new Parliament will be most justly regretted. No abler or honester candidate has asked the suffrages of any constituency; but perhaps he was too wise, too upright, and too independent to command popular enthusiasm.

If the secrets of the ballot-box were revealed, it would probably be found that an unprecedented number of the most intelligent and conscientious Liberals have either recorded their votes for Conservatives, or abstained from the polls. The proposal, not to Parliament, but to the populace, of the worst Budget of the present generation, has excited general and indignant disapproval. A great majority of those who are best qualified to judge hold, in opposition to Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI, that a threepenny Income-tax is one of the most equitable and convenient modes of raising a moderate revenue. more indisputable that the wanton creation of a deficit, when there is a large surplus, would in any circumstances be a vicious financial operation. It is also known that Mr. GLAD-STONE held only two or three years ago that the first duty of Parliament was to reduce the National Debt; and it is therefore inferred that his scheme of exhausting the surplus and producing a deficiency is exclusively dictated by party motives. The juggle by which direct and indirect taxes were tossed about in his project like a conjuror's balls suggests and justifies a suspicion of questionable policy. To take off a direct tax, then to take off and indirect tax, then to take off and indirect tax. policy. To take off a direct tax, then to take on an indirect tax as a compensation, and finally to reimpose a direct tax as an equivalent for the compensatory measure, is a puzzling and unsatisfactory process. Although both Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISBAELI are mistaken in treating the Income-tax as a temporary burden, Mr. Diseaseli's argument is, on their common assumption, unanswerable. The Income-tax, according to both the party leaders, was imposed for the purpose of reducing duties on consumption; and it would follow, if the statement were correct, that when the object was accomplished the Income-tax ought to be repealed without compensation.

The intrinsic demerits of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Budget are the more objectionable because they are closely connected with the inexcusable mode of publishing the scheme. The Court of Chancery deals severely with trustees who use the funds which they control for their own personal advantage. Mr. Gradstone was by universal consent allowed to be the ablest living financier, and his opponents as well as his friends welcomed his assumption of the office of Char-CELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, not only in the belief that it would terminate the long series of Mr. Lowe's misadventures, but also because it was thought that Mr. GLADSTONE would best know how to dispose of a great surplus for the promotion of the public interest. His continuance in office now seems improbable; but if it is his fate to pick up his Budget out of the mire, and to furbish it up for presentation to the House of Commons, he will find it impossible to displace the suspicion that his proposals were not in the first instance disinterested. Even if a apeculation with trust funds proves successful, the experiment is not the less a breach of trust. There can be little doubt that the unparalleled attempt at corruption has failed of its purpose, if indeed it has not produced an unfavourable impression on the constituencies. The

the panie of 1866, which was followed by a depression extending through the first year of Mr. Grant and commerce have flourished to an anyrecedented extent, and comequently consumption of every kind has been extended; and the doomed Income-tax has been more productive than at any former time. As it is desirable to avoid unacceptable phrases, the offer of a bribe to the opustituencies must not, in fear of offending Mr. Lows's sensitive taste, be described as a scandal; but, to use a colourless term, the Zanzibar affair, the Post Office affair, the Collier affair, and the Ewelme affair sink into pardonable insignificance in comparison with the into pardonable insignificance in comparison with the Budget transaction. The success of the prodigal offer has happily not been such as to encourage future imitation. It is not an unmixed advantage to the country that the Liberal party should have been temporarily defeated, but it is a just cause for congratulation that a large section of its members are firmly opposed to every kind of revolutionary project.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

THE despatch from the Duke of Argvil to Lord North-- BROOK which was published on Monday may appear to many readers to fall short of the occasion which calls it forth. It is, in the main, a summary of some half-dozen despatches from Lord Northbrook to the Duke of Argyll; and those who think that, at a crisis such as the Bengal famine, the India Office ought to impress its views upon the VICEROY, instead of being content to accept views from him, will naturally find fault with a document conceived entirely in the latter spirit. It may be questioned whether the wellintentioned persons who would like to see the government of India taken for the time out of the lands in which it is usually vested, and carried on by continuous interferences from London or Inversry, have ever considered what the position of the VICEROY really is. They seem to regard him as a kind of superior telegraph clerk, whese main business is to communicate to all whom they may concern the orders he receives from home. The truer theory of a Viceroy's functions, so far at all events as the affairs of India are concerned, regards him as a responsible representative, sent to act as well as to report. However complete may be the despatches sent by Lord Northbrook to the India Office, there are opportunities of knowledge open to a Government on the spot which are never possessed by a Government at a distance. The Viceroy of India has at his elbow the means of clearing away uncertainties, correcting mistakes, and filling up gaps which cannot, even under the most perfect system of communication, be equally at the disposal of the Secretary of State. And even if it were possible to make the latter instantaneously aware of every report, or minute, or conversation which bears upon the famine, there is no reason to suppose that his opinion would be as valuable as that of the Viceroy. The Secretary of State is a Cabinet Minister, and as such he has much to occupy his thoughts besides the affairs of his own department. The Viceroy has, for the term of his office, cut himself adrift from English politics, and has nothing to make demands on his attention, except the work he has been sent out to do. The amount, therefore, of home interference that is compatible with the relative situation of the two authorities is restricted within narrow and well defined limits. The Home Government may conceivably differ from the Vicercy upon some matter of principle, or they may think the measures by which he proposes to carry out his principles altogether inadequate, but there is no room for any such distinction in the present instance. The Duke of ARGYLL and Lord Northbrook are agreed as to the end which the Government of India ought to propose to itself in dealing with the famine, and they are agreed that the measures to which it is intended to resort are the best that can be taken. Consequently the language of simple approval and confirmation is the language which the SECRETARY If it should of STATE most appropriately employs. hereafter appear that the Vicenor has underestimated the an unfavourable impression on the constituencies. The reiterated boast of the surplus may perhaps have been more successful, though it is sufficiently obvious that the greater question may arise whether the Home Government has part of Mr. Granerous's five millions proceeds in ordinary been to blame in trusting him. But, in the total absence of counselful of the population, without the smallest reference to this effect, any interference with Lord Nournables action could only do mischief. We have in India the midst of the party which happened to be in power. The Counselful Government took office in the midst of best organised Civil Bervice that the world can show, and

the whole energy of this large staff of highly-trained officials is engaged in dealing with the famine. When the India Office has promised its support and approbation to all that they think it well to do, it has pretty well oxhausted its power of useful action.

It may be objected perhaps that the despatch of the Dake of Argyll reveals a condition of affairs in which something more than this is wanted. The Government of India and the Government of Bengal are at issue upon the propriety of prohibiting the exportation of rice. Every other suggestion made by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been complied with, but to this Lord NORTHneook has refused his consent. The despatch informs him that, after again weighing carefully the whole case and the grounds on which he came to his decision, "HER MAJESTY'S "Government" desire to intimate "their entire concurrence" with him " that the objections to this measure far outweigh "any recommendation in its favour." It would have been well, we think, if the Duke of Angym, had set out in full the objections here referred to. If the whole weight of Indian official experience were on the side of the VICEROY, reasonable Englishmen might be content to inquire no further. But on this one point Indian official experience is divided, and when the opinion opposed to Lord North-BROOK is the opinion of Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, even those who have most confidence in the Vickroy may be pardoned for wishing to know what has been said on behalf of the rejected course. The objections to it, says the Duke of Aroyll, "are so many and so grave that "nothing could justify having recourse to such a mea"sure unless it were a certainty or a reasonable proba-"bility that exports of food will so exhaust the resources of "India as to render them incapable of affording the supplies which may be required for the distressed districts. So fur us is known to the English public, Sir George Campbell's demand for a prohibition of exports may either imply that he thinks there are other things which might justify such a measure besides the probability that India will not retain enough food for the supply of the distressed districts, or that he does not agree with the VICEROY in thinking it certain that India will retain enough food for this purpose if exportation be not forbidden. It makes a great deal of difference which of these interpretations of Sir George Camphell's attitude is the correct one. A difference on the first point might imply only a conflict of economical or political theory; a difference on the second point would imply that on the most important of all the data on which the action of the Government of India must be founded, the VICEROY and the Lieutenant-Governor of BRNGAL are disagreed.

We have stated the two interpretations of which Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL's persistence on the question of export is capable, because so long as the precise nature of the controversy between him and the VICEROY is unknown there will always be some who will adopt the graver explanation of it. But though it would be well, if it is possible, to deprive them of all justification, it must not be supposed deprive them of all justification, it must not be supposed that such evidence as is available points at all to this conclusion. On the contrary, it will be found, we believe, that Sir Grorge Campbell has been led to give the advice which he has given mainly by his desire to satisfy native opinion. The Secretary of State admits that the fact that it would do this is a "not unimportant" recommendation of a policy of prohibition. But it does not appear that the prohibition of exports advocated by Sir George Campbell is quite the same thing as the prohibition of exports advocated by native critics. The former is a prohibition extending to the province former is a prohibition extending to the province as a whole—a recommendation that no grain shall be allowed to leave Bengal. The latter is a prohibition extending to each of the units that make up the province—a recommendation that no grain shall be allowed to leave any district for any other district. The ground of this latter recommendation is obvious enough. The natives see no reason why a district which possesses a sufficient supply of food should be deprived of a part of it, even though that part should be subsequently recovered by private or public part should be subsequently recouped by private or public agency. There is no need, however, to show that such a prohibition as this would immensely increase the duties thrown on the Government of India, while at the same time it would proportionately increase the difficulty of discharging those duties. Private dealers would virtually be driven out of the market, and the Government would have to transport food from Calcutta to the remotest parts of the distressed districts. If native opinion can only be consiliated by such

an impracticable measure as this, it would be useless to make trial of any less desaits expedient merely in the hope that it would convince the natives that the Govern ment are in earnest. After the telegram from Sir RICHARD TEMPLE read by Sir GRORGE CAMPRILL at the Relief Meeting in Calcutta on Wednesday, there can be no doubt that the sufficiency of the Vicing's preparations will soon be put to the test. In Patna alone—which at one of the three divisions in which as long ago as the 17th of November it was foreseen that the distress would be the greatest—about a million and a half of the inhabitants will be on the hands of the authorities for several months to come. "Already," says the summary of the telegram given in the Daily News, "numbers of the people are "limiting themselves to one daily meal. They are anxious, "but wonderfully patient." Lord Northbrook has left so enormous a margin between the amount of food provided by the Government and the probable need as estimated by the best authorities, that there can hardly be any fear that the quantity of food required will not be forthcoming. What is less certain is that it will be forthcoming in the right place and at the right moment for here of course the question of carriage comes in, and upon this point very little is really known. But there is no reason to doubt that, with whatever success, all has been done that could be done. Nearly three months back the Government of Bengal was urging its officers to test and perfect all transporting agencies, whether public or private, at as early a date as possible. It is not to be supposed that these orders have been disobeyed, or that any arrangements which would have enabled food to be carried to the distressed districts are still incompleted.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE CHURCH.

THE zealous friends of civil and religious liberty who lately held a meeting to approve the ecclesiastical legislation of the German Government will be gratified by learning that Count Ledochowski, Archbishop of Pcsen, has been arrested and imprisoned. Protestants of a milder type, while they hesitate to condemn on imperfect information the policy of a great statesman, may reasonably doubt the expediency of a conflict which among other results seems likely to produce a large crop of religious martyrs. It matters little whether any of the Roman Catholic clergy or bishops disapprove of resistance to the civil power; for they will be compelled to prefer the Church to the State by a professional point of honour, which constitutes a more universal or more certain obligation than conscience itself. Every Prussian bishop will, as the occasion arises, feel himself compelled to follow the example of the Archbishop of POSEN; and it is therefore probable that in a short time the prisons will be filled with contamacious prelates who have scarcely a choice between conformity and disobedience. Modern martyrdom, involving no risk of death or torture, is, however disagreeable, not without its consolations. Imprisoned priests and bishops may safely count on exciting the enthusiasm of sympathetic laymen belonging to the two classes which confer the most agreeable kind of popularity. The peasantry and the gentry will unite in opposition to official persecution. At a late Court festivity at Berlin the nobility of the Catholic provinces declined to attend; and the recent elections have shown that in many rural districts the clergy command large majorities. Prince BISMARCK must be well aware that no punishment which the Courts can inflict will have the smallest tendency to detach either clergy or laity from the ranks of the Opposition; nor is it improbable that the laxer Catholics who have hitherto supported the Government may be alienated by the spectacle of undue severity. experience shows that persecution, when it is not carried to an excess incompatible with modern opinion, tends to confirm the obstinacy of religious zealots. The influence of the Catholic clergy in Prussia and in the German Empire was politically misobievous before the beginning of the present quarrel; and it is difficult to understand how the new legislation can tend to weaken its effect.

The exact nature of the offences with which the Catholic hierarchy are charged has never been fully explained. It may be assumed that many of them are disaffected to the Empire, on the ground that it promotes Projectant supremacy; and in Bavaria, if not in Francia, the good wishes of the Church attended the Francia rather than the German cause in the war of 1870. On the other hand.

ne never been alleged that the Catholic priesthood are, spi in a figurative sense, engaged in a conspiracy inst the Gevernment. Those among them who may the previous of French predominance in Europe, as alterinary to a restoration of the Pore's temporal power, publishly not anneunced their opinions in public; d the can assuredly have taken no steps towards the completiment of their object. The French Government itself professes with perfect sincerity its present intention of maintaining peace, and, in the words of the Duke DECASES, of cultivating friendly relations with Italy such as circumstances have made it. With the thoughts, the dreams, and the remote aspirations of the Catholic clergy, the Prussian Government has no legitimate concern.

Prince Bismarck is entitled to perfect credence when he declares that he has no objection to raise against the dogma of Infallibility or any other spiritual proposition which the Roman Catholic Church may think fit to adopt. If the Holy See were to require the faithful to believe, on pain of excommunication, as several Popes have personally pro-fessed to believe, in the miraculous wanderings of the Holy House of Loretto, there is no reason why Kings or Parliaments should object to an additional strain on the elastic credulity of a particular religious body. According to modern notions heresy is not a civil crime; and the only misdemeanour of which Archbishop Ledochowski and his colleagues are accused consists in their refusal to submit to legislation of an expost facto character. Bishops and priests who have undertaken their duties on the assumption that they were entitled to certain immunities incur comparatively little moral blame when they practically protest against a fundamental change in their position. The Prussian Governmental change in their position. The Prussian Government was the aggressor by introducing new laws which could scarcely fail to result in a conflict. It might perhaps be necessary that the bishops should sconer or later be deprived of their exclusive control over the education of the clergy; but the time was inopportunely chesen. It was at least possible that the future Pope might be a statesman, and not a wrong-headed fanatic; and that he might be disposed to renew the friendly relations which formerly existed between Prussia and the Holy Sec. A few years undisturbed by sectarian conflicts would perhaps have rendered the unity of the Empire unassailable; and the Roman Catholic clergy, like the rest of mankind, gradually learn to acquiesce in whatever exists, if only their hostility is not kept alive by artificial provocation.

In Posen religious conflicts are the more untoward because they coincide with national divisions. The Poles, who have never been fully reconciled to union with Germany, are also Catholics under a Protestant Government. Historians still dispute whether Irish disaffection was originally political or religious; and it is agreed on all hands that national antipathy and sectarian batred have for con-turies been closely or inseparably connected. The advocates of Home Rule would give much to see an Irish Archbishop arrested for disobedience to some statute passed in England; but in this country the inconvenience of religious prosecutions has long been fully understood. The Rhine provinces, which a generation or two ago might have looked to France which a generation or two ago might have looked to Franco for protection against Protestant legislation, are now happily loyal; but great confusion might arise if the devout Catholics were suddenly subjected to a practical interdict by the exclusion of the clergy from their churches. The Government can searcely hope to succeed, like Henry VIII. and ELIZABETH, in inducing the laity to accept a form of Catholicism independent of Rome. In the sixteenth century the Catholic Church included in its creed the whole body of Protestant faith, which accordingly survived after the body of Protestant faith, which accordingly survived after the removal of external accretions. In the modern Church the characteristics which were once superficial and accidental have become in popular estimation the central doctrines of maye become in popular estimation the central doctrines of the faith, and consequently a reformed religion is no longer to be found at the heart of Outholicism. A Catholic Church without a Pope is to the mass of the people not so much heretical as simply inconceivable. It is true that a few thousands of Old Catholics have formed a Church of their own; and they have lately enjoyed unex-

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It is possible that the Government may throw the Old Catholics over as soon as it has secretained the inability to create any considerable schism. When half the Catholic bishops and a detachment of the clergy are in prison, the churches must be shut up, to the great annoyance and irritation of the general community. When a much less violent quarrel with the State occurred in Scotland a large number of the discontented clergy and laity second from the Establishment, and formed a Church of their own. It may be doubted how far an imitation of their course would be consistent with the legal or administrative system of Prussia. Even if the Catholies are allowed to constitute themselves as a religious body unconnected with the State, Prince Bismanck will not only have failed in his enterprise, but he will have strengthened his opponents for mischief, though not for the useful and beneficent purposes of a Church. A Nonconformist sect, whether Popish or Protestant, is exempt from the salutary restraints which are imposed on established Churches. Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop MacHala would have been much less troublesome if they had, like Archbishop Ledochowski, held a legal rank. According to the apparent state of affairs, the Prussian Government has hitherto done nothing towards the attainment of its object. The Catholic clergy have become not more, but less, loyal; and any power which they may exercise is rather increased than diminished. I'rince BISMARCK's crusade may or may not be justified if it succeeds. He will have been altogether in the wrong if he fails.

DISSENTERS AND THE ELECTIONS.

THE Dissenters of Bradford may take comfort. It has not been given to them to be victorious in their own borough, but in other constituencies they can record a series of successes. It has been the boast of the Nonconformists that they could break up the Liberal party, and the result has shown that they did not overcalculate their strength. Nothing happens quite in the way in which it is expected to happen, and the Dissenting triumph has been no exception to this rule. They intended to show how completely they had been alienated by the action of the moderate Liberals, whereas what has actually been shown in how completely they had read what has actually been shown is how completely the moderate Liberals have been alienated by the action of the Dissenters. One constituency after another has virtually declared that it distrusts a Liberalism of which the Dissenters are the backbone. In comparison with this the electors prefer an invertebrate Conservatism. No doubt other influences besides Nonconformity have had their share in the Conservative reaction the existence of which has this week been established. Not to speak of graver and larger considerations, much has been done by the wrath of the publicans at being obliged to shut up an hour earlier, and to admit the police into the citadel; much by the wrath of the British tradesman, who sees those two pillars of his prosperity—adulteration and over-charges—undermined by public analysts and co-operative stores. But when all due credit has been given to these and other active allies, the honour of the day rests, as we cannot help thinking, with the British Dissenters. No other faction has shown itself quite so obstinate, quite so impracticable, quite so unenlightened. The publicans and the tradesmen went out from the Liberal camp, and the numerical strength of their secession could be estimated with more or less accuracy. But the Dissenters remained for the most part inside the Liberal camp, and under a system of secret voting it is impossible to say how many moderate supporters were not alienated by their presence there. There is one plea, however, which they might fairly urge in mitigation of sentence, if they had been convicted on the charge of having overthrown the Liberal Government. They might not have succeeded so conspicu-onaly had not their exertions been aided by some members of the Cabinet. Mr. GLADSTONE seems to have all along mistaken the quarter from which the real storm was coming. He has been trying to conciliate the Education League when he ought rather to have accentuated his quarrel with it. We do not mean that he was prepared to charced of their own; and they may straig enjoyed unexpoeted good fortune in the recognition of their solitary
inches by the State. If Prince Busiason could induce the
great trials of the Catholic laity to asknowledge a set of
new history of the Utracht constantion, his victory
over his opponents would be complete; but the Popu's
furiant about of Bishop Ramanus will by the Catholic bedy
in general be accepted as conclusive against his claims.

the moderate Liberals might far more than counterbalance any good that could come from the renewed confidence of the Radicals.

This miscalculation probably led him to attach an exaggerated importance to the return of Mr. PRIGHT to the Cabinot. Yet when read by the light of this week's elections, it seems probable that no single event has done the Government more mischief. Mr. BEIGHT signalized his re-entrance upon office by a speech remarkable for its apparent recklessness and its real caution. But the caution passed almost unmarked either by friend or enemy, while the recklessness made a profound impression upon both. For the first time probably many Liberals began to doubt whether the Government could be trusted to resist Dissenting pressure. As we pointed out at the time, and have frequently insisted since, there was no real ground for this uncertainty. The responsible MINISTER of EDUCATION never changed his tone, and amidst all Mr. BRIGHT's abuse of the Education Act, he had taken care to slip in a warning that until it had had a fair trial it was useless to expect that it could be altered. But the facts that Mr. BRIGHT had come back to the Ministry, that he had been allowed to censure in the severest terms an Act of Parliament for the passing of which the Cabinet was in a sense on its trial, and that the Dissenters on the whole had consented to condone the sins of the Government in consideration of his renewed association with it, were far more conspicuous than these logical niceties. Mr. Bright's return to office has had, we suspect, its perfect work, but this work has had further consequences than those which Mr. Gladstone looked for. consequences than those which Mr. GLADSTONE looked for. If the prodigals have returned, too many of the elder brothers have gone away in a rage. A speech which was only delivered last Tuesday may be thought to have come too late to exercise much influence on the elections. But if there were anything wanting to the complete alienation of Liberals who would have been true to the Government but for their first that for their first that for the contract that for their first that for their first that for the contract that the contract ment but for their fear that the Government might not be true to itself, it was supplied by the passage about education in Mr. Lowe's speech to the electors of the University of London. He proposed to settle the difficulty about the 25th Clause by repealing the clause and exempting parents who plead that they cannot with a clear conscience send their children to other than Denominational schools from the obligation to send them to school at all. It is impossible that a Minister who proposes such a compromise as this can have a genuine zeal for the extension of compulsory education. A loophole of this sort would prove wide enough in the long run to let any number of indigent parents slip through. Whenever a man wanted to have the benefit of his child's wages, instead of allowing his child to have the benefit of education, he would be seized with scruples about the lawfulness of School Board schools. The School Board would not be able to pay the fees for the child at a school which his father's conscience would allow him to attend; the father's conscience would not allow him to avail himself of the Board's offer to remit the fees at their own school; and the only way out of this dilemma would be to send the child to work.

The return of Mr. FORSTER at the head of the poll for Bradford is a deserved reward for plain speaking at a time when plain speaking was eminently necessary and lamentably wanting. In this one instance the Dissenters gave the Government their harmless opposition instead of their disastrous support; and, if there had been more contests in which parties had been thus distributed, the results of several among them might have been different. The battle raged round the 25th Clause; but, as Mr. FORSTER pointed out, in answer to Mr. Illingworth, it is a great mistake to suppose that the mere repeal of the 25th Clause would heal the educational difference which divides the Liberal party in two. The Dissenters say that their consciences will not allow children to be educated at the public cost in any school where Denominational teaching is given. If this scruple is once recognized, there is no escape from two conclusions. The first is that no religious teaching can be given in School Board schools. All religious teaching is Denominational as regards some section of the ratepayers. Christianity is Denominational to a Jew. Theism is Denominational to a Denominational to a Jew. Theism is Denominational to a Positivist. The second conclusion is that no State aid can be granted to voluntary schools. If it is a violation of conscience to give a few thousands every year from the rates to have indigent children taught to read and write at Denominational schools, it must be a greater violation of conscience to give three-quarters of a million every year.

from the taxes to keep Denominational schools going. Thus the whole principle of Secularism is involved in the repeal of the 25th Clause, and that principle, when put forward in this shape, is as intolerant and as sectarian as the fiercest type of Denominationalism. There is no appreciable difference between the man who would refuse to have indigent thildren tangels at any but agrees. appreciable difference between the man who would remae to have indigent children taught at any but secular schools, and the man who would refuse to have indigent children taught at any but Church of England schools. They are both alike enemies to secular education, because neither will allow of its being given except under the impossible conditions which they themselves lay down. But fanatical Denominationalism is hidden away in country parsonages or among the maiden hidden away in country parsonages, or among the maiden sistors of departed canons who are still to be found in cathedral cities. Fanatical Secularism is rampant wherever the minority which chooses to call itself the Liberal party has a chance of making its voice heard. Of late, therefore, the real attack upon secular education has been made by its professed friends. It remains to be seen whether the source of the danger will be changed by the Conservative victory which Dissenting arrogance and Ministerial irresolution have done so much to promote.

M. OLLIVIER AGAIN.

I has been announced that M. Dalla Very shortly to present himself to the French Academy very shortly to present himself to the French Academy T has been announced that M. EMILE OLLIVIER proposes in order to deliver his address and take his seat among the Immortals. M. Olliving was elected a member of the Academy soon after he became a Minister. This was the climax of his ambition, but he was destined immediately afterwards to a rude reverse. His Ministry collapsed with the disastrous commencement of the war, and he fled from Paris before he had a chance of being received by the Academy. It appears to be supposed that M. OLLIVIER'S present views are not limited to literary renown, and that he sees a possibility, in the increasing complications of French parties, of regaining his political position. Perhaps there could hardly be anything more characteristic of M. OLLIVIER than that he should venture to think of returning to public life. There is no reason to suppose that the conscience of this buoyant and light-hearted states-man is in the least disturbed by a recollection of his own share in the fatal policy which brought ruin upon France; but the mere association of ideas would be so painful to most men that they would rather keep at a distance from the scene of calamitous experiment. In the summer of 1868, before he was a Minister, but when it was known that he had been received by the EMPEROR and was supposed to be rapidly tending towards office, M. OLLIVIER made a fine speech in the Chamber, denouncing the idea of a war with Prussia in particular and all war in general. He assumed of course that France would be victorious, but he pointed out that even when Prussia had been overthrown and the Rhine provinces annexed, France would have to remain armed and watchful in self-defence, and that settled peace would be more remote than ever. He continued to hold this language consistently enough after he was in office, and down to the very day when it was resolved to fight. On the 15th of July, 1870, the EMPEROR and his advisers determined to go to war, and M. OLLIVIER rushed into the tribune to declare that it was with a cour léger that he accepted the responsibility of a decision which outraged all the principles and convictions he had previously professed. M. PREVOST-PARADOL took the news differently; for when he heard what had happened, though not personally responsible for it, he shot himself in decision. himself in despair.

Whether M. OLLIVIER had it in his power to avert the war by threatening to resign is a speculative question into which it is unnecessary to enter. There can be no doubt that consistency would have required that he abould oppose the war with all his energy; but it is also true that there was a strong popular feeling in favour of it, and M. OLLIVIER may have conscientiously persuaded himself that, as it was inevitable, it was his duty to stand by his country, and give it the benefit of his counsels. M. OLLIVIER had previously been accounted of configuration with the previously beautiful and the previously beautiful.

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function of antegrountic parties by following an independent course, and he also refers in the body of the work to Con-gram's attempt to reconcile the First Naromon and liberty after the return from Elba. "However uncertain," wrote Constant, " may be the chance of liberty for a country, it " should not be repulsed. If I fail, I shall incur the raprosch of fickleness and inconsistency; but if I succeed in grating a single good principle adopted, in mitigating the four of a single arbitrary law, the gain will be to France." It is clear that M. OLLIVIER intended to justify his connexion with the Second Empire in a similar manner. He had attacked the system of the Empire at every point, and he adhered to his opinion that it was full of evil. But then he thought he could turn evil into good, and out of the eater bring forth meat. He took up the Empire not for its own sake, but for the sake of making it something entirely different; and he had such sublime confidence in himself, such unhesitating faith in the magical power of words, that he thought he had only to spin fine phrases in order to construct an ideal State in which the Government should be very strong and the people perfectly free. There were a good many obstacles in his path, and even M. Olliva became aware of some of them. There was, for example, the EMPEROR himself, who was very willing to have M. OLLIVIER'S assistance in keeping the Democrats quiet, but who was not prepared to abdicate altogether; and there was M. ROUHER, or the Vice-Emperor, as M. OLLIVIER called him, who was quite willing to bear as much of the purple mantle as his master chose to drop from his shoulders. The Empire, in short, proved to be more substantial than M. OLLIVIER imagined. It was a compact body of men with prejudices, opinions, and, above all, interests; and these prejudices and interests were decidedly opposed to M. OLLIVER'S beautiful projects. The EMPEROR might in time have shaken off the scandal of the Coup d'état, but he could not slake off the men who helped him with it, and the kindred spirits whom they had gathered around him; and it was this in the end that brought the Empire to the

There can be very little doubt that the unfortunate experiment of the OLLIVIER Ministry was indirectly the cause of the fatal war which so quickly followed. There is reason to suppose that the EMPEROR appreciated the force of Prussia more adequately than most of his advisers, and that, without being aware of the utter rottenness of his own preparations, he shrank from a conflict with so powerful an enemy. It was the domestic condition of France which swayed his decision. It is evident from M. Mérimér's letters that for some years there had been considerable uneasiness and divided counsels at the Imperial Court. The aggrandizement of Prussia in 1866 galled the French, and the Democrats seemed to be gaining ground. ROCHEFORT'S pamphlets, the VICTOR NOIR funeral, and similar incidents, might be trivial things in themselves, but it was not unreasonable to be afraid of sparks in the neighbourhood of inflammable materials. The EMPEROR himself had a notion that by granting a certain amount of freedom to the Chamber he could put an end to all further changes. "It is necessary," he said in a remarkable letter to M. OLLIVIER, "to trace "resolutely the ends which I wish to attain without "seeming to be dragged on year after year to fresh con"cessions, for one always falls on the side to which one
"leans." It cannot be said that the Empenon leant too enthusiastically to the side of Liberal government; but at least he leant too much for the stability of the Empire. Ménuée was clear-sighted enough to see that Parliamentary government was hopeless in the hands of a man like OLLIVIER, who was clearly incapable of praca man like Utilivies, who was clearly incapable of practical administration, and whom he believed, with or without reason, to be corrupt and insincere; and he also understood that Personal government had become impossible. The EMPEROR himself saw through OLLIVIER, but he had attended to himself or his star; and he imagined that the attention of his that a successful war to distract the attention of his subjects from home affairs and flatter their vanity would subjects from home attairs and flatter their vanity would set everything right. All the evidence that has been published would seem to show that he decided on attack-ing Prussia as the only remaining chance for his dynasty; and, in fact, the Prussian Government had so contrived to complicate matters that, if he had not done so, the irrita-tion of the French on this subject, coupled with their general political discontent, would almost certainly have produced a revolution.

When M. OLLIVIER returns to Paris he will perhaps

find it necessary to offer an emplanation as to some points in his official career which certainly appear to require. In the meantime he cannot be acquitted of having, by hextravagant vanity, his fantastic confidence in himself and the magic of his eloquence, and his shifty and self-deluding impulsiveness, contributed very largely to the injury and humiliation of his country. Phrasemongers have been the ruin of France, and perhaps we have had in our own country some recent experience of the mischief of phrases as well as of light-hearted statesmanship. We have seen Ministers rushing into vast projects of change, in the realisation of which human nature and existing interests are to be entirely disregarded, and allowing the casuistry of vanity and ambition to persuade them that principles may be taken up or abandoned at pleasure as long as the end is to secure the predominance of the only statesman who is supposed to be capable of saving society. M. Ollivier's disastrous official career may sorve as a warning to public men against the illusions of a canting self-sufficiency and the idolatry of verbiage.

MEN OF ONE IDEA.

It is common enough to hear a man condemned on the ground that he has only one idea. We all know the kind of person whose portrait is summoned up by such a description. At election times innumerable specimens are on view. Many thousands of rational beings are profoundly convinced that they are in possession of the simple secret which would introduce the millennium. We have only to swallow their nostrum, whether it refers to drainage, to electoral reform, or to universal philosophy, and the world will go right ever afterwards. It may be disputed whether, on the whole, such people do more harm by their stupidity, or more good by incessantly hammering upon a single point. It would be ungrateful to ignore the services often rendered by men who, by concentrating their energies upon a single point, have succeeded in at least forcing some important question upon the indifference of mankind. But it seems to be an error to speak of such persons as possessing an idea, even in the popular sense of that vaguest of philosophical words. All that they can really be said to have assimilated is a fragment of an idea—a mere formula detached from the system of thought to which it owed its real value. To have an idea at all a man must have something like a general theory of the world, or at least of that department of speculation with which he is principally concerned. The so-called man of one idea does not understand the principles of his science, or he would appreciate the relative value of his own doctrine and be unwilling to apply it in season and out of season. He has simply caught, or been caught by, some incidental corollary from a wider principle, and goes about measuring all things in heaven and earth by his private footula. The more accurate mode of classifying mankind would be into the unideaed and the one-idead. Itsally to possess a single idea and to be capable of impressing it upon the world at large is to be a man of genius. To possess two or more ideas with the same completeness is to be one of those rare intellect

How rare it is to find a man to whom we can confidently attribute the possession of more than a single idea may be proved by a survey of some of the different branches of intellectual activity. To have contributed a single thought which can be distinctly called original is to have a permanent place in the history of knowledge. Mr. Mill, in one of his later essays, declared that Berkeley was the equal of any metaphysician in real acuteness, because he had contributed three distinctly new discoveries to metaphysics. This view is of course open to discussion; for the validity of Berkeley's discoveries is still discussed, and his most original theory is denied by the greatest authorities. Moreover, the three doctrines, true or false, were so closely connected that it may be disputed whether they really amount to more than three deductions from a single principle. It is, however, plain enough that, if we admit the truth of the statement, we must further admit that Mr. Mill's eulogy would be amply justified. Few indeed are the metaphysicians of whom so much can be said with any degree of plausibility. All Berkeley's writings are simply applications, with more or less ingenuity, of his distinctive theory; and what is true of him is true of more pretentious and incomparably more voluminous philosophers. When we see one of the claborate systems which have been worked out by the industry of a German thinker, we are almost appalled at the implied affluence of ideas. Nor should we deny for a moment that this power of working all conceivable topics of speculation into a single system shows a degree of energy as wall as of patience which is in some cases truly

admirable. It is equally true that, as we overcome the first impressions of astonishment, we sometimes discover that the vast structure is only the development of a single thought. Most systems of metaphysics can be packed into a single metaphor. The philosopher thinks that the mind is the proverbial sheet of blank paper, or that it is a receptacle for certain innate ideas, or the mould which shapes the restorials sampled from without or a piece which shapes the materials supplied from without, or a piece of complex mechanism, or the modification of a divine idea; and he proceeds to state all knowledge in the system of notation appropriate to his conception. This task is one of which few people are capable; but it does not necessarily involve more than one idea, from which the whole marvellous superstructure may be evolved. We are apt to be unjust to the men who content themselves with civing leading principles and leaning their application to with giving leading principles, and leaving their application to others; and fall into the delusion of estimating a man's intellectual power, not by the intrinsic value of his thought, but by the number

of forms in which he has presented it.

To leave, however, this unpleasant region, the same thing may certainly be said of speculations of a less abstract order. Nobody, as his disciples tell us, has produced a greater effect upon legislation since the beginning of the century than Jeremy Bentham. And Bentham, as even his disciples admit, had not room in his head for more than a single idea. Those heavy volumes from which all ordinance and as a single idea. nary readers shrink in disgust are but incessant applications and nary readers shrink in disgust are but incessant applications and reapplications of the great doctrine that the criterion of morality is the production of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. The theory occurred to him early in life, and stack by him to the end of his days. It never struck him that it was not absolutely true, or that it did not afford a sufficient answer to every conceivable problem in ethical or political speculation. It may be disputed whether an opinion capable of being compressed into so narrow a formula had any proper claims to be called an idea, and in that case Bentham would have to be placed amongst the inferior class of people who cannot even boast of a single idea. We do not hold that this would be just, but, if so, it would strengthen the argument. If the mere possession of one fraction of an idea gives a man so undeniable an influence over the minds of his contemporaries, how great must be the force of a mind comprehensive enough raries, how great must be the force of a mind comprehensive enough to take in a complete idea and regard it from all its sides!
Innumerable illustrations might be adduced from politics. The single idea of the indefeasible rights of man upset the world and made two or three distinct reputations. Even the dogma of Free-trade, which at most involves a negative idea, and may be held along with the most imperfect social theory, has provided more than one man of undeniable ability, if not of true genius, with sufficient materials for talking and preaching throughout the

whole course of his life. It may be disputed with more plausibility whether the same theory admits of an application to the great imaginative writers as well as to mere reasoners. It certainly sounds improper to limit the number of ideas which might be contained in the brain of a Shakapaare or a Goethe. And yet, in a certain sense, it would seem that, if we set aside the very greatest names, the opinion is plausible even in this case. The most original and vigorous preacher of our time, who applies the practical method to political and moral questions, has certainly made such use of two or three thoughts that his cardinal dectrines might be summed up in a page. Take away from his writings the doctrine as to the superiority of silence to speech, as to the vital importance of hero-worship, and two or three more such fundamental opinions, and the bulk of his volumes would shrink into a very limited space. Jean Paul Richter says that many of his volumes expanded out of the single phrase in Shakspeare about our little lives being rounded with a phrase in Shakspeare about our little lives being rounded with a sleep. Certainly the same may be said of our own writer, who owes something of his method and perhaps of his manner to the teaching of Jean Paul. We meet with that single thought, expressed with infinite vivacity and variety it is true, but still with substantially the same meaning, in innumerable pages of his writings. The example may suggest that even Shakspeare, the "myriad-minded," owes after all a very large proportion of his influence to his constant embodiment of the same thought. Out out from Shakspeares the character of Handet. Out out from Shakspeare the character of Haulet, and all the subsidiary characters into which the Hamlet element enters as a main constituent, and, though Shakspeare would still be a very great poet, he would have made a long descent towards the level on which Jonson and Fletcher and a number of scarcely inferior rivals may be placed. But the essence of Hamlet is given in half a dozen of the great speeches which we all know, or ought to know, by heart; and, if we dared to venture the experiment and had the processor consists. periment, and had the necessary capacity, we might possibly sum up the secret of the charm in one or two sentences. We will not attempt a task so provocative of hostile criticism; and indeed it attempt a task so provocative of hostile criticism; and indeed it might take a Shakspeare to do it satisfactorily. But if the process be possibly applicable to the greatest name in our literature, it is certainly applicable to many of the minor ones. A couplet or two gives the essence of Pope; a few lines from one of his odes would be enough to express Wordsworth; and a stanza or so from Don Jum would give all Byron's message to the world. It is an accepted rule in oratory that you should say the same thing over in a great number of forms if you would impress it upon any common audience; and the rule might be extended much further. Every great work of art has some dominant idea; few writers have left more than one great work; and when they have, the dominant idea has generally been the same in all, though different aspects of the central truth may have been exhibited. exhibited.

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The question would of course become difficult if we a The question would of somes become distinctives in what the to define an idea, or to say with any distinctness in what the unity of an idea consists. But the moral remains unaffected a young writer should endeavour to get hold as soon as possible of some good fertile dogma, and then not be afraid of working it to death. He is exceptionally lucky if he can find one; though the number of modes of expressing it may be practically unlimited.

A DAY'S JOURNEY IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

A DAY'S JOURNEY IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

In the general prologue to the Canterbury Tales Chaucer drew the plan of his work. Each pilgrim was to tell four tales, two in going to Canterbury, two in returning; and the poet was to relate the remnant of the pilgrimage. But the judgment of the host of the Tabard was not to be taken literally. Each was to contribute something; how much must depend, as would happen in a real journey, upon the length of the united stories, and upon accident or caprice. The host interpreted his own law when he reminded the Franklin that he would break his word if he did not tell at least one tale. At the close of the journey to Canterbury this is again made clear. The compact would be fulfilled when the Parson had told his tale. One was enough to satisfy the promise, but the Poet was free to tell two or more out fulfilled when the Parson had told his tale. One was enough to satisfy the promise, but the Poet was free to tell two or more out of the mouth of either of the travellers. Accordingly the prologue of the "Wife of Bath," which the Friar calls a long preamble of tale, is a tale in itself; the Sompnour's prologue is a tale, and so is the introduction to the dismal story of the Pardoner. Chaucer for his own part recites first "Sir Thopas" and afterwards "Melibeus"; and the Monk, who, when called upon, had offered to tell a tale, or two, or three, had in fact told sixteen tragedies when he was interrupted by the Knight. The Nun's Priest weaves into his own tale a ghost story from Cicero, with other tales of dream and vision, while the Canon's Yeoman relates the distinct histories of his master the projector, and the other Canon the histories of his master the projector, and the other Canon the

In considering how far Chaucer accomplished his original design, two things appear; the one, that he did not carry on his work beyond the gate of Canterbury, where the Parson's tale ended; the other, that portions of the outward journey were unfinished. The prologues of the Canon's Yeoman, the Manciple, and the Parson, taken together, show that the Parson's tale, a translation from some homily on penance, was told close to Canterbury, and was the last of the outward journey. If the enlique to that tale were Chaucer's and designed to be a conthe epilogue to that tale were Chaucer's and designed to be a conclusion to the whole work, it would show that there he abruptly closed his poem, meaning to add nothing more. But the beginning and the end of the epilogue are the translated words of the author of the homily, to which little treatise they belong, and not to the Tales, and the middle was foisted in by some well-meaning clerk. the Tales, and the middle was foisted in by some well-meaning clerk. Yet, being found in the earliest and best manuscripts, the epilogue, read with its prologue, does show the general belief of the time that Chaucer had ended his work with the Parson's tale and the arrival at Canterbury. The prologue to Lidgate's Story of Thebes, and the otherwise worthless prologue to the Story of Beryn, seem to leave no room for reasonable doubt that the belief was well founded. That the history of the journey to Canterbury was left unfinished is plain, not so surely from what is wanting, for it may have been lost as from certain signs in that which remains. may have been lost, as from certain signs in that which remains. may have been lost, as from certain signs in that which remains. Seven of the promised tales are missing, and two are but partly told. The legend of St. Cecilia, like the Knight's tale, which was taken from the source from which loccaccio took his Theseida, had been already written by Chaucer. It was literally translated and happily chosen for the Nun; but, because the twelve introductory stanzas were not pruned off, she becomes a man, not telling the tale for the edification of pilgrims, but translating it—a self-imposed task—as a remedy against idleness. So also the epilogue to the Parson's tale is not addressed to listeners present, but to future hearers and readers. future hearers and readers.

Beside these and other defects and blemishes which the hand of the master would have supplied and removed had he finished his work, transcribers of manuscripts and editors had carelessly confounded the order of the tales and of the prologues which connect them. Tyrwhitt, a scholar and a gentleman, a critic perfectly free from arrogance, with quick and sound judgment, applied himself to bring them into order. It is the fashion to undervalue him; to commend him, if at all, by that imposition of hands which Beauclerk dreaded to receive from Tom Davisa. Doubtless, to borrow from Dr. Boteler's praise of the strawberry, a better edition of the Canterbury Tales than Tyrwhitt's might be made; but doubtless a better never was, nor will be, until some critic like himself, and versed in the modern learning of language, will openly build on his foundation, not seeking to supersede him. Unexampled use, both in the quantity talesn and in the manner of taking, is made of his notes and energy and of his text; and, in return, we are reminded of our obligations to him mainly by editions of the other poems, without an introductory essay; without a note, and with hunders in the text which could not have escaped his eye. He found the earlies editions of the Canterbury Tales corrupt and full of disorder. He corrected the text, and he set the tales in order by sleven temperations. He did, not bring in the tale of Gamelyn, which belongs to Robin Hood's Ballada, nor did he add to the second part, affected well finished, of the Equire's tale a couplet, lightward we larget whence, and of the master would have supplied and removed had he finished

need for the worse, of some idle scribbler on a blank space of

Apollo whirleth up his chare so hie Til that the God Mercurius hous the siye;

nor did he offer to us as Chaucer's:-

When that this yoman his tale ended hadde Of this false chanon whiche that was so badde;

twelve verses following worthy of their leaders; nor with some twelve verses following worthy of their leaders; nor did he lant his pilgrims at Boughton, within seven miles of their journey's end, to carry them thence backwards twenty miles to ter, and anon, in a third part of the time, twenty-three miles forward. Not for the negative merit of having avoided these blunders, but for what he has actually done, it seems strange that blunders, but for what he has actually done, it seems strange that those who profess themselves to be almost idolaters of Chaucer should be ready to throw aside Tyrwhitt as a worn-out garment, with threats to wring the neck of any editor who shall merely reprint his text. If his edition can indeed be put away, then in process of time the name of the man to whom Chaucer owes more than any other English classic to any critic or editor will be forgotten, and his mantle may be caught, and cut, to patch up, with-

out detection, a modern frippery.

One of the means by which this end may be accomplished is to divide the day's journey to Canterbury into three or four pieces. There is nothing in any printed copy, nor, so far as appears, in any manuscript of the Centerbury Takes, from prologue to epilogue, to raise a suspicion that the journey lasted prologus to epilogue, to raise a suspicion that the journey lasted more than a day, much less to suggest that the pilgrims slept on the road night after night. If this had been the poet's plan, it must have appeared in some one verse or word. After nearly five hundred years it was discovered that the journey ought to have occupied a day and a half, or two days, or two days and a half, or three days and a half, or four days—three days and a half, or four days—three days and and a half, or three days and a half, or four days—three days and a half being preferred; and it was concluded that Chaucer was a fool if he meant to tell us that the pilgrims went from Southwark to Canterbury in a day. The discovery was made in this manner. Dean Stanley mentioned the pilgrimage from London to Canterbury of Isabella, the misorable widow of Edward II., in four days, and of John King of France in five days, sleeping at Dartford, Rochester, and Ospringe—as to Ospringe, Richard II. might have been added to the royal pilgrims, for he rode from the shrine to Ospringe, and slept there. These royal progresses having been discovered, it was too rushly concluded that a commany among whom were a noor parson, a concluded that a company among whom were a poor parson, a poor clerk, a bailiff, a ploughman, a server of summonses, and a cook, must needs have travelled like kings and queens. There is not a syllable in Chaucer to suggest that the pilgrims breakfasted, supped, or slept in or went forth from any other hostelrie than the Tabard, from which the Canon's Yeoman saw them ride in the morning; and his master, desiring to be one of the company, rode after them at foot pace and trot, until, towards the close of the journey, resolving to overtake them, he galloped three miles into Boughton. Upon no other foundation than that a king and queen, making the same journey, travelled so many days and rested so many nights, we are bidden to assume that our pilkrims did so likewise. To prop up this assumption, the poets verses are shuffled, fragments brought together, trial tables drawn, groups arranged, abstruse calculations made, and an elaborate scheme prepared; and the end is that, if Chaucer had so pleased, he might have told of four days, instead of the one day of which he has told. It is said that in the fourteenth century the road to told. It is said that in the fourteenth century the road to Canterbury was all stiff, sticky; London clay, except one little bit of chalk and two bits of drift; that it was a swampy field, and that a slongh is twice mentioned by Chaucer; that sixteen miles was a reasonable day's journey for a large party riding along the bad narrow roads of nearly five hundred years ago; that some of the pilgrims were ill mounted, and that their pace could not have been more than a walk. If these things were so, they would have some weight, especially if also there were passages in Chaucer which made it doubtful whether the journey was of one day or more; but there is no such passage; noither can the things affirmed be allowed. The pilgrims travelled on one, the first and the best, of the four great Roman roads, the road from Dover to Wroxeter and thence to Stone Street and Chester—Watling Street, a name which, as Chaucer tells us, the English gave to the galaxy, calling it the Watling Street of the aky. Since some parts of Watling Street, according to Camden, were named by the people High Ridge and Fortie-foot-way, and the Romans made their roads to last, so that at the end of two thousand years parts which have not been broken up or covered over remain hard as iron, it may be demied as a lawy lawyer that is over remain hard as iron, it may be denied that Chaucer's road was a bad, narrow way. Camden does, indeed, say elsewhere that in one place the greatest width of Watling Street was not more than one place the greatest width of Watling Street was not more than seven yards, and that a little while before the Conquest parts between London and the Chiltern Hills were repaired and levelled; yet it is not therefore to be thought that in the reign of Richard II. the great highway of the kingdom from London to Dover, especially when and where it was incessantly crowded with pilgrims from every county in England, was neglected. The same care which made provision for post-horses would look to the road. A company of thirty riding together did not always keep the besten track. The sloughs were by the waysids, and the only pilgrims and danger were the host beamand in sleep, and the cook in heat. According to the order of the tales, not in Tyrwhitt's, but his against addition, both sloughs were in the forest of Blean, both and reads. A. Marie

The day's journey of fifty-six miles was not impossible. Le Petit Meschin with his companions, men in armour, in the year 1362, rode more than forty miles in a night to surprise Pont-de-Saint-Esprit. Charles VI. of France and his brother, the Duke of Touraine, in the year 1369, for a wager of five thousand france, rode from Montpelier to Paris, about fear hundred and fifty English miles—the Duke in four days and a third, the King in four days and a half. To tell the whole truth, they had, like Jeanic Deans, divers easements in their journey; the terms of the wager allowed them to travel by water and in carts. Passing over these feats, for they were done in France, there is proof enough preserved by Rymar, Froisant, and Walsingham that here in England, in the fourteenth century, fifty-Walsingham that here in England, in the fourteenth century, titysix miles might be travelled in a day. In the year 1360 Edward III landed at Rye about vespers, and, riding all night, raived at Westminster, sixty-three miles off, on the morrow bears have none. Whatever that hour may be, it was early enough to enable the King to summon and to hold a Council, at which he delivered the Great Seal to his Chancellor. In the year 1383 Richard II., in one of his few hereditary flashes of valour, rising hastily from supper with a resolve which lasted until the next morning, that he would reconquer France, rode furiously through the night accountry to what through the night, seventy-two miles, from Daventry to West-minster. The monks of St. Albans remembered the journey by this token; the King came to their Abbey in the middle of the night, and borrowed the Abbot's palfroy, which he never returned. In the year 1394 the Earl of Rutland and the Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshal, landing at Sandwich, rode in less than a day and a half eighty-seven miles, to Windsor. With these instances of kings and earls before her, mentioned incidentally, not recorded as wonders, it was lawful for Chaucer's Muse to travel from Southwark. to Canterbury in a day. But Edward and Richard, Rutland and Nottingham, had relays of horses; so had the pilgrims. They who had horses of their own left them at the end of one stage or more, to be reclaimed on their return; and, as well they who had, as they who had not, availed themselves of the livery stables on the road. There was a company of hackneymen—the names of some of them have been handed down—who let horses to hire at Southwark, and at Dartford, Rochester, and other towns between London and Dover. The hire of a hackney had been sixteen pence from South-wark to Rochester, and the same sum from Rochester to Canterbury. By an ordinance of the year 1396 these prices were reduced to a shilling. No calendar has registered the speed of the the speed of the hackneys; but the ordinance tells us that they were at times ridden hard, and it may be inferred from Chancer's prologue that our own pilgrims did not walk all the way. They would hardly start at their full speed, and the pace from the "Tabard" to the Watering Place of St. Thomas was a little faster than a walk:—

827. And forth we riden a litel more than pas.

The length of the day was fifteen hours. Twelve hours, at less

than five miles an hour, would bring them to Canterbury.

But it is time, ending these idle answers to more idle obections, to conclude that on the whole we ought to acquiesce in the supposition of one uninterrupted day's journey; and although the scheme for Chaucor's justification is nought, we although the scheme for Chancer's justification is nought, was must refuse to write him down an ass who made a mess of his geography. He does not need to be absolved by a table of groups and fragments, tales and chats, allusions to places and times, distances and stages. Prior laughed beforehand at the critics who would be big with laughter because he had given Apelles a dish of tea; Cowper claimed, in right of his Muss, liberty to make a Sensitive Plant next-door neighbour to an Oyster; and Chaucer may be forgiven even if he did change a possible into an actually existent day's journey, and although he possible into an actually existent day's journey, and although he left trifling imporfections in the noble creation which he did not live to complete. We do not quarrel with specks upon the unfinished work of a great artist, but are reasonably offended when it is marred by unskilful hands, striving to scrupe them away. We say unskilful, not unfriendly; the love to Chaucer is undoubted, only it shows like the devotion of the rude friend in the fable who crushed the fly which his master had forgotten to brush away before he slept.

FARMERS' ORDINARIES.

MR. DISRAELI dining at the farmers' ordinary at Aylesbury suggests a passage in those amusing memoirs of Paul de Kock which were brought out the other day by the veteran's son. Dumas the Younger had expressed a desire to meet the old gentle-man whose writings he had been familiar with from boyhood, and a common friend had brought the two together at a breakfast on the Boulevards. The historiographer of the grisstle and the Parisian cockney had preserved the vigorous physique which had inspired the boisterous animation of his earlier novels. According to his habit, he made a most hearty meal, going from the oysters through matit, he made a most hearty meal, going from the oysters through entries, riti, and entremets, all in due course, and finally declaring that, for his own part, he could gladly eat a slice of plum-pudding and a pear, or some trifle of that kind, by way of topping off handsomely; "Aha! voilà mon Paul de Kock!" exclaimed the youthful censor of morsis, in an affected ecstacy of envious admiration on hearing this last proposition. All the time, Paul de Kock tells us, Dames himself had been pecking at the dishes like a bird, while, in place of swallowing down bumpers of Leaflite and Chambertin, he had been signing delicately at a bottle of mineral water. And so the sturdy author of Georgette and Gustave came away with a hearty contempt for the effeminate sponsor of the Dame aux Cumélias, because he had a feeble appetite and a poor digestion. We need hardly say that we desire to indulge in no personalities, nor can we tell of our own knowledge whether Mr. Disraeli has a large or small appetite. But we may assume that an elderly atatesman who has long been heavily weighted with responsibilities, who lives in the great world, who keeps his intellect in severe training, and seeks his relaxation in literary labours, does not as a rule dine at two o'clock on substantial old English fare. Mr. Disraeli is a practised orator, and may probably be trusted on the spur of the moment to say or not to say pretty much what he intends. Yet he would scarcely choose the moment when he is addressing himself to the constituencies of the kingdom over the heads of the Aylesbury farmers to violate his usual habits of diet, and wash down wedges of solid meat with libations of ale and heady port. It is possible that, in virtue of his exceptional position, Mr. Disraeli may long ago have received a tacit indulgence permitting him to trifle with meats and drinks when he meets his constituents on these great occasions. Yet we do not know. When a man goes canvassing to Rome, he must do like the Romans, if he means to be popular; nor is there any point to which men look more sensitively than the behaviour of their social superiors, when their social superiors solemnly condescend to them. They make small allowance for the influence of very different habits of life, and expect you to eat and drink regardless of consequences. Mr. Disraeli has a very safe seat; but it may be that he holds it under the condition of formally sacrificing himself at political banquets like that of Aylesbury, and, if so, his party may pay the penalty in seeing the brilliant powers of its leader undergo some temporary celipse at the critical time of a general election.

Farmers' ordinaries have gone very much out of date, and the very name nowadays has an old-world ring about it; but they still preserve their character for heavy eating, although there is not the hard drinking that there used to be. Time was when the ordinary was the latest refluement in the foreign customs which London im ported from France; it was the only ground on which the would-be aristocrat, who shone by his showy exterior, might meet the genuine leaders of fashion on a footing of ephemeral equality. We remember how Lord Dalgarno and Nigel Oliphant made a party to dine with the renowned Chevaller de Beaujeu. promiscuous mingling of ranks was altogether opposed to our English ways; cookery like the Chevalier's, under the hypocritical disguise of sauces, was ill adapted to English stomachs, and thin polations at fabulous prices suited neither the tastes nor and thin polations at inbulous prices satisfied neither the tastes not the purses of citizens. The ordinary lost credit, and was speedily banished from the capital, to reappear in an unmistakable English dress in our country towns of all places in the world. Down there the butchers broke up their beef into joints, and had never cut a finikin filet in their lives. The cooks boiled rounds and roasted saddles and sirloins at gigantic open ranges, where great fires of cheap fuel went roaring recklessly up wasteful chimneys. They served scarcely anything smaller than sucking-pigs by way of entrées, and anything that could be compressed into a corner dish was contemptuously designated as a kickshaw. The bill of fare was wholesome if it was monotonous, and the guests brought healthy appetites and excellent spirits to the board. when the farmers' ordinary was in the height of its feather was in the golden days of the beginning of this century. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the storm of war that devastated Europe brought nothing but wealth and prosperity to the British farmer. In those good old times it was the agriculturists who turned everything they touched to gold, and while the people were starving in the towns, and the working-men went in for bread riots instead of Trade Unions, the farmers saw their wheat mount steadily in the markets. The market day was a great day then, and the market town wore a very different aspect from the gloomy quarters of the manufacturing cities. Its tradesmen shared the prosperity of the manufacturing cities. Its tradesmen shared the prosperity of their customers, who knew nothing of wholesale prices, had never heard of the principle of co-operation, and were ready to pay anything that was asked of them in reason. From early morning on the market day you might see the town astir. The townsfolk of all classes had begun to gather in knots in the spacious market-place, with its clean well-kept pavingstones, with its bright red-tiled houses, picturesque with their quaint gables and lozenged bow-windows. The market-place was the creat centre of trade, and the shonkeepers had taken their quaint gables and lozenged bow-windows. The market-place was the great centre of trade, and the shopkeepers had taken their shutters down early, and were standing sunning themselves, in their respective doorways, rattling their handfuls of silver in their breeches' pockets. They had been awakened long before by the penderous waggons, piled high with sacks of wheat and trusses of hay, that had come lumbering in to take up their positions. There were the saddlers, who dealt in old-fashioned articles of harness that with them been switched by the hundragic in the contractions. were the saddlers, who dealt in old-fashioned articles of harness that might have been weighed by the hundredweight; and the seedsmen, who were content to sell a few simple seeds and did not deal in endless varieties of samples of newfangled grain; and the grocers, who did a lucrative business in those tees and sugars which were ordered by the goodwives, although they were "so mortal dear"; and the habordashers, whose flaunting Coventry ribbons were recled out of the drawers as by a conjuring trick for decorating the necks and bonnets of the farmer's buxom daughters. All these stood on the tiptoe of busy expectation, but it was mine host of the "Lion and Crown" who was to resp the flon's share of profit. With its great sign in red and gold, swinging in creaking irons over the doorway, with its many-windowed brick façade, with its broad flight of low steps leading up to the wide hall-passage, with its great arched gateway opening into the vast yard at the side, the "Lion and Crown" was the most conspicuous architectural feature of the place. It was the County House. It was there that a score and a half of coaches changed horses daily as they dashed up and down the Great North Road. It was there that the county assemblies were given. It was in the assembly room that the rare meetings on Charch and State affairs were held, under the presidency of the bector, the mayor, or one of the county members. Above all, it was the scene of the weekly farmers ordinary; and so on market mornings, of course, it was in extra bustle. There was extraordinary excitement in the capacious kitchen where the cooking had to be done for the great dinner at noon, in addition to the ordinary coaching breakfasts. The portly landlord stood lounging on his threshold to greet his friends; while Madam, his wife, notwithstanding the earliness of the hour, was there to do the honours of her bar in all the glory of her cap-ribbons. It was remarkable that the landlord always welcomed his guests as if he gave them the run of his larder and his cellars for nothing; while one and all of them made it matter of civil etiquetts to keep up that pleasing fiction. The formalities gone through with were pretty much the same in all cases. Gig after gig came jolting round the corner; horseman after horseman came jogging in; now and then there was the more stylish equipage of the small squire or the gentleman farmer. One of the troop of ostlers in waiting led the animal away into the vard, where horses were stabled by troops, and vehicles drawn up in battalions. Then the owner exchanged cordial greeting with the host, with the same stereotyped remarks about the weather and the prices and the mistress at home; then he passed into the bar for the deep draught of ale that was de rigueur after the fatigue of the ride or drive; then, wiping the froth from his lips, he

with his friends, and get up an appetite for his dinner.

That dinner was of course the event of the day, if not of the week. And if the ordinary became an institution in rural England, it was simply because, as far as company went, it resembled as little as might be the foreign table-d'hôte from which it had been borrowed. In place of that blending of all classes which gives table-d'hôte society its piquancy, the ordinary was a large family party. Every man knew his neighbour, and on the whole liked his neighbour's politics and principles. All made their money by the same pursuit, had come to town for the day with money by the same pursuit, had come to town for the day with similar objects, and were following a common interest in life.

They regarded Protection as the inviolable palladium of the great agricultural interest; to a man they stood manfully by the Church, although they detested tithes with harmonious hatred; and they knew that the national curse of the European war and they knew that the national curse of the European war was nothing but a blessing to them. Prices were sure to have been good, and all their pocket-books were bulging with bank-notes. Their calling was a most salubrious one, and they had magnificent constitutions which drinking could scarcely undermine. Most of them were men modelled in the same magnificent mould; broad, burly chests that strained the buttons of their cut-away coats, jolly flushed faces, portentous calves thrust into capacious topboots. The chairman might have shrunk a little with long keeping, but he looked as hard as any of them, although he was in the way of boasting that man and boy he had missed but one market-day for five-and-sixty years. With a ten miles ride or so, after a six o'clock breakfast, it is needby he had missed but one market-day for five-and-sixty years. With a ten miles ride or so, after a six o'clock breakfast, it is needless to tell how they handled their knives and forks. We do not know whether their modern representatives have fallen off as trenchermen now that meat is harder to come by; but we are glad to think that the farmers of our time cannot hold a candle to their grandfathers in the way of drinking. The degenerate statesmen of the age, with their weak heads and digestions, have discovered that the Mothuen Treaty which fostered the Oporto trade was a mistake, and that light Bordeaux is your only safe drink. was a mistake, and that light Bordeaux is your only safe drink. We should like Gillray to have depicted the faces of a gathering of yeomen of the old school, followers of the Minister who primed yeomen of the old school, followers of the Almster who primed for his speeches with a bottle of port, had you set them down to a bottle of ciladstone claret. In the old times of the ordinary the county landlord might safely lay down his port by the dozen hogsheads, where the present man buys it by the dozen of bottles from the small grocer over the way. After "The King, God bless him!" had been given from the chair, the bottles made their way merrily round the table, and the gentlemen held long-winded arguments on politics and things in general, until, in spite of the soundness of their heads, their speech became as hesitating as their ideas were hazy. When at last they turned out, as their ideas were hazy. When at last they turned out, they were like a mob of owls blinking in the sunshine, and their fingers could scarcely be trusted to strap their own harness or buckle their saddle-girths. But they were in the very harness or buckle their saddle-girths. But they were in the very best of tempers with themselves and all the world, and if they returned elevated to the bosoms of their families, the conviviality of a "farmers' ordinary" was an excuse that passed current everywhere. Are there any such merry meetings nowadays, even at Aylesbury? We greatly doubt it. Rents have gone up and prices down, leaving but a narrow margin between the two. High farming has come in, involving heavy outlay on artificial manures and newfangled inventions in machinery. The apple of discording been cast into the political camp. There are farmers who are Radicals, and Dissent is rampant. Still it is pleasant to see old customs survive, although they be but the shadows of their former selves; and no doubt a more temperate handows, brightened by Mr.

Dismeli's wit and aloquence, is in happier harmony with the tendenctes of an advancing age which studies refinement and goes in for universal advention.

THE OLD CATHOLICS AND THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Ledochowski of Posen was arrested and sent to prison on Toseday morning last, and, now that the ice is once broken, there can be no doubt that other arrests will speedily follow. The German papers announce, apparently on official authority, that the Prussian Government intends to seek the assistance of the Imperial Dist in pursuing its crusade against the bishops. Whether this means that the Falk laws are to be submitted to the Reichstag, or that some corresponding action on its part is to be demanded for the purpose of carrying out the same policy throughout the Empire, is not explained; but we are told that the object is either to "intern" or banish all the recalcitrant prelates—which penalty may be preferred seems to be as yet undecided. It may perhaps be remembered that a very similar course was pursued by the Prussian Government between thirty and forty years ago, the particular point in dispute at the moment referring, if we are not mistaken, to the conditions of mixed marriages. The contest ended, as a contest of physical with moral force generally does end in the present age, without credit or advantage to the State. In November 1837 Count von Droste Vischering, Archbishop of Cologne, was sent to prison, and the Archbishop of Posen, curiously enough, followed not long afterwards. But the revival of Ultramontanism in Germany may almost be said to date from this strong-handed effort to suppress it. Certainly there was no Bismarck in those days; but neither was Pius IX. on the Papal throne; nor was the Papal party in the Church what thirty years of restless struggle and unacrupulous advocacy have made it. Persecution, like marriage, is a lottery; but, unlike marriage, it admits of no middle state. It must either succeed altogether, or fail altogether, and where it cannot be thorough, it is pretty sure to fail. The present, it is true, is the most thoroughgoing attempt in that direction which has been witnessed for many a long day in Europe; but still, in spite of all the eloquent denunciations of the new D

Nor can Prince Bismarck really be said to be fighting for any great cause, whether bad or good. It is very well for the Dean of Canterbury to discourse on Romish corruptions and the dogma of Papal infallibility, and for Dean Stanley to unge "free scope for the development of those elements" of religious belief in the Koman Catholic Church which a Protestant Government thinks most in accordance with its highest views of truth. They forget that Prince Bismarck himself has expressly disclaimed any right or desire to interfere with religious belief. And we were rather oddly informed on the day of the No Popery meeting, in a telegram from two political associations at Leipsic, that "the London meeting (of Protestants) is a recognition of the fact that Germany in this struggle does not seek to undermine the truths of the Catholic religion." One might have been tempted to imagine it was a recognition, if anything, of the contrary; but at all events, according to their own loudly reiterated professions, the Imperial Chancellor and his sympathizers do not aspire to the honours of ecclesiastical reformers. The one principle for which he declares himself to be contending, and for which also he has received the applause of Denn Stanley—with a discreet reservation as to all the "details" of his contention—is "the supremacy of the law." And the supremacy of the law is just one of those convenient phrases which may mean anything or nothing, which in one sense convey an obvious trusm and in another a mischievous falsehood. In all cases to which the law where its interposition is vexatious or worse, and its enforcement and they are mischievous falsehood. In all cases to which the law where it interposition is vexatious or worse, and its enforcement and the on indefinite and absolute submission in the future. And to submit, that it is to this kind of legislation they are required to submit, and not only to submit, but to pledge themselves by outh to an indefinite and absolute submission in the future. And to such a supremacy the

Catholic body itself. There is a considerable and apparently growing party in the Church, known by the designation of Old Catholics, who are notoriously well affected to a great deal of the Falk legislation for its own sake, and can therefore honestly and heartily support it. In Austria the Old Oatholics are in the awkward position of being ignored by the State, except on the condition, which they cannot conscientiously accept, of enrolling themselves as a separate religious community. But in Prussia they are fully recognized as having the legal status of Catholics, and if they can succeed in making their influence as widely felt throughout the Catholic body as they seem to anticipate, there would be some fair prospect of a peaceable solution of the present complications being found without injury or dishonour to either of the contending parties. As far as we can see it is the only prospect.

see it is the only prospect.

It was probably under this impression that the recent manifesto of the Central Committee of the Old Catholics of North Germany was issued. We are obliged to rely on the summary published the other day in the *Hour*, as we have had no opportunity of consulting the original text. But it has all the appearance of being a genuine document, though the translation is not as felicitous as might be desired. Whether it is published with the official sanction of Bishop Reinkens is not stated, but his influence might have been used with advantage to moderate the bitter and half-sarcastic tone which is adopted throughout. Nor is it dignified or altogether decent for the Old Catholics to accept such an entire solidarity with the acts of a Government which is indeed fighting their battles against an enemy from whom they have experienced scant measure of courtesy or justice, but which is fighting them, to say the least, with very carnal weapons. Their language will inevitably expose them to the taunt of subserviency to a persecuting State, especially if it is true that "the manifesto is issued with the approbation of the Berlin Government," and was occasioned, as the opening paragraph suggests, by the results of the recent election. At the same time, putting saids faults of taste and temper, the document is a weighty one. The Committee begin by reminding their "Oatholic fellow-citizens" that the bishops have concerted together to disobey the ecclesiastical laws of the State, which the Government has therefore undertaken to enforce by penal measures, which they designate a Diocletian persecution. Hence followed the electoral agitation, which has resecution. Hence followed the electoral agitation, which has resulted in a gain of ninety-three as against eighty-two votes for the Ultramontane Centre, who demand the abolition of the Falk laws as the sole condition of peace, and thus play into the hands of our neighbour thirsting for revenge." This attitude, it is added, has forced the leader of the Government to pursue the battle to the bitter end, and thus make good his declaration, "We will not go to Canossa." The next paragraph goes more to the root of the matter. The essence of Ultramontaniam is affirmed to be "the Romanization of the entire Catholic Church," which culminated in the dogma of July 18, 1870, the attenuated legalizabe "the Romanization of the entire Catholic Church," which culminated in the dogma of July 18, 1870, the attempted logalization of all previous corruptions, and crown of the Jesuit policy. "One portion of the Catholic Church turns away in disgust from this Ultramontanism, and thus the Church is divided into two parties, and in danger of being relegated either to Pagauism or Athelsm." And in this internal conflict the State can do very little. "It can only avail itself of repressive measures, which only serve to embitter its enemies," and which, one would have thought, had better therefore be left alone. "The State itself requires assistance, and this assistance Old Catholicism alone can give it." So far all is plain sailing, but the next sentence, in its English dress as presented in the Hour, has sorely perplexed us. "That Old Catholicism," we are told, "is not, as is often said, only an association of those Catholics who protest against the dogma of infallibility, but it is the positive essence of our faith that our leaders have emanciis the positive essence of our faith that our leaders have emancipated from Roman dictation, and to which the infallibilist dogma has only given a concrete existence." The meaning, as far as can be gathered from the immediate context, appears to be that can be gathered from the immediate context, appears to be that the specifically Roman element is an accident and accretion of Catholicism, which has an independent substance and life of its own apart from it, and which the Old Catholics desire to restore to its pristine integrity. For it is at once added that an eminent (ierman scholar and true Catholic has described Catholicism as the strength of the Papacy, and the Papacy as the weakness of Catholicism. And accordingly "hitherto we have forgiven the Papacy many crimes for the sake of the Church, in consideration of its universality and historical continuity. But the 18th of July has created an immessable gulf. continuity. But the 18th of July has created an impassable gulf. Catholicism is being freed from the parasite that has been exhausting it, and can now follow its ideal." The closing paraexhausting it, and can now notice it is a state of the manifesto calls upon all Catholics who are not identified with Ultramontanism to abandon their passive attitude and come forward to support the Clovernment in its enormous difficulties by inscribing their names as Old Catholics and members difficulties by inscribing their names as Old Catholics and members of the nearest Old Catholic congregation. There can be little doubt that on the response to this invitation will depend in great measure the future both of Old Catholicism in Germany and of the secclesiastical policy of the Berlin Government. Those who really sympathize with the anti-infallibilist movement among Prussian Oatholics, whether priests or laymen, can no longer plead any secondary motives for remaining silent. They have much to gain and nothing to lose by speaking out. The next six months can headly fail to supply a tolerably sufficient test of the real strength of the cance, moral and material. In a long and lugubious pastical, comparing his own sufferings with those of the Redeemer, Archbishop Ledochowski expresses a conviction that "his cross, heavy as it is, will be short." That depends very much on how far the bulk of the Catholic population are ready to bear it with him.

AN AMERICAN GOSSIP.

THE Americans are known to be the keenest and most pertinacious sights of foreign countries they usually include all persons of distinction. Public men, in their opinion, are public property, whom every one is entitled to follow about, stare at, interview, analyse, and anatomize, as opportunity serves, with perfect liberty to publish the most minute confidential details of the investigation. This passion appears to have been highly developed in Mr. Maunsell B. Field, who has just put together his recollections in an amusing book entitled Memories of many Men and of some Women (S. Low and Co.) Mr. Field seems to have cultivated the society of public men in his own country, and to have travelled a good deal in Europe, and at one time he temporarily filled a diplomatic office. Accident, opportunity, and a resolute curiosity combined to bring him more or loss closely into contact with a great many celebrated persons in both hemispheres. He saw most of the Sovereigns of Europe, and had talk with several of them. He gave the Duke of Nómours a light for his cigar at the Champ de Mars, and saw the Duke of Montpensier split his kid gloves by his enthaisatic clapping when the chorus "Jamais l'Anglais ne rignem en France" was played at a concert. He met the late King of Holland in the Picture (fallory of the Hague, and received a cigar from him. When travelling in Switzerland he fell in with the present German Emperor, then Orovu Prince, and had some talk with him to Berlin. At Vienna he sew the Emporer Ferdinand, "a man of low stature and defective intelligence," and the Empress, "an unusually tall woman, who looked like a giantess by the side of her diminutive husband." He saw King Charles Albert of Sardinia, a man of "very lofty stature, overtopping most of his subjects by a head." At Turin he also fell in with the Grand Duke of Lucca, who used to ride about strutched full length on the top of a drag drawn by four horses, his long legs dangling over on one side, and his head extended beyond the other. This interesting

On one of his voyages across the Atlantic Mr. Field had Prince Lucien Murat for a fellow-passenger. This was in 1848, and the Prince had apparently begun to seent good fortune in the air. He had been doing pretty well as a sort of squatter in New Jersey, but he now aspired to higher things. He had with him his father's famous white plume, or rather the stalk of it, for the moths had enten all the rest. Prince Lucien had a great contempt for the whining weakness of his uncle Joseph, and teld Mr. Field that he had once given him a bit of his mind on the subject of his repinings. "Compare," he said to his uncle, "our respective fates. You were born a miserable Corsican peasant. You happened to have a brother who possessed more brains than are frequently aliotted to mankind. He grasped the sceptre of the world, and elevated you to the rank of a sovereign. You had not a very quiet time of it in your exalted position, it is true, and you were soon compelled to descend from it. But you came to the ground unharmed—with not a feather ruffled; and while your illustrious brother was completing his destiny on a barren rock in the midst of the ocean, you retired in safety to this charming place, where you are living like a prince, with the comfortable income of 60,000 dollars a year. I, on the contrary, was born upon the steps of a throne. My father was shot in Italy; I was condemned to a like fate at Gibraltar; I escaped with extreme difficulty, and with nothing but my life; I got to America, and have been ever since a poor New Jersey farmer." Prince Lucien's name and the remains of the white feather gained him a place in the Assembly as soon as he reached France. In London Mr. Field went to consult Sir Benjamin Brodie, and found a very affable companion in the waiting-room—a heavy, dull, impassive-looking man, with half-closed eyes, his arms very long, his legs quite short. His accent made Mr. Field take him for a German. It was the time of the Chartist riots, and the foreign gentleman was unbounded in his praises of the

tinues to move on here in old and well-worn grooves. The London shopkeeper of to-day follows the same business at the same stand that his father and grandfather followed before him, and he knows that in a general scramble he has more chances of losing than gaining. The agricultural population is only instinctively, not intelligently, loyal. I do not mean at all to imply that the shop-keepers and artisans are not dissatisfied with many things; but at bottom they know that the Constitution is a self-purifying machine, and that there is a never-ceasing tendency toward improvement. On the contrary, notwithstanding all that experience has shown him since the commencement of the Revolution of 1789, the average French bourgeois cannot be convinced that another violent change will not better his condition by some means which he can neither explain nor distinctly comprehend." Mr. Field afterwards learned that his companion was Prince Louis Napoleon.

Napoleon.

Mr. Field in 1854 was for a short time acting-Secretary of the American Legation in Paris, and supplies some curious illustrations of American diplomacy. Hawthorne, in his Note-books, has deplored the absurd ideas of his fellow-countrymen as to their claims upon the time and services of their official representatives abroad; and a Secretary of Legation appears to be quite as much persecuted in this way as a Consul. "Hundreds of our countrymen of proverbial modesty," says Mr. Field, "who were entitled at the most to have their pasports vised, would ask of us the most unreasonable facilities and unheard-of favours. Citizens, not even accredited by letters of introduction, would ask of us the most unreasonable facilities and unheard-of favours. Citizens, not even accredited by letters of introduction, would insist upon private audiences of the Emporer; and no matter how politely you declined to act as the medium of their laudable ambition, they would anathematize you, and threaten to 'go for' your official head immediately after their return to America." Crackbrained inventors gave a great deal of trouble; and many ladies seemed to think that the despatch-bags of the Legation were expressly intended for the conveyance of corsets, bonnets, and similar articles. The announcement of an official ball or fête filled the poor Secretary with despair. Applications for tickets poured in all day long; and there was always a foul on this subject between resident and travelling Americans. The former thought they were entitled to favour as old friends; the latter claimed consideration on the ground that they would The former thought they were entitled to favour as old friends; the latter claimed consideration on the ground that they would never have another chance. Mr. Field tried to avoid responsibility, on the occasion of a grand ball at the Hôtel de Ville, by posting up at the Legation a paper on which those who wished for invitations were to write their names. Several hundred names were put down, and the list was duly sent to Baron Haussmann, who replied very politely that more invitations had been asked for by Americans than could be granted to all the foreign nationalities together; but that he could tind room for thirty-five. "To have by Americans than could be granted to all the loreign methalistics together; but that he could find room for thirty-five. "To have to select thirty-five out of perhaps eight hundred! I forget how we did it; but the vision of outraged fathers, indignant mammas, and hysterical daughters still floats before me." Wholesale presentations at Court were accorded at varying intervals. Before the arrival of their Majesties the subjects of the United States had to wait in a room along with South Americans, or perhaps Italians, or the subjects of some other Continental State; but never by any chance with the English. The French Chamberlain seems to have thought that Americans and English would be sure to quarrel if shuk up together. The Emperor was particularly anxious to know something about each guest beforehand in order that he might say something about each guest beforehand in order that he might say an appropriate word in passing along the line, and odd mistakes occasionally occurred. On one occasion the Emperor said to a gentleman, "Ah, I understand you are a member of Congress from Ohio," "Oh, no," replied the American; "but I have a cousin who once was." Mr. Field himself, who was President of the "Board of United States Commissioners to the Universal Exposition," was introduced at a reception at the Palais Royal as President of the United States. He also gives an instance in his own experience of the contempt of Americans instance in his own experience of the contempt of Americans for foreign usages and etiquette. To the consternation of the officials, M. Soulé, the American Minister at Madrid, insisted upon presenting Mr. Field to the Queen of Spain without notice, upon presenting Mr. Field to the Queen of Spain without notice, and in plain clothes, as he had no uniform with him. The Chamberlain protested, and said that only a few days before the French Ambassador had asked leave to present a diplomatic official who was in uniform, but for whom an audience had not been arranged, and the request was refused. M. Soulé, however, stuck to his point, and requested that the Queen's personal commands should be taken. The Queen good-naturedly consented to waive the point of etiquette, but that did not diminish the impertanence of the intrusion. It should be observed that Mr. Field want to the Palace entirely from mere personal curiosity.

Palace entirely from mere personal curiosity.

On his return home Mr. Field did not fail to turn his European experiences to account in elevating himself into prominence when any distinguished foreigner arrived in New York. He seized upon Prince Napoleon as an old acquaintance, and took charge of him during his visit to New York. He was also Secretary to the Committee for entertaining the Prince of Wales. It was originally proposed to have a public dinner, but Lord Lyons and General Bruce hinted that the Prince was very young and fond of amusement; he could not himself speak, as he was incognite, and nobody could speak for him. Residen, at a large dinner something might be said by some of the speakers which would produce awkwardness. It was evident, in that, the English were decidedly afraid of an outbreak of American custory. A ball was therefore decided upon. There was a luncheon at Montreal at which the invitation was presented, and "all the

Americans were mitably astired, and conformed to the useres of polite society, except one gentleman who ast opposite the Prince, and who ats with his traifs, and wore a white waistcoat upon which the busious were missing; he had, however, supplied that place with piece, and these pins were provokingly visible. The Committee divided itself into seven sub-Committees, one on Invitations, one on Thotas and Finance, one on Reception, one on House and Music, one on Decorations, one on Police and Carriages, and the or Supper and Floor. "All New York became wild upon the subject of this ball; venerable citizens who had never attended a place of public amusement in their lives humiliated themselves in every possible way in order to have their names placed on the Committee, ladies begged for tickets almost upon their bended knees." The Prince was brought to New York in an American revenue cutter, and the company were much disgusted to find one "old and rather prosy gentleman" monopulizing the royal visitor. It was decided that General Scott should head a relief party, which was accordingly done, and the Prince then became common property. After an "elegant luncheon," His Royal Highness "smoked cigars of a very superior quality, which he produced from his pocket," probably, it is suggested, Mr. Buchanan's, who at Washington smuggled cigars for him behind the backs of the Duko of Newcastle and General Bruce. There was a great question as to how the Prince should be dressed on entering New York. His saide thought that, as he was traveling incoming he should appear in ordinary citizon's costume. But the Americans thought differently. "They desired to receive him as the Prince of Wales, as the son of Queen Victoria." The matter was finally compromised by the arrangement that he should wear his military uniform as a colonel in the British army at the review, and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter at the ball. Mr. Field casys, "The ball was magnificent; but, in spite of all the efforts of the Committee, there were too many e

Mr. Field seems to have had a large acquaintance among the public men of his own country, though he has nothing very remarkable to say about them. He was present at President Lincoln's death-bed, and gives a minute description of the scene. He also records one or two of the President's "little stories," of which the following is perhaps the best. It was told in reference to a compromising policy on some diplomatic question. A very pious old negro in Indiana, too infirm to go about himself, used to send his grand-children to the schoolhouse to hear the discourse of any itinerant preacher who might come there, and report the substance to him. One day a Methodist preached a sermon to the effect that there were two kinds of people in the world, Methodists and Baptists, and that the former followed the road that led to heaven, and the other the road that led to a very different place. Next week came a Baptist, who said it was all right about there being two kinds of people, but it was the Baptists who were going to heaven. When old Josh heard this, he scratched his head and said, "Each one says that there are only two roads, and that his own leads to heaven, the other to hell. Well, this old nigger will go across lots." Mr. Seward told Mr. Field the secret history of the famous Emancipation Proclamation. For months the subject had been constantly discussed in the Cabinet; but Mr. Lincoln had taken no part in the controversy, which at length grew so bitter as to create personal dissensions and to lead to a cessation of Cabinet meetings. After an interval, the President again summoned his Ministers to meet him. When they came, he told them that he would read them the Proclamation which he meant to issue, but that he not only did not wish, but would not listen to, any discussion as to the propriety or inspropriety of issuing it, for his mind was made up; but he would like to have their opinion as to matters of form. When he had read the Proclamation there was silence for a time. There are some passages in Mr. Field's M

TENTH-CENTURY ARCHITECTURE.

E had really thought that anything like controversy as to the use of stone in the architecture of the tenth century had cause to an end. The facts are so perfectly plain; but ingenious man are always to be found to prefer theory to fact. We thought that we had shown about a year ago what the plain facts of the case mane; that a great number of churches and other buildings

are recorded to have been built of stone during the tenth century, are recorded to have been built of stone during the tenth century, especially during its second half, though, from a variety of circumstances, which historical students very well understand, not many of them are standing now. But Mr. Parker, the real merit of whose researches within his own range we should be the last to undervalue, had the bad luck some thirty years ago to dream, or to be told by a French antiquary, that nothing could have been built in the tenth century, and so the statement of contemporary writers that many things were built then goes for nothing. It is a case of "so much the worse for the facts." We really had thought that the matter was done with, or at least that the dream might case of "so much the worse for the facts." We really had thought that the matter was done with, or at least that the dream might safely be classed with other dreams, with the dream that Alfred had something to do with Oxford, that Russia was Muscovy in the eleventh century, or that Abraham went into Canaan out of Ireland. But Mr. Parker, nothing daunted, springs up again in the last number of the Archæological Journal to say once more all the old things save one, and to say some new things besides. We say all the old things save one, because we now, we think for the first time, have the case argued without any reference to the verb timbrian. Marry! this is somewhat. After so much storming, we have really broken down one circle of the fortifications. Perhaps in a year or two more we shall hear no more of the passage from Rudolf Glaber, and a year after that we may hear no more of Cnut's minster of stone and lime. The constant dripping on the rock really does something. It does pay in the long run to on the rock really does something. It does pay in the long run to say the same thing over and over again. As Cuddie Headrigg says, "A gude tale's no the waur o' being twice tauld, I trow; and a body has aye the better chance to understand it." We feel slightly cock-a-whoop at having told our good tale often enough to persuade Mr. Parker that, because a widely-spread Aryan root is found in English as well as in Chank and Latin it does not the section. found in English as well as in Greek and Latin, it does not therefore follow that the men who recorded the building of the churches of the tenth century were somehow deceived into thinking that they the tenth century were somehow deceived into thinking that they saw buildings reared of stone, while in truth they were really only of wood. So we trust that we may bid a long farewell to the timbrism argument. But it would seem that we must etill explain once or twice more the real force of the place in Rudolf Glaber, and the real force of the entry about Onut's minster. Once more then, and we hope for the last time, Rudolf Glaber nowhere says that nothing was built in the tenth century, but only that a great many things were built at the beginning of the eleventh. He does not say a word to countenance the belief that people left off building in the tenth century because they thought that the world would come to an end in 1000 A.D. This last notion brings up so many curious questions that we may perhaps some time have up so many curious questions that we may perhaps some time have something to any about it again, but we have said now all that need be said on the present matter. So again, once more, and we hope for the last time, it was noted as something remarkable that Cnut's church at Assandun was built of stone, because it was built in the stoneless region of Essex, while it was also noted as something remarkable in a region so rich in stone as Somerset that the old church at Glastonbury was of wood. We really need not go through the whole matter again. Any one who has learned by study what the history of the tenth century was, instead of forming dreams as to what its history ought to have been, knows that a whole crowd of buildings in England and elsewhere were built at this particular time. It is true that, owing to the introduction of a new style and of a fashion for larger buildings in the next contury, most of them have been destroyed. The destruction of tury, most of them have been destroyed. The destr many of them is recorded as well as their building. that, because they were pulled down, therefore they never were built, is like arguing that, because we know when a man was killed and who killed him, therefore he never was born.

We said, as we think, so nearly all that is to be said about the matter a year ago that we should not have said any more about it; only one or two of Mr. Parker's comments in his last paper are really too amusing to be passed by. Mr. Parker in his former paper said:—

In the long interval between the years 500 and 1000 (in round numbers), it appears to have been the general custom in most parts of the world to live in wooden houses, and to use wood shnost entirely for other buildings also.

We suggested that some at least rather important exceptions to this rule were to be found—not to mention smaller places—at Constantinople, Ravenna, and Venice. But now Mr. Parker answers:—

Obviously, I was thinking of England and the north of France only, not of Italy or Aquitaine; but I had omitted to express this, and my very learned friend the Saturday Reviewer took advantage of the oversight to amuse his realers at my expense, which rather annoyed me when I first heard of it.

We are as sorry to have rather annoyed Mr. Parker as we are proud to be called Mr. Parker's "very learned friend." But really when he says a thing, it is not unnatural that we should understand him as meaning what he says. Mr. Parker spoke of "most parts of the world"; what means had we of knowing that Mr. Parker's world was so small? How could it be obvious to us that, when he spoke of "most parts of the world," he was thinking of England and the north of France only? And our pussledom gets greater when, a little way further on in his article, he dismisses northern France also from his world as well as Italy and Aquitaine:—

I published a small work on Ravenna some years since, and I am well sequented with the buildings of Italy and of France. I therefore could not mean "the long interval of five hundred years" to apply to any other security than England.

We are sorry that we have not seen Mr. Parker's work on Ravenna, but we know perfectly well that Mr. Parker is well acquainted with the churches of France and Italy, only we do not see the logic of his "therefore." We repeat that we do not feel at all to blame for not finding out that, when Mr. Parker spoke of "most parts of the world," he was not so much as thinking of any part of the world except England and northern France, and that he did not mean his words to apply to any country except

But what goes just before the passage which we last quoted is more curious still:—

I am surprised to see my very learned and able friend trying to revive the old Saxon theory which we thought had been thoroughly upset by Rickman and Willis nearly half a century ago.

Now of all charges this is really the very oddest to bring against us. First of all, we have no theory; we stick to the facts. It is Mr. Parker who has a theory by which he is trying to upset the facts. And surely Mr. Parker knows us well enough to know that of all theories a Saxon, or even so much as a Semi-Saxon, theory is the very last which we should try to revive. By the "old Saxon theory" we understand Mr. Parker to mean the belief of the elder antiquaries that all Romanesque buildings were older than 1066, and that therefore all Romanesque buildings in England were, in their phrase, "Saxon." It is really too bad to charge us, of all people in the world, with reviving such an exploded theory as this. Have we ever talked about "Saxon" buildings or "Saxon" anything, unless we ever taked about "Saxon buildings or "Saxon anything, unless we were speaking of the really Saxon parts of Germany, England, or Normandy? Have we ever given anybody reason to believe that we thought that Durham and Peterborough and Norwich as they now stand were "Saxon" in any sense? Have we not taken some pains to trace the steps by which, reviving in the course of the eleventh century, the primitive Romanesque style common to all Western Europe, and of which the oldest buildings of England show a rude form, was gradually supplanted by another form of Romanesque, the Norman style, the "novum ædificandi genus," brought in by Edward the Confessor. We should have thought brought in by Edward the Confessor. We should have thought that this was rather different from the way of speaking of those who used to talk of "Saxon" doorways at Iffley. Our only hope is that we are again wrong in taking Mr. Parker to mean what he says. Perhaps it ought to be obvious to us that when Mr. Parker charges us with "trying to revive the old Saxon theory," he is really thinking of something else, and does not mean his words to apply to the "old Saxon theory," but to something quite different. Mr. Parker huddles his remarks together on the top of one another in such an old way, and cuts the same request into two pieces at

in such an odd way, and cuts the same remark into two pieces at such a distance from one another, that it is not easy to follow his argument. His great point, as we all know, is the construction of walls, whether at Rome or anywhere else. It is well known that at Rome the brick-work grew wider and wider jointed from the fine-jointed work of Nero's time onward. This Mr. Parker has the work from the fine-jointed work of Nero's time onward. shown himself. So in England William of Malmesbury notices the fine-jointed masonry of the buildings of Bishop Roger of Salisbury in the time of Henry the First, and Mr. Parker is quite right in saying that the work of the eleventh century is commonly wide-jointed. We are not so sure that he is right in arguing that the masonry of "three generations before that period" must have been ruder still. So however he does argue; and yet he argues

The construction of the first half of the eleventh century is so bad that it is evidently an imitation of the much better construction of an earlier period.

Because a thing is bad therefore it must be an imitation of something good. Mr. Parker also argues twice in his paper that, because there is fine-jointed work at Bradford-on-Avon, it is therefore proved "not to be of the eleventh century, nor of the tenth." "It is," he adds, "most probably of the eighth; although I do not remember one of that period like it anywhere." We also believe Bradford to be of the eighth century, but we certainly should not have been led to that belief by Mr. Parker's reasoning. As far as we can understand him, fine-jointed masonry had, long before the eighth century, gone out of use in Western Europe generally, and it did not come into use again in England till long generally, and it did not come into use again in England till long after the eighth century. But Bradford-on-Avon would seem to have been a peculiar, exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction, Roman or English, and authorised to indulge in fine-jointed masonry, while most parts of the world could make nothing better than the bricks of Constantine or the stones of William the Conqueror. Bradford in short is, as Mr. Parker tells us in two places, an exceptional case. "It stands in the middle of some of the best stone of the lost of the contraction in England, it was therefore change to have a fine to the lost of the quarries in England; it was therefore cheaper to build of some there in the eighth century." This is true of Bradford; it is equally true of large parts of England besides. It is true of Northamptonshire, where early buildings are common; it is true of Northampton-shire, where early buildings are common; it is true of Somerset, where they are unknown. The exceptional thing about the church at Bradford is the fact that it is there now. It was one of a class built at the same time by the same founder; the others have been taken, but Bradford has been left.

This brings us back to our former illustration that, if a man is known to have been killed, it proves that he once was alive; of churches, if a building is recorded to have been pulled down, it proves that it once was built up. This Mr. Parker does not seem to allow. He so tells us:—

Professor Willis, in his admirable History of the Cathedrals of Canterbury and Winchester does not say that we have any building of the tenth century remaining in either. Archaeology has to do with existing remains;

"the things that have been" belong to history only. At Winchester present church was built on a new site, near the old one, not on the

All this is just what we have curselves said over and over again. We never said that the buildings of Odo and Æthelwald were there now; we only said that they had been there once, and that, as they were built there, and built of stone, at the very time when Mr. Parker says sometimes that nothing was built at all, sometimes that nothing was built at all, sometimes Mr. Parker says sometimes that nothing was built at all, sometimes that things were built only of wood, the fact that they had once been there at once upsets his theory. But Mr. Parker's distinction between history and archeology is altegether beyond us. Besides the words which we have just quoted, he says in another part of the essay: another part of the essay :-

History is a record of things that have been, and depends upon written evidence only. Archeology has to do with existing remains, only compared with, and confirmed by, history.

We-"my learned friend and that school," as Mr. Parker calls us-must explain that history has both to do with things that have been and with things that are still, and that it uses, not only written evidence but every kind of evidence that it can get. Archaology, we should have thought, is one branch of history; Mr. Parker seems to think that the two may be opposed to one another, and that what may be true in one way may be false in the other.

The rest of the paper consists of things which have been said over and over again, and answered over and over again, only put perhaps in an order which makes it a little harder to follow than usual. in an order which makes it a little harder to follow than usual. We are told too that there was a time when "England and Normandy were provinces of the same kingdom." We are first told that the Lincoln towers are of the age of Onut, and then, what is the truth, that they are of the age of William. We are told that Jarrow and Monkswearmouth, buildings partly of the time of Benedict Biscop, partly of the time of William the Conqueror, prove something as to the first half of the eleventh century. And we are told, as the foundation of an argument, that Onut built churches "on the site where churches had been Onut built churches "on the site where churches had been burnt by his father or himself during the wars which ended in the settlement of the Danes on the eastern side of England," while every one knows that the Danes had been settled on the eastern side of England long before the time of Onut; while too William of Malmesbury says nothing about churches being burned, but only about their being "partim feedata, partim cruta." The only approach to a new argument is this; Mr. Parker asks,

If the Roman art of building was not lost at least for one generation of men, how does it happen that the art of vaulting was entirely lost, and no builder ventured to throw a vault over a space twenty feet wide before the middle of the twelfth century? The general use of wooden buildings in the period between the Roman Empire and the twelfth century is the only manner of caralleine. f explaining it.

We had always thought that the Roman Empire, both in East and West, was in remarkable vigour about the middle of the twelfth century, but never mind that. Mr. Parker has got hold of a fact, though he does not see the explanation of it. Except in the case of cupolas, there is very little vaulting over large spaces between the fourth century and the twelfth, in architecture we should rather say the eleventh. The cause was this—during that time few public buildings were built except churches. Nothing was built after the type of the Baths of Caracalla or of the Basilica of Constantine. It was Constantine himself who made the change. At the Lateran and at St. Peter's he brought in the fashion of using columns in the inside of churches, and such columns clearly could not support a vault. The use of the vault over large spaces therefore went out of use; it came in again when the use of more massive piers was fully established. The basilican churches were not vaulted, because they could not be; St. Sernin and Speyer could be and were. could be, and were.

We now hope that we have done with this matter for ever, All that we ask is to be allowed to believe that the fact that Queen Anne is dead of itself proves that she once was alive; that the fact that Wulfstan and Walkelin pulled down certain churches of itself proves that those churches had once been built up.

WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS

THREE chief Associations—the "Society of Painters in Water-Colours," the "Institute," and the "Dudley"—exhibit in their several galleries a total of more than fourteen hundred drawings. The public are almost too familiar with the leading arawings. The public are almost too laminar with the seating artists here represented to stand in need of formal criticisms or descriptions. Sir John Gilbert, Mr. Frederick Tayler, Mr. Birket Foster, Mr. Joseph Nash, Mr. Collingwood Smith, and Mr. Dobson, all of the "Old Water-Colour Society," have been long pronounced in manner; Mr. Louis Haghe, Mr. Hine, Mr. Collier, Mr. Linton, and others, are well-known favourites in the less mature "Institute"; while Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. Hemy, Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Hamilton Macallum Mr. I C. Moore Mr. Pownter, Mr. Sayarn, and others Macallum, Mr. J. C. Moore, Mr. Poynter, Mr. Severn, and others once again cast in their fortunes with the adventurous "Dudley Gallery." It will then be readily understood that the large Gallery." It will then be readily understood that the large majority of these fourteen hundred works, whether they are marked by the presence or the absence of talent, fall into accustomed routine; they are, in short, both in choice of subject and in treatment, just what everybody acquainted with the antecedent, of these three galleries might have prognosticated beforehand. "We will not then retrace our steps over the well-besten ground; we prefer to deviate into paths which allure by unwented aspects of

abium or by mer or sym construct phases of art. The works before us are, in fact, sufficiently representative to point to growing tendencies in our national school of water-colour painting.

The vanesable "Society of Painters in Water-Coloure" has stoler's merch upon its rival the "Academy" by the admission of the "May element." The Catalogue upons with the startling superiors and the indication of the following "Honority Members":—the Right Hon. William Gladstone, Sir Richard Wallace, Mr. Prescott Hewatt, M. Madou, and Mr. John Ruskin. The first two on the list indicate, at all events, has too many irons in the fire to amuse Mindicate, at all events, has too many irons in the fire to amuse Mindicate, at all events, has too many irons in the fire to amuse Mindicate two only appear in the list of contributors; one is the accomplished surgeon Mr. Prescott Hewatt, the other is the omniscient Slade Professor, Mr. John Ruskin. The former exhibits two landscapes (100, 331), painstaking and relined, after the choicest manner of amateurism; the other sends also two architectural studies (97, 105), subtle in form, rapturous in colour, iridescent in play of light—qualities which reflect the ardent and eloquent word-pictures of the author of the Stones of Fenice. We have not had the pleasure of greeting Mr. Ruskin as an exhibitor for several years; these studies, made on the spot, are of interest in many ways. We may just mention as an amusing misudventure that "the study of the colours of marble in the base of the Church of St. Anastasia at Verona" (97), appeared at "the private view" upside down. This mistake of the hangers was in part accounted for and excused by a want of pronounced form in the drawing. Mr. Ruskin, in fact, with the utmost subtlety and sensitiveness, educes out of the polychrome marbles of Verona a play of colour scintillating and evanescent as that of the rainbow. The result is Turnervaque. Turner himself indeed once suffered the severe satire of having one of his florid, but formless, compositions turned topsy-turvy.

Among the salient manifestations of the period is the prismatic play or the sensuous pulsation of colour. This phase, which is peculiarly patent in the Gallery of the "Old Water-Colour Scotety," may have been brought about through two synchronous causes; the one the ever-present power of Turner, intensified by his rapturous commentator, the author of Modern Painters; the other, scenic expositions of the spectrum made by men of science. We occasionally, in fact, meet with pictures painted as if for the express purpose of propounding philosophic principles. We come, for instance, upon landscapes professedly transcribing a mountain, a valley, or a lake, which might almost serve for diagrams to lectures at the Royal Institution on the analysis of light and colour. Among the best-balanced demonstrations of such chromatic relations are "A Mountain joyous with Leaves and Streams" (343), and a drawing of "Durham" (350), both by Mr. Alfred Hunt. Such compositions are visions; they hold an intermediate position between painting and poetry, between fiction and fact, between art and nature. Mr. Alfred Goodwin is yet another romancer in colours; "Notes from a Sketch Book" (351) strike the eye and move the fancy as reveries from dreamland; they are in form and in colour as passing and pleasing memories writ in water. Mr. Goodwin has a way peculiarly his own of calling forth colour as an apparition out of a region of grey shadow. Mr. Whaite, one of the recently-elected Associatos, pushes what is moody and morbid in these phases to the furthest extremity; "The Last Gleam of the Setting Sun" (61) is little short of muddled. In happy contrast are Mr. Hale's tender greys awakening into half-consciousness of colour; "Oystermouth" (356) is true in tone and full of atmosphere; the artist is studious of quality and relation. Mr. North, though observant of character and careful of symmetry in form, affords yet another proof that painters who nowadays make popular appeal clothe themselves almost as a matter of course in colours. Indeed

The Eighth Winter Exhibition of sketches and studies at the Institute does not materially differ from its immediate predecessors. Of eight honorary members, including, among foreign painters, Madlle. Ross Bonheur, Madame Henriette Browne, M. Gallait, and M. Israels, the last alone is present. M. Israels, in "Evening Sorrow" (246), the picture of a melancholy girl laden with grief, again touches the chord of pathos. This artist habitually makes his immentations in monotones; in painting as in music the prolongation and repetition of a note, the dwelling with tenderness on a tone, give expression to plaintive moods of mind. Such art, however, is almost primitive in its simplicity and is usually restricted in its range. Mr. Herkomer, though a denises among us, wears the aspect of a foreigner; there is something almost savage in the uncouthness of his genius; he has an eye for the grotesque side of nature. "The Old Gardener" (350), and "Fishing in the Black Forest" (352); are salient in angle and quaint in character, while studies of the female nucle have been composed into "A Fairy Overture," haunted by hats and ravene; the whole scene looks like a place of hands forms and strange sounds. In the way of simple naturalism them are, as usual, some good examples? "Little Bo-Peep" (44), by Mr. Small, and "The Friends" (101), by Mr. Frederick Skill,

have the truth and care required in genre-painting. In landerage Mr. Hine and Mr. Collier again take the lead. Mr. Hine archibits a study, fine in colour as in form, of "The Aggilestons, Dorset" (215), and Mr. Collier throws over "Bannock Moor" (250) a breadth of shadow and a grandeur of atmospheric effect not unworthy of De Wint or David Cox. The collection as a whole falls into the common fault of conventionality; many of the drawings seem as if made under the fumes of the midnight lamp; they want the freshness of work done in the face of the sun and the wind. It is an old complaint that these "Sketches and Studies" are not what they pretend to be.

The Tenth Exhibition of the Dudley Gallery, containing 670 drawings, is by general consent scarcely up to the standard of former years. The Gallery continues to labour under both the advantage and the disadvantage of a constituency numerous almost beyond example; thus, while the contributors to the Old Water Society are 57 and to the Institute 56, the number of exhibitors at the Dudley amounts to more than four hundred. The Exhibition is well known to have the speciality of being open to all comers; hence, though the standard continues low, the variety is as great as ever. The characteristics of the collection naturally correspond with these conditions. The enterprise of youth, the daring of untried and ofttimes untrained genius, the aspiration of men who have been striving after an unattained ideal, never fail to make this Gallery a marvel to grave seigniors who have long fallen into established routine, and a delight or an entertainment to those who curiously watch for strange developments, or who believe in possibilities in art yet to be accomplished.

The Dudley Gallery is now, as heretofore, marked by a leaning to historic styles; and we cannot conceive a surer basis on which young men of promise may rear the art of the future than on the master-works of classic and mediaval times. The bane of our English school has long been common naturalism or pretty incident, and in this respect our native art compares unfavourably with the expressly student works of modern France and Germany. We therefore gladly hail efforts in this ideal and historic direction, oven though they should plead for indulgence by their immaturity. We have said that the Dudley is this year below the average; the falling away is specially felt in the absence of Mr. Burne Jones, Mr. Stanhope, and Mr. Burton. Even Mr. Donaldson, strangs to say, has reliquished the mediavalism which he has heretofore planted around Nuremberg and other olden cities, and is now guiltless of little more than innocent landscapes in Matleck Valley. Thus a cause which has been upheld in this Gallery persistently, not to say devoutly, is left to the keeping of Mr. Edward Oliflord and Mr. Walter Crane. The former again excites astonishment by a startling, though thoughtful, composition, "Israelites Gathering Manna" (365). Were it not for a certain dirtiness of colour, the reverse of solemn and sacred, this work would rank well by reason of its high purpose. Respect is due to an art which, though encompassed by infirmities, stands out in protest against the frivolous and popularity-secking products of the day. Mr. Walter Crane, in "Winter and Spring" (262), makes a praiseworthy effort to escape the ordinary influences of an Italian tour. Here, in place of picturesque peasants grouped on the Pincian, are two symbolic figures, one of Winter cronched down and stricken with cold, the other a graceful dame wreathing spring flowers annong classic ruins. In an architectural vista stands old Time with hour-glass and sickle. The accessories, especially the carefully drawn mouldings and ornamental details of classic structures cr

The portraits in the Dudley (iallery deviate as greatly from ordinary modes of treatment as the fancy pictures. "Hugh Rell, Esq., and Daughter" (84), by Mr. Poynter, A.R.A., is a picture studious of form and expression, but we have once more to regret an unpleasing heaviness and an uncomfortable crowding. To the same decisive and unfinching hand we owe a faithful sketch of the oft-painted "Fall at Bettwa-y-Coed" (363). Fach touch is instinct with purpose and with character; the water has movement, the wavelets leap onward. This small study may be accepted in evidence of the often-repeated statement that great figure-painters are also landscape-painters, on the principle perhaps that the larger art includes the less. We end with Mr. J. U. Moore's portrait of "Blanche, daughter of Admiral Hon. F. and Lady Louisa Egertom" (224), a drawing which by its brilliancy shines as a gen among its dusky companions—the hangers, as usual, have pitched the Gallery in a singularly low key. The portrait of this little child in a mob-cap, sheltering herself under a Japanese parasol, has a quaintness and an old-fashioned misn which might belong to the girlhood of our great-grandmothers. Such union of piquancy with simplicity gives a peculiar charm to the children of Reynolds.

THE THEATRES

THE THEATRES.

The is a relief to find the Haymarket Theatre resorting to comedy drams of last year for suggesting the burlesque of the Happy Land, but perhaps the next piece of the same kind might not have been useful in the same way. It must be owned that Mr. Gilbert has lately succeeded best when he has written in verse, nor need he be deterred from writing good lines because they are certain to be paredied. The last three pieces which he wrote for the Haymarket attained a popularity which was perhaps surprising, and now that he writes in prose the reception of his piece is, we think, rather below its merit. He is always an effective satirist, and whether fairies or men and women speak, the audience can perwhether fairies or men and women speak, the audience can per-ceive that they are themselves aimed at by clever epigrans. It may deserve attention by Mr. Gilbert and other authors that that may deserve attention by Mr. Gilbert and other authors that that interesting member of modern society, the prig, offers himself for dramatic scarification more complete than he has yet received. The younger Smailey in the play called Charity is slightly priggish, and we feel entire confidence in Mrs. Van Brugh's discernment when she says that she does not like that good young men. When he proves himself a scoundrel in the last act we are able to congratulate ourselves that we and Mrs. Van Brugh saw through his veneer of respectability from the first. He is like some of the young gentlemen of Mr. Trollope's novels, and we cannot help thinking that Mr. Gilbert could draw other pictures of the same kind. The scene between the two Smaileys, when the father finds to his delight that the principles instilled by him into the son's mind will direct his conduct, is admirable. Both father and son look like men whom we have often met, and they speak and act in harmony with their looks. The Bishop elect has our entire sympathy when he remarks that his profession restrains him from laying fingers on young Smailey, but he rejoices restrains him from laying fingers on young Smailey, but he rejoices that be has a son who is at liberty to do as he likes. We may remember the dying Highlander who was reluctantly persuaded by his confessor to say that he forgave his enemies, and added, "My son, do you remember them." Mr. Buckstone, whether on earth or above the clouds, is Mr. Buckstone always, and it need not be or above the clouds, is Mr. Buckstone always, and it need not be said that as the private detective, "a professional sceptic at two guiness a day," he is infinitely amusing. His firm, having been employed by Mr. Smailey to watch Mrs. Van Brugh and by somebody else to watch Mr. Smailey, have, as he says, combined the jobs; and when the smash of Mr. Smailey's character occurs, the detective mentions that Mr. Smailey's own policeman will take that gentleman into custody. Nearly all the parts in this play are well acted, and Miss Robertson as Mrs. Van Brugh and Mrs. Mellon as Ruth Tredgett, a tramp, are particularly good. But the subject is difficult to handle, and if Mr. Gilbort wishes to say all that is in his mind upon it, he had better perhaps choose fairyland to hold discourse in.

Mrs. Van Brugh is a young and handsome woman passing for a widow, living in good style, and dispensing her ample income liberally in charity. Her early history is rather indistinctly told. She admits, as we understand, that she was never married to the late Mr. Van Brugh at all; but it is suggested by the artful Smailey

Mr. Van Brugh at all; but it is suggested by the artful Smailey that she was married to him in the lifetime of his former wife. We that she was married to him in the lifetime of his former wife. We do not expect that a manager should have a play perused and settled by counsel before producing it, and therefore it would be idle to complain that this play conflicts with legal notions. Smailey is the heir-at-law of an old gentleman who left an estate to his god-daughter by the description of "wife" of Mr. Van Brugh, and it is assumed that, if the devisee was not really, but only estensibly, the wife of Mr. Van Brugh, the devise would fail, and the heir-at-law would be entitled to the estate. Mrs. Van Brugh looks so prettily distressed when Smailey hints to her the nature of the old leval maxim. veritae nominis tellit errorem demonstrations. claim to the estate, that one feels almost tempted to inform her of the old legal maxim, veritae nominis tollit errorem demonstrations. It is, however, assumed to be highly important to ascertain the date of the death of Mr. Van Brugh's first wife, and the production of a certificate of this lady's burial by Ruth Tredgett is an important incident of the play. Both the morality and the law which it enunciates are slightly hazy. It appears to be assumed that, if the lady called in the play-bill Mrs. Van Brugh married Mr. Van Brugh in the lifetime of his first wife, she would be guilty of bigamy. What she really did, as we understand her own account, was to live with Mr. Van Brugh without anything which she regarded as a binding marriage having passed between them. English society declines in general to take unto itself ladies, however pretty in look and manner, and exemplary in conduct, who have committed these youthful indiscretions, and Mr. Gilbert's sarcasus are not likely to alter the views of society on this head. This perhaps would not greatly matter. A more serious consideration is, that English society is not likely largely to patronize an English play which contravenes and ridicules its own rules of conduct. If this were a French play, or if the characters were fairies, or perwhich contravenes and ridicules its own rules of conduct. If this were a French play, or if the characters were fairies, or perhaps if Mrs. Van Brugh were a particularly wicked as well as fascinating woman, the thing might do. But she is too much like one of themselves to be forgiven by English ladies for her aberration; and therefore we infer that this play, in spite of much clever writing, is not destined to a long run. We understand that Smalley is "wanted" on a charge of forgery, but what he has forged we neither know nor care. Mrs. Van Brugh and her daughter announce their intention of departing under the escort of the Bishop elect and his son, for some new and happy land where har early history will not interfere with her reception into such

society as the country affords. Of course if you go for enough the bush there is nobody who can call upon you, and therefore need not secribe the want of callers to any social projudics ago

need not secribe the want of callers to any social projudica against yourself.

A novel by Mrs. Edwardes has been converted by Mr. Giffert into a play in which we can find no defect of workmanship. The excellent acting of Miss H. Hodson in a part well suited to har will be likely to attract full houses to the Royalty Theatre for a long time to come. It would probably not have occurred to any reader of Ought We to Visit Mer? that this novel is particularly capable of being dramatized, except in the circumstance that the horoine, having come from the stage, easily goes back to it. As compared with Mr. Gilbert's original play at the Haymarket, this adapted novel has the advantage that the characters in it do not pretend to be any better than they are. Jane indicates with considerable frankness what is likely to happen if her husband neglectaher, and what nearly does happen before the curtain falls. Of course every play must have some kind of plot, but the earliest and lightest part of this play, before the plot discloses itself, is the best. "Jane is an actress by birth, early training, natural proclivities alike, and her rendering of Mrs. Crosbie is perfect. The conscious rectitude, the British matron walk, the very expression of the cye is lifelike." Jane's talk with her husband about their first yours of married life, her meeting with the Crosbies, her frank and too fascinating manner to the young "gunner," are all excellent. She shows him her photographic album with its three pages of vagabonds, including her sister and her ther first years or married file, nor ficesting with the Ordshie, and too fascinating manner to the young "gunner," are all excellent. She shows him her photographic album with its three pages of vagabonds, including her sister and her uncle, and then her husband on a page by himself, "a land-mark between the Old World and the New." Crosbie is rather shocked to see in the collection the landlord of the "Golden Eagle" at Frankfort. Jane tells him that Carl Hofman was her husband's good friend when he was ill, but she will not presume to put Crosbie in such company. "I've got a bishop somewhere—indeed I have. Min [her sister] gave him to me when she was weeding her book. I don't remember his name, but he is some one very celebrated, who went wrong about the deluge, and I'll put you beside him. Yes, you and a bishop all by yourselves, on one page." She talks in a perfectly unabashed manner of the "profession" to which she was brought up. "I tell Theobald sometimes that when everything clase fails I can earn my bread by giving dancing lessons. Will you attend my classes, Mr. Crosbie? I'll take you on moderate terms as an old friend." If this part had been written for Mass Hodson it could not have Oroshle? I'll take you on moderate terms as an old triend. It this part had been written for Miss Hodson it could not have suited her better, and perhaps not so well, and she is supported by an efficient company. It would be hypercritical to complain that the heiress Emma Marsland does not contrast so sharply with Jane Thoobald on the stage as in the novel. According to the story she was plain, with hair which was called auburn, and her one redeeming quality was a fortune of 30,000l. The manager perhaps considered that he could not pin upon a lady's back a label stating that she is worth 30,000l., and unredeemed plainness might hinder the success of his play. At any rate the fault that one of the characters is too good-looking may easily be pardoned. Recent attempts to dramatize novels have not produced encouraging results. The most popular novels of the day, such as those of Mr. Trollope, seem to want life and colour for the stage, or it may be that the stage of the day and the stage of the stage of the stage. that we have few dramatic artists capable of rendering a delicate portrait without either daubing it or allowing its characteristic features to vanish into air. We cannot exactly say how much of the success of Ought We to Visit Her? is due to the author, how much to the adapter, and how much to Miss Hodson; but we can easily imagine that a failure might have resulted from entrusting the part of Jane to less skilful hands. "I can never," she says, "go into the might-have-beens of life. The facts as they are are enough for me—rather too much just at present. If I hadn't left the stage I might have been a second Taglioni by this time." These words ought to be spoken by some one in whose mouth they do not seem a mere empty boast, and probably the speaker could have done this, or something like it, if she had not done better, as those who remember her Ariel and Imogen may think she has. The discreet adapter has omitted Jane's sister, Min, who might have spoiled the play. To act an actress would be almost more difficult than to act a "might have been" dancer who "got married" instead of mounting a pair of wings. Among other disqualifications for the place of a lady in Chalkahire society, Jane is rather too graceful. This is one of the slight touches which show that the author knows what she is writing about, nor is it any discredit to her that the same thought occurs in Coningsby. Jane tolls her husband, "Till I was sixteen—till the time you raised me above my station, sir.—I was trained to move my limbs well, and although I am in the position of a lady new, I can't remember always to be awkward." Mr. Gilbert's success in this adaptation may console him for the partial failure of his own comedy.

REVIEWS.

BAIN'S MIND AND BODY.

READERS of Professor Bain's treatises on the Mind are well aware of the intimate relation which the author seeks to esta-

* Mind and Body; the Theories of their Relation. By Alexander Min, LL.D., Professor of Logic in the University of Absolute. London: Henry S. King & Oo. 1872.

bish between mental and bodily phenomena. Indeed Mr. Bain may be said to be the first psychologist who has endeavoured to trace out thilly and combistently the bodily counterpart or equivalent of every thought and facing. Mr. Spencer is even now his only rival in the endeavour to clucidate all developments of human consciousness by makins of facts and hypotheses of nervous action. The sensationalists of the last century had no adequate physiological its for working out in detail the connexion of mind and body, for did they conceive with sufficient steadiness the twofold nature of the phenomenon, but rather confounded the bodily, or at least the nervous, with the mental. It is Mr. Bain's great merit to have clearly recognized and firmly maintained the radical and indestructible distinction of the mental or subjective and the bodily or objective, while at the same time he just as firmly maintains the complete connexion of the two in the conscious and organized individual. Yet, though his opinions on the subject were well known, it does not follow that there was no room for a clear and succinct statement of the nature and law of this peculiar union as a kind of Prolegomena to his psychological system. This is what Mr. Bain's new volume, published in the International Scientific Series, aims at supplying. Its purport may perhaps be better understood by contrasting it with Dr. Maudsley's volume, Body and Mind. This last also aims at establishing the dependence of mind on body; but it is concerned chiefly with pathological facts, the relations of abnormal states of mind with abnormal states of the brain and other organs. The work before us seeks to complete the doctrine of the relation between consciousness and bodily organism by noting and classifying the normal instances. It proposes to show not how curiously disease or any sudden change in bedily function affects the brain, and through the brain the mind, but how completely all the familiar processes of sensation, thought, and emotion flow, so to speak, upon the s

Mr. Bain's volume opens with a brief statement of all conceivable theories of the union of mind with nervous structure. It is possible to say that, though united in our present life, they are wholly unaffected by each other, having perfectly distinct modes of existence; or that only in the lower departments of mind, as sensation and appetite, is any dependence of mind on body discoverable; or again that, supposing a dependence of the one on the other to be established, the laws of the two worlds—the spiritual and the material—are too dissimilar to allow of our using the one set to explain the other. In opposition to these views Mr. Bain sets the growing scientific opinion that the study of the brain must tend to throw light on mental processes whether in the present star of physiological knowlege, as he himself thinks, or only after considerable advance in that science has been made. The reader may feel a little indistinctness in this proluminary statement, from the want of a clear separation of the metaphysical from the scientific problem involved in the union of mind with body. Thus it looks at first sight as if the first supposition, including Leibnitz's hypothesis of a pre-established harmony, were incorrectly made an alternative with a scientific conception of phenomenal dependence. It is clear that a Leibnitzian who believes in the perfect adjustment of the material and spiritual order can as legitimately employ nervous facts as clues to mental facts as a pure empiricist. This apparent ambiguity would be removed if Mr. Bun were to premise distinctly that he is merely discussing the several scientific suppositions as to the extent and value for scientific inference of the connexion between mental life and bedily processes.

It must not be supposed, of course, that Mr. Bain holds the concomitance of all the higher mental phenomena of thought and reasoning with nervous changes to be as yet directly ascertainable. He thinks, however, that the number of clearly ascertained facts bearing on the union of the two regions of phenomena warrants the presumption that they are intimately united throughout. Very wisely, therefore, he tirst of all puts into light the certain foundations of this union, before seeking to determine, with the assistance of hypothetical conjectures, the precise forms which it assumes throughout the development of thought, emotion, and volition. The region of the hypothetical is approached in the third chapter, which treats of the connexion of mind and body as an example of the method of concomitant variations that is employed in the case of two phonomena inseparable, and so not susceptible of observation in complete isolation, but displaying a certain parallelism in their respective variations. The relation of brain size and structure to quantity of mental power; the general correspondence between the number of nervous elements, fibrous and cellular, and that of our ideas, associations, &c.; the agreements of conscious life and both as established laws within certain limits, and as highly probable hypotheses for the whole range of mental phenomena. Mr. Bain here shows himself fully abreast with the most advanced physiological research both English and German. Yet we think a fuller reference to the experiments of Wober, Du Bois Reymond, Helmholtz, and Fechner on the laws of nervous stimulation would have been a gain to the expession. Possibly the reader will sometimes find it difficult to follow the exact order of the argument. It would be an immense advantage, for example, if the very adequate description of the nervous system could be taken from this chapter, in which it strikes one as a digression from the main course of the thought, and made a preliminary chapter. We think, too, that, as the book means adds to th

drift of the argument, in the shape of connecting phrases and even distinct headings, would be an improvement. In both these respects it strikes as that Mr. Spencer's exposition of the same subject in the chapter of his Psychology headed "Estho-physiology," with the praceding account of the structure and laws of the nervous system, though characterized by a much more abstract language, would probably be a charact unfolding of the subject to a new student.

In the chapter on the General Laws of the Alliance of Mind and Body Professor Bain specially aims at finding the nervous equivalents for the principal mental functions and laws which his equivalents for the principal mental functions and have which has psychological system recognizes. It need hardly be said, therefore, that this part of the treatise is the most hypothetical of all. Nobody can quarrel with this. If a writer avows his conviction that the complete correspondence of mind and body is established at least as a high probability, he is almost required to suggrest some conceivable mode of this connexion applicable to these more models mental whenevers whom provides convenitions in the subtle mental phenomena whose nervous concomitants in the hidden structures of the brain cannot as yet be observed. Mr. Rain's suggestions on this subject may be compared with Mr. Spencer's hypotheses on nervous action. The latter is much bolder, Spencer's hypothesis on hervous action. The latter is much boider, and seeks to penetrate into the intimate structure of nervous issue and the precise molecular changes which compose nervous action. Mr. Hain, on the other hand, whose aim is more purely psychological, contents himself with a few conjectures as to the larger dispositions of nervous elements answering to different mental processes. An interesting example of this new hypothetical matter is to be found in the attempt to determine the process collections of the great law of grassionarces called by Mr. nervous conditions of the great law of consciousness, called by Mr. Bain relativity, that all distinct states of mind are transitions, and are intense in proportion as the transition is great, and that no he-ling can be sustained beyond a certain time or renewed in any considerable intensity until after an interval of quiescence. Mr. Bun, with a characteristic scientific caution, conceives the nervous change answering to this condition of consciousness in one of two ways. He thinks that during unconsciousness, as in a deep sleep, either the nervous mass as a whole is quiescent, unagitated by currents of nervous energy, or the currents kept up are flowing at an even, unaltering pace. On the one supposi-tion the initial stimulus is the origination of motion, on the other the disturbance of a uniform motion. The most remarkable physiological suggestions, however, which our author offers are in reference to the number and precise arrangement of cerebral elements, and the retentive power of the mind. Taking language and visual recollections as the highest acquisitions both is variety and amount, he forms a rough conclusion that "the cerebral growths, of a certain typical complication, cannot be adequately stated in hundreds: they amount to thousands and even quately stated in hundreds; they amount to thousands, and even tens of thousands; they scarrely count by hundreds of thousands." Starting again from physiological data as to the minuteness of the ultimate nervous fibres, on Dr. Lionel Bosle's hypothesis, and thickness and compactness of the layers of grey substance in the brain, Mr Bain conjectures that there may be, in the higher corderal centres, something like one thousand milion corpuscles, and five thousand milion fibres, and that thus for each nervous grouping of a certain complexity there would be from live to twenty thousand cells, and from twenty-five to one hundred thousand fibres. Mr. Bam has also some interesting suggestions, illustrated by diagrams, as to the precise mode of arrangement among the various cells. Although much of this reasoning will doubtless strike the reader as very rough and tentative, he can hardly fail to be impressed by the fact that the knowledge of mind and brain has advanced to the point which at least makes such a

hypothetical comparison of quantities possible.

Probably the part of Mr. Bain's volume which will excite most interest in that which seeks a final expression for the mode of union between mind and body, and compares this conception, in a highly instructive historical summary which concludes the look, with the various metaphysical theories of spiritual substance. The writer takes the extreme Positivist ground in deaying mystery, in the sense of something demanding a "why," to the muon of mund and matter. This connexion, he thinks, could only be further explained by assimilating it to other phenomena, and, thus being impossible, it must be accepted as an ultimate fact. As to the ultimate statement of the union, Mr. Bain rejects the view that mind and body act on one another, or that the mind uses the body as its instrument, since these imply that the mind, in part at least, is isolated from all nervous process. He then goes on to show the difficulties in conceiving the union of the objective or material and the subjective or spiritual, as the most widely opposed facts in our experience. He puts saide all theories of local connexion as inexact, the mental having no proportion of position or extension, and decides that the only mode of formulating the union is in forms of time. It may be said that the difficulties which Mr. Heiu supposes in realizing the union of mind and body apply only to the individual subject. But, in conceiving this union, we unturally think of the double process, material and spiritual, as going on in some other person; and even in trying to frame an idea of our own twofold existence, we set ourselves in imagination in the place of another expalls of observing us as objects detacked from his own personality. We think again that, looking at the mere phenomena, the union of the mental activity and nervous process is even more a dependence of the former on the latter (rather than the converse) than Mr. Bain shows it to be. For example, in stimulating one of the somes, we have at first a purely physical process which only afforts a mental process when it reaches the central structures. On the other hand,

when emotional excitement causes derangement of a lower organ, it is not a case of a pure and isolated spiritual operation originating a material one, since the material, in the shape of subtle cerebral activities, was always an accompaniment of the spiritual. In other words, we have in every external stimulation, as also probably in the order of individual growth, and possibly in the history of animal evolution, the material as antecedent existing apart from the mental; but we never find the mental existing without the material. With regard to the metaphysical theories of one or more substances underlying mental and material phenomena, it may be remarked again that Mr. Bain does not quite sufficiently distinguish the metaphysical problem from the scientific. The theory of a double substance cannot be disproved by scientific progress. What science does is to give to human thought another and absorbing occupation, by force of which ontological speculation falls into disuse. Hence we cannot quite follow the author when he concludes his history of opinion by the remark that the discoveries of science have shown the hypothesis of two substances to be untenable, and favour the supposition of one substance with two sets of properties—the physical and mental. No doubt science tends to invalidate many of the old arguments for two substances, but it does not affect it as a pure metaphysical speculation. When Mr. Bain says that science favours the notion of one substance, which theory he calls "guarded or qualified materialism," we confess ourselves unable to attach any definite meaning to the term substance. We know from his other works that Mr. Bain does not believe in an independent substance matter, and we can only suppose that by substance is meant simply the fact of the connexion of the mental and bodily in the same individual. If this is so, however, it is clearly no metaphysical doctrine at all, and cannot therefore be co-ordinated with any theories of substances in the ontological sense. A little more fulness an

FORSTER'S LIFE OF DICKENS.

IN one of the last chapters of this, the concluding, volume of Mr. Forster's life of Dickens, the author makes a few remarks in answer to criticisms upon the earlier parts of his work. He was charged with making himself too conspicuous. He replies that he "studied nothing so hard as to suppress his own personality, and has to regret his ill success where he supposed that he had only too perfectly succeeded." We cannot withdraw our opinion as to Mr. Forster's success in self-suppression; but, after such an apology, we shall not press the charge any further; and yes from the more ready to withdraw from the question because the present volume is not open in anything like the same degree to our former criticism. Mr. Forster is here a much less conspicuous figure, and has published some letters which were not raddressed to himself. Of another charge which he endeavours equally to repol we must say a little more. People, he says, have complained not only of Mr. Forster's presence, but of Dickens's absolve. They have been disappointed because Mr. Forster does not make them talk to Dickens as Boswell made them talk to Johnson. Mr. Forster's reply is remarkable. He says that the book could not have resembled Boswell, because Dickens carried nothing of his authorship into social intercourse. "His talk was unaffected and natural, never fookish in the smallest degree." Just the same remark might have been made of Johnson. The charm of Boswell is precisely that he shows us the man Johnson whom we should never have inferred from Johnson the author. The reason for Mr. Forster's incapacity to rival Boswell is a simpler one. It is that Dickens was not a Johnson, and that Mr. Forster is not a Boswell. The hiographer has not the power of dramatic representation, and the subject of the biography did not, it may be presumed, present such good materials for the art of conversational reporting. Yet Dickens's mode of uttering himself was characteristic in its way, and perhaps a writer of the necessary qualifications might have succeed

whose disappointing.

What, we naturally ask, was the real Dickens? What was his domestic and social character? What view did he take of his own calling, and how far did he act up to his beliefs? The curtain cannot be altogether drawn aside; but we may expect to learn something of that inner life which can never be completely recorded in a man's own writings. The answer which Mr. Forster gives us is very inadequate. We are indeed rather grateful than otherwise for

. The Life of Charles Dichens. By John Forster. Vol. 3. London;

certain omissions. Mr. Forster touches very lightly indeed upon that passage in the life of Dickens which chiefly determined the course of his later years, and which, in consequence of some unfortunate revelations, has left a rather disagreeable impression upon the minds of many of us. It is plain, however, that the whole truth cannot be told, if any one is competent to tell it, with due regard to the rights of social privacy and to the feelings of survivors. Under these circumstances we unreservedly approve of Mr. Forster's reticence, though we must add that the reticence necessarily deprives us of the means of judging of Dickens's behaviour under the most critical circumstances. Leaving this question, however, we proceed to ask what kind of impression Mr. Forster gives us in this volume of the last twenty years of Dickens's life? The first answer must be that it is on the whole a melancholy one. The book consists chiefly of letters in which Dickens describes some of the scenes in which he was placed; of other letters giving the account of his success in public readings; and, finally, of criticisms upon his later books and his general merits as a writer. The first of these divisions is agreeable enough. The letters in which Dickens gives his impressions of French life and manners are admirable in their way. They are in much the same vein as his charming Uncommercial Traveller: and perhaps even pleasanter, because lets marked by his peculiar mannerism. There is, for example, a description of his landlord at Boulogne, M. Beaucourt, who was afterwards sketched by him as M. Loyal Devasceur. It is a really admirable example of Dickens's vein of playful humour, and as perfect in its way as anything that we remember in his books. The humour is not forced as it is too often in his later writings, and the power of rapid observation is as marvellous and characteristic as in any of them. We will not quote; but we may briefly say that this and some other foreign sketches are, in our opinion, the pleasantest parts of the v

We pass, however, to the more personal part of the narrative; and here we become sensible of that melancholy impression which we have noticed. The story of Dickens's last years, as here set before us, is indeed as sad as it is simple. We see a man of genius killing himself by inches in the effort to make money. The strong man breaks down by constantly straining his powers a little too far; the work which was once done spontaneously without a conscious effort has to be performed at high pressure, and with an ever-increasing sense of its paintulness; and, moreover, as Mr. Forster says himself, the task under which Dickens ultimately broke down was one which, if not below his dignity, was at least not the highest to which he might have devoted himself. Should a man of genius show himself in public for money? Should a great novelist condescend to be an actor? These are questions which we need not answer; there is much to be said on both sides; but at least it is painful to see a man whose powers were in their way unrivalled actually working himself to death in an employment which, to say the least of it, did not give scope for the worthlest employment of his faculties. And what was the cause of this restless, uncassing, unsatisfactory labour? The answer is only too plain; but we preface it by one distinct statement. "No man," says Mr. Forster, "could care essentially less for money" than Dickens. We fully and unreservedly accept the statement. We believe as fully as Mr. Forster that Dickens was as generous a man as could be named, and was entirely above any sordid desire for money-making; and yot he himself tells us in the plainest language that his primary motive for undertaking a task of this kind was the pecuniary reward. The pages of this book are painfully full of the subject. He wanted, says Mr. Forster, to make a provision for his sons. It is impossible to avoid the reflection that he had apparently ample means for providing for a large family by the ordinary exercise of his profession. He was beyond all com

edd be modish to blame any man for not being insensible considerations. Moreover we have no doubt that the to such considerations. Moreover we have no doubt that the pecuniary gain was but the smallest part of the inducement. Nothing is more agreeable than to discover the existence in yourself of a new power over men's emetions; nothing is more flattering than the sympathy of large andiences. It is no wonder if Dickens was group or less intoxicated when he found that, besides being the most between witter, he could be the most popular actor of the time; that thousands of people would have to be turned away from the score where he was reading; that the emotions of the the rooms where he was reading; that the emotions of the audience would follow his lightest gesture, and that women would have to be carried out of the room by the dozen, "stiff and rigid," when he read the murder scene from Oliver Twist. We must when he read the murder scene from Uliver Twist. We must add, too, that he naturally miscalculated his own strength; and that his courage forbade him to flinch from fultilling his promises till he was imperatively stopped by medical advice. All this is enough to vindicate him more than sufficiently from the charge of having sacrificed the highest interests of his art to pecuniary considerations. Indeed we should be much more disposed to blame the multiplications. more disposed to blame the public than the poor author who was the victim of their adulation. From a very early age he had been the object of flattories calculated to turn the strongest head, and the sympathy to which he owed his power naturally rendered him amenable to popular enthusiasm. The fact remains that this volume is the history of the method by which a man of true genius may be tempted to lower his aims, and finally to sacrification that the history of the method by which a man of true genius may be tempted to lower his aims, and finally to sacrifications. his health, by the unintentional cruelty of his admirers. temptation was overpowering, but the process is not the less melancholy. As Mr. Forster has been forced to tell us comparatively little of Dickens's domestic life, we no doubt receive a rather exaggerated impression. The readings did not readly occupy so large a share of his time and thoughts as we are apt to fancy when reading letters which are almost confined to a record of his successes. Many indications, in fact, show us that he found time for employments more worthy of a generous and imaginative nature. We see him only from the manager's point of view; and the hours which he devoted to his friends and manny, to his charities, to his amusements, and to his dogs, are scarcely noticed, because they afford few materials for description. Still the moral is not the less forcible. Having found a man of genius of unprecedented popularity, we insisted upon his perpetually straining brains already overworked, and, not content with that, forced him to rush about in railways and exhibit himself in public masses till we had fairly broken down a tough constitution. Great that are the dangers of popularity; and it is kunentable enough that we seldom hit off the medium between allowing a great man to die before he is found out and overwhelming him with noisy and demoralizing worship. It is really more cause for wonder that Dickens accomplished so much, and stood the strain so long, than that he fell short of the highest achievements that might have been within his caracity.

have been within his capacity.

The novels produced within the period of this volume show the produced within the period of this volume show the provided and the produced within the period of this volume show the produced within the period of this volume show the produced within the period of this volume show the produced within the period of this volume show the period of the period of the period of this volume show the period of the period of the period of this volume show the period of the period His later manuscripts gradually became more corrected, and ous. His later manuscripts gradually became more corrected, and his style more painfully elaborated. Some of his happiest fragments were written in his later years; but we confess to the opinion that his power culminated with David Copperfield. After that time there is a perceptible loss of freshness, and no corresponding gain in depth of reflection. How, indeed, could a writer so harassed and excited produce work of that maturer kind which we expect from the later years of a man of genius? We need not, however, argue the critical questions involved. Mr. Forster takes occasion in this volume to attack M. Taine, for whose estimate of Dickens we have little sympathy; having settled M. Taine, he proceeds to make a rather angry reply to a paper contributed by Mr. Dickens we have little sympathy; having settled M. Taine, he proceeds to make a rather angry reply to a paper contributed by Mr. Lowes to the Fortnightly Review. Mr. Forster hints his opinion that the article was biassed by some personal feeling. We do not think that Mr. Forster's answer is calculated to persuade anybody who does not already agree with him, or that he even seizes very distinctly the force of Mr. Lewes's remarks. But such questions as these are not strictly relevant to the biography. The readers of Dickens may doubtless find many things in Mr. Forster's three volumes which will throw more light upon the novels than any direct criticism. The portrait of Dickens is, indeed, very incomplete and unsatisfactory; but it would be unfair to deny that it direct criticism. The portrait of Dickens is, indeed, very incomplete and unsatisfactory; but it would be unfair to deny that it puts us in possession of many facts which render both the merits and the defects of the novels more intelligible. That will be its principal merit, for its independent interest is certainly less than might have been expected from the subject.

BRACHET'S ETYMOLOGICAL FRENCH DICTIONARY.

TF there is any class of people who are curious in the historical and philological study of the French tongue, but who have not enough practical knowledge of that tongue to read about it, so to speak, in itself, Mr. Kitchin has done good service for them in translating M. Brachet's Dictionary. Of course, if it were Chinese or even Slavonic, we should be glad to read about it in our own tongue; but with a tongue so familiar as the French, it might to the same who are qualified to make any man of the translation. at those who are qualified to make any use of the translation

would be also qualified to make use of the original. ever there is a class who wish to know about the French to and yet are not much accustomed to read hooks in that tongue. and yet are not much accustomed to read moors in and tongen, a if so, we are pleased to see so clear and full a book as M. Brack set before them in an English shape. The Introduction is to one me even better than the Dictionary itself which it introduces. Dictionary is a wonderful instance of compression, of putting wast deal of matter in a very small space, and yet in a shape when makes it perfectly clear. Yet we have now and then wished in full to the coulerties the same of the s vast deal of matter in a very small space, and yet in a shape which makes it perfectly clear. Yet we have now and then wished it to be fuller, both in the explanations of particular words and in the insertion of some words which are not there. Perhaps beever we are asking for something which is not strictly expended to the which belongs rather to the history of the use of words than to the history of their formation. Thus we looked to that strange word garçon, and all that we found use that it was "diminutive of gars and of unknown origin." These under gars all that we found was "See garçon." We were all the disappointed at finding no mention of the feminine fura, and of the strangely contrasted history of the two words. As longer-fort remarked long ago, the history of the masculine and feminine fort remarked long ago, the history of the masculine and femining forms has been exactly reversed. Both doubtless were harmless in their first origin, whatever it was. M. Brachet, it should in their first origin, whatever it was. At Israchet, it arouse be remembered, always puts down an origin as being unknown while it is uncertain and while it is under discussion aroung scholars; but the feminine form, perfectly harmless in starting, and still, like our own quean, preserved in a harmless sense in some local dislects, after having sunk as low as a word could sink, seems wholly to have vanished out of the received French language. The wholly to have vanished out of the received Fronch language. The masculine, on the other hand, after having sunk nearly as low as the feminine—we may remember the strong words of St. Themas of Canterbury to one of his murderers: "Garcionem eam et lenonem appellans"—has within the last century or two come up again into decent company, and become, if not honourable, at least perfectly colourless and respectable. Each word, we may add, produced a great crowd of derivatives, most of which are words of contempt, nearly all of which seem either to have vanished out of the language or to have not more respectable meanings. But of the language or to have got more respectable meanings. perhaps, as we have just said, all this, curious as it is as part of the history of the language, is not M. Brachet's immediate purpose. Perhaps, as he has no certain etymology to give of the word garçon, he has done all that we can ask of him by saying that he has none to give. Still it would almost be part of the etymology to have at least recorded the fact that garçon has, or has had, a fominine; because it shows that, whatever the etymology is, it must be something capable of being applied to both sexes. This custom of M. Brachet, of only putting in such derivations as he looks on as absolutely only putting in such derivations as he looks on as absolutely certain—perhaps he might have made a distinction between words whose origin is doubtful and words whose origin is absolutely unknown—is pointed out by himself in his preface as one of the features in which his book differs from earlier etymological distionaries, as those of biez and Littré. As he writes for learners, he leaves out all discussion of doubtful points; and for the same reason, whereas his predecessors, when a derivation was absolutely certain, have thought it enough to state the Latin word from which the French word came, M. Brachet makes it his business to trace out the steps by which the Latin form grew into the French. About the usefulness of this last feature of the work there can be no doubt. no doubt.

M. Brachet belongs to the best school of French scholarship to the school which is satisfied to give to its own tongue its rightful place among other tongues. He fully acknowledges the services of the German Diez as the first thoroughly scientific expounder of the history and relations of the Romance languages. Once only do we see a passage which varies in the least from perfect clearness and accuracy, or which shows the least wish to set the French language at all too high above its fellows. This is when he says:—

When popular Latin gave birth to the French, it created four other sister languages, formed, like the French, with amszing regularity and similarity—the Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguess; or, as the Germans would say, the Romance languages. Consequently, we must use comparison between the Romance forms and the French, as a touchstone by which to verify and confirm our hypotheses.

And again when he says, directly after, "Between the Latin a the French, the Romance tongues stand in the same relation of space as old French does in relation of time," there is a certain confusion, or at least something which may cause confusion in the mind of a learner, by speaking of the Romance languages as if they were something outside French, instead of French being simply case amongst the Romance languages. So again, after M. Brachet has spoken of several analogies in the history of meanings between French and other languages, especially German, he warms us

We must not imagine from instances like this that the German language has taught the French its method of procedure; the resemblance spring from the identity of the operations of the human mind in general, and is a transmitted from language to language.

No doubt this is true with regard to languages in general; but it is curious enough that one or two of these examples—control and General, for instance—have been chosen by Professor Max Müller to illustrate the influence of German—i.e. of course of Old-Frankish idioms on French. No doubt there is something to be said either

way.

M. Brachet's Introduction goes thoroughly through all theolements of the French language, and through the rules by which the Lasin forms were gradually broken down into the modern French. And

^{*} An Styliological Dictionary of the French Liunguage. By A. Brecher, Translated by G. W. Kitchin, M.A. Oxford: at the Clause on Press. z973.

here at least we have nothing to complain of on the score of giving modern French one jot more than its due. M. Brachet's chapter on "Words of Provencel Origin" must, one would think, strike the genuine Parisian with the same kind of amazement with which some people hear that Englishmen always have been Englishmen. We cannot help quoting the passage:—

Englishmen. We cannot help quoting the passage:—
Some persons may doubtless be astenished at seeing the Provengal here as a distinct language, parallel with Italian, Spanish, Portuguese. But if we would really understand its importance, and the influence it has exercised over the French, we must leave off regarding it in its madern form, and shearly despised patois, and look at it in its historical development; we shall see that before its decadence it had, between the cloventh and the fornteenth century, a brilliant and flourishing existence.

Provençal, or the "Langua d'Oc," is the language of all the population of the Garonne basin, and of the southern part of the Rhoue basin; it gives the name to a race of nea, quite distinct from the French of the North; it is parent of a brilliant lyrical literature, translated into German in the thirteenth century, admired by Dante, imitated by Petrarch; and lastly, it satisfies the two criteria which in a historian's eves distinguish a language from a patois—it is the instrument of a people and of a literature. The philologer sees attill more clearly the linguistic originality of the language when compared with the French; of equal age, it has certain more archaic characteristics, which bring it nearer the Latin and give it the same intermediate position between French and Italian that Provence holds geographically between France and Italy. But the course of events quickly put an end to this independent life, the rivalry between South and North which ended with the Albigensian war and the defeat of the South, gave a deadly blow to the Provencal tongue.

In A.D. 1272, Languedoc fell into the hands of France, and the introduction of the French language followed close after. The Provencyal was no longer written; it fell from the rank of a literary language to that of a patois. The Provencyal, Languedocian, and Gascon patois of our day are the mere wrecks of that "Langue d'Ou" which in its day had been so brilliant.

In a note M. Brachet quotes two passages, one in Latin of the thirteenth, the other in Provencel of the fourteenth century, showing that the people of Southern Gaul looked on French as no less foreign than Spanish or even than English. The words of the Latin extract are specially curious; "In lingua Gallica vel alia nobie extranea," just as Orderic constantly opposes "Gallia" to Normannia." M. Brachet too does full justice to "Gallia" to Normanna," Al. Brachet too does full justice to the Tentonic element in French; we mean of course the Old-Tentonic element, the words which came into French from the Franks and other conquerors whilst the French language was still forming, as distinguished from the handful of words which the fully formed french language has borrowed from modern German, chiefly during the Thirty Years War. One of the best things in the Introduction is the way in which M of the best things in the Introduction is the way in which M. Brachet distinguishes between the two great classes of words, to which these two kinds of German words in French severally belong. These are the words which really make up the language, what M. Brachet calls "Elements of Popular Origin," and those which he calls "Elements of Learned and of Foreign Origin." The first are of course mainly Latin, with a large Teutonic and a small Celtic infusion—words which, so to speak, have come of themselves, which have never been consciously invented, and which have gone through the regular laws of change by which the French language was formed. The others are words which have been consciously formed from Latin or Greek words, or borrowed from other tongues—Provencal and the other sister Romance tongues amoug them—and which have not gone through the same laws of change as the older ones. The large number of Teutonic words, and the small number of Celtic, to be found in modern French is one of the things to be constantly borne in mind. It shows how thorough the Roman conquest of Gaul was. No one can doubt that the prevailing blood and the prevailing national character of modern France is Celtic, and not Roman or Teutonic, character of modern France is Certic, and not Roman or leutonic, and yet the Celtic element in the language is utterly insignificant as compared, not only with its Latin essence, but with the large Teutonic infusion. M. Brachot makes himself justly merry with the people who talk Celtic nonsense in Gaul just as we have had sometimes to make ourselves merry with the people who talk Celtic nonsense in Britain. At the same time, as M. Brachet sets acide six hundred and fifty words in modern French as being of unknown origin the charges certainly are that a good sets acide six hundred and fitty words in modern French as being of unknown origin, the chances certainly are that a good many of these may turn out to belong to the Celtic element, rather than to more easily recognized Latin and Teutonic. While on the subject of Celtic follies, M. Brachet opportunely points out that they have had the effect of discrediting the real value of Celtic philology, and that for their first scientific treatment the Celtic tongues have to thank, not any Celt, but the German

The formation of the French language M. Brachet looks upon as having been complete by the eleventh century; of this he gives a curious instance. It is then that we got the first beginning of what he calls learned words words formed not instinctively, but consciously; such a one is the word innocent, perhaps the earliest of the class. Of this class M. Brachet says:—

of the class. Of this class M. Brachet says:

They have been created, long after the death of the Latin language, by karnel men and clerks, who got them out of books, as they needed them express their thoughts, and who transplanted them just as they were into the French speech. Thus in the eleventh century we find in some MSS, the word is necest, the exact and servile reproduction of innocentem; the French beinge had them no term for such a quality, and the writer, embarrassed in his attempt to express himself, was obliged to copy the Latin word. The hearsed origin of the word is shewn from the fact that it has not undergone those transformations which popular usage impress on all the words adopts; thus, in popular words, in becomes on (as infamteen, enfect; inimious, cames), and nocentem becomes authors; so that if innocentem had suffered popular transformation, it would have become emissions, not

inspecent. Popular words are the fruit of a spontantime an learned words are artificial, matters of conscious reflecting instinctive, the latter deliberate.

institutive, the latter deliberate.

At first, each learned word, for some time after its introduction into the French language, remained as unknown to the people as actuatific terms are in our day. The barons and villains of the days of Robert the Flone were as little able to understand the word innecent as the labourers of our day are to comprehend paleography or stratification; but as there was no popular word for the thing, innecent presently passed out from the learned into the saveral use: it appears for the first time in exclusional works; less than the found in the Chanson de Roland, and other popular points it has passed from the scientific and special vocalulary to the usual and daily language of men.

In the latter part of the Introduction M. Brachet goes minutely through the history of the processes by which Latin turned into French. He gives the history of each letter, and the rules of change which each letter in its several positions goes through. So too with the suffixes, which are by no means the least curious part of the story. Most of them of course are Latin, but one or two, as ard and and, are Teutonic; both of them having, curiously enough, a tendency to take a bad, depreciatory, or diminutive sense. Who could have thought that clubuid and craptual are both Teutonic words, and with Teutonic endings—the and and the ard being the same as the wald and the hard which end so many English and other Teutonic names? English and other Teutonic names?

We need not tell any one who has the least inkling of such matters that the Latin c before a at the beginning of a word regularly becomes ch in French, but some may have been a little puzzled at sometimes finding seeming exceptions to a rule which ought to be universal. Why, for instance, is the place where a famous treaty was signed Cities. Combresis and not Chileau? and, at the other end of the land, why do we find Castel Sarrasin? Because the one form is Bicard and the other Provençal, and, as this particular change did not affect the Provençal language, any more than the Italian and Spanish, so by some old chance it did not affect the Picard dislect at the other end of the territory of the Romance speech. Thus, besides proper names, besides those we have quoted, some ordinary words have got into classical French in the Picard or Provençal form—as camp, campagne, casse, alongside of the truer French forms champ, Champagne, chasse. Among them, in page lxxxvi. of his preface, M. Brachet puts cadeau from capitellum, while in the body of the Dictionary we get the more carrious, and we think truer, deriva-tion from catella, which is a kind of Romance in itself.

THE FIRST EARL OF MINTO.

THE Earl of Minto left a high name behind him, among HE Earl of Minto lett a nign name in the first clear-tiovernors-tieneral of India, as a careful, laborious, clear-Liovernors-General of India, as a careful, laborious, clear-sighted, just, benevolent, and courageous administrator. Without noise or pretension, he was a popular Governor-General; he was not brilliant, but of solid ability and judgment. These three volumes of his memoirs terminate when his great work of Indian administration began. He left England for India in December 1806. After seven years of work as Governor-General, he reached England again in the summer of 1814, and hurrying from London to rejoin in Scotland his wife, from whom he had been all this while separated, he died on the road, at the first day's halting-place, in his sixty-fourth year. He had been made an earl before his pattern to England, and during seven years of high public labour his return to England, and during seven years of high public labour had aggrandized his children's fortunes. Sir Walter Scott mentions that for many years afterwards the deceased lord was supposed to haunt the house at Minto. The people in the neighbourhood, knowing that he had reached London, thought there was something mysterious in his not arriving in Scotland, and conjectured that he was kept in hiding.

This memoir carries Lord Minto, with much minuteness of detail, and with great abundance of private correspondence, through thirty years of Parliamentary life and European official employthirty years of Parliamentary life and European official employments, and amply proves the high qualities of mind and heart afterwards exhibited in India. In noticing a work like this, we must presume the reader to be generally acquainted with the course of public events from 1776, when Sir Gilbert Elliot, as a Whig, first entered the House of Commons, till 1806, when, a member of the House of Lords, and holding high Cabinet office (President of the Board of Control) in Lord Grenville's Ministry of "All the Talents" he hade adian to English politics, accepting of "All the Talents." he bade adieu to English politics, accepting the Governor-Generalship of India. We shall perhaps best do justice to the book by unconnected extracts showing the various

interest of its contents.

Early in his Parliamentary career Sir Gilbert Elliot won the special regard of Burke, who greatly appreciated his abilities. At Burke's special and pressing instance, he took charge of the prosecution of Sir Elijah Impey, the Indian judge, in Parliament. It was in this style that Burke wrote to his young friend, December 14, 1786 :-

I wish you would look over the charges, and select such a part as you might think most proper for you to open. There is no some in being in Parliament without taking such a part as your abilities fit you fee. To do less is to injure and maim yourself as well as your friends; and I really am most carnest that whatever you do, great or small, should not be done caralemly or greatly within the limit of your powers. You are too talkfor

Life and Letters of Sir Gilbert Elliot, First Earl of Mints, from 1751 to 1806. Edited by his Great-Rines, the Counters of Mints. 3 vols. London 1 Longuans & Co. 1874.

the amount week. You implicate the latter, Dring up the Imper papers with you, for that in hardness which among or inter we ought not to blink, God lines was

Just a swelvemouth after the letter, quoted from Burke, Elliot brought the dharges against Impey before the House of Commons, and had a success which more than falfilled Burke's hopes of his sublitties. Elliof wrote to his wife in Scotland, December 13, 1787, the day after the speech:—

the day after the speech:

'My success on this occasion has very far exceeded my expectations before, and "galeed, my own opinion after; and if it had not been for the general excellence of approbation, and for the particular warsath of my own friends in their applause, I should literally have come home very ill satisfied with myself.

Burks is quite out of himself on the subject, and I am quite convinced that nobody on earth, except yourself, can feel as he does about it. His expressions as to the composition and delivery of it are extravagant, and I will not repeat them—" the most beautiful thing that ever was heard, divina, beyond human sweetness," and such like. For God's sake do not show this so anybody else, for it is a little too bad to repeat even to you, though I do not think it fair to rob you of anything that will give you pleasure. But Burke's praises in other points, which I think more material, are really both pleasing and affecting to me—in a word, as to the substantial points which go to character. I went home with him afterwards to dinner, and be could not at all contain himself. He was darting overy now and then across the room to embrace me. At dinner, without any provocation, he had his hand every now and then across the dishes to take my hand.

The manner of everybody was changed to me, and it was easy to perceive that I had got on higher ground. The shabby people proved it as well in their way as the heartiness of my friends. In short, the success was complete.

Burke and Windham wrote with the utmost fervour of encounting

Burke and Windham wrote with the utmost fervour of encomium to Lady Elliot. As this speech irrevocably settled Elliot's political calibre, a further extract from his correspondence showing Fox's enthusiastic approval may be excused:—

I dined yesterday with Dudley Long. The party were—Charles Fox, Mr. Grey, Lord George Cavendish, Windham, Long's brother, myself, Lord Maitland, and Tom Pelham. . . . Charles Fox, who is not apt to praise to anybody face, said nothing about me one way or other (although I had leard his opinion from others) till we had sat a considerable time after dinner and began to open a little, when, talking of one of the topics I had treated, he broke out with the most violent expressions of admiration I have undergone yet from anybody. He swore that, "No, by Ci—, there never was anything so entirely perfect as Sir Gilbert's speech!" and then he went on with passages of it, just as if he had spoken it himself. You may langine whether this testimony is tickling to me or not.

Sir Gilbert Elliot's letters enter very fully into the political crisis caused by George III.'s insanity in the winter of 1758-9. He was now the confidential counsellor not only of the Duke of Portland, the recognized head of the Opposition, but of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, to whom the Queen placed herself in hostility. There had been some estraugement between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Portland, on account of the refusal of the latter, in the spring of 1787, to support a movement in Parliament for the payment of the Prince's debts; the Prince now sent a handsome message to the Duke by Fox, and the Duke needed and had Elliot's assistance for a suitable letter in reply:—

onsistance for a suitable letter in reply:—

On parting with Fox the other day, he took him by the hand, and said, "Pray shake the Duke of Portland by the hand for me, and tell him that I hope everything that is past may be forgot between us; and, as a proof that I retain no impression from it, assure him that as soon as I come to town, which will be in a day or two, I shall come to Burlington House, and I do not desire that my going there should be kept private." This looks more like heart, and is done more like a gentleman than one looks for from any other Princa we have known in England. The Duke was properly touched with this conduct, and sat down to answer the message. He wrote five letters, four of which he burnt, and at length sent for me to revise the fifth, and help him out if necessary. He sent for Windham at the same time "as another great crite"—these are the Duke's words, not mine. I found the general purport and matter of his letter excellent, but thinking some part of it a little objectionable and a little obscure, I wrote another on the same plan, and not departing from the material conception of the Duke's, which, being approved by Windham and the Duke, was sent just as I wrote it. So I have the honour to be the author of the first state-paper of this reign or regency.

The reply of the Prince of Wales to an address from a Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Regency was also written by Elliot. "The answer made by the Prince was entirely mine, and done in a great hurry half-an-hour before it was to be delivered." Later he prepared a memorial for the Prince of Wales, to be presented to the King on his recovery, justifying the Prince's conduct with reference to the Regency Bill, and attacking Pitt. Soon after he settled a letter from the Duke of York to the Queen, in reply to an irritating speech, purporting to convey a message from the King for him and the Prince of Wales. It was ascertained that the Queen had misrepresented the King's message, and herself added what there was offensive in it:—

Barke therefore advised the Duke of York to write a letter to the Queen accepting the invitation and touching very lightly on the offensive part of the message. The Duke of York ast down immediately and wrate the conclosed, which I send you in his own hand, as it may he a curiosity in the country. I sid not think it quite enthactory, and I altered it to the enclosed paper, which you will see is my hand. The Duke of York immediately copied mine fair, surised it off to the Prince of Walas, who approved, and it was sent off. Sook afterwards Lord Loughborough came in, and then Lord Rorth, and then Lird, Stormout, but the business was already despatched. They approved, however, perfectly what had been done.

Sir Gilbert was called in to Carlton House to join Burks and Sheridan in preparing an answer from the Duke of Charence (afterwards William IV.) to a harsh letter from the King, written under the Queen's influence. All this proves the confidence of his party in Sir Gilbert Elliot's judgment, a quality which pre-eminently distinguished him.

The French Revolution brought about a disruption of the Whig Opposition to Pitt. Burks, who first quarrelled with Sheridan and then with Fox, led the way to this disruption. Windham and Elliot, who did not follow Burks on the French question of Parliamentary retorm by Grey and Fox, both within and outside Parliament. They vigorously objected to the formation of the Society of Friends of the People, of which Grey was a foremost promoter. When Parliament met in December 1792 the Whig party was disorganized. Unable to obtain decisive action from the Duke of Portland, who frequently promised it and failed, Elliot came out in the House of Commons, December 28, declaring his differences of opinion from Fox, and saving that the Duke of Portland agreed with himself in support of the Government. Windham stood by Elliot:—

I went last night to Burlington House [the Duke of Portland's] with Windham. Fox came soon after, and we had a most unpleasant conference, each of us claiming the Duke of Portland, who is involved in such a labyrinth of inconsistencies as he can never extricate himself from. I was however, extremely relieved indeed by his avowing cosplicitly that I had his authority for all I had said in his name, or intended to pledge him for—that is to say, as to the resolution to support Government in those measures which the present crisis required.

France declared war against England in February 1793. Pitt was now in cordial rolations with Windham, Elliot, and those of the Whig party who agreed with them. When the letter announcing the French declaration of war reached Pitt, he sent "it inmediately to Burko, and desired that he would communicate it to Windham and me [Elliot]; and he generally joins us in anything like confidential communications." Overtures for office followed. Elliot was offered the Governorship of Madrus, and declined it. Soon after he was designated Civil Commissioner at Toulon, on its surrender to our forces by the French. Burke and Windham were delighted with the appointment. The Whig Lord Loughborough had shortly before been appointed Lord Chanceller, on Thurlow's dismissal. Elliot's was the second Whig official adhesion to Pitt; his brother-in-law, Lord Malmesbury, who had taken a similar course in the Whig party, was appointed Minister at Vienna; and in the next year, July 1794, the Duke of Portland, Earl Fitz-william, Earl Spencer, and Windham joined Pitt's Administration. One appointment led to another, and Sir Chilect Elliot basines.

One appointment led to another, and Sir Cribert Elliot, leaving England for Toulon in November 1793, did not return till March 1797, after he had been nearly three years Vicerov of Corsica. His Corsican administration brought him into very close relations with General Paoli, whose power over the Corsicans had effected the annexation of the island to England, but who, after a time, became dissatisfied at finding himself in a position inferior to the Viceroy, jenlous, suspicious, and a fomenter of opposition to Sir Gilbert. Sir Gilbert's letters are full of complaints of difficulties, increased for him by home mismanagement. In September 1796, without any previous notice, he received a despatch from the Home Government ordering the immediate abandonment of Corsica. Hardly was Corsica evacuated under these orders when Sir Gilbert, too late, received further despatches, announcing that the Government had changed their intentions, and wished Corsica retained. Sir Gilbert, after the evacuation of Corsica and termination of his Viceroyalty, went on a visit to Naples, where he saw much of Nelson and Lady Hamilton. He established a lasting friendship with both; his letters about them contain many interesting details, and are the letters of a kind and friendly critic.

Soon after his return to England Sir Gilbert was made a peer, with the title of Baron Minto. He was promoted to an earlion afterwards, towards the close of his Indian Governor-Generalship.

Soon after his return to England Sir Gilbert was made a peer, with the title of Baron Minto. He was promoted to an earlion afterwards, towards the close of his Indian Governor-Generalship. In 1799 he was appointed Minister at Vienna, and held the post actif the end of 1801. He had felt himself aggrieved by the sudden termination of his Corsican appointment, and by cerbain personal complications in which the Duke of Portland, the Secretary of State, who was his immediate chief, had by carelessness acted prejudicially towards him; and he did not regard the possess conferred on him as a full satisfaction of his claims. The following was written to his wife after he had been mode a peer. Lady Elliot had apparently urged on him an application to the Government:—

I shall do what is necessary and reasonable; but I shall not force myself too much on that point in opposition to feelings which are not to be listened to. There is so much dogust and humiliation to the sort of importantly which is required even for obtaining rigorous justice, that it approaches very near to meanness to submit to it. What I must aim at in to set record on higher ground by obtaining a larger slave of public and Publishmentary consideration. While I am a mere suitor even for justice, I shall probably be treated as such, and nothing diminishes real weight and estimation so much as that postage.

Lord Minto, on his return from Vicana, found Addington in possession of the Premierchip, and though his friend from Pelham (now Lord Pelham) was a member of the Administration, he took his place in the House of Lords as an independent member, more inclined against than for the Government. He disapproved of Addington's anti-Catholic policy, on which he had come into Pitt's place, and he also disapproved of the Peace of Amiens, Addington's handliwork. In May 1304 a combination of elements of opposition, including both Pitt and Fox, overthrew Addington, and Pitt was again Prims Minister, against the feeling of the King, who peremptorily objected to Fox being included in Pitt's Ministerial arrangements, and thus prevented the junction with Pitt of Lord Grenville and the Whigs, including Sir Ginbert Elliot. Pitt died in May 1805, and the Whigs came into power as "All the

Talents," under the presidency of Lord Grenville. Lord Minto was President of the Board of Control, and a few months after he was appointed Governor-General of India.

There is much variety in this very interesting book. Suddenly, in the midst of politics and Ministerial arrangements, we come upon such an incident as this, showing Lord Minto's thorough goodness of heart and simplicity of character:—

I met three little children lost yesterday in Piccadilly, and after trudging a mile or two through all the bye streets of St. James' parish, in rain, it ended in my being obliged to bring them to the hotel and desiring the landlady to bring them some supper and put them to bed, meaning to advertise them to-day. However, an hour after I was gone to Roehampton, the mother of one of them had discovered them with the help of the Cryer; and I was very glad to find to-day on my return that I was relieved of this family. I never saw an uglier little boy; and the two little girls no beauties. They had wandered from beyond Oxford Road; and are the children; one of a collar-maker, and two of a carpet-maker; they made me a full hour too late for Lord Buckingham's dinner.

children, one of a collar-maker, and two of a carpet-maker; they made me a full hour too late for Lori Buckingham's dinner.

Lady Minto, the editor of the work, has been fortunate in her materials. Lord Minto was an excellent letter-writer, and had matters of great interest constantly to write about to his wife. Burke and Windham are valuable correspondents. Letters to Lady Elliot from her sister, Lady Malmesbury, are very pleasant contributions to the work. It is right to add that Lady Minto has made a skilful use of her materials, and done nothing to spoil their effect. We have gone carefully through the volumes, and found nothing like error or inaccuracy, except the repetition of a charge against Spencer Perceval of unhandsome public conduct towards the Princess of Wales (vol. iii. p. 392); this was doubtless in print before the publication of Mr. Walpole's biography, which effectually disposes of the charge, and clearly establishes the thoroughly pure and disinterested character of an undoubtedly narrow-minded and bigoted politician. We have to note that Lady Minto, a propos of Sydney Smith and Holland House, suthenticates, on the distinct authority of Earl Russell, a remarkable story of a conflict of wit between Sydney Smith and the Prince of Wales, in which the latter had a marked advantage, told by the authoress of Holland House, and contradicted by the Quarterly Review. One story told by Lady Minto strikes us as very surprising; indeed, with all respect to so intelligent and painstaking a lady, we should say it was almost incredible. In connexion with the subject of crime in London towards the close of the last century, the following extraordinary adventure is mentioned as occurring to Lady Elliot, some time between 1782 and 1788:—

Her carriage was standing at the door of one of the great Loudon shops in a crowded thoroughtare. While her sister, who accompanied her, was speaking to a shopman at one window of the carriage, a gentleman, perfectly well known to her as a member of society, rode up to the other at which she sat, and stooping towards her, but without a sign of recognition, or a deprecatory or explanatory word, snatched her purse from out the carriage-baset and rode off with it at full speed. Lady Elliot never saw it again. In after years she was wont to tell the story as an instance of the desperate courses to which the gambling mania of the day drove its victims, but not even to her children did she ever confide the name of the individual who had placed himself at her mercy and was saved by her silence from overwhelming disgrace.

Cortainly this statement seems in every way extraordinary. The criminal was a well-known member of society. Why did not lady Elliot tell her sister, who was at her side? Why did she not tell her husband? This complete reserve surely prejudices the story, which we cannot but think that Lady Minto would do well to investigate further.

PHINEAS REDUX.

an excellent novel is the doubt whether it can be called a novel at all. Does the question of the Disestablishment of the English Church, discussed at elections, by leaders of parties in the House, in Cabinet Councils, and Clubs, alternating with the grievances of a master of hounds on the poisoning of foxes, constitute material for a novel? Above all, can that be a novel where there is no plot, where everybody, with the exception of one insignificant couple, is on the shady side of thirty, and all the love-making is carried on by a widower and two widows of mature years? We imagine the youthful reader will hold a very decided opinion that it is not. We can only say then that it is far more amusing than most of the novels which it is our lot to criticize, and that our pleasure in it is derived, not from sympathy with the author's views and propossessions, but from the play of qualities which are as essential to the novelist as either plot or lovemaking. Every generous reader must so far feel himself the friend of the author who has once bestowed on him the gift of pleasant hours, whose works have once charmed and absorbed him, that his success is a personal matter to him, and his failure in like manner a subject of personal regret. There have been times when Mr. Trollope's friends, recalling the pleasure they took in his earlier fictions, have experienced this regret. His later work has not seldom seemed to them a falling off; the subject perhaps was ill chosen, or the manner hurried, careless, mechanical; but here we see him himself again, enjoying his work, feeling the old mastery over his characters, and careful because the toil is congenial. Two points combine to bring about this success. The subjects are of a nature most attractive to

Phiness Redux. By Anthony Trollope. 2 vols. London: Chapman

the author, and his characters are his, as well as our, old therets. Both the recent action of political parties and the universal public interest in a long protracted total have evidently excited his keenest observation, for what interests the majority of people will always interest Mr. Trollope. But a novelist cannot be a mere observer or a mere reasoner; he has an inner area, a stage where all great questions and moving insidents have to be acted out, worked out, and talked out, according to his ideal of the fitting, the natural, or the humorous; and for this purpose Mr. Trollope entertains a standing company of the formers suited to his genius, who hold possession of the ground, ready to personify the gifts, qualities, and leanings of the master but with him a new personage is mostly a clever sketch; he cannot show, because he does not see, him all round. But with his familiars there is a perfect intimacy, there is such an entire grasp of his conception that they are parts of himself; he realizes so absolutely the whole man or woman on whom his fancy has long dwelt that his mind has not room for new images; the interests that occupy him most must be delineated by the old ones; they, and they only, have the knack of giving expression to his wit, thought, and observation. Some writers so circumstanced, retaining the image in their own mind, give it a new name and belongings, in the hope of mystifying the reader. For our part, we very much prefer to have the old set of people as we have long known them, rather than to see them under the most cunning transformation, which simply hampers the author and distracts his undivided attention.

Of course it is the thoroughness of his conception of characters that enables Mr. Trollope to make such large use of them. Take, for example, his Lady Glencora. How true to herself she shows on every occasion; how thoroughly he has malized in her case character, antecedents, and position in life, playing upon one another! One of the consequences of recurring again and again to the same dramatis persona is that an author grows fond of them. Habit and their faithful service make him like them. He calls Lady Glencora's good nature in a great measure caprice; and we know it is so. She answers too well to our own experience to doubt it. But the person who does good-natured things, and thinks it worth while to bestow her wit and liveliness upon us, is loveable in spite of the questions which an analytical survey of character raises. And the author who finds her the ready vehicle for his own vivacity likes her on similar grounds. Lady Glencora is a general favourite, because she makes things pleasant; though her good nature is largely qualified by caprice, and her kindness by patronage, and in spite of the recklessness which is so apt to betray—even in ladies who are not quite duchesses—a sense of vast superiority to the lesser people for whom laws and rules are all very well. Such a personage fits in excellently with sense of vast superiority to the lesser people for whom laws and rules are all very well. Such a personage tits in excellently with Mr. Trollope's cheerful portraiture of life. He certainly enjoys delineating that class of society which lives freest from the cares and anxieties that vex mankind at large, which consists of people who have the best of overything as a matter of course—state, rank, money, horses, and dogs, and the government of the country into the bargain. The reader relishes some of these pleasant circumstances at second-hand enough perhaps to sympathize with the hero Phiness, who, having once tasted what life is to a sharer of these joys, having who, having once tasted what life is to a sharer of these joys, having been listened to in the House and petted by the finest of fine ladies, finds life slow in Dublin, where he has retired upon a place under Government and married the "girl of his heart." It was under these circumstances that the reader of *Phineas Fine* took leave of him some few years back. And it has suited Mr. Trollope to recall him from obscurity rather than put a stranger on the old scene, though the arrangement compels him to cut off the life of Mrs. Finn prematurely, and to introduce her husband again to the reader with a great deal too much on his mind and hands, and especially with too ready a fitting into the old order of hands, and especially with too ready a fitting into the old order of things which was interrupted by his retirement, to have much time to bestow on her memory. The poor lady has to be ignored alike by author and reader. We gather that Phineas, the handsome Irish-man, is Mr. Trollope's ideal of the agreeable man—the man who man, is Mr. Trollope's ideal of the agreeable man—the man who combines those particular qualities which make everybody, especially the ladies, like his company; and perhaps we recognize a charm in this second appearance more than in the first; we see that he really is a pleasant fellow. Of course the man whom this designation fits is especially dependent upon general regard and estimation. Nobody can be pleasant who does not feel himself liked. And yet this comfortable persuasion must be free from vanity and self-assertion. We don't like either a vain or a pushing man. So the ideal agreeable man has a quick perception of what vanity and self-assertion. We don't like either a vain or a pushing man. So the ideal agreeable man has a quick perception of what is fitting and graceful without valuing himself on it, and attributes his general acceptance rather to good fortune than to merit. And yet he must have self-respect, and take his luck without much speculating or wondering at it. In fact, too much self-study, as well as any deliberate effort to please, is an absolute bar to char as well as any deliberate effort to please, is an absolute bar to charm of manner either in man or woman. And finally, the pleasant companion, the person who is perfectly adapted to the circle in which he finds himself, is dependent in an especial degree for happiness on its approval. All the faccinating qualities depend on a cordial response; they must be met, and see themselves reflected in approving eyes. It is, of course, indispensable that a hero six first high, if put into the dock at all, should make a grand figure there; and it is natural to the favourite of society to hold up heavely so long as the world's eye is upon him; but it is also natural that he should

break down when the size is over, more utterly than other people, under the consciousness that many of his friends bettered him guilty. He field that even the prospect of being hanged would not have tried and conquered his manhood so entirely as the knowledge, which his satisfit veness of opinion brought home to him, that many of his associates, and even of his friends, thought him guilty of the murder for which he was tried. Mr. Trollope, who of all things hates affectation, dwells on this mental collapse as to him for more interesting than stoical dignity or any aim at effect. things hates arectation, dwells on this mental collapse as to him far more interesting than stoical dignity or any aim at effect, any more of manner which should belie or conceal the inward agency. The situation is elaborated with great care, and the character is a study, though we consider that the intemperate language and behaviour which draw suspicion upon his here are both offensive and out of learning, but as something of the next was recommended. offensive and out of keeping; yet, as something of the sort was necessary to connect him with a murder, it has to be excused as indispensable to the story.

We do not complain of Mr. Trollope's courage in his handling

both of law and politics, though it amounts to audacity, and he may say, with his great predecessor in fiction:—

I do what I please with the Greeks and the Romans.

As time gets on, these masculine topics supply the place of love-making with readers as well as novelists, and Mr. Trollope's viva-city and perception make very lively subjects of them both. There is hardihood, certainly, in murdering the President of the Board of Trade and accusing a popular member of Parliament of the deed, but public events and proceedings have taken an eccentric turn lately, and we are used to surprises elsewhere than in novels. In such matters success is held to be the proper justification, and Lord Fawn in the hands of our old friend Mr. Chaffanbrass is a very instructive comment on scenes we are familiar with. for the evidence against Phineas, it is too slight for artistic effect, but we excuse this, and allow his friends the ladies to think that he is going to be hanged for the sake of the picturesque situa-tion and the truth of minor detail which show the master-hand. tion and the truth of minor detail which show the master-hand. The politics of the book serve the same purpose. It is, in fact, a satire on the Conservative party and their leader. Mr. Daubeny insinuates to his rustic and admiring constituents of East Barsethire some enigmatical phrases which, interpreted by his more advanced followers, prove to be a scheme for the disestablishment of the English Church. Of course the dismay of the one party at the inevitable task laid on their shoulders, and the rage of the other who see their own weapons turned against them, give occasion for a great many sharp sayings of the Rochefoucault order. The debatealso furnishes an opportunity for some clever portraiture The debatealso furnishes an opportunity for some clever portraiture in which Mr. Trollope betrays a strong prejudice, partly we think, due to his dislike of the impenetrable—of a manner which allows nothing to be read or deduced from it. Mr. Gresham is more to his mind, because here the observer is sup-

posed to detect, and in detecting to sympathize with, every pang of annoyance, irritation, or impatience.

No novel of Mr. Trollope's will be wanting in an example of woman's constancy. The victim of the quality in this case is not attractive, nor intended to be so. Lady Laura Kennedy, separated from her husband, unhappy, faded, and unamiable, bestows upon her once-rejected lover, now her lover no longer, a great deal of embarrassing fondness. Artistically she may not be ill drawn, but the reader is always sorry when she comes on the scene, and is quite ready to agree with the Duchess (our old friend Lady Glencora), who, when the other fair widow, devoted to the hero's interests, sadly prophesies that his end will be to marry Lady Laura, exclaims, "Poor fellow! if I believed that, I should think truel to help him to escape out of Newgate." But he does not marry Lady Laura. It might indeed have been foreseen that two marry Lady Laura. It might indeed have been foreseen that two such names as that of the hero and Madame Max Goesler must such names as that of the hero and Madame Max Goesler must come together at last and destroy one another like chemicals in combination. We have said nothing of Lord Chiltern and his standing grievance of Trompeton Wood, with which he troubles the last hours of the old Duke. It would be a greater injustice still to pass over the capital portrait of the ideal Master of Hounds drawn in a series of antitheses. There are many minor characters well sketched, and much animated description, but these the reader will not need to have pointed out to his attention.

TINNE'S WONDERLAND OF THE ANTIPODES.

FOUR hundred books, according to Mr. Anthony Trollope, of which however he had never read one, had already been written about New Zealand when his own work upon the Antipodes was given to the light. Yet, so far from the theme being exhausted, Mr. J. E. Tinne has little need for the apologetic tone with which he adds to the list number four hundred and two. Nearly all the recent writers about New Zealand, including Lady Barker and Sir recent writers about New Zealand, including Lady Barker and Scharles Dilke, having confined their descriptions to the South or Middle Island, where both scenery and people most remind the visitor of the home country, he preferred for the period of his visit in 1872 to turn his back upon the glaciers and lake scenery of the Southern Alps, and to betake himself to the exploration and study of the North Island, where not only are the natural phenomena. of the North Island, where not only are the natural phenomena pre-eminently wonderful for variety, heauty, and interest, but the

sami-tropical aspect of the vegetation under a personnel spring, and the indigenous manners and contoms of the Macri population, offer the charm of especial novalty. Without putting forth any pretention to write as a scientific explorer, and without claiming any specific qualifications as a naturalist, he brings to the teak of recording his impressions all the advantages which his in a genuine love of nature, and in an eye for all that is pictures que is sensory or piquant and characteristic in imperfectly civilized life. The training and muscular powers of an eminent University caremen and athlete doubtless stood Mr. Time in good stead during his contests with hardship and risk by flood and field, where firmness of nerve must combine with bodily endurance for the safety and the steady progress of the traveller. Further reminiscences of Oxford are not wanting in the shape of scrape of classical reading, somewhat trite and hackneyed it must be allowed, which come in every now and then to illustrate some critical episode of travel, or to point some moral of New World experience. We can but symmetric than writer in the ill fortune which has given over his to point some moral of New World experience. We can but sympathize with the writer in the ill fortune which has given over his manuscript to a corrector of the press who has had to draw upon the light of nature for the revision of the lines of Latin. The natural result is a list of errata over which a reader of classical taste may laugh or weep as the case may be. More telling as well as more opriate illustrations of what he saw and felt in the course of his

appropriate illustrations of what he saw and felt in the course of his rambles will be found in the photographs of scenes visited and described by him, which he selected with this view from studies on sale in Wellington and Auckland.

The result of Mr. Tinne's exploration, chiefly on horseback, during the year 1872, of the Hot Lakes of Rotorus and Rotomahana, continuing his journey to Lake Taupa and the town of Napier, is to confirm his mind as to the friendly treatment and the hospitable reception which are to be looked for from the natives, even of the most recently disaffected districts, by intending settless the Edge of the South. Not less inviting or sustaining to the smirits the Eden of the South. Not less inviting or sustaining to the spirits and the hopes of the new comer is the wondrous atmosphere which like an elixir of life exhilarates the soul and stimulates the frame. like an elixir of life exhilarates the soul and stimulates the frame. The sunset of the semi-tropical day is the hour when, above all others, this charm of nature is felt. The landscape is then bathed in a soft light which brings into clear relief the sharply-out outlines of the distant mountains and the foliage of the trees. On such an evening our traveller rode out of Auckland up the Grafton Road towards Mount Eden. His whole equipment was comprised in a value some fourteen pounds in weight, containing clothing and a small plus of tabacco for research to natives. No mantion is and a small plug of tobacco for presents to natives. No mention is made of firearms, even of the well nigh inseparable revolver; so easy and confident he seems to have been as to the welcome he was to expect from the tribes of the interior. Below him lay the was to expect from the tribes of the interior. Below him lay the lovely Waitemata harbour, with the extinct volcano of Rangitoto gracefully rising in the foreground, and far in the distance the purple ranges of Coromandel and the Thames, across which was to be seen the track lying over the Razor Back like a white line on the mountain-side. A fifty-two mile ride from his first night's halting-place put to a somewhat severe test the endurance of both the rider and the screw in which he had made an ill-starred investment but which he have your he was able to change advantage and act ment, but which, however, he was able to change advantageously at Walker's Swamp at Moans-tui-tui. Neither creature comforts no civilized companionship are wholly wanting in the New Zealand bush. Mr. Tinne seems to have come day by day, even between the intermittent townships, either upon some comfortable but or hospitable farmhouse, while in every settlement dignified with the name of town was to be found an hotel more or less in the style to name of town was to be found an hotel more or less in the style to which the wayfarer is accustomed at home. He regretted much not having visited Alexandra and Te Awamutu, which lay not far off his path, the homesteads there being described as presenting a more thoroughly English aspect with their neat enclosures and country stiles. Crossing the plains from Ohaupo to Cambridge on a still, close day, the notice of the traveller is attracted to the pillars of dust which rise in whirlwinds like waterspouts, scud across the fields, and as suddenly collapse. Here Mr. Tinne made the acquaintance of a retired Major, a brother of our Consul at Tripoli, where he had himself spent six months investigating the circumstances attending the melancholy end investigating the circumstances attending the melancholy end of a Dutch lady traveller who was murdered by natives some few years ago. Amongst other bush stories—some, it was few years ago. thought, overmuch in the vein of Munchausen—the Major gave a bit of his own advice to a new "chum" or novice in colonial life. Being asked what amount of baggage he would advise, he himself carried, he replied, nothing beyond a moderate-sized empty canvas bag. "If it rains," quoth the old bush-hand, it is the hear and walk the color of the hear and walk the color of the hear and walk.

advise, he himself carried, he replied, nothing beyond a moderate-sized empty canvas bag. "If it rains," quoth the old bush-hand, "I immediately take off my clothing, place it in the bag, and walk on till it stops, when I am in the enviable position of having a dry suit to fall back on at the end of my journey."

One of the first incidents of native life which struck our traveller's attention was the proof of a capacity for engineering, dating from a very early period. The history of his swamp given by Mr. Walker threw a curious light upon what seemed at first sight a lusus natures from its height above the place. at first sight a lusus natures from its height above the place and the facilities for drainage. Centuries ago, it appears, the and the facilities for drainage. Centuries ago, it appears, the Maoris, who even now subsist to a large extent upon eels and sharks' fins, dammed up the stream running from this plateau with a strong and wide barrier of fascines, which were disclosed to view by a deep drain recently cut through the land. Having thus formed immense eel preserves or stews in the soft mud, they left a very small opening in the centre of the dam, where they laid their wicker traps or baskots. The same high intelligence applied to the art of fortification was often shown to our

^{*} The Wonderland of the Antipodes; and other Sheiches of Travel in the Forth Island of New Zesland. By J. Benest Tinne, M.A. (University folloge, Oxford). With Map and numerous Illustrations by the Antotype neess. London: Sumpson Low & Oc. 1879.

cost when a Maori pah had to be stormed in the late war. In many characteristics these simple but hardy and keen-witted islanders reaemble our own predecessors as depicted by the earliest Greek and Roman authors, or as brought before us by their pre-historie proofs of art and organization. That the old intuitive sense of bospitality and good manners exists in the New Zealander of to-day is shown by perpetual traits in the reception of strangers by the natives. Such a trait was displayed on the first evening spent by Mr. Tinne in a native tent, when a young girl, after peeping in several times, and seeing that he was the only one of the party without a blanket, pulled off her own new shawl with a muttered ejaculation of pity, and threw it over him, running away immediately to nestle in the adjacent mass of Maori humanity, where he could only hope she found warmth enough to compensate for the loss of clothing. We are glad to hear that she was rewarded the next morning with a plug of his best tobacco, which evidently more than repaid her for the loan of the shawl. That the fragrant weed has charms for every stage of Maori life is shown by a nasty habit which women have of sticking their pipe through the lobe of the ear, disfiguring it most revoltingly, as well as by their quieting the babes strapped to their backs by handing them a half-finished pipe to suck. A more odious practice is that of themselves acting as wet-nurses to amall pigs and puppies, of which Mr. Tinne has "no reasonable explanation to offer," not having apparently come across the reasoning of the South American chief when defending to the missionary the like usurpation by such animals of the prescriptive food for babes—"Piccaninies plenty; pigs and puppies few!" That wholesome and palatable food of a stronger kind is forth-coming in due need and season he found when treated in the hospitable hut of the old "rangatira," or native gentleman-farmer, and his wife, to a mess of chickens, onions, and potatoes, which the thought a great may also the pre

the steam had time to escape, filled the hole in with the fish, potatoes, and squashes which thoy had in readiness. Over all were patted down some armfuls of flax, fern, and soft mould. In about twenty minutes a delicious meal was the result. It may be that the brisk appetite had something to do with the preference expressed for it by the author over the usual boiled vegetables of a European cuisine. The fresh-water crayfish (goura) found in these lakes are justly thought a great deal of, and he found two or three dosen go down very easily, in spite of the dirty fingers of the old hag who insisted on shelling them for him.

Among the hot geysers the natural boiling holes supply a ready means of cookery, while the cooler crystal pools yielded watercresses in great abundance. Along the shores of Rotorus some of the curious "falt-balls" wore picked up, composed probably of the coats of fibrous plants rolled into shape by the action of subaqueous geysers. There is no little danger to horse and man of breaking through the treacherous crust which covers unknown depths of scalding mud. One of the party, setting down his foot imprudently a few inches from the beaten track, was just hauled out in time, with his ankle and instep badly scalded. On the way over the great terrace of Te Tarata one of the old Maori women screamed out lustily at finding the horny soles of her feet beginning to blister, and she had to be landed by the rest of the party making stepping-stones of themselves, a moderate douceur contributing to her cure. That the volcanic energy of this district is somewhat on the decline would seem to be inferred from the fact that no trace could be found by Mr. Tinne of the great geyser shown in the frontispiece to Lieutenaut Meade's Hot Lakes. Joining in a conversatione with a large party of natives, irrespectively of sex, stewing themselves while their evening potatoes and calabash were boiling in a hole hard by, he found that he was actually bathing on the spot where this magnificent jet formerly arose. At tim

Business, as much as pleasure, drew our author to dive into this novel and somewhat troubled sea of experiences. About a hundred miles north of Auckland his brother had set up on a considerable scale a mill for manufacturing fibre from the Phornesum tenar, of which promising industry readers of Lady Barker's book have heard so much. Here, for some months, he worked his hardest, in alternate drought and rain, when the mill-hands refused to turn out, his hands sore with pulling a clumsy punt or flat, with ears to which Searle's or Salter's weightiest would be the merest feathers. Of the prospects of this branch of native produce Mr. Tinne is most sanguine, seeing that it already cuts out the hemp of Manilla in the market of San Francisco, where immense rope walks are constructing in dependence upon the New Zealand fax. For

strength of fibre, no less than for rapidity of growth, he discerns for it no rival, nor are its uses readily limited. A strip of the green leaf of this also-like plant, especially if slightly heated at the fire to melt the gum, will mend a stirrup leather, or girth, or do for a boot-lace. The very refuse when fresh forms an excellent febrifuge, or tonic, not unpleasantly bitter to the tasts; and, since nobody is often sick in New Zealand, it becomes farther of use and ornament when boiled as a rich brown dye; while, in conjunction with the peaty water of the swamps, it is employed to colour the pretty hand-bags, kits, and mats which the natives plait for sale in Auckland and New Plymouth. New Zealand flax saving survived as well the antipathies and prejudices which beset a new manufacture as the blind rush which brought to it schoolmasters, clergymen, and small capitalists with even less knowledge than means, hopelessly to burn their fingers, there are now men of experience and energy combined with capital from whom may be expected a wide and remunerative development of the new staple. Mr. Tinne's photographs give a good idea of the rich and dense vegetation of the phormium bush, its gracefully curving stalks nearly forty feet high, from which hang crimson petals, yielding to the wild bees the sweetest of honey. No bush or river scenery has been seen by Mr. Tinne like it for loveliness. The beauty and the physical features of the volcanic terraces and hot springs do not come so well under the hand of the photographer, the glistening white marble and the streaming cascades baffling the power of the lons. These illustrations, however, as a whole, add much of vividness and embellishment to a work handsomely printed and got up.

POSTHUMOUS PAPERS OF NAPOLEON III.*

WE do not profess to know the personal history of the Count de la Chapelle, or how it came about that the former War Correspondent of the Standard, and tolerably free critic of the Imperial strategy, became the confidant and literary executor—for the position he claims is no less than this—of the fallen monarch in his last days at Chislehurst. We are concerned with only two preliminary questions in approaching the work before us; the first, as to how far we may trust the editor's account of the genuineness of those portions of it which he attributes to Napoleon; the second, the degree of historical value to be assigned to the various fragmentary writings which are jumbled into the volume.

various fragmentary writings which are jumbled into the volume.

On the first head the reader might rest satisfied even without the lithographed copies of bits of the Emperor's manuscripts, which are freely offered him as evidence. Napoleon III., even in his days of decline and depression, wrote very much better himself than his editor could have done for him. When he has a lame story to tell, he tells it to the best advantage possible. And he shows in every paragraph of the military and political sections of his writings that special knowledge of the expert in which the Count, who so devotedly admires him, is hopelessly deficient. Moreover, of the three essays of his here collected (for the last two chapters of that printed as "The Campaign of 1870" at the end of the volume are, in fact, a separate work from the other five), two were published during the ex-Emperor's residence at Chislehurst, and were openly attributed to him without any contradiction. These are the "Principles, by an Old Diplomatist," and "The Military Forces of France," the latter forming the five chapters above spoken of. As these have been long before the public, we shall diamies them with but a brief examination.

shall dismiss them with but a brief examination.

The "Principles, &c.," is a theory of a thoroughly Napoleonic order developed at some length, and freely applied to the circumstances of Europe from 1815 to 1870. Barely stated, it is this. Europe was bound to recognize the assumption of sovereignty by Napoleon I. for himself and his heirs, and was equally bound on principle to frown on all other changes of government in France. Put thus nakedly, the proposition is startling enough; but the nephew and heir of the great Emperor was of course not the man to state it without giving something like argument in favour of what seems so unjust to the revolutionary movement to which his family has owed so much. Following his own words, the reasoning runs thus:—The sovereigns of Europe, being once fairly compelled by a twolve years' war "to recognize the new dynasty of Napoleon I., understood that this recognition . . . could not be considered as the abandonment of a principle, but sanction given to one of those great historical facts which appear at intervals of many centuries, such as . . . the substitution of the House of Hanover for that of Stuart." Such an exception, it is added, could neither form a rule nor establish a dangerous precedent. But when Europe in coalition dethroned Napoleon I., after admitting his dynasty for tan years into the family of sovereigns, she dealt a fatal blow to recognized rights. The punishment was not long delayed, and 1830 overthrew the edifice founded in 1815. These very same sovereigns then suddenly changed their line of conduct, and made up their minds to recognize for the future every de facto Government, whatever its right or origin. This is the want of sound principles of which the "Old Diplomatist" complains, especially when it is estrict so far as to "show the weakness and revolting cynicism" which permitted the Government of the 4th of September to be publicly acknowledged.

Now there is real shility of a perverted sort in all this casuistry. The falseness of the argument, which otherwise would

* Posthumous Works of Napoleon III, in Easth. By the Count de la Chapelle. Loudon: Sampson Low & Co.

m real examples in the last in the party basis, the facts of the sealest Repoleon I. For these were not carried on, as asserted, "for twolve years first mentioned, want against Napoleon 1.

is asserted, "for twelve years"—the twelve years first mentioned, from 1702 to 1803, are here evidently meant—to put down from 1702 to 1803, are here evidently meant—to put down Kapeleon and his dynasty, which eventually triumphed, but were simply sondanted, after the very first feeble campaign of Brunswick, to control and limit the ambition of France. The successful general of France got his new rule acknowledged indeed among the conditions of peace, and that rule was also the choice of France at the time. But in this there was no also the choice of France at the time. But in this there was no missister whatever, but a bare acknowledgment of the existing principle whatever, but a bare acknowledgment of the existing facts which for the moment had turned General Bonaparte into the sovereign of France. Had he been able to retain his position the sovereign of France. Had he been able to retain his position without attacking his neighbours, the dynasty which was acknowledged with him and upheld by his aword for ten years of fresh wars, might no doubt, in the course of a generation or two, have very possibly come into the legal position claimed for it. That it never had the chance of doing this was entirely his own choice. He played for a higher stake than France, and in doing this lost all to those from whom he had originally won the acknowledgment of his sovereignty. The theory here broached, when reduced in the crucible of historical truth, would be consider who saives supreme power amount to this - that the successful soldier whoseizes suprome power

broached, when reduced in the crucible of historical truth, would amount to this—that the successful soldier whoseizes supreme power in a country weary of the turnoil of revolution is not only, when accepted by it, to be accepted also abroad, but is entitled in his new capacity to make conquests to any extent among his neighbours without expeaing his young dynasty to suffer with him should he be defeated. This is a theory which even believers in modern Capacism will generally shrink from when viewed in the abstract; and it may be well left to such ardent supporters of this new form of right divine as the Count do la Chapelle himself.

Of the second of the ex-Emperors casays, which has been also previously republished, although little noticed, still less needs to be said here. What can it possibly profit now to the friends or enemies of the reputation of the dead sovereign to pursue his elaborate calculations of what his army needed for its efficiency, and of the means by which all requisites might have been supplied, when the will was wanting which alone could have carried on the work, supposing its defects were indeed really recognized before war brought them to light? How feeble the mind of the man was whose careful "predeliberations as Chief of the State" are here laid before us, his own writings prove more forcibly than may argument from the outside world. We will quote but one passage illustrative of the curious imbecility which made a really clever thinker apparently helpless in the hands of mon whose brains were as inferior to his own as their official position. Apologizing for the want of real organization which all the world discovered before the war was a month old, Napoleon III. tells us—

The Emperor several times urged that the regiments should be allotted to divisions, a plan which would have the advantage of formur, the staffs

The Emperor several times urged that the regiments should be allotted to divisions, a plan which would have the advantage of forming the staffs beforehand, and placing the various generals in communication with the troops they had to command, but at the War Office so many obstacles were made to the scheme that he was obliged to relinquish it.

We in England, of all countries in the world, who have recently shown that we had actually not the means of sending out a single weak brigade to Africa without collecting troops, staff, and general from various quarters by something that was near akin to chance, have little reason to sneer at the unreadiness of the French in 1870 as compared with their opponents. But then we have not at the head of our military affairs a "Chief of the State," or any other chief, who professes to be bent on thoroughly reforming our system; and there is the same difference between the cases of England and France as between that of the man who blindly stumbles along the wrong road under the belief that he is wisely standing on the old ways, and that of him who, knowing what is right, wilfully allows himself to be kept from it by a set of dullards

self-chosen as his confidential servants and advisors.

Passing on to the hitherto unpublished portion of the book, reasing on to the interio impunished portion of the book, the two chapters on the campaign of 1870, we find ourselves once more, in the fallen Emperor's story, treading the same ground which we had already gone over in his first hasty apology for his disaster issued to the world from Wilhelmshohe. Nor are we sure that the "causes which led to the capitulation of Sedan" are in any sense more faithfully or perfectly told. of Sedan" are in any sense more faithfully or perfectly told in this new work than in the pamphlet so named; whilst the Chislehurst statements want the freshness and reality of the shorter narrative. This, indeed, is very much repeated here without being greatly improved; as, for instance, at the opening, where the abortive project for crossing the Rhine suddenly into South Germany is again explained at needless length; the chief difference which we detect here being that the original French available army of a quarter of a million has abrunk since the Wilhelmshohe pamphlet was published to two hundred and twenty thousand men—a number which may just as probably be the correct statement of the combatant strength at the outset of the campaign, and, if it he so, only makes the rushness of the Imperial policy seem more senselessly foolhardy and miscalculated than before. Dousy's corps, by the way, is not included here. As the ex-Emperor more senselessly foolhardy and miscalculated than before. Dousy's corps, by the way, is not included here. As the ex-Empasor writes, "it experienced great difficulties in forming," which, as a general fact, is perfectly true. Had the pen which wrote that single line about it desired to do history true service, it would have left the strategical blunders which followed thickly to be told by others, and applied itself to trace out the zero be told by others, and applied itself to trace out the zero were massed in these positions so as to afford an excellent mark for the enemy's fire. A similar complaint is urged against wellington in reference to the siege of Burgos, which, says the client of the disasters of the Second Empire in that thorough social demoralization which began with the Court of St.

Cloud, where it kept this very General Dousy (as the world.

learnt from the narrative of the Volunteer of the Anti-the Rhine) hanging about the palme for a week to comp tour of attendance at the Imperial table, whilst his new of was allowed to form itself near Belfort without him. Wi was allowed to form itself near Belfort without him. When this was the idea of duty to the State which the Sterend Empire had inculated in its chief soldiers—and Douay is by no means an unfavourable specimen of the class it raised up—who can wonder at the rottenness of all things below them?

Of the rest of this memoir, which ends with the autobiographer's arrival at Wilhelmshole, it may be said as a whole that it is not written in sufficient dutail to make a substant in sufficient dutail to make a substant in sufficient dutail to make a substant and the sufficient dutail to make a substant and the sufficient dutail to make a substant as a substant in sufficient dutail to make a substant as a

pher strives at vinicinations, it may be send as a whose tast as not written in sufficient detail to make even valuable suctivial for the historian, and that the personal particulars given by Napoleon III. of his own scutiments and movements are of little interest save to devoted Bonapartists. To us, if desiring to study his last days of rule, it seems that more may be learnt from the Count de la Chanelle's tawdry narrative than from the confessions. study his last days of rule, it seems that more may be learnt from the Count de la Chapelle's Luwdry narrative than from the confessions of the monarch he adores. When one reads, for instance, thoughtfully that one page which describes, with all the power of a Court newsman, the first arrival of the Imperial cortège at Mets just before the campaign opened; the Cent Clardes resplendent in their sky-blue uniform and scarlet fixings, the outriders in the Imperial livery the squarry the open carriages, the long suits, and all the livery, the equerry, the open carriages, the outriders in the Imperial livery, the equerry, the open carriages, the long suite, and all the gilded paraphernalia which had been wont to dazzle the loungers of the Rue Rivoli, transported down the Moselle to be metched against Moltke and his staff—one knows not whether most to wonder at the follies of mock Imperialism, or at the fact that the man who was thus led about adorned and helpless as some crowned and gaudily dressed sacrifice had in him deep thoughts, large knowledge, even great aspirations, and yet no spark of the necessary strength of purpose. And for want of this history will pronounce him but a clover dreamer, the ready-made tool of his own creatures, selected though these often were for their very inferiority in intellectual power to the master whom they ruined.

DUNCAN'S HISTORY OF THE BOYAL ARTILLERY.

THE general effect of this book is disappointing. It repeats the outlines of the history of the great French war, with which we are all familiar, and superadds details which may perhaps interest an artilleryman, but are exceedingly wearisome to the general reader. The chapter on the Walcheren Expedition of 1809 has, however, the merit of presenting a view of that unfortunate unhowever, the merit of presenting a view of that unfortunate undertaking different from that which is generally entertained. "Justice," says the compiler, "has not been done to the conception and partial execution of this expedition." There was a strategic value in the idea, which was proved even, by its incomplete realization. And there was a determination and an uncomplaining suffering among the troops, "which have been ill repaid by the nameless graves of Walcheren." We must all feel persuaded that the artiflery did their duty alike in disaster and in victory. Quagnat delirant reges, plectuatur Achies; whatever folly Ministers and generals commit, the soldiers suffer for it, both in person and reputation. The heroes of defeat necessarily fight under a cold shade, and in our desire to forget national humiliation we treat with immerited neglect examples of individual courage and capacity. The capture and dismanting of Flushing courage and capacity. The capture and dismantling of Flushing appears a miserably inadequate risult of the employment of an army of nearly forty thousand men. Napoleon, when he heard that we had occupied Walcheren, said that he was perfectly satisfied that the Euglish should die there without assistance from him. The sickness was fearful, but the compiler thinks that it was due to exposure, injudicious diet, and inefficient hospital arrangements, rather than to any local influences. After the capture of Flushing, the commanding officer of artillery claimed, on behalf of his corps, the bolls of the city, or an equivalent, according to ancient custom; but the inhabitants protested, and petitioned the English Government, which disallowed the claim.

Lamentable as was the waste of power in the Scheldt, Wellington thought that at that time it would have been equally wasted in Spain. If, he said, we had had sixty thousand men instead of twenty thousand, we should probably not have got to Talavera to fight the battle; but if we had got there, we could not have gone further. The account given in got there, we could not have gone further. The account given in this book of the battle of Talavers adds nothing to our knowledge, except that the artillery did their duty, and sustained a loss which is exactly stated. We really cannot see the utility of such a history. Crawford's fight upon the Coa is described in Napier's history. Crawfords nght upon the Coa is described in Napaer's language, with the addition that Captain Ross commanded the artillery. It is stated that in the battle of Busaco, Wellington displayed an ignorance of artillery tactics from the results of which he was happily saved by the intelligence and gallantry of the representatives of that arm. "This want of knowledge, which he never overcame, was the cause of a not infrequent irritation content overcame, was the cause of a not infrequent irritation." against artillery as an arm, and a tendency to depreciate its value."
This statement adds something to our knowledge, or at least to our notions, of the battle to which it refers. Instead of massing the artillery in reserve until the attack should develop itself, the guns were placed, as a rule, in the eastest parts of the position, where it was supposed the French would attack, and they

compiler, "is a blot on his military reputation, and revealed an ignorance of what artillery could and could not do, which every now and them manifested itself in his military operations." It has been stated by an officer likely to be well informed, that Wellington need not have undertaken this siege with inadequate means, as there would have been little or no difficulty in augmenting the siege train to any extent, either from the guns and ammunition found at Madrid, or from ships on the coast. Wellington believed in the bayonet beyond any other weapon, and, if a legitimate belief became occasionally credulity, it is hardly to be wondered at when one reflects on the gallantry of the infantry which he commanded. What seemed to be impossibilities were found, when ordered by him, possible, and the consequently increased belief in the power of the hayonet seems natural. But this creed was supported at terrible cost. The want of adequate ordnance was often severely felt by Wellington, and compelled him to an exaggerated use of other arms; but this fact was hardly an excuse for neglecting its employment when available in sufficient quantities, and obtainable with moderate exertions. Such is the substance of one of the few passages of the book before us which make anything like an original contribution to the history of the Peninsular war. We can easily understand how barbarous Wellington's procedure must appear to the scientific artillerist who is used to wield the tremendous power of modern ordnance. At the first siege of Badajoz the only guns employed were Portuguese brass guns, nearly two hundred years old. Afterwards iron guns were brought from England; but, looking to the wealth and mechanical skill of this country, it is wonderful that the general should have trusted so largely to the simple method of the bayonet. He stormed cities "with rapidity and loss of life" rather than complicate his plans by indulging in siege operations of a larger and more regular description. At the battle of Vittoria the artillery w

The American war and the battle of Waterloo are described in the compiler's least interesting manner. One troop of horse artillery had been reviewed a few days before Napoleon's advance by Blucher, who declared that every horse was good enough to mount a field-marshal. There were 200 of these splendid horses, and 140 of them perished in the battle. A letter of the Duke of Wellington, published only last year, contained some sharp and apparently undeserved strictures on the conduct of the artillery at Waterloo, and originated a controversy which imparts almost the only novelty to this book. After the battle of Vittoria pensions for service had been given to field officers of artillery by the Board of Ordnance without consulting the Duke of Wellington. He was not unnaturally irritated at this interference of the Board, and when a similar claim was referred to him after Waterloo, he advised its rejection, adding, "To tell the truth I was not very well pleased with the artillery in the battle of Waterloo." He complained that his artillery fired on the French artillery instead of reserving their fire for bodies of troops, and also that when the French cavalry charged, the artillerymen retired too far and could not get back to their guns in time to fire upon the same cavalry in retreat. "Mind," he says, "I do not mean to complain," but it would not do to reward a corps under such circumstances. The artillery, like others, behaved most gallantly; but when a misfortune of this kind has cocurred, a corps must not be rewarded. He says he has objected to all propositions for a history of the battle; for, if a true history be written, what will become of the reputation of half of those who have acquired reputation, and who deserve it for their gallantry, but who, if their mistakes and casual misconduct were made public, would not be so well thought of? A critical discussion of everything that occurred would show ample reason for not entering into the subject. It might be added that even the Duke himself would lardly escape

critical discussion.

The compiler contrasts with the censure of this letter the commendation bestowed upon the artillery by the Duke's despatch, and he shows that one passage of the letter states that the army "behaved most gallantly," while another passage appears to state that the same army ran away. When the charges of French cavalry took place, the English guns lined the creat of the position, and the infantry had formed in squares in their rear. The order given by the Duke was that the artillerymen should stand to their guns as long as possible, and then take refuge in the infantry squares, and that the limbers should be sent behind the squares. The idea of six limbers, with six horses to each limber, going into a square of infantry, was of course an impossibility, and was never contemplated. The gunners had

cartoush-boxes slung round them containing ammunition, and invariably took refuge in the adjacent squares, or under the beyonets of the kneeling ranks. When the cavalry retired, the gunner ran out, and the guns were in action against the retiring cavalry before they had got sixty yards. The delay of a few moments occurred once or twice while shot was being brought from the limbers, and the Duke expressed impatience on such occasions. But the delay never exceeded a few moments, and no limber ever left the ground. It is said on good authority that there was an exception to the general practice of the gunners retreating into the squares of infantry. Captain Mercer thought that if his men left their guns the infantry (not British) which was near him would immediately run away; so he stood to his guns, and drove back the hostile cavalry. The Duke's remark that the army which fought at Waterloo was an entirely new one was much more applicable to the infantry than to the artillery. It would certainly seem from this letter that the Duke had such a prejudice against artillery as the compiler represents. It is a pity that the letter should have been published, as it only shows, what might have been otherwise suspected, that the Duke was sometimes hasty or imperfect in his judgments. The conduct of the artillery must have been visible to the whole army, and the compiler forcibly urges that no word was spoken after the battle to their prejudice. If it were not that this aspersion on their corps has given pain to many gallant soldiers, we should almost rejoice that it had beer found possible to start a fresh controversy about the battle of Waterloo. We think that the compiler has abundantly proved that the artillery at Waterloo did their duty, and, considering that it was commanded by veterans of the Peninsula, we should think the contrary supposition in the highest degree improbable. It is best to assume that all branches of the service did their duty on that day.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

The learned Professor of History at the Sorbonne, M. A. Geffroy, has just published a volume which we hasten to recommend to our readers.* In a series of interesting articles contributed to the Revue des Deux Mondes he had endeavoured, taking as his text the Germania of Tacitus, to describe the elements of the old Teutonic society, to sketch its religion, its customs, and its laws, and to place before us an animated narrative of the struggle which the Roman Empire carried on up to the time of Trajan against the barbarians inhabiting the wilds of Germany. It is the collection of these articles (or lectures, for they formed part of a course delivered at the Sorbonne) that has now reached us, and we may safely say that Tacitus has seldom had so able a commentator as M. Geffroy. The former works for which we are indebted to our author well qualified him to elucidate the complex character of Toutonic civilization; he had made Germany and Northern Europe the special subject of his studies, and his acquaintance with Scandinavian literature is probably unequalled by any other French scholar. Before making use of the information supplied in the Germania, it was obviously necessary to prove that the work itself is trustworthy, and to determine the merits of Tacitus as an historian. This preliminary question takes up the first two chapters of the book; the third and fourth are devoted to a detailed account of the religious, political, and social institutions of the Teutonic races, whilst the fifth and sixth deal with the various phases of the contest between Rome and the Barbarians. In concluding this important work, M. Geffroy discusses the opinions respectively maintained by the Abbé Dubos and by Montesquieu with reference to the invasion of Gaul in the fifth century, and he has no difficulty in showing the utter fallacy of the former. We need scarcely add that our author has carefully consulted the numerous essays and treatises composed on the subject by French and German writers.

consulted the numerous essays and treatises composed on the subject by French and German writers.

M. Zeller's new book † might be entitled, "On the Power of Imagination in Political Disturbances." Italy has supplied the world with specimens of almost every kind of revolution; the Sicilian Vespers were connected with a national rising; the movement at the head of which Arnold of Brescia placed himself was a kind of classical episode carried out according to a pattern farnished by the annals of ancient Rome. Mysticism formed the fundamental element of Rienzi's enterprise, while Socialism endeavoured, under the direction of Michael Lando, to establish itself at Florence during the fourteenth century. Masantello's émeute had all the characters of a merely popular disturbance. If every one of these five insurrections failed, it was, says M. Zeller, because no Government can be permanently established except with the help of wise and sober-minded persons who look at things from a practical point of view, and do not allow themselves to be led astray by utopias. M. Zeller writes in a clear and picturesque style, and his little volume is very amusing as well as instructive.

The life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury has afforded M. de Romusat an opportunity for making a new crusade in favour of rationalism.; He complains bitterly that the movement so brilliantly begun forty years ago by Royer Collard and Victor Cousin has proved abortive, and that the only school of philosophy

^{*} Rome et les barbares, études sur la Germanie de Tacite. Par M. A. Geffroy. Paris: Didier.
† Les tribuns et les révolutions en Italia. Par J. Zelbur. Paris: Didier.
† Lord Harbert de Cherbury, su vie et ses suserus. Bur Ch. de Rémusat.
Paris: Didier.

popular at the present day is that at the bead of which MM. Auguste Counts, Litter, and Taine have placed themselves. The fact may be deplorable, but it is easily accounted for. M. de Rémuest quotes the names of Leibnitz, Thomas Aquinas, and others, to prove that in former days even the thinkurs the most attached to revealed religion would not have opposed, as Roman Catholical do revealed religion would not have opposed, as Roman Catholical do revealed religion would not have opposed, as Roman Catholical do revealed religion would not have opposed, as Roman Catholical do revealed religion would not have opposed, as Roman catholical do revealed religion when the second religions to the contract of the country of the contract attached to revealed religion would not have opposed, as Roman Catholicism does just now, the efforts made by independent metaphysicians to ascertain the great truths which form the substratum of all sound spiritual teaching. He forgets, however, that during the seventeenth century, the Renaissance period, and the middle ages, the philosophers who heat deserved that title accepted the data of revelation, and explicitly declared their adhesion to Christian theology; whilst explicitly declared their adhesion to Christian theology; whilst the great majority of contemporary French metaphysicians scarcely take the trouble to conceal their belief that philosophy, as they call it, is not the handmaid of religion, but its substitute. M. da Rémusat may be regarded as the most distinguished veteran of the school of speculative theism, and in his biographical sketch of Lord Herbert of Cherbury he adds a valuable instalment to a brilliant series of monographs on the history of philosophy.

able instalment to a brilliant series of monographs on the history of philosophy.

The third volume of M. Guizot's Histoire de France * takes us as far as the death of Henry IV.; that is to say, it contains the whole of the Valois dynasty, Francis I., with the brilliant-but useless Italian campaign, the wars of religion, and the League. In point of interest, therefore, it stands unrivalled, and the attring scenes which marked the introduction of Protestantism into Biography and described with wonderful virgue. M. Christians into France are described with wonderful vigour. M. Guixot aketches not only the intrigues of politicians and the exploits of great commanders, but the development of literature, the splendid fruit of the Renaissance, and the progress of scientific research in its various branches. Rabelais, Clément Marot tific research in its various branches. Rabelais, Clément Marot (the poet who contrived by his translations to make the Psalms of David fashionable even in the most corrupt Court of Europe). Calvin, Erasmus, and the two Marquerites, may be quoted as some of the leading pictures in this brilliant gallery. M. de Neuville's illustrations are extremely spirited, and the publishers have done well in giving a facsimile of Henry IV.'s celebrated declaration at Rouen, in November 1596.

M. Ménant † has rendered a service to science by the publication of his Assyrian annals. Hitherto the information which is to be found in the cunciform inscriptions had supplied materials only for monographs, or for explanatory notes such as those printed

for monographs, or for explanatory notes such those printed by Sir H. Rawlinson in his translation of Herodotus and in his "Great Monarchies." M. Monant is the first scholar, we believe, who has arranged these numerous documents chronologically, so as to place before us a complete set of Fasti in which the Assyrian despots are left to speak for themselves. It is very noteworthy, as our author remarks, that no people of antiquity ever took so much pains to send down their records to posterity. The history of Nineveh and Babylon is engraved on marble, on brick, on stone; it covers the walls of temples and of palaces; columns, cylinders, tablets of every size and shape are filled with it, and wherever any space remains available between two series of bas-rehefs, there rows of cuneiform characters appeared in quaint array. M. Ménant observes that in certain edifices every single brick bears a stamped inscription containing the name and genealogy of the monarch who caused them to be erected. This cacoethes scribendi has proved an inestimable boon to the students of antiquity for the result has been an accumulation of students of antiquity, for the result has been an accumulation of historical evidence such as never was realized before. may add that the burnt clay used for the purpose of preserving these documents is almost indestructible, and that the most terrible imprecations were fulminated against any person bold enough either to destroy or to deface them; hence the mass of data now within our reach, which seems perfectly incredible considering its extraction and the state of the person of t antiquity. M. Monant has, we think, been very successful in the arrangement and translation of these inscriptions; and his work, illustrated by occasional disquisitions and excellent maps,

is a masterpiece of scholarship.

The second volume of M. l'abbé Houssaye's Life of Pierre de Bérulle I describes the circumstances which led to the establishment Birule I describes the circumstances which led to the establishment of the Oratoire, and the difficulties which the founder of the Erench Order had to encounter on all sides. About the beginning of the seventeenth century the state of the Catholic Church on the other side of the Channel was deplorable; if ignorance and superstition prevailed amongst the laity, the condition of the priests was not much better, and from the evidence of Bishop Camus, quoted by M. Houssaye, we find that sporting parsons were of frequent occurrence. These irregularities originated no doubt with the civil wars, and they had become so scandalous that a reform was imperative. De Bérulle undertook it; he threw into it all his energy, and, thanks to him, France witnessed the foundation of an Order which soon rivalled the Benedictines in learning, and which boasted of men like Malebranche, Richard Simon, and Massillon. M. l'abbé Houssaye's interesting work abounds in inedite documents and valuable foot-notes.

Dr. Chomet's pamphlet on music § has met with so many

Dr. Chomet's pamphlet on music & has met with so many

mishaps since the day when it was first written, that we almost wonder at its having survived. Composed nearly thirty years ago as a memoir to be read before the Paris Académie des Sciences, it was, in the first place, buried under a heap of papers, where it remained unnoticed and forgotten. M. Pelcuae, who had pledged himself to introduce the author to the learned public, after having completely forgotten his promise, died at the very moment when he was about to realize it; then came the Comp after of 1852, then the Prussians, finally the Commune; and Dr. Chomet, feeling himself justified in saying of the Académie, Lacriste eges spermuse roi che entrate, wisely resolved to challenge the opinion of a larger circle of readers, and send his manuscript to the pross. We hope he will succeed in getting a fair hearing, for he treats in an original and striking manner an important branch of applied science. Dr. Chomet's subject is the influence of music upon health and disease; but, before discussing this question, he offers a few general remarks on the harmonic and molodic character of music amongst different nations, and he contends that to a certain few general remarks on the harmonic and melodic character of music amongst different nations, and be contends that to a certain extent the ideas, manners, and opinions of a community can be determined from an inquiry into their favourite style of music. Reminding us that the philosophers and legislators of antiquity employed music as a moralizing agent, he has no difficulty in showing by numerous instances its curative results, especially in nervous allments, and he reduces them into rules for the guidance of professional man.

showing by numerous instances its curative results, especially in merous allments, and he reduces them into rules for the guidance of professional men.

M. Fernand Papillon has followed the universal custom of the day, and made up a volume composed of review articles. His object in publishing it is twofold; in the first place, he aims at giving in a popular form the most essential traths established by natural philosophy, chemistry, and biology; in the next, he endeavours to refute those philosophors who, absorbed by the attractions of positive science, refuse to acknowledge the claims of metaphysics. M. Littrd's volume, La science as paint do vus philosophique, is written for the express purpose of glorifying materialism; M. Papillon lifts up his voice on behalf of those truths which are not the less real because they can neither be weighed, nor handled, nor tasted: The ninetcenth century scenas disposed to stake all its hopes upon natural science; M. Papillon protests against this idea, and shows its fallacy. The introductory article of the volume, treating of the constitution of matter, is especially interesting.

M. Pablé Fabro d'Euviou contributes his share to the religious controversice of the day in the shape of a thick and closely-printed octavo volume.† He remarks that scientific investigators, giving undue weight to their respective studies, cannot conceive that the truth lies not in geology exclusively, nor in chemistry, nor yet in astronomy, but in a synthesis which individual all these aciences and which at the same time admits a

in chemistry, nor yet in astronomy, but in a synthesis which includes all these sciences, and which at the same time admits a reasonable interpretation of the narrative of creation in the book of Genesis. M, d'Envieu is convinced that most of the objections raised against the sucred records might have been easily avoided if theologians had not construed the first chapter of Genesis too literally; accordingly he gives the narrative of the Mosaic Hexameron in the original Hebrew, the Septuagint translation, the Vulgate and Le Maistre de Sacy's version, accompanying them by a new rendering of his own, and by a commentary intended to show that the meaning of the whole passage has been misunderstood by ultra-orthodox critics, and more particularly that the Hebrew word bara does not signify creation ex nihilo, but transformation ex materia presjacents. After developing his thoughts as a geometrician would by propositions and corollaries, our author concludes that there is nothing in the data of sound philosophy and geology repugnant to the statements of Scripture.

The fragments I collected by M. Heinrich are interesting not so much for their own sake as for the memorials they contain of a young man full of promise and of real talent. Unlections of young man full of promise and of real telent. Unlections of disjects membre like that before us can only be duly appreciated by those who were intimately acquainted with the author. There by those who were intimately acquainted with the author. There is of course a danger of allowing one's sympathies too much weight in the preparation of a work which is really a monument erected to a beloved memory; but M. Heinrich anticipates this objection, and meets it very cleverly. M. Tonnelló would probably have occupied a distinguished place in literature; he writes on art, on religion, on philosophy, with all the enthusiasm of youth, and the depth of his religious impressions gives a very pleasing tone to the volume. The letter of the late Abbé Gratry to the editor is a touching tribute of respect and sympathy.

Even Mgr. Dupanloup, despite all his talent, will not be able to revive the classical ornison fundors \(\xi\$; it may be said to have died with Bossuet, and no one has yet approached the magnificent style which is so characteristic of the "Eagle of Meaux." Nevertheless the funeral panegyric of General Lamoricière will be read with

the funeral panegyric of General Lamoricière will be read with interest; it forms part of the present volume, which includes also, amongst other pieces, the famous speech delivered at Malines by the Bishop of Orleans in 1867.

The indefatigable M. François Lenormant | has contributed more perhaps than any other living archæologist to throw fresh light on the history of ancient civilization and literature. His Lettres assyriologiques, already noticed by us, are an inexhaustible

^{*} Histoire de France, recontés à mes petits enfants. Par M. Guisot. Vel. 3. Paris and London: L. Hachatte & Co.

† Aunaies des rois d'Assgris, traduites et mises en ordre sur le tante dangrien. Par M. Joschim Métants. Furis: Melsonneuve.

2. M. de Bérulle et l'Oratoire de Jéans. Par M. l'abbé Housenye. Paris : Plan.

Bulgets et influence de la musique our la année et our la maladis. Par la colleur Chomel. Paris: Garmer-Ballibre.

^{*} La nature et la vie. Per Fernand Papillon. Paris: Didier.
† Les origines de la terre et de l'homme d'après la Bible et d'après la seience.
Per M. l'abbé Fabre d'Envieu. Paris: Thorin. 3 Fragmente our l'art et la philosophie, l'ar Alfred Tonnellé. Paris : Didier.

[§] Œueres oratoires de Myr. Depanloup. Paris Plun. Les premières civilinationes études d'histoire et d'archéolonie. Par Fs. mortuinet. Paris: Malaganouve.

mine of information respecting the powerful nations which formarly settled on the plains of Western Asis; and the commentary in the flagshbilts of Herosus may be regarded as a complete mention of Assyrian mythology and cosmogony. We have now to specify of two handsome octavo volumes which sake us not only over the ground with which the learned anthor is so familiar, but also through Phenicia and Egypt. This new work consists of articles published from sime to time in various periodicals, and it opens with a long disquisition on the subject of human palesontology, a science of recent birth, but which has made wonderful progress during the last few years. M. Lenormant proposes to give merely a review of Dr. Hang's Precis de paleontologue humaine; but he really treats the whole question da pareo. The collection of Egyptian antiquities in the Paris Endwistion of 1867 gives him an opportunity of akotching the frincipal characteristics of the divilization which figurished on the banks of the Nile, from a careful study of the artistic monuments it has left belind it; a notice of the various domestic animals indihas left belind it; a notice of the various domestic animals indigenous in Egypt comes next, and the literature, properly so called, of that country, is represented by an account of the poem of Pentacur, and the noval of "The Two Brothers." The former of these compositions is an each as long as a book of the Iliad relating to one of the explaits of Secretis or Ramses II.; it was rendered for the first time in 1855 into French by the late Viscount de Rouge; the latter, translated likewise by him, is the popular rendering of a mythological tradition corresponding to the legends of Atys and Adoms. The original is in the British Museum. In his second volume M. Lenormant reprints, first, with considerable additions, the article he published in the Correspondent on the table additions, the article he published in the Correspondent on the table of the first which formed the theological library of the Accounts the third essay treats of Merodachbaladan, has left belind it; a notice of the various domestic animals indi-

tated version of one of the sacred books which formed the theological library of the Accedes the third essay treats of Merodachbaladan, King of Fishylon; and the concluding one describes the history of Cadmus and of the Phonician settlements in Greece,

Among the exents which have most excited the curiosity of the French activities would during the last few months are the attempt made to be in a four a monarchical restoration, and the famous visit of the Count of Paris' to the Count of Chambord. The account of these negotiations as it is given by the newspapers is not always estimatory, and we are glid to have the evidence of one who is well informed about all the circumstances. The anonymous author, a decided and outspoken Royslist, does not attempt to conceal his disappointment at the final resolution of the Count of Chambord; at the same time he is of opinion that the Conservatives have greatly gained as a party in consequence of the whole affair, and that the Orleans princes have covered themselves with glory by their abregation and their patriotism.

patriotism.

Count de Gasparlu's new volume is a heavy bill of indictment against the period of modern history which preceded the Revolution of 1785.† The author may be called a thorough Protestant of the orthodox Calvinist school; for him the middle ages are what they were for Voltaire, and what they are still for M. Michelet—an epoch of unmitigated barbarism. The ancien régime faces quite as badly at his hands, for it recalls nothing to his mind but the despotism of the Court of Versailles, religious persecution, and fashionable vices. Clount de Gasparin persists in seeing only one side of every question; his reading is of the most limited description, and he owes his literary success to the undoubted talent he possesses of dressing up his prajudices in sensational language. Of course "the good old times" were not, as nitra-Conservatives would fais make out, absolutely perfect and spotless; but, on the other hand, the result of the Revolution has not been what the ultra-Liberals endeavour to show, the realization of absolute justice, Count de Gaspariu's new volume is a heavy bill of indictment

Liberale endeavour to show, the realization of absolute justice, freedom, and good will.

The new instalments of Mesers. Hachette's Bibliothèque des mayorilles are fully equal in interest to their predecessors. M. Collignon, veilles are fully equal in interest to their predecessors. M. Colliguon, for instance, discourses upon machinery; with much completeness. After giving us, in a preparatory chapter, clear notions of mechanics, he handles forth into "industrial mechanics," the proper subject of his book, and describes the various characteristics of machinery. The second chapter enumerates the leading motive powers; in the next, the author treats of the transformation of movement; and in the fourth we find a review of the chief industries in which machinery comes into use. The concluding chapter puts together a few elementary notions on political economy.

M. Deharme's book § is a port of episode of M. Oollignon's; but the in addition an archyological or historical algument. The

thas, in addition, an archeological or historical element. The author, discussing the various means of conveyance, takes us back to antiquity, beginning with the biga and carpentum; he describes Alexander the Great's funeral car, and shows how Pascal and the Duke de Roames invented the first omnibus. This volume,

like the other, is plentifully illustrated with woodcuts.

The works of the Russian author Alexander Hertzen are not specially known to French readers; hence a translation, the first fume of which is now before us. I It comprises six tales of short transions, which are chiefly interesting on account of the light throw upon a condition of society with which we are only

La verité sur l'essai de restauration monarchique. Paris: Dentu.

Capres of Alexandr Flortzen. Régits et nouvelles. Paril : Gerre

imperfectly acquestited. We cannot say how for the translate done justice to his original; but M. Hertzen's novelettes and musing.

MOTICE.

We bey leave to state that we decline to return rejected Co , cations; and to this rule we can make no exception.

THE BRIDED STATES.

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THE ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE success of the Conservatives has continued day with assonishing uniformity. They have guided everywhere except in Ireland, where, however, they have dertainly not lost if their fortunes are compared with those of pure Ministerialists. But me every part of England, Wales and Scotland, they have centhalively shown that the country is with them. That they were sure to gain in the countries was well known, but that they would gain in countries of such very different that they would gain in countries of such very different that they would gain in countries of such very different that they would gain in countries of such very different that they would be such decisive majorities it was impossible to forcese. They have counties of such very different characters and by such decisive majorities it was impossible to forcese. They have beaten the Liberals by almost two to one in Middlesex. They have turned and so formidable a cindidate as Mr. Locks Kind in East Survey; they have given Sir William Strates Maxwest his own again in Perthibite. The Home Counties are almost entirely in their possession, and they have reduced Mr. Gosonsa to being thankful that, the multipy clause enables him to creep atmally that the minority member for the City. These have been a few Laberal gains to set against the triumphs of the Conservatives, of which those in North-West, Yorkshire and North Durham are the most conepictions. But no party can possibly win all over the conspictions. But no party can possibly win all over the kingdom, as local influences about sell here and there, and personal popularity will have its own weight. But even in Scotland the Conservatives have gained nine souts and lost two, and their gain has not been by any means exclusively in the counties where the influence of great landowners preponderates. The minority clause has seated a Conservative for Glasgow, which is a victory just in the sense in which it is a victory that Mr. Goschen keeps his sest after the City. But in the Ayr and the Wigton burghs Consign the City. But in the Ayr and the Wigton burghs Conservatives have been returned after a hard and close fight.
In some constituencies—as, for example, Middleex—the
result has been partly due to Liberal abstentions, and to the
total want of Liberal seaf and organization. But this has
not been the class generally. The Liberals have not lost
pround so much as the Conservatives have gained ground.
The Liberals have this time police humbers which last time
sufficed for victory only to find that the Conservatives had
gone fur thead of this standard. The constituencies have naturally increased, partly from the general increase of population gone ar ahead of sans standard. The constituencies have naturally increased, partly from the general increase of population and wealth, and partly because in 1868 there had not been time enough to get on the register the new electors whose wotes had been given them by the Reform Bill of the previous year. The pew voters must have somehow contained a very strong Conservative element. There have also been many voters who this time have recorded their votes, although in travious very strong they were too indifferent to register. many voters who this time have recorded their votes, although in previous years they were too indifferent to party politics to vote. They have now come forward, a little it may be under the shelter of the Ballot, but principally moved by a strong desire to get rid of Mr. Gladdrown's Ministry. A class usually quiecent, has been roused by wrath and alarm into extent. The dwellers in those happy hideous houses which line the roads out of great towns have made a great effect to a marriage of a ignoral, and have gone to the poll the world their votes againgt a Ministry which seemed to be roused that votes againgt a Ministry which seemed to be read that votes againgt a Ministry which seemed to be indeed their votes againgt a Ministry which seemed to be indeed their votes againgt a Ministry which seemed to be indeed their votes againgt a Ministry which seemed to be indeed their votes againgt a Ministry which seemed to be indeed their or those who had been and down by a retrenching Government; the least which it cannot have. That it cannot have what would be very had for it to get, and nearly its bad for England to give, he had gone the result of the without the hard their cry has the only true priginal the winhed to keep effect and disposed, shout with it.

They will not easily melt away, for they are in a great measure the fruit of careful nursing, and of the return to those habits of subordination to wealth, and rank, and great neighbours of every kind which are deeply implanted to the Conservatives, and to do them quite as much good as it did the Liberals in the early days of Mr. Chapstone's Government. It will be necessary to rule firmly a people which, never in the least content with or grateful for what it has got, is always craving after some truly and the conservatives seem specially designed and qualified to impact this useful piece of instruction.

The will have been to careful nursing, and of the return to those habits of subordination to wealth, and rank, and great neighbours of every kind which are deeply

Undoubtedly there are a certain number of constituencies, chiefly in the North of England, where, to succeed, the Liberal party must always be signalling its existence by lighting up one political benire after another. They cannot do without excitement, and care more to be moring that what somewhere than to know where they are going. the present elections must have forced home to the minds, of Liberal leaders is that these Northern constituencies do not by any means represent the general tone of the Liberal constituencies of England. What the great fulk of Liberal electors like is to be able to persuade themselves Internal electors like is to be able to persuade themselves that they know more or less where they are going. This persuasian has been cruelly out away from them lately. The Teah thursh and Land, Mots were distinctly recommender in the early days of the distinctly as defing with wholly exceptional cases. Last autima a leading Cabinet; Minister recommended them as useful precedent, which might be conveniently spalled to England. The ordinary Liberal elector has not the slightest intention of letting a set of factions impracticable Irishmen break up the Empire, and he looks to his leaders to express his sentiments. To his confusion he finds that neither Mr. Gladstows nor Mr. Beight will say a word against Home Rule. They cannot gress what it a word against Hodge Rule. They cannot gness what it means, but in the proper time will have something to say to it. This dismays the humble Liberal of the faint Southern type, who thinks that these are subjects as to which the heads of his party seed not wait to see how the cat jumps. Very likely this faint Southern Laboral is not so enlightened, so zealous, nor so far-seeing as he might be; but what is important is that he exists and must be taken into account. So must the quiescent neutral in his Their retiring figures and timid faces must in villa-home. the future flit before the mental vision of the Liberal leaders both in Opposition and in power. Whether the Liberal leaders need think of power for a long time is doubtful. On the one liant, the moment Mr. GLADSTONE goes into Opposition a great part of the bittorness that now is felt towards him will die away. A sort of respectful pity may spring up for the man who has done so much and who has received such a rebuff from a nation which he con-ceived was ardently admiring him. The Conservatives are sure to make mistakes, and then many of those who have now risen up in their moral majesty to pronounce sentence on Mr GLADSTONE will rise up in an equally noble attitude to propounce sentence on Mr. DISRABLI. We may imagine that the constituencies, having got used to the excitement of the wholesale condemnation of Ministries, will not like to abandon the pleasure altogether But, on the other hand, the Conservative majorities are likely to prove compact.

Mr. CLADSTONE should resign as soon as the last oction is over. If he takes this step he will have done all in his power to repair the inconveniences attending on the unfortunate choice be made of the time for a dissolution. He also distinctly put it to the constituencies whether they wished that the arrangement of the next Budget should be in his hands, and they have as distinctly replied that they do not wish this. To give a fair opportunity to his opponeuts of arranging the Budget after their fashion seems therefore the natural and proper consequence of the reference he has made to the wishes of the electors. That all March should be wasted before a new Government can meet the House of Commons seems a matter much to be regretted. Unfortunately, the only precedent for taking the course which convenience suggests is the one set by Mr. DISEASELI in 1868; and, atill more unfortunately, Ms. GLADSTONE then took upon bimself to taunt the Conservatives with not daring to face the Parliament they had called together. No doubt the general current of precedent is in favour of a beaten Minister accepting his defeat only at the hands of Parliament, and the custom is grounded on the salutary doctrine that it is only through Parliament that the nation can speak. If this is the ground on which Mr. GLADSTONE thinks himself bound to retain office until a formal vote displaces him, he must be congratulated on his tardy perception of wholesome constitutional doctrines. Minister should have transferred the consideration of the Budget from Parliament to the electoral body, and then a few weeks afterwards have discovered that Parliament alone ought to decide what Minister shall be in power, shows that every reasonable mind may be converted, and that the uses of adversity are sweet. A subsidiary discussion that the uses of adversity are sweet. sion has been started as to who is to be Speaker, and some of those who claim to be in the confidence of the Ministry have suggested that an occasion has arison for a bargain. and that the Ministry should resign at once if Mr. Brand is accepted as the new Speaker by the Conservatives. Those who have regarded such an arrangement as dignified and feasible must be the same adventurous spirits as those who have hinted that Mr. GLADSTONE is capable of shocking opinion and disorganizing a whole department of administrators by putting Mr. Ayeron in the India Office as the successor of Mr. Herman Merivale. The Conservatives have every right to say who is to be Speaker. If they take Mr. Brand, it will be because they know and respect his high qualifi-cations for the office. If they think they have a good man on their side, they may properly put him in the hair without the slightest reference as to when Mr. GLADSTONE goes out. It entirely rests with Mr. GLADSTONE to say whether he will go out in a few days, or, it may be, a month later; and, whichever way he decides, it is perfectly certain that he will not be swayed in his decision by any unworthy wish to retain office, and to give away a few minor posts for a few days more.

MR. DISPAELIS MATERIALS FOR A GOVERNMENT.

In forming an Administration Mr. Diseaell will not be embarrassed, like some of his predecessors, by an excessive abundance of materials. The Conservative party has not, after the lapse of nearly thirty years, recovered the loss of its entire staff of leaders which occurred in the disruption of 1846. The Governments which have since been formed by Lord Derby and Mr. Diseaell have been too unstable and too brief to train up a race of official statesmen. There is now a reasonable probability that the incoming Government may maintain itself in power at least during the existence of the present Parliament. The vexatious law which vacates the seats of Ministers on their acceptance of office may perhaps afford a few constituencies the opportunity of exhibiting the caprice which seems to be encouraged by the Ballot, but the principal members of the new Cabinet are, fortunately, almost certain of re-election. Mr. Diseaell, Mr. Hardy, Sir Stafford Northcore, and Mr. Ward Hunt are not likely to be troubled with contests. The future Law Officers in England and Scotland are not less fortunately situated, and Irish Attorney-Generals have for some time past been liable to the chance of exclusion from Parliament. The House of Lords, if it had no other merit, would be a highly useful institution in supplying a certain number of Ministers who may be selected solely in account of their qualifications for office; and it happens that several Conservative peers have an undisputed chaim to places in the Cabinet. No statesman commands more general confidence

than Lord DEEST; the Duke of RICHESOND is an able and experienced man of business; and Lord Carranvon may naturally be expected to return to his former post at the Colonial Office. It would be an injustice to suspect that Lord Salissury could allow any personal differences to interfere with an opportunity of readering good service to his country. During his short tenure of the India Office he laid the foundation of a great administrative reputation; and, as the Duke of Argyll will necessarily retire, no other Minister will be as competent as Lord Salissury to deal with the grave question of the impending familia.

In ordinary times Lord Salisbury's energies might be not less advantageously employed in the War Office, where it will be difficult to supply the place of Mr. CARDWELL. The actual MINISTER of WAR has effected greater charges in the military system than any of his predecessors; and during his five years' tenure of office he has mastered all the details of military administration. Although his measures have been distasteful to many officers of the army, Mr. Cardwell has never added to the difficulties of his task by giving unnecessary offence. For the issue of the Royal Warrant, which was his most questionable act, Mr. GLAD-STONE is perhaps more responsible than his colleague. It may be hoped that Mr. CARDWELL'S SUCCESSOR, even if he should himself be a military man, will devote himself in good faith to promoting the efficiency of the system which is now definitively established. There was much to be said in defence or extanuation of the undoubted anomalies of purchase; but no reasonable advocate of the practice would have deliberately greated the system if it had not already existed. It is perhaps unlucky that Mr. Cardwell's chief subordinates hold Parliamentary office, so that they must necessarily retire with their chief. The new First Lord of the Admiralty may feel satisfaction in reflecting that he knows as much of the navy as Mr. Goschen knew when he entered on his office two or three years ago. One of the addition of Panliamentary government is that the principal partner in a firm is sometimes also the youngest approntice. If Mr. Goschen's successor is as intelligent and as industrious as himself, he will give reasonable satisfaction to the navy; and he will gradually learn to form and express independent opinions on the construction of ships, on the disposal of patronage, and on the distribution of the fleet. Ex-Ministers of departments discharge a useful function in applying their acquired knowledge to the supervision and criticism of the arrangements of their reigning opponents. It is, in fact, not more impossible for a Parliamentary leader to learn the details of a special branch of administration than for an advocate to argue a technical case by the aid of instructions supplied for the occasion.

The most difficult and important selection which will devolve on Mr. DISRABLI will be the choice of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has hitherto been content that the duties of the office should be discharged by a novice or an amateur; but finance, unlike naval or military administraamateur; but mance, unlike haval or military administra-tion, is not an accumulation of details, but a part of the special knowledge of a statesman. Mr. DISEAELI may be consoled by the example of Lord Melbourne and Lord RUSSELL for his own imperfect acquaintance with the principles of finance; but it is expedient that he should neither deceive himself as to his own qualifications, nor lightly place any but the most competent of his colleagues in direct comparison with the greatest financiar of that inc. direct comparison with the greatest financier of the time. Mr. GLADSTONE, although he has recently yielded to the temptation of making financial expediency subordinate to party interest, has introduced great improvements of financial and commercial policy. He has also created great embarrass-ment for his successors by his premature offer of reductions which may perhaps be popular. Many Conservative members have unwisely pledged themselves to the repeal of the Income-tax, though Mr. Dissaeli, as soon as he recovered from his first surprise, repudiated his hasty adoption of Mr. GLADSTONE'S proposal. If he is well advised he will entrust the Exchequer to Sir STAFFORD NORTHGOTE, who was re larly trained in the knowledge of finance as a pupil of Mr. GLADSTONE, though he is not pledged to the later innovations ar eccentricities of his former master. Public confidence ar econtricutes of ms former master. Public confidence will be reposed only in a skilled financier who may be trusted to regard the interests of the revenue and of the taxpayer to the exclusion, as far as possible of political considerations. Next to Sir Sykerone Normacell. Mr. Cave would perhaps be the most competent condition for the office. It is no disparagement to Mr. Wasse Hunt, who will in some other depastment be found as efficient administrator,

Martin Strategic Commencer

to eng that his financial measures were constructed rather for the purpose of conciliating the support or tolerance of Mr. Grapesure than from any original exercise of discretion. The provision for the cost of the Abyssinian war by increase of the Income-tax, and the creation of temporary enumities, were virtually dictated by Mr. Grapesons.

Long Person will probably regame the conduct of the oreign shies, and continue the policy of Lord GRANVILLE. Forciar in lice, and continue the poncy of Lury Granville. Since the settlement of differences with America, and the practical withdrawal of England from Continental affairs, the duties of the Foreign Office leave sufficient leisure for the exercise of a general influence in the councils of the Government. Lord General influence in the councils of the Government. Lord General was supposed to be the most confidential and probably the most judicious adviser of Mr. Glabstone; and Mr. Dishaeli will do well to allow a large share of influence to Lord Deeby. Where impetuous genius has produced universal distrust, it may be desirable to try the experiment of a policy of dis-passionate common sense. Lord Derey is more thoroughly in harmony with English opinion than Mr. DISRAELI himself, and he will have no tendency to indulge in dangerous and uncertain experiments. It would perhaps be still more advisable to induce Lord DERBY to accept the succession not only of Lord Ripon and Lord Aberdane, but of the able Minister who really discharged the duties of their office. It is of the utmost importance that the active Minister, whether he is called President or Vice-President of the Council, should be heartily devoted to the cause of education, and that he should be free from any occlosiastical bias which might tend to hamper his exertions. The continuance and completion of Mr. FORSTER'S invaluable Bervices would be a task worthy of a statesman of the highest rank. Mr. HARDY will probably return to the Heme Office, which he has already administered with success. Among the younger members of the party, Mr. Plunkerr and Mr. Lowther will perhaps be thought to have a claim to office. Mr. Disraell is probably already engaged in the composition of his Government, and he enjoys a reputation for knowledge of character which ought to secure him against the commission of gross mistakes.

THE CONSERVATIVE REACTION.

THE defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government, while it may be partially attributed to many secondary causes, undoubtedly proves the reality of the disputed Conservative reaction. Ministerial supporters have shown much good sense in simply acknowledging the change in public opinion which has taken all parties by surprise. It would have been easy to explain away the results of a dozen elections, where the Liberals had put forward too many candidates, or where personal influence was unusually powerful; but the loss and gain of a hundred soats for large and small constituencies evidently proceeded from general causes. markable and unexpected because it has occurred at the second general election after the institution of household suffrage in the boroughs, and the wider extension of the franchise in counties. There can be little doubt that the constituencies as they existed from 1832 to 1867 would have returned a still larger majority against Mr. GLADSTONE. None of the measures or proposals of his Constituency, with perhaps the execution of the proposals. ment, with perhaps the exception of the unlucky Beer Bill, were especially obnoxious to the working class; nor is there any reason to expect that the future Ministers will be more favourable to popular demands than their predecessors. Although it is impossible to scrutinize the votes, there can be little doubt that the 101. householders have had a large share in the return of a Conservative House of Commons. In the early part of 1867, Mr. GLADSTONE obtained a majority of seventy for a Resolution which virtually affirmed the expediency of abolishing the Irish Church; during the whole of the Bession he enjoyed the satisfaction of defeating Mr. Disascel on every important with his and of remodelling the Reform Bill in accordance with his own opinions, although the defection of some of his adherents opinions, authorized the detection of some of his adherents prevented him from rejecting it as a whole. It is true that the subsequent election both increased his majority and established for the time his personal supremator; but it eight not to be songotten that the Liberal party was predominant before the last Referrit Bill.

If the immediate operation of secret voting had been

The work of the second of the

foreseen, the Ballot would neither have been actively in moted by the more zoalous Liberals, nor obstinutely resisted by the Conservatives. The contrivance which was designed to counteract the influence of property and station has thus far chiefly tended to relax the bends of party connexion. The Conservatives will have no monopoly of the benefits which result from the safe indulgance of personal inclination. Hull, Renfrewshire, and, above all, Stroud, have afforded striking illustrations of the opportunity which the Ballot offers to political caprice. The Opposition has naturally profited by the instinct of antagonism and the love of change, and to a certain extent popular feeling will perhaps at the next election tend to oscillate in the opposite direction; but, when full allowance has been made for a natural love of novelty and contradiction, the result of the election must in great part have been influenced by permanent motives. Mr. Disharl's remark that men are governed by custom as well as by law showed a sounder knowledge of human nature than Mr. Lowe's elaborate oulogy of hurassing legislation. It is true that improvements are effected, not by leaving things alone, but by legislative action, and yet the process of amendment is occasional, exceptional, and generally trouble-some. Houses cannot be repaired without the help of masons and carpenters, but repair is not the normal condition or the primary object of a house. When the alterations are proposed, not for the convenience of the occupier, but on the dimand of his neighbours or at the discretion of some public authority, it is not surprising that the selfish householder should become impatient of firquent interference. It might perhaps be justifiable to harass landowners, publicans, military officers, holders of University endowments, and many other sections of the community with actual or throatened logislation; but every person who was interested in the maintenance of any established justitution, or in the possession of any kind of property, became uneasy at the restless activity of political projectors, and at the readiness of the Government to entertain proposals of change. A statesman of mature years might have been expected, even before the late election, to know that many persons prefer their own interest and comfort to the most beautiful schemes that can be devised for the general welfare.

The Conservative reaction is to a great extent a reaction against the PRIME MINISTER; and its sudden prevalence may be partially explained by his latest exhibition of the qualities which had provoked universal distrust. The English nation, like other well-ordered communities. dislikes surprises, suspects impulsive temperaments, and resents violations of constitutional practice; and the circumstances of the dissolution confirmed the general belief that Mr. GLADSTONE'S character was deficient in steadiness, in prudence, and in regard to precedent. It was evident that he had formed the design of dissolution on a sudden, with the result, if not with the purpose, of taking opponents, supporters, and even his colleagues, by The same Minister who, in the issue of the Royal Warrant on purchase, had superseded the authority of Parliament by the revival of an obsolete prerogative, now usurped on behalf of the multitude the distinctive function of the House of Commons, by submitting the Budget in the first instance to the judgment of the constituencies. These who questioned the soundness of Mr. (HADSTONE'S political judgment had always acknowledged his pre-eminence as a financier, and now they were compelled to admit that he had for party purposes disregarded official propriety even in his own special department. The irritation which was startled into an outburst of hostility had been long accumulating. It had become impossible to anticipate the construction which Mr. GLADSTONE might place on any sentence in a despatch, or on any clause in an Act of Parliament; nor was there an institution in the country which he could be trusted to defend. If a foreign statesman quoted the remark of an English Ambassudor that war must ensue in a certain contingency, Mr. Chapters insisted that the warning was not a warning, because it was proceded and followed by inverted commas. Enactments that a certain office should only be conferred on a Judge, or a certain benefice on an Oxford graduate, were interpreted into provisions that both Judge and graduate should be apositly manufactured for the occasion. Within two years from the passing of a Reform Bill, the Prins Ministry wantonly amounced that universal suffrage must ultimately prevail. When Mr. Minist introduced a resolution preparatory to the abolition of the Established Church, a trusted

colleague of the PRIME MINISTER merely contended that the motion was premature; and although on a later occasion Mr. Gladstone bimself defended the Church in a powerful speech, his son soon afterwards informed his constituents that the meaning of the PRIME MINISTER had been misapprehended, and that he had only intended to disavow any personal intention of preparing a Disestablishment Bill. Within two or three weeks Mr. CLADSTONE'S inveterate love of ambiguity has been displayed in his profession of inability to understand the exact meaning of the Irish demand for Home Rule. It may or may not be true that the intentions of Mr. Butt and his party are indefinite; but, whatever may be the meaning of Home Rule, no project which bears the name could conscientiously be entertained by an English Prime Minister. The affectation of uncertainty could only be interpreted by habitual tolerance of every democratic demand. A year or two ago Mr. GLADSTONE professed his intention of thinking three times before he suppressed the House of Lords, which was too much inclined to resist his dictation. The country is not prepared to endure the concession of Home Rule after any number of repetitions of the thinking process. Mr. Lowe, who has the quality of thinking clearly and speaking plainly, found no difficulty either in understanding the meaning of Home Rule, or in making up his mind to resist the discontinuous of the Levisian in which up his mind to resist the disruption of the Empire, in whatever phrases it might be proposed. Future Ministers may learn from the ex-perience of Mr. GLADSTONE that it is prudent to impose a limit on their readiness to encourage proposals of change. The present Cabinet has habitually acted on the principle candidly avowed by Mr. Stansfeld, that the Liberal party must justify its own existence by the incessant discovery and accomplishment of political innovations. They now find that the nation is more ready to dispense with a Liberal Government than to subject its institutions to perpetual alteration. After an interval reform will probably again become popular, but scarcely for the sake of the party by which it may be undertaken. The Nonconformist preachers and their adherents will do well to profit by the rebuke which has been inflicted on their sectarian agitation. The Liberal party has for the time rejected the pretensions of the Dissenters to make political action subordinate to their own religious and social objects. The Conservative reaction is partly a protest of moderate Liberalism against the bigotry of sects and against revolutionary tendencies.

MR. DISRAELI AT BUCKINGHAM.

MR. DISRAELI, in addressing his audience at Bucking. ham, naturally spoke in a strain of the most radiant good humour. Everything was going as well as possible, and everything showed that he had always been right. He had no cloudy showed that he had always been right. He had no cloudy showed that he had no doubt that the Government had done its best to help India in the present torrible crisis. He even wished it to be noticed how much he loved and was loved by Liberals, or at any rate Buckinghamshire Liberals, and on what terms of cordial intimacy he lived with the chief leaders of Liberalism in the district where he resided. Naturally, if everything in England looks nearly perfect with a strong Conservative majority daily increasing, Buckinghamshire is perfection itself; and Mr. DISRAELI was able to assure his local admirers that directly he had passed the Thames and the Colne he felt a subtle superiority in everything above and around him. More especially he always rejoiced in the fact that in one part of Buckinghamshire there was gathered a nest of houses where lived almost all the families which were instrumental in giving our glorious Constitution its peculiar character. There were days when the founders and upholders of this peculiar Constitution were described as a Venetian oligarchy whom Connesses and all other good and enlightened young men were bound to hate with the bitterness natural to epigrammatic heroes. Among the recent prophets of evil and the gloomiest painters of the hidden dangers threatening England was the Rector of Glasgow University, who gave young Scotchmen to understand that they were treading on the treacherous ashes of a society beneath which the fiery passions of democratic equality were smouldering. All these melancholy theories and gloomy visions have for the moment passed out of Mr. Disraell's mind. He was radiant and genial, and found that everything was showing itself at its best in this best of all possible worlds. Nor is it uninstructive to remark that every successful party

turn much the same language. They all insist that for them the sun ought never to set, nor the flowers of the field to fade. Their claim to success and power and office is perennial. For a long time we have heard this language from Whig philosophers. Their party was born in the nature of things to be always in a position of appropriate superiority. Tories were all very well in Opposition, for if there were no Opposition there would be no fun in having a good Whig majority; but for Tories to be in office was an aberration from the scheme of things which a logical mind must contemplate with aversion. Now Mr. DISRAELL, in his turn, is not content with having a majority. He likes to think that anything but a Conservative majority is an unnatural accident. Last general election there was no time then for Conservatives to get at the great mass of the nation, who have really but one desire, and that is to have the historic majesty of England upheld. Now the healthy mass of English feeling has been once for all reached, and a Conservative Government takes the place which properly and inalienably belongs to it.

Mr. DISRAELI noticed one feature in the elections, and laid great stress on it, which ought to be satisfactory to men of all parties. In spite of all we have heard in recent years of the tendency of class to be set against class, and of he deep separation that was springing up between conflicting interests, the elections have not revealed any of this want of social harmony. The Trade Unions have not succeeded, except in the most limited way. Employers have not separated themselves from the employed, nor have servants risen up against masters. The tenant-farmers go with their landlords as much as ever, and the county elections have been as satisfactory to Mr. DISRAELI as the borough elections. Lastly, Mr. DISRAELI has been able to ask his admirers with just triumph whether they do not now believe in the Conservative working-man. There can be no doubt that in many constituencies the victory has been won for the Conservatives by the new voters, and the new voters must be in a large degree men of the type who are generally called working-men. For some reason or other these new voters have been prompted to vote for Conservative candidates this time. It may be that the Conservative registration agents looked them up, or it may be that they are more alive to thoughts of the historic grandeur of England than their neighbours in the next street who had had votes for some years could pretend to be; or, lastly, it may be that, not having voted at all before, they were new to the work, and more easily persuaded, and more alive to the fascinating eloquence and stimmlating arguments of the publican whose tap they specially loved. Let us take it all at its best. Let us say that Stafford and Morpeth recognized that their working-men candidates were, as Mr. Disraeli says, of an admirable type, and that other boroughs saw that their working-men candidates were, as Mr. DISKAELI described them, odious Jacobins; and of course this keen discernment on the part of the constituencies was most creditable to them. Let us agree that, in spite of the Ballot, the tenant-farmers went heartily with their landlords; and, not to make two bites at a cherry, let us suppose that the new Conservative voters paying four shillings a week for their houses were, with few exceptions, animated with the patriotic ardour that springs from an intelligent study of English history. Nothing could be more delightful than all this, but whose anticipations does it falsify? It was surely not the Liberals who said that olass was being set against class, and interest against interest. It was not the Liberals who said that the Ballot would prevent men from gratifying hereditary and local attachments, nor was it the Liberals who said that the working-man, with his acknowledged interest in English history, ought not to have a vote. It was Mr. DISRAELI'S desponding friends who used to call heaven and earth to witness that they were going to be ruined by the perils which they have now so going to be ruined by the perils which they have now so triumphantly surmounted. If in the course of time the interest of the working-man in English history undergoes an accidental and temporary abatement, and so a Liberal Ministry comes again into power, it will certainly be justified in saying that the measures of its party the not always been dangerous; for some that were called a were scarcely passed before it was found that they had been entirely consistent with if not a worm the center of the establishment. consistent with, if not among the causes of, the establishment of that rock and tower of national safety, the installation of a Conservative Ministry with a community majority.

Mr. Demant is now so very nearly a Prime Minister that, although he never went beyond the bounds of discretion, he could not altogether avoid speaking like one at Buckingham. He took subjects so important as those of India, of Ireland, and of national education; and though he did not commit himself on any, he showed that he looked on them from the point of view of a man whom responsibility with regard to them would soon begin. If to India, he did not separate himself from the present Government. He could not do so, for in the first place he does not as yet know in detail what has been done place he does not as yet know in detail what has been done, and to judge of anything about India requires the know-ledge of innumerable details; and in the next place he is perfectly aware that the ordinary course of Indian affairs is, that the Cabinet approves whatever the Secretary of State approves of, that the Secretary approves of whatever the Council approves of, and that the Council approves of Conneil approves of, and that the Council approves of whatever the Vicercy approves of. As a rule, all comes back to the Vicercy at last. He has the inestimable advantage of being on the spot, having real power and real responsibility. The Duke of Argyll has been severely criticized for having had the gout at Inversry this winter. Of course it would have been more official to have had the gout in London, but the result has been probably much the same to India. Sanguine speculators on political changes have suggested that Lord Salisbury will soon be at the India Office, and that he will do wonders in averting or remedying mischief. Nothing could be more unfair than to expect Lord Salisbury or any other statesman to do what is impossible, and to sugor any other statesman to do what is impossible, and to suggest some novelty which has never occurred to the VICEROY or any Indian official here or there, and which will mend matters at once. Mr. DISRAELI does not encourage such a notion for a moment. The Duke of ARGYLL some time ago gave Lord Northbrook carte blanche-that is, told him to spend as much Indian money as he liked; and now Mr. DISRAELI asks whether we might not possibly let him spend a little English money too. The Irish policy of Mr. DISRAELI is simplicity itself. It is to say to the Irish that they shall not have Home Rule or anything like it, and that, as they have been first distracted and then gagged by the Liberals, they will have to thank the Conservatives if the pressure of this gagging is in any way relaxed. The beauty of this policy is that, if severity continues to be necessary, the Conservatives are not to be blamed for it. If it becomes gradually less necessary, then, even though Mr. GLADSTONE'S measures may be the cause of the improvement, the Conservatives are to have the glory of treating Ireland in a new spirit of kindness and confidence. There is not much to complain of in this, or in the ingenious advice given to Conservatives to stick like men to the grand 25th Clause, and leave other questions of education to a right-minded Ministry. Most cautious statesmen guard themselves in this way when they see office close before them, and caution and discretion are essential features in the programme of Mr. DISEAELI.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

Calamity like the Bengal famine is so plainly marked out that it would seem more correct to say that it would have been a discredit to Mr. DISRAELI if he had made it a party question than to say that it is a credit to him that he has abstained from doing so. Still attention even to plain duties is not so universal in politicians as to make it inappropriate to praise him for the good sense and good feeling which marked his treatment of the subject on Tuesday. He acquitted the existing Government of any responsibility for the difficulties with which they have to contend in India; he bore testimony to the industry, firmness, and resource of the Viorboy; and he pointed out that, as regards the feature of the Viorboy; policy which has been most attacked—the refusal to forbid exportation—a Government which undertakes to superseds the private trader may find that it has neither the skill nor the connexion which is needed to do the private trader's work. So far no one could have told from hearing Mr. DISBAELI to which the of the House of Commens he belonged. The one adverse criticism contained in his speech referred to the application of the labour test, and on this point Mr. DISBAELI consurer would be perfectly just if it were really deserved. When we hear," he said, "of women of high "caste absolutely obliged to go to the public works in order

"that they may do that which they never did in their "lives—labour to obtain sustenance—it is impossible not "to believe that the consequences will be of the most distressing character." That there may be isolated instances of the employment of high-caste women in this way it is of course impossible to deny, but no faith can be put in the reports which represent it as a thing of common occurrence. The rules of applying the labour test as originally framed were especially directed against such a contingency, and it is highly improbable that the Government of India would have entirely changed its views on this question without communication with the Home Government, or that its orders should be systematically disobeyed by its own servants. That women are largely employed on the relief works is certain, but this applies to a class which the secustomed to "labour to obtain sustenance." Unless the system of relief works is altogether abandoned, and gratuitous distribution substituted, it is difficult to see any reason for exempting women from the necessity of doing during the famine what they do as a matter of course at all other times.

Mr. DISRAELI'S reference to the possible appropriation of a part of the surplus to "claimants of a much more powerful " character than our own comparatively miserable interest" may serve to relieve the financial anxieties of the Government of India. It ought to be clearly understood that private subscriptions either in London or in Calcutta will go to the relief of the Indian Exchequer, not to the relief of the actual sufferers. There is no reason why benevolent persons should not spend their money in this way; indeed a Government which is vigorously doing its duty under heavy pecuniary burders is a much more deserving object of charity than many of those who usually receive it. But it must not be supposed either in India or in England that the provision of relief is in any sense dependent on private contributions. The Government of India has been authorized to spend all the money that may be necessary to keep the people of Bengal from starving. In so far as this duty can be performed without subjecting the QUEEN'S Indian subjects to an amount of taxation which implies the infliction of real suffering, it is by India that the cost ought to be borne. The VICEROY must be prepared, we fear, to give up all thoughts of a surplus. But supposing that the ordinary revenues of India prove inadequate to this new domand, it is the Imperial Exchequer that must honour it. The precise proportions in which the cost of the famine is to be distributed between the two countries is a matter for the consideration of the Home Government. The main thing to be kept in mind in that there about the parabolishment. mind is that there shall be no hesitation or misunder-standing about spending money. Whatever is really needed to save lives should be done without delay and with-out stint, and it ought to be made abundantly clear to the population of the distressed districts that the contributions offered by private persons are only to be regarded as expressions of sympathy and good will, and that the supply of food in no way depends on these agencies, but will go on in amounts regulated not by the uncertain impulses of individual charity, but by the regular and certain needs of the sufferers.

There is a disposition in some quarters to assume that the transport system to the distressed districts has altogether broken down, and that this fact is equivalent to a demonstration that the Government have been wrong in allowing exportation to go on from Calcutta. There is no connexion, however, between the two ideas. Those who insist on identifying them seem to assume that in the districts suffering from famine there has been at one and the same time a superabundance and a deficiency of grain. But the rice which leaves Calcutta has not been brought thither from the precise localities to which it is necessary that other rice should be carried. It has come thither from districts in which the crops have not failed, and if it had been bought by the Government on the very spot on which it was gathered, it would equally have had to be carried to the distressed districts. Exportation affects, if it affects anything, the amount of rice at the disposal of the Government, and so long as that is adequate to the demand, the consumer is in no way injured. If it should turn out that the Government have not bought enough rice, no amount of censure will be too great for their deserts. But even in that case they will be to blame, not for canitting to prohibit exportation, but for omitting to make sufficiently large purchases. Prohibition of exportation would have made no difference in the difficulty of transport.

Even the fact that the transport system has broken down must be accepted with considerable qualifications. Probably it would be more accurate to say that it has not been found possible to overcome all the difficulties against which it has all along been foreseen that it would have to struggle. No foresight or calculation can be sure of overcoming natural obstacles. There is one point, however, as regards the Government purchases on which it would be well to have further explanation. The Vicerov has apparently thought it better to import Burmese rice rather than buy the native rice which passed through Calcutta to the Mauritius and elsewhere; and it is to be supposed that this has been done because the Burmese rice is the cheaper. Certainly a Government is not bound to supply its starving subjects with the precise sort of food they like best. It is enough if it gives them a kind of food which they can eat without injury to health. It is alleged, however, that the Burmese rice does not answer even to this latter requirement, inasmuch as, in persons not accustomed to live on it it tends to produce discase. This is a matter on which Lord Northbrook could scarcely have been left without the advice of experts, and if, as is probable, the statement is either greatly exaggerated or altogether nutrue, it cannot be too soon contradicted. Upon all points, indeed, connected with the famine, the India Office would do well to consider whether any harm could come of greater com-municativeness. We are quite alive to the hindranees which the existence of the telegraph puts in the way of frankness; but these hindrances apply to the details of measures about to be taken rather than to explanations of policy. No harm could have been done, for example, by stating in full the reasons against the prohibition of exportation, or the rules for the application of the labour test, or the reasons for buying Burmese rice, or the machinery for conveying supplies to remote districts. Yet, if the policy of the Indian Government on all these heads had been explained and defended, much unjust criticism, and sensational description might which the existence of the telegraph puts in the way of much unjust criticism and seem expanded and description might have been anticipated. Secresy has many advantages when it can be really maintained. But secresy which extends only to the Government and cannot be imposed on persons outside the Government usually does more harm than good. The Bengal famine is becoming a matter of such popular interest that a certain part of newspaper space is sure to be devoted to it. In that space the narratives of actual witnesses or responsible politicians should at all events be found side by side with the conjectures or predictions of irresponsible correspondents.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

IF Mr. GLADSTONE had not been in a hurry, he would have met Parliament on Thursday, the 5th of February, with the news which arrived on that day of the successful termination of the Ashantee war. It is a well-known and intelligible fact that good luck of any kind confers a certain amount of popularity on the Government of the day; and the Ministers have had much more than a casual share in the accomplishment of the Ashantee campaign. Mr. CARDWELL may in the first instance claim the merit of having selected one of the most competent officers in the army as Commander-in-Chief; and he has since, with prudent liberality, spared no care or expense in providing the material conditions of victory. As might have been expected, the Misser of War and his advisers have made one or two mistakes, such as the preparation of a railway which was afterwards abandoned as useless or impracticable; but an error of superfluity is far less mischiovous than unreasonable parsimony in the supply of stores or of munitions of war. Military administra. tion, in common with other usoful arts, has made great advance on the practice of former times. The negligence and indifference of English Governments in the great French war have now become almost incredible. The Duke of Your was employed to command the English army in the Netherlands against the best generals of the Republic; and some years afterwards Lord CHATHAM, notwithstanding his notorious indolence and incapacity, was allowed to incur the inovitable disaster of Walcheren. A Minister who in the present day should address to a general on active service such a letter as Mr. Perceyal, wrote in 1816 to Lord Wellswerter would be driven from affice by universal indignation. It is not known whether the Garrier Wolseley has been fully exhibited with the

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measures which have been adopted by the War Office his aid and support; but it may be safely susumed that, with the exception of Lord Nature in the Abyssinian expedition, no English General has been more amply provided than Sir Garser Wolselev with all things necessary to successful the second to vided than Sir Garrer Wolseller with all things recessary to success. It was more economical as well as safer to exceed the expense which would have been strictly necessary than to etint the military and sanitary argingements. If the Ashantees had not been reduced to the transfer during the comparatively cool season, it might perhaps have been necessary to renew the enterprise on a larger scale in the course of next winter.

If Mr. DISBAELI had foreseen a fortnight ago the triumph which he has obtained for reasons wholly unconnected with West African affairs, he would probably not have included

West African affairs, he would probably not have indulged in unfounded attacks on the Government for its conduct in the Ashantee war. No charge could be more idle than the complaint that a war had been undertaken without the assent of Parliament. If a quarrel with France, with Germany, or with Russia were unfortunately to occur, it would be highly proper to consult Parliament in a crisis which would involve the gravest political and financial issues; but the Ministers who are responsible for the safety and honour of a vast Empire are not bound to wait for specific instructions whether they shall repel a barbarous assailant of an outlying possession. There might have been a pretext for summoning Parliament in the autumn if it had been necessary to provide by new taxes or loans for the expense of the campaign; but as the whole cost will be met by the surplus revenue of the current year, it was wholly unnecessary to obtain the authority of the House of Commons for the simple operation of drawing a check. The Ministers were entitled to assume that Parliament would neither submit tamely to Ashantee aggression nor grudge the outlay which might be necessary for the equipment of a warlike force, and for the provision of adequate supplies. The plan of the campaign in no way belonged to Parliamentary cognizance; and the House of Commons would have assuredly declined, even if an opportunity had been offered, to interfere in military appropriate. offered, to interfere in military arrangements. Any uttacks on the Government founded on the Dutch Treaty of 1872 would have been irrelevant and unprofitable. Even if the transfer of the Dutch possessions had anything to do with the Ashantce invasion, Parliament had by assent or by passive acquiescence taken upon itself the responsibility of an arrangement which had never been consured nor even questioned. It was at least evident that it was unnecessary to anticipate the ordinary time of the Parliamentary Session for the more purpose of inviting retrospective criticism. Even if the policy of the Dutch Treaty deserved condemna-tion, it was still indispensable to punish the Ashanteo invaders, and to assert the superiority of English arms. Mr. Disraeli's conventional indignation will in present circumstances rapidly subside.

The next despatches of Sir GARNET WOLSELEY will be expected with much interest. It is generally believed that he intended to enter Coomassie for the purpose of satisfying the Ashantees of his superior force; but the published statement of the submission of the enemy contains no account of his ulterior plans. It is possible that the Government may have received fuller explanations; but probably Sir Garner Wolseley may not have wished to hamper his own discretion by pledging himself to any definite course of action. It must undoubtedly be his wish to finish the campaign at the earliest time which may be found compatible with the accomplishment of his principal object. The Ashantees are probably fully aware that the English troops must be withdrawn during the early spring; and it is well that the rapidity of theadvance has compelled them to form an immediate decision. The details of the expedition are still imperfectly known. Early in January the force for which it was found possible to provide carriage had reached and crossed the Prah without opposition; but the General was obliged to leave without opposition; but the General was obliged to leave some of the troops on board ship, because the native carriers had deserted. It seems to be the destiny of the Fantees to be either extirpated by their war-like neighbours, or, more probably, to become their subjects and slaves. After their incapacity of the supposed that they might be inclined to make themselves useful as followers of the army. It has these been found necessary to dispense ultogether with the the less than the the the less than any useful part in the same of the true. cortain that the less set taken may seeful part in

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and his levies on the Vella are not mentioned in the recent despetation, and according to some previous reports these auxiliaries had released to follow their leader into the Ashantee territory. It is not improbable that the unopposed march of the English force to the outskirts of the capital may have at last inspired the native allies with some degree of courage. In those regions it is perhaps a startling discovery that the Ashantees are not invincible, and many propertitions would make the opportunity of safe revenge highly attractive. A victory in the field would be even more impressive than an unopposed occupation of the capital; but it may be inferred from the terms of Sir Garrer Wolseler's despatch that he anticipated no further hostilities.

The Government which may be in office when the war is ended will have some difficulty in deciding on the policy to be henceforth adopted on the Gold Coast. The Protectorate which has long had a partial and ambiguous existence will not be deliberately extended; nor will the most enthusiastic of Governors trouble himself with the establishment of a Federal Constitution among the helpless and worthless The abandonment of the English possessions on the coast, including the recent acquisitions from the Dutch, will not be seriously proposed. The English traders will scarcely be prepared to undertake, as on a former occasion, the government of the settlements; and the entire annihilation of English commerce on the Gold Coast would be a strange result of a costly and successful campaign. Probably the most convenient and most prudent course will be to retain the forts on the coast, with garrisons sufficiently strong to repel or to deter Ashantee aggression. It would cost comparatively little to maintain one or two coloured regiments, and to provide them with weapons and artillery which would insure their superiority over mative onemies. Notwithstanding the suspicions and complaints of the Ashantees, it has always been the policy of England to facilitate their commercial intercourse with the coast; and it is possible that the development of a profitable trade might gradually modify their warlike proposities. Any advantage which may directly or indirectly result from an unwelcome and troublesome enterprise will be fully approciated; but the war itself was undertaken not as a speculation, but by absolute necessity. It was impossible to allow the Asbantees to brave the English power with impunity. The cost of punishing them was not a local investment, but a part of the working expenses of the Empire. It is fortunately not likely that the transactions on the Gold Coast will now become the subject of party attack or recrimination. The Opposition either before or after their impending accession to power will share the official instinct of avoiding unnecessary discussion in Parliament; nor is there any longer a sufficient metive for finding fault with the policy of a moriband Ministry. The future Secretary for War will not be eager to establish a precedent for severe criticism of the details of military administration.

FRANCE.

NAME has at length been found for the anomalous Government which now exists in France. It is the "Septennate." French shrewdness has fixed upon the most certain element of Marshal MacMahon's rule. It cannot be called a dictatorship, for the Legislature, or a Minister possessing the confidence of the Legislature, is the real sovereign. Its claim to be a Republic is vehemently denied by a large part of the Assembly, and is only feebly maintained by the Executive. It is not a Provisional Government, for a Committee is nowengaged in constructing a permanent Constitution. But there is one thing about it which, if not certain, is at any rate more certain than anything else. The fact that it is to last for seven years has been proclaimed by Marshal MacMahon himself, and may be taken as accepted by the majority of Frenchmen. The Republican party would prebably be glad to be assured that nothing worse is in store for tham. The moderate Royalists may be supposed to see that, there being no immediate chance of a Restoration, they cannot hope to set a Covernment of a less decided shade of Republicant these have no love for the Dake of Bracket, where, rightly or wrongly, they identify with the masserchical integers of the extensi, but their dislike goes no farther than the Marshally Minister. The only section which is actively heatile the maintain order

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of things is the Extreme Right, and though the distribution of parties in the Assembly gives this section an accidental importance in a division, it has no following in the country. To all appearance the Legitimists are quiteaware of their real weakness. They are constantly threatening to break up the majority, and constantly proving untrue to their own threats when an occasion for carrying them out arises.

They have just made another addition to the already long list of these retreats at the last moment. Marshal MacManon has been paying a visit to the Tribunal of Commerce at Paris, and has taken the opportunity to make a reassuring speech. Some new buildings are to be begun, the repairs of the Louvre are to be pushed on, and the forts round Paris are to be reconstructed. In these ways a good deal of employment will be provided for the workmen, and one cause of the present distress removed. In so far as this distress proceeds from political uncertainty Marshal Mac-Manon declares that it has no longer any real foundation. On the 19th of November the Assembly entrusted him with the Executive power for seven yours, and during that time and in the actual state of things he will take care that its decisions are respected. The Extreme Right had till then been declaring that nothing should induce them to support the Government in the coming debate on M. GAMBETTA'S interpellation; but as soon as the Marshalbad thus putdown his foot, they began to look about them to see how they could best retire from the position they had taken up of their own choice. The only thing they cared for was to find a decent bridge, and for this purpose they went to the Duke of Buchate. They could not, they seem to have said, recognize the existing order of things as destined to last for seven years. The Assembly might decree the restoration of HENRY V. in the course of the approaching debates on the constitutional laws, and, if the Marshal's words were meant to guard against this possibility, there could be no peace between the Legitimists and the Government. Probably, if the Duke of BROGLE had set any store by the precise words which the Marshal had used, the Extreme Right would have looked out for some other point on which he might be more pliable. But as he was not woulded to any particular phrase, it was not difficult to invent one which should soothe these factitious sensibilities. In the report of his speech which appeared after some delay in the Journal Official the Marshal was made to say that during the next seven years he would make all men respect "the "legally established order of things." Between the cristing order of things and the legally established order of things there is enough difference to satisfy Legitimist seruples. What this difference precisely is, it is not so easy to say. At present the two are identical. The authority of Marshal MacManon as President of the Republic is both existing and legally established. It is conceivable that it might cease to be legally established, and yet continue to exist, but this is not the objection which the Legitimists entertain towards the original phrase. They can have no fear of Marshal MacManon repudiating the authority of the Assembly and maintaining his place in the Government by force of arms. On the other hand they can hardly look forward to a combination of circumstances in which Marshal MacManon's authority will be legally established, and at the same time not be in existence. because this would imply an intention on their part to effect a Restoration against the will of the Assembly, of which it is fair to say that there is at present no trace in their plans. What they must be supposed to mean therefore is that, if the Assembly at any time during the next seven years passes a law to place the Count of CHAMBORD on the throne, it is this legally cetablished order of things, not the now existing order of things, that they will be bound to support. It does not seem to have occurred to them that there was no need to prefix "new" to the words "existing order of things" any more than to the words "order of things legally established." No one denies that the Assembly which made Marshal Machanon President for seven years can decree some other form of Government which shall override his by virtue of its more recent scention. The Septennate would then cease to be the legally established order of things; and in this possibility the legitimists may foresee a remote possibility of a Restoration. But under these circumstances the Septemmate would equally cease to be "the existing order of "things." The secret hopes of a party which can find attichistion in such quibbles must be near akin to secret Whether the consession of this change of formula

will ensure the majority against the loss of any of its members when the division on M. Gamberta's interfellation is taken remains of course uncertain. The attitude of the Extreme Right towards the Government varies from day to day with their estimate of the Count of Chambobb's ultimate chances, and of the nearness of a dissolution. When they can persuade themselves that there is a long lease of Parliamentary life still before them, they can afford to show some independence. The mere thought of an appeal to the electors is usually enough to impress them with the paramount importance of supporting the only "Government of "honest men" which there is much likelihood of their getting in the present temper of France.

The clections of Sunday last supplied an interruption to the usual tale of Republican successes. In the Pas de Calais the Conservative candidate has been returned. 'The event does not, however, give much cause for Conservative exultation. It is not a gain of a seat; the Republican minority is much larger than at the last election; and the successful candidate is a declared Bonapartist. As regards this last point, it becomes more and more evident that, if the Conservatives wish to prevent the establishment of the Republic, they must not be too particular as to the quality of their allies. In spite of the war, so many recollections of past prosperity are associated with the name of NAPOLEON III. that Imperialism continues to command a considerable number of supporters, and the general suppression of Republican Mayors which is now general suppression of Republican Mayors which is now going on tends to make this section of the population additionally important. It would not answer the Duke of Brooke's purpose to appoint men who have neither official experience nor local influence, and where no large proprietor can be found to undertake the office, an ex-Mayor under the Empire is usually the only person who possesses the alternative requirement. At present it matters little what postionless shade of Con-At present it matters little what particular shade of Conservatism the Mayor represents, but when the Phince Imperial is a candidate for the Throne—and sooner or but when the Paince later, unless the Republic can get firmly seated in the interval, he is sure to be a candidate—it will matter a great deal. By that time the electors may have grown accustomed to voting as the Mayor bids them, and when the labit is once formed, they may go on doing so even when the Duke of BROGLIE's representative no longer represents the Duke of BROGLIE.

MISSING MEMBERS.

A FTER the battle the roll has to be called, and there is a melancholy list of missing combatants. The sympathy of the public is requested on behalf of some two hundred gentlemen who were members of the late House of Commons at the moment of the dissolution, but who will be looked for in vain in the new Parliament which has just been elected. Of these, it is true, a certain number—health, purse, or courage failing them—fairly ran away at the beginning of the conflict. The rest have fallen on the field, and happily it is one on which they may live to fight another day. It will be rather a dull House without Mr. Bernal Osborne's rattling and impartial humour; nor has there been such an accession of wisdom on the part of the new members as to compensate for the loss of Professor FAWCETT's intellectual integrity and logical candour. There will also be wanting Mr. BOUVERIE'S critical sincerity and extensive knowledge of the forms of Parliamentary business. Sir J. Pakingron has held so many high offices that he may almost be regarded as a compendium of the Cabinet; but his fairness and courtesy in debate will be at least as much missed in the House of Commons as his versatility in the Government. Familiar faces have disappeared from all sides of the House, but especially from the side which is occupied by Mr. GLADSTONE'S supporters. Five subordinate members of the Government—the LORD ADVOCATE, Lord members of the Government—the LORD ADVOCATE, LOR ENGIELD, Mr. HIBBERT, Sir H. STORES, and Mr. AYRTONhave lost their seats. Several of those tiresome members who may be said to have set not so much for particular places as for crotchets and agitations will return no more at least for the present. The Liberation Society has at least for the present. lost its loader, and oppressed woman her champion; and the House of Commons will probably be spared some of the clever and hap annual motions under which it has had to suffer so long of distinction, as Of the two members for the Transcense Claimant, one has been taken and the other left; and the Pors and the by rabbing the

Jesuits will still have to tremble at the thought that Mr. Whalley is watching them from the House of Commons. The Turf—a silent interest—will no longer be represented by a pair of its most benourable supporters. Mr. Masser and the late Baron Mayer Rothschild. On the whole, looking generally to the personal character and circumstances of the members, apart from their politics, it cannot be said that the complexion of the new House will be very different from that of the old one. It will be cantially an assembly of safe men, and probably a shafe older, balder, and, if put in the scales, a few stones heavier, than its predecessor. It may also be expected to be rather less fussy, discarsive, and loquacious, and less given to turning itself into a priggish debating club. A considerable number of the members may be trusted to vote better than they can speak, and to support the Constitution by a noble reticence; and this is so far hopeful for public business. It is quite clear that the administration of the country would soon have been brought to a standstill if the flow of talk had gone on increasing year by year as it did during the existence of the late Parliament. There was an old Scotch judge who used to stigmatize any prolitic devocate who took up too much of his time as "the "harangue," and there was certainly an intolerable proportion of the "harangue" element in the late Parliament. The removal of Mr. Mactic will in itself be an important step towards the solution of the Irish Home Rule difficulty, for the hours and days which that interminable talker wasted in a Session would alone be almost enough to enable the House of Commons to pay proper attention to any Irish business that deserved it.

It may be thought that the rejected members who are most to be pitied are the unfortunate gentlemen who were elected at great expense during the recess, and who have had only the barren enjoyment of a nominal distinction. Colonel Campbelli's election expenses in Renfrewshire, for example, came to some 10,000l.; and 10,000l is a good deal to pay for the prospective satisfaction of sitting in a Parliament which is dissolved before you have a chance of taking your seat. It is impossible not to sympathize with gentle-men in this position, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and who, just as they are about to enjoy their reward, are thrust aside in a scuffle at the door. suspect, however, that those who are after all most deserving of compassion are not the candidates who have never known the delight of taking part in the government of the country by sitting with their hats on in the House of Commons, or drinking tea in the Members' Tea-room, but rather the rejected members who had been in the House long enough to get used to its ways, and to adopt its habits and associations as part of their second nature. It is difficult perhaps for any one who has never. nature. It is difficult perhaps for any one who has never. been in the House to understand its fascinations. should all these wealthy, middle-aged men, who might be so comfortable at home, go mad about getting into Parliament? It cannot be for the sake of speaking, for after all only a comparatively small proportion of the members ever do speak. Still less can it be for the sake of listening to speeches by other men, for anybody who cared very much about that dismal privilege could surely contrive to get admission as a stranger often enough to gratify any natural appetite in that direction. It cannot be from a desire for patronage, for that has been cut down to the chance of a nomination which merely admits to a competitive examination, and this is not a boon which is very highly prized by con-stituents. Where then is the charm? It lies partly, we suppose, in the social pleasantness of the House, which has been often and justly described as the most agreeable club in London. It is not those public utterances which reach the public only a very little while after the members themselves, but the private talk, the gossip, the familiar conversation of the smoking-room and lebbies. which takes such a hold on those who have once become soonstomed to it. The members are very much thrown toacoustomed to it. The members are very much thrown a gether, and there is a good deat of personal friendship in intimacy, irrespective of party views. A man of busine learns first in the House many things which it much on corns him to know, and whatever of interest is going on the world outside is sure to be more or less respectively within. The majority of members are carefully fine to clever or very important in any way, but there we make the clever and important prophs in the House that we of distinction, and to relate a male the majority person is that something of a reflection that the majority is a relative to the first less than a first that we have the latest than a life or relative to the first less than the relative than a life or relative that any and to relative the latest than a life or relative that any than the latest than a life or relative t

ing a word with them. And then not of being in close connection with to give a shove, however feeble, to the nt, and of having the great Bate affairs as it goes round. Whatever the reason, it is at least certain that there a so mismable and dejected as one who has lette seek in the House after having been a member for a number figure. It is enough to frighten a candidate from trying for a seat at all to think of the wretchedness he is preparing for kimself if he happens afterwards to lose it. A more melancholy sight can hardly be imagined than rejected members—with the air of ghosts rather than the context of th haunting the lobby and peering in at the doors through which they had once the right to pass, but which

Great allowance must be made for the feelings of gentleen in this painful position, and it may be admitted that it is not always easy to take a graceful leave of a constituency which has just kicked you out in a very ungracious manner. Mr. Ayrron, however, is equal to the occasion. He has returned thanks to the electors who voted for him, and nothing can be more characteristic than his thanks. There is a certain sense of esthetic satisfaction—and it is pro-bably the only asthetic satisfaction to which the ex-edile ever ministered—in finding that his career has been consistent to its close, and that even at the last he has not deviated into any of the conventional civilities of common mer. Mr. Averon, when in office hearted that of common men. Mr. Ayeron, when in office, boasted that he had "abolished letters," and his letter to his consti-tuents is as curt and brief as a mercantile memorandum. It consists, in fact, of only a couple of lines. Mr. AYRTON thanks his supporters, but without stooping to the weak formality of calling them "gentlemen"—an idle word, which is banished from the vocabulary of unsophisticated honesty. He adds that he is sorry the borough should have taken so little interest in politics, and should have forfeited "its political importance"—that is himself. In a previous speech Mr. AYETON appears to have assumed that his unpopularity was due to his having devoted himself to public business rather than to private affairs; but the circumstance is capable of a different interpretation. His promotion to the Board of Works was, in fact, a flagrant example of that arrogant and wilful temper which has contributed so much to the present humiliation of the Government. It is impossible to imagine a more wanton disregard of public interests, or of the higher motives by which the distribution of responsibility should be dictated, than the way in which a man who not only knew nothing of art and science, but who beastfully paraded his contempt for all such things, was turned loose among artists, architects, and men of science to sneer, and browbeat, and trample on them at pleasure. The insolence of office was never more painfully or mischievously displayed than in Mr. Gladstone's appointment of Mr. Ayeron and in Mr. Ayeron's exercise of his authority. The startling rumour that, after all that has happened, the unfortunate people at the India Office are to have Mr. Ayeron's cynical savagery imposed on them for life, must be dismissed as altogether incredible. Even Mr. GLADSTONE is scarcely capable of that.

LITERARY COINCIDENCES.

LVERYBODY is aware of the fact that no good story was over told for the first time. The nursery stories which delight our infancy have a pedigree dating back to some remote mythology, and the anecdotes which circulate at a modern dinner-table have and the anecdotes which circulate at a modern dinner-table have perhaps in some earlier form set primerval savages in a roar. We heard the other day an American story with the usual flavour of profinity about a trapper in difficulties with a bear, who prayed that, if divine aid were not granted to him, it might at least not be granted to his antagonist. Soon afterwards we encountered the pame sentiment attributed to a Prassian general in Mr. Carlyle's Life of Frederick. Another instance of this familiar process may be given from a deservedly popular ancedote. Pepe talls the story of the gournand who is given over by his dentor after a surfact upon salmon; wherethen

Merty! cries Helino, tilency in my seal!
Is there no hope? Alse! then bring the jow!,
directly copied from La Fontaine; but, according to
Majithustely derived from an according to Athenausa. The
tel Manypears with a characteristic modification in a story.
Heaviloric to Johnson. The chilef difference is that
hel multime? have taken the plant of the allique is that
he multime have taken the plant of the allique.

A "Mr.
having resolved to shout bismooth in broubled with
him multimellations his himse out. Exception numerical.

the impression which this anecdote made upon Mr. Pickwick when amplified and told with due attention to dramatic effect by dags Weller. Whether the "Mr. — "had ever a real existence may be disputed. If he had, the story illustrates the uniformity of human nature instead of the vitality of an amusing anecdote in various incarnations.

A similar difficulty suggests itself in regard to many of those pointed sayings of which we cannot my whether two clever use have hit upon the same thought, or one has received it from the other and published it afresh. Take, for example, the well-known saying about the use of language which has been connected with other and published it aireah. Take, for example, the well-known saying about the use of language which has been sonnected with Talleyrand. It belongs to a familiar class of witticisms which are formed by the inversion of truisms. The saying crede quies impossibile, or the statements that extremes meet, that the half is greater than the whole, that a man was fitted for a post and yet greater than the whole, that a man was fitted for a post and yet was appointed, that gratitude is a lively sense of favours to come, and so on, are other specimens of the successful application of a device which we commend to the consideration of anybody who wishes to take out a patent for making smart sayings by machinery. It is natural enough that many clever men should have tried the effect of inverting the obvious truth about the use of language. Three well-known masters of English epigram have certainly approximated very closely to this most popular of witticisms. South gives it as a characteristic precept of the wisdom of this world that "speech was given to the ordinary sort of men whereby to communicate their mind; but to wiso men, whereby to conceal it." Young, in the second satire in the Love of Fame, speaks of the masquerade of court and town:

Where nature's end of language is declined And men talk only to conceal the mind,

Characteristically enough he addresses Chesterfield in the same passage as an instance, not of the rule, but of the exception; otherwise one might have thought that the author of the Letters would be an excellent godfather for the saying. Goldsmith, in the Bes, works out the same antithesis very carefully, first quoting the general principle of grammarians, and then adding that, in the opinion of men who know the world, the true use of speech is not to express our wants, but to conceal them. We need not speech is not to express our wants, but to conceal them. We need not speechate upon the degree in which one of these passages may have directly suggested another; or how the full-blown saying, from which each of them more or less differs, came to be associated with the name of Talleyrand. We may remark parenthetically that mother well-known phrase, which has been given to Napoleon, appears to be of native origin. Dean Tucker, in one of his tracts upon the American war, calls the English a "shopkeeping nation;" whilst the remark about there being but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous is to be found in Tom Paine.

The cause of the failure of South, Young, and Goldsmith to establish a claim to the saying about the use of language is Characteristically enough he addresses Chesterfield in the same

establish a claim to the saying about the use of language is apparently that a certain modesty prevented them from laying down the maxim with sufficient generality. A lurking desire to be more or less accurate has prevented many good things from obtaining entire success. A man who would be witty must not be too A maxim should claim to be the expression of an absolute and invariable law of nature, or it does not startle people sufficiently to fix itself on their memories. We may truce the growth of another familiar saying through a series of authors, and mark how it has improved by increased generality. "God Almighty first made a garden," says Bacon in his sententious style. Cowley adds an antithesis, but makes the phrase too quaint to be

God the first garden made, and the first city Cain.

The remark is pointed enough, but it is now a mere concelt. Cowper has much the same thought, but softens the antithesis, and makes it a general statement instead of a Scriptural allusion :-God made the country and man made the town.

Theologians might raise certain difficulties as to the orthodoxy of this statement; but it is a vigorous expression of sentiment, if not an accurate philosophical formula, and has therefore become part of the current coinage of popular quotation. The phrase reminds us of another saying, round which a good many writers lave wandered, though it waited for one man of genius to establish its success. Our instance may again be taken from South, who wrote to Owen that "Commonwealths put a value upon men as well as to Owen that "Commonwealths put a value upon men as wen as money, and we are forced to take them both, not by weight, but according as they are pleased to stamp them, and at the current cate of the realm." Wycherley uses the same illustration in the first scene of the Plain-Dealer. "I weigh the man," he says, "not his title; 'tis not the King's stamp can make the metal better or heavier. Your lord is a leaden shilling which you bend every way, and abases the stamp he wears instead of being raised by it."
This coincides almost verbally with Borns's familiar lines:—

The rank is but the guinea stamp, A man's a man for a' that.

In this case borrowing is improbable; and the same may be said In this case borrowing is improbable; and the same may be said of many other cases in which obvious images are used by different writers. When Goethe says, in the character of Werther, that it now autumn in him as well as around him, that his leaves are turning yellow, and that the leaves of the neighbouring trees line there is no reason to suppose that he was thinking of the uttarines of another great poet in a Wertherean mood:

Such time of year in me you may behold.

Such time of year in me you may behold,
When yellow leaved, or faw, or none do hang,
Upon those boughe that shake against the cold,
Bare raised choice where late the sweet birds sang.

Here, indeed, the exquisite concluding line gives a charm not to be found in ordinary adaptations of the comparison. Posts he remarked the parallel between the sadness of saturan and of hon remarked the parallel between the sadness of actuum and of human nature too often for such coincidences to deserve much natice. We may, however, mention another case in which a poet may possibly have suggested a happy phrase to a prose-writer, where the thought is not quits so obvious, but where, on the other hand, the resemblance is not so close. Everybody remembers the splendid compliment which Steele pays to Lady Flizabeth Hastings in the Tutler, "To love her was a liberal education." In the Faithful Friends of Heaumont and Fletcher a gentleman says of a lady who has performed in a masque:—

She teaches in her dancing; 'tis indeed A school to teach all we call liberal.

Steele's compliment is very superior, because much less strained; but there is a similarity in the phrase which may suggest the possibility of a hint having been taken.

Our modern poets would generally be too proud to borrow thoughts directly from a previous author. They are not, indeed, too proud to put on old slothes of mediseval or classical fashion; but they would consider themselves insulted if it were suggested that the substance was not their own, whatever may be the form. When we read in Mr. Tennyson's Maud the phrase-

Then let come what come may, What matter if I go mad, I shall have had my day—

we do not suppose that he had even a faint recollection of a spirited passage in one of Dryden's translations from Horace:

Be fair or foul or rain or shine, The joys I have possessed in spite of fate are mine; Not heaven itself upon the past has power, But what has been, has been, and I have had my hour.

In the reigns of the Georges, however, people were not so particular. The two greatest masters in the art of appropriation are Pope and Gray. There is scarcely a phrase in some of Gray's most beautiful poetry for which a precedent may not be produced from English or classical sources; and Pope's mothod, even when he English or classical sources; and Pope's method, even when he was not avowedly translating, was to serve up all manner of scraps from old poets, and set them as gems carefully polished and mounted in the midst of his own verses. Any, ander or examples have been collected by the industry of a hour contact of Pope had not been more anxious from the contact his author's erroneous metaphysics and theological form of the contact his methods, he might have given us a product of the careful of the contact of the careful of the caref us a tribus study of a now rainer observe meaning from chanship. Pope's resemblances to other authors, varying from base been noticed by Warring the Pope's resemblances to other authors, varying from the warright plugiarism to remote suggestion, have been noticed by Warton, Gibbon Wakoffold, by the elder Disraeli in the Curiosities of Literature, and many of them are collected by Mr. Pattison in his recent edition. One or two may be mentioned. The trainablation of Hadrian's verses, called "The Dying Christian to his Soul," which Pope declared to be "just warm from the brain," and to have occurred to him when he waked in the morning, was and to have occurred to him when he waked in the morning, was imitated, if not stolen, from Flatman. The celebrated lamb in the Essay on Man who "licks the hand just raised to shed his blood," was apparently suggested by a lamb in Dr. King's Mully of Mountown, where it is observed that

A gentle lamb has rhetoric to plend, And when she sees the butcher's knife decreed, Her voice entrents him not to make her bleed.

Oldham calls Butler "the glory and the scandal of the age"; and Pope describes Erasmus as -

That great injured name, The glory of the priesthood and the shame.

Another still familiar phrose, "from grave to gay, from lively to comes straight from Boileau

l'asser du grave au doux, du plaisant au sévère.

In other translations, such as a passage ending-

Bonst the pure blood of an illustrious race In quiet flow from Lucrace to Lucrace....

not only the words, but the French sound of the final syllable, has been retained. But to these parallels there is no end; and it need only be said that it, most cases the source is so obvious that there could be no intention of concealment. Gray, a more learned poet, applied the same method as systematically; and the only question is whether the words of his predecessor were unconsciously ringing in his our or were deliberately appropriated. The familiar stanza, for example, which tells us that

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen And waste its sweetness on the desert air-

has so many parallels that the only difficulty is in selection. Pope, for example, speaks in the Rape of the Lock of

Rosen that in desorts bloom and die.

Shoustone in the same strain talks about the "desort's lily," and Young says of nature :

In distant wilds by buman eye unseen.
She rears her flowers and spreads her volvet green;
Pure gurgling rills the lonely drears trace.
And waste their sweetness on the savage race.

Waller has the same thought, and for other parallel passages to the same stansa Gray's editor quotes Bishop Hall, Chamberlayne, Shahspeare, Pindar, and various farginests of Greek poetry. It would be useless to inquire which of these passages or how many

of them may have been present to Gm of many other of his most striking express sent to Guy's saind. The Bear on the mildy drops that warm my he

which comes almost direct from Julius Casar, may be traced with equal case; though it is rather difficult to follow Dissell's conclusion that the Bard was suggested by Hudibras because Butler describes his hero's beard as a "hairy meteor," whilst Gray makes the beard and heavy hair of his bard

Stream like a meteor to the troubled siz.

In Gray the receptive faculty was developed out of all proposition to the productive; and it was only natural that the expectation of a mind so richly stered and so sparing in utterance should be deeply coloured by the food on which it fed. In Pope's case the process of appropriation was more conacious. Barbaps, however, it is worth while considering whether the method deserves to be entirely abandoned. When it is carried to the excess of making English, like modern Latin rocky, a more cents of carefully externed abundanced. When it is carried to the excess of making English, like modern Latin poetry, a mere cents of carefully gathered phrases, it is certainly incompatible with the spontaneity which is essential to poetry of a high order. On the other hand, we are teo apt to forget the value of thorough finish; and we fail to admit that the chief credit is often less due to the nam who hit upon the rough lump of literary one than to the artist who succeeded in an rough lump of literary ore, than to the artist who succeeds tashiouing the crude material as to give it currency in general usage. It is the last touches which are really the most difficult and the most essential, and it is just those touches which modern authors are generally too impatient to bestow.

STRAUSS.

THE announcement in last Tuesday's telegrams of the death of I David Frederick Strauss will hardly have passed unnoticed even anidst the excitoment of a general election. To those Englishmen even who take no interest in theology, or who regard German speculation—as it has been somewhere expressed—as "a vast Hercynian forest out of which Bunsens and other monsters occasionally energe," his name at least will be familiar. He has long been looked apos as the chief living representative of the rationalist or sceptical school of theology, and in this sense his latest work, Der Alte und der Neue Glaube, was made the text of an address delivered last year by Mr. Gladstone at Liverpool College, which provoked a good deal of comment at the time. Nor is such an estimate of his position altogether an unreasonable one. Other writers of kindred tendencies may have shown, like Baur, a more balanced judgment and a firmer argumentative grasp of their writers of kindred tendencies may have shown, like Baur, a more balanced judgment and a firmer argumentative grasp of their subject, or, like Renau, may have attracted, even in Germany, a wider circle of readers than Strauss. The phrase so often applied as a mere idle conventionalism has its full meaning here. It is perfectly true to say that the appearance of the first Leben Jesu in 1835, when the author was only twenty-seven years of ago, "constituted an epoch" in theological literature and thought in Germany. His success as a writer is no doubt due in some measure to that transparent lucidity of style in which be contrasts "constituted an epoch" in theological interature and thought in Germany. His success as a writer is no doubt due in some measure to that transparent lucidity of style in which he contrasts so remarkably with the great majority of his countrymen of whatever school, and which has been not inaptly compared to Böllinger's. But in the rival champions of faith and unbelief that very clearness of language is mainly due to the clearness of thought which distinguishes them from too many of their contemporaries; they know exactly what they mean, and therefore know how to say it. A similar remark might be applied to the late J. S. Mill, whose conclusions in religious matters indeed do not materially differ from those of Straues, though they were arrived at by a very different clusions in religious matters indeed do not materially differ from those of Strauss, though they were arrived at by a very different process. Before however we can adequately appreciate Strauss's place in the history of modern thought, it will be necessary to glance at the antecedent and contemporary state of theological speculation in Europe, and especially in his own country. Meanwhile the main incidents of his uneventful life may be dismissed in a few words. Horn in 1808 at Ludwigsburg and educated for the Protestant ministry, he is described by Quinet as a young man full of candour, sweetness, and modesty, of a spirit almost the Protestant ministry, he is described by Quinet as "a young man full of candour, sweetness, and modesty, of a spirit almost mystical, and saddened, as it were, by the disturbences which had been caused." After completing his university studies, he went in 1831 to Berlin to hear Schleiermacher lecture on the Life of Christ, and returned to Tubingen, where he had already become acquainted with Bour, as a privatelectric in the Protestant Faculty of Theology. The appearance of the Lebra Jasa led to his diamissal in 1835; but four years afterwards theological chair was offered him by the Government at Zurich, from which he was driven by an armed insurrection of the orthodox Protestant party, and thenceforth he devoted himself to a literary from which he was driven by an armed insurrection of the orthology. Protestant party, and thenceforth he devoted himself to a literary career, hardly interrupted by his election in 1846 to a seat in the lite of Wurtemberg which the unpopularity of his strong political Conservations led him soon afterwards to resign. It may be observed in passing that this union of the most revolutionary theories in philosophy and theology with a sigid bureaucray theories in philosophy and theology with a sigid bureaucray of the Stoice—is a very common phenomenon analysis advanced thinkers in Germany; it was disagreeably ensumplied in Gothe. The Loben Jenu was followed in 1840 by a work on Christian Hootrine in relation to Modern Science, in which the partitle ratio views which the matther had hearnt from Hearl are more fully developed. In 1847 appeared Julies the Appeared and in 1858 a Life of Uhieh was Rusten, the author of Rustelle Observations. These are ministry works, but the second

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rebellet and the Der All theological trilogy, as t itly remembered occupieds

it, by which Ot ect, and is enas in his latest worse in his latest worse in his latest worse in the France into Germany: "To Englang at and the forging of the weapons, the Drista; Franchmen brought the briskly and d thence into France, and To England's shu fell the is, the work of the Fre thinkers or Deista; Franchmen brought these wespons across the Channel and wielded them briskly and adroitly in constant light skirmsking, while in Germany one man chiefly undertook the regular investment of the Zion of orthedoxy. Voltaire on one side, Reimarus on the other, typited the character of their respective nations." The English Deistie school of their respective of Charleys and Hobban way he called thinkers or Deis which Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Hobbes may be called the founders, and which calminated in the teaching of Tindal and Chubb, was coloured in its later development by the reflex influence of the French sceptical writers who had received their first inspirations from this country; it became less serious and more aggressive, and the sneering tone of Voltaire and Diderot is reproduced in Gibbon and Tom Paine. Far different, as a rule, is the tamper of German rationalism. But in the first half of the sighteenth continue the whilesandian is the temper of treman retonalism. Dut in the first tail of the eighteenth century the philosophical speculations of Wolff combined with the introduction of English Deism through translations of Tindal and other writers and the influence of French infidel refugees at the court of Frederick II.—himself something beyond a Deist-to stir the sluggish waters of traditional Lutheran orthodoxy. Between that time and 1835 we may trace first a destructive and then a reconstructive period in German Protestant theology. The destructive criticism was begun by Semler, a Professor at Halle, who meant however to be an apologist, but remodelled the Canon of Scripture on a priori grounds, and first introduced the distinction, of which Baur and others have so largely availed the distinction, of which Baur and others have so largely availed themselves since, between St. Peter and St. Paul as leaders of two opposite parties in the Early Church. Lessing, of whom Strausa is reported to have left an untinished biography, though perhaps himself rather a doubter than a Deist, gave a powerful impulse to the same movement by the publication of the Wolfenbittel Fragments of Italianus. The rationalistic criticism of Semiler was continued by Eichorn and Paulus, who eliminated the superpartural element from Scriptura altogether, while maintaining supernatural element from Scripture altogether, while maintaining its historical accuracy. The miraculous portions of the narrative were not denied but explained away. Thus e.g. the healing of the sick was effected by natural means or by a kind of magnetic influence on their minus, the multiplication of the loaves by a secret supply, walking on the value magnet walking on the secret supply, walking on the water meant walking on the bank beside it, and the Resurrection itself was only a way of recording the fact that the Saviour had never really died on the Cross. The critical and moral difficulties of this method of interpretation have been by no one more mercilessly exposed than by Strauss himself; but it was popular for a time, and was applied to Christian doctrine by writers like Bretschneider, Röhr, and Wegscheider. The philosophical teaching of Fichte, Schelling, and Wegscheider. The philosophical teaching of Fichte, Schelling, and Hagel tended of course in the same direction, though they came into less immediate contact with the theological controversies of the day. It was only natural that a reactionary movement should be provoked, and it was equally natural in a country of mixed religious like Germany that it should assume a double form. On the one hand there commenced with the present century a Catholic reaction, of which Count Stolberg, Frederick and Augustus Schlegel, Tieck and Novalis are leading representatives, though only the first two actually joined the Roman Catholic Church. On the other hand Schleiermacher, who was, as we have seen, one of Strauss's earliest teachers, attempted in his as we have seen, one of Strauss's earliest teachers, attempted in his Glaubenslehre to find a basis for orthodox belief, or rather orthodox sentiment, by founding it on the collective Christian consciousness; but in fact, as Strauss has pointed out, he gave up the genuineness of the Gospels, the divinity of Christ, and the reality of prayer, which for him had a purely subjective value. His treatment of the New Testament minacles differs in form rather than in substance from that of Faulus. Religion became in his hands a matter of devout emotion, independent of history and dogma, and he created a spirit rather than founded a school. De Wette and Ewald, and still more of course Neander—whose Life of Christ ne created a spirit rather than founded a school. De Wette and Ewald, and still more of course Neander—whose Life of Christ was expressly designed as an answer to Strauss—returned more nearly to the Evangelical standard of orthodoxy; while the advanced Lutheran achool represented by Hengetenberg, Hisvernick, and Stabl—which was partly a reaction from the suffered fusion of the Lutheran and Calvinist Churches in 1817—may even be said to have some analogy to the Tractarian movement in England. Thus we are brought to the appearance in 1837 bif the first Leben Jess, which was a protest, addressed, as the author was careful to explain, not to the general public but to acholam, at once against the rationalism of Paulus and the mysticism of Behleismancher; not however a protest in the interests of orthodoxy.

The Leben Jess may be divided into three parts, the first giving an introductory shouth of previous systems of Biblical criticisms and the formation of the mythical theory, the second examining the Gospelharmative in detail; the third and concluding postion of the "Christology of the Orthodox systems," which is shown to have its roots in the New Testament, the author describes in a standar of almost rapturous eloquence. The life of Christ "so fail of Blancing and devation, encouragement and counfort," which

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prevailed in the early Church. These were abundant united he adds, in the New Enstament for constructing the rule of S eventually formulated in the so-called Apostles Orsed; and eventually formulated in the so-called Apoetles Greed; and the condempation, as they arose, of the mescanive hereafes, from the Ebionite to the Monthelite, which contradicted that faith, was fully justified. Nearly thirty years elapsed before the author published in 1984 his second Labre Jess, addressed this time not to a learned but to a popular audience, as he rather oddly expresses it, "as Paul turned to the Gentiles, when the Jews rejected his Grepol." But the two works differ in form, not in principle, and the profess to the latter contains a distinct allimation of their essential identity. The "Christology of the Church," is still represented as the product of several "groups of mythe," of which twelve are enumerated; but the word must not be understood in the sense which Comparative Mythology, as treated by Professor Max which Comparative Mythology, as treated by Professor Max Miller and Mr. G. W. Cox, has attached to it. The Gospel myths are not a postical presentation of surrise and sunset or other natural phenomena, but have grown up round a medeus of historia fact. The personal existence of Ohrist, which was left uncertain in the earlier work, is now expressly attruck—and here we trace the influence of the Tubingen school, which practically means of Baur, on the mind of Strauss; but he insists that there are few great men of whom so little is known, and that the religion which his name was created by St. Paul rather than by himself. 6 Little of his real history can now be certainly ascertained; what is certain is that the supernatural acts and events on which the faith of the Church has chiefly fastened never occurred at all." of the Church has chiefly fastened never occurred stall." It is true however that the divine wisdom was remarkably (in ausgravichmeter Weise) manifested in him, but his example can only be regarded as a partial and onesided one, for, as it is elsewhere stated with much force against Keimperhaps also with a view to Schleiermacher—so long as he is regarded as a mere man, he cannot be said to represent the perfect ideal of humanity. These views about the life and character of our Lord are repeated and dwelt upon in Strauss's last work. The distinction between the old orthodox Christianity—which is again declared to have been the belief, and the natural which is again declared to have been the belief, and the natural belief, of the early Church -and the religion of the future is drawn out at length in the preface to the second Leben Jesu, and resolves itself into the substitution of a purely rationalistic and intellectual system for a faith resting on a professed revelation. And therefore the Church, whether Catholic or Protestant, must be superseded, for a supernatural religion with sacraments and means of grace sarily implies a sacordotal hierarchy, and the first step towards getting rid of the priesthood is to eliminate the supernatural element from religion. The author, while differing in important points from the Vis de Jésus, which had an enormous circulation in the came guess. His book course with a love dedication to the in the same cause. His book opens with a long dedication to the memory of his brother, who died within a few months of its memory of his brother, who died within a few months of its publication, and who is congratulated on his manly endurance of a long and painful illness without the fictitious aids of a supernatural belief. If there is little difference of view between the earlier and later versions of the Leben Jesn, the closing work of the series, which followed after an interval of eight years, does but sum up and expand in what is meant for a sort of literary testament, the conclusions previously arrived at. It is mainly an answer to two questions, "Are we still Christians?" and "Have we still a Religion?" And it is characteristic of the attribute forward honests and electrons. characteristic of the straightforward honesty and character of thought which those who differ from him most widely cannot fail to respect, that the author replies to his first question with an emphatic negative. There are those who talk of a Christianity purged of all Christian dogma, a Christianity in short which is sufficiently enlightened to dispense with Christ. But Straussenys in effect, what an admirer of his system has lately repeated in this country, "To proclaim an undogmatic Christianity is to proclaim that Christianity is dead." As he himself puts it, "Christianity is dead." anity is a definite form of religion; it is possible to relinquish it and still to be religious, but not still to be Christians. And accordingly, speaking for himself and those who agree with him, "If we would speak as honest upright men, we must acknowledge that we are no longer Christians." He will have nothing to do with the importunity of the contract of the contra that we are no longer Christians." He will have nothing to do with the ingenious devices of a subtle rationalism or a vague and inconsequent pictism, by which so many of his predecessors and contemporaries have sought to deceive both their followers and themselves, but says plainly that Christian theology must be replaced by "the modern kosmic conception educed painfully from scientific and historical research." There is a quiet humour in the passage where he draws out in detail the supposed teaching of a Protestant pastor who has found himself obliged to explode one by one each pastor who has found number contract to exploite one by one each successive article of the Apostles' (freed, the first not excepted. For it is in fact a "mere Hebrew prejudice" to suppose that monotheism is necessarily superior to polytheism; both were but temporary stages in the gradual advance to a higher truth. The ideas of a personal God and a future life are now shown to be unsuccessful. ideas of a personal God and a future life are now shown to be antenable, but we need not therefore acquiesce in the pessimian of Schopenhauer, which is "biaphenous, arrogant and profane," admit that we have no religion. On the contrary, "we claim to same plety for our Kosmos which the devout of old claimed for his God." But of course the notion of religion acquires, on this layesthesis, a wholly new meaning. It will no longer produce a winship, though it will not fail, the author thinks, to exert a moral influence—an assumption which, except in the case of very parallely constituted natures, may well be questioned. It is to consist in dependence on the Kosmos, in other words, on the laws of

the material universe; and that, we are bidden to believe, is a far truer and nobler conception than the "low anthropogathism" of

dependence on God.

This is not the place to examine the merits, religious or historical, of t trausa's theological system, if a system which ends in pure materialism is to be called by such a name. The praise of a fearless and consistent thinker, and a luminous expositor of the views he had deliberately adopted and held unflinchingly to the last, he may fairly claim. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of his almost dying assertion, made, as he assures us, under a solemn sense of the duty of giving an account of his stewardship, that he fought through life for that which appeared to him as truth and against what appeared to him as untruth, while he disclaims all desire to shake the faith of those who have not already lost it. Strauss's originality of genius, we cannot but think, has sometimes been overrated. Apart from his negative criticism there is very little really new in the theories he selvocates. He began and ended as a disciple of Hegel, though Hegelianism has no doubt been very variously interpreted; and we will not undertake to affirm, especially when we have no space left to discuss the question, that his interpretation of his unaster is the most correct, as it is certainly a very common His intellect was clear and critical rather than creative, and in historical grasp he was certainly inferior to Baur, to whom indeed he owed a good deal. But he has left his mark, whether for good or evil, on German theology; and for one important service at least all serious believers are indebted to him, however little they may sympathize with his barren and unhopeful creed. He has unmasked a host of shams, if he has put nothing better in their place, and has made the elaborate, however unconscious, subtorfuges of such teachers as Somler, Schleiermacher, and Paulus for ever impossible in the future. In him, whatever be his faults, the advocates of revelation need fear no treacherous ally; he meets them with the downright challenge of an able, an honest, and an them with the downright challenge of an able, an honest, and an open foe.

THE DISCONTENTED WOMAN.

THE discontented woman would seem to be becoming an unpleasantly familiar type of character. A really contented woman, thoroughly well pleased with her duties and her destiny, may almost be said to be the exception rather than the rule in these days of timultuous revolt from all fixed conditions, and vagrant energies searching for interest in new spheres of thought and action. It seems impossible to satisfy the discontented woman by any means short of changing the whole order of nature and society for her benefit. And even then the chances are that she would get wearied of her own work, and, like Alexander, weep for more worlds to rearrange according to her liking, with the power to take or to leave, as her humour might decide, the duties she had voluntarily assumed, as she claims now the power of discarding those which have been given her from the beginning. As things are, nothing contents her, and the keynote which shall put her in harith existing conditions, or make her ready to hear the disagreeable burdens which she has been obliged to carry from Eve's time downward, has yet to be found. It she is unmarried, she is discontented at the want of romance in her life; her main desire is to exchange her father's house for a home of her own; her pride is pained at the prospect of being left an old maid unsought by men, and her instincts rebel at the thought that she may never know maternity, the strongest desire of the average woman. But if she is married, the causes of her discontent are multiplied indefinitely, and where she was out of harmony with one circumstance she is now in discord with twenty. She is discontented on all sides; because her husband is not her lover, and marriage is not perpetual courtship; because he is so irritable that life with him is like walking among thoras if she makes the mistake of a hair's-breadth; or because he is so imperturbably good-natured that he maddens her with his stolidity, and cannot be made joalous even when she firts before his eyes. Or she is discontented because she has so many household duties to perform, the dinner to order, the books to keep, the servants to manage; because she has not enough liberty, or because she has too much responsibility; because she has so few servants that she has to work with her own hands, or because she has so many that she is at her wit's end to find occupation for them all, not to speak of discipline and good management. As a mother, she is discontented at the loss of personal freedom compelled by her condition, at the physical annoyances and the mental anxieties included in the list of her nursery grievances. She would probably fret grievously if she had no children at all, but she first quite as much when they come. In the former case she is humiliated, in the latter inconvenienced, and in both discontented. Indeed, the way in which so many women deliver up their children to the supreme control of hired nurses proves practically enough the depth of their discontent with maternity when they have it when they have it.

If the discontented woman is rich, she speaks despondingly of the difficulties included in the fit ordering of large means; if she is poor, life has no joys worth having when frequent change of scene is unattainable and the milliner's hill is a domestic calculity that has to be conscientiously curtailed. If she lives in London, she laments the want of freedom and fresh air for the children, and makes the unhappy father, toiling at his City office from ten till seven, feel himself responsible for the pale cheeks and attenuated legs which are

probably to be referred to injudicious diet and the frequent juvenile dissipations. But if she is in the country, then all charm of experience is centered in London and its thorought charm of existence in dentered in London and its lateragement, and not the finest accenery in the world is to be compared with the attractions of the shops in Regent Street or the growds through Cheapside. This question of country living is one that present heavily on many a female mind, but we must believe that, in spite heavily on many a female mind, but we must receive any, in of the plausible reasons so often assigned, the chief causes of discontent are want of employment and deadness of interest in the life that lies around. The husband makes himself happy with life that lies around. The husband makes himself happy with his rod and gun, with his garden or his books, with the hant or the bricklayer, as his tastes lead him; but, the wife—we are speaking of the wife given over to disappoint and addiscontent, for there are still, thank Heaven, bright, busy, happy women both in country and in town—sits over the fire in winter and by the empty hearth in summer, and finds all barren because she is without an occupation or an interest within doors or without. Ask her why she does not garden, if her circumstances are of the kind where hands are scarce and aven a lady's energies would do not not a string among the flower even a lady's energies would do potent service among the flower beds, and she will tell you it makes her back ache and she does not know a weed from a flower, and would be sure to pick up the young seedlings for chickweed and groundsel. If she is rich and has men about her who know their business and guard it jealously, she takes shelter behind her inability to do actual manual labour she takes shelter behind her inability to do astual manual labour side by side with them. Active housekeeping is repulsive to her, and though her servants may be quasi-savages, she prefers the dirt and discomfort of idleness to the domestic pleasantness to be had by her own industry and practical assistance. Unless she has a special call towards some particular party in the Church, she does nothing in the parish, and seems to think philanthropy and help to one's poorer neighbours part of the ecclesiastical machinery of the country, devolving on the rectory alone. She gets bilious through inaction and heated rooms, and then says the place disagrees with her and will be the death of her before long. She cannot breathe among the mountains: the moor and plain are too cannot breathe among the mountains; the moor and plain are too exposed; the sea gives her a fit of melancholy whenever she looks at it, and she calls it cruel, crawling, hungry, with a passion that sounds odd to those who love it; she hates the leafy tameness of the woods and longs for the freer uplands, the vigorous wolds of her early days. Wherever, in short, the discontented woman is, it is just where she would rather not be, and she holds fate and her husband cruel beyond words because she cannot be transplanted into the exact opposite of her present position. But mainly and above all she desires to be transplanted to London. If you were above all she desires to be transplanted to London. If you were to get her confidence, she would perhaps tell you she thinks the advice of that sister who counselled the Lady of Groby to burn the house down, whereby her hushaud would be compelled to take her to town, the wisest and most to the purpose that one woman could give to another. So she mopes and moons through the days, finding no pleasure anywhere, taking no interest in anything, viewing herself as a wifely martyr and the oppressed victim of circumstances; and then she wonders that her husband is always need to be see her coursely and that he avidently finds her more ready to leave her company, and that he evidently finds her more tiresome than delightful. If she would cultivate a little content she might probably change the aspect of things even to finding the mountains beautiful and the sees sublime; but dissatisfaction with her condition is the Nessus garment which clings to the unhappy creature like a second self, destroying all her happiness and the chief part of her usefulness.

Women of this class say that they want more to do, and a wider field for their energies than any of those assigned to them by the natural arrangement of personal and social duties. As administrators of the fortune which man earns, and as mothers—that is, as the directors, caretakers, and moulders of the future generation they have as important functions as those performed by vestrymen and surgeons. But let that pass for the moment; the question is and surgeons. But let that pass for the moment; the question is not where they ought to find their fitting occupation and their dearest interests, but where they profess a desire to do so. As it is, their discontent takes one form among many of this desire for an enlarged sphere; yet when they are obliged to work, they bemoan their hardship in having to find their own food, and think that men should either take care of them gratuitously or make way for them chivalrously. In spite of Scripture, they find that the battle is to the strong and the race to the swift, and they do not like to be overcome by the one or distincted by the other. Their idea of a clear stage is one that includes favour to their own side, yet they put on airs of indignaswift, and they do not like to be overcome by the one or distanced by the other. Their idea of a clear stage is one that includes favour to their own side, yet they put on airs of indignation and profess themselves humiliated when men pay the homage of strength to their weakness and treat them as ladies rather than as equals. Elsewhere they complain when they are thrust to the side by the superior force of the ungodly sex; and think themselves ill-used if fewer hours of labour—and that labour of what Mr. Carlyle calls a "slim" and superficial kind—cannot command the market and hold the field against the better work and more continuous efforts of men. There is nothing of which women speak with more bitterness than of the lower rates of payment usually accorded to their work, nothing wherein they seem to be so utterly incapable of judging of cause and effect, or of taking to heart the unchangeable truth that the best must necessfly win in the long run, and that the first condition of equality of payment is equality in the worth of the work dosers! I women would perfect themselves in those things which they to already before carrying their efforts into new fields, we cannot but think it would be better both for themselves and the world.

Lafe is a hewildering tangle at the best, but the discontented

women is not the one who is disposed to make it smoother. The crass for sincitement and for unbanistic publicity of life has possessed her, to the temperary explusion of many of the sweeter and more modest qualities which were once distinctively her own. She must have movement, action, fame, notoriety, and come to the front on public questions, no matter what the subject, to ventilate her theories and show the quality of her brain. She must be "prochanced" all the same as man, with M.D. after her mans; and perhaps, before long, she will want to don a horsehair wig over her chignon and address "My Lud" on behalf of some interesting triminal falses red-handed, or to follow the tortuous windings of Chandely practice. When that time comes, and as soon as the movelty has worn off, she will be sure to complain of the hardness of the grind and the wors of competition; and the obscure female spothecary struggling for patients in a poor neighbourhood, the enemployed lady lawyer waiting in dingy chambers for the clients that never come, will look back with envy and regret to the time when women were cared for by men, protected and worked for, when women were cared for by men, protected and worked for, and had nothing more arduous to do than attend to the house, spend the money they did not earn, and forbear to add to the anxisties they did not share. Could they get all the plums and some of the suet it would be fine enough; but we question whether they will find the battle of life as carried on in the lower ranks of the hithests measuring professions one whit mens arounding or the hitherto masculine professions one whit more ennobling or inspiriting than it is now in their own special departments. Like the poor man who, being well, wished to be better, and came to the grave as the result, they do not know when they are well off; and in their search for excitement, and their discontent with the monotony, undutifulness, and inaction which they have created for themselves, they run great danger of losing more than they can gain, and of only changing the name, while leaving untouched the real nature, of the disease under which they are suffering.

THE CLUBS AT ELECTION TIME.

THERE is no more animated scene in its way than the interior of one of the great political Clubs in the height of a general election. Time was when the dregs of the democracy had the best of the fun; when the plee looked forward to the saturnalia under the hustings, and, after freely refreshing itself at the expense of the rival candidates to the profit of the great licensed victualling interest, went in for window-smashing as an expression of political conviction, and possibly sacked the polling-booths by way of finale. But things are changed altogether, and election times out of doors are become exceedingly dull. The good old traditions of narty warfare seem only to survive among the enfranchised of party warfare seem only to survive among the enfranchised colliers and ironworkers of the Northern and Midland counties. The very metropolitan boroughs are perfectly peaceful, and the announcement of the poll in Westminster or Marylebone scarcely draws as much of a crowd as a Japanese juggler or a barrel-organ. Whatever we may say of the transfer of power, it is certain that the extension of the franchise has shifted the excitement bodily from the working classes and the efficient of their acciel superiors, while the newfangled institution riff-raff to their social superiors, while the newlangled institution of the Ballot has tended strongly in the same direction. Formerly the advent of an election, however sudden it might have been, found a great many worthy members perfectly easy in their minds. They knew to a shade the sentiments of their constituencies, and their constituents knew them. The local organization of the party was perfect, and the rolls of the rank and file were always kept regularly made up. You could depend upon bringing a certain number of independent supporters to the poll, where, with the eye of the party upon them, they would be forced to vote straight and aquare. In cases where an election was a foregone result, straight and square. In cases where an election was a foregone result, and a simple question of indisputable figures, it was worth no man's while to trouble the sitting member. Now all that is changed, and surprises and forlorn hopes are come into fushion. Many of the constituencies have "grow'd out of knowledge," like Master Copperfield, and can neither be canvassed satisfactorily nor counted upon. Those which are the most manageable, so far as numbers go, are become so exceedingly slippery that there is no possibility of getting a grasp of them. In these the vote used to be a valuable property, and each elector was in the way of negotiating its disposal in person. Now that the vote has lost its market value, in consequence of the increase of the supply and the difficulty of guaranteeing its acquisition to the purchaser, the possessor turns value, in consequence of the increase of the supply and the dimensive of guaranteeing its acquisition to the purchaser, the possessor turns rusty when his interest is requested. He declines altogether to pledge himself in any way; or, if he is of a genial disposition, he pledges himself with frank cordiality to the one side and the other, making any amount of mental reservations. The consequence is that we have an almost universal uncertainty, inviting the advances of making politicisms: while there are quence is that we have an almost universal uncertainty, inviting everywhere the advances of pushing politicians; while there are sourcely a dozen boroughs that can be pronounced asfe from the attempts of some exmest adventurer of ranguins temperament. Add to all this the infinity of novel agitations, pushed simultaneously in favour of a variety of reforms to be embodied in the constitutions of future Utopias; that each section of agitators may be manipulated by any enthusiast who is prepared to stand in its interest; and we can understand how many politicians have been swimming in hot water since Mr. Gladstone issued his sense-

Excitement is contagious, and it was by no means those who more most nearly interested who have been making the most fuss in a matter. On the day of the grand amountement, and by the ment, and by the

time outsiders had begun to gather into their Clubs, most of the members of the defunct Parliament had absented themselves on urgent private affairs. They were weaving their nets to estable voters, consulting over pledges and promises, wiring messages to agents, allies, and committeemen, or scatturing theirselves by express trains towards their counties and boroughs at the various points of the compass. These men had their work out out for them, and sufficiently short time to do it in; their lines key plain enough before them, however numerous might be the obstacles and pitfalls. But there were others, and pleaty of them, who were taken all aback. They had set their hearts on contributing their intelligence to the deliberations of the new Senate; but they had scarcely taken thought for their final arrangements. Gentlewere taken all aback. They mad not their descriptions of the new Senate; but they their intelligence to the deliberations of the new Senate; but they had scarcely taken thought for their final arrangements. Gentlemen who had been keeping some particular seat in their eye hurried madly to the head-quarters of the party to hid for the backing of the wire-pullers, who were sitting upstairs in secret cancus, and to obtain from them authoritative certificates of eligibility, without which their candidature would be a coatly farce. There were other gentlemen of vaguer views, whose schemes were still less developed, who rushed distractedly about in search of some situation that might suit them. Men who have served their apprenticeship to politics have generally cultivated a measure of salf-coatrol, and can affect the indifference which they are far from feeling. But parvenus on their promotion are usually incapable of such hypocrisy, especially when agitated by the shock of a surprise. For But parvenue on their promotion are usually incapable of such hypocrisy, especially when agitated by the shock of a surprise. For years they may have been hovering like so many elderly Peris around the gates of the Paradise of Westminster; drawing nearer and nearer as they seared upwards in the social scale, casting wistful glances at the glories within. Now the chance has come to them of a sudden, and while the precious moments are on the wing it is alipping fast through their fingers. If it cludes them this time the odds of their than many adverse a probation of some air reservements. odds are that they may undergo a probation of some six years more before it repeats itself, and a half-dozen of years may mean ages of torture to a bloated democrat in the seme and yellow leaf. Organia and Plutus, for instance, had been ballotted into the Club for the sake of the weight their wealth might be supposed to carry with it. Crossus had enriched himself in oil, and Plutus had made his it. Crossus had enriched himself in oil, and Plutus had made his fortune in tallow. Socially, they could scarcely be called acquisitions. They had seldom many words to say for themselves, and when they spoke they stuttered, in the awkwardness of their false position. Shy in the sight and hearing of some men, they awaggered with others or before the waiters. But to secure seats in Westminster would add cubits to their stature, and even if shyness or parsimony got the better of their ambition, their worthy wives will hear of no objection. At this moment Mrs. Crossus is standing off and on in the chocolate berouche with the orange liveries, opposite to the portals of the "Radical," to keep her husband up to the mark; while Mr. Plutus has been sent to the "Reactionary" with a fice in his ear, and a warnfilk not to show himself again in his home unless he can bring back at least a promise of a candidature. Each gentleman grows hotter at least a promise of a candidature. Each gentleman grows hotter and more savage as he grows more auxious. It seems probable that It seems probable that Mesers. Crossus and Plutus will be left out in the cold, and the agitation of these unfortunates is in remarkable contrast to the external composure of some of the older hands who are stready wen in the thick of it. Some of the men who are standing for provincial sests may statch an afternoon to run up and refresh themselves at the fountains of political gossip, while gentlemen who are courting the favour of metropolitan constituencies occasionally desert the committee-room for the Club, seeking brief relief from the importanties of agents and admirers. Composed as they may appear that the strength of combat about with them, which composure of some of the older hands who are siready well in the committee-room for the Club, seeking brief relief from the importanties of agents and admirers. Composed as they may seem, they carry an odour of combat about with them, which stirs the susceptibilities of those who come in contact with them. Electioneering battles are not what they used to be, when Fox contested Westminster, or Brougham fought the magnates of the Northern counties; but they still throw a halo of heroism over the champion who contests the suffrages of a numerous constituency with the prospect of its being a near thing. At the "Italical" the "old and tried friend of the people," who stands on the one side, is generally considered as much of a bore as At the "Radical" the "old and tried friend of the people, who stands on the one side, is generally considered as much of a bore as "that distinguished advocate of constitutional principles" who is opposing him, is at the "Reactionary." Yet now idlers and loungers sneak after one and the other, receiving respectfully their expressions of opinion, and seizing eagerly on any crumbs of information which the hero of the moment may chance to let fall. For all their assumed composure, neither the Friend of the People nor the champion of the Constitution is half so tranquil in his mind as he seems to be. The former may be staking on the elecmind as he seems to be. The former may be staking on the elec-tion the chances of retaining his place among the subordinates of the Ministry. The official income may be something more than a consideration to him, nor are the expenses of the contest likely to be insignificant. To him rejection may mean political eclipse or even annihilation. He has get used to the seat he has been sitting in through three Parliaments, although metropolitan cushions are for the most part stuffed with straw. He cannot think where he should cast about for another, and he does know that other unfortunates of his party will have claims prior to his own. His Constitutional rival may have less substantial cause for anxiety, but he does not worry himself much the less on that account. true that he has never sat in the House before, and so far he risks mothing except his money, but then he is keenly sensitive to being made ridiculous. Venturing on the Ballot into a Radical constitutions who set small store by the most solemn pledges, he is seriously apprehensive of a defeat that would cover him with ridicule. And he would regard the loss of his money as a trifle compared to the consciousness that he had made a fool of himself.

As the polling proceeds and the returns come in, so it becomes possible to distinguish the first symptoms of the set of the current, excitement goes up to fever heat. To horrow a mataphor otherwise applied by the coming Premier in his speech at Buckingham, the members are clustering like swarming bees round a great square stand in the central Hall. On that stand are displayed a succession of scrolls, setting out in red ink and black a chart of the electioneering situation. The scrolls are being perpetually corrected up to the latest moment; announcements are impending from some of the great representative centres of industry, from a good many small boroughs which may come to be suppressed some day if they do not see to increasing their population, and from a county or two. As to the reports from the former, they are of vital consequence to the party, for obvious reasons. current, excitement goes up to fever heat. To borrow a n they are of vital consequence to the party, for obvious reasons. So a good many of the veritable party leaders are about, evidently impatient and curious like their neighbours, which of course aggravates the sense of suspense in humbler and more excitable mortals. Then there is a handful of happy men who have already passed the ordeal and qualified for the new Paradisc. They have posted up to town partly to be congratulated on their personal good fortune, principally to indulge in the luxury of sympathy with political aspirants less lucky than themselves. There may be men whose own trials are before them, who shake in their shoes in foreboding apprehension of the result, and who strive to divert their minds in the meantime by forgetting themselves in the broader sympathies of party. Above all, there are those idlers and loungers we have spoken of, and it is curious to remark the amount of factitious earnestness which the most shallow and impassive of commonplace mortals are capable of getting up upon so exceptional an occasion. Take the one who makes himself most prominent. He is dull and heavy and well over his first youth, although it is only a year or two ago that he has begun to suspect it. To their grief, he is on speaking terms with most of the members of consideration, and is in the way of addressing them but his humanus. He darming mutil laurehood in over them by their surnames. He dawdles until luncheon time over his late breakfast, when he lies in wait for those he delights in boring. If o never sat for anywhere in his life; he could not utter a couple of consecutive sentences in public, or write a paragraph of grammatical English; he would not recognize an original idea of grammatical English; he would not recognize an original idea if he had one by any accident; he never spent a shilling for any but a strictly selfish purpose. Yet now he literally rises to the occasion, for he leaves the armehair in which he generally lolls, and bustles about upon his unwieldy legs, swelling with self-consciousness and self-importance. He makes himself hailfellow-well-met with any one who is in the smallest degree a public character. He carries a metallic pencil and a memorandum-book in his waistcoat-pocket, and jots down small calculations of his own with an air of mystic importance. His calculations of his own with an air of mystic importance. His unit eyes are beaming with something like intelligence, and his rubicund face is flushed with excitement, and he potters about as if it were he who had been educating popular opinion and then as if it were he who had been educating popular opinion and their organizing the converted masses for this great and glorious campaign of Armageddon. The man is for the time being galvanized, although he is not by any means inspired. He is quite insensible to the humorous twinkle in the eye of a good-humoured probable Minister, whom he has butten-holed by main force and is worrying unmercifully. He represents an exceedingly numerous class, although doubtless he exaggrates their objectionable qualities; and it is he, and men like him, who really get up the Club agitation in election times, and who originate the "Club opinion" which we hear outsiders speak of so respectfully.

M. MICHELET.

N. M. Michelet France has lost a brilliant and courageous writer who was not the less a poet because he wrote in presc. He called himself an historian, and of his right to the title we shall have something to say. The great French Revolution looks so remote in history that it is sometimes startling to reflect how little distant it is, after all, from our own day. M. Guizots father perished under the guillotine. M. Michelet's father was a printer of resignate whose press was established in a dismantled printer of assignats, whose press was established in a dismantled chapel. Both historians have lived to witness two other revolu-, the overthrow of three dynasties, and two Republican experiments; and M. Guizot would probably concur in M. Michelet's observation, that the pace of the age has certainly been doubled, although he might suggest that the latter had certainly his share in quickening the revolutionary pulses of his countrymen. Michelet's writings are full of democratic violence, and the spirit of the Republic under which he was born breathes in his rhapsodies about Liberty and his fury against Kings. The preparation of his History, he said, was very painful to him on account of the bitters in the cup. "J'ai avaid trop de fléaux, trop de vipères, et trop de rois." His democratic sympathies gained him popularity in 1830, and in 1848 his shricking pamphlets against the Jesuits made him the hero of the banquets of February. He had been suspended by M. (Fuizot, but he resumed his lectures under the Republic. In 1850 the country Europea had been a cost its abandow over Evance. the coming Empire had begun to cast its shadow over France.

"Every literary voice was silenced; every life seamed to be broken
off. Seeing nothing but my work in the recesses of the archives, toiling alone upon the rains of a world, I could fancy for the moment that I was left the last man." Michelet had held the position of Chief of the Historical Section of the National Archives since 1830, and the Chair of History in the College of France

pince 1838. Under the Empire he lost them both, missed from his Chair for the tone of his lectures, wh m both. He was di ontspoken for the Government, and from his post in Birector of the Archives because he refused to take the oath of sllegisnes; and was left without a passion. He was afterwards burned out of his house at Paris by the Commune; and when he applied to be madmitted to his Professomhip, was repulsed by the Government of Versailles. It may be conceived, therefore, that he had not a very Versailles. It may be conceived, therefore, that he had not a very high opinion of any of the Governments under which he had lived. On quitting his Chair he retired to Nantes, and devoted himself to the completion of his History, which he had begun in 1830, and which occupied him nearly forty years. In the first changer of that work he quotes from Straho the description of the Gadis by the philosopher Posidonius:—"The ordinary character of the Gallic race is that it is irritable and mad about war, prompt to fight; for the rest simple and without malignity. If they are angered they march all together straight at the memy, and attack him in the front without thinking of anything also. Thus by trickery it is easy to bring this about; they are drawn on to fight when one wishes or where one wishes, the meann mattering little." M. Michelet lived to witness in the catastrophe of Sedan what he would no doubt regard as an illustration of this gonerous weakness of the French character. Although he had passed through several stirring periods, his own life was not particularly eventful. He was a precocious youth; his cleverness soon made its mark, and his life was devoted to his historical studies and literary work.

studies and literary work.

Michelet will always be best known by his History of France.
In the History of the French Revolution his characteristic defects are more apparent and his good qualities less strongly marked.

M. Taine has called Mr. Carlyle the English Michelet, but the comparison is only partially borne out. Among modern historians Carlyle, Macaulay, and Michelet may be classed together as endeavouring to convey, not merely the hard dry facts of history, but vivid impressions of the actual course of events and of the people who played a prominent part in them. The Englishmen, however, keep their feet on the ground; the Frenchman soars at will. Whether M. Michelet can properly be called an historian is not perhaps a very profitable inquiry. It is a mere question of words and turns on what is meant by an historian. He tells us that when he sat down to his History of France he found that his country had annals, but that its history had yet to be written. Ensinear means and studied it event the form the religious for income Them. annals, but that its history had yet to be written. Eminent menhad studied it especially from the political point of view. No one had penetrated into the infinite detail of the various developments of its activity, religious, economical, artistic; nor had any one embraced in a general view the living unity of the natural and geographical elements which had made her what she was. Different historians had taken different points of view—some engrossed by the question of race, others by institutions, and so on, without seeing how difficult it was to keep these things apart, and how they acted and re-acted on each other. "Life," he held, "was really life only when it was complete"; and he resolved to try to make a complete and animated picture of French history. He was not content merely animated picture of French history. He was not content merely with connecting the different parts together, but he determined also to attempt what he called "the resurrection of the integral life, not only on the surface but in its deep and immer organisms."
No wise mun, he admits, would ever have thought of such a thing, but "happily, he was not wise." It is obvious that there are two ways of writing history; one way is to search out, sift, and classify the facts, leaving the render to derive from them such impressions as he is capable of forming. In the other case the reader is offered not the hard bare facts themselves, but the impressions which the study of them has produced on the writer's mind. There is no reason why the latter should not, within certain limits, be considered a proper function of the historian. There are many people to whom a string of facts conveys no ideas at all, and who would be utterly unable to conjure up a lively picture of any particular incident or period without assistance. It is evident, however, that this second kind of history must necessarily be taken very much on trust, and that there is a point at which it becomes exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between solid fact and pure imagination. Carlyle and Macaulay both endeavour to realize characters and incidents vividly for the benefit of their readers, but still they adhere pretty closely to the narrative for and their historical pudding is full of plums—that is to say, fa and their historical pudding is full of plums—that is to say, facts. They give you not only their impressions, but the evidence on which those impressions rest. Michelet, on the other hand, does not bind himself down to the order of narrative, and his facts are usually presented in a highly sublimated form. His History is usuadoubtedly a work of great historical value, and any one who wishes a male of the order of Ferral historical value, and any one who wishes to make a thorough study of French history is bound to read and will probably get much more from it than from many as h torical compilation of the ordinary kind. Nevertheless, it certainly not a History in the common sense of the word. It certainly not a History in the common sense of the word. It is rather a series of essays, or perhaps one might say poems, setting forth views and speculations as to different periods of French history. When M. Michelet sets himself to work out the resurrection of the inner and secret life of any historical pursuage, he is really exercising the novelist's art, and the result is 'bit of fiction. It does not follow that the flation may not beginned, but its truth is poetical and imaginative. It may be impossible to buy down a precise rule as to how far an historical seasy shall go in this direction, was it is easy to mulessand thus, he can see but any but a down a precise rule as to how far an historian may hitly go in this direction, yet it is easy to understand that he care go but a very little way. The substance of history main, after all, he facts, things which are capable of some sort of proof; and the historian

must here to the ground. When he takes to the air he becomes a newdist of post.

A very good ensemble of Michelet's way of treating history will be found in the volume devoted to Louis XIV. He was been with a pions has all of Mings, which he barefully charished. He bosses that his history is an exposure of "dieux crevés, role pourris," and that he has executed a severe autopsy on this "government of corpses." It may be imagined, therefore, how he ninelse Louis XIV. to pieces, and with what delight he shows up the history and shallbiness of the idel under its golden mantle. There is fillenty of scope for this, no doubt, but Michelet pushes it to an extravagant length. His favourite authority is the register of the King's health from his boyhood to his death which was kept by the royal physicians. It is extremely minute and uncompromising in its details. The doctors probably thought that the subject was too soldism for equivocations or pretty phrases; and they certainly set down everything plainly enough. Michelet is in reptures with their "intropid positivism"; and it cannot be said that here he has not facts to go upon. But observe what use he maires of the facts. He takes all the principal events of the reign, and males out a sort of account in double of the reign, and males out a sort of account in double of the reign, and males out a sort of account in double of the reign, and males out a sort of account in double of the reign, and males out a sort of account in double of the reign and males out a sort of account in double of the reign and males out a sort of account in double of the reign and males out a sort of account in double of the reign and males out a sort of account in double of the reign and males out a sort of account in double of the reign and males out a sort of account in double of the reign and males out a sort of account in double of the reign and males out a sort of account in double of the reign and males out a sort of account in double of the facts. of the reign, and makes out a sort of account in double columns, one side giving the event, and the other the King's particular state of health at the moment. Now he has a colic, and that accounts for such a thing; another time he is overesting himself, drinking too much strong Burgundy, and scandal-ously running after Maids of Honour, and that explains such another thing. Or again he is brought low with bleeding and aimilar remedies, and here we get at the source of something else. We do not happen to have the volume before us, and write from We do not happen to have the volume before us, and write from memory, but this is its general tenor. The history of the country is reduced to a study of the monarch oscillating between his doctors and his mistresses, and of course a great deal is made of a famous surgical operation. It will readily be understood that the most august divinity must look very small when subjected to this extremely private investigation; but no doubt Louis XIV. is fair game. It is also true that it is the curse of personal government that it should hear the most of personal weakenesses and given that there game. It is also true that it is the curse of personal government that it should bear the mark of personal weaknesses and vices; but there is surely something ludicrous in the strain which Michelet puts on all sorts of trivial incidents of this kind, and the keenness with which he hunts a grave piece of State policy to its origin in a pot of jalap, an extra cup of wine, or the surgeon's lancet. We might take other parts of the History and point out other examples of the same sort of thing. It runs through the whole work. Micholet has been rather unfairly called a superficial writer. He was evidently a man of much research and extensive reading, and it would seem a man of much research and extensive reading, and it would seem that he worked hard in the collection of materials. He is not superficial, but he is fanciful and fantastic. He builds up the most gigantic framework of argument on some petty circumstance in which his eyes discover what everybody else is blind to. Any one who chooses to stare at the clouds or brood over the fire may see some wonderful sights; and there is, on the whole, rather too much of this brooding fance in Michelat's History. Vet it is much of this brooding fancy in Michelet's History. an extremely interesting and suggestive work, and should certainly not be omitted from the library of any student of history who wants ideas as well as dates. "My life," the author used to say, "is in that book; it passed into it. It is my only event. I made it, and it has made me."

THE LATEST SCHEME OF SWISS FEDERAL REFORM.

Swiss affairs have of late drawn to themselves a much larger share than usual of the attention of Europe. But they have been almost wholly affairs which in themselves concern only par-ticular Cantons, and which touch the Confederation only in case of an appeal being made to the Federal power against the acts of the Cantonal governments. The expulsion of Bishop Mermillod the Cantonal governments. The expulsion of Bishop Mermillod was a Federal act; but the dispute which has been going on about the Catholic parishes in the Jura—that is, in the old Bishopric of Basel—is in itself a matter which touches only the Canton of Bern. But from the odd phrases which have been used in the English papers—talk for instance about a hitherto unknown body spoken of as the "Swiss Grand Council"—it would seem that people are still unable to understand, in Europe at least, the relations between a Federal commonwealth and its members. The same people would most likely be ashamed of confounding the State of New York with the United States; but then people do not go to America to climb Alpa. But while the Cantons do not go to America to climb Alpa. But while the Cantons have been acting, the Confederation has been acting too, though to the action of the whole the world has not given the same attention which it has given to the action of the parts. And the two have to some extent been acting on the manner matters. That is to say, the exclesisation controversy which has been going on at the same time on the relation of the points in discussion in the two Houses of the Federal Constitution. Several Amendy have a direct bearing on sometime on the relation to remember that the bedy which has been discussing and passing successistical changes in the whole Confederation in the Confederation will go, along with heady which has been discussing and passing successistical changes in the whole Confederation is not the same being on any of its Cantons is there any body known by the Notional-like any of the Swing Grand Counted.

The two Houses of the Federal Amenday have been helding a which has been discussing and passing successistical changes in the whole Confederation is not the same any others, to the vote of the Cantons not their own. We will not you have any of its Cantons is there any body known by the same of the Swing Grand Counted.

The two Houses of the Federal Amenday have been helding a which has been discussing and passing successistical changes in the whole Confederation is not the same any body known by the proper of the Cantons not their own. We will not you have a point to be noticed in Cantons not their own. We will not you have a point to be noticed in Cantons not their own. We will not you have a point to be noticed in the old question of the Nector-like Swing Cannot are any body known by the proper of the Swing Grand Counted.

The two Houses of the Federal Amenday have been helding and proper of the Swing Grand Counted and the proper of the Swing

January, and they have again put into shape a scheme for the revision of the Federal Constitution. New proposals have after January, and they have again put into shape a scheme for the Pervision of the Federal Constitution. New proposals have, after various amendments, passed both Houses, and they now await the vote of the Cantons and of the people. We are easily to see that it has been again decided that the voting should be in globs, that is to say, that the whole scheme shall be put to a single vote of Yes or Nay. The objections to this course are not so strong now as they were to the scheme which was thrown out both by the Cantons and by the nearly in Nay 1872. It is plain that now as they were to the scheme which was thrown our men my the Cantons and by the people in May 1872. It is plain that during these last delates a spirit of reconciliation has been as work which has brought all parties nearer to a common point than they were in the delates of two years ago. One must striking fact is that the representatives, not only of Bern and Zurich, but of Geneva and Vand, Dr. Inde smong the latter, are now in favour of the revision, at least as a whole. It should of course be remainof Geneva and Vand, 1r. Ithis among the latter, are now is favour of the revision, at least as a whole. It should of course be remainsbared, as we showed once before while speaking of the last Foderal election, that the influences which direct the choice of representatives, and thereby the acts of the representatives when they are elected, are not siways the same as those which direct the "Yea" or "Nay" on a popular vote. When a proposal is objected to by different parties on different grounds, it is quite possible that a constituency may send up representatives favourable to a scheme, and may yet in the end reject that scheme when it cames to it for a single vote of "Yea" or "Nay." Still the change is most remarkable. Within the walls of the Federal Palace at least, the vahamant conscition of the Romance Cantons seems to have come vehament opposition of the Romance Cantons seems to have come pretty well to an end. Their great bugbear, the four of being dragooned into a common system of German Law, has been taken The main stress of opposition now comes from the small Catholic Cantons; and they, we cannot but think, have a real reason to complain. But all this greatly changes the position of things from what it was in 1872. There is now much less chance than there then was of a strong and successful opposition, formed through the momentary union of several parties which have little or nothing in common among themselves, but each of which objected to some part or other of the proposed changes. Still we must think it not only unwise, but unfair in itself, to ask for a single vote on a long string of proposals on various subjects which have no necessary connexion with one suother. A man ought not to be asked to vote for a military proposal which he dislikes because there is no other means of carrying an occlosinstical proposal which he wishes for. This, or semathing to the same effect, is what it really comes to when the popular vote is taken is ylobe on the whole scheme. We should have thought it odd here if men were asked to give a single vote of Yea or Nay about the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the abolition of purchase in the army, and the 25th Clause in the Education Act.

We will now speak of some of the more important features of the new scheme, and especially of the points on which the two Houses at first came to different conclusions, but have since come to an agreement by accepting one enother's amendments.

In the matter of education, it may be remembered that the existing Constitution simply gives the Confederation power to found a Polytechnic School, which has been done, and a Federal University, which has not been done. Beyond these two permissive clauses education is left to be wholly a cantonal affair. The new scheme proposes to give the Confederation power to found other institutions for superior education. To this the National rath other institutions for superior education. To this the Nationalrath proposed to add a power to give help to ("subventionner") institutions of the same nature. It also proposed to give the Confederation power to lay down rules and conditions for the management of primary schools, though the nanegement itself was to be left in the hands of the Cantons. The biunderath left out the power of subvention; and instead of a Federal power of laying down regulations for schools, it simply proposed to vest in the Confederation the right of seeing that constitutional provisions were really carried out. Among these, as the proposal now stands, are that primary education is to be placed under the exclusive control of the civil power; that it is to be compulsory, and in all public schools gratuitous; coupled with the following very im-portant provision, however hard it may be to carry it out in

Cos écoles publiques doivent pouveir être frequentées par les adhécents de tentes les confessions, sans avoir à souffrir d'aucune façon dans leur liberté de conscience ou de croyance.

One or two curious points came out in the debates on this subject. One or two curious points came out in the debates on this subject. One orator, for instance, wished for a clause making "Forest ment civique" obligatory in all primary schools. For, as is said, many young men, when they were called on to enter on their military duties, were found to know nothing of the constitution either of the Confederation or of their own Cantons. We have often found the same kind of ignorance at house, and that not

scholar or citizen, has any right in Port Meadow unless he had freeman by birth or otherwise, the thing is little more than an odd local survival; but it would become important if every perfeir in England had such a body of freemen possessed of valuable odd local survival; but it would become important if every partial, in England had such a body of freemen possessed of valuable corporate property. This difficulty there seems no way of getting over, except by measures which would be reckened violent in any part of the world. On other points something is gained by giving the newly-settled µiroso; a vote after three months' residence, instead of leaving it open to his new Canton to disfranches him for two years. Some also of the certificates formerly necessary for settlement in another Canton—the vague certificate of good morals for instance—are abolished; though the "acta d'origine on autre pièce analogue," which seems so odd to an Englishman accustomed to settle where he will without being asked any questions, is still kept on.

Just now whatever bears on ecclesiastical questions has a special interest. A remarkable debate arose on a clause which the Nationalrath inserted and which the Ständerath struck out, by which the Cantons and the Confederation were authorized, besides which the Cantons and the Confederation were authorized, besides their old power of keeping the peace between contending religious denominations, to act in a way which is described in the words "prendre les mesures nécessaires contre les empiètements réciproques du domaine civil et du domaine religieux." In the end the clause was adopted by both Houses in this form:—"Contre les empiètements des cautofités restrictions in the contraction de la cautofité de la cau ments des autorités ecclésiastiques sur les droits des citoyens et de l'état." New articles forbid the foundation of new or the restoration of suppressed monasteries, and the erection of bishoprics on Swiss territory without the approval of the Confederation. The old Article 44, which guaranteed freedom of worship to all recognized Christian confessions, has now become Article 49, and in its new form it is in one way wider and in another narrower. It used to stand thus. to stand thus:-

Le libre exercice du culte des confessions chrétiennes reconnues est aranti dans toute la confédération.

In its new form it stands thus:-

Le libre exercice des cultes est garanti dans les limites compatibles avec l'ordre public et les bonnes mœurs.

One new Article, which decrees the abolition of "ecclesiastical jurisdiction," is not, to an Englishman, very clear. We also get provisions that no one shall be in any way constrained or suffer in any way on account of his religious opinions, and that no one can on the ground of his religious opinions absolve himself from any civic duty. One of the ecclesiastical provisions of the National-rath has been modified by the Stünderath. As proposed it stood thus:—

Nul n'est tenu de payer des impôts dont le produit est affecté aux frais du culte d'une confession ou d'une communauté religieuse à laquelle il n'apparisent pas.

This, it was argued, would, in a Canton which has an Established Church and a clergy paid by the State, justify a Dissenter in refusing to pay any taxes at all. The first words were therefore altered into the following form:—

Nul n'est tenu de payer des impôts dont le produit est spécialement affecté aux frais proprement dits du culte d'une communauté religieuse à laquelle il n'appartient pus."

A proposal of the Nationalrath to make Sunday a day of rest by an A proposal of the Nationalrath to make Sunday a day of rest by an Article in the Federal Constitution has been thrown out by the Ständerath. In some of these pieces of legislation we certainly see signs of a spirit which, in opposing intolerance, itself becomes intolerant, and which seems to overstep the range of subjects proper to a Federal Constitution. But this, we suppose, is the necessary consequence of new Councils, new dogmas, and a generally defiant spirit which arrays the feeling of makind against itself. The reaction is natural. Yet of all policies the worst is that which makes martyrs, or does anything which can be construed into the making of martyrs. In all these questions we never fail to think of the two opposite sayings attributed to James the Second and William the Third:—"Mr. Johnson has the spirit of a martyr, and it is fit that he should be one." "Mr. Collier has set his heart on being a that he should be one." "Mr. Collier has set his heart martyr, and I have set my heart on disappointing him."

In strictly constitutional matters it is a comfort to hear no more of the *Initiative*, while the *Referendum*, the appeal from the Federal Chambers to a vote of the people, appears only in its "facultative form," when it shall be demanded by a fixed number of Cantons or of citizens. We still cannot bring ourselves to swallow the Referendum in any shape, and we do not forget the argument used with much force in the former debates, that a necessary Referendum might become almost a matter of form, while in its "facultative" shape it is an invitation to agitate against a law the moment it is passed. On the other hand the new provisions with regard to the Foderal Court are a decided gain. Its powers with regard to the class of appeals which are now so absurdly brought before the Federal Coupail and the Federal Assembly will be largely increased. And whereas by the present Constitution the members of the Court are elected by the Assembly for three years, the new Con-Court are elected by the Assembly for three years, the new Constitution leaves this point open. The number of the Judges and the term of their functions are to be fixed by a Federal law. It is therefore possible that the term may be for life; though we still think that they should not be chosen by the Assembly.

These are only some chosen points out of many which are dealt with in the new scheme. Had we a vote in the matter, there are many points in it for which we should heartly give that vote, but we should at least have to think twice before we could say Ju to the whole scheme.

Ju to the whole scheme.

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PARASITES OF THE PRESS.

CASE which has this week been tried in the Court of Queen's Land. Bench brings out very clearly some of the difficulties of managing a newspaper with a great name and a numerous and widely-scattered staff of contributors. Soon after the fall of the Commune an unpleasant story began to be circulated in reference to a supposed Correspondent of the Times who was accused of having obtained a commission from M. Thiers to save what papers and valuables he could from M. Thiers's house in Paria, and of having afterwards endeavoured to extort a large sum, as money for the surrender of certain documents which had thus come into his hands, and which were said to be of a compromising character. At first this story was directed against Mr. T. G. Howles, who happened to be in Paris as the Correspondent, not of the Times, but of another London paper. Mr. Bowles at once wrote to M. Barthélemy St.-Hilaire on the subject, and M. St.-Hilaire replied that the story was true, with the exception that the papers to M. Barthélemy St.-Hilaire on the subject, and M. St.-Hilaire replied that the story was true, with the exception that the papers were worthless and that the Correspondent's name was not Bowles but Polhès. As nobody of the name of Polhès had ever been heard of at the Times office, it was natural that he should be denounced as an impostor; and this was done in a letter written by one of the genuine Correspondents of that journal as a means of extricating himself and his colleagues from the suspicions which surrounded them. It turns out, however, that M. Polhès, though not a Correspondent of the Times, and quite unknown to the regular staff of the paper, was for a short time employed to pick up scraps of news for the Correspondent of another English newspaper who also sent occasional letters to the Times, and that M. Polhès, on the strength of this connexion, had assumed that he was entitled to describe himself as the secretary of the Correspon-M. Polhès, on the strength of this connexion, had assumed that he was entitled to describe himself as the secretary of the Correspondent of the Times. A French statesman may perhaps be pardoned for not appreciating the delicate distinction between a Correspondent and the secretary of a Correspondent. It is quite clear that M. Thiers and M. St.-Hilliare received M. Polhès as an agent of the Times, and M. St.-Hilaire received M. Polhès as an agent of the Times, and that they were thus induced to place confidence in him. It does not follow, however, that M. Polhès may not have been scrupulously careful in designating himself correctly according to his own conception of his relations with Printing House Square; and as he has obtained a verdict in his favour, it is evident that the jury took this view of the matter. A question was raised as to whether a writer who sent only casual letters to the Times could be regarded in the technical sense as one of its Correpondents, but of course M. Polhès may not have been aware of the niceties of English distinctions on this point.

We have referred to this case, not for the purpose of discussing it in any way, but merely as an illustration of one of the difficulties of journalism. It appears that the Times Correspondent in Paris who felt bound to expose what he took to be a case of imposture had formerly been attached to the Abyssinian Expedition in the

had formerly been attached to the Abyssinian Expedition in the service of the same journal, and had, even on the distant plain of Zoola, been confronted with a gentleman who had contrived to obtain a footing in the camp by passing himself off as the Correspondent of the *Times*. The man who has lost his shadow is certainly less to be pitied than the man who is perpetually haunted by one which does not belong to him, and which occasionally succeeds in getting before instead of behind him, and appropriating the privileges to which he is entitled. It is not merely that the sham Corresponwhich he is entitled. It is not merely that the sham Correspondents discredit and disgrace the real ones, but that they often put the latter in the position of being suspected to be shams. Some exasperation on this account is surely very natural. The trick, it seems, is played more or less everywhere, but it is probably more common in France and in the adjoining countries than anywhere else. It may be taken as a rule that at any moment there is always in some part of the Continent a sham Correspondent trying to swindle an hotel-keeper or to obtain a favour from an official on the strength of an alleged connexion with the Times. Anybody who has travelled much must have heard many stories of this kind, and may possibly have witnessed the detection of one of these impostors. They infest the table-d'hôte; they establish themselves in free quarters at fashionable d'hôte; they establish themselves in free quarters at fashionable dhild: they establish themselves in free quarters at fashionable watering-places, on the pretext of writing them up and making them more famous; they levy black mail on petty innkeepers in obscure nooks as the price of bringing the grands route, with its rush of Milors, round that way; in a manufacturing town they promise an inundation of English buyers. The wine districts are a favourita hunting-ground of rogues of this class. Most commonly the sham Correspondent is content with his food and ledwing gratia and is huntile around to except a glass of with respect lodging gratis, and is humble enough to accept a glass of wine or even schnapps rather than nothing; but the more audacious mem-bers of the profession demand, and sometimes obtain, considerable sums of money. The writer of the letter with reference to M. Polhès, said he thought it very hard that official persons should receive with said he thought it very hard that official personsehould receive with open arms any chance comer who chose to say that he was connected with the Times, without inquiring into the precise nature of the connexion, or asking him to produce his credentials. There can be no doubt that the confidence of officials is often singularly misplaced, and that more circumspection may be expected from them than from ignorant innkeepers and tradestion. It is probable, however, that the game will still be kept un marrily. The fact is that the Times has obtained a remarkable field upon the imagination of foreigners, and this is one of the consequences of this sort of greatness. Their ideas of the magnificency of the Lord Mayor are equalled only by their ideas of the stapendous machinery by which the Times collects news, and especially all sorts of Court socrets, in foreign parts. Not long upon we read in

The mine accepted spot and thinks being perfectly better the world. The result is a lies of all the subjects which by any change are likely to occupy public attention to the subjects which hy any change are likely to occupy public attention in the provided with a bundle of blank chaques for his subject, and previded with a bundle of blank chaques for his subject, and previded with a bundle of blank chaques for the measure enviling seems quiet and humdrum, but where an origin environment. One betakes himself to the heart of Africa, another to Centra lana, who knows more about it than anybody else; perhaps the only man who knows more about it than anybody else; perhaps the only man who knows anything about it. Besides this, there are always four or five Correspondents, with packed portmanteaus and the usual stock of blank cheques, waiting in Printing House Square ready to be started at a moment's notice to China or Peru. The evidence given in this trial shows us how the work is actually done. The Times has a number of regular and duly accredited Correspondents in different parts of the world, who are entitled to use its name and to collect information on its behalf. It also sends out special Correspondents as occasion arises for their services. But besides this, it receives a vast quantity of volunteered communications from all sorts of people, who are paid for their contributions if any use is made of them. Taken literally, a Correspondent is a person who sends correspondence; and we suspect that the nice distinctions between "Our Own," "Our Special," and "Our Occasional" Correspondent are rather thrown sway upon the general public. The reputation and liberality of on important journal will always attract towards it a vast quantity of correspondence from all sorts of people; but the penalty is that many of those who have thus furnished casual assistance are apt to give themselves out as recognized agents, while perhaps a still larger number of persons who never had anything whatever to do with the paper go about

It is the peculiarity of the press that it is a profession which is usually followed without any personal identification. The writers are known to their employes, and they are also known within a limited professional circle. Beyond that their names have probably never been heard. The consequence is that it is very easy for persons who choose to do so to pretend to be connected with journalism in some form or other, although they may never have written a line for a newspaper in their lives, and may be quite incapable of doing so. There are at this moment in London a capable of doing se. There are at this moment in London a considerable number of people who obtain free admission to theatres, concerts, and all sorts of places of amusement, who thrust themselves into public dinners and forage among the restaurants, who lavy contributions from trade-smen, extract bribes from specularity appearance and in short curve on a general system of mendilative companies, and, in short, carry on a general system of mendicancy and extortion on the strength of a connexion with some newspaper or other which in nine cases out of ten is probably purely imaginary. There are journals which are kept up for no other purpose than as a pretext for this sort of black mail—journals without credit or circulation, but which represent merely paper and printing that can be passed off on the foolish and unwary as a much public capition. so much public opinion. The worst examples of this imposture are perhaps to be found among what are called financial papers.
Some of the Indian princes who have from time to time appeared with claims against the British Government could probably throw a good deal of light on the manufacture of opinion to order in a certain class of papers; and exhibitors at the great Exhibitions in a certain class of papers; and exhibitors at the great Exhibitions in London, Paris, and elsewhere, eager for a puffing notice of their wares, could also disclose the prices at which they purchased, or thought they purchased, fame. There is, in fact no great institution which is so discredited, disgraced, and preyed upon by parasites of all kinds as the newspaper press. To some extent perhaps the consequence of the press are themselves responsible for this evil, in consequence of the carelessness of some of them as to the personal character of those whom they employ. It is true that in arrays consequence of the carelessness of some of them as to the personal character of those whom they employ. It is true that in every profession there are black sheep; but the privacy with which must newspaper work is performed unfortunately supplies a cover under which black sheep have sometimes rather more than a fair chance. The public, however, might do a great deal, not only to protect themselves against imposition, but to keep up the character of the press, if they would only believe the sham Convented only believe the sham the character of the press, if they would only believe the sham the character of the press, if they would only believe the sham the character of the press, if they would only believe the sham the character of the press of the pressure that the sham the character of the pressure that the sham the pressure that the sham the character of the pressure that the sham the character of the pressure that the sham tha Companies to effect the objects for which they seek to be paid, and if they would treat as impostors all who offer their services for him, as manufacturers of public opinion.

HOURS OF POLLING.

I There not been too far reduced. A resident in Lembeth or Chicken, who has employment in the City from nine to four delty, ment vote in the three hour of politing if he votes at all. There is no doubt more danger of disorder after dark, but there is no reason with the political about not be opinish at all or seven in the manning and perhaps hept open a little later at night, particularly where the country of the votes to not begun until much

light open different days, and there was only one pulling-place even for the great dounty of York. The time was monimizedy limited to nine days, two days, and one day, and increased convincions for taking the noll were provided. As regarded horotophes, the existing law in that the polling shalk begin as sight ordicals in the forescon, and shall continue during one day only, and no poll shall be kept open later than four ordical in the attention. But suppose that the poll is not opened until after night ordical, or is closed before four ordicals, what is the effect upon the station? This question seems likely to be raised in connexion with one or more of the elections in metropolitan boroughs. In Hackney it appears that three of the polling-stations remained closed throughout the day, while in Lambeth it is stated that several polling-stations were not opened at the proper time. As regards Hackney, it can hardly be doubted that the election will be declared void. An elector can only vote at the station appointed for him, and if that station be not opened he is deprived of his vote. There were nineteen polling-booths or stations in Hackney, and if three of the stations remained closed throughout the day, something like one-sixth of the constituency would be for the time disfranchised. An election thus conducted can hardly be supposed to be valid; but if we inquire what degree of irregularity in procedure will invalidate an election the answer may be difficult. Under the old practice of keeping open the poll several days there was ample opportunity to vote, and irregularities in the hours of opening and closing did not greatly matter. But suppose that a City clerk who lives in Lambeth goes to his proper polling-station at halfpast eight on his way to business, and it is not open, and his vote is lost, and suppose this occurs in numerous cases, the grevance becomes serious. A slight want of punctuality in opening one or two booths would not furnish a case for interference. The entire failure to open three booth wou

Non-compliance with the rules of ...e Ballot Act will not invalidate an election if it appears that the election was conducted in coordance with the principles of the Act, and that such non-od apliance did not affect the result of the election. This is the substance of a clause in the Ballot Act, which, however, is not directly applicable to the question under consideration, beginse that question arises, not upon the Ballot Act, but upon makes, or rather part of a clause, of an earlier Act which is the unrepealed. It seems useless to complain of the slovenly beaut of modern legislation. Instead of repealing the whole of the Act limiting the hours of polling and re-enacting part of it, Parliament has chosen to repeal part of a section of that Act and leave the rest standing. Thus, if we want to know on what day a poll should be taken, we must refer to the Ballot Act; but if we want to know during what hours the poll should be kept open, we must refer to the earlier Act. The mutilated section of the earlier Act which remains unrepealed speaks of "such one day," but the antecedent of "such" has been swept away. However, we understand it to mean the day appointed under the Ballot Act for taking the poll. Thus the law is:—

(r) The polling shall commence at 8 A.M.
(a) It shall continue during one day only.
(3) It shall not be kept open later than 4 P.M.

What is the effect of non-compliance with these enactments? Are they merely "directory," as lawyers say, or are they "imperative"? If they are "imperative," non-compliance with any one of them would invalidate the election. But the practice of Parliamentary Committees appears to have been to inquire whether "the result of the election" was affected by non-compliance with these enactments, and only to invalidate the election where this appeared to have been the case. Thus Committees proceeded on the view which has been adopted in the Hallot Act. They looked to see whether the result of the election had been affected, and probably they would also have considered whether the "principles" of election law had been violated; but it appears to be a matter of doubt, and certainly of importance, what the true interpretation would be held to be of the words "whether the result of the election has been affected." In the Hackney case it is impossible to say what the result of the election might have been if the voters had had full opportunity of polling. But we may say with something like confidence that "principles" have been set at nought. It clearly is a "principle" that electors should have reasonable opportunity of voting, and this they do not get if they are teld off to a particular polling-booth which remains closed throughout the day. In considering the case of Lambeth we will assume that a hundred voters were actually prevented from voting by the delay in opening the poll. These voters would have just ground of complaint; but we are not sure that a judge could see prevailed upon to avoid the election on this ground. If it could be shown, not with certainty, but with reasonable probability, that a number of votes were lost to the defeated candidate which would have placed him in a majority, that would be a very different case; though even here it must not be forgotten that, where a petition is at the suit of any of the electors themselves, the question whether the fortune of either of the candidates has been influe

decision was due to the circumstances of the case. The decisions of Committees are not likely to have much weight with the judges by whom elections are new tried, and therefore it may be useful to see whether any decisions have been given by judges which throw light upon this question.

throw light upon this question.

In the Warrington case it was alleged that, in consequence of confusion at a polling-booth, and owing to the incompetency of a poll-clerk, the electors had by no fault of their own been prevented from exercising their franchise freely and indifferently, and that therefore the election ought to be held void. It was proved that at one of the polling-booths, upon the resignation of another man, a person named Dickson was appointed to be poll-clerk. Dickson went to the polling-booth, and took his seat at first in a place which was not the usual place for the poll-clerk to sit at, but he was afterwards removed by the Returning Officer to a better place. The persons who went to vote, instead of going in steadily one by one, rushed up in a crowd in frent of the place where Dickson was sitting, and, instead of orally tendering their votes, they held up tickets for him to take, and then thrust them over on to his book. Some of these tickets were taken in by a man named Lowe, a check-clerk of one of the candidates, who was sitting in the booth. check-clerk of one of the candidates, who was sitting in the booth, and by him handed on to Dickson, without any personal tender of the vote being made to Dickson by the voter himself. Partly owing to this rush of persons, and partly also in consequence of Dickson not turning out to be a very competent man, there was a confusion at this polling-booth for an hour or so, and the votes of a number of persons were either not recorded at all or Dickson not turning our so that an hour or so, and the votes confusion at this polling-booth for an hour or so, and the votes of a number of persons were either not recorded at all or wrongly recorded. On these fasts it was contended that it was the duty of the Returning Officer to take care, as each voter came up, that he tendered his vote to the right person, otherwise that voter would not have that free opportunity of exercising his privilege to which he was entitled. The question was whether the electors had been deprived, not by their own wrong, of the privilege of voting. Mr. Baron The question was whether the electors had been deprived, nor by their own wrong, of the privilege of voting. Mr. Baron Martin held that this was not a void election. He did not consider that it was entirely through the fault of the poll-clerk Dickson that the poll was not properly taken. He thought that Lowe and the voters, as well as Dickson, were parties to the irregularity that took place. Then was this to be declared a void lattice. Lowe and the voters, as well as Dickson, were parties to the irregularity that took place. Then was this to be declared a void election? "Supposing to happened that the votes of half-adors out of two or three thousand voters are unitted to be taken, are all the other votes to be set aside, and the election declared void?" It would in his opinion be ridiculous to say that because at one booth there was in irregularity, the whole of the rest of the borough should be put to the trouble of a new election, and all that had taken place be declared null and void. "I adhera," he said, "to what Mr. Justice Willes said at Lichfield, that a judge to upset an election ought to be satisfied beyond all that a judge to upset an election ought to be satisfied beyond all doubt that the election was void, and that the return of a member was a serious matter, and not to be lightly set aside." In the Greenock case it was alleged that the Sheriff had contravened cortain statutory provisions as to dividing the burgh into districts, and assigning the voters to polling-places; but there was no evidence to show that the fairness or the result of the election was at Barcaple upon this said, "I think that these statutory provisions are of such a kind that it would require that something much more should be made out than merely that they were transgressed in good faith without any serious consequence to invalidate the

In the Harwich case, which came before a Committee in 1851, it appeared from the evidence that a voter named Woods went to the poll four or five minutes before four o'clock; that the Iteturning Officer was there with the clarks and poll-books; that the witness tendered his vote for the defeated candidate; and that while the poll-clerk was writing down his name a disturbance took place, and the proceedings were interrupted by the mob, who, in accordance with a local custom, considered themselves antitled to the hustings with a local custom, considered themselves entitled to the nustring when the poll was closed; that during some discussion as to administering the bribery eath, a cry was raised that "Time is up"; that the hustings were speedily demolished; that the Mayor refused to take the vote, and that the poll was finally closed before four o'clock in the afternoon. It was contended that the poll was improperly and unlawfully closed, that the proceedings were interrupted by violence, that the Returning Officer ought not to have finally closed the poll, but was bound by law to have adjourned the same and that on both these grounds the election was void. the same, and that ou both these grounds the election was void. The majority was six, and only this one case of Woods was brought forward. Evidence was given on behalf of the sitting member to forward. Evidence was given on behalf of the sitting member to show that the poll was not closed before four o'clock. The Committee resolved that the poll was closed before four o'clock; that the proceedings were interrupted by violence; that, in consequence of gitch interruption, Woods was prevented from voting; that the effection was void; and that the Returning Officer should not finally have closed the poll. This case, therefore, went upon two grounds, and it cannot be regarded as a clear authority that the closing of the poll five minutes before four o'clock would avoid the election.

Where a statute directed an act to be done in a certain manner, and it was not so done, the act was not held would unless the statute went on to direct that it should be so. Thus an order of justices at the Michaelman Quarter Sessions was held walld, although the Bessions were not held in the first week affect the 11th of Citober, as they were directed to be by statutes. Heavy cases have held and active on this principle that the parties were

mords are necessarily importance, but it would be seemful infection, but that affirmative words are not importance. There when the seems says that the poll shall commence at eight o'clock, and shall not be kept open after four o'clock, it can hardly be that a difficunt rule construction would be applied to these two clauses of the seem section. Within limits it may be safely said that this whole section is imperative. Thus if the Returning Officer were to give notice that he should hold the poll from nine to five o'clock, there are be little doubt the election would be void. But it would be seen to be little doubt the election would be void. But it would be put cases of accidental and partial infringement of the Act the decision would be doubtful. Thus much, however, is cla that either the hours of polling ought to be extended, or very complete arrangements ought to be made for taking the poll wife out delay to voters. Such occurrences as those of Hackney and Lamboth cannot but cause deep dissatisfaction.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH THEATBES.

RECENT number of the New York Harald contains at A bearing the title "American Comedy—Is it Coming?"
answer given to this question is such as one would have expense. Poor as this country is in current dramatic literature, she is rich in comparison with America. "Nobody will write an American play," except, we may remark, Sardou, who does not exactly please. American taste. A few years ago a drama was brought out which was popularly accepted as an American play. "It was merely a very literal piece of realism, with a cosmopolite series of dramatic persones, and the scenes adroitly laid near the Rocky Mountains." But in order to produce "a contemporansous comedy" it is necessary to do something more than provide "portraits of places, furniture of the period, and vivilication of fashion plates." The dramatist who is master of his art is not content with investand the dramatist who is master of his art is not content with investing every territorial settler with the moral proportions of a hero-albeit a hectoring hero—and uniting highly improbable incidents to one another by wholly impossible links. His incidents would grow out of his characters, and his characters would develop from his incidents just as they do in real life. "When the truly American comedy comes along, we shall entertain no objection to its having just as many bandsome dresses for the leading lady as that somewhat exacting personage could desire, provided that it is not necessary for the management to depend upon the handsome dresses for the success of the play, and provided the accessories are not made to occupy so large a space in the public eye that the essentials are lost sight of." This passage puts the matter very forcibly, and we will only add that, "when the truly American comedy comes along," we hope to be in the way of meeting it. As might be expected, American managers are even more destitute of good literary assistance than we are, and they endeavour to supply this want of talent by providing everything that money can buy. We might be quite sure that, if a good play were produced in America, it would be brought to England, but nothing of the kind has come. And it is tolerably certain that Americans would not America, it would be brought to England, but nothing of the kind has come. And it is tolerably certain that Americans would not be content with that dreary entertainment called a lecture if they could get anything better. "We want a comedy deriving its elements from civilization in the United States, and limiting its electicism to what is generically American." One writer who has attempted to satisfy this demand has produced "cheap dramatic ferrotypes of life in concert-saloons and slums." Another writer localizes English scenes and characters by help of a novel of Trollope; or he assimilates the "Buffalo Bill" element, and fixes his scene on the border of Western civilization. Another writer "concorts a farce in five acts, which yield a number of pretty concocts a farce in five acts, which yield a number of pretty women the opportunity of wearing stylish dresses, and render it women the opportunity of wearing stylish dresses, and render necessary for upholsterers and cabinet-makers to do their work brilliantly, and give plenty of it." But these efforts do not satisfy a reasonable demand and the article exhorts young writers to set to work and produce that play which most young writers fassy they could produce so easily. But it must be something American; indigenous, no dimsy translation from a French play, no unaccredited adaptation from an English novel. "We should not object somuch to the dry-goods drams, if it were leavened with American

much to the dry-goods drama, if it were leavened with Asserican character and genuine wit."

Turning to the musical and dramatic intelligence of the same journal, we find that a play founded on the Lost of the Molecone is in preparation at Niblo's Garden. "The managers claim, we believe, that it is the American drama, and we do not say that it is not." All that is insisted on is, that a play with Big Indian is it is not necessarily American. The resort of American dramatists to Cooper's novels does not perhaps bespeak greater powerty than the reproduction of Amy Robsert at Drury Lane. But it certainly does not indicate wealth. Perhaps if the new play succeeds at Niblo's Garden, it might be transferred to Drury Lane with real Indians to act in it. That would be, we believe, a distinct novelty, and would be likely to have a marketable value. A play called Folline has been produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It is an indeptation from Sardou, but contains several allusions that are intended to give it an American air, although the Franch names of persons and places are retained. A wealthy widow could of course invest in the Northern Pamunky, and Daniel Course invest in the Northern Pamunky. And Daniel Course invest in the Routhern Pamunky. Sinch a physical line has been produced in England, but it has not a marketable but us be thinkful. Sardou's characters and situations without his language are intolously characters, and situations without his language are intolously characters, and situations. character and genuine wit."

The highest three life person an immediate their; and he edices the distribution an officer of police are stitering her apartment their and her apartment their at home when they see the play. At Wood's Museum their are being her apartment, beneauth, and conjumes are and to be prevailing features of the entertainment. The placky red-shirted heroes who do the tall talk at this house are probably the American equivalent for the British Tar who gratified our fathers by expressing noble sentiments in neutical phraseology. The critic of the Herald thinks that he ought to rejoice that these plays are no worse. "But then, if they could be worse, they probably would be." In the course of the plotting and counter-plotting between the hero and ruffan of the piece, probability is outraged and coherency is despised. Catastrophes are ensured by devices which an infant could see through, and astounding discoveries which surprise no one are perpetually being made. Sentimentalism is sandwiched with murder, and the "angel mother" business alternates with negro hreak-downs. We have not at present anything so bad as this in London, but then we might have. However, the tide of sensationalism has lately rather ebbed in London, and it is not likely to be always on the flood at New York. But the dreadful difficulty is, if you take away the plays which receive these severe and

culty is, if you take away the plays which receive these severe and just criticisms, what can you put in place of them? Although America sends us no plays, we receive from thence me valuable actors. The Lyceum Theatre has become the headsome valuable actors. quarters in England of Miss Bateman and her sister, and it has been successfully managed by Mr. Bateman, who has lately, as we are glad to observe, abandoned a system of puffing which was hardly compatible with the character of a high-class theatre. The play of Richelicus having been withdrawn, we hope that the burlesque thereof at another theatre will be discontinued, particularly as it would be rather hard to continue to paredy Mr. Gladstone after he has virtually ceased to be Prime Minister. The play of Philip, which has been produced with tolerable success at the Lyceum, is welcome as affording a change of part for Mr. Irving, and also as coming from a gentleman who, although known as a novelist, has here attempted dramatic composition for the first time. We cannot pretend to say that this play has any conspicuous merit or defect. It is well acted by Mr. Irving, Mr. Clayton, and Miss Isabel Bateman. The make-up of Mr. Clayton as an old man is commended by the critics, who handsomely allow themselves to have been deceived by it. As the newspapers divulged on Monday morning that the old man was Juan in disguise, we are unable to judge whether this secret could have been penetrated by the unaided quarters in England of Miss Bateman and her sister, and it has whether this secret could have been penetrated by the unaided sagacity of the audistice. We do not, however, think this make-up so remarkable as others which have been lately seen, and it would be rash to challenge comparison on this head with the clover firm of Trico-he et Cucolet. It is a little unfortunate that the last act of Philip, which is intended to be solemn and impressive, contains a situation resembling that which causes such exuberant mirth in the second act of the English version of Le Mariage de Figure. There is a continuant who takes refuse in a closet, there are a wife and a gentleman who takes refuge in a closet, there are a wife and a suspicious husband. Such is the levity of playgoers that the majority would probably prefer the fun of the Olympic to the moral grandeur of the Lyceum Theatre. Both plays may be seen once, but one of them will bear to be seen as often as a company can be found to act it. This comedy, like the opera on the same anhiest is ever fresh and we would recommend managers at News subject, is ever fresh, and we would recommend managers at New York to introduce the comedy as well as the opera-to their audiences. Until the American Sheridan desired by the Herald shall evolve himself from the womb of time, it may be useful to consider whether Beaumarchais could not be translated at least as well as Sardou. Beaumarchais could not be translated and a Monarchy might The political satire which was composed under a Monarchy might be adapted to a Republic. The Count might be appointed The political satire which was composed under a monarchy might perhaps be adapted to a Republic. The Count might be appointed Spanish Ambassador to the United States, and if any pedant objects that this would be an anachronism, we answer that the talents of Figare and the opportunities for their exercise belong to all times fand countries. We had almost forgotten that the story of Philip hagins in Spain; and although we believe that frockcoats and Liberal opinions have made their way into any Spanish castles which still remain, yet for the sake of stage effect it is permissible that, the Counts Philip and Juan should dress themselves like handles. Both these young men fall in love with the girl that the Counts Philip and Juan should dress themselves like bandits. Both these young men fall in love with the girl Matie, whom their mother has adopted out of charity, and whom she turns out of doors in anger at the natural consequence of her own imprudence. Poor Marie is forced to earn her living by teaching French to a family of six English children, whose parents probably overlooked the fact of her being pretty and attractive in consideration of her accepting a low salary. Afterwards she becomes companion to a French lady of fashion, and in her drawing-room meets a Seanish centerman lately restrence. Afterwards she becomes companion to a French lady of fashion, and in her drawing-room meets a Spanish gentleman lately returned with a fortuse of his own making from America, who turns out to be her did lover Philip. During the seven years that she implet French To shildren at twopence an hour she had beloure for reflection, and discovered that the faithful gloomy Philip deserved her love better than the agreeable heartless Instit is to be feared that girls often make these missakes, which semestimes they find out as grown. There had been a consistent to have killed Juan. Philip goes to America, consessions of the late of the little day.

themes to Parls, mosts Mario apple and marion has a supposes at their country house an old then who is beautiful displayed. He visits Mario when he supposes Philip to be shaut. Philip returns, and the usual jeslous husband business follows. Philip is relieved at once from suspicion and removes and husband and wife full into each other's arms, while Juan uncombrably illustrates the saying that two are company and three is now.

REVIEWS.

TALES FROM THE FJELD.

THESE are excellent stories, and they have been admirably translated by Mr. Dasent. As he says in his prefect, "things which seem essiest are often the hardest to do," and there is no small difficulty in translating, as he has done, at once with great spirit and with exact fidelity. To Mr. Asbjörnsen we, in common with all who love folk-takes, owe hearty thanks for this worthy continuation of the work which he and Mr. More began so many years ago—for the first volume of the Norske Folkerosstyr appeared as far back as the year 1842. Like many other books destined to succeed, the Norse Tales were at first received somewhat coldly. But they soon won the hearts of their readers, and they rapidly passed into enlarged editions, of which the fifth has just seen the light. In 1847 appeared a German translation, to which Ludwig Tieck contributed a preface, and in 1858 Mr. Dasent introduced them to English readers, by which Mr. Dasent has now translated, appeared in 1871. All the stories it contains were collected by Mr. Asbjörnsen, as also are those which constitute the two series of his Norske Huldre-Eccutyr, books of a song-what similar nature which we should be glad to see translated.

As we may assume that most of our readers are familiar with the first series of the "Popular Tales from the Norse," and as there is not much difference between the centents of the two collections, except in as far as, to use Mr. Dasent's words, "the character of this volume is more jocose and less poetical than that of its prodecessor," we will pass from the frank and simple stories themselves to the vexed question of their origin and meaning. Usin they be looked upon as the creation of Norwas' an peasants, or are they mere adaptations of foreign tales? To they ensurine any relics of Scandinavian heathenism, or are the fragments of myths which may be detected in them to be referred to some very different religious evatem? These are problems not easily to be solved; but although it would be rash to give any decided opinion about them, various guesses may without imprudence be hazarded. In some countries very little is known about the religious dectrines or the mythological systems of their inhabitants proviously to the introduction of Christianity. Of the deities worshipped of yere in the Slavonic lands, for instance, scarcely any trustworthy evidence exists; of the ideas which their names and attributes conveyed to the minds of their worshippers we have but little means of forming even a conjecture. But with respect to the heathen scandinavians the case is different. Thanks to poots and scholars, and above all to those friends of the luman race, as they are said to have once been officially designated, the Icalanders, we are in possession of testimony which enables us to draw sufficiently certain conclusions with respect to the roligious views entertained by the old inhabitants of Norway, the forms with which they peopled the spirit world, the voices they heard amid the howling of the blast, the sights they saw through rifts in the mist or the storm-cloud. And therefore we are in a position to judge whether the supernatural world whith was realized by the imagination of the heather.

In many cases, at least, such identification appears to be all but impossible. Every here and there, it is true, occurs a story which seems to be linked with Northern mythology, with the old tales of Asgard and Jötunheim, of the wars waged between the gods and the giants. But of most of the longer narratives it may be said that they have scarcely any features specially characteristic of the North of Europe, their plots as well as their personages being all but identical with those which are revealed by a glance at the popular fiction of the South. If we take, for example, the Sicilian tales, we find in them almost exactly the same supernatural machinery as that by which the action in the Norse tales is produced and controlled. Yet there was a considerable difference between the old mythologies of Norway and Sicily, which may account to a certain extent for some of the divergencies between the popular beliefs of the two countries at the present day. Similarities of this kind may sometimes be attributed to direct borrowing, but they appear to be much more frequently due to independent adaptation. The story of the "Three Lemons" in the present volume, has undoubtedly been conveyed from the Mediterranean, where it flourished lummiantly, to the North Sea or the Belticology whose alien shores its appearance is a rarity. But that of "Three Years withmost between the popular beliefs of having been conveyed to Norway by any

Tides from the Ffeld. A Second Series of Popular Tales, from the Bases of P. Chr. Ashidenses. By G. W. Bussett, D.C.L., Autior of "Tales from the Spree," Annals of an Eventful Life," Sc. London: Classian & Edl., 1872.

special route, or of its migration having been determined by other causes than those which mysteriously distribute the seeds of popular fiction. As the two stories are typical, it may be werth while briefly to examine them.

while briefly to examine them.

The hero of the "Three Lemons" is the usual youngest brother, who is sent for the prettiest princess "to be found in twelve kingdoms," and his early difficulties and ultimate success are of the ordinary kind. But one episode in his story is of a nature unfamiliar to Northern fiction. In a Troll's castle he finds three lovely princesses, who immediately turn into as many lemons, which he pockets and carries away. Becoming thirsty after a time, he bites a piece out of one of the lemons, whereupon a princess is discovered within it, who cries out that unless water is given to her she must die. No water can be found, and so she dies, and the same fate is underzone by the princess whom the hero finds in the ner she must die. No water can be found, and so she dies, and the same fate is undergone by the princess whom the hero finds in the second lemon when he takes a bite out of that. But the fair tenant of the third lemon is saved by the fortunate discovery of a neighbouring mill-stream. What is the exact meaning of this singular transformation scene it is hard to say; but that it has been borrowed by its reciter at Christiania from some Southern source a readered meable by the fact that is rendered probable by the fact that a prominent place is given in it to a Southern fruit; and the probability becomes almost a certainty when we find that no other Scandinaversian version of the story appears to be known to the commentators, while Italian variants are numerous. The earliest of these is to be found in Basile's Pentamerone, under the title of "Le tre Cetre." Others have been discovered in Tuscany, Piedmont, the Italian Tyrol, and have been discovered in Tuscany, Piedmont, the Italian Tyrol, and Sicily. The story is not by any means confined to Italy, for a Greek version from Asia Minor is given by Hahn, and another from Wallachia by Schott; but it probably made its way direct from Italy to Norway, just as the German version quoted by Zingerle in his collection of Tyrolese tales (No. 11) is likely to have been borrowed from the story current in the Italian Tyrol, of which he quotes (No. 52) from Schneller an imperfect variant.

In both these Tyrolese tales the magic fruits are pomegranates; but in the latter version they are tenantless, in the former they enclose fair maidens whose existence depends, after their exposure to the light of day, on their being immersed in water, in which

to the light of day, on their being immersed in water, in which they rapidly assume the ordinary proportions of womankind. The modern Greek version from Asia Minor corresponds closely with modern threek version from Asia Minor corresponds closely with the Norwegian, as also does Basile's Neapolitan story, in which however, the fairy occupants of the fruits do not die if water is not given to them, but only disappear. In the Sicilian story quoted by Clonzcubach (No. 13) the fruits are replaced by a coffer, in which is enclosed the "Fair one of the Seven Veils," who requires water to be thrown into it when it is opened, in order to anable her to exist and grow in Pitra's version from Castaltarminical control of the seven control of enable her to exist and grow; in Pitre's version, from Casteltermini, the life of the hero will be forfeited unless one of the fairy tenants of seven magic lemons will accept from him a proffered draught of water. In the Wallachian story the fruits are golden apples successively given to the hero, who is sadly in want of a wife, by Mother Wednesday, Mother Friday, and Mother Sunday. He is told to go to a fountain and give one of the golden apples to the fair maiden whom he will find there, but not until she has asked fair maiden whom he will find there, but not until she has asked him for water and accepted it from him. In his thirsty impatience he fruitlessly eats the apples bestowed upon him by Mothers Wednesday and Friday, but Mother Sunday's apple he treats more prudently, and when he bestows it upon the nymph who has quaffed his proffered beverage, she says, "I recognize in thee my destined husband." The story is evidently connected with some heathen belief in water spirits, akin, perhaps to that entertained by the Russian peasant with respect to the Russika, or Naiad, who will perish, he thinks, if she ever allows herself to become entirely dry; for which reason she frequently combs, like a mermaid, her sea-green locks, which have the power, when thus

Naiad, who will perish, he thinks, if she ever allows herself to become entirely dry; for which reason she frequently combs, like a mermaid, her sea-green locks, which have the power, when thus solicited, of pouring forth a copious and refreshing flood.

We did not undertake to explain the mystery of the "Three Lenone," on which we have dwelt merely in the hope of identifying the region from which it made its way to Christiania. But the story to which we are now about to turn admits, at least in part, of a very simple explanation. The hero of "Three Years without Wages" is a ploughboy who, at the end of the time specified, obtains, in lieu of other recompense for his services, a dog, a cat, and a lizard. At the lizard's request he sticks a knife into its tail, on which the reptile becomes a prince, whose delighted family bestow upon the ploughboy a magic ring which brings him everything he asks for. And when it is stolen by the bad princess whom he subsequently marries, and he is reduced to his former poverty, the dog and the cat combine to recover it for him, and all once more goes well. The story is utterly devoid of moral, and its principal incidents are not easily to be explained by reference to any of the mythologies or superstitions of Europe. But we have only to refer to its counterparts in India, and we shall tind it there assume a shape which is thoroughly in keeping with Indian ideas both as regards mythology and morals. We shall therefore be fully justified in placing it in the group of those popular tales which have clearly been transferred, during a comparatively recent period, from the East to Western lands, in which their originally formed No. 104 of the Mürchen collected by the Brothers Grimm, and will be found in Western lands, in which their original meaning has become utterly lost. A German version of the story originally formed No. 104 of the Mirchen collected by the Brothers Grimm, and will be found in some of the English translations under the title of "The Faithful Beasts." But it was subsequently omitted, on the ground that it was a mere translation of a Mongolian story—namely, the thirteenth tale of the Niddle Kir, which was supposed to have been made familiar by its manualation in Bergmann's Normalistic Strayweigh.

The hypothesis may have been correct in that instance, for the type narratives are suspiciously affine, but the story is, in several leads at least, as genuine a follable as many of its mesuspected companions. In Russis and in Greece, for instance, it is exceedingly popular, and many versions of it have been printed (see Highly popular, and it occurs at least five times in Raddoff's immense collection of songs and stories current among the Turkish people of South Siberia. But its original home was undoubtedly India.

The whole group of European folk-tales about the gratitude of animals for man's kindness may clearly be traced to the Buddhistic East. Not with the idea of merely whiling away an idbellious, but with the intention of teaching a moral leason, were those early Indian "beast-fables" composed, in which the doctrine of the transmignation of souls was conveyed under a generally attractive form. And not to a sentiment akin to the kindly modern feeling which in so many European lands has created Societies for the Protection of Animals were these eloquent pleadings in favour of which in so many European lands has created Societies for the Protection of Animals were these eloquent pleadings in favour of the brute creation due, but to a conviction that even the meanest of the inferior animals may have been, or may become, a man and a brother, may even be a Bodhisattva, a being destined to attain to the state of a supreme Buddha. From India the complicated stories into which these elementary parables developed passed at an early period into China, and in the course of time became current, in a modified form among the Buddhistic inhabitants of Central early period into China, and in the course of time became current, in a modified form, among the Buddhistic inhabitants of Central Asia. Later still, in all probability, they travelled weatwards, and one of their number, that of the "Faithful Beasts," struck the fancy and obtained a firm hold on the memory of many European peoples. In Benfey's opinion this story was probably introduced into Russia during the Tartar period, and thence made its way into more Western lands, its first appearance in print being in the early part of the seventeenth century, when Basile founded upon it the 25th and 31st tales of his Pentamerons. Its Norse rendering, under the title of "Three Years without Wages," seems to have been adapted from one of the fuller Slavonic versions. seems to have been adapted from one of the fuller Slavonic versions, The episode of the lizard which turns into a prince is a fragment of another tale, borrowed from one of the numerous Indian stories about Nagas, wherein a man renders a service to a snake, which turns out to be the son of a ruler over those serpent-demons. The incident is of common occurrence in Oriental stories; its mythoincident is of common occurrence in Oriental stories; its mythological explanation is perfectly simple from an Indian point of view. The serving three years without wages is another interpolation, belonging to an entirely different story, with which, in its modern form, the Whittington's Cat legend is generally connected. A tale of this kind is given by Mr. Dasent in the present volume under the title of the "Honest Penny."

Similar ideas have, no doubt, at different times and in divers places independently developed into similar narratives; and therefore the mera rescuellance between two stories is not a proof

therefore the mere resemblance between two stories is not a proof that one has been borrowed from the other. But it is very impro-bable that any such independent development should result in the production of two complicated dramas, divided from each other by great spaces of time and place, and yet agreeing in the sequence as well as the nature of their respective scenes. On the other hand, well as the nature of their respective scenes. On the other hand, there is nothing excessively improbable in the supposition that a dramatic tale of this kind may have made its way from people to people, sometimes being helped on its path by literary aid, but more often depending for its progress on oral tradition. And so, if a long chain of events is found narrated in an Asiatic as well as in a European story, the nature and the connexion of the several links being almost if not wholly identical, we may fairly assume that the one narrative is a copy of the other. Then, if the supernatural machinery or the moral teaching of the story be shown to be inconsistent with any ideas ever known to have been prevalent in Europe, but thoroughly in accordance with those which have certainly prevailed, and perhaps still prevail, in Asia, we may safely assume further that the European narrative has been borrowed from the Asiatic. Let these tests be applied to the longer stories in any collection of European folk-tales, and, unless we are much mistaken, their Eastern origin will in most cases we are much mistaken, their Eastern origin will in most cases

stand confessed.

THE ALPS OF ARABIA.*

THIS is a book with a high-sounding and misleading title, horrowed, perhaps unconsciously, from Sir F. Henniker's Notes during a Visit to Egypt, as quoted by Dean Stanley. The author, who informs us that his profession obliges him to work in a crowded and smoky capital, started from Alexandria in January and ascended the Nile as far as the first Cataract. Having accomplished this by no means arduous or unprecedented feat, he crossed the Desert from Cairo to Ismailia and Suez, visited Mount Sinai, went up the western shore of the Gulf of Alashah to the place of that name, and, after a short stay at Petra, trayered the Sinai, went up the western shore of the Gulf of Akabah te the place of that name, and, after a short stay at Petra, traversed the Holy Land from south to north, taking in his way the usual places of interest, and ending with the ruins of Baalbec. Now there was once a time when Sydney Smith could write of an Egyptian traveller as one entitled to make a profound sensation in acciety by the mere novelty of his experiences. The test of a good novel, the witty Canon wrote, is, that it should make a reader itattentive "when a hishop is speaking," or when a gentlemin "fresh from the Pyramids or the Upper Cataracts is let loose on the drawing-room." The works of a host of liarned and attractive writers, and the increased facilities of communication,

The Alpe of Arabia: Travels in Egypt, Stand; struble, and the Hold. By William Charles Maughan. London: Heavy S. King & Co.

pair at the class of the great war with the First Napoleon. Now an every one-onlives made a subject with the First Napoleon. Now an every one-onlives made a subject with the sugrams of Ecoless, or fixed the Bean of Westminster, or with the sugrams of Ecoless, or fixed the with the conious knowledge of Dr. Robinson. Revertheless something is to be made out of a journey of four months in Egypt and Palestine if a man is skilful in selecting his topics and appearts in his remarks; and there are some things of which the world is never weary, and on which every fresh market or can shed a little additional light. Unluckily Mr. Maughan, thogrif observant and grifted with a good eye for natural scenery, cannot treep his pen and his feelings under command. The whole of his trip up to Assouan might have been omitted. He is far too much given to guah in "recollections," and "associations," and "solemn thoughts," and "mighty names," and "immutable desolations," all of which, to be endurable, must be clothed in striking and nervous language, or should be neatly suggested to the reader, who can follow them out for himself. Every man of education and perception may be fairly left to warm his picty at Iona in his own fashion, and to reanimate his patriotism, if it needs it, at Marsthon, or by his own freside. Then glowing sunsets and moonlight nights are Mr. Maughan's especial snare; more than half-a-dosen times does he broak out into rapturous descriptions of sundscapes, rivers, and rucks, as seen at eve or after sundown, for which the whole dictionary is ransacked. "The afterglow overspreads the horizon. Palm groves, billowy plains, and dim mountain ranges are blended into a ghostly and harmonious whole. The shimmering stream steals away like a shroud, or changes its dingryellow for a ghostly, glassy hue. Tombs cut out of the rock have a cavernous, melancholy look. A red tinge on the horizon is delicately graded away through a succession of tints of all shades, into the dark sapphire of the screech of an owl. Clear lustrous j

There is, however, a good deal to be gleaned from Mr. Manghan's volume in the way of hints for the trip, especially of that part which the Overland Route has rendered accessable and familiar. Twenty years ago a dahabeah was the accredited mode of proceeding up the Nile. When the vessel had been thoroughly purified of vermin, and had been well provided with stores, books, tins of provisions, and mosquito curtains, a party of two or three gentlemen had all the keen enjoyment which leisure, a fine climate, and good companionship could supply. But it required at least two months to reach the first Cataract, and after a time the monotonous character of the ascent became very trying. Men who are not keen sportsmen or practised linguists tire of attempts to pick up a few words of Arabic from the Ress and his crew, or to vary the daily meal of chicken and omelette by shooting wild pigeons or waders and divers in the glare and heat of the mid-day. Long reaches of the river intervening between the places of historical interest seem never to end, and many a traveller, besides being scared by the expense, would prefer to the dignified solitude of the private boat the miscellaneous congregation of the steemer, which gets over the uninteresting ground at a good pace, allows three days for Thebes, and perhaps a day at other places, and so lands the traveller back at the port of Cairo in less than one-half the time required for the old-fashioned mode of "doing the Nile." There is nothing in the visit to Shoubra near Cairo and to the Pyramids which calls for criticism; nor has Mr. Manghan thrown any new light on the monuments of Luxer or Edfou. Neither do we care to quote any scraps of salar which he picked up from the Cairo donkey boys, or to follow his retrospect into the "stream of time," "the majestic traditions," and the "princely list of conquerors" who "flashed like a meteor" on his blinded sight.

on his blinded sight.

We pass on to the journey across the Desert. Mr. Maughan took Ismailia on his way to Sues, but he seems to have been under a misconception, or to have missed the moral of the spot, when he records that there is little to see at this place, and that he "disposed of the sights in about half an hour." The mirsele is, not that there is so little to see, but that Ismailia has actually been called out of nothing into existence by the simple cutting of a fresh-water catel. That a spot which was either a waste of sand or a collection of Missrable Arab huts a few years ago, should now boast an "Hotel Pagnon," some cases and billiard-rooms, and any trees or vegetation at all, and should be the residence of Europeans and or a military behd, is an exmest of what might be done to turn deserts into rice-fields, if the Visaroy of Egypt would only construct a series of examps to earny. Nile water all over the country

just when the river is at its height. After visiting that the author came down on the Gulf of Alabah, and noticed the initiality number and variety of the shells, as well as of the coral fragments, which doubtless led the Greeks, as Dean Stanley well district. We call this sea Red, while the Jewe called hithe "Sea of Wastle." Here, too, he had a distant view of the small island of Kurelysik, which few travellers in modern times have visited, except Labards the Frenchman, and Wellstead, who was employed by the Reat India Company to survey the place in 1833. Mr. Manghan is rather too much addicted to quoting whole pages from the works of furner travellers, and to give summaries of history; but we can quite furgive hist for his borrowed description of the ruins whose very founder is unknown. The island is of granite and consists of two hillooks connected by a flat isthmus. It is difficult of access and has been locally known as the "Island of Pharach," doubtless from the same spirit in which the celebrated well at Cairo is ascribed to Joseph. A wall, partly in ruins, and with turrets and embrasures, on the northern mound, encloses some edificas which have arches and a Durk column still standing, and fragments of pillars half concoaled in rubbish. Tanks had been hown out of the solid rock to supply the fortress with water. We cannot find any mention of this island in the works either of Doan Stanley or in Dr. Wilson's Lands of the Bulle. The French explorer, Laborde, planted the white flag of the Bourbons on the highest of its rocks, in the name of his nation, in 1828.

on the highest of its rocks, in the name of his nation, in 1828.

The account of Petra is perhaps the most interesting and satisfactory portion of the book. Most travellers appear to have entered this only from the west, after passing the "wide and desert valley of the Arabah." Laborde and Mr. Maughau managed to turn the eastern range of the Arabah and to enter the "Sik" or gorge of the Rod City, from the south, through the Wady Ithm. The reductance of the Araba to allow strangers to view the mins unmolested has not yet been fully overcome. Dean Stanley, as was to be expected, was neither plundered, insulted, or mobbed, and he especially commenorates the "princely courtesy" which was shown to him by Shelkh Mohammed, who at the time of his visit, 1852-3, was the eldest son of the celebrated chief of the Alawins, Shelkh Hussain. The headship of the tribe by this time has devolved on the said son, Sheikh Mohammed; and between his claums and those of another local celebrity, whose name is in these pages metamorphosed into "Abnegazion," and the disputes of the Follaheen with the Dragonan of the party, and exorbitant demands for "backshish," Mr. Maughan and his companions appear to have had just sufficient alarm and annoyance to give zest to their adventures. The Arab Bedouin or Bedawi is, however, at his worst, for many many the freight which enters his doubseling on the ships of the Desert. Travellers may be husted, saluted with blank cartridges, kept awake all might by guttural ejaculations, and forced to jurchase peace and quiet by emptying their pures into the hands of their Dragonan, in some doubt whether the whole scene may not be got up for his especial benefit, or at least in complicity with the wild men of the Bosert. But their ears are not slit, nor are three Englishmen held in durance until a fourth has gone on to Jerusalem or back to Cairo in order to levy the ransom of his companions. On one occasion Mr. Maughan scens to us to have apprehended danger and to have detected bood hirstiness from a mere igno

We cannot quote any of the passages in which the author describes, and not with undue abundance of diction, the extraordinary site, the crumbling excavations, and the exquisite structures which Grecian skill and Roman magnificence have combined to raise in a valley which, till the commencement of this century, had baffled or escaped all the researches of travellers. As a place discovered by Burckhardt in the disguise of an Arab, and only half explored by Irby and Mangles; night to the mountain where the Great High Priest of the Israelites was buried; as, by a preponderance of authority, successfully identified with Kadesh-Barnes; presenting a combination of purple-coloured rocks, firsh verdure, and magnificent ruins; as a spot approached even now with some difficulty, and yet not quitted in haste or without regret, Petra may take a high rank in the list of those exhumed or deserted cities which have afforded a long succession of puzzles to linguists and scholars. The remainder of the tour does not appear to have given birth to much adventure. The travellers made a little expedition to Jericho and back; and an a rising ground which afforded a fine view of the

Dead Sea, came on a congregation of tents, each with its own flag, showing that English, American, French, and Germans were apparently sujoying life and having a picnic of nations. In fact, on the heaten tracks in Syria and Egypt there is nothing like solitade or immunity from intrusion. Mr. Maughan properly notices a tradition, due to the Mohammedans, to the effect that Moses is buried, not somewhere on Mount Pisgah, "but on a height opposite the Red Sea." Neby Musa, however, as he writes it, does not site the Red Sea." Neby Musa, however, as he writes it, does not mean "the grave of Moses," but Moses the Prophet, "Nabi" being a title given by Mussulmans to all those divine messengers who preceded their own Mahomed. Thus we have elsewhere Nabi Bannel, Nabi Yunas or Jonah, Nabi Yehiya or John the Baptist, and Nabi Zur, or the founder of Tyre. The Arabic word for grave or tomb would generally be Kabr. It is curious that Mr. Maughan does not seem to have heard of or read the two volumes by Maughan does not seem to have heard of or read the two volumes by 1r. Wilson, the Lands of the Bitte. While quoting freely or referring to Burckhardt and Laborde, Dean Stanley and Dr. Robinson, he access to be ignorant of the writings of a scholar who brought to the elucidation of many historical and social questions a very competent knowledge of more than one Semitic language, a thorough acquaintance with the works of previous writers, and a familiarity with Oriental manners which makes him in many points an admirable guide and companion. In some aspects Mr. Maughan is not disqualified for telling us what he saw. He is not dull. He soes and describes natural productions and pictures one dull. He sees and describes natural productions and picturesque hits of scenery. He is evidently penetrated with the religio loci. He has taken some pains to consult authorities, and has spared no trouble to commit his observations to writing daily and on the epot. But, as we have noticed in other cases, the excursion of four months might easily in print have been compressed into two hundred pages, at the rate of fifty for each month. There are so many enchanting features in the Holy Land that we by no means imply that no more books should be written about it. The security would be attractive without the associations. The history and the remains would invest it with hearts. and the romains would invest it with beauty, even were the whole country as barren or desolate as the Arabah. saited for exploration, moreover, enables men of leisure and wealth to avoid any-winter which has dropped out of its place in the seasons to re-appear in an English spring. But then writers ought to pick their subjects, repress their fervid imaginations, and condense and prune their style.

WILLIAM ELLIS, THE MISSIONARY.*

I THE author of "Polynesian Researches," even though we may hesitate to receive the assurance that "his name is spostolic n its missionary achievements" (p. 302), was unquestionably a considerable man—at/least a bishop in his chosen calling—and his son has aketched the history of his active and honourable life in a simple, frank, and natural style, which is not the less effective for some obvious lack of literary skill and experience. It is far more profitable as well as more pleasant reading than the ambitious supplementary chapter devoted to the great missionary a "character and work" by Dr. Allon, respecting whose unseasonable love of erclesiastical polemics we may have to say a word presently. If there is one enterprise which beyond all others might be supposed to attract the sympathics of religiously-minded men, it is surely that which forms the main subject of this volume. The triumphs won by our faith over the strongholds of idolatry have been how and scanty indeed in modern times, yet we need not grudge the tribute of our reverent admiration to those who have been foremost in the battle, nor deem their unselfish labours lost even though they may seem to have been ever so unproductive of the results we could have desired. Men like Carey and Morrison, like Henry Martyn and Bishops Mackenzie and l'atteson, belong to no sect or party; they are the common possession of Christendom. And if the case of William Ellis at all differs from theirs, it is that he has left behind him more visible and (as we trust) enduring memorials of success than have been accorded to the efforts of some who strove as earnestly and perseveringly as he did.

The hero of this momeir was born in London in 1794, of parents whose circumstances were very humble. His mother had left her mative town of Reading to take domestic service; his father was a mechanic, though his grandson seems strangely unwilling to particularize "the special manufacture in which the young man was engaged." When the child of such a huma attains a way engaged." When the child of such a home attains to distinction, it will almost invariably be found that at least one of his parents possessed qualities suited for a higher station. In William Ellis the gentleness of his mother's disposition and her sensitiveness of spirit tempored and adorned the firmness and masculine energy which he inherited from his father. The latter is described which he inherited from his father. The latter is described as a man of good natural parts, much shrewdness, and genial humour, fond and proud of his oldest son, as well he might be; but so "advanced" and "liberal" in his religious opinions that the Unitarian chapel was his refuge when he was most inclined to be devout. It may well be imagined that these tendencies on his purt gave his eminent son no small distress, and long after, on the occasion of his mother's death in 1837, he closed his remonstrances to his surviving parent with a prayer which, if excusably uttered, ought never to have been reproduced to the world:—"May the Lord have mercy on him and save him at the elevanth hour."

As marly as 1797 this industrious mechanic took goet in a strike among his follow-weakman (such things as stellow substant eighty years ago), and was compalled to migrate with his family to the Cambridgeshire fens, where after a while he become one of the hands employed by Mr. Usill, a candle-maker at Wicheach.

What education young Ellis could pick up must have been chiefly at home, for at six years old he was employed at two shillings a week in winding cotton wicks with one hand, while numing his little brother with the other. But there were a few books in the house, such as Captain Gook's "Voyages," ambellished with tempting pictures, and now and then the child might pick upon sixpence of his own by holding a gentleman's horse, wherewith to buy a second-hand volume of Travels. Besides this taste for reading, the boy was so happy as to form a predilection for another pussuit, bny a second-hand volume of Travels. Besides this taste for reading, the boy was so happy as to form a predilection for another pussait, in its influence hardly less humanizing, that of gardening. "Klere began," he said publicly at Wisbeach, sixty-six years afterwards, "when I was scarcely five years old, that strong desire to understand the processes of vegetable life, and that unspeakable pleasure in meeting with new, rare, and beautiful forms of plants, flowers, and fruit, which through all the intervening changes of life have been to me a source of pure unmingled thankfulness and pleasure." Accordingly, before he was twelve years old he left his candle-Accordingly, before he was twelve years old he left his candle-making and slight irregular attendance at school to become apprentice to a neighbouring market-gardener. From this situa-tion he was promoted at thirteen, as a quick handy lad, to the service of a clergyman, who long continued to take an interest in his fortunes; then to snother clergyman's, whose well-furnished library was open to him when work in the garden was done. At seventeen he transferred himself to Kingsland, near London, to learn in a large nursery-ground the more abstruce searcts of the calling which he looked to follow.

We have pursued William Ellis's modest career thus minutely,

because we have here, throughout his son's narrative, in substance though not in form, as genuine a bit of autobiography as ever was written. Men have risen in life as he did—some few, though not written. here have risen in life as he did—some lew, though though many—on whose mind and manners the sordid cares of early poverty have left no trace whatever; whose easy gracefulness of literary style would suggest any scholastic training rather than that of a gardener's assistant. But such persons are usually reticent about their youthful days; some through constitutional reserve, others in consideration for the children who look up to the constitution of the them with respect; yet more from the notive which Dr. Johnson confessed to—pure dislike to trace what he chose to call "the annals of beggary." We institute no comparison in regard to annals of beggary." We institute no comparison in regard to usofalness and dignity between the poet Crabbe and our missionary; but parts of this volume strongly remind us of sionary; but p Crabbe's Life by his son, as well in their candid disclosures as in the geniality of the spirit which inspires them both. What a contrust they exhibit to the false shame and impotent resentment with

which Dickens has told a not dissimilar tale!

The turning point was now nigh at hand, when the love of study and of nature was to be absorbed in a yet nobler passion; for nothing less than a passion was Mr. Ellis's anxiety to make known to others the highest truth as he received and held it. At the two clergymen's houses he had imbited no more than such a general reverence for religion as stood him in little stead among the special temptations of London to so young a man; but the next year he again changed his place and became an inmate in a religious household, which worshipped at a chapel of the "Independent," or (as it now calls itself in preference) the "Congregational" dent," or (as it now calls itself in preference) the "Congregational" persuasion. This accident, it as such it must be regarded, determined his choice for life. He joined that communion, as so many thousands join all communions, through no deliberate preference of its peculiar doctrines or discipline, about which they may not be curiously anxious, but simply because they have learnt in such assemblies the value of religious exercises. He now became a Sunday School teacher at Silver Street by London Wall, where he met with her who was afterwards his first wife, Mary Mercy a woman of the same temperament, as his mother, though Moor, a woman of the same temperament as his mother, though somewhat her superior by birth, and who in the same Surrey Chapel, "and glowing with the same aspirations," was first moved like himself by an impressive sermon to go out to preach the Gospol to the heathen. He had just completed his twentieth year (November 4, 1814) when he addressed to the Secretary of the London Missionary Society, which was then supported chiefly, and is now entirely, by mombers of his denomination, a formal application for employment, which is here published at length. One or two extracts alone we are able to give, as being at once characteristic of the man, and not too purely

I can conscientiously affirm that it is not an impatience to be freed from envising that is ink-some or unpleasant in my present situation that induces me to offer myself as a candidate; nor am I influenced by any secular motives, for I am perfectly satisfied with my present station in all respects, and have reason to believe that I give satisfaction to my employers. I should be unwilling to leave my present place on any other account.

I have but little to recommend me to the Society, having had but little education, and most of what I have learned I have learned from observation. I have been accustomed to work in the garden, which eccupation forms the chief part of my present employment. I received must be of "Qualifications for Missionarics," after reading which I intulged a hope that, although my telents were of the lowest cort, yet I might be accupated. I move declare myself willing to follow wherever Providence may lead my.

In any other mean in his position it would have any medial as more I can conscientiously affirm that it is not an impatience to be freed from

In any other men in his position it would have sounded as more affectation to profess himself indifferent to the social advancement

^{*} Take of William Ellis, Missionary to the South Sons and to Madagamar.
y his Bon, John Etzmo Ellis. With a Supplementary Chapter containing
a Ketimeta of his Character and Work, by Henry Allon, D.El. London: John Murray. 1873.

which must be common distanting what he cought; he life. He was destributed the consistency of a constant and leastlibuted. He was destributed to be a constant and leastlibuted. He was a supply destributed to by the County consistency of the least and tenus again the discissy ever had: White Matthew Willis, one of the few chargeness on the Board of Enaminers, had could him where he had received his education, his reply was " in my badenous "; and, indeed, he had stolen mainly from his night's must the time for learning what little he had acquired. Raw as he man, the Directors were at first for sending him straight to Africa, fill they had yet to discover by repeated disappointments that thom who set up to instruct others, even in the Rible, have shandant need to know a little themselves. This arrangement was subsequently changed, and Ellis was allowed a year's very necessary proparation under Drs. Bogue of Gesport and Pye Smith as Homerton, previously to his ordination as a paster, and his mainlegs the next day to his faithful hapmate, who wanted nothing but health to be all that her husband could have hoped for.

Their destination also had been changed when their departure was postposed; they were now bound to the South Seas, and, in the first instance, to the Society Islands, a remote volumb group seen by Quiron in 1606, but virtually rediscovered by Walfis in 1767, and visited by Cook in 1769. The delicious climate of these isles of bliss, their rich tropical productions, the volumbous beauty of their women, and the aboninable institutions of their base idolatry, had been coloured by Dr. Hawkenworth somewhat too vividty for the taste of a not very fastidious age, and his unlucky book had doubtless the effect of directing the earliest efforts of the newly-founded London Mission to spots where man alone seemed vile. In 1796 the good ship Day, whose perilous voyages made a favourite reading book for young people lifty years ago, was despatched with a cargo of missionaries, eighteen of whom were to be left at Tabiti and its smaller neighbours. They were mostly men taken from the same chase as Ellis, but without any share of his ability and power of self-culture; so that it is nothing wonderful that, set on by drunken and profligate sailors and adventurers from Europe, to whom the spot had become a favourite refuge, the natives rejected their teaching, stripped them of all they possessed, murdered three of their number, and drove the rest into the woods and caves of the rocks. The prospects of the mission were improving, and the ministers had returned to Eimeo, a little member of the Society group, when Mr. Ellis and his wife arrived early in 1817, some thirteen months from Portsmouth. The native Christians numbered at that period scarcely more than fifty. but the presence of a superior mind, and the decision of a true ruler of men, soon made themselves folt. After he had learned the language, which was to him a matter of little trouble, and had made good progress in the work to which he had been specially appounted, his views extended from this small archipelago to that larger one about two thousand five hundred milee fur

Returning to his native country in the very flower of life, with a reputation in every way deserved, William Illia is presented to us in a new character. For more than five, years he was employed as travelling agent by the Society he had served so well. This was hard and uncongenial work, but he threw himself into it cheerfully, or at least uncomplainingly. On these tours his thorough earnestness and varied information always made their way, though his speaches were characterized rather by fluency than elequence, and were at times so diffuse that it needed a friendly twitch of the coat-tail to bring his oratory to a close (p. 185). He did the cause he loved far better service by his pan. At this period he published two most interesting books, whose substance must have been prepared long before—namely, his Tour through Hassess and Polynesiam Researches, beyond comparison the most picture-que narratives of missionary enterprise at that time extant, and well worthy to take their place in English literature by the side of Bishop Hober's "Journal." In 1831 a weary itinarant life was ended by his being chosen for the highest preference he could well aspire to, the office of Foreign Secretary-in-Chief of the London Missionary Society. In that responsible capacity he tasked his energies so unsparingly that in 1839 ill health compelled him to sack temponary repose; and after spanding a year at Pau to little purpose, he was at length forced in 1841 to resign his post and to retire to the little Hertfordshiru town of Hoddesdon. He had by this time lost the loving companies of his early manheed, who, after more than ton years of acute suffering, endured with mint-like patience, was removed from him in January 1835. She had given him a charge which we have of much offence in acute failant to see than in real life—to provide for himself another wife who should be kind to his matheriae, he despites; and after a decent wife whoo should be kind to his matheriae.

when editor of a little mound, the Christine Mignetic. Missister and biographer praises his stepmenter highly; equivally nationally anticoming affectionate care of his stillered siners, two of whom the manual till a long sinhman closed in dusth. For the rest, the conventional and wife might uses to have agreed in little distributed and wife might uses to have agreed in little distributed and with what in him must be called an incommutant highly and programme from dusting programmes and programmes and punctuality. Each of them was distinguished by strong including and punctuality. Each of them was distinguished by strong including yet their union was eminently happy. The husband in his mature age exchanged a melancholy too natural with him the habits more social and communicative (p. 196); and after thing five years of wedded love, having calmy received her partners have breath, the faithful wife retired to her own chamber to die best seven days after him. "Sane uhi idem at maximus et homestications amor cet, aliquanto present morte jungi quam with distrabil."

At Hoddesdon, in a charming cottage whose garden was hill out by his loving skill, Mr. Ellis lingered for twelve years (1820—53), recruiting his broken health, officiating as paster to a small body of Congregationalists, always ready to take a wider flight if duty seemed to call him from home, extermed and respected by all around him of whatever communion, yet, oddly enough, surprised that a new-born seal against Church rates made some of his neighbours look more coldly on him than their wont (p. 180). From this retirement he went forth, when sixty years of age, to become a missionary at Madagascar, in a sphere of action which must have been quite novel to his experience. He coor found himself immersed in the shifty politics of that semi-barbarous kingdom, and his son's narrative, referring as it perpetually does to extraneous sources of information, hardly allows us to see our way clearly through the mist. That his several visits were sources of much consulation to the persecuted native Christians needs not be stated; that his motives were the purent, his honour beyond question, are facts sufficiently attested by the whole course of his perpetual conflict with almost every European that crosses his perpetual conflict with almost every European that crosses his path; not only with the French consul M. Lambert, but with the English consul Pakeuham too; with Abbé Jouen and the French he terms "Roman Catholicism" exhausted all the higotry which his mild spirit was capable of cherishing. His son and Dr. Allen, treat this period as the most glorious in his life. "For Our" two part we are plad to welcome him safe home, again by the end of 1865, and to find him spending his goatle divelue in his old work, trauping on deputations, and preparing for the press an edition of the Malagasy Bible. Ho died in his seventy length year, on the 9th of June, 1872, after three days' illness, and was fitty homound with a public funeral by the Directors of the London Missionary Society.

We like Mr. J. Eimeo Ellie's book so well that we will only use him to record in his second edition the plain fact that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Farth is a century older than any of these commercial in the first page of his "Introduction." Dating as he does from Upper Chinda, a prome full of that Society's good works, his forget/siness in the more to be marvelled at. With Dr. Allon also we would fain part in peace, if he will but let us. We shall not get him to also his not authorssed opinion about "the disastrous history and issue of Established Churches in all nations" (p. 304), nor shall we modify our own judgment respecting the had taste of drapping such topics into a context which could better dispusase with them. If "to the Madagascar of future generations William Ellis will be. In the Madagascar of future generations William Ellis will be. England, what Houisace was to Germany, what Augustine was to Ireland" (p. 304), it certainly is not because he abstained from worldly affairs, but because he sought to control them according to the light that was in him. The legislatur of the Seriety Islam (p. 77), and the intimate commeller of Radama II. (p. 256), is just we believe to them all, of "forging classes to bind the Christian onergy and life" of posterity.

A WHALING CRUISE .

CAPTAIN MARKHAM took a voyage last summer to Baffig's which might be useful for future Arctic exploration. As he was appointed to H.M.S. Sallon within three weeks of his arrival in England, his journal has been printed during his absence almost in its original form. However valid may be the apology, we cannot say that the books of travel which are put together after this fashion are generally amusing. They have, indeed, the meets which belongs to impressions recorded at the moment; but they are apt to suffer both from the inevitable repetition and fases the onission of many things which at the time seemed to be too familiar to need explicit notice. Some such faults may perhaps be occurionally detected in Captain Markham's marritive; but we have on the whole very little to say signiset it. Here and these we might wish for more composition, or for a fallow description; but the narrative is lively, unaffected, and

* A Whaling Cruise to Baffin's Bay. By Albert Heatings Makham Landon: Sanipson Low & Co. 1874

ntly indicative of the writer's characiently clear, and all the cleaver because he takes no to to imprese us with the fact that Captain Markhum is the of the right material for Arctic exploration. He is always that or the right material for Arctic exploration. He is arways cheer-ful, alive to the good side of his companions, keenly interested in his pursuit, and ready to take energetically to any piece of work that falls in his way. His object is, of course, to encourage his countrymen to make another dash for the North Pole by way of Smith's Sound; and we wish him all success in his laudable endeavour. Meanwhile, as great part of the book is devoted to giving a detailed account of the manners and customs of whalers, we are inclined to ask a humble question. Might not some gentlemen who are in want of sport find an agreeable variety in a cruise after whales? So far as we can reduce to any logical In a cruise after whates? He far as we can reduce to any logical formula the motives which lead men after grouse, or deer, or salmon, it would seem that whate-fishing has every claim to rank amongst recognized sports. A large number of athletic young men will be engaged next summer in circumventing salmon; but if the dignity of sport is to be measured by the magnitude of the pray a whals is to a salmon related to the pray a whals is to a salmon related. young men will be engaged next summer in circumventing salmon; but if the dignity of sport is to be measured by the magnitude of the prey, a whale is to a salmon what a salmon is to a minnow; and whale-fishing, or, to speak more accurately, whale-hunting, should rise as much above salmon-fishing as salmon-fishing above bobbing in the Serpentine with a crooked pin and a bit of thread. When a gentleman has the luck once or twice in a week to find himself at the end of a rod with a thirty-pound fish at the end of his line, he talks about it for days, and when he returns to London is capable of boring any one who will listen to him with the minutest details of his glorious sport. What then must be the satisfaction of feeling yourself fast to a monster sixty feet in length, with some twenty tons of blubber atowed about as a mere length, with some twenty tons of blubber stowed about as a mere miscellaneous item in his gigantic carcase! The salmon forces poor Mr. Briggs to run a hundred yards along a river bank; the whale will tow a boat through fifteen miles of sea, and occasionally not only a boat, but a loaded ship of four hundred tons. The salmon has a nasty way at times of snapping a line by a sudden rush; the whale sinks a hundred fathoms or so, and drags the boat after him. The salmon gets into awkward corners of a pool; the whale takes out a mile or two of line under a field of ice, and requires to be persuaded out of his sulks by firing harpoons at him instead of pelting him with stones. When you have landed your salmon, the trouble of carrying him home may justify a gillie in a claim for a glass of whisky; we know not what reward would be due on the same scale to Captain Markham and the boat's crew who on the same scale to Captain Markham and the boat's crew who had on one occasion to tow a dead whale behind them for eight hours. Luckill, a whale, like most animals and men whose constitution tends to the development of blubber, is a creature of stitution tends to the pacific habits; for, if he had the sense aliquiarly amiable and pacific habits; for, if he had the sense should a maything short of an ironclad armed with heavy guns. parsued in anything short of an ironclad armed with heavy guns. Still the mere play ulness of such a brute is apt to be awkward to its immediate we have a plunging whale, his chances of revisiting a rope which it is fast to a plunging whale, his chances of revisiting the upper a reflap of the tail of one monster, just touching the armall; and a more than the sense and the sense are flap of the tail of one monster, just touching the the upper are flap of the tail of one monster, just touching the all; and a m Captain Markham was following him, failed by the amall; and a m Captain Markham was following him, failed by the dingy in which it in smashing the whole concern to atoms, and, as it was, gave On another occasion he described a narrow escape from a similar catastrophe, when, as he says, fall the other boats were miles awis, with one exception, and that one, being fast to a whale, would, he suppose, have thought twice before coming to his assistance. We should have hoped that these sportamen would a higher value on each other's lives; but doubtless it was assistance. We should have hoped that these sportsmen would have set a higher value on each other's lives; but doubtless it was not the reflection that a whale is often worth a thousand pounds or more which would have caused any hesitation, but that overpowering excitement which makes all objects seem unimportant when one is in the process of killing any living being.

For fear lest this brief indication of the pleasures of the chase

should send off any number of eager sportsmen to Dundoe, whence the fiset annually sails, we think it right to add that a certain amount of discomfort is to be set off against the pleasures. We find even Captain Markham confessing that on one morning he felt some reluctance to get up and witness a run—if that be the proper word for describing the pursuit of a whale. In fact, it seems that his stomach was a little turned by some of the incidents. The pursuit is all very well, but the process of cutting up the whale afterwards is not calculated for aqueamish people. Captain Markham is of course superior to the weaknesses of wretched landsmen; but he seems at times to have been in a condition which might be called sea-sickness if the predisposing cause had not been something else than the motion of the waves. In fact, when the sport has been good, the blubber seems to pervade the whole ship. Not merely is it impossible to find a tolerably clean place on the deck, but the unctuous substance insinuates itself into the cabin, gets into one's clothes, and infects the atmosphere. Everything which you eat or drink tastes, we should imagine, of blubber; and, according to Captain Markham's description, the arrangements for feeding are not precisely elegant at the best of times. The captain of the Arctic, in which he sailed, appears to be a pattern seaman; hearty, blusterous, as well as skilful and daring in his profession; moreover, we are glad to hear that he is well read in Shakspeare, and could give long recitations from his plays; but, with all his marks, the Captain, as we gather, was at times a rather trying host. Whenever Captain Markham asked for a slice of beef welghing less than a particle work indicates a tradition in the Arctic and that

thinner than was desirable. State gigantic con of the season had brought back to his measures. Though we are not expensively told as much, we infer that these joyial mariners would have been scarcely suited for the society of an exquisite. Dim visious are indicated of a peculiar kind of festivity called a Molly. The original "molly" is an Arctic bird which gorges itself which blubber and offal till it becomes unable to fly; it has then a pleasant habit of rejecting its food and returning to take the action cargo. We are left to infer that some kind of snalogy has assented itself to the seafaring mind between the manners and customs of the bird and those of the guests of a so-called Molly. Society, indeed, must necessarily be limited in the Arctic regions; but wherever two or three whalers are gathered together one hospitable captain runs up a tub to his masthead and his fellows speedily arrive from the other ships. We can fully believe that next morning there is frequently a small of brandy, run, beer, and tobacco in a small cabin, which is able successfully to encounter even the odours of blubber. From various indications, indeed, it is plain that nobody of very delicate stomach should rashly take a passage on board a wiciler. But if any robust person should be smitten with the desire of whale-catching, he will have the compensation, if we may trust Captain Markham, of making the acquaintance of a set of thoroughly manly and skilful season. Indeed the occupation is one which requires high qualities, and the enterprise of the men is stimulated by a system which gives all the members of the crew an interest in the racuits of the cruise. Each man receives a certain sum for every ton of oil and whale-bone, besides rewards for success in capturing; each fish. The service is thus a popular one, especially under successful captains, and the crews appear to be above the average. Captain Markham, looking at the matter from his own point of view, considers that he could get an admirable set of volunteers for an expediti

We need not follow him into further details; but, on the whole, we may safely say that he has drawn an interesting picture of a curious and adventurous branch of trade. The literature of whaling is not very extensive; though Captain Markham has had some able predecessors. But its traditions and its modern history deserve some notice. We have only space to add that he gives some interesting information as to the crew off the Polaris, which was brought home in the Arctic; and that he describes some relies of former adventure in those regions. We must quote the quaint but really pathetic epitaph out one of the graves at Port Leopold, in Prince Regent's Inlet. In a bottle at its foot was a paper with these words:—"Near this spot lay the remains of Thomas Coombs (late belonging to the carpenter's crew of H.M.S. Investigator), who died now foord that ship on the 27th day of October, 1848, after a lingering illness of three months, which he bore with Christian fortitude. And I sincerely hope, should any Christian fall in with this, that he will leave his body rost in peace and undisturbed, and oblige his late chum and messmate, Charles Illarris, A.B."

MISS MACARTHUR'S SCHOOL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

THE History of Scotland before us is so small in bulk that it would not add materially to the burdens of any enthusiastic patriot who might wish to peruse it on the summit of Ben Novis or Ben Crunchan. Its cost is so moderate that the most prudent native of the land whose annals it condenses need not scruple to include it in an outfit as slender as that of Roderick Random himself when first starting in quest of that success which is denied to no well-conducted Scotchman. But its merits are not summarized in the double praise of cheapness and portability. Its errors of commission, if it contain any, are very trifling. If any charges of omission are to be brought against it, we should be unwilling to hold a particular volume in a series responsible for the results of a system to which it necessarily accommodates itself. As this is the third volume of Mr. Freeman's "Historical Course for Schools," which began with his own General Skatch of European History, it may be worth while to consider how far the example before us may be regarded as a promise of success for the entire scheme which the editor appears to propose to himself.

Not only was the need beyond dispute of some such attempt heing made as that which is now in progress under the direction of one of the most eminent of our historians, who moreover has had some experience of the results at least of the ordinary teaching of history, but this need has cried aloud, and has not been least sudible in the columns of this journal. But we live in an age of progress, though it is not always quite certain of progress to what. Thus, though the teaching of history in these kingdoms had been neglected even longer than the representation of the Commons of Scotland in Parliament, the reform has begun at last. The example has been set in high quarters, at least in England; for the Scotch Universities have, so far as we are a standown nothing. Oxford and Cambridge, as became them, have book set to work. Oxford and Cambridge, as became them, have book endowments for the encouragement of the study and trailing of

"History of Scotland, By Mangaret Macaribus, (Vol. 211, of "Returical Course for Schools," Edited by E. A. Francisco, D.U. of Landon Macarillan. 2012.

by her remodelled her system of Modern History examinato far at any rate is the University is concerned, for there
least one funces college in which a bountiful etholership
rds the vister in an examination which is simply switch in the
ness of the very conception thereof. Cambridge—possibly with
nignant intention of training on a unficiently broad hasis
likes who may go out in twose to scalemate the culture of the
uncotaring districts—has besued a scheme for her future History
as which remembles the table of enceties who may go out in twos to scalemine the culture of the manufacturing districts—has issued a scheme for her future History Tripos which resembles the table of contents to a revised edition of the Advergment of Learning. Efforts are being made elsewhere—notably at Eton—to prepare the soll from which so luxuriant a harvest is expected in the Universities. All this is well, or at least all this is meant well. But there is a process proliminary even to that in which the upper forms of public schools, or of schools of a higher "grade," as the phrase is, may engage with some hope of success. The very beginning has to be made; the very ground has to be broken up. In a word, before young men or boys can be introduced to the study of historical "subjects," or "periods," or both, they must be furnished with the means of acquiring that general rudimentary knowledge of history which is the indispensable foundation for any and every subsequent superstructure.

quent superstructure.

How to teach history to the young and ignorant is a question which we have no desire to discuss at length on this occasion with the shade of Mrs. Mangnall, or with any other practitioner. But certain conclusions will, we think, be readily conceded as not requiring proof. If a schoolboy or any other beginner is to learn with profit, he must learn it in a reasonable way, in a con-way, and in a way which will interest him. Otherwise nected way, and in a way which will interest him. Otherwise the pursuit will simply confound him, or delude him, or add to the many other inducements which already exist to give up the trouble of learning altogether. A boy who is merely ordered to get by heart a mass of names and dates might as well have been bidden to commit to memory a given number of pages of the Post Office Directory. The moral discipline is the same in either case; and the intellectual results will likewise tally. If, on the other hand, he is taught history in a more ambitious fashion, but still in detached bits, in unconnected sections—set, we will say, to read a handbook of English history from the Norman Conquest and another of Roman history down to the battle of Actium, with two supplementary pages bringing him on to A.D. 476—he may come forth, if he is lucky, the owner of two nicely-bound school prises, but he will certainly come forth the proprietor of a remarkably fast accumulated number of false notions. And, finally, if he is subjected to these or any other "methods" while no care is taken to awake in him an interest in his study, and to sustain it when awakened, he will ever after regard the study of history as a delusion and a snare, and will in later life infallibly confine his historical reading to those books which happen to treat of historical subjects, and which also happen to be forced upon his attention by Mr. Mudie and society at large as "books of the season."

But there is another side to the question of historical teaching, and that is the teacher's. He is not Mr. Freeman, though he has probably read Mr. Freeman's books—we man his big books. Even if he were Mr. Freeman, there would be a limit—though to be sure an uncommonly wide and the historical beauty. be sure an uncommonly wide one-to his historical knowledge. His most immediate object must be to satisfy at least the three demands enumerated—to see that his pupils understood what they learn; that they view history as what it is, a connected growth of which indeed all the connexions are visible to no eye, but which even the least experienced should from the first be prevented from treating as an agglomeration of disconnected atoms; and, lastly, that they are interested in it as in the knowledge of the doings of men and women who lived like themselves in a real world. To attain these ends the teacher also stands in need of aids, which (though in no case they can be uniformly satisfactory) must be sure, prompt, and invariably trustworthy. It is such aids as these for which he and his friends on his behalf have long, as we have said, been crying aloud. He has wanted books to place in the hands of his pupil or his class; he has wanted books which he might use himself as threads to keep together, and to keep in proportion, the oral explanations and illustrations necessary in order to interest boys in any subject under the sun—and most of all in one against which they have generally imbibed an hereditary prejudice— as being either too endless and too uncertain to be worth attempt as being either too endiess and too uncertain to be worth attempting, or too contemptibly easy to be worth taking trouble about. Books are often, and not always very correctly, described as "boons" to this or that class of people. A series of historical handbooks, textbooks, schoolbooks—the name does not matter—answering at the same time the modest but pressing needs of the teacher and the learner of the rudiments of history, was indeed a boon devoutly to be wished. It could not be the less such as boon devoutly to be wished. It could not be the less such as boan devoutly to be wished. It could not be the less such as coming from the hand of a distinguished historian whose more name was a guarantee for much at least of what was wanted being actually supp

Having said so much, we need hardly add how sincerely we wish success to the undertaking which Mr. Freeman has now in teral Sketch of European History His own admirable Ge hand. His own admirable General Stotch of European History supplies, precisely that general thread which such a teacher as we have described requires. Of its accuracy we can speak with something like certainty after a tolerably close examination; and its lustifity would strike any reader on the first perusal. But its object is of a peculiar kind—namely, we presume, to bind the whole series together, while in a manner supplementing each particular work; and the usefulness of the introductory easy will therefore have to be determined by the result of the settire series. It will stockably be read and explained—not, we hope, too amply—as an

introduction to the study of the particular Histories which succeeded or are to succeed it; but it will have to be received insponention to the study or the paracouse resources was succeeded or are to succeed it; but it will have to be ten again and again by both teacher and learner; and its more use will probably arise when after it has been mastered, or that particular History is in course of study, the Sketch is again and again employed by the teacher to see eye of the learner, and to reassure himself as to his own ou nwo aid or as ales

eye of the learner, and to reassure himself as to an commonwer over the bearings of his subject.

When we pass to the qualifications which are above all requisite in a particular History like that before us, we perceive the same necessity for that lucidity of arrangement of which the editor's General Sketch set the example, as well as for a constant attention to that general connexion of history of which it supplies the outline. Miss Macarthur proves equal to both these demands. From the point of view of the first of them, her tasks was comparatively easy. Scotch history, if its details are offer misty, is clear enough in its outlines, except at the beginning; if its misty, is clear enough in its outlines, except at the beginning; if its progress is, or at least was, slow, it is a progress under escertainable conditions and towards definite ends. When the bar has once conditions and towards definite ends. When the bar has once been crossed, and the Picts and Scots are left behind, it is all plain sailing; the difficulties as to the feudal relations between Scotland and England have no reality for any one who can appreciate the value of plain facts as well as Miss Macarthur; though, by the by, in page 37, in reference to the competition for the Crowin between Bruce and Balliol, she rather weakens the case in favour of Edward's—or rather the jury's—decision in favour of Halliol, by speaking of it as in perfect accordance with "modern" law-sailing ambiguous expression. The author has no difficulty in dividing speaking of it as in perfect accordance with mouern naw-an ambiguous expression. The author has no difficulty in dividing her book into periods which are real periods—not like, s.g. those into which books divide Roman history, teaching beginners to fix in their minds as an axiom the mistaken notion that the Roman constitution was revolutionized by the regifugium. The Gaulia constitution was revolutionized by the regifugium. The Rollid period, the English period, &c., are divided off by real revolutions; and if "the Jameses" seems an odd division, it is at least not a confusing one. Moreover, Miss Macarthur has very clearly summarized the results of each of these periods upon the main questions at the root of Scottish history—the relations between the races, these between Scottish and Freedand and Freedand. those between Scotland and England (and France), the establishment, consolidation, and tardy downfall of feudalism, and the religious views and systems obtaining in the land. Almost every one of these questions assumes a new aspect at particular points in Scottish history; and so with education, and even with commerce. All these points have, so far as we have observed, been clearly brought out, and not been obscured by the faintest attempt at time writing; there are hardly more than three inctaphors in the book. The diction is throughout straightforward and perspicuous; only now and then the author appears to struggle unnecessarily with the perfect tense; for she writes (assuredly with no eye to modern hotels), that the Highlanders "have at all times been much given to pillsging the more fortunate Lowlanders"; and, again, that the Orkney and Shotland isles "have never been redeemed by payment of the sum agreed on "by Christian of Norway—as if there will several more property of a diplement of propositions. still remained some remote prospect of a diplomatic proposition in that sense on the part of Paron Hochschild.

It might perhaps seem as if, under the second espect of the task, a School History of Scotland likewise presented no formidable difficulty. As Miss Macarthur reminds her readers in the very difficulty. As Miss Macartnur reminds nor readers in the very first page, Scotland "was never taken into the great Roman Empire"; and the solitary connexion which her history has with its system lies in her law, the origin of which might perhaps have been dwelt upon rather more fully than it has been in the brief reference which Miss Macarthur makes to the subject. The points of contact between Scottish and Irish history are—tho origin of the Scots excepted -- easily marked. The other countries belonging to the European system with whose history that of Scotland connects itself are (Norway apart) only England and France. The range of the elementary student's subsidiary reading need therefore in this instance not be wide, and Miss Macarthur has clearly indicated the several stages in the relations—which she rightly regards as most peculiar—between Scotland and France, while those between Scotland and England, as a matter of course, occupy a great part of her narrative. James I. (VI.) is attempts at union perhaps deserved a fuller notice; and we see no reference to the violent feeling against the Scots excited in England by the conduct of Lord Bute. But after Scottish history has become blended with English, it is not always easy to distinguish the currents in the common stream. Yet Miss Macarthur might have said something more of the part which the Scots have taken in colonization, though she has by no means overlooked the

Upon the whole, however, we have no exception of importance to take to this book from either of the points of view already referred to. Whether it has been made interesting enough as a parrative to be likely of itself to attract the elementary student, is a more doubtful question. The author has obviously felt under no obligation to insert anything which might be reparded as mere ornament; if there has been any struggle in her mind on the subject, the ornaments have, like Bruce's brooch, "come loom," and been dropped. Though she has found a place for Bruce's spider and one or two other old friends, she is in general as savers in manner, but by no means so protracted in length, as the Shorter Catechism itself. But why, if we may ask the question, were her limits so assrow? To put the whole History of Scatchad into one hundred and ninety-three duodecimo pages is no dont as difficult a task as to pass a rule through a ring; but what necessary was there for the rings being so very small?

We can, in short, see no reason why an excellent epitome like

that before us should not, while retaining its concise and summary character, have been warmed up and relieved here and there by additions likely to prove interesting to the beginner. Anecdotes and nicknames (what a genius, by the by, the Scotch have at all times had for nicknames!) are well enough; but it is not an increase in this direction that we desire. But why should Mr. Freeman and his coadjutors not permit themselves the introduction of brief aketches of character in certain instances, and of an element of local description in others? Why, above all, should the progress or decay of manners not be from time to time illustrated in appropriate passages? Moderation must be exercised as a matter of course; but let the poor schoolboy—leaving the poor teacher out of the question—be cheered here and there by something which will place him in more lively sympathy with his subject. The memory of John Knox is dear to Miss Macarthur; why should she not have indulged her readers in half a page bringing the man before them? The character of James VI. no schoolboy will forget in its broad outlines (which there is plenty of first-hand evidence to sketch with certainty) when he has once that before us should not, while retaining its concise and sumof first-hand evidence to sketch with certainty) when he has once become acquainted with it; why pass by the opportunity in half-a-dozen tame lines? And if the names of men of letters are to be mentioned at all, what use is there in flinging at a schoolboy's head "David Hume the infidel philosopher," of whom it is merely said that he was "born at Edinburgh in 1711," and "is best known at the school of the as the author of a popular but untrustworthy History of England"? Characterization, whether of men, manners, or places, is possible within very narrow limits of space.

It is readless to offer any further second to the control of t

It is needless to offer any further suggestions, as our meaning has, we hope, been made clear. This Series is sure to succeed, and to fill part at least of a terribly aching void, if the several Histories are made a little more interesting than the one before us. This are made a little more interesting than the one before us. This will be easily accomplished by writers so competent and so capable of self-control in the execution of a difficult task as Miss Macarthur has proved herself to be, if a little more "law" (to use a school-boy's term) be allowed. The following volumes of this Series will therefore, we hope, be a little longer than this History of Sectland. Due proportion will no doubt be preserved; and we should be glad if a recommendation which we should certainly refrain from making in the case of nine out of ten elementary historical series should contribute in any degree to the success of the tenth, which in many ways promises far better than any other with which it is our fortune to be acquainted.

ARCHDEACON FREEMAN'S DISTORY OF EXETER CATHEDRAL.

THERE seems to be some special gift of fruitfulness about the city of Exeter which enables it to keep us in a never-ceasing supply of local literature, and also in an unusual amount of current events which call for notice. The present book, a history of the cathedral church by a member of its Chapter, though its preface bears date as long ago as last August, has reached us only now, in this season of suspense, while we are waiting to know whether the reredos for which we presume that Archdeacon Freeman is responsible along with his brethren is to be looked on as idolatrous or not. We believe that the Archdeacon's is the first attempt since these matters have been at all understood to give anything like a scientific account of Exeter Cathedral. If the Archdealogical like a scientific account of Exeter Cathedral. If the Archeological Institute could have been persuaded to go to Exeter in its earlier and more vigorous days, the church would doubtless have had its history worked out once for all by Professor Willis in the same style as the famous monographs of Canterbury, Winchester, and York. But, as this was not to be, we thankfully accept what we have got from Archdescon Freeman. It would be flattery to place the Archdescon on a level with the Professor, whose combination of gifts, his knowledge alike of construction, of architectural detail, and of documentary evidence, together with a power of exposition which has never been surpassed, sets him above all competitors. Not but what there is one side in which the Archdescon has, we think, the advantage. With all Professor Willie's wonderful power of combining the evidence of written history with the evidence of the existing buildings themselves, history with the evidence of the existing buildings themselves, he never seems to care for any history of a building except a history of the stones of which it is built. With all his knowledge of architectural detail and architectural construction, he never seems to care for a building strictly as a work of architecture, having a certain artistic character, and worked out more or less successfully according to a certain artistic design. It may be that he has always thought it his duty strictly to keep himself be that he has always thought it his duty strictly to keep himself within his own special range of combining the evidence of documents with the evidence of construction, and that he holds that any purely historical or purely artistic views of things are beyond his tether. But the lack of any considerations of this kind always give an air of something lacking to any discourse of Professor Willis. The thing is perfect as far as it goes. It works out all that can be done within its own range, but its range does not take in the whole of the subject in hand. Archdeacon Freeman, without reaching the Professor's strength or the Professor's clearness, without his exceptional power either of finding things out or of setting forth what he has found out; does in his way take a wider and worthier view of the matter in head than Professor Willis does. He sees that the architectural history of a church, though distinct from the history of the floundation to

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which the church is attached, is yet something more than the list-tory of its construction. Archdescon Pressum too is qualified for the work he has taken in hand by long study of at least ling-lish ecclesiatical architecture, and by an intimate personal said official knowledge of the building. So, as there is no hope of anything from the great master, we are glad to get what we can from a disciple who has at least striven to walk in his path.

Exeter Cathedral is noted among our great churches for several things. It has an outline shared by no church in England, save its own miniature at Ottery, and by not many elsewhere; that is, the absence of either western or central towers, while where the pair of towers form the transepts, after a mannor which Archdescon Freeman reverently compares to two hands lifted in prayer, but which irreverent people say gives the church the look of a paddle-steamer. Archdescon Freeman says that this arrangement is known to exist in three Continental churches only; the metropolitan church of Lyons, and the cathedral churches at Châlons and Geneva. Lo Mans he shuts out as having only a single tower. But Lyons differs from Exeter in having western as well as transept towers; Châlons has not exactly transept towers, but towers east of the transepts, as in so many German churches and in the church of Nôtre Dame in Châlons itself; and, if Le Mans has now only one tower, it once had two. Archdeacon Freeman can hardly have been at Le Mans, or he would remember one of the most living tales of the eleventh century; how Bishop Hildebert was constrained by William Rufus to pull down the two the most living tales of the eleventh century; how Bishop Hildebert was constrained by William Rufus to pull down the two newly-built towers of his church, and how the northern one has remained from that day to this a ruined stump. Altogether the closest parallel to Exeter is Geneva. Another point at Exeter is that it forms a link between our Romanesque and our Gothic buildings. At Peterborough and Norwich the earlier style prethat it forms a link between our Romanesque and our croums buildings. At Peterborough and Norwich the earlier style prevails; at Wells and Salisbury we have only the later. At Exeter we have a Gothic body with, so to speak, Romanesque wings. And mark again that the Romanesque of Exeter has a history of its own. As at Wells, the Old-English church survived longer than usual. For one reason, it was nearly new at the time of the Conquest. Bishop Leofric, who survived William's coming several years, could hardly be expected to pull down the church which he had himself built. The next Bishop. Osborn. a Norman who had come in under Edward, Bishop, Osbern, a Norman who had come in under Edward, identified himself with his adopted country, adopted the manners and feelings of an Englishman, and, we are expressly told, abstained from destroying his predecessor's works. The remodelling of things was therefore put off at Exeter, as for other causes it was put off at Wells. Neither of those churches had any share in the first great impulse of rebuilding in the days of the Conquest, the impulse of which we see the fruits at Winchester and St. Albana. Their turn did not come till a generation later, in the days of Henry the First; in the case of Wells oven later. Only at Wells there is no visible trace of the Norman work any more than of the Old-English—though they once did exist nevertheless—while at Exeter the transept towers of the church built or begun by William of Warelwast are still there to speak for themselves. They are, as Archdencon Freeman says, in a plain style of Norman, but still they are not at all in the same early style as the buildings raised immediately and the Comments of the same are not at all in the same early style as the buildings raised immediately after the Conquest. Another special point at Exeter is that the whole church except the two Norman towers was rebuilt, or rather, as Archdeacon Freeman insists, recast, at a time reaching from the later years of the thirteenth century through a large part of the fourteenth, and that from one general design. It therefore gives us one of the best lessons in the gradual progress of art during that time, and especially in the development of the window tracery of the time, of which we may safely say that Exeter supplies us with the most perfect study to be had anywhere. Furthermore Exeter is, whether we count it for a fault or for a merit, the only English church on a great scale which, owing to the utter absence of any central lantern of any kind, can show a centinuous vault running uninterruptedly from east to west. In all these ways Exeter Cathedral is one of the churches in all England which is best worth studying. Few have so many striking features peculiar to themselves; but, looking at the building as a whole, as a work of art, we are not sure that we rate it quite so high as the Archdeacon dess. not sure that we rate it quite so high as the Archdoncon does. We never could bring ourselves to admire the side towers and the long unbroken roof running between them. We must confess that the towers much oftener make us think of the paddle-boxes than of the hands lifted in prayer. The church has in fact no outline. If it was not to have the common English and Norman outline, one might have looked for something of the German outline which the side towers do indeed suggest. The Archdescon indeed holds that the church had, or was mannet to have make the towers as well as the the church had, or was meant to have, western towers as well as the side towers; but we do not see that he makes out this point at all certainly. And if it were so, the huge side towers with smaller western ones would have made a very strange outline quite different from the German outline of an eastern and western pair of towers, like Trier and Hamberg. Then again the church is low inside and out, and inside its continuous roof makes it look still lower. The break of inside its continuous roof makes it look still lower. The break the lantern would have been a great gain, and would have add much to apparent light. The Archdescon compares it, with equally unbroken roof of King's College Chapel. Her King College Chapel is a building which stands quite by itself, want body, without aisten, transcots, towers, breaks of any kind. I roof is unbroken, because everything about it is unbroken; and internal height of King's College Chapel is in about a several fashove that of Eigeter Cathedrall. And, passion college and the conquent high appraisant point of the wealth give will greater on quent high appraisance point of the wealth give will greater on orioni as it may

The Architectural History of Exeter Confederal. By Philip Free-man, M.A., Architectural Canon of Exeter. Exeter: Eland. London: Bull & Sons.

parentite height to the helicites. What is really to be educated at Expire, to be admired as a matter of art as distinguished from the singularity of its history, is the perfect and enquisite finish of all its finish. It would be very easy to find work which is richer; it would be hard indeed to find work which is better.

it would be hard indeed to find work which is better.
Architector Freeman successfully points out come of the minconceptions of the earlier local writers, and shows very plainly that
the side towers were always meant to be side towers as they are
now, and that there is no ground for the belief that they once were
the towers of a west front. If so, they must have been towers
beyond the sides, like those at Wells and Notre Dame at Rouan.
But there is nothing to lead us to think that this was the case.
The towers are quite unsuited for any such purpose; it is inconceivable that William of Warelwest could have built his whole
church to the east of them, and, what settles the matter, parts of
the Norman work have been clearly made out to the west of them.
William was a man who had seen a good deal of the world; he
had been on various missions during the dispute between Henry I.
and St. Anseim, and he may very likely have caught the idea from
something in Germany, France, or Burgundy; he certainly could
not have learned it from anything in Normandy or lingland.
According to Archdescon Freeman, the Norman church which
Bishop Williams began went on with some interruptions through
the rest of the century, and was finished by Henry Marshall, Bishop

According to Archdescon Freeman, the Norman church which Bishop Williams began went on with some interruptions through the rest of the century, and was finished by Hanry Marshall, Bishop from 1194 till 1206, who not only finished his predecessor's work to the west, but enlarged it to the east, by lengthening the choir and adding a lady chapel. After this little or nothing happened affecting the fabric of the church itself till quite the end of the thirteenth century. Then Peter Quivil, Bishop from 1281 to 1292, began what the Archdescon calls the transformation which went on under his successors, Thomas Button, Walter Stapleton, and John Grandison. We have said that the Archdescon's great point is that the church was simply transformed—that is, that the Norman building was not even gradually palled down and another built on its site, but that it was simply recast without pulling down. If so, the work was most ingeniously and thoroughly done, but the very ingenuity and thoroughness of the work almost cuts it down to a piece of local antiquarian history. For the Norman work in no way affects the character or proportion of the work into which it was changed. In Gloucester choir the Norman work is not even recast; it is simply overlaid with Perpendicular. In the nave of Winchester and in the choir of Sherborne, as compared with Canterbury and St. Mary Redeliff, we see the difference between recasting and rebuilding. The earlier work clearly affects the proportions of the new, and at Winchester bits of the earlier work actually peep out. But at Exter no one would think that the exquisitely designed Decorated work was a mere recasting of Romanesque. Though the church looking cast and west is low, yet the arcades, taken bay by bay, are about as perfect in their own kind as they can be. Their proportions do not seem to be in any way affected by those of an earlier building. Some may wish for a larger triforium, and, as giving greater height, it would so far be a gain; but it is in no way needed by the bays themselves,

MARTIAL'S TREATISE ON ETCHING.

A MONG the artistic signs of the times may be counted the multiplicity of treaties on etching; and that it is not merely a passing fashion amongst amateurs, the serious cultivation of the art by many accomplished artists and the formation of schools of etching, as we have schools of painting, sufficiently prove. The most recent Continental fashion in matters connected with the fine arts is for collectors of pictures to have their collections etched for sumptuous illustrated catalogues, which serve as presents to the collector's friends, and at the same time make the collection known to the public, thereby increasing its future value in the market. It is curious that so old an art as this should be revived in such strength immediately after the remarkable photographic discoveries of the present century, and the reader who is only partially initiated into artistic matters may naturally feel inclined to ask if it would not be at once cheaper and more satisfactory to have galleries reproduced in photographic autotype. There are, however, two great objections to the autotype processes as a means of reproducing pictures; one objection is that photography does not tender that the printing processes are not very transtworthy. In many old pictures much of the work is in a degree of obscurity not always easily penetrable, and yet the charm of the picture is entirely dependent upon some perception of the forms and details that are to be discovered in the obscure passages by a keen-sighted and intelligent spectator. Photography generally readers these photograph happens to be defective, the blot is more uninteresting still. And even if photography were as perfect as it is important, there would still be a distinctly independent pleasure in observing

bow an intelligent interpreter translated the picture into block and white. The owner of a pullery that is engraved may find visual, and intitud if the engraving is badly done, but there is a presider pleasure in the enjoyment of in idelity when it is at the same time both skilful and intelligent. To study an exclude finance picture that we know, when the etching has been done by some quite first-rate artists such as we derive from the reading of an adminstration such as we derive from the reading of an adminshed critical exposition of its merits. The etcher tells us quite plainly with his point what were the delicate artistic qualities, that he perceived in the printed week before him; and it has certainly not too much to say that for any student of art sufficiently advanced to take in teaching that is not expressed by words, such a plate as the "Reguest" by Julea-Jacquemart, after Nicolea Rerghein, contains as much critical instruction as an essay by Burty or Charles Hanc. The very liberty of etching adds greatly to its force as an exponent of the qualities of painting. Any one who knows how an atcher holds his needle and how a passer holds his break will perceive that the two instruments are much neasur skin is their manner of action than the burin is to either. An etcher who has perfect sympathy with the painter he interprets can convey a very clear notion of his manner, and can make you feel that the painter had a light hand and a brilliant touch, or a firm and solid manner, as the case may be. The etching by Jacquemart just referred to be an excellent rendering of Herphen's manner in oil. The success of several Continental etchers in this direction, especially of Flamony and Unger, has rapidly formed a school of accomplished men whose earlier art education had been that of painters or engravers; and now it may fairly be considered that etching has wen the battle which it was waging against public indifference from ten to twenty years ago. It is now as popular as an art so purely artistic can be expected t

El bien ! la compuée est faite ! L'enu-firte, presque abandonnée depuis la dix-huitième secle, est redevanue une des expressions da l'ert français. Elle compte désormas comme une spéciaire qui es classe dans les expositions, et qui passionne déjà les curieux et les collectionneurs.

This is quite true, and the artists who have affected this result deserve credit for their courage and perseverance. The revival of an art so nearly extinct as this was can never be a very easy matter since the chain of tradition is interrupted. Now that the revival is fully accomplished, and that we have etchers in our own time who are as skilful as the very greatest of formor days, whilst they are numerous enough to form a school and help each other by mutual criticism and assistance, we may easily forget what up-hill work it was to learn the art over again from the works of the old masters. Something of the credit of this revival is due to M. Martial himself, the author of the book before us. He has been a skilful practical etcher for many years, and has produced a great number of clover places which must have done something to make the art popular in Paris. It strikes us as rather remarkable, howthe art popular in Paris. It strikes us as rather remarkable, however, that, although M. Martial appears to be practically so well qualified to give instruction in stelling, he should have written a treatuse which is decidedly less complete than the one published several years ago by M. Lalanne; and this is the more surprising since in technical literature of this kind the latest writer may easily supersade his predocesors, and generally endeavours to do so. 'Il Murtial's treatme not only does not take any note of several improvements which have been adopted. improvements which have been adopted very generally, but it does not even preserve the tradition of some processes which were in use in the time of Rembrandt. For example, Rembrandt was acquainted with the use of the dry point and with relating, yet M. Martial explains neither. He ignores all modern improvements in the mass, probably not having adopted them in his own pracin the mass, probably not having adopted them in his own practice; and yet many of these improvements have the practical sanction of some of the most eminent living stehers, who have gladily adopted them. We may reasonably complain that M. Martial is so conservative as to ignore entirely the useful modern practice, which the photographers taught us, of grounding a plate with liquid varnish as they do a glass with colloidon. There are several liquid grounds in constant use by different artists—the chloroform ground, the other ground, and the solution of wax and Japan varnish in turnentine. Some of the most exof wax and Japan varnish in turpentine. Some of the most ex-perianced and most practical etchers of the present day use and prefer a paste made of etching-ground and essential oil of lavender, of the consistence of pomatum, and applied with the rouless & reverser, which M. Jacquemart has not mentioned. The old system reversity, which M. Jacquamart has not mentioned. The old system of melting the etching-ground on a hot plate, and spreading it by means of a dabber, is much less perfect and much more liable to inequalities than either the liquid grounds or the peaks, although it is quite possible that an etcher like M. Martial, whose practical skill we do not call in question, may still prefer the dabber from old habit, and from a dissuclination to adopt new mathods, which of course always require a brief appearaticalisy for their perfect mastery. In the old treatises, such as that by Mr. Alfred Ashley, the dabber is recommended of course, because at that time no other way of spreading an etching-ground was known. We may add that it is impossible with the dabber to spread a black ground on a plate already etched upon without hiding the finest lines, whereas with the paste and roller the ground may be so thin that the faintest scratch is as distinctly visible as it is through the steat that is applied galvanically—an immense advantage when work line to be added.

^{*} Mouseum truité de le granure à l'asseffère, pour les pantres et les dessinateurs. Parle : Cadari. London : Dulan & Co.

Writers of such treatises as this, which find their sale almost entirely amongst amateurs, are uniformly rather culpable in one respect; they readily yield to the temptation to represent their art as being easier than it really is. The reason for this degree of polite misrepresentation is obvious. To say plainly in a treatise addressed to amateurs that the fine arts are so terribly difficult as all of them are in reality, that they require the whole strength of gifted men and the labour of many years for success in them, would be to discourage the very class of people for whom the book is intended. It is essential that the amateur should not be deterred by hard statements of difficulties which are pretty certain to be inintended. It is essential that the amateur should not be deterred by hard statements of difficulties which are pretty certain to be insuperable in his case. This book is preceded by two short introductory papers by MM. Bürger and Théophile Gautier, which, in very pretty and graceful physes, tend to keep up the illusion. These papers are not new, being reprinted from the old publication of the Société des Aquafortistes, to which they serve as prefaces, but they are so agreeably written that it was a happy idea to preserve them in this place. Both MM. Bürger and Gautier write as if any artist might etch who liked, and M. Martial himself does the same. In describing the state of feeling on the subject does the same. In describing the state of feeling on the subject forty years ago M. Bürger says:—

On y accrochait contre les murs quelques pièces d'Ostade et de Paul Potter, ou de Van Dyok et de Fyt, ou de Claude et de Callot, ou même de Goya, mais il semblait que ce fut une terrible affaire que la préparation des plaques, et les procédés de l'eau-forte.

The people of that time, if they thought that etching was a difficult business" (as David Cox said of water-colour), were much nearer the truth than our contemporaries who fancy that it is easy. Here is another passage in the same sense:

Nons pouvons nous rappeller une époque, pas bien éloignée, où la pratique de l'eau-forte effrayait encore les maîtres les plus audacienx. Eugène Delacreix s'y est risqué par caprices; mais combien a-t-il laissé de pièces? Une douzaine, à peu près. Et combien a-t-il laissé de dessins? Plusieurs milliers. Quel malheur qu'un génie d'une telle abondance n'eût pas jeté ses improviactions prestigieuses sur une feuille de métal au lieu d'une feuille de papier.

M. Bürger seems to believe that, if Delacroix had drawn on metal instead of paper, he would still have produced his many thousands of designs; that he might have done as many etchings as he did sketches. But the mere preparation for an etching would have taken as much time as a sketch on paper, and would probably even have included a sketch on paper; and then the biting?—and the stopping-out?—and the proving of the plate?—and the retouching and the rebiting? It may be affirmed without hesitation that an etching rebiting? It may be affirmed without hesitation that an etcning on copper takes ten times as much time as a sketch carried to the same point on paper, besides which it is much more difficult to do. The etchings that Delacroix did execute were very poor etchings indeed; and he probably felt no encouragement to give the time which would have been necessary to attain a satisfactory skill. M. Théophile Gautier speaks of etching as "rapide et facile." Well, it is facile in the sense that there is no material attained in stehing as there is in engraving with the burier facile. facile." Well, it is facile in the sense that there is no material resistance in etching, as there is in engraving with the burin; facile in the sense that there is little material friction, just as modelling in clay is more facile than carving in oak or stone. But what are these material hindrances in comparison with the artistic difficulties of master-like drawing and light and shade? And yet even in stching there are material difficulties that try the patience of the most experienced; and M. Martial's work leaves the reader wholly unprepared for these. Mordants are not always to be depended on throughout the whole process of hiting; they will sometimes stop biting quite unaccountably, as it seems; and instances occur when all the stopping-out and subsequent bitings are labour lost from the capriciousness of the said. The oldest and most experienced otchers complain of this; and they also sometimes complain of the the capriciousness of the acid. The oldest and most experienced otchers complain of this; and they also sometimes complain of the inequality and irregularity of the acid's attack upon the copper when first the biting begins—a very serious inconvenience indeed, for it often makes the pale tints exceedingly difficult to obtain.

Of course these difficulties and uncertainties are not sufficient to

make any persevering man abandon an art which has so many great qualities to recommend it; but they occasionally perplex and hinder very accomplished artists. A clever man will always get his plate right in the end, because copper admits of almost endless retouching and correction. In saying this, by the by, we find ourselves in direct opposition to M. Théophile (Fautier, who affirms that atching "na acuffre nas les tâtonnements les retouches les reetching "ne souffre pas les tâtonnements, les retouches, les repentirs." This is poetical imagination, the plain truth being that some of the best etchers proceed entirely by tatemments and retouches, whilst we have abundant evidence of repentirs in different states of of the best etchers proceed entirely by tatemments and resources, whilst we have abundant evidence of repentirs in different states of plates by great masters who have passed away. Gautier affirmed, too, of etching, that "ce qu'elle ne peut rendre, heureusement pour elle, c'est la fausse grâce, la propreté niaise, le lisse, le ratissé, le flou, le mollasse, le blaireauté, et toutes ces recherches de soin et de patience qui causent tant d'admiration aux philistins et aux demoiselles." Alas! we fear that etching has been only too successful in these various false directions. Many etchings are published which have all these vices except le blaireauté, and as near an approach to that as is possible in an art where the blaireaut is not used. Gautier, however, was a poot, and seldom hesitated about using hyperbole. There is a wonderful instance of this in his little essay prefixed to M. Martial's book. Wishing to convey an idea of the serial lightness and delicacy of which etching is capable, he says, "Que de mouvements primesautiers a conservée cette rapide et facile gravure, qui sait immortaliser des croquis dont le papier ne garderais pas trace!" This means that you may sketch ac delicately on copper that, if you sketched with equal delicacy on usper, the lines would be invisible. We need hardly observe that this is not true. The degree of pressure necessary to clear away

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etching-ground properly is enough to produce visible and lasting marks on paper with pen or pencil. The idea of extreme facility is maintained by M. Martial himself, who says, "Veici les moyens faciles et prompts, qui permattront à tout peintre ou désiliateur de s'en servir utilement et de publier see essais"; and again, "En somme, ceux qui savent desainer doivent réuseir immédiatement l'ean-forte." The truth is that, although in order to steh it is necessary to be able to draw, it does not follow that every good draughtsman is able to etch. Many good draughtsmen have tried to etch, and failed decisively, because their art of drawing was not of a kind which forms an etcher.

M. Martial has entitled his work "L'eau-forte des rejutres et dessinateurs," as a distinction from the etching of engrivers. It may be observed in reference to this, that etching holds a much more important place in what is popularly called engraving shan is generally imagined. For example, the large plates after Ross Bonheur by Mr. Charles Lewis, Mr. Ryall, and Mr. Thomas Landseer, though the public admired and bought them as "engravings" at a time when it looked upon etching with comtempt, are in reality etchings on a machine-ruled ground, small parts only being worked with the burin. These, however, are engraver's etchings, and very wonderful things they are too, in their own way, but it is not a painter's way, although they interpret painting so efficiently. It may be observed also that the works of the new school which interprets pictures in etching are not recognized as etchings by the public outside of art, and even our of the new school which interprets pictures in etching are not recognized as etchings by the public outside of art, and even our principal newspapers sometimes speak of them as "line engravings." M. Martial no doubt desires to help forward the free, spontaneous, unprofessional kind of etching which has often been practised by accomplished painters, and in this desire he must have the sympathy of all who can appreciate genuine and direct expressympathy of all who can appreciate genuine and direct expression. Let us add, however, that the productions of the last few years do not encourage us to hope much from any general effort in this direction. The peculiar sort of talent which belongs especially to Mr. Haden, and which is the inborn gift of the true etcher, is evidently one of the very rarest gifts among the artistic faculties, and without it all attempts in that direction are only so much waste of effort. It is the talent of felicitous selection suggested by passionate feeling, and how are you to teach anybody that? The sort of etching which now promises to be generally satisfactory, but satisfactory in quite another way, is that which satisfactory, but satisfactory in quite another way, is that which Flameng's school is practising, and which depends much more upon science, intelligence, delicacy of observation and of hand, than it does upon any passionate inspiration.

We have met with an amusing instance of the way in which we have met with an amusing instance of the way in which professional authorities sometimes contradict each other. Here are the opinions of Mr. Alfred Ashley and M. Martial about the operation of strong and weak acid—a matter on which, from the extreme facility of making experiments, we should hardly have thought it possible that there could be two opinions:—

r. The great fault in using acid too weak is that it bites the line broad and shallow, thus causing it to print brown or sooty; on the contrary, with the acid strong, it acts immediately upon the copper, bites a deep line, which prints black, and renders the re-biting a comparatively easy task, it being next to impossible to lay a re-biting ground with the lines shallow.

—The Art of Etching. By Alfred Ashley. P.7.

2. If ne faut pas avoir peur de l'acide; léger, c'est à dire très étendu d'eau—il creuse à la longue sans élargir le trait; vif, c'est à dire presque pur ou peu étendu d'eau—il élargit et ronge la taille et le vernis dans tous les sens.—Martial, D. Az.

Martial, p. 41.

We are sure, from careful practical experiments, that M. Martial is right in this instance. He ought, however, to have mentioned

We are sure, from careful practical experiments, that M. Martial is right in this instance. He ought, however, to have mentioned the Dutch mordant, which enlarges less than any other in proportion to the depth of its bitings. A Frenchman never knows what is done outside of his own country, so that one would not be surprised if M. Martial were ignorant of this mordant so long as it had only been used in Holland, England, and America; but it is now employed also in Paris. It is most valuable for its steadiness and absence of ebullition, though an etcher who uses it may still like to have nitrous acid in his laboratory when he wishes to enlarge his lines.

The illustrations to this handbook do not call for particular comment, being simply done for the biting, and they do not represent M. Martial as an aquafortist. Two of the plates have been transposed, which creates confusion; that which is marked 11 and placed opposite page 44 ought to have been marked 12 and placed opposite page 46, and rice vered. The book confines itself entirely to the technical process, and nothing is given to illustrate the artistic uses of the etching-needle, a point which was not neglected by Lalanne. M. Martial's literary style is very well adapted to writing in which brevity is an object. It is as direct and clear as possible, but all in staccuto. Here is a good specimen of it:—

Il est désirable que les peintres et les desinateurs—sans exception— l'étudient. Ceux qui se passionneront pour elle, en feront un grand art— bien français ; les autres vous donneront au moins l'image—l'image—qui vaut le tableau, qui peut se répandre—celle qui élève—frappe et touche autant que le Livre!

TO ROME AND BACK.

IT is impossible to congratulate Mr. Capes upon the form into which he has thrown his Apologia. The serious and the lively parts of To Bone and Back do not blend happily together, and the liveliness of the latter is little better than deadly-liveliness. The imaginary Mr. Seymour of St. Bede's, who talk the story, almost drops out of sight when Mr. Capes comes to describe the real

^{*} To Rome and Buch. By the Rev. J.M. Capes, M.A. London : Smith, Elder, & Co. 1872.

changes which his opinions underwent, first in the Chusch of England, and afterwents in the Church of Rome; and the earlier chanters, in which there is some attempt to maintain his imaginary personality, seem to have been put in rather because a convert must in the asters of things have had his mind unsettled at Oxford than because Mr. Capes has any clear recollection that his own mind was unsettled there. The account of his here's Oxford career takes up nearly half the volume, and at the end of it he is made to say, "I left Oxford after taking my degree, and entered on my clerical duties without the alightest misgiving as to my duty in remaining a member of the Church of England. . . I was still a thorough Protestant." Mr. Capes must therefore be supposed to think his sketches of Oxford life worth preserving and printing as illustrations of a remarkable religious movement, and in that case either his recollections are singularly unfortunate or his imagination singularly unsuggestive. What can be said, for example, of such a passage as this? The speaker is a Tractarian his imagination singularly unsuggestive. What can be said, for example, of such a passage as this? The speaker is a Tractarian

"I assure you, Winston," he continued, "that the movement is growing in the most astisfactory manner. I was never more pleased than I was the other day, when I went to take duty in a terribly Evangelical neighbourhood, and happening to go into a very neglected little church, there I saw two young ladies and their brother—all upon their knoes in the chancel—making a rubbing of one of the finest fifteenth century brasses I ever saw. It was a most Catholic sight. Their hands were all black with the cobbler's wax, and their drasses tumbled and dirty, and I was glad to see so much self-denial in the grood cause."

elf-denial in the good cause."

"I confess that I scarcely like this passion for brasses," observed Winston; one cannot but fear that it leads to a good deal of irreverent conversation

in sacred places."

"I trust not," Yorke answered. "Young people cannot fail to be seriously impressed by the features of the venerable bishops and pious laymen which they are transferring to paper; and much Catholic doctrine must be insinuated by the deciphering of the legends which surround them."

This and some similar speeches from a Tructarian Undergraduate, who, by the way, makes rather a happy comparison between the Royal Arms which used to adorn the gallery front in many churches and the Cherubin in the Jewish tabernacle, seem to be the only things that made any impression on Seymour's mind. If Mr. Capes's here is a true representation of himself, he must have an extraordinary gift for discerning the small side of great move-

When Mr. Capes comes to business it is fair to say that his book improves a good deal. The reasons which led him to leave the Church of England seem curiously insufficient, but his account has at all events the merit of being fair to views which he no longer holds. First of all, he found himself puzzled to explain why he had become a clergyman. The Erastian theory, according to which the Christian ministry is one of the functions of a national communion, which he had accepted in the first instance, seemed to lack the countenance of the New Testament. The Evangelical theory, which makes the Church a mere combination of individual pious men and women, struck him as equally wanting in this respect. Consequently he was thrown back, by a process of exhaustion, upon the dogma of the Apostolical Succession. Dr. Pusey's tract on Baptism gave him a new view of the nature of the Apostolic teaching about the Sacraments, and Dr. Nowman's argument that Nicene Christianity could not by any possibility have developed into modern Protestantism completed his aliena-tion from the system in which he had been brought up. Upon this state of mind there supervened two new protections, the internal divisions of the English clarge and the approximate units of Lorse divisions of the English clergy and the apparent unity of Rome. It is strange that a man who had only just arrived at a wholly new set of beliefs should have thought the fact that everybody else had not made the same leap at the same moment an argument against the claims of the Church of England. On any theory the Tractarian movement was a reforming movement, and all reforms contemplate a stock of unreformed material to be worked upon Mr. Capes, however, found it indispensable to his spiritual comfort to be a n a communion in which there was an absolute identity of belief, and apparently an absolute identity of belief down to the minutest points. From this the step to the conclusion that without a living points. From this the step to the conclusion that without a living infallible teacher there can be no real revelation was short and easy. He made up his mind to be received into the Roman Church, and "felt a sense of unquestionable relief." His new-Church, and "felt a sense of unquestionable relief." His newfound comfort lasted but for a short time. He was soon "brought face to face with the painful truth that in Rome, as in England, human infirmity was triumphant in the most professedly saintly bosoms." If Mr. Capes had been a young lady of seventeen, the expectation he seems to have entertained that the Roman clergy were exempt from human frailty would have been sufficiently natural. In a man who had been ten years or so in Anglican orders such simplicity, if equally amiable, is not equally intelligible. Before long the tremendous truth began to disclose itself. Agreement upon a certain body of theological balief did not turn out to be incompatible with very violent differences upon matters lying outside it. One order of monks was not always on good terms with another order; rivalry between the regular and the secular elergy was not unknown; Oatholies belonging to different artistic schools often waxed hot in controversy; and the result of all this was that Mr. Capes found that there was nothing for it but to enter upon a dispassionate re-examination of the doctrine and claims of the Roman Church.

This is not the place to examine the details of this theological process. It resulted in a conviction that the Roman Church had no better title to respect than the Anglican, that both were human institutions of exceedingly mixed sharecter, and that, inassunding this view of her, there was nothing to be done but to acquisece in found comfort lasted but for a short time. He was soon "brought

this view of her, there was nothing to be done but to sequiesce in

scolosisatical isolation. The fact that he had been dissectanted with the Church of his adoption did not alter the fact that he had first been disenceated with the Church of his birth. His sonclusion that Anglican pretensions had no foundation in theological or historical truth was in no way affected by the later conclusion that Roman pretensions were just as groundless. Mr. Capes describes his feelings while this state of isolation lasted with eloquence and sincerity. He is not equally successful when he course to explain his reasons for returning, after many years dalay, to his old communion. His attitude towards Anglicanism has undergone no change, but in the Established Church of England he thinks he sees something greater than Anglicanism, and to this something he is content to devote "what now remains of a life so much of which has been exhausted in the storms of controversy." The English Church, says Mr. Capes, "is simply the institution through which the English people, speaking through a Parliamentary majority, repeats Sunday after Sunday, and day after day, its own interpretations of the Hible and its hopes of an eternal life to come." Consequently the fact that contradictory doctrines are openly taught by clergy who pray in the same churches, sign the same declarations of assent, use the same prayers, and observe the same ascramental rites, is, in Mr. Capes's opinion, an additional reason why he should work with and among them. There is, as he proudly says, no other Church in the world in which there are such internal differences; but then no Church which comprised fewer or less vital differences would adequately represent "the lengthing with an among them. There is, he has proudly says in the intelligence and religious views of the English virtual and an one of the English of the english can be a such as a such as a such and religious views of the English virtual and an one of the English virtual an scolomestical isolation. The fact that he had been fewer or less vital differences would adequately represent "the variations in the intelligence and religious views of the English people." The want of unity which was once a motive for leaving the Church of England is now a motive for remaining in it. If the the Church of England is now a motive for remaining in it. At the clerry as a body agreed upon any one matter of doctrine or ecclesiastical practice, they would not, he thinks, be suitable ministers of religion in a country in which, more than in any other in the world, "opposite beliefs are held with practical earnestness by educated and uneducated men alike." Mr. Cupes confesses that he regards such a Church as this as a marvellous anomaly, but he declares neve theless that he knows of no other religious community which exercises so healthy and powerful an influence in preparing those who own her sway for the awful moment of death. What the exact nature of this preparation is, we are not distinctly told, and it is certainly conceivable that when the awful moment in question comes, the value of a Parliamentary majority as an organ of religious expression may prove to be less than Mr. Capes believes. The most valuable part of Mr. Capes's book is undoubtedly the un-

designed antidote which it administers to Protestant uncharitableness. He has no love for the Roman Catholic system, but experience has convinced him that, in England at all events, its faults are not those which popular bigotry attributes to it. The Roman idea of worship he still holds to be "in some respects more philosophical and practical than the ordinary Anglican idea of common prayer."
It encourages an amount of individual liberty which is unknown among Protestants, but which is essential, or at least most important, to the offering of a purely spiritual worship by a miscellaneous con-gregation. Transubstantiation he now regards as false and illogical, but he pronounces that it is "no more idolatrous than is the belief that God died upon the cross upon Calvary." The popular notion that English Romanism is not a spiritual religion, he thinks too absurd for serious refutation. "I have long come to disbelieve its claims; but I know that it is no more a more mass of idolatries, superstition, and formalism than is the Church of England itself." The abuses often attributed to the Confessional exist in this country only to a small extent, and in this matter "the Jesuits are almost absolutely blameless." Statements of this kind, when they come from men who speak with knowledge derived from experience, and with an obvious absence of any bias in favour of the persons in whose behalf their testimony is given, must have some induence in breaking down that wall of theological prejudice which divides one section of Englishmen from another. We have not been able to discover any reason why Mr. Capes should have taken the public into his confidence as regards the reasons either for his first or for his second change of faith. But, as he has thought fit to do so, it is satisfactory that he should have written nothing calculated to increase the mutual enmity of the two communions to which he

has successively belonged.

AN OLD-WORLD DUEL IN HEXAMETERS.*

T is to be regretted that some capable person with sufficient leisure does not attempt to collect into a solid edition the best of the longer and shorter squibs, satires, jeux d'esprit, and epigrams which have been written by Oxford residents during the last two centuries. On the spot, and with the help of libraries, diaries, and unwritten tradition, much could be found out about the collateral circumstances of the various compositions which the lapse of time will inevitably obliterate. Our attention has been lately drawn to an amusing exchange of shots between a member of Magdalen College and a member of Jesus College in 1709. It may be presumed from the subject of the duel that it had an interest beyond aumed from the subject of the dust that it had an interest beyond the University precincts, but it is remarkable how little even the indefatigable and curious research of Notes and Cheries can bring to bear upon the quarrel and its origin. Of the first shot, and him who fired it, indeed, much more is known than of the counterblast to it. Edward Holdsworth, born in 1688, was educated at Winchester and Magdalen Colleges, and is surmised

^{4 [}Muscipula, sice Kambpomyomania. Londini: E. Curil. Ozon: J tophem. Muccin. Motpomopospacia. Sice Hoplandia Descriptio. Londini. Muccin.]

to have been a native of Southampton. His refusal, in 1715, to take the cath of allegiance to the Hanoverian succession, and his High-Church sympathies, might seem to indicate a descent from the staunch Master of Emmanuel at Cambridge who suffered so much persecution and imprisonment for the sake of Charles I., and who died in 1649, as it is said, of grief for his master. What is more certain is that Edward Holdsworth was an elegant is more certain is that Edward Holdsworth was an elegant scholar, whose remarks and dissertations on Virgil were edited by Spence for Dodsley in 1768, and are still well worth reading both for their scholarship and their artistic taste and knowledge. His poem, on which we are about to touch, ran through at least two editions, was held worthy of enshrinement amidst the "Musse Anglicanse," and has been thrice translated. The best translation is in blank verse by Dr. John Hoadley, a son of the Bishop, and a writer of some ability, and is to be found in the fifth volume of Dodsley's "Poems by Various Hands"; the second-best is a rather free and paraphrastic version in heroics by Samuel Cobb, M.A., of Trinity, Cambridge, published by Cutll in 1720; and the worst, an anonymous version in "very blank verse," printed in London for R. Gosling in 1715, and professedly "done from the original in Milton's stile." None of the three at all come up to the spirit and neatness of the original, which is prefaced in the second edition R. Goaling in 1715, and professedly "done from the original in Milton's stile." Nome of the three at all come up to the spirit and neatness of the original, which is prefaced in the second edition by an epistle dedicatory to "Robert Lloyd, a fellow-commoner of Magdalen College," couched in terms of genuine compliment to a student apparently of good family and promise, and at the same time expressing some mock-heroic scruples lest, by choosing from the Cambrian annals a somewhat low and ridiculous theme more adapted to his "jocose lyre" than those grander arguments to which no heroic language but the Welsh can do justice, he should have detracted from the dignity of an historic and susceptible nation. And yet no Welshman, he implies, need take offence at the Muscipula, the aim of which is to vindicate for a pre-historic Cambro-Briton a discovery which Greece—having stolen Astronomy from the Chaldees, Letters from Phænicia, and Jove himself from Crete—would fain claim for her comparatively modern Homer, a bard who flourished no more than three thousand years ago.

What was the source of the galf in which Holdsworth dipped his pen it is in vain to discover in the absence of any light from contemporary gossip or anecdote. Possibly his Winchester and Magdalen friend from the Principality was of higher rank than the many Joneses of Jesus, and a satire on his ruder comparints

Magdalen friend from the Principality was of higher rank than the many Joneses of Jesus, and a satire on his ruder compatible may have served as a subtle compliment to one who felt that he could not be confounded with vulgar Taffies. By the latter, at all events, the "Mouse-trap" was regarded as a national affront, which, as it was offered by a Latinist of high repute for poetical skill and scholarlike acquirements, must be answered by their ablest champion. But before we deal with the answer we must give an idea of the challenge. The poem opens with an appeal to the Muses and to Phosbus, in his synonym of Smintheus—

Nam to quoque quondam Muribus infestum dixorunt Sminthes vates

to leave Parnassus for one of the Cambrian heights, and thence to look down with favour on a mean argument woven into humble verse. A picture is drawn of the universal depredation committed almost with absolute impunity by the mouse-plague, and it is urged that what afflicts the whole world generally touches the Welsh part of it with particular keenness:—

Quia cassus illis Multus olet, quem mus non seque ac plurima libat, Aut leviter tantum arrodit, sed dente frequenti Excavat interiusque domos exsculpit edules.

Though the "heroic" translator Cobbe is usually too diffuse, he gives a neat turn to the last of the above lines, describing the cheese as being for the mouse "at once his lodging and his meat." The poet next describes the wrath of the Cambro-Britons, with a sly hit at their national irascibility, and a broader allusion to a disorder for which he insinuates more than once that sulphur continent was in great request. Dr. Hoadley translates with creditable closeness the lines which end with

Cum digitia credas animos quoque sulfure tinctos:--

Nature prone to wrath The Cambrians formed, and bade their flory breasts Burst into sudden rage—that men would deem Their souls were with their fingers sulphur-ting'd.

In order to show that there is a just cause for this wrath against the mouse, the poet next depicts the clever shifts by which it eludes the cet, and in a happy mock heroic flight likens its clinging to its fastnesses to the ancient Britons in their re-sistance to Cosar:—

Sio Cambri (Cambros liceat componere muri)
Elusere hostes, cum Julius, orbe subacte,
Imperio adjecit Britonas; sio nempe recessit
Ad latebras gena tota, et inexpugnabile vallum,
Montre: sic sua saxa inter, medioque ruluse
Delituit tuta, et desperans vincere, vinci
Nobult; hine priscos memorant longo ordine Patres
Indomitasque crepant terras, linguague senectam.

An indignation meeting and a council is summoned to St. David's, which was, it seems, as forlorn in 1709 as in 1872 :-

Supremo in limits terms
Concilium accitur, qua nunc Menevia pleret
Curtates mitra titulue et nomen inans
Semisepulta urbia,
Am elder, with a beard the envy of native billy-goats, leaning his
back against a well-worn post, opens the proceedings. In spluttur-

ing accents he invokes the patriotism and investion of a countrymen. His oratory has its effect. As Hondley translatures

Searce a heal But with imaginary mount

The honours of the competition are reserved for "Tally," the eponym hero of his race, "faber idem, idemque sension," whis justifying stratagem by a speech ending with Virgil's "Dolus an virtus quis in hoste requirat," narrates a dream wherein the capture of a too cheese-loving and adventurous mouse in his own lovo; of or own anggesta the idea of a mouse-trap on the model of that "mordax vinclum." It is strange, he moralizes:—

Quan cacio pasibus errat

Quan cacio pasibus errat

Camarum series! nobis mus ipse estatem

Invitus dedit, et ques attuits ante dolora,

Tollere jam docuit; neve hume hebuisse magistr

Vos pudest patres: fus est vel ab hoste doceri.

The Welshmen go home delighted. Coming events cast shedows before them in propitious omens. For example, to vary the Latin by Hoadley's English:—

The mousing kind (Prophetic instinct) show unwonted j.y. (inmesome, and (if we credit Fame) beneat The matron's hand dances the embryo ches

Next comes the description of the trap, which is too long to quote. In baiting it, a hit at the Cambro-Britons and at Welsh rabbits is opportunely introduced :-

Quo fragrantior easet Cascus, et mureur invitaret longius, escam Fatalem torret fiammis vunque addit odori,

And the trapping of a leading mouse on the first night of its being nut is also intensely mack-heroic :-

Explorat barid, jamque introltumque sagaci Explorat barid, jamque irremeabile linea Ingressus, votíque potens, tristem arripit escam, Exitiumque vorat lætus, potiturque ruinā.

On the morrow's dawn an ass is despatched as a herald, and an On the morrow's dawn an ase is despatched as a herald, and an owl as ambassader, to bid the Principality to a view of the success of Taffy's device. "Parturiant montes," writes the poet, and anon he describes how l'embroke, Merioneth, Bangor, Casmarthen, the Wye side, Montgomery, and Glamorgan pour forth their deputies to witness the sport which is to be the issue of the capture. The familiar routine of Pussy's watching the trap, and whetting her appetite, when the mouse is at length in her grip, by playing with her victim, as

With sportive cruelty, a subtle task, She acts the tyrant in a lover's mask,

is nourtraved in the Latin; and the final execution amidst the shouts of the mountaineers has suggested a capital touch about echo amidst the hills :-

Lætis clamoribus Echo implent. Æthern: clamoresque licho, Cambras incola terra, Læta refert; resonant Plinimmonis ardua moles, Et Brechin, et Snowdon: vicina ad sidera tertur Plausus, et ingenti strepit Othe Fossa tumultu.

It is needless to add that the poem ends with a glorification of Taffy, who thenceforth has his day in the Welshman's Calendar, and his leek to match with Apollo's laurel.

As Holdsworth was by his school, if not by his birth, connected

As Holdsworth was by his school, if not by his birth, connected with Hampshire, it occurred as a matter of course to the writer of the retort, which the wounded self-esteem of the Principality took care should be fired off without delay, to turn the tables upon him by ridiculing his nursing-mother and her stye. Accordingly the anonymous Hoghardie Descriptio, which in a mock dedication purports to be addressed by "Maredydius Cadugams Plinlimmonensis" "augusto admodum et undequaque spectabili herois Domino H————," turus, as might be supposed, on the adagial designation of "Hampshire Hogs." Holdsworth seems to have been of the High-Church party of his day, and a friend and fellow-student of Sacheverel; and on these points he is attacked by his assailant with a savareness which is intended probably to make up student of Sucheverer; and on these points he is attacked by his-assailant with a savageness which is intended probably to make up-for some inferiority of satire. In the prose dedication there is a hit-at some crotchet or paradox in regard to parallel lines in mathe-matics. The writer pretends to see such a likeness in the exploits of Taffy and of Bevis of Hampton, that all the world will take both poems to issue from the same brain, "Linese volut sibi invicam poems to saue from the same brain, "Linear volut sibi invicam parallelir, que te judice (quicquid inepti garriunt mathematici) ab eodem centro ducuntur"; and, joking apart, there is less maritim the lucubration of the Welsh champion, because it is throughout an example of the tu quoque style. It descends, too, to scurrility when, in reference, as it would seem, to Holdsworth's personal appearance, the dedication suggests that he should himself superintend the engraving of a hog as the frontispiece, either from the life or the looking-glass, "perinde erit utriusque proboscidi indatur

The opening of the poem refers to Apolle's occupation as a rineherd, but the taste for such personalities as—

Tuque, Holdsworthe, donsi vetule sen rancida rodia Ossa suis; tumidi carmen servile megistri Seu justu componis, ales-

an aliusion, it seems, to Dr. Sacheverel—is a symptom of was ness. The writer, after this exordium, goes on to show how #h was once Arthur's warlike realm, all save the lucky life. Wight, was now given over to hogs and hog-finders. To wild hoar overspread the land and rected up and decemed ti crops. As in the Muscipula the Welsh rise against the means to here the Belgm (As. the dwellers in Witts, Hants, and Romense d the

he a stand against the hog, when the odour and the mischief this past become intoinrable. A council is commoned to athempton (Trisentonis cetia), and as the summoner fails to ag the lieges together by the sound of the trumpet, the happy aght comme to him to beat a testo on a long's-tub: of the past b

Ictu pulsata frequenti Insonat et stupidam longè vocat amphora turbam : Quadrupedes bipedasque eadem ad convivia porcas Della cama cient, grazque ultro accurrit utenque.

The master of the altuation in this case is the famous Bevis, of whose it is told that

Ille quid angina vel quid porrigine captes Sanaret porces novit: que cura nocentes Pellet hyescami vires; meliuane farină Pinguescant au giande? auum demum omnia norat.

He does not, like Taffy, go upon the authority of a dream; but, having done a little in mole-catching, has got a wrinkle which he thinks may be brought to bear on swine. Thus we are introduced to the grand counter-effect of the poem. The description of hog-Associated to which Bevis resorts to trap the hogs into letting themselves be ringed—to wit, getting himself up as a mounted hogin-armour, and scattering, as he rides, soporific pills of beer, and wine, and poppy-seed:-

Torvas aper visum insequitur: fugit ille sequentem Budanti tremebundus equo; pilulasque crumenă Expediena, superosque vocana, per compita passim Dispergit, magicăque feram consopit ofeliă.

The monster is thus overcome by subtlety, and the picture of the crowd that is brought together by its grunting when it awakes to its ringed snout and impaired powers of mischief—a crowd which its ringed shout and impaired powers of mischiel—a crowd which includes the Winchester weaver and the Stonham poet, who is none other than Holdsworth—is plainly meant to match the "echo of the mountains" and the "torrent from the hills" in the "Mousetrap." Of course the concourse ends in a feast; and of course on such an occasion the Soyer or Gouffé of Southampton in that day tinvents a new viand. Sausages and pigs-puddings date from this exploit of Bevis of Hampton, which was so fruitful in good results and undamaged pasture and tillage that a grateful posterity looked upon one who had done so much as a deliverer whose exploits and labours rivalled those of Hercules :-

Hine vastasse urbes, immenså hine mole leones Dicitur, atque urses, et predigiosa gigantum Corpora Bevis humi stravisse et mille chimeras.

So ends Hoglandia Descriptio, and our apology for not letting the only English version we have seen of it take turns with the Latin is that it is of no great merit, and is apt to put the personal criginal. Of its author nothing is known, though in Notes and Queries we find his name given as "Mr. Richards of Josus College" (3rd Ser. vol. iii. p. 239). But, after all, the very little we know of Holdsworth is through his Muscipula and his notes on Vivella. Virgil.

THE GILDED AGE.*

A MERICA has as yet had so little time in which to establish a standard literature that the appearance of a sustained effort in the shape of novel or romance from the pen of a well-known American writer seems an agreeable event to the English reader, whose eye is wearied merely by running over the voluminous announcements of works forthcoming in the market of his own country. It is probable that there are many more novels published in with some degree of success than are ever heard of on this side of the Atlantic, where only those names which can claim a place in the first rank are likely to spread their fame. When Hawthorne, Wendell Holmes, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, and Sylvester Judd, the author of a beautiful and too little known romance entitled Margaret, have been mentioned, the list of writers of a reputa-tion already established through works of fiction extending to any langth (Edgar Poe is the author of only one such work) is well nigh exhausted. Amongst writers whose names are beginning to be well known here by the same means are Miss Louisa Alcott and Miss Elizabeth Phelps. The fact that other well-known athors confine themselves as a rule to brief flights in the region of romance may be traced either to the rapidity with which life is carried on in America, or to the comparatively short period during which civilized life has been carried on there at all, or to a comhination of both these circumstances acting and reacting upon each other. Foremost among such authors as these are Bret Harte and Mark Twain; to which names perhaps that of Josquin Miller, the producer of that brilliant fiction Life Among the Modors, should be added. Bret Harte is best known by a series of sketches Western life, of remarkable force and skill in execution so far of Western life, of remarkable force and skill in execution so far as they go, but they have never gone beyond a certain limit. They have been excellent in graphic description of scenery, in a facility for indicating with a few bright touches all the surroundings, entirate and inanimate, of a certain phase of life seen under various aspells. Their author has successful admirably in drawing with a hold hand and free touch outlines of character in a manner that has made it easy for the imagination to fill in the complete picture; and perhaps one charm about these performances is to be found in this very inct, that they leave an opportunity for the reader to use

The Glidel Age. A Kovel. By Mark Twain and Charles Dullig mar. 3 vols. Louism : Boatledge & Sons. 1874.

his own powers of invention in supplying something to what dignet believ him, and exercising his faculty of soft-esteen in admissing the skill with which he acquire himself of the task? The nearest approaches made by Bret Harto to a matchined effort of faction have been Mrs. Single's Heatends and An Spicole of Philippion, which was considered of sufficient importance to merit the honour of a translation in the Revue des Dans Mondes. In both of these were to be seen favourable examples of the writer's power of gramping types of character and giving them life in vigorous Englisher American; and also some amount of real pathetic purception, which was apt at times to degenerate into mandlin continuous. In both also, and especially in the Encode of Philiferense, there was a want of cohesion and artistic purpose, an absence of the faculty of construction, which left an impression of a straggling kind on the reader. There is nuch difference, but there is some likeness, between Brot Harte and Mark Twain. Both have made their name so far by brief sketches and narratiges; the forte of the former lies in the subtlet form of humour, in a power of postical perception, and an intermixture of pathos underlying incidents which may on the surface be the reverse of pathetic. The strongth of the latter is rather in a keen gense of the ludicrous, and in occasional bursts of elequent description or invective. In both is to be found, in one form or another, the method of humour which has become peculiarly was considered of sufficient importance to merit the honour of a translation in the Resected Deux Mondes. In both of those were to description or invective. In both is to be found, in one form or another, the method of humour which has become peculiarly American. One would perhaps expect Bret Harte of the two to write the better novel, because his insight into the feelings of humanity seems closer and finer; it is not surprising therefore to find that, where livet Harte has failed in the faculty of concentration and finish, there also, in a longer narrative than that writer has yet given to the world, Mark Twain and the author who has worked with him, Mr. Warner, should fail.

The Cilded Age is a novel which purports to give a representa-tion of life and manners in America in certain classes; which pre-sumably also purports to have some kind of coherent plot—of what kind it is not easy to see. It opens with a description of a small town in East Tennessee, a town lazy, dirty, and inanimate, which one Squire Hawkins, postmaster and storekeeper, is just determining to leave for the wider and livelier fields of Missouri. Before he starts with his family and belongings, he confides to his wife that he has taken up seventy-five thousand acres of land in Temessee, and in this he sees a princely fortune, not for him and her, but for their children and grandehildren after them. Meanwhile Missouri seems likely to afford them an opportunity for while kinsouri seems likely to anora them an opportunity for enterprise, and thence an old friend Eschell Sellers, a speculative genius, has written to Squire Hawkins a churacteristic letter, announcing that he has "got the buggest scheme on earth," and is prepared to take Hawkins into it. Of Eschol Sellers and his schemes Mrs. Hawkins, musing by herself, gives a good de-

scriution : -

The man did honestly believe there was a fortune in that black gunnay oil that stews out of the bank St says is coal; and he refined it himself thit it was like water, nearly, and it did burn, there's no two ways about that; and I reckon he'd have been all right in Cincinnati with his large that he and I reckon he'd have been all right in Cincinnati with his lamp that he get made, that time he get a house full of rich speculators to see him exhibit, only in the middle of his speech it let go and shoot blew the basis off the whole crowd. I haven't got over grieving for the money that cost, yet. I am sorry enough Eschol Sellers is in Missourt, new, but I was glad when he went. I wonder what his letter says. But of course it's cheerful; the's never down-hearted—never had any trouble in his life—didn't know it if he had. It's always surrice with that man, and thus and blazing, at that—never gets moon, though—leaves off and rises again. Notody can help liking the creature, he means so well—but I do dread to come scross him again; he is bound to set as all cross of surrices. again; he is bound to set us all crazy, of cour

again; he is bound to set us all crazy, of course.

Attracted by the brilliant visions of Sellers, the Hawkins family start for Missouri, picking up an orphan child and adopting him by the way. Before they arrive at their destination they fall in with an incident essentially American in the shape of a desperate race between two river stessners, on one of which they are travelling. The enterprising captain of this boat piles turpentine, bacon, every kind of combustible into his furnace, until the engineer, with native exaggreration, assures him that "every time a nigger leaves a stick of wood into the furnace he goes out the chimney with it"; but in spite of these praiseworthy efforts his rival gains steadily upon him, until they both jolt and lock together in the middle of the river. Then follows a harmless interchange of shots between the two captains, and then occurs an explosion, accompanied by various herrible incidents, after a careful description of which the authors tell us that "these things must not be dwelt upon." They also think it necessary to add a footnote at the end of the chapter in these words:—"The incidents of the explosion are not invented. They happened just as they are told. -The Authors." would seem to point to a moral purpose—a desire to mark the evils of steamboat races—in the introduction of the explosion, and with this no one can quarrel. But Mark Twain, who has on other occasions shown that he possesses a great power of forcible description—for instance, in the account elsewhere of a volcame eruption in the handwich Islands—has in this issuence failed signally in his attempt to be impressive. The effect produced upon the nally in his attempt to be impressive. The offset produced upon the seader's mind by the history of the explosion is simply one of diagust. However it serves one purpose, that of saddling the Hawkins family with another orphan to adopt—a girl this time, by name Laura, presently called Laura Hawkins, her real same seing uncertain. And thus they arrive at a village in Missouri, where they are received with open arms by Colonel Sellers.

Having got them there, the authors open a new chapter with this statement, the latter part of which seems a little unnecessary:—
We skip ten years, and this history findle certain clumpes to record."
In this auddes shifting of scenes the reader gets a tent of the ram-

bling character which the book assumes from this point. The Hawbling character which the book assumes from this point. The Hawkinses have made and lost fortunes, and so have the Sellerses; but with a faith the genius for speculation and invention possessed by the Colonel, Washington Hawkins goes off when his family are at a bad pass to see what Eschol Sellers can do for him at Hawkeye, a town in the interior of Missouri. The ingenious Colonel succeeds in finding him a clerk's place, where he promptly falls in love with his chief's daughter. There is a good description of the dreamy young man's feelings when, having been summoned home by his father's illness, he has said good-by to the object of his love: to the object of his love :-

to the object of his love:—

All the way home he nursed his woe and exalted it. He pictured himself as she must be picturing him: a noble, struggling young spirit persecuted by misfortune, but bravely and patiently waiting in the shadow of a dread calamity and preparing to meet the blow as became one who was all too used to hard fortune and the pitiless buffetings of fate. These thoughts made him weep, and weep more broken-heartedly than ever; and he wished that she could see his sufferings sow.

Washington Hawkins is one of the best drawn characters in the book; of the men, certainly the best drawn. About the other young men, chief among whom are two named Philip Sterling and Harry Brierly, there is a want of individuality and consistence; the actions of the one might be transferred to the other without giving any serious offence to the reader. Colonel Sellers, again, with his poverty-stricken home and his quick tongue ever ready to convert bareness into profusion, descends too often into the region of farce to fulfil the promise which he gives on his first appearance.

appearance.
From the time of Washington Hawkins's translation to Hawkeye the Gilded Age, as has been said, becomes an simless, disjointed piece of work. There are several plots none of which are particularly interesting, all going on at once and having but the faintest connexion with each other. There is a young woman named Ruth, who takes to studying medicine and ends by marrying the house character is not ill conceived on avecated, but as much who takes to studying medicine and ends by marrying Philip Sterling, whose character is not ill conceived or executed; but so much of one's attention is wasted over the long and minute accounts of the various speculative operations into which every one is continually plunging, that it is difficult to follow the fortunes of the various characters. Pages and pages are taken up with the business workings of these speculations, which are always carried on with an amount of forruption from the lowest to the very highest places which we can only hope is somewhat overstated. If it is not, then the worst and most degraded Governments that history can tell of are equalled by the Congress of Washington. No doubt Mr. Mark Twain and Mr. Warner ought to know better on such a subject than their English readers; still one cannot help wishing to believe, for the sake of America, that they have "set down aught in malice." The principal plot, if any of them can be called principal, is contained in a set of incidents in the life of Laura Hawkins, who, while still young, falls desperately in love with a Southern Colonel, who, in a set of incidents in the life of Laura Hawkins, who, while still young, falls desperately in love with a Southern Colonel, who, as she thinks, marries her, but really calls in the aid of that poor worn-out old trick a mock marriage, having indeed another wife alive on his hands. This being so, he naturally leaves Laura after a time, with an outward as well as an inward brutality which is out of keeping with the idea conveyed of his character. She has a long illness, from which she recovers with the heart of a fiend, as we are several times informed. But she does nothing more fiendish than firting desperately with all the young men whom she meets, until after some years all the converse her Colonel again. To him she clings with remarkable partingity, and, when he leaves her a second time, pursues him and pertinacity, and, when he leaves her a second time, pursues him and shoots him to death. She is tried for his murder, and the trial scene is interesting as showing the great difference between an English and an American criminal court. To see the counsel for English and an American criminal court. To see the counsel for the defence in a great murder case rise and address the jury with a most moving speech, habited in a brown frock-coat with a rose in his button-hole, would be to those accustomed to the solemnity of English courts a considerable surprise. Thanks, however, to the ability and elequence of this gentleman in the brown frock-coat and the rose, Laura is acquitted. She then takes to lecturing, is treated with scorn by her audience, and dies of a broken heart. The reader is avidently avnoted to avnotable with her articular The reader is evidently expected to sympathize with her entirely, but she is too unreal a person to excite much sympathy, even if from the circumstances she deserved it. The book concludes with the marriage of Philip Sterling and Ruth, who is one of the few the marriage of Philip Sterling and Ruth, who is one of the few people whom it is possible to feel an interest in. The others are disposed of in various summary ways. Clay Hawkins, we are told, the orphan picked up at the very beginning of the book, had wandered westward upon trading ventures. "His life lies beyond the theatre of this tale." Then what possible end was served by introducing him into it? Washington Hawkins's last action is to get rad of the Tennessee land from which his father hoped so much, and which he says has been a curse to them all. Thus the rurrocae get rid of the Tennessee land from which his father hoped so much, and which he says has been a curse to them all. Thus the purpose of the story would seem to be "Put not your trust in Tennessee land." But in truth it has no definite purpose or construction; it is a set of scenes of American life, which may be truthful or may not, which are sometimes amusing and interesting, and sometimes much the reverse. On the whole, admirers of Mark Twain who wish to retain their admiration unalloyed had isster leave the Childel Are alone. Gilded Age alone.

NOTICE.

We day leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communiis; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION. controversy whether a Minister defeated at the elections ought to resign before the meeting of Parlisment has already lost its interest; but it is well that constitutional changes, as they become from time to time expedient, should be deliberately adopted and generally understood. There is no doubt that the precedent established by Mr. DISRAELI, and now followed by Mr. GLADTONR, conduces to public convenience. The embarrassment produced by the temporary continuance in office of a Government about to expire has often been experienced in the United States. By a deviation from the purpose of the framers of the Constitution, the election of a President virtually takes place four months before his appointment by the titular electors who from the first became more delegates of the constituency. During that period once in avery four years; except when the President has, like General Grant; been re-elected, official power and patronage are divorced from political authority. In some instances, as at the close of Mr. Andrew Johnson's term, the President has ceased to enjoy the confidence of any party, while he still retains his large constitutional prerogative. The same anomaly would be produced on a smaller scale if an English Prime Minister awaited, after the unfavourable result of a general election, an adverse vote in Parliament. The moral influence which supports the legal authority of Government would in the meantime have departed; it would be impessible to frame measures which the Ministers would not afterwards have the opportunity of proposing; and every disposal of place or dignity would be regarded with jealousy, as a vexatious encroachment on the rights of the succeeding Government. On the other hand, it has been forcibly contended that a resignation immediately after an election involves a transfer to the nation at large of the powers of Parliament. It is true that the governing an Assembly rather than of the collective constituencies the indispensable condition of freedom and good government; and the most objectionable part of Mr. Gladstown's unfortunate address to the electors of Greenwich consisted in his attempt to pass a Budget by a popular vote. The promiseuous votes which are regarded by French Imperialists as the only legitimate foundation of power have hitherto only served to sanction despotism and power-have hitherto only served to sanction despotism and usurpation; but the creditable scruples of English constitutional critics may be answered by the suggestion that, in resigning his office, Mr. Gladstone has merely discounted or anticipated the decision of Parliament. The members of the majority had already in their speeches and addresses announced their intention of opposing Mr. Gladstone's Clausement and it was courtains and reasonable announced their intention of opposing Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government, and it was courteons and reasonable to suppose that they would not capriciously contradict their professions. It was not from any depreciation of personal provess that the celestial champion in Paradies, Lost suggested to his adversary a prudent acquisscence in an inevitable result. Mr. DISRABLI knows Mr. GLADSTONE'S force, and Mr. GLADSTONE knows Mr.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S force, and Mr. GLADSTONE knows Mr. Directles, and there would be no use in fighting for a prime which is already awanded. Accordingly the Princis Ministree fied, and with him fied the shades of much perinanent of temporary unpopularity.

If it were intended to take a division on the election of a Speaker, a carrious complication might be produced by the immediate resignation of the outgoing Government. Make the Prime Ministree nor any of his principal collection will have scate in the new Farliament when it makes; and yet the first business of the House of Communic is to organize itself by the choice of a Speaker

who, among other functions, must issue writs for the who, among other functions, must issue writs for the elections to the places which have been vacated. It might therefore happen that, in an important contest, the majority would be deprived of fourteen or fifteen votes and of the advice and influence of all the leaders of the party. No such contingency arose in 1834, because Sir Robert Pert had formed his Administration before the dissolution. Since that time the Speaker has always been chosen or re-elected without a contest. If Mr. GLADSTONE had, in deference to the reported opinion of one member of the Cabinet, determined to await a hostile vote, either the re-election of the Speaker would have been challenged, or the actual Minister must have framed the Speech from the Throne, and have left it to the Opposition to move an amendment to the Address, which would certainly have been carried. Since it would be irregular and indecorous for the Queen to deliver a second Speech, the official catalogue of Ministerial measures would become obsolete and impracticable as soon as it had been framed. It is obviously desirable that Mr. DINBARLI should be formally as well as really responsible for the intended legislation of the year; and during the short time which will be allowed for the preparation of his measures, the members of the new Cabinet ought to have unrestricted access to the records of their several departments. permanent functionaries of the various offices will serve the new Ministers as loyally as they aided their prede-cessors, but an expectant Secretary of State or Chancellor of the Exchequer could not have held official intercourse with an Under or Assistant Secretary with an Under or Assistant-Secretary. It happened that after the Goneral Election of 1841, when an overwhelming majority of Opposition members was returned, the Parliamentary Session was almost at an end. The dissolution took place in June, and it was at the end of August or the beginning of September that Lord Mriscusar's Government was defeated on a vote of want of confidence. The prorogation followed almost immediately on the appoint-

ment of the new Ministry.

Mr. Diseaseli's majority is only half that of Sir Robert
Perl, nor can it be said that he commands the personal confidence which was reposed in the former Conservative leader; yet the immediate prospects of the Liberal party are perhaps there hopeless than after the fall of Lord MELBOURNE. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was in 1842 the acknow-MELBOURNE. Lord John Russell was in 1842 the acknow-ledged leader of a united minority, for his claims were uniformly recognized by O'Connell, who represented the Irish malcontents. Mr. Gladstone excels Lord John Russell in Parliamentary eloquence and in official experi-ence, and he will for the present probably not be em-barkassed by any mutiny among his adherents; but it is not certain that he is auxious to resume office, or that he certain that he is anxious to resume office, or that he will think it worth while to commence the slow process of forming again the Liberal majority which has been dissipated by unskilful or unlucky minagement. It would be highly injudicious to begin his career as leader of Opposition by violent attacks which the whole country would resent as a protest against its recent decision. Custom and fairness prescribe the practice of giving spew Government a fair trial, unless indeed there is a chance, as in 1835, that it may be at one defiven from office. Mr. Government a fair trial, unless indeed there is a chance, as in 1835, that it may be at onee driven from office. Mr. GLADSTONE's temper and qualities are not well suited to a waiting game, and it is doubtful whether the hope of becoming again Prime Minister four or five years bonce would be to him either attractive or admissible. If he were tempted into an immediate display of pugnacity, he would not be followed by the moderate Liberals who in diminished numbers still form a recognized portion of his party. Any leaning to the Irish Home Rule party would be recently he marry the whole body of Scotch and.

English Liberals; and there is no other outlying section with which he could coalesce, as he coalesced with Mr. Disraell in two successful assaults on Lord Palmers-TON'S first Administration. No one suspects Mr. GLADstone, though he may be sometimes excited by political passion, of a sordid or selfish eagerness for office. It was well known that his strange delusion about Mr. Diseaeli's refusal to form a Ministry after the defeat of the Government last year was chiefly attributable to his own personal desire for repose. It is not so agreeable to be driven from office as to resign voluntarily at the head of a majority; but in his address to the electors of Greenwich Mr. GLADSTONE declared, with evident sincerity, that he should be not unwilling to retire from office. The Liberal party cannot rely upon their leader to prepare through years of toil and patience their restoration to power.

If Mr. Gladstons now, or at a future time, retires from

the chief conduct of Opposition, it will be difficult to find a successor to his post. Mr. Cardwell, who would have been the most available candidate, is about to ascend into a calmer atmosphere. Mr. Lowe, though he is, after Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT, who would not be a possible chief of Opposition, the most brilliant of the outgoing Ministers, is deficient in the popular qualities which are required in a party leader; nor can the more zealous Liberals be blamed for regarding with imperfect sympathy the former adversary of every measure for the extension of the suffrage. Mr. Lowe himself is not unlikely to place additional embarrassment in the way of any competitor who may be preferred by the party. Possessing, through the considerate care of Mr. DISRABLI, a seat where he is in no danger of being capriciously disturbed, Mr. Lows will probably devote himself to candid and pungent criticisms on the conduct and measures of the Ministry; nor will he he restrained by the caution of any Opposition leader who may nominally represent the party. Mr. FORSTER is popular in the House, but he is disqualified for the post of leader by the violent animosity which he has unfortunately provoked among the Nonconformist and Secularist section. The selection of Lord Habtington, though it would surprise the country in general, would perhaps be more acceptable than any other to the House of Commons. He possesses two qualities, negative or positive, which would at the present moment be valued above other gifts. He is reputed to be cautious, and he is known not to be eloquent. It is not impossible that the succession may ultimately devolve upon Mr. Goschen or on Sir W. Harcourt, but neither has yet attained the Parliamentary position which could entitle him to represent the Liberal party. It must also be remembered that the Liberals are not united among themselves on any definite policy. Some wish to disestablish the Church, or to tamper with property in land, or to extend and redistribute the electoral franchise; but it may be doubted whether a third of the House of Commons could be induced to vote for any fresh political change immediately after the country has expressed an unmistak-able desire to leave things for the present alone. Few stranger events have occurred in recent times than the utter collapse of a party which had for a whole generation, and down to the eve of the last election, been regarded by itself and by its opponents as irresistible and supreme.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

WHEN in the spring of last year Mr. GLADSTONE resigned, and it was supposed possible that the Conservatives might take office, it was rumoured that Lord DERST, and not Mr. DISRAELI, would be Prime Minister. Like most rumours, this rumour was not based on any facts, but was merely a solution that seemed prohable to those who speculated on the difficulties which Mr. DISRABLI might have to encounter. These difficulties were mainly two. It was conjectured that Lord Salisbury and Lord Carnaryon would decline to serve under Mr. Disrabli; and their loss would be so serious a blow to the party that some device would, it was imagined, be found to make their tenure of office possible, and the only device that suggested itself was that it should not be Mr. Diseall under whom they were asked to serve. The second difficulty was that of finding a tolerably capable Chancellor of the Exchequer, if Mr. DISEARLI was not to hold the post. Mr. DISEARLI as a financier can scarcely be called a capable Chancellor of the Exchequer; but what is wanted in a Consequentian Chancellor is not so but what is wanted in a Conservative Chancellor is not so

much the power of devising financial measures as the power of defending them when they are submitted to the criticism of Mr. Gladstone. Neither of these difficulties has on the present occasion been suffered to stand in the way of Mr. Deseall's Premiership. Lord Salesbury and Lord Carnaryon have consented to take office under him, and have it is believed. have, it is believed, returned to their old places as heads of the Indian and Colonial Departments. If to either of them the step has been in any way painful, and some feelings of justly offended pride have had to be stifled, it is obvious that they have only made a sacrifice which they were called to make in their own real interests and in those of their party and the country. The temptation which presses on mon who have everything that station and wealth can give to isolate themselves, and stand aloof from practical politics, when they have had to undergo personal mortifications, is one which English noblemen are especially called on to resist. The House of Commons presents continually less and less attraction and opening to men of independent character and of such claims as mere knowledge and fitness for political life can give.

If Peers who are of a similar type consulted merely their personal feelings, and passed their lives in dignitheir personal feelings, and passed their lives in digni-fied inactivity, the guidance of public affairs might possibly pass before long into the hands of a class of men who are fitter to be prominent in a new country than in an old one. There are, too, advantages in holding office which no one who wishes to exercise a salutary influence over public affairs can afford to neglect. Lord Salisbury and Lord Carnaryon have shown great capacity as administra-tors, but it is only by administering that advance can be made in the difficult art of administration. India and the Colonies could not be in better hands than those in which they will now be placed; but those who will now preside over their destinies cannot full to gain largely in experience, judgment, and knowledge, by having to leave the attitude of external criticism, and to decide on great questions by the light of those broad principles which cast into the shade the somewhat petty though exciting issues of home politics.

The second difficulty has been met, if not surmounted, by the appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote as Chan-cellor of the Exchequer. Probably no better appointcellor of the Exchequer. Probably no better appointment could have been made. Sir Stafford NORTHCOTS is the pupil of Mr. GLADSTONE, and may be trusted not to depart widely or consciously from the main lines of the financial policy of his master. He is not likely to be brilliant as a Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he will be sound and safe, is sure to get up his facts and figures well, and if he cannot always reply to the objections of Mr. GLADSTONE, may cousolo himself with the thought that even the arguments of Mr. GLADSTONE are awarless against a majority of fifty. The real difficulty he new Chancellor of the Exchequer will not, however, be so much the production of mild unobjectionable Budgets, or the refutation of Mr. GLADSTONE by reasoning or votes, as the control of the spending propensities of his colleagues. The Conservatives come in as the champions of numbers of people who think themselves deprived of that amount of Government money which they consider they are entitled in the nature of things to look for. to the Conservatives that clamorous officers and discharged workmen and underpaid postmen have fied for refuge, and the Conservatives have welcomed the suppliants with open arms. To please all these discontented people will coat a great deal of money, and to disappoint them will be to reveal the terrible secret that one party can do no more for them than another. Some, too, of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S colleagues have personally strong inducements to get as much money spent on their departments as they can. They have associated their names with the cause of those who have asserted that the late Government was niggardly and meanly unjust. It will be almost impossible for the Duke of Richmond to explain to the officers who are dissatisfied with the terms offered when purchase was abolished that they are not to gain anything by the stern and partithey are not to gain anything by the stern and passimonious Cardwell being driven out of office. To deal with the question of Local Taxation, again, in the manner in which the bulk of the supporters of the Ministry would like to see it dealt with, would be a very uncomfortable task for a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Up to a certain point, no doubt, a Conservative Chancellor may properly apand more money than a Liberal one. It is quite the proposition that in a great and wealthy country moreony is of more importance than the saving of this period. It is foolish not to make the service of the country attractive enough to secure good servants, and that to sell stores one year and buy them back the next is not economy at all. The theory on which the late Ministry proceeded was a totally different one. Their maxim was that the great duty of a Ministry is to take off taxes, and that the only efficacious means of taking off taxes is to hunt up every penny of the national expenditure that can possibly be steeped. Sir Stafford Northcore is not called on to rival his predecessors in economy. To give a fair price for a good article, not to spend as little as possible, is the Conservative theory. But then this way of looking at finance, though theoretically defensible, is apt practically to lead a Chancellor of the Exchequer into painful diffigulties, and firmness of resistance must be the chief quality he has to show.

Fortunately for Sir STAFFORD NORTHOOTE, one of the leading members of the Cahinet may be trusted to be on the side of thrift. Lord Debby is constautly preaching the gospel of economy, and may be trusted to practise for the benefit of the nation what he preaches. The Foreign Minister can spend nothing on his own department, and the only way in which he can burden the nation is by plunging it into war. No man could be less likely to go to war if he could help it than Lord DERSY. It will be convenient and proper for the Conservatives to proclaim themselves the supporters of a spirited foreign policy, and there can be no serious objection to it provided it never leads to unnecessary war, to blustering interference, or to offending allies. It is not likely that any occasion will present itself to Lord Deep to embarrassing as the Alabama quarrel; and if it does, he will have gained experience at the expense of Lord GRANVILLE, and will know that arbitrations in which England gives up everything beforehand are not the sort of arbitrations that England thinks fair. Under ordinary circumstances, Lord DERBY may be trusted to be quite as pacific as Lord DERBY may be dead Mr. DISRAELI will be perfectly aware that the one thing that would turn the constituencies speedily wound thing that would turn the constituencies speedily round would be the alarm caused by finding that we were always sailing as near war as we dared to go. For some of those mysterious reasons which seem to compel a Prime Minister to put members of his Cabinet in the wrong holes, Mr. HARDY is, it is said, to be taken away from the Home Office and sent to the Admiralty. That Mr. HARDY will do well enough in his new post may be probable, for Mr. Goschen has shown that a First Lord may do very well though be terts without knowing anything of his business. Mr. Hardy was a first-rate Home Secretary, and Lord ABERDANS has conclusively proved how important it is for a Minister to put a thoroughly efficient official at the hard of the Home Department. Mr. Hunt may be trusted to be pleasant and obliging, and to do his work fairly well, but the new Home SECRETARY has some awkward que tions before him. Beer has done great things for the Conservatives, and beer will expect to have its reward; and the judgment, firmness, and tact of the Hour Shorstary will be severely taxed if he is at once to keep the publicans in good humour, and yet to teach them that the world was not made exclusively for their benefit. Had the position of Mr. Hand and Mr. Hunt been reversed, the chief appointments made by Mr. Diseable would have been beyond criticism; and it will be a matter of universal satisfaction that his health permits Lord Carres to act once more as Chancellor. As to the minor appointments, Mr. Diseable cannot avoid disappointing many aspirants whom he might naturally wish to estisfy; but there is no feer lest the public should not be well served. The Conservative party is rich in mambers who may be extions before him. Beer has done great things for the mo feer lest the public should not be well served. The Conservative party is rich in members who may be expected to succeed beyond the average of excellence in the discharge of the daties of subordinate offices. That some of those many members should now have an opportunity of showing what they can do, and of profiting by the lessess of practical experience, is one of the many good results of the change of Ministry.

THE NEW BARLIAMENT.

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the complication to which they lead is sure to have a very

majority as any Minister can want. A few deaks ago Mr.

Grandman had a nominal amjority of 66, and now place, be a Parliament with a new Government, whose

he is out of office with a majority of 50 against him The character of the Conservative gain is also no less remarkable than its extent. In the last Parliament there were, at the close of the general election, 493 English members, of whom 268 were Liberals and 225 Conservatives. As Bridgwater and Beverley have been since dis-framohised, there are returned to this Parliament 489 English members, of whom 296 are Conservatives and 193 are Liberals. The English constituencies have thus returned in round number seventy more Conservatives than in 1868, the boroughs returning fifty and the counties twenty more. The total number of Conservatives in the present House of Commons who represent English constituencies exceeds the total number of Liberals representing English constituencies by 103. In other words, there are three Conservatives returned by English constituencies to two Liberals. When, therefore, it is said that Mr. DISBARLI starts with a majority, it may be added—and for the purposes of many political calculations it is most important to add that his majority, if England only is looked to, is doubly as large. In Scotland there are now 4x Liberals to 19 Conservatives. Scotland is therefore even more decidedly Liberal than England is Conservative; but the Liberalism of the Scotch constituencies now is nothing like what it was in 1868, when not a single Scotch borough returned a Conservative, and only seven Conservatives were returned by Scotch counties. Taking Great Britain as a whole, the Conservatives have 315 members as against 234 Liberals, or a Conservative majority of 81. If we turn to Ireland, we find 67 Liberals, deduction being made for the double return at Athlone, and 36 Conservatives. Of the total of 103, there are probably about 53 who have, in order to secure their elections, had to speak favourably of Home Rule, and about 30 who have been returned distinctly in the character of Home Rulers. With two exceptions, the 53 members who, under pressure or voluntarily, have connected themselves with the Home Rule movement, are all reckened as Liberals. Thus, out of the 301 Liberals, 51, or one-sixth, are, on any question connected with Home Rule, pledged to obey the dictates of the leaders of the movement. Under a strong Conservative Government it dees not make much difference whether there are or are not 51 Liberals who have obtained their seats under such circumstances. But there can be no doubt that the strength of the Conservatives in the new Parliament is beyond their permanent strength in the country. As Mr. DISRAELI truly and modestly observed, the constituencies have been guided by a wish not so much to put him in as to put Mr. GLADSTONE out. How large a reduction ought to be made in order to bring the two parties to their normal strength in Parliament it is difficult to say. But we may gain some valuable light on the point by referring euce more to the elections of 1868. The Conservatives then held 131 seats for English counties; they now hold 154, and the greater part of this gain has been of a permanent kind, as was shown by the constant gains of Conservatives in the by-slections for English counties during the continuance of the last Parliament; but the counties were I and an area beautiful. but the counties near London may have been specially affected at the recent elections by the deep dislike enter-tained for Mr. Gladstons's Ministry. To allow for this we may perhaps take off ten, and put their permanent strength in the English counties at 144. In 1868 the English boroughs returned 216 Liberals and 94 Conservatives. They now return 160 Liberals and 142 Conservatives. Mr. GLADSTONE some little time ago owned that 1868 did not fairly represent the permanent political opinions of the English boroughs, and that the Liberal gain was acci-dentally large. Now the Conservative gain is, no dealst, accidentally large. Perhaps it may not be very far wrong to divide the present Conservative gain, and to take wrong to divide the present conservative gain, and to take 118 as the permanent strength of the Conservatives in the English boroughs, giving them in all 262 English members. If 15 are added for Scotland and 35 for Ireland, there is a total of 312, which the present elections may be taken to show is the very lowest estimate that can be safely taken of the safely t the real Conservative strength. This leaves the Liberals 350 snambers, and as 50 of them would be pledged more or less to Home Bule, this permanent strength of the Liberals apart from Home Rulers is 300 as against 312 Conservatives.

faults and shortcomings have yet to be revealed, which will be under the guidance of a Ministry securely seated, and supported by a compact and trustworthy majority. It will be itself ready to give more than a fair trial to the Government; it will obey its wishes and vote that it is always right whatever it may do; and it will know that the country wishes the Government to have a fair trial, that the great majority of moderate men of all parties are very glad that a Conservative Ministry has been formed, and glad that a Conservative Ministry has been formed, and that the Conservatives must make some very had blunders indeed in order to throw the blunders of the late Liberal Government into the shade. In the next place, the Liberals will be in a very peculiar position. It will be not nearly as much gain to them as it usually is to an Opposition to win seats at by-elections. Let us suppose that it is true that the Conservatives now hold 296 English seats, whereas their permanent strength would only give them 262; and this is a computation designedly made as unfavourable to the Conservatives as seems in any way consistent with probability. The Liberals must win 17 scats at by-elections to put themselves where they would be according to the standard of their permanent strength, and to win 17 scats at by-elections takes a long time and very hard work. But then, when they had attained this result, they would only be in the position of having 300 on their side as against 312 Conservatives. They might get fifty more votes by forming an alliance with the Home Rulers; but if they did this, they would at the next general election infallibly lose all they had gripped at hypoleutions and if they did not they received had gained at by-elections, and if they did not, they would be aspiring to hold office with a virtual minority. The Louth election must have dissipated the last lingering hopes of ardent Liberals that Irish constituencies would feel gratitude for eminent services, and would respect a long and honest adherence to the general principles of the Liberal party. The Irish constituencies care for nothing whatever but gratifying their own private wishes. It all comes round to this, that the members belonging to the Liberal party now go to Westminster without anything to encourage them and stir them to exertion, with no hopes of a victory by which they can profit, and with no chance of their leaders taking office except by forfeiting their own self-respect and the support of the bulk of the party Lastly, in Scotch and English constituencies. only have the leaders of the Liberal party almost nothing to work for except to do all they can to improve the measures of the Government, but they will assume the guidance of the Opposition under most dispiriting circumstances. Their ranks have been most terribly thinned. Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. CHICHESTER FORTSECUE will be no longer there, and many of the minor members of the late Government have lost their seats. The list, too, of the independent Liberals so odious to Liberal Ministers, so useful to Liberal loaders in Opposition, has been cut ruthlessly down. Mr. Gladstone is indeed left, and a party that is led by Mr. Gladstone can record he invitational that is led by Mr. GLADSTONE can never be insignificant. But Mr. GLADSTONE is in a position to depress beyond measure any ordinary man. He has thrown away a majority; he has rained his faithful supporters by the rash stop he took for their benefit, as he supposed, in suddenly dissolving Parliament; he has risked everything for Ireland, only to find himself treated with an ingratitude that is scarcely credible; and he, so lately the idol, as he was assured by flattering journals, of the English people, is now driven out of power because the English people ask for any other Ministry than his.

The House of Lords will meet under circumstances that have long been strange to it. The majority in the Upper House will be in harmony with the majority in the Lower, and it is thirty years since this was the case. The days of being abused, threatened, intimidated, of having their decisions overruled by summary exercises of the Prerogative, of hearing a Prime Minister say that he will think three times before he does away with them, are gone by for the Peers. They will now have to help friends, not to guard against enemies. A very large proportion, too, of the higher offices of State must necessarily be held by Peers under the new Ministry, and the Lords will feel not only that affairs are being guided as they would wish, but that they have ready and constant access to those who are really guiding them. There will, however, be an Opposition strong in ability and eminence rather perhaps than in numbers, which cannot fail to exercise a great and wholesome influence. Lord Derby will feel that he has his equal in Lord GRANVILLE, and the CHARGELLOR will be sensible of the

advantage of working in harmony with Lord Selecter. To this Liberal Opposition in the Lords Mr. Gladetone has made some well-chosen additions. Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Chichester Fortescue have served their party and their country long and well; have done many things well, and some few things very well; have held and expressed distinct-opinions without violence and rashness; have lived through difficult times, and discharged difficult duties without giving offence. If a peerage is a welcome refuge or an acceptable honour to either of them, they are fairly entitled to it. Why Mr. Cardwell, who kept his seat for or an acceptable honour to either of them, they are marry entitled to it. Why Mr. Cardwell, who kept his seat for Oxford, has put himself on a level with his rejected culleagues and left the House of Commons, is a question which naturally suggests itself. But he may see that the prospect of his sitting in the House of Commons as a Minister is somewhat remote, and, if he is to be in Opponition he may naturally think that the dignity and easy sition, he may naturally think that the dignity and easy hours in the House of Lords would suit him; and if a Duke is to be the new Secretary for War, he would like to defend personally in the House to which the new Secretary belongs the measure which he has worked so hard to carry out, and to see, if possible, that his labours are not made worthless and his plans spoiled. That Lord Engield should go to the Upper House in his father's lifetime is natural enough, as the result of the Middlesex election must have made him disinclined to wait altogether out of the political world in the vague hope of some day regaining his seat. The pecrages given to Sir Thomas Fremantle and Mr. Hammond are scarcely connected with party politics. They are the rewards of long services, and may be accepted as a tribute to those merits of the Permanent Civil Service which the late Ministry has been Permanent Civil Service which the late Ministry has been accused of being inclined to overlook. They are both men of special experience and knowledge, and have been conversant with important details of administration for the best part of a long life. If they use their knowledge and experience for the benefit of the body which they are now about to join, their assistance will be welcomed and recognized by one party as much as by the other recognized by one party as much as by the other.

THE EMPERORS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE most resolute students of the history of Court festivities must be satiated for the time with the reports by conscientious newspaper Correspondents of the pageants of St. Petersburg and Moscow; yet before the wedding party have set forth on their travels, another illustrious guest has arrived to share the Imperial hospitalities. It is difficult to bear in mind the combinations and permutations of Royal and Imperial visits. In the course of last year the Emperor of Russia, the King of Italy, and the German Emperor were gorgeously entertained at Vienna, and the same potentates held separate interviews with one another same potentates held separate interviews with one another at Berlin. The Emperor of Austria is now paying a return visit at St. Petersburg, and it is believed that important business will be transacted during his stay. Within two or three years great efforts have been made to terminate the long-standing estrangement between the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Governments; and the Emperor of Austria perhaps wishes formally to announce the re-establishment of friendly relations. The antagonism between the two Empires is not of modern date, nor is it exclusively due to special provocations. Alexander and Metternich charished special provocations. ALEXANDER and METTERNICH cherished towards each other a political and personal antipathy which frequently exceeded the bounds of diplomatic courtesy. During the negotiations of Vienna and long afterwards, the influence of Austria constituted a powerful impediment to Russian projects of aggrandizement; and whenever the ancient design of the dismemberment of Turkey is hereafter revived, Austrian and Hungarian statesmen will no doubt again be active in counteracting the policy of their formid-able neighbour. For a few years the Emperor NICEGLAS had reason to believe that his services to the Emperor FAARGIS JOSEPH had allayed the ancient jealousy of Austria. In 1849 a Russian army suppressed the Hungarian insurrection, and in the following year the King of Prussia, on the eve of a rupture, tamely succumbed to Austria, at the imperious demand of the Emperor of Russia. It was believed that even at that time Prince SCHWARZ-ERBERG, then Prime Minister of Austria, profished his intention of rewarding the Russian services by a display of gigantic ingratitude. The story was perhaps suggested by the subsequent realisation of the meason during the Crimena was. In his attack upon

Turkey the Emperor NiceoLas had counted on the friend-ship and connivance of Austria not less confidently than on the pacific tendencies of Lord Aberdeen and Mr. GLADstorm; and the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Anstria, which secured Turkey against a renewed Hussian invasion, produced a deeper feeling of resentment than the direct hostility of France and England.

It happens that Russia and Austria have unusual facilities for inflicting on one another reciprocal annoyance; and for seventeen or eighteen years after the Posce of 1856 both Governments habitually employed to the utmost their large opportunities of mutual vexation. The modern study of ethnology has done much for potentates who desire to cultivate quarrels with their neighbours; and the mixed races of Eastern Europe contain the materials of innumerable national squabbles. Half the subjects of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy speak various Slavonic dialects; and in some provinces the Orthodox Greek Church lects; and in some provinces the Orthodox Greek Church divides spiritual supremacy with the Roman Catholic hierarchy. It consequently occurred to ingenious Russian politicians that science and national sympathy required the institution of Slavonic societies at Moscow, where members who happened to be Austrian subjects were welcomed with significant cordiality. Discoutented Czechs and Serviens were encouraged to count the autronome of and Servians were encouraged to court the patronage of the Emperor of Russia, who was supposed to be the national chief of the entire Slavonic race. If the Austrian Government was compelled to tolerate foreign encouragement of disaffection, there was some consolation in the display of extraordinary regard for the Galician Poles. During the last insurrection in Russian Poland, while the Prussian Government sternly repressed in Posen all sympathy with Poland, the feeling of the Galicians was strongly excited against Russia, not without the sanction of the Government of Vienna. Unfortunately for Austria, the peasantry of Galicia is not of Polish, but of Ruthenian origin, and both by blood and by religion it inclines rather to Russia than to Austria. The intrigues on both sides, though they caused much inconvenience and ill-feeling, have happily not resulted in war; and since the sudden and violent disturbance of the balance of power by the events of 1870, it seems to have occurred to the two Imperial Governments that it might be as well to bring their chronic quarrel for the time to a close. All monarchies have a common enemy in democratic revolution; and the reasons which formerly combined uncongenial confederates in the Holy Alliance have not ceased to be operative. For some time past the Panslavonic enthusiasts in Russia have discontinued their patriotic agitation.

It is supposed that among the subjects of discussion between Prince Gortonakorr and Count Andrassy will be the condition of the Roumanian Principality. It is difficult to understand the interest of Austria in relaxing still further the feudal ties which connect Roumania with the Porte. Russia, on the other hand, has long desired the establishment on the Lower Danube of a nominally independent Power which might perhaps at some future time offer facilities for encroachment on Turkey. The titular sovereign of the Principality would probably be disposed as a cadet of the House of Hohenzollern to court the patronage of Germany rather than of Russia or of Austria; but Bucharest is far from Berlin, and the two adjacent Empires necessarily exercise great influence in Wallachia and Moldavia. For some unexplained reason the relations of Austria and Hungary with Turkey have lately become less friendly than in former times; while Russian diplomacy has won a remarkable triumph in obtaining the confidence of the SULTAN. It will therefore not be surprising if the interview of the EMPEROES and their Ministers at St. Petersburg is followed by some proposal for the modification of the relations between Turkey and the nominally dependent provinces. The Prince of Servia, as an avowed client of the Emperor Alexander, will probably share any additional privileges which may be conceded to the Roumanian Government. If Turkey and Command Covernment. ment. If Russia, Austria, and Germany concur in any new arrangement, and especially if they obtain the assent of the Porte, it will be difficult for England to interfere, and France has for the present withdrawn from active participation in Eastern affairs. Lord Paluesson himself was unable to privent the union of the Danubian Principalities which was promoted by Napolson III. with the active Parliamentary support of Mr. Gladstons. In the present day political influence, like gravitation, bears an inverse ratio to distances. There is probably no foundation for a

statement which has appeared in the Allgemeine Seiling, that the German Government is disposed to concur with Russia in the diamemberment of Turkey. Such an enterprise, even if it could be reconciled with German interests, would involve a desperate straggle with Austria; and yet it is certain that the three Imperial Governments are at present disposed to maintain with one another friendly

The general politics of the Continent will not furnish the Russian and Austrian Empress with practical aphients of negotiation. Both potentates would deprecate the renewal of a struggle between France and Germany; and if a rupture unfortunately occurred, both would, as before, remain neutral. The irritable and menacing attitude of the German Government towards France is not easily to be explained. It is now asserted that the alleged Circular to the German Envoys is not a Circular, but a document of a less formal or more confidential character; but it seems to be admitted that remonstrances or warnings have been more or less directly addressed to France. Neither Russia nor Austria has any sympathy with the Ultramontane agitation which is sometimes encouraged by successive French (Lovernments, nor, on the other hand, are they pledged to approve of Prince BISMARCK'S domestic legislation. If it were necessary to take a side, Russin, and probably Austria, would incline rather to Germany than to a Power which is nominally a Republic. It is satisfactory to observe that French politicians for once abstain from indulgence in illusions as to the aid of foreign allies in possible future contests. As a judicious Fronch writer remarks, France will have all Enrope for allies as long as peace is maintained, or, in other words, as long as no allies are wanted; but during the present reign Russia will maintain close friendship with Germany; and Austria has finally acquiesced in the consequences of the decisive struggle of 1866. If it is true that the Emperor ALEXANDER designs to visit England during the present year, the cycle of Imperial progresses will be completely rounded. In this country the annalists of State ceremonies will be able to pursue their vocation undisturbed by any suspicion of diplomatic mysteries arranged by Lord DERBY in the secret precincts of Downing Street.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

SOME of Mr. GLADSTONE'S zealous supporters candidly acknowledge that the result of the Irish elections partially reconciles them to their recent defeat. It is doubtedly better that a body of forty or lifty members pledged to the dismemberment of the Empire should be encountered by a compact majority, than that they should be able, as in the days of O'Connell, to decide successive struggles between nearly equal parties. The incoming Ministers will from circumstances, if not on principle, he less inclined than their predecessors to offer partial concessions to the Separatists. Mr. Diskaria bestowed in former times much trouble and ingenuity on the unprofitable task of conciliating the support of the Irish Roman Catholics. Having been baffled by the rash impetuosity of the late Lord Draw, and having been afterwards outbidden by his great political rival, he has taken several occasions of announcing his determination not to renew negotiations which indeed would probably be impracticable. On the other hand. Mr. Gladstone, after doing much for the removal of Irish grievances, has repeatedly asserted his confident belief that his great measures would succeed in their object of allaying disaffection. In the address which announced the dissolution he tendered a trifling instalment of the demands of the Home Rule faction in the form of some projected machinery for the discussion of Irish Privata Bills in Dublin. About the same time he proclaimed his inability to understand the meaning of Home Rule, with the obvious purpose of leading the Irish to suppose that some interpretation of the popular doctrine might perhaps be accepted. Even if his Government had remained in office, the elections for Tipperary, for Louth, and for other constituencies would have forced on Mr. Glaustone himself the conviction that compromise was impossible, though he might sell have heritated to affirm a demonstrable he might still have hesitated to affirm a demonstrable proposition in plain and intelligible language. A Liberal majority consisting partly of advocates of separation would have been paralysed from the opening of the new Parliament. The number of successful Home Bule candidates corresponds nearly to the calculations which had previously

been made both by the friends of the movement and by its opponents; but untoward events which have actually occurred are more impressive than vague anticipations.

The Roman Catholic clergy are perhaps even more keenly disappointed than loyal subjects of the Crown. Although they may temporarily conceal their defeat by joining the popular agitation, they cannot but feel that the coincidence of the Home Rule movement with the establishment of the Ballot has destroyed the power which they had often misused. In the Louth contest the Roman Catholic clergy, in their anxiety to disguise their failure from themselves and from their flocks, adopted the unusual course of refusing to obey their Bishop, who had declared himself in favour of Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE. Because the Home Rule candidate was certain to succeed, they were suddenly impressed with the duty of exacting adhesion to the Home Rule resolutions passed at the late meeting in Dublin. It was less possible for the priests to identify themselves with the winning cause in Limerick. During the preparatory contest which preceded the general election the Bishop and the clergy had earnestly supported the Home Rule candidate in opposition to the representative of Fenian opinions. The violence which had often been encouraged by clerical agitators was now directed against the priests; and Mr. O'SULLIVAN was returned at the head of the poll. In Tipperary the anti-English faction almost succeeded in nominally returning Mr. John Mitchell, whose sentence for treason committed in 1848 is still in force. In common with several other leading patriots, Mr. Mitchell directly afterwards escaped from custody at the trifling cost of a deliberate breach of parole. Having joined the Democratic party in America, he at one time acquired popularity by a speech in which he expressed his wish to become the owner of "a lot of fat "niggers," and when abolition came into fashion he necessarily adopted the Southern cause. His Tipperary supporters are eager to proclaim their indifference to personal character and to political opinion, in comparison with the paramount merit of rebellion; nor are they sorry for the occasion of reminding the priests that the days of querulous and veiled sedition are at an end. Cardinal Cullen, who always coupled the Fonians with the harmless Freemasons in his denunciatory Pastorals, is now fully aware that Irish agitators are not bent on securing Denominational teaching as their principal object.

It is possible that the Louth election may have conveyed to Mr. GLADSTONE'S understanding some inkling of the significance of Home Rule. Mr. Chichester Fortescus is the highest in character and position of living Irish statesmen; he was one of Mr. GLADSTONE'S most confidential colleagues; and it was well known that, after the PRIME MINISTEE himself, he was the chief author of the Church Act and the Land Act. Although Mr. FORTESOUE had ceased to be Irish Secretary, he had probably been consulted on the illusory project of passing Private Bills in Dublin; and if he failed to share Mr. GLADSTONE'S deliberate obtuseness as to the meaning of Home Rule, he openly professed his readiness to concede to the Roman Catholic hierarchy a large share in the control of education. No man was more personally popular in Ireland or in England; and his renewed candidature was a test whether any concession to be offered by a Liberal Government would be accepted by the Separatists as a compromise. The answer consisted in a hostile majority of nearly two to one. It is not the fault of Home Rule electors or members if they are still from habit classed in newspaper lists as belonging to the Liberal party. Their votes will no doubt be customarily given against the measures of Mr. DISRAELI and his colleagues, but they will scarcely have the opportunity of inflicting on the new Government a blow as heavy as the rejection of Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE. Even the strange declaration of Lord O'HAGAN in favour of a further confiscation of proprietary rights for the benefit of the occupiers of land has not reconciled the malcontents to the Liberal Government and its policy. The farmers hope under a native Government to accomplish projects of application which no English Ministry could propose to an Imperial Parliament.

The organized disaffection of a large part of the Irish population furnishes no legitimate ground for party triumph or recrimination. Although Mr. Gladstonn's measures gave the signal for the present agitation, the Home Rule movement was inevitable, and it would perhaps have been yet more formidable if the anomaly of the Reinblishment had still existed, and if small tenants had not been secured against eviction. It is still more curtain that Mr. Gladstonn's University Bill, even if it had been accepted by the Roman was inevitable, and it would perhaps have been yet more concy.

formidable if the anomaly of the Reichblishment had still M. Rouwer may be appuilted of any limit desire to bee existed, and if small tenants had not been accured against down in the house of Runner. While professing to de eviction. It is still more certain that Mr. Glassform's reverses to the September, he is mally doing all he are unity Bill, even if it had been accepted by the Roman to appear to the Reptember, he is mally doing all he are the probably marked kinned.

Catholic hierarchy and adopted by Parliament, would unither have obviated nor postponed the clamour for exparation. Although half-a-dozen English members, including Mr. Cowen of Newcastle, have at the distation of Irish electors pledged themselves to the doctrine of Home Rule, the whole of Great Britain is unanimous in the determination to maintain the integrity of the Empire.
The O'Sullivans and the Mitchells supply a conclusive answer to the transparent affectation of a desire for Federal institutions which might be compatible with the unity of the Kingdom. A score of gentlemen, some of them officers in the army, who have condescended to profess adhesion to the doctrine of Home Rule, would gladly welcome any positive assurance that the domands in which they ostensibly concur will be peremptorily rejected. As to the re-mainder, the Home Rulers are merely put forward by the Fenians for the purpose of avoiding a direct conflict with the law. The distinction between lukewarm Home Rulers and Separatists is so well understood that the Irish members who have taken the Ropeal pledge have determined not to attempt any separate organization of their forces. the next election some other cry may possibly take the place of Home Rule. Mr. Burr can assuredly not hope to attain his professed object by the consent of Parliament, and the prospects of more advanced advocates of independence were never less hopeful than at present. Irish rebels have ceased to subscribe for swords of honour to be presented to Marshal MacManon; and the American adventurers who were thrown out of employment by the close of the Civil War no longer hope to indulge their propensities in Ireland. If the Home Rule members have the good sense to take part in the general business of Parliament, two or three periodical motions for separation will cause little inconvenience. A secossion from the House of Commons would be rather annoying than dangerous, especially as but a small minority of Irish members would be inclined to tamper with schemes of rebellion. The present Parliament at least will not tolerate the proposal of a subordinate Legislature, which would probably devote itself exclusively to the matters which might by a Federal compact be expressly excluded from its cognizance. Not a single Irish press is prepared to take his sest in an Irish a single Irish peer is prepared to take his seat in an Irish House of Lords, nor are the Protestants of Ireland preared to acquiesce in the establishment of a Catholic Republic.

THE IMPERIALISTS AND THE SEPTENNATE.

ROUHER has proved himself an expert in the art · of conveying a civil insult. His letter to a provincial journal which has been fined for speaking wrongly of the present form of government in France must have made the MINISTER of the INTERIOR regret that he had not left the offender alone. It is less easy to proceed against M. ROUHER than to prosecute an obscure newspaper; yet M. ROUHER's letter has done more to reanimate the Imperialists than a whole year's articles in the Clermont Amide l'Ordre, and the alarm of the Government is plainly manifested in the measures directed against the proposed demonstration on the PRINCE IMPERIAL'S birthday. For the future, M. ROUMER says to the editor, be more respectful to the Septemnate. Had I seen the article which has got you into trouble, I should have counselled you not to publish it. The Septemate is but a poor thing, I grant, but, so far as it goes, it helps the imperialist cause. It only professes to be a makeshift, and unforescen events may at any moment bring it to an and. But it reserves to a future day the definitive expression of the national will, and that is exactly what the Imporialists most desire. They want time to reorganise their forces, and the present truce between parties gives them this. When the Septennate comes to an end there will be but two forms of government between which the French people will have to choose. On one side will be the Republic, on the other side the Empire; and with this after-Republic, on the other side the Empire; and with this after-native before them the great majority of the electors will have no hesitation in giving the preference to the Empire. In the meantime the duty of every Imperialist organ is to support the rudimentary and transient institutions which for the present are all that France possesses, and to preach the indissoluble alliance of the interests of order and demo-

this letter, that the Government was not strong enough to reach its publication. The fact is, as has been often pointed out, that though the Imperialists are not numerically strong in the country, they are strong in the possession of nificial experience, while in the Assembly the balance of parties may make their votes indispensable to the Government in any close division. The Duke of Brown has to appoint new mayors all over the country, and he cannot but feel that a mayor who knows nothing of his work may make the law and the Government which passed it ridiculous instead of formidable. He knows, too, that the Extreme Right is not to be trusted, and that among the Right Centre there are some whose sympathics point towards union with the Left Centre. With these facts to deal with, he cannot set towards the Imperialists as he would probably like to act towards them if he had the power. He is obliged to put the best face he can on their insolence, and accordingly be instructs the newspapers who befriend him to treat M. ROUBER'S letter as an expression of confidence in the Septennate. How far Marshal MacMahon likes being plainly told that he is only a rather superior sort of warming-pan for the PRINCE IMPERIAL does not appear. Porhaps the Marshal only reads professional newspapers. But that the Duke of BROGLES is trying his hardest to like it is plain. Certainly M. Rouhen knows how to make prosed support a great deal more bitter than avowed enmity. Prince Narouson has been writing in the newspapers as well as M. Rounes, but his ingenuity has suggested nothing more damaging than a direct slap in the face. I can be no partisan, he says, of any Government which is not directly instituted by the people. Before the Septemate could have secured the support of those who remain faithful to the Napoleonic tradition, it must have been established by universal suffrage—the one sovereign to whom all Frenchmen can properly submit. This sort of attack does the Government no harm. It is rather a credit to it with many Republicans that it should be the object of it. But to have to sit silent under M. ROUHER's sneers, to be reduced even to put up with them as a less evil than M. ROUHER's active opposition, is a real humiliation.

The sense of this, joined to the alarm which M. ROUHER's confident predictions have naturally excited, has made both the Legitimist and the Orleanist members of the majority a little uneasy. M. DE FRANCLIEU, speaking for the Extreme Right, assures M. ROUHER that when the appointed time shall come, it will find neither Republic appointed time shall come, it will find neither Republic nor Empire, but that ancient principle of national life which is always equally powerful and comes invariably to save France when all other saviours fail—the legitimate Monarchy. If M. Rouhes is to proclaim Napoleon IV., and M. De Franclieu Hanst V., whenever it occurs to them to write to a newspaper, those of the Orleanists who regard the Count of Chambond's letter as finally disposing of his claim to the Chambond's letter as finally dispesing of his claim to the Throne will naturally wish to have their say as well, and the old rumours of a plan for appointing the Duke of AUNALE Lieutenant-General of the kingdom are consequently beginning to revive. These are the ways of supporting Marshal MacManon's authority which find favour with different sections of his supporters. The Government cannot well censure one of them without censuring all, and to censure all would be to make the maintenance of the majority impossible except by conciliating the support of the Left Centre. But the support of the Left Centre is not to be had except upon condition that the Republic is recognized and consolidated, and this is a concession which the Duke of BROGLIE cannot bring himself to make. He will be compelled, therefore, in all probability, to go on in his present course and allow the Septemnate to be insulted at every turn by its professed Septements to be insulted at every turn by its professed friends. This is not a policy likely to increase the respect in which it is held in the country. The majority of the electors less no opportunity of aboving that they wish for a Republic, but in most cases the Republic they desire is so Conservative in character that there might not be much difficulty in persuading them that Masshal MacManon's difficulty in presuading them that Marshal MacManon's rule presents all the necessary qualifications. But in order to impress them in this way the Government must show a firm front to its enemies. A Republic which does not claim to be parameter, which allows its adversaries to content about the succession in its lifetime, which submits to be presided because it is content to smooth the way for its latters, is not a Republic which gives any

the same this plainty, and he has very

a Government plays his game better them anythin else could play it. If the September commands respect, or at least showed itself resolute in requires respect, the nation might come by degrees to somephit as the established form of government, and all that would be necessary at the end of the seven years would be to make such personal changes as the retirement of Marshal MacManon might require. But if the Septennate is continually asseiled without making any attempt to defend itself, the nation will come to regard it as giving that security for public order which they are determined to demand of the Government. It is probable that when the country has once made up its mind that Moushal MacManon's Government is not capable of development into a Conservative Republic, it will simply draw the conclusion that the Conservative Republic mast be organized by other hands. But it is possible that it may draw the conclusion that a Conservative Republic is an impossibility, and in that case there can be little doubt that the Empire would secure a preponderance of votes. In spite of all the associations connected with Sedan, the Empire is less unpopular than a Legitimist Restoration. Its name does not conjure up ideas of old abuses; on the contrary, down to 1870 it was chiefly identified with material presperity. PRINCE IMPERIAL will be eighteen next month, and long before the Septennate has come to its natural end he will be old enough to assume the Government without so much as a suggestion of any regency. He is in no way responsible for his father's errors, and his youth and inexperience will for his father's errors, and his youth and inexperience will-naturally help to win him friends. The Bonapartists when have been invited to do him homage at Chislehurst will return home with glowing accounts of his urbanity and talents for command; and in proportion as Frenchmen cease to see in Marshal MacManos a protector against Legiti-macy, with its train of attendant abuses, they will lease to see one in the Prince Imperial. This probably is M. ROURER's calculation; and though there are many things which may come in to falsify it, there is a sufficient possibility of its proving accurate to make the Duke of Bacquare seriously uncomfortable. It has apparently been found impossible to answer M. Rounes directly; but the Circular of the MINISTER of the INTESION with regard to the Chislehuret gathering clearly betrays the disquietude of the Government.

EDUCATIONAL ASPECT OF THE ELECTIONS.

THE General Election which has so often been appealed to as the touchstone of the educational controversies of the last four years has left no doubt what are the negative conclusions at which the electors have arrived. They may not be very clear as to the subjects they want taught, but they have made it unmistakably evident that they do not want religion not to be taught. They may have uncertain views as to the precise relations between voluntary and School Board schools, but they have left no excuse for supposing that they wish School Board schools to have the whole field to themselves. There is no reason to suppose that the Dissenters showed the late Government any forbearance, or that they waived any chance of returning a Secular candidate in order to give a helping hand to a Cabinet in diffi-culties. Next to the rejection of the Prime Minister at Greenwich, no more damaging blow could have been dealt to the Government than the rejection of Mr. Forerse at Bradford; but this reflection did not prevent the advanced Nonconformists from working their hardest to deprive him of his seat. The conspicuous success of the Minister who is the special object of Nonconformist hatred, and the defeat of the party as a whole in a great measure because it was supposed, not only by its foes, but by a large number of its friends, to be contemplating some concossion to this sentiment, supply between them an unswer to the League's challenge. When Mr. Dixon reviews his to the League's challenge. When Mr. Dixon reviews his troops at the beginning of the Session he will find that doughty little band worfully lessened in numbers. It will be but a shadow of his former following that he will have to lead to fresh assents upon the 25th Clause, and inspirit by fresh declarations that Britons will never learn the radiments of secular knowledge from lips which at some other hour of the day may be polluted by Denominational formularies. If Mr. Foreran has placed himself on a pinnacle of infany which is only shared by Juna Isdantor—this pious but not original parallel is borrowed from a Dissenting minister at Rochdale—the country is so thoroughly corrupted that it has agreed to call his treachery consistency.

Yet in looking tack over the history of the famous cause round which the battle has raged, it is impossible

not to be struck with its unfitness for the prominence that fortune has assigned to it. Mr. DISRAELI lately declared that the question before the country is whether national education shall be founded on the consecrated basis of religion, or whether it shall be entirely secular. "The 25th Clause," he added, in accents of solemn warning, "is the symbol of the controversy, and you must be "for it or against it." In a sense no doubt this is true. There can be no compromise with a man who feels his conscience hurt at the thought that a fraction of his contribution to the education rate may go to pay the cost, not of religious instruction, but of secular instruction in a school in which religious instruction is given at the cost of some-body else. But there is great possible inconvenience about the erection of the 25th Clause into a symbol, or a prin-ciple, or anything of that exalted kind. If the right of the parent to refuse to send his child to any school which does not give religious instruction such as he can approve of as well as secular instruction be once recognized, what will become of compulsion in country districts? In proportion as compulsion becomes the rule In proportion as compulsion becomes the rule with School Boards, the number of cases in which parents will be forced to send their children to the one available school will increase, and in the majority of these cases this one school will virtually be a Church school. Supposing that a Dissenting parent turns round on a School Board composed entirely of Churchmen, and reminds them that their friends on the hustings and in Parliament have always proclaimed that the parent's conscience is violated if he is forced to send his child to a Secular school, they will be hard put to it to devise a justification for forcing a parent to send his child to a Denominational school. If the Conscience Clause is worth anything, it must be equally a protection to the parent's conscience in both cases. true justification of the 25th Clause is not that it establishes the parent's right to choose his own school, but that it protects him against needless restrictions on his freedom of choice. The Education Department or the School Boards have a perfect right to forbid him to send his child to a school which he likes, or to compel him to send it to a school which he dislikes, provided that the former does not come up to an adequate standard of secular teaching, or that the latter is the only school within reach. But they have no right to interfere with him where the public interest is not concerned, and the State has certainly nothing to gain by preventing him from picking out a school for himself when there are more than one which answer to the prescribed conditions.

The practical importance of the clause being so small, it is not wonderful that Liberal politicians should have asked themselves whether it might not be quietly got out of the way. Those who said Yes to this question forgot, we think, that its accidental importance had by degrees come to be out of all proportion to its real importance. When once the Dissenters had adopted it as the key of the position, the Government were forced to view it in the same light. If Mr. FORSTER had proposed the simple repeal of the 25th Clause, it would have been taken, alike by Secularists and Denominationalists, as an intimation that he was prepared to abandon the principle of the Education Act, and to set himself in avowed untagonism to voluntary schools. The recent elections show what the result of this change of front would have been. If a mere unfounded fear that the Government were disposed to coquet with the Secularists went a long way to give the Conservatives a majority of 50, what majority would conclusive evidence that the Government were prepared to capitulate to the Secularists have given them? That is a sum in political proportion which we should like to see worked out by Mr. ILLINGWORTH. The only way in which the 25th Clause could have been satisfactorily got rid of was by making the payment of school fees a part of the ordinary machinery of poor relief. Mr. FORSTER proposed something like this last year, but he weakened his own position by maintaining an unreal distinction between one form of destitution and an unreal distinction between one form of destitution and another, and refusing to allow money given by the community to enable a man to do his duty by his children to be called parochial relief. Apart from this, the change came too late for the purpose for which it was most immediately needed. The Dissenters had got their backs up, and they were determined to treat 2 dd. raised to pay for a child's schooling as something altogether distinct from 2 dd. raised to pay for a child's milk and water: They were indifferent to the terrible possibility that their money might find its rent to the terrible possibility that their money might find its way to a Denominational dairy, but they were fully alive to the more terrible possibility that their money might find

its way to a Denominational school. If the 25th Clause had been repealed as the Education Act Amendment Bill proposed to repeal it, it is probable that not a single Dissenter would have been appeased, and consequently that not a single moderate Liberal would have been relieved of his fear that the Government would still try to appease them.

In the Government would nave been reneved of his fear that the Government would still try to appears them.

It does not follow from this that, if inability to pay the schoolmaster had in the first instance been put on a level with inability to pay the milk-man, the hostility of the Dissenters to the 25th Clause would have been so mident on that if the tree forms and the standard of the second of the secon would have been so violent, or that, if the two forms of destitution were even now treated as identical, their hostility might not die out. It was impossible in 1870 to foresee that a provision apparently so innocent as that which enabled School Boards to do on a small scale what the Education Department does every day on a large scale, could have contained such latent power of irritation.

The late Government was not to blame, therefore, for omitting to guard against so inconceivable an outburst of impracticable prejudice. But they cannot be so easily excused for not foreseeing the mischief to which the clause might give rise in other wave. to which the clause might give rise in other ways. Except in Manchester, we do not know that the power given to the School Boards to pay or excuse the payment of school fees in the case of indigent parents has been much abused. But that it is open to abuse wherever a School Board is more benevolent than wise is obvious. If a parent too poor to pay for his child's schooling had been turned over to the Guardians, who know his circumstances and can estimate how far his inability is the result of destitution and how far of a natural preference for spending money in other ways, one avenue to dependence would have been closed, and a troublesome controversy would probably have been avoided. Perhaps a Conservative Government can hardly be expected to remove a stumbling block out of their opponents' path; but if they will abolish the distinc-tion between indigence and destitution they will relieve the School Boards of a duty for which they are singularly unfitted, and provide an additional safeguard against a temptation to which, as it is, the poor are often exposed without thought and without necessity.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND SHIPWRECKS.

NE of the first duties of the new President of the Board of Trade will be to consider what course he is prepared to take with regard to the prevention of loss of life on railways and at sea. The two subjects will of course have to be treated separately in actual legislation, but the general principles which should govern legislation are in each case the same. It is obvious that railway Directors stand in precisely the same relation to their passengers as shipowners to their crews, and that, if it is right that the State should interfere for the protection of the one class, it is equally bound to interfere for the protection of the other. Moreover, the kind of interference which is held to be appropriate and beneficial in the one case will probably be found to be no less applicable to the other. The principle that the State is not only entitled but bound to interpose for the protection of life in any business where it appears to be recklessly and wantonly placed in peril, is embedied in a number of Acts of Parliament dealing with different trades and occupations, and may be taken as universally acknowledged. It may also be assumed to be the ground priming that the latest trades and occupations and be assumed to be the ground to be ground to be the ground to be the ground to be gr be assumed to be the general opinion that the loss of life at sea and on railways is excessive, and that a serious attempt should be made to put a stop to this shocking and disgraceful state of things. The only question is in what manner the Government can interfere so as to produce a satisfactory result. Should it interfere at the outset, and direct that no train should be allowed to start or ship to sail except under a Government certificate? Or should it wait until a disaster happens, and then come down on the persons who are accountable for it with heavy on the persons who are accountable for it with heavy penalties? As a rule, prevention is no doubt preferable to punishment, but then everything depends on how far prevention is practicable. For the Government to interfere in a merely formal manner, without doing its work thoroughly, would be simply to do mischief As long as the Government held aloof people would my to take care of themselves. At least they would know that, if they did not, there would be nobody else to do it for them. But when the Government assumes the responsibility of providing for the metery of the public in any way, the public is any apt to neglect presentions which it would otherwise have taken on its own account, and to trust blindly and unreservedly to the Government. Moreover, it is impossible to extend the responsibility of the Government in this manner without at the same time diminishing the responsibility of those whose work it takes in a great measure on its own shoulders. It is obvious, for example, that in the case of a railway the Government could not undertake to guarantee the soundness of plant and permanent way, the sufficiency of the staff in numbers and capacity, or to determine the proper intervals which should be allowed between trains, without practically taking the management of the railway into its own hands; and that when once the Directors had obtained the necessary certificates, they would be free from all further responsibility. The same observation of course applies to ships. If the Government were to say that no ship should sail until it was shown to the satisfaction of its agents that the vessel was safe and sound as regards construction, materials, loading, and in other respects, it would be simply relieving the shipowners of all trouble, or, at least, of all responsibility.

It may be assumed that all reasonable and practical men are agreed that any attempt at interference to this extent would be both absurd and mischievous, and that the best course is to make the persons who have the management of railways or ships feel that, if anything goes wrong, they will be liable to suffer severely, and that it is their own interest to be careful about human life. In addition some preventive checks may be applied, but only in a subordinate way and with great caution and moderation. On this subject the policy of the Board of Trade has hitherto been tentative and experimental. A railway, for instance, is not allowed to be opened for traffic until it has been inspected and certified as safe by a Government official. When an accident occurs an Inspector is sent to report on it, and the Reports accumulate as so much waste paper on the shelves of the department. At the first the Board of Trade has certainly a hold on a Railway Company, but after the railway is once open the Company can do as it likes. The Board has no means of enforcing its recommendations or giving effect to its rebukes by punishment. It is easy to see to what the Government would stand committed if it went much further in the direction of preliminary inspection; but the system of inquiries into accidents is clearly feeble and inconclusive Nothing can be more ridiculous than to see public officials firing off blank-cartridge Reports at the Companies, who, knowing they cannot be hit, merely laugh at the noise. If any value is to be attached to the reports of the Inspectors, they should be invested with some sort of judicial weight. What is wanted is a proper court for investigating railway accidents, which should be able to punish offenders, and to award compensation to the sufferers. A coronor's inquest is not at all adapted for an inquiry of the kind; and of course it can only deal with criminal culpability. If the inquiry were entrusted to a competent and authoritative tribunal, questions of civil damages might perhaps be settled at the same time, and the injured persons would thus be relieved from the necessity of establishing their claims by a series of costly suits. The only effectual way of bringing the Companies under control is to provide those whom they injure in any way with the means of getting at them easily, and making them pay dearly for their neglect or misconduct. It may be inferred, from the answers of the Railway Chairmen to the Circular of the Board of Trade, that nothing is to be hoped for from the voluntary action of the Companies. One Chairman indeed.—Mr. Ethis, of the Midland Company—has had the candour to admit that the dangers of railway travelling are due to the Companies attempting to do more than is in their power; and there is abundant evidence that this is Yet, in the face of this notorious fact, we find the Companies, as a rule, repudiating responsibility, and insisting that their present arrangements, under which accidents are of almost daily occurrence, are as near perfection as anything human can be.

tion as anything human can be.

In regard to ships the same general principles hold good as in regard to railways. The object of legislation should be to make shipowners very careful about the condition of their veluels, by imposing heavy penalties in cases where vessels have been sent out in an unseaworthy state, At present there is an annual survey of all British passenger attenuers, and it is contended that this inspection should be inclined to vessels of every class. The evidence which has been collected by the Royal Coramission shows that the

better sort of shipowners take these precautions on their own behalf, and find that it is their interest to do so; but it may ultimately prove to be necessary to enforce inspections in every case. In the meantime, however, it would be at least prudent to postpone a measure of this kind, which would be costly and troublesome in its operation, until it has been seen what can be done by fastening upon the owner responsibility for the safety of his ships. That a great many vessels are lest every year simply because they are despatched in a rickety or overleaded condition has been proved beyond question. It is admitted by the Royal Commissioners, and it is also admitted by the shipowners themselves. At a recent meeting of the shipowners themselves are there was a discussion as to what measures should be taken with recrust to unas to what measures should be taken with regard to unseaworthy ships, in which it was assumed without dispute that, as the Chairman said, there was " a certain class of "ahipowners who furnished great reasons for Mr. Phinsola's "observations." Mr. RATHIONE pointed out that respectable shipowners suffer in purse by having to pay higher premiums of insurance to compensate for the losses caused by the carelessness or misconduct of others, while they also suffer in honour through the discredit thrown upon their business. The necessity for logislation being admitted, the only question is in what form it should be applied; and Mr. RATHBONE brought forward several plausible arguments against a universal Government survey. It would be scarcely possible to obtain a sufficient number of competent men of high character to undertake the duty; underwriters, shippers, and sailors, would be tempted to trust blindly to an uncertain security; and the owner who sent out a dangerous ship would be able to shelter himself behind the certificates he had obtained. A simpler and more practicable remody is to be found in carrying out the principle of the Act of 1871, that a shipowner should be held personally responsible for the consequences of any neglect or recklessness on his part. Under the Act it is a misdemeanour by fraud or criminal neglect to send an unseaworthy ship to sea; but the wording of the principal section is rather loose, and no machinery is provided for enforcing the law. This deficiency should be supplied; and measures should be taken for securing information as to the depth of hold, the amount of freeboard, and other circumstances, in the case of every vessel that leaves port. The Courts of Inquiry are also capacies of improvement, and it deserves consideration whether they should not be empowered to dispose of pecuniary claims against shipowners up to a certain amount.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

DURING the height of the Indian mutiny the British public was suddenly startled by the grave announcement that two hundred mutineers captured by General Neill, near Cawapore, had been pardoned and released by the civil nuthority, Mr., now Sir John, Grant. When a praiseworthy amount of virtuous indignation had been lavished on the author of this lamentable weakness, it was discovered that there was not one syllable of truth in the matter. No such body of mutineers had been captured. No one had been pardoned. Mr. Grant had never seen or corresponded with General Neill on any subject. The telegram was a deliberate, malicious, and silly lie. Of a similar character were stories circulated about the same time of the arrival in Calcuta of batches of mutilated Englishwomen; and these fictions induced the late Lady Canning to visit every lady who came down from the Upper Provinces after the fall of Delhi, and to satisfy herself that they all had returned with their cars and noses intact. We do not say that the sensational telegrams forwarded with a view of exciting the sensibilities of the English public on the famine are to be placed in this category, nor do we deprecate the concentration of our national symp thy and intelligence on a calamity which includes such splendid provinces as Bengal and Behar. But we do think it indispensable to warn readers of the danger of being led away by curt announcements of tailure here and of distress there, to condemn the highest authorities at Calcuta for madequate arrangements or delicient prevision. We have reason to know that the constant despatch of astounding telegrams, evidently sent with the object of forcing the Viceroy prematurely to show all his hand, has been emphatically condemned by intelligent public opinion on the spot, and nothing could be more unjust to rulers placed in situations of unprecedented difficulty than to found a vote of censure on their conduct without the fallest information as to their remedial measures. A languid official optimist may be the most onesi

been hastily interpreted in a sense directly opposed to that which the full reports warrant. We propose in this paper to give a synopsis of the means adopted or proposed by the Indian Government to stem the tide of famine, or to reduce it to a scarcity, and we begin by saying that we have condensed ample information derived from divers private sources and authenticated public documents, commencing with November and ending with the mail that

Just three months ago the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with the full support and approbation of the Viceroy, laid down detailed instructions for the guidance of his officers, in a State paper by no means unworthy of his high reputation, of the impending calamity, and of the heavy responsibility weighing on himself and the Civil Service. No less than five great measures of policy were indicated. We begin with the second in the official category, as being that which has found its way into a speech on the unstines, and has challenged rubble attention in compatition with category, as being that which has found its way into a speech on the hustings, and has challenged public attention in competition with the Straits of Malacca, the 25th Clause, and the available surplus. We mean relief works, intended to improve the country permanently, and to support the labouring classes for a time. Our roaders are requested to bear in mind that India is emphatically a country of agriculture and tillage. Over a large area there are no such things as pasture lands distinct and separate from arable. There are no vast manufactories, no hives of industry, no miles of gallories beneath the earth which can divert the labour of thousands from the soil. The corn, rice, and pulse lands, and the fruit-gardens, support the labourer, assure independence to the tenant proprietors, swell the coffers of Zemindars, and reward the activity of dealers in country produce by land and water, over mormous areas guding rowded marts. But a considerable portion of the agricultural and labouring classes looks to harvest-time for emthe agricultural and labouring classes looks to harvest-time for om-ployment and pay. Men who have either small holdings or none at all are glad to cut the crops of their substantial neighbours, or even migrate in considerable bodies to districts thirty, tifty, or one hundred miles off, and return home well paid and well satisfied, after a month or six weeks of absence at the close of the cold season, and before the first furrow of the new agricultural year can The failure of the best harvest in December and January has obviously deprived this part of the community of the annual market for their labour. Government, instead of feeding these men gratis, as some philanthropists seem to think it was bound to do, has very naturally availed itself largely of the unemployed and surplus labour of the country; and the repeated annual councements that the relief works are "crowded" really mean that he belief and destricted Mindoward Mahanuard and the tenter. able-bedied and industrious Hindoos and Mahommedans are throngable-bedied and industrious Handoos and Manonimegans are inronging to throw up the earth-works in immunerable village and district roads; that, in Dinagepore alone, twenty thousand are being thus saved from idleness and indigence; that, so far from being compelled to labour, men are asking to be employed at home, so as to prevent the necessity for emigration to other provinces; that the projudices of even "Brahmans and high caste people against working on roads and tanks are rapidly disappearing," these men projudices of even "Brithmans and high caste people against working on roads and tanks are rapidly disappearing," these men having long been accustomed to handle the plough in their own fields; that workinen are fairly remnuerated by wages, or by the piece, as they prefer; that in Monghyr, a class of aboriginals who have become half-Hindoes have shown themselves roady and willing to do any work, to erect their own temperary huts by the roadside, and to est anything that may be offered them. them; that brick kilns are being burnt, old reservoirs are emptied of refuse, and now ones are being dug; and that improvements of all kinds conducive to the present health and future profit of the community are in hundreds of places devised, begun, and carried out. We ought at once to dismiss all idea that this relief work corresponds to labour in the stoneyard of St. Pancras at sevenponce a day, or under a hard-hearted Board of Guardians, or that a "cruel labour-test" should be summarily abolished. It cannot surely be contended that it is the duty of an Indian Government, at the first pinch of scarcity, to supply food gratis to every lazy Brahmin, to every stalwart Kurmi, and to every idle Kaivert. As regards the employment of women, no such epithet as "high appeared in any Times telegram, and we ought to insist on the strongest and most unimpeachable evidence in order to credit a loose statement that Hindoo ladies of rank, accustomed to count jewels in the sensus and to do no harder work than wait on their husbands at meal-times, have hitherto either asked for or been driven to "employment on the roads." One kind-hearted official, in order to meet the prejudices of well-born men against road-making in company with others of lower condition or caste, making in company with others of lower condition or casto, has actually contemplated setting apart certain works to which none but bene nati shall be admitted. And if women of the lower orders, with here and there a few boys, have either applied for or been allotted task-work, all we can say is, that the currying a few baskets of earth for good pay is a far lighter burden than has been imposed, all their lives, on Lakkimoni Chandálini and Puddomani News by the Oriental laws of domestic submission to a husband, or by the destitute condition to which widows are often reduced.

So much for relief works, and we wish we had

often reduced.
So much for relief works, and we wish we had space for a detailof some of those for which the Government is pledged either to
'advance or to provide funds. Connected with the works undertaken directly by the official departments are those carried out by
the Townships and Municipalities, in aid of which lears will be
made on favourable terms. These embrace schemes for the drainage or water-supply of large stations and towns, for embankments,
reservoirs, and wells in villages, and for the general improvement
of these hybrid aggregates of independent tenant proprietorships

and manorial privileges which, for want of a comprehensive term, we are contented to call "estates." But as yet not much has been done in this direction. Some loans for digging tanks have been asked for, and grants in aid equal to one-third of the local subscriptions have been promised. These measures, however, must be considered more as inculcating the duty of salf-help in critical times than as calculated materially to contribute to the salvation of the country.

A third division of the scheme of relief consists in giving full play to the natural operations of traffic and supply. Region establishment of order and the abolition of internal custom-duel, and by blishment of order and the abolition of internal custom-dues, and by fifty years of peace, the inland trade of our flourishing provinces has swelled to enormous dimensions. It would have been the most fatal error to announce that the Government intended to supersede all private enterprise and to take on itself, from the first, the supply of food to all markets and villages of Bahar and Bengal. On the contrary, it is a sound policy to stimulate commercial activity by removing every restriction, by communicating ample information, and by holding out special inducements and rewards. In this view tolls on ferries and at pikes have been reduced or abolished. The East Indian Railway is invited to carry gmin at half rates, the Government making good the deficiency. Zamindars, planters, speculators, and traders have been encouraged to import grain from a distance on easy loans and by advances without interest, on the condition, in the case of landholders only, that they will retail the food grains at cost price. The regular trader is permitted to sell at any figure which he can command in any market. It is probable that, as the tension increases, advantage will be taken of probable that, as the tension increases, advantage will be taken of this liberality by Englishmen who possess indigo and silk fac-tories, or by speculative Hindoos; and already we hear of native gentlemen and ladies of title laying in copious stores of food on their own account. A Co-operative Society has been started in Moorshedabad. In Rungpore five Zemindars are storing, between them, nearly 50,000 maunds of rice. In Dinagepore 40,000 maunds will be stored by two persons. In Maldah the manager of the estates of a minor is good for 10,000, and the influential and well-managed firm of the Watsons, in Rajshahye, has undertaken to buy the same amount.

But, after all, the main question with most English readers is, what has been the action of the Government itself? brings us to the two last measures for the prevention of the calemity the storage and the distribution of food for millions. —the storage and the distribution of food for millions. Now it will be recollected that, a very few weeks ago, public indignation was excited by a statement that the Government had bought 70,000 tons of rice on its own account, independently of the efforts of private trade. And even in some well-informed papers, no sarcasm was too cutting and no consure too grave for the pitiful economy which had provided such miserable grist for so huge a mill. Perhaps it did not occur to the majority of these critics that Lord Northbrook was not bound to make the fortunes of a few dashing speculators or to disorganize the rice markets more than he could not halp, by appropriate in the Calcutta Ginetic the great toursery. not help, by announcing in the Calcutta Gunette the exact tonnago of rice with which he had determined to flood the country from Burmali, Madras, and Cochin China. And it now turns out, as was all along assumed by a few experienced administrators and writers not thrown off their balance, that the Government has made arrangements for the supply of more than seven times that tonnage in regard to which we were favoured with such a that comings in Figure to which we were involved the such a series of screams and shricks. By converting 440,000 tons into corresponding Indian weights we get an amount of one million one hundred thousand of maunds; and, assuming that this rice has been purchased or contracted for at the low figure of six shillings per maund, the Indian Exchequer is already committed to an out-ay, for rice alone, of three millions of our money. We understand that two millions have already been paid down. It is true that the that two millions have already been paid down. that two minons have arrange been paid down. It is true task to fovernment may eventually recoup itself by selling a portion of these purchases to private traders; but this is uncertain, while what is cartain is that, for weeks and months past, the Commissioners of three divisions, who fill offices analogous to those of French Prefects, have been busily engaged in marking out centres of relief in every district and in every subdivision of a district, in swetting or hiring places for storage, and in preparing for that worst and satisfasted places for storage, and in preparing for that worst and anticipated contingency when the ruling power will have not only to transport, store, and sell the grain at fair prices, but may have to weigh it out for nothing, and perhaps cook it for the starving and halpless. Three distinct phases of the apprehended visitation have been pointedly held up to the district officers as possible, and even probable. There are to be a few large centres or storehouses for a "mild famine." These will be multiplied in number, though the family decreased in size of the family appreach the family appreaches the family appreache able. There are to be a lew large centres or storenouses for a "mild famine." These will be multiplied in number, though possibly decreased in size, if the famine spreads. And if the worst happens, "the number of relief centres will have to be largely increased, so as to be within reach of all." After this, we shall leave it to our readers to say if the Government has failed, in theory at least, to face the danger and devise the remedy. Already do we hear of gedeens or storehouses being hired or built at well-known stations, and at marks and obscure rural villages with odd-sounding names that would delight a philologist as being purely Hinds, purely Mahammedan, or a hybrid compound of an Aryan and a Semitic language. In Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajahaye, Ratandeya, Moorshedabad, a large part of Bhaugalpore, Monghyr, and plots of some other districts, the grain had arrived, in no inconsiderable quantities, more than six weeks ago. It is very desirable that the real distinction between "Relief Works," which have been already commenced, and "Helief Centres," which have been already commenced, and "Helief Centres," which may begin to work at any time, should be home in mind. The works of realmaking and tank-clearing are, as we have explained, intended to dust off the able-hodied and willing portion of the community. At the Reliaf Centres, whenever they may come into operation, no one will drawn of exacting labour tests. The food will either be given out to respectable shopkeneers, henevolent Hindoos, and independent Englishmen, who will retail or distribute it as may be arranged, or else it will be doled out, morning and evening, by the officials themselves, to the widow, the orphan, and the religious mandifacts, as well as to that considerable class of Hindoos and Mahommedans who have neither lands, nor gardens, nor lucrative trades to fall back on, but who, in the very best of seasons, live from hand to mouth on their daily earnings, own two suits of light clothing, a hookah and a brass pot, and cook, eat, and sleep in the one apartment of a thatched hut.

We have endeavoured to show that Government has assisted, premeted, and rewarded private enterprise; that it has set an example to native benevolence; that it has given employment to unoccupied native industry; and that it has by no means forgotten that its first duty may be, at any time, to keep the population alive. But after what we have been told about the progress of the famine outstripping the aluggish action of the State, it is an agreeable surprise to find that, up to the end of the third week of January, no actual cases of men dying from want of food had been discovered. Those spoken of in a telegram as having occurred in Sarun or Chuprah turn out to be ordinary deaths; and the active officers riding about the country to detect and report the first cases of starvation have been able to find nothing more serious than the following. A beggar with one arm, in a fit of pique, threatened to commit suicide. A lad was found crying because he had "nothing to eat," and was immediately relieved. A native was actually seen to suck some of his own augar-cane; but, as the report naïvely adds, this could hardly be quoted as an "instance of real distress."

real distress. We do not, however, forget that famines, like conflagrations, are fearfully rapid in their progress. High prices in one week become scarcity in the next, and famine in a third. It is indisputable that a large tract lying between the left bank of the Ganges and the mountain-ranges of Nepaul is now causing anxiety at head-quarters, and that all the tried abilities of Sir Richard Temple and his taff are taxed to pour food and grain into Northern Tirhoot, into Chumparun, a district owned, like the country of Sutherland, almost by one huge proprietor, the Bettia Raja, and into parts of Sarun and of Bhaugulpore. This area is some way from the river, and is not plerced by any rail. But the country has many fair-weather roads, and is very easily traversed at this season. The population is not dependent on rice, but can eat wheat, the coarser cereals, and the various pulses, which can be supplied in ample quantities from Hindostan proper and the Punjah. The worst time is, however, yet to come. By the middle or end of March the cold weather crops will be ripe, and most of them cut and carried. And there must come a period of great auxiety and expectation before the first spring showers of April and May, which procede the periodical rains of June, and admit of the commencement of agricultural operations. Even if the early rain is favourable, no further crop can be reaped, under any possibility, till the hearinning or middle of August. We have therefore yet the beginning or middle of August. We have therefore yet aix months of extreme tension. It is next to impossible that in this limit of time deaths should not occur from weakness, from diseases induced by low living, and from sheer want of food. Besides the large class which supports itself by habour, and not by rents and profits, there are endless varieties of mandicant Brahmins, hedge priests, Hushtums, Ikuragues, and Faquirs whose lives are spent in wandering over the country and in seeking alms. The Government cannot be deputing its officials in seeking alms. The Government cannot be deputing its officials to run after these men, or see that they do not faint on their to run after these men, or see that they do not laint on their travels or are not driven away by villagers of different castes and antagonistic feelings; nor can it do more than place food as near as possible to towns and populous villages. Perhaps those who threaten Lord Northbrook with impeachment if a single life is sterified will just take the trouble to send for any Poor Law Report and ascertain for themselves, not how many souls died during the Irish famine, but how many perished in London in one twelvemouth within half-an-hour's reach of Boards and Relieving Officers, of benevolence with money in both its puckets. one twelvemonth within half-an-hour's reach of Boards and Relieving Officers, of benevolence with money in both its pockets, and of a press that never nods. After all that has been said about prohibiting exports and insufficient supply, we have reason for believing that abundant supplies will have been retained in or attracted to the country, and that the one great problem will he how to get them up to the masses. But in any view of the case, while it is the part of the press to concentrate the scattered rays of public opinion into one focus on this solemn topic, it is also its duty to abstain from condemning such eminent public servants as Lord Northbrook, his whole Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, till we all have before us some particulars which might have been made public long ago. When the records "leap to light," it will be time enough to say whether our Indian statesmen shall or shall not be shamed.

THE MISSION.

FIRE Mission which began on Sunday mask and ended last
Touchey might with advantage have been exempted from
homopopus, controversy. But it is one of the conditions of an
limitational Chapter that it can do nothing in a course. The

Roman Catholics, we believe, hold similar exercises every year, and among some of the Dissenting sects they are almost peronnial; but when a Mission is begun and ended in St. Paul's Cathedral, it falls at once within the range of descriptive reporting, Special Correspondents, and leading articles. These who would willingly have let it pass without comment are furned therefore to follow suit, if it be only to point out the narrowness and the ignerance of

much that has been written on the subject.

The first remark which suggests itself is so obvious that there would be no need to make it if it were not constantly ignored. alike by the friends and the enemies of the Mission. The desire to hold a Mission at all is tantamount to a confession of at least partial failure. Extraordinary unwhinery is not called in until th ordinary machinery is supposed to have proved insufficient for the work to be done. The exultation with which the Mission has been hailed by many excellent persons resembles the joy which invalids sometimes show when they are ordered to take atrong medicines; "Nothing short of calonel will do for ma," says the patient proudly, and for the moment he seems really raised a step or two in the hierarchy of moral beings by the self-conscions presession of a poculiarly aggravated disorder. In theory an Established Church with a complete parochial system has no business to need a with a complete percential system has no business to need a Mission. Its ordinary organization is professedly designed to leave no room for such exceptional raids upon sin and unbelief. The whole country is percelled out amongst the clergy to the intent that this sort of warfare should be regular and unintermittent. Itoman Catholics or Dissenters stand in this respect in a different position from members of the Church of England. Their religious organizations are not coextensive with the population; they are minorities whose aim it is to make an impression upon the alien majority around them. But the Church of England has had sither the exclusive or the predominant control of the spiritual interests of Englishmen for centuries, and to say that a Mission is wanted is to admit that this control has not been turned to the best account. On the other hand, it may fairly be contended that, as the count. On the other hand, it may fairly be contended that, as the Church of England has allowed a large portion of the population to get beyond the influence of religion, there is now no alternative open to her but either to make no effort to recall them, or to resort to means which are more or less alien from the temper of to resort to means which are more or less alien from the temper of her ordinary action. It is no conclusive argument to say that, wherever there is a church and a clargyman, there a Mission in the true sense of the term is perpetually going on, or that Lent and Advent, and every Sunday as it comes round, are so many stimulants to the flagging energy of Christian people. The advocates of the Mission have an answer ready. In every great town at all events there are thousands and tens of thousands who never enter a church, who have no acquaintance with the ecclesiastical sensons, who make no difference between Sunday and week-day, execut that on the Sunday they send more ecclesiastical seasons, who make no difference between Sunday and week-day, except that on the Sunday they spend more time in the public-house. These are not the more black sheep of the parish, the recognized members of a criminal or semi-criminal class; they are persons who, except as regards religion, do not differ greatly from the church-going, Sunday-keeping population among which they live. But in the matter of ratigion they have somehow stepped out of knowledge. If they are to be brought within knowledge once more, it must be by a new agency of some sort. The mere fact that churches are standing all around will effect nothing. The sight of the heaven-pointing spire, and the open door, and all the rest of it, is perfectly familiar to them already, and is not in the least suggestive to them of going inside. And supposing they did go inside, is it certain that going inside. And supposing they did go inside, is it certain that they would be much the better for it? The ordinary services of they would be much the better for it? The ordinary services of the Church of England are not specially adapted for persons who have all their religion to learn. They presuppose a religious childhood and youth, some familiarity with sacred books and doctrines, an intelligent appreciation of sacred ceremocies. No doubt the Anglican service is decent and orderly, and appeals rather to the reason than to the emotions. But its possession of these qualities is no passport to the affection of persons who think its decency duliness, and who, if open to relicious appeals at all, are only open to them through those very emotions of which the Prayer Book makes cautious and sparing use. Whether a Mission does any lasting good to the class in question is a point which it is very difficult to determine. But uncertainty on this head is quite consistent with the admission that no other against is likely

This reasoning good.

This reasoning good far towards disposing of Mr. Harry Jones's complaint that the Mission is "out of harmony with the pastoral system of the Church of England," and is likely, if successful, to produce "an undesirable type of religion." The rector of St. George's-in-the-East ought to know as well as most mentifiat there is a vast region within which the pastoral system of the Church of England has practically no existence, and that as regards the dwellers in this region the choice is not between a desirable and an undesirable type of religion, but between religion and no religion. Mr. Harry Jones is probably not prepared to maintain that unless religion can be had of the precise type which he himself likes, it had better be dispensed with altogether. What he says may be applicable to persons who are already under religious influence, and to Missioners whose object is to win these persons over to more complete acceptance of clarical authority and a blinder religions who at present are under no religious influence whatever, and as to whom, therefore, at all events from a clerical point of view, it is a clear gain that they should be brought even under "the continuous

direction of a parson or a priest." Seene sensible remarks on this aspect of the Mission are made by a "West End Incumbent," whose letter was published in the Times of Saturday last. Granting, he says, that the Mission in the hands of some of the Ritualists aims at bringing people to confession, and that confession is, as he himself holds it to be, "unscriptural and enfeebling," still "the Ritualism which resorts to confession is at any rate more likely to be a sincere and true thing than that in which seeing and hearing are all in all; and sincerity, earnestness, and truthfulness are qualities worth eliciting and implanting, even at the cost of having to tolerate what we do not like in the forms and fashions of their manifestations." If this is true where the choice lies between sincere Ritualism and no religion at all. The objection that "to try to alter a religion worthy of the name is to try to alter a man's character ignores numberless instances in which a man's religion, and his character with it, does undergo a sudden and incomprehensible change; but if it were true in itself, it would be open to the same answer. The persons to whom the Mission is primarily addressed are persons who have no religion to alter. The worst that can befall the Mission is failure in his attempt to give them one.

What may be called a favourable estimate of the Mission as regards its main purpose is perfectly compatible with disapproval

What may be called a favourable estimate of the Mission as regards its main purpose is perfectly compatible with disapproval of particular methods of conducting it. To say that any religion is better than none is not the same thing as saying that one religion is as good as another. The man who disapproves confession or revivalism will not cease to disapprove them because they form part of the Mission machinery. But he may do this without denying that, if either confession or revivalism can save men and women from living and desire like the brutes the missions. from living and dying like the brutes, the mischiefs attributed to it may well be forgotten in the good which it effects. Still it is important to bear in mind that the intentional introduction of excitement into religion is open to grave question, and that even on the most favourable estimate of it it is a weapon singularly liable to abuse. If this is admitted, there are three features in the London Mission of 1874 which will hardly stand the test of calm examination. The first is its attempted universality. When exciting services have to be kept up in a great number of churches at the same time, it is impossible to choose the clergy who conduct them with a great number of churches at the same time, it is impossible to choose the clergy who conduct them same time, it is impossible to choose the clergy who conduct them with as much care as if only a few such services were being held. Now upon this careful choice the immunity of the Mission from the bad side of religious excitement largely depends. The "after meetings" of last week are open to criticism, even if it be conceded that those who had the management of them were always men of prudence and self-control. But if these qualifications were absent—and it is strange if in the case of the younger and more enthusiastic Missioners they were not sometimes absent—the risk would be very much greater. It is a further drawback to a Mission which is going on at the same time all ever London that it provokes a kind of rivalry between different churches in the amount of excitement provided. between different churches in the amount of excitement provided. No man likes to have his services set down as slow, and in labouring No man likes to have his services set down as slow, and in abouring to avoid this charge the bounds of good sense and calm calculation of consequences may easily be overstepped. A second objection is the want of any clear understanding as to the class to which the Mission was addressed. That persons ordinarily beyond the reach of religious teaching should be brought within it by a special effort, in the hope that when the strain is relaxed some traces of the effects may be left behind, is one thing; that persons ordinarily subjected to religious teaching should be subjected annually or biennially to special emotional influences is quite another. It is certainly not a thing to be desired that a Mission, with its accompaniments of "after meetings" and personal appeals, should become part of the ordinary ecclesiastical machinery and be applied to every congregation as a matter of course. A man just saved from drowning may be all the better for a glass of brandy, but if he takes to dramdrinking as a remedy for languad circulation, his health will get worse instead of better. The third objection is the seeming absence of any distinction between the application of excitement to a class which is not usually subject to it in any form, and its application to a class which is completely habitmated to it, and that at a time when this customary excitement is at its height. The residual proving to avoid this charge the bounds of good sense and calm calculation at a time when this customary excitement is at its height. The working men or women whose lives are absorbed in a dull routine of petty cares may be raised out of themselves by the attack of the of petty cares may be raised out of themselves by the attack of the Missioner, and may profit by the sudden rush of unaccustomed emotion. But where the persons appealed to live in a condition of recurrent excitoment a different course ought to be pursued. We have no wish to speak harshly of such services as those which were held nightly at St. Peter's, Great Windmill Street. They were prompted by a natural desire not to leave out of the scope of the Mission a class which certainly needs it as much as any, and, as far as intentions go, those who organized them deserve every profits. But in so far as these certainly needs it as much as any, and, as far as intentions go, those who organized them deserve every proise. But in so far as these services were founded on the hope that emotions as far removed as possible from religion might be changed into religious emotion by the mere transfer of the subject of them from the lightened casino to the darkened church, or that religious impressions begun under such associations would be likely to have any lasting influence, they seem to have been a striking instance of misdirected seal. If the class addressed is to be caught at all, it must be singly, not in crowds, in the inevitable depression of the morning, not in the midnight excitement with which it is already but too familiar.

HIGHLAND CONSTITUENCIES.

THERE used to be plenty of animation in a close contest in a great city constituency, when party passions ran high and neither of the candidates took their stand pharisaically upon extreme purity of election; when every public-house was converted into a committee-room whose doors stood open night and day; when the grimiest streets were brightened up with brilliant displays of bunting; when respectable citizens and unenfranhised ragamuffins flaunted alike in the colours of the parties; when the walls blazed with variegated posters covered with election squibs; when bills steeped in party venom were scattered broadcast; when either side had its battalions of mercenaries always eager for the fray. Still, animated as those contests were, they could scarcely be said to be romantic. There was little of romance in the exchange of savage blows and foul abuse with which the rival mobs initated the frank personalities of their betters; there was little of romance in broken heads and streaming blood, and drunken partisans staggering along the pavements and reeling into the gutters. And, whether they were romantic or the reverse, those urban contests have now become things of the past. Now that men vote on the sly, there is very little use in trying to influence them. Committees have taken to sitting in school-rooms in place of beer-shops, and the public-houses are compelled to shut up at ridiculously early hours. There are few means of getting up the steam, or stirring the blood to fever-heat. Candidates steer clear of the old personalities, and observe the distant courteey of dignified enemies. Their immediate supporters imitate their example, and if the masses do not as yet fully acknowledge the responsibilities of their new privileges, at least they have made some progress towards a well-bred indifference of demeanour.

The romance of the old elections was chiefly to be found in the outlying districts of those sister kingdoms which have been forced to keep house with England whether they like it or not. There was much

The romance of the old elections was chiefly to be found in the outlying districts of those sister kingdoms which have been forced to keep house with England whether they like it or not. There was much genuine feeling in a faction fight in one of the ancient principalities of the Hibernian Kinglets, or in a borough where the influence of the propular Church clashed with that of a domineering aristocracy of aliens. The Church blessed the banners for the holy war, and the priests at the chapel doors spiashed holy water over the faithful. The peasantry and squatters in outlying baronies came trooping in over moss and mountain. To do them justice, they were but little influenced by sordid considerations, although notes and soveroigns might be flying about. They swallowed down drink after a fashion that would have made the Saxon of the city gasp; but the pothecen came into play as a mere incidental stimulant. They cracked each other's skulls with shilledghs either from the most holt and conscientious motives, or from the sheer love of sport. If one of them chanced to be trodden to death under the heavy beot-heels of his enemies, he fell a martyr to his Church or his clauship, and was as sure of Paradise as any green-turbaned descendant of the Prophet who fell in combat with the infidel. Ireland is a very different country from Scotland; and as the romance of elections in the Scottish Highlands is of a very different mature from that of an election in Glalway or Tipporary. Still, without going into minute distinctions, we may observe that elections in the Highlands are pretty sure to preserve their romantic aspect minufluenced by the course of Radical legislation. You may give a vote to every child of either sex who is able to put a mark on a voting-paper; but nature is impracticable beyond certain limits, and refuses to be reformed beyond a certain point. The sterility of the country and the swageness of the secuery take a great Highland election out of the commonplace category of ordinary machinery of a canvass. Th

county.

The constituents in those counties have characteristics as distinctive as the counties themselves. It is easy to plumb the shallow political intelligence of the quick-witted artisan who has educated himself with his greasy paper over his pot of being, and who has just learned sufficient to be sure that there can only be a single side to a question. But it is not so easy to fathom the mind of the man who thinks seriously although he thinks slowly and soldon, and who has lived the best of his days like a harmit, beyond the range of all external influences. Look at the lives led by the outlying electors of Inverses shire. Many of them are shepherds and

bessers; they inhabit an isolated cottage in some remote gien, a cottage that is only approached by some faint sheep track. The nearest neighbours on one side are beyond a great mountain range; while for miles upon miles on the other there stretch the unpeopled solitudes of a deer forest. The nearest carriage road is eight miles off, and that is only travelled three days in the week by a mail-cart that carries passengers. The church and school are at twice the distance, so the children must trust to the parents for their clucation, and the father can only occasionally join in the Sunday gossip in the parish churchyard that expands the ideas of some of his fellow-parishioners. His cottage is ten miles from the nearest hovel where they sell whisky: not altograther an unmixed some of his fellow-parishioners. His cottage is ten miles from the nearest hovel where they sell whisky; not altogether an unmixed good to him, for, although it may be all the better for his purse and constitution, he misses another means of social enlightenment. His work is arduous; he is afoot among his sheep from the early morning until the dusk. By that time he is weary enough to be ready for bed immediately after supper, even did he care to afford himself candles to read by. At the best of times, and in the height of the summer, it is but seldom that a stray copy of the county paper finds its way to the head of the glen. In the winter snow-storms he is almost as absolutely out of the world as the crew of some Arctic discovery ship that has been laid up in an ice-dock in Melville Bay. The man has very possibly had fair schooling in his boyhood. More likely than not, he comes from somewhere on the Southern border, so that English is his native tongue, and consequently he can read the papers fluently, although he may not be Southern border, so that English is his native tongue, and consequently he can read the papers fluently, although he may not be quick to take in the sense. He is thoughful by nature, as you may see in his face, which has much the same puzzled intelligence of expression that you remark in the venerable rams of his flock. No doubt he thinks much after a fashion of his own, as he goes "daundering" about after his straggling sheep, or stretches himself to bask in the hot sunshine, while he leaves his collies to look after his charge. But what ideas can he have formed on the great questions that affect the fate of Ministries? what views has he arrived at with regard to the extension of the suffrace in counties, or the distribution of the surplus revenue which Mr. Chadstone takes credit for accumulating? He has not even local interests, however confined, to concern himself about; for the only local rate he is confined, to concern himself about; for the only local rate he is interested in is the tax which limits the number of his four-footed aides-de-camp, and that dog-tax affects his master in the first place. But, whatever his ideas may be, he is pretty certain to cling to them with a constancy proportioned to the time he has bestowed in thinking them out. Theoretically, it is likely enough that he may be a Liberal; but practically he is a tolerably staunch Conservative—that is to say, he never in his life did anything in a hurry, and he is not going to decide to turn out the sitting member on a suggestion made on the spur of the moment. Such as he is, he may be assumed to be an advanced thinker and to have sound information on contemporary politics in comparison with many of his fellow-voters. At all events he talks and reads English, and, as we have said his cottage is no more than eight mountain niles from a high read. Many of his independent fellow-electors, on the other hand, "have no Sassenach" whatever, and, as there are no Celtic journals in circulation, they can have no opportunity of aides-de-camp, and that dog-tax affects his master in the first place. Celtic journals in circulation, they can have no opportunity of informing themselves on public affairs. Many of them prefer the old religion, which takes no especial trouble to enlighten them. Many of them, again, live in scarcely accessible islands, where the arrival of intelligence from the capital and the outer world depends on the winds and tides, and the precarious movement of sailing

Only conceive the labour of canvassing such a constituency, even under the most favourable circumstances. Imagine canvassing it in the depths of winter, when the gentlemen who aspire to represent it are hard pressed for time. You have to post long distances in dogcarts, seeking relays at the widely separated inns, where the stable establishments are kept on a peare footing except during the teurist season. The roads are carried along in the depths of glens where the snow-drifts gather in heavy masses. They are carried across formidable ferries, where, if you bribe the boatmen to imprudence, your business being urgent, you are not unlikely to meet the fate of Lord Ullin's daughter. So much for what is called the mainland. But if you canvass the voters on the shores of the mainland lochs, you are committed to canvassing the islands too; for there is nothing about which an islander feels more sensitively than the insinuation that his home lies out of the world. That island canvass means chartering some crank little screw; beating out into the fogs among the swells and the breakers; taking flying shots even under the most favourable circumstances. Imagine canvassing island canvass means chartering some crank little screw; beating out into the fogs among the swells and the breakers; taking flying shots at low reefs of inhabited rock, enveloped in mists and unprovided with lighthouses. Landing-places are almost as scarce as light-towers, and you may have to bob about under the "lee of the land," in impatient expectation of establishing communications with it. When you do get to shore, you must be hospitably fitted by the minister and the schoolmaster, the doctor and the principal tacksmen, until, what with see squeamishness and the strong spirits, it becomes simply heroic to preserve the charm of your manners. Moreover, you had much better not make your visit at all than ent it uncivilly short. Our friend the shepherd may have made up his minit to support you; but you may rely upon it that he will promise taking until you have set yourself down for a solemn "crack" with him. And all through the interview you sit on thorus, knowing how much has to be done before night, and how for removed you are from your sleeping-quarters. Nor does the tensance by any means come to an end with the canvaes. The people may be slow to promise, but they are just the men to keep.

and it must be a grave danger indeed that will prevent them from recording their votes. So, on the great day of the pull, you have some thousands of them heading for the various polling-booths in resolute defiance of obstacles interposed by topography and climate. They climb over mountains and plod over move fleda, wade mountain-streams, navigate locks in crank cobies, and cross raying estuarios in rickety flat-bottomed forry-boats; so that, should the winds and the weather interfere too seriously with the exercise of the electors' political rights, the polling of a great Highland constituency may possibly have a gloomily dramatic finale.

ECCLESIASTICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE events of the last two or three years have made the names of German Bishops more familiar to us than usual. Some German Archbishop or Bishop is always doing something which gets not only into the German, but into the English, newspapers. A little time back they were most commonly disliking and accepting new theological dogmas; now we commonly hear of them as falling between the fangs of the civil power, and finding their way to prison for some breach of laws a little stricter than the Constitutions of Clarendon. Our German friends tell us that it is now to prison for some oreach of laws a riche stricter than the Constitutions of Charendon. Our German friends tell us that it is now all "Hie Welf: hie Waibling," and imply that "Waibling" is the right thing to shout. We do not doubt that it is; still we cannot wholly choke a charitable wish to let some crumbs from our table wholly choke a charitable wish to let some crumbs from our table fall to the Welfen. It has been ingeniously suggested, in answer to a rationalizing question what became of the welfs own cubs when she suckled Romulus and Remus, that those Welfen become the parents of all later Welfen. Shut out from their natural home and their natural nourishment, they took to a way of yelping and howling at their supplanters on the Palatine, and at everything which has in later times kept any shred or survival of power or titles sprung from that first wrong. In their case the habit must be looked on as at least pardonable, and we might be tempted to extend some measure of the same pardon to those who in what, by a certain flight of historical imagination, we may call the same cause, are just now being fined tion, we may call the same cause, are just now being fined and sent to prison. In the abstract we cannot approve of anybody breaking the law, but we feel a little mercy when the law would almost seem to have been made on purpose to tempt people to break it. But after this slight outpouring we will try to improve the occasion in quite another way. The struggle—"si rixa est, the occasion in quite another way. The struggle-"si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapule tantum"-which is now going on brings forcibly to the mind some differences in one aspect of the history of three of the great countries of Europe. The chief criminal or martyr just now is an Archbishop of Posen with a hard name, which we have no Slavonic scholar at our elbow to teach us how to spell in the most correct way. Now the fact which strikes us as remarkable is that there should be such a thing as an Archbishop of Posen at all. The fact that there is an Archbishop of bishop of Posen at all. The fact that there is an Archbishop of Posen marks something in the history of Germany—for we must count Prussian Poland as having for our purpose become part of Germany—which is unlike the history of either France or England. There is nothing in France or in England at all answering to an Archbishop of Posen, unless indeed it be the quasi-archbishopric of Westminster. When some years back, at the other end of the Prussian dominions, an Archbishop of Köln also underwent a kind of martyrdom, the description was quite familiar. Bating the years of general confusion, there had always been Archbishops of Köln from a time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. But to any one familiar with the older ecclosiastical geography, an Archbishop of Posen seems something altogether strange. We ask at once what has become of the primatial see of Poland, the see whose Archbishops crowned something altogether strange. We ask at once what has become of the primatial see of Poland, the see whose Archbishops crowned of the primatical see of Polaria, the see whose Archibetops crowned the King when he was elected, and themselves held more than kingly power in the time between the death of one King and the election of another. How has the Suffragan of Posen supplanted his Metropolitan at Guesen? We look to our Potthest, our Wegnosiaer, our trusty guide in these matters, and we find that Guesen does in a manner still go on, that Gnesen and Posen are joined in some mysterious way, and that the Primate is strictly Archbishop of Guesen-Posen, as we have heard of Princes of Sloswick-Holstein. But he is certainly best known to the world as Archbishop of Posen; the archiepiscopal residence is at Posen, Gnesen being cut down to being the dwelling-place of a Weibbischof. If therefore Gnesen has not utterly vanished, it has at least had a suffragan very largely to knock under to Posen. When we go suffragan very largely to knock under to Posen. When we go further afield through the German Empire, we find many other strange episcopal phenomena. We have heard a good deal lately strange episcopal phenomena. We have heard a good deal lately of the bishopric of Fulda, which sounds strange in ears which best know Fulda as the preatest of abbeys; still Fulda became a bishopric before the general return to chaos, and its promotion of Else under one Hanny and of Patashopouch under continuous tion, if promotion it is to be reckoned, answers to the promotion of Ely under one Henry and of Peterborough under another. But, as we go on, we shall come across personages much more strange than a Bishop of Fulds. We are startled by hearing of an Archbishop of Freiburg and an Archbishop of München. Again we find that München, modern as it sounds, has something assistant tacked on to it, in the form of the ancient see of Freibing, the see of the famous Otto, the historian of his imperial numbers. But as (lets pares were the rallium nor hore the cross. nophew. But as Otto never wors the pallium nor bore the cross, an Archbishop of Preising purs and simple would seem only one degree less wonderful than an Archbishop of München-Freising. The solid Mineter of Limburg on the Laha might seem well

worthy of its promotion; still its episcopal rank dates only from a Bull of 1821. And if some places have risen others have fallen; we have known men from lands and churches not specially marked for devotion towards prelacy moved almost to tears at finding that the metropolis of fermany was shorn of its honours—that primatial

metropolis of Germany was shorn of its honours—that primare.

Mainz had sunk to a simple bishopric.

Now there is nothing like this in England or in France. Canterbary and York still keep their ancient honours. Lyons is still the seat of the Primate of all the Gauls, and Rouen of the lowlier Primate of Normandy. The Metropolitan, not of Gaul or of Normandy, but of France, is still at Rheims, ready doubtless to crown a King whenever a King shall come to be crowned. In short, the eccle-Ring whenever a king shall come to be crowned. In short, the ecclesiastical geography of Germany has gone through changes to which England and Francesupply no parallels. The French diocesan arrangements are the most ancient of all. It is wonderful how little they have changed from the very earliest times. The only changes which they have gone through have been the comparatively easy and harmless changes of simple division and simple union. In the fourteenth century several of the provinces and dioceses of Southern Caul were divided. Several new bishopries were founded, several old bishopries were raised into archbishoprics. founded, several old bishopries were raised into archbishoprics. In the seventeenth century the province of Sens was divided, and Paris, already for some years the temporal capital, was raised to the rank of an ecclesiastical metropolis. By the Concordat at the beginning of this century a number of sees were suppressed, and their diocesse united to others. But all this has been simple division and union. From the days of St. Martin till now there has been handly why chopping and changing. There have been very few cases of the removal of a see from one city to another. There have been very few cases of the formation of a diocese out of scraps of two or three others. A French episcopal city has commonly always been an episcopal city: its diocese still commonly reof scraps of two or three others. A fronch episcopal city has commonly always been an episcopal city; its diocess still commonly represents the extent of the civil jurisdiction of that city in Roman times; or, if a neighbouring see has been suppressed, its diocess represents the extent of jurisdiction of two Roman cities thrown into one. Ages back, by one of the rare exceptions, the see of St. Lo was moved to Contances, and by medern arrangements the diocesses of Contances and Avanaches have been thrown into one. This is in France a large arrangement of charges that it is a triffe to This is in France a large amount of change; but it is a trifle to such a change as the creation of an archbishopric of Freiburg, with a diocese made up out of scraps of the dioceses of Constanz, Basel, Mains, Speier, Strassburg, Worms, and Wurzburg; and it is a small amount of change compared with what most English dioceses have gone through. While such a change as that from St. Lo to have gone through. Coutances is the exce inces is the exception in France, it has been rather the rale in and. A large number of our bishoprics changed their seats England. England. A large number of our bishoppies changes their seats twice or thrice before they settled down where they are now. In their present form our episcopal sees mainly represent an arrangement of the eleventh century. Since then, two new bishopries were added in the twelfth century, and six-permanently five-in the sixteenth. Of the creations of the first Henry, the discount of the first Henry, the discount of the first Henry is the sixteenth. Carliale represents a territory then lately added to England; that of Ely was a simple division of Lincoln. The foundations of Henry the Eighth carried with them a certain amount of chopping and changing, as in the cases of Bristol and Chester; still simple division may be said to be the rule. The changes of our own day have united an utter contempt for the historical boundary of diogeness with a should appear a property of the material political states. dioceses with an almost superstitions reverence for the seats and titles of their Bishops. We have founded two new bishoprics after the precedents of the two Henrys; we have actually supsed none, though (floucester and Bristol have now but one top. The hend of Bristol, the city, has been joined to Gloucester, while its body, the county of borset, the ancient discuss of Sherborne, has been joined back again to Salisbury. In the way of chopping and changing we have creations so amazing historically as the present discuss of Oxford, and so amazing both historically and practically as the present discuss of Rochester. In this last case we get the highest development of reverence for the ancient see combined with contempt for the ancient diocess. Eather than change the title and seat of the Bishop, the see is placed on one side of an estuary and the diocess on the other. The Bishop must live away either from his see or from the bulk of his discess. To get from one to the other, he must go through the discess of another Bishop.

In France then we may say that the old arrangements have been,

as compared with either of the other two countries, left un-disturbed. In England we may say that the arrangements have disturbed. In England we may say the the last change has been changed over and over again, and that the last change has consisted in upsetting things while keeping their names. In Germany there has been a clean sweep. In a large part at heast of consisted in upacting things while scoping their names. In Germany there has been a clean sweep. In a large part at hust of the country the old arrangements have been sweep away, and new ones have been used with very little reference to them – new arrangements which, when they happen to agree with the old ones, do so almost accidentally. Now what are the causes for these differences between the ceclesiastical arrangements of the three nations? They lie in the distinctive features of their history. In Gaul the history was placed from the herinaging in the chief nations? They lie in the distinctive features of their history. In Gaul the bishopries were placed from the beginning in the chief town of each district, and what was the chief town of each district in the days of St. Martin is commonly the chief town in the district still. In England most of the ancient bishoprice were histoprice of tribes rather than of cities. In the elevanth century their seats were systematically moved to the largest towns, but, unlike the cities of France, what were the largest towns then are very commonly not the largest towns now, and the systematic removal of the elevanth century has never been imitted since. Bolds Trance and England, however, could make their scalesiastical

arrangements just as they pleased, as a domestic concern within the bounds of a single kingdom. But while France and England here bounds of a single kingdom. But while France and England have been in different ways getting more and more united, Germany was till quite lately getting more and more dismited. In France and England every Bishop was a subject of the same King. In Germany the Bishops themselves became princes, and their dioceses might be at any degree of cross purposes with the territories of other princes. In a great part of Germany the old bishoprics were altogether swept away in the revolutionary time; the present sees, even if fixed in the same places, must be looked on as new creations. In Germany the whole thing has been reconstructed according to real or supposed modern convenience: and this has according to real or supposed modern convenience; and this has involved an almost utter sweeping away of the ancient arrangements. In France modern convenience has allowed the ancient arrangements to remain with what, as compared with Germany, are but slight changes. In England, after the build change of the eleventh century, we have made a series of compromises, trying somewhat awkwardly to combine present convenience with reverence for the past. The result has been in one age a diocese consisting of the city of Bristol and county of Dorset, in another age a diocese of Rochester of which St. Albans forms a part.

In all this we have spaken roughly and generally; it would be easy to find exceptions in all these cases where some particular cause has affected some particular cities or districts. But we think that the main facts of the case will be found to bear out the broad distinctions which we have drawn between the history of the ecclesiastical geography of the three countries.

THE PANTECHNICON:

PHE Pantechnicon was built with a view to security against tire, and not only has it perished, but it exposed the district in which it stood to the danger of general conflagration. It had retained, among many imitations, its original reputation of being "the largest, the safest, and the most fireproof warehouse in the metropolis." It became the receptacle during some months of the year of the most valuable part of the contents of many of the houses of the nobility and others, whose residence in town depends on the Parliamentary Session. Thus on Friday in last week the building was completely filled with property of all kinds, of a value building was completely filled with property of all kinds, of a value which only the owners themselves could estimate. The area of which only the owners themselves could estimate. The areas the building was not much less than two acres. It was built in 1830, and when finished was said to be the most complete thing of the kind ever constructed. If y means of peculiarly formed and solid iron pillars a complete iron support was produced from the ground through the intervening floors to the roof. The whole of the cuilings were lathed with iron rods and covered with a competitive produced for the configuration. sition which, as was hoped, would resist the fiercest fire, and would not erack or fall down if water was thrown upon it while hot. The bearded fleors were covered with iron plates laid upon patent felt, to preserve the under side of the iron from rust and to deaden the sound. The rooms were separated from each other by brick walls and wrought-iron doors, and the stairs were all of stone. All the chimney fluor ways lived with cost iron and the brick walls and wrought-iron doors, and the stairs were all of stone. All the chimney flues were lined with cast iron, and there was not a piece of wood exposed in any part of the building. Many hundreds of tons of iron were used in its erection. These particulars have been extracted by the Times from its own account of the opening of the Pantechuicon, and they show that a belief prevailed forty years ago in iron as a protection against tire. This belief had been lamentably shaken, and it has probably perished in the ruin of the Pantechnicon. The danger of collecting a vast quantity of inflammable goods in a single building far outweighs the security derived from any precentions which skill or wealth can adopt in construction. At four different points an iron wall was built across the entire width of the building, from east to west, the theory being that in case of fire the communicating doors could be shut, the progress of the fire stopped, and the damage contined to a portion of the of the stopped, and the damage confined to a portion of the building. It is to be lamented that this theory has not held good in practice. These compartments were divided into warehouses, and these again into blocks or rooms, each of which had thick from and these again into Mocks or rooms, each of which may thick from walls and doors, and was, or was supposed to be, eatirely isolated; from the rest. The renters of these rooms had keys, and, as they and the proprietors of the building believed, their goods ran an little risk from fire as from theft. Except in the offices at the outrance, there was not a gaslight on the premises. The building was, as a rule, closed at dust, and the only lights allowed afterwards were safety-lamps. There were water-tanks and hose in the building but no hydrants. the building, but no hydrants.

Such was the Pantechnicon, and an opinion had come to he received that property was safe in it. We are told that some of the London bankers rented strong rooms there for the deposit of deeds and plate, although it is not easy to see why this building should and plate, although it is not easy to see why this building should be more safe than a properly constructed bank. Some goods were found to be on fire in one of the warehouses soon after four o'clock in the afterneon of Friday week. The firemen and workpooply got their masual engine, and tried to put out the fire; but the had difficulty in getting water, and produced no effect. The share was given, and within a quarter of an hour steam and manual engines and firemen were on the spot. The water supply at first was short, and it soon appeared that the Fantachnicos was doomed and Delgravia threatened. Happily the wast changed, and by four o'clock in this morning the fine was mach reduced and the danger was over. Only a position of the super wells was left standing, and "the whole place seemed to have mampled in." It is said that many of the depositors of goods had such fishis in the building as being fireproof as to cenit to insure their property. The belief in fireproof buildings will assecut, we think, survive this transendous example of its massandness. It may almost be said that nothing can save a large workhouse full of goods when fire has once taken hold of it, and certainly iron pillars and floors and stone staircases are the worst possible protection. Mr. Edwin Chadwick, writing in the Times, says that the opinion he collected among the firemen was that, with the head the fire had got when the engines arrived, they could not possibly have saved the building. Their services were limited to preventing the spread of the fire. If there had been a strong wind the existing means were insufficient to prevent a devastating conflagration. Fifteen minutes clapsed between the alarm and the arrival of the first effective engine. Mr. Chadwick suggests that for the adequate protection of property this interval ought to be reduced to five minutes; and he states that at the British Museum, by a proper arrangement of hydrants attached to mains under high pressure, water may be thrown on any part of the interior of the building in less than a minute and a half, while at the South Kensington Museum the time required is a little over two minutes. Mr. Chadwick complains that, through ignorance or inattention, a large building should be left unprotected and should expose surrounding property to destruction. But it or inattention, a large building should be left unprotected and should expose surrounding property to destruction. But it would be unjust to impute the loss of the Pantechnicon to these causes. It is evident that this building was thought to be a model of skill and care when it was constructed. In the course of forty years, however, the destructibility of stone and iron has been clearly demonstrated. The time has come to consider whether all large warehouses ought not to be required by law to take precautions against fire similar to those which have been adopted at the British Museum and the South Keusington Museum. "Large and tall and ill-protected warehouses" increase in number, and it is suggested that a fire in one of these in St. Paul's Churchyard might involve the destruction of the Cathedral. In Manchester, might involve the destruction of the Cathedral. In Manchester, where large and tall warehouses abound, water-supply is stated to be more efficient than in London, and yet the Irwell is a tiny brook compared to the Thames. Water from the river at Pimlico, although unwholesome to drink, would be useful to put out fires in Belgravia; and if Mr. Chadwick's system of hydrants be practicable, it ought to be adopted. The pressure on the mains at Manchester gives eighty feet jets from the hydrants, but for the taller buildings additional power is brought to bear by hand and steam engines. "The Police Stations are about half the distance apart that the Fire Bricade Stations are in Landon and from tance apart that the Fire Brigade Stations are in London, and from constant supply on the mains, and there being no sending for turncocks, it appears that the relief is brought to bear in less than onethird of the time at which it can be given in London." We see
the engines hurrying with prodigious clatter through the streets,
but we should prefer greater efficiency with less display if Mr.
Ohadwick can teach us how to obtain it. In any other country Obsdwick can teach us how to obtain it. In any other country such an establishment as the Pantechnicon would have been either managed or supervised by Government. But probably depositors would rather have trusted their property to Mr. Seth Smith and his descendants than to any public department. They seem to have believed in the immunity of his establishment alike from thieves and fire. It would have been an enterprise worthy of a master of the cracksman's art to lay burglarious hands upon the plate and jewels kept there, and would probably have excited as much astonishment as Colonel Blood's attempt to steal the Regalia from the Tower

The Pantschnicon will be rebuilt, and doubtless all will be done that can be done for the security of the new building. We may as well discard the word "fireproof," as it is likely to mislead. The well discard the word "fireproof," as it is likely to mislead. The only chance of safety lies in dividing the building vertically by brick walls, carried from the basement above the roof, so that if a fire occurs, it may be confined within one compartment, and in having pleaty of water and watchmen always ready to apply it. Mr. Chadwick is right in principle, and it is no disparagement to the Fire Brigade to say that they do not come into action as quickly as they would if nearer to the spot where the enemy appears. A fire in a warehouse must be put out in two or three minutes or it will become dangerous, and this rapid despatch can only be performed by firemen with hydrasts and hose upon the premises. According to the ideas of the time at which the Pantechnicon was erected, it was stated that not a piece of wood was exposed anywhere in the building. But it is acknowledged now that good stout timber is more trustworthy than iron for supports, because timber will stand till nearly burnt through, whereas iron will hend or yield under heat, and throw down that which rests upon it. The only safe material for building is substantial brickwork, and that is too expensive to be generally used. The site of the Pantechnicon is acanwenicnt as a depository for goods, and the accompanyto expensive to be generally used. The site of the Pantachm is servenient as a depository for goods, and the accompanymis meet, we suppose, he accepted by the neighbourhood. Yet
may be well to take advantage of an opportunity like that which
may Smith desired to obtain by burning a bishop to enforce
a tip public mind the acceptity for inspection and regulater large warshouses. The insoming Ministry may useaddress themselves to the humble and useful task of
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alating for the results in hardly him dangerous to event a
utum of brick and iron, and fill it with fermitum and carriages.
Interest of the Times states that, Chicago has been republic

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without much additional precaution against fire, and this is exwhat we should have expected. Great blocks of satisfing and embraced under a single flat roof without any party walks carried up through them, and many roofs are of wood and amphalte or shingle. There is, however, plenty of water at Chicago, and the same Correspondent as people fluoding their flat roofs with water on an alarm of fire in the neighbourhood. Firick, says this writer, has proved itself comparatively fireproof. Pleasur has afforded, under trying circumstances, protection to materials which would otherwise have yielded. Wooden beams, under certain conditions, have proved more lasting than iron. Concrete floors have stood when stone calcined and over way. Iron count in pleasure when atone calcined and gave way. Iron caused in plaster has kept upright, when, unprotected, it bent and gave. There is unanimity among the professional writers in the Times in these conclusions. Builders may perhaps be induced to adopt them generally as far as is consistent with the aniversal domaid. them generally as far as is consistent with the aniversal domaind for cheapness, and in special cases like that of rebuilding the Pantechnicon it may be expected that a serious effort will be made to attain attructural accurity. But when all has been done that can be done we come back to this, that a fire in a large building must be put out quickly or it becomes unmanageable. Mr. Colo C.B. gives this as the result of his long experience as a keeptr of public buildings. "There is," he says, "no other security to be had than vigilant watching with means of instantly extinguishing a little fire as soon as possible after it arises." A hydrant ing a little fire as soon as possible after it arises." A hydrant with hose and a constant supply of water should be within easy reach. This at least Londoners might provide for their own protection, and although their water sometimes destroys life, it might be, if properly applied, an effectual means of saving property.

UNDOGMATIC BELIEF.

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UNDOGNATIC BELIEF.

In the January number of the Contemporary Review appeared an article by Principal Tulloch, containing the substance of a lecture originally delivered at St. Andrew's University on "Dognatic Extremes." To this a reply was published some days later in the Pall Mall Guzette, and then a new spologist of the anti-dognatic theory took up the cudgels in the Fobruary Contemporary in the person of Mr. Hunt. Professor Tulloch's title does not strike us as very happily chosen, for his essay is throughout a protest not against extreme parties, as they are often called, in the Church, but against the principle of dognatic belief sltogether, which is common to all professing Christians, not to say Theists, except the little clique to which the writer himself belongs. It is not, however, with the title, but with the argument of the paper, and with the controversy it has evoked, that we are here concerned. Nor do we controversy it has evoked, that we are here concerned. Nor do we take up the discussion with any intention of entering on the irritating topic of the honesty or dishonesty of a particular school of clerical theologians, which the disputants on both sides have somewhat needlessly imported into it. The question itself, quite spart from its bearing on the position of religious parties or churches, or indeed on Christianity as such, is of sufficient interest and importance to justify some notice while the opposite pleadings of the Contemporary and the Pall Mall are still fresh in the minds of their readers.

Principal Tulloch starts with some general observations the tendency of the present ago to extremes of all kinds, political, scientific, and religious, and in illustration of his thesis he specially notes this tendency in the irreligious or atheistic he specially notes this tenuency in the kirchestone Arnold, the schools, as exemplified in writers like Mr. Matthew Arnold, the late Mr. J. S. Mill, and Strauss, to some of whose works he refers, as well as to the Life of George Grote. This "narrowness Into Mr. J. S. Mill, and Strains, to some of whose works he refers, as well as to the Life of George Grote. This "narrowness of vision," whother among believers or unbelievers, he regards as most deplorable and unjust. It is not only bud in itself and unfair to religion, but fixtal to human progress, for there must be progress in religious as in all other ideas. Greads and confessions of faith, of whatever date, are, he considers, valuable as landmarks of the state of knowledge and thought at the time when they were drawn up, and therefore claim our "reverence," but not our "subjection." No man's faith can be permanently bound by the forms either of the seventeenth century or of the fourth. "Men's thoughts about religion," which are embedded in creeds, inevitably thoughts about religion," which are embedded in creeds, inevitably change with the lapse of time, but it does not follow that they need abandon Christianity or Thoism. Here, however, it seems suddenly to occur to the writer that an awkward question may not unnaturally obtrude itself. "Is there not such a thing as true opinion in religion? Is Christian dogma incapable of verification? Is not the Church the depositary of divine truth ... and, if not, are we not cast on a sea of doubt, without any rest for mind or heart?" The answer is a little perplexing. On the one hand, Principal Tulloch admits, what indeed he could hardly help admitting, that "no Christian can well deny that there is such a thing as true opinion in religion, and that it is the duty of every one to try and find it." This truth "the Scriptures contain, and the Church gives voice to it." But then, unfortunately, her voice cannot always be trusted. The Westminster Confession declares—and here at least the nineteenth century, it seems, may safely follow the seventeesth—that all Synods or Councils since the Apostles' time may err, and many have erred. Nor is this the worst. Not only are all Churches fallible, but all creeds are, and from the nature of the case must be, false, quite as much as they not thus. This, we are assured in Italies, is "a feet," for "impersories or gastial error is of the very essence of Christian dogma," change with the lapse of time, but it does not follow that they need

and that fact of course "strikes, or ought to strike, at the very root of all Christian dogmatism"—why not say at once of all Christian dogma? In truth, in every Church those who cling most tenaciously to the dogma are just the men "who have least hold of the divine substance" which it faintly adumbrates. But here again recurs the old, and, as the writer seems uncomfortably conscious, still unanswered question, "Are we to halt between two opinions, or have only half opinions in religion?" And troublesome advocates of "the coarser forms of unbelieving dogmatism"—who are just as bad in one way as the "coarser orthodoxy of the Record" in another—will insist on pressing this question home. We do not wonder that Principal Tulloch writhes a little under the pertinacious cross-questioning of these "extreme dogmatists" of opposite schools, and is in no great hurry to bring out the answer which is at hat extorted from him. "True religious thought is always and necessarily indefinite. 'Haze,' if you choose to use the expression, is of its very nature." We can form no true idea of the Deity or of the future life; and as for popular Christianity, it is not even religious thought at all, but "a mere accretion of religious traditions," and "the whole function of thought is to purify and idealize inherited traditions." In short, to be an extreme dogmatist is to hold that any dogma—except the dogma of the fallibility of all Churches and Councils—can be more than half true at best, and to prefer definite bolief of any sort to "haze."

This certainly does strike one, as it seems to have struck the writer's This certainly does strike one, as itseems to have struck the writer's critic in the Pall Mall Gazette, as rather a strange profession of faith to be put forward by a high clerical dignitary who has subscribed that most intensely dogmatic, and by no means hazy, doctrinal compendium, the Westminster Confession. But with these personal aspects of the controversy, as we said before, we shall not meddle here. Principal Tulloch's theory of belief is fairly open to criticism, without any impeachment of his conscientiousopen to criticism, without any impeachment of his conscientiousness in maintaining it; and a very remarkable theory it is when it comes to be examined. It may be quite true that there is a tendency in various quarters, and quite as much among unbelieving as orthodox thinkers, to rush into extremes. Unbelief is often to the full as dogmatic as the most pronounced Ultramontanism. But that is hardly the point. What Principal Tulloch attacks is not really dogmatism but dogma, which is declared to be in its nature imperfect and variable; at its bost estate only "a faint adumbration" of a truth which the mind cannot grasp. No doubt any theist would allow, or rather affirm, the correctness of this statement, in so far as no finite intellect can comprehend the Infinite. But this does not prove that creeds may not be perfectly true as far as they so far as no finite intellect can comprehend the fininite. But this does not prove that creeds may not be perfectly true as far as they go, nor is the defect one which any "law of progress" has the slightest tendency to cure or to improve. In the year 3000 A.D., if the world lasts so long, men will be no better able than the friends of Job "to find out God"; and on the other hand it is difficult to see how the Apostles' Creed can have become more or less true in the nineteenth century than it was in the first. Let us take for instance its opening clause, to which, if to any, Dr. Tulloch's canon of essential haziness must apply, and which moreover asserts a dogma elevated far above the strife of contending parties in the Scotch or any other Church. Is it true or false? Strauss says plainly that it is false, which is perfectly intelligible. Dr. Newman plainly that it is false, which is perfectly intelligible. Dr. Newman on the other hand says somewhere that he never could conceive the idea of religion without dogma, for "there can as well be filial love without the fact of a father as devotion without the fact of a Supreme Heing," and to accept that fact is at once to accept a dogma of fundamental import, involving far-reaching consequences intellectual and practical. That is to say, in other words, the first article of the creed asserts a momentous truth, which is also quite intelligible. What is simply unintelligible to us is to say with Principal Tulloch that it is neither true nor falso, but partly both, inasmuch as partial error is of the essence of all dogma, and "haze" belongs to its nature. Of course if we are to understand that the notion of the error is of the essence of all dogma, and "haze" belongs to its nature. Of course if we are to understand that the notion of the Deity may be resolved into a "Kosmos," or "a stream of tendency," that again is clear enough, only the idea would be much better expressed in the "coarser forms" of Strauss and his English admirers, who tell us plainly that there is no God. It would occupy more space than we can afford, besides leading us into questions too solemn for discussion here, to apply Principal Tulloch's canon of criticism in detail to the later articles of the Gread. But it is obvious to remark that they assert facts of the Oreed. But it is obvious to remark that they assert facts of the highest interest and significance, if they be facts, or else they assert very audacious and misleading fictions; but in neither case is there any haziness about the statement. The miraculous and other events thus recorded either did or did not take place; there may be a conflict of evidence as to the truth of what is asserted, but there can be none as to its meaning. To believe or disbelieve it, or to give a verdict of not proven and suspend one's judgment, are intelligible states of mind; but to speak of its being partly true and partly false, but offering "a faint adumbration" of the truth, is, begging the essayist's pardon, to talk nonsense. If "it is a mere assertion of religious tradition," it is false; if it is "a divine verity," there is no sort of haze about it, and it is quite incapable of being "purified and idealized" by any progressive development of religious thought. We may add that the men who actually drew up and propagated these old creeds, at the risk of their own lives, were as far as possible from sharing this fastidious horror of "dogmatic extremes," and considering haziness a first candition of their orthodoxy. It is perhaps not too much to say that, if they had entertained the nebulous theory of Christian belief which finds favour with a select coterie of our modern Oreed. But it is obvious to remark that they assert facts of the

divines, Christianity would not have outlasted the century of its birth, and certainly would not have triumphed over the brute force of the vastest and most strongly compacted Empire the world has ever known.

Something of this kind was urged—for we do not profess to have been exactly following his argument—by the writer in the Pall Mall Gazette just now referred to. Dr. Tulloch has made no rejoinder, but Mr. Hunt, smarting apparently under a keen sense of proximus ardet, comes to the rescue, in the Contemporary of this month, to demolish what he calls the "savage" criticism of the Pall Mall Gazette. We cannot but think he would have been wiser to leave the matter in the congenial "haze" in which his abler confederate had enveloped it. He begins, as we have seen, by "abusing the plaintiff's attorney," and the greater part of his subsequent pleading is a pure paralogism, except the defence of the position of the Broad Church clergy, which comes to saying, ralent quantum, that their subscription to Creeds and Articles is only provisional, and that they have never concealed their opinion that "a restatement of the chief doctrines of Christianity is much to be desired." On which it is sufficient Something of this kind was urged-for we do not profess to concealed their opinion that "a restatement of the chief doctrines of Christianity is much to be desired." On which it is sufficient to observe that most of them have said nothing of the kind, and that Principal Tulloch's indictment holds good equally against any conceivable statement of doctrine, new or old. The main part of Mr. Hunt's argument, however, is based on what we must take leave to call a mere verbal quibble about the etymology of the word dogma. Every schoolboy knows well enough that its primary meaning is a decree, and that it only came secondarily to mean a doctrine because doctrines were ruled or defined by ecclesiastical authority. But to infer from this that Roman Catholics alone are consistent in adhering to any dogmatic belief is to start an entirely fresh and independent subject of discussion. In point alone are consistent in adhering to any dogmatic belief is to start an entirely fresh and independent subject of discussion. In point of fact, Protestants have held and do hold "dogmatic belief" just as much as Roman Catholics, to say nothing of a large section of Christians of whom Mr. Hunt has evidently never heard, as he takes Catholic and Protestant as an exhaustive division. We mean of course the Eastern Church, which yields to none in the rigid definiteness of its creed. Whether Protestants or Greeks have adequate evidence for the doctrines they profess may be an interesting subject for inquiry; but it has very little to do with the issue raised by Principal Tulloch. Roman Catholics ought to be grateful to Mr. Hunt for his assurance that they alone have any right to put faith in the creeds which for Protestants are simply "opinions without authority;" especially as he is kind enough to right to put faith in the creeds which for Protestants are simply "opinions without authority;" especially as he is kind enough to add that of all theories of revelation that of the Church of Rome is most like what we should beforehand have expected from the Divine Being, and that to establish such a Church "would have been much the best way" to secure a true faith among men. In ahort, he is so far from agreeing with Principal Tulloch as to the inherent impossibility of a dogmatic religion, that he thinks this would have been much the most natural form of Christianity, and best suited to the minds of men. But then, unhappily, there is "the clearest evidence" that "Catholicism is untenable," and so we must manage to do without it. This may or may not be so, but it is simply giving up the argument. However, Mr. Hunt doos essay to grapple with the writer in the Pall Mall Gazette on one point, though with very questionable success. He is extremely indignant at any one calling the articles of the Apostles' Creed "dogmas"; and argues, if we rightly understand him, that the facts asserted there may be believed, while the "dogmas made out of them" must be rejected as false; and he goes on to specify the dogmas of the there may be believed, while the "dogmas made out of them" must be rejected as false; and he goes on to specify the dogmas of the bodily resurrection of Christ and of the Trinity, which last, as now held, is declared to be an "absurdity." With the theological merits of this ingenious hypothesis we are not concerned here; but we must venture to observe that the alleged distinction between facts and dogmas in the Creed reminds us irresistibly of an analogy suggested in the Pall Mall. It sounds very like saying that the Claimant's account of the facts of his past life must indeed be accepted as true, but that "when we begin to make a dogma out of it" by asserting his identity with Sir Roger Tichborne, we are indulging in unauthorized and possibly absurd "speculations." The Reviewer's remaining point is that cortain objectionable dogmas, such as Calvinism, were once popular, but objectionable dogmas, such as Calvinism, were once popular, but have now gone out of fashiou, which at best only helps to prove what nobody drams of disputing—that false doctrines may pre-vail as well as true ones, but has no bearing either way on the principle of dogmatic belief.

We began with pointing out that the contention of Principal Tulloch concerns no mere quarrel between High Church and Broad Church, or even between Christianity and other forms of faith. It cuts at the root of all religious systems, for it miscalculates or ignores the religious element in human nature. We may test it philosophically or on the solviur ambulando method, and in either case with the same result. No religion professing to rest on divine revelation and aspiring to influence mankind can afford to hold its doctrines in solution, nor has any religion without a definite creed ever worked its way and left its mark on the world. What Professor Max Müller calls the three missionary religions of this day, Christianity, Mahometanism, and Buddhism, are all dogmatic, though their doctrines are widely different. Judaism, when it was a living faith, was fiscally digmatic. Protestantism in the heyday of its power, when it broke through the prescription of centuries and wrested half Europe from the allegiance of Rome, was passionately, almost faintically, dogmatic. It is very well for Mr. Kunt to say that in substituting private judgment for authority it saying the foundations of dogmatism, and that Professants are "Element" in regarding their creeds as

ing more than resords of opinion. At all events the lin-re did not think so, and when he has persuaded the great body phenomics to embrace his view, Prometantism, as a religion, to deal. To other the words of a writer whose "courser of unbellief" excites Principal Tullock's peculiar in-tion, but who seems to us here to be simply giving ness to an incontroversible truism:—"To be a Chrisutinines to an incontrovertible truism:—"To be a Uhristian in any real sense, you must start from a dogma of the most tremendous kind, and an undogmatic creed is as senselies as a statue without shape or a picture without colour. Unsectatish means unchristian . . . But accept that belief; think for a moment of all that it implies; and you must admit that your Christianity becomes dogmatic in the highest degree. Unsectarian Christianity can no more exist thus than can a triangle which is neither scalene nor isosceles nor equilateral." The same might be said, mustatis mutandis, of Islamism or Buddhism. There is a story told of an unfortunate Englishman who was hung at Constantinople, not for being a Christian—for Christianity was tolerated—but because his pious hatred of "dogmatic extremes" made it impossible to discover whether he was a Christian or not, and the law required every one to profess some definite religion. We are far from wishing to advocate so tranchant a mode of enforcing the necessary connexion between faith and form, but the Turkish Government showed a true instinct about the facts. All experience combines to testify against the stability and working women of "harm" and amendment and about the facts. All experience combines to testify against the stability and working power of "hasy" and amorphous creeds.

THE DAUPHIN AGAIN.

JULES FAVRE has been pleading a case in Paris which reads amazingly like a romance by the late Mr. James. The beginning of his speech sufficiently indicates the school in which he has been studying:—" Forty years ago, on the 26th of May, 1833, a stranger, still in the prime of manhood, but wasted by fatigue and suffering, without resources, and scarcely able to speak our language, entered Paris. He passed through the indifferent crowd, but an attentive observer might have discovered in his countenance traces of an indomitable firmness and a profound faith in the future." This stranger, according to M. Favre, was no other than Louis XVII., who had come to assert his title to be recognized as the Duke of Normandy and the heir of the Legitimate eognized as the Duke of Normandy and the heir of the Legitimate Monarchy. The narrative of the pretender's extraordinary adventures, while it certainly proves his indomitable resolution, scarcely justifies his faith in the future. He had to flee from one country to another, his life was constantly in danger, and the greater part of his time was spent in prison. He died miserably in Holland, having, it is said, been poisoned. He left two children; Adalbert Naundorff—Naundorff being the name under which the alleged Dauphin passed in private life—a lieutenant in the Dutch army, and a daughter; and these are now prosecuting their father's claim. There was a judicial decision against the elder Naundorff himself in 1836, and a decision against his heirs in 1851; and it is from the in 1836, and a decision against his heirs in 1851; and it is from the latter judgment that an appeal is now made.

Whatever the Court may think of it, it is certainly a marvellous story which M. Favre has set before it. There is of course nothing impossible or even improbable in the supposition that the Dauphin was rescued from the Temple. Indeed, nothing is more likely than that such a design was entertained, and that an attempt may have been made to carry it out; and there are many ways in which it might have been managed. It has been often asserted that the young prince did really escape, and more than one Louis XVII. has started up to assert his rights. Still the mere fact that a thing is possible or even probable does not show that it happened. In the present instance it is alleged that the Dauphin was thrown into a profound aleep by a dose of opium, and deposited in a secret place at the top of the tower. A lay figure was at first placed on his bed to lull suspicion, but afterwards a deaf and dumb child was smuggled into the Temple and passed off as the Dauphin. The next thing was to get the young prince out of the prison. It was thought that if the deaf and dumb child would only die, the prince might be put in the coffin instead of him, and so carried out. As the child showed no signs of dying, it was resolved to kill him, and an apothecary undertook to administer a sufficient dose of poison. A doctor, however, administered an antidote and the child was saved. Shortly after both the doctor and the apothecary died suddenly in a suspicious manner which pointed to poison. As the deaf and dumb many ways in which it might have been managed. It has been cious manner which pointed to poison. As the deaf and dumb boy persisted in living, a sick child from a hospital was substi-tuted for him. This child soon died, and the Dauphin took his place in the coffin, the series of substitutions being completed on the way to the cemetery by the Dauphin being taken out and the coffin being filled with paper and stones. The prince had been for eight or nine months in the roof of the tower, but whether he was in a swoon all that time does not exactly appear, for M. Pavre says he does not care for details. The removal of the Dauphin is said he does not care for details. The removal of the Dauphin is said to have been concerted by a number of persons friendly to the Royal family, including Josephine de Beauharnais, Barras, Hoche, Elohegra, and others; and it may be assumed that it could not have been carried out without the connivance of some of the officials. It strikes one that, if it was so easy to effect all these changes and substitutions, and to pass off first one child and then another as the Dauphin, it would have been possible to adopt the relative expedient of carrying him off first pretended burial at once.

Waves stated that after Josephine's matriage to Bonaparts

found to be filled with with the collin was taken up, and was found to be Moreover, in 1814, Josephine communicated has percord Russia, and so alarmed the Count of Prove perce of Russia, and so alarmed the Count of Provence Louis XVIII.) that he endeavoured to purchase her silence by offering her son an arrhal's biton and a province of France. It is also asserted that Louis XVIII. on his death-hed directed his Ministers to examine the papers in a certain chest which would show who was the rightful heir, and that after an examination of them they were disposed to proclaim the Duke of Normandy King, but were overruled by Cardinal de Latil.

The history of the alleged Dandinia advantages after his assesse.

Cardinal de Latil.

The history of the alleged Dauphin's adventures after his escape from prison is quite as wonderful as the manner of his abduetion. The luckless prince, M. Favre said, was betrayed and persecuted wherever he went. He was first taken to La Vendée, where his friends after a time abandoned him and took up another child instead. He fied to Rome, but was driven away by the persecutions of his enemies. On his way to London he was captured by a Fronch man-of-war and again cast into prison. Josephine procured his release; but immediately afterwards he was once more in prison at Straaburg, and Josephine had to repeat her kindness. He was then twenty-four years of age, had been hunted from one country to another, and had passed seventeen years in prison, so it was no wonder, M. Favre thought, that he should have forgotten the language of his childhood. He had picked up German from the wife of a Swiss clockmaker who had befriended him, and watchmaking from her husband. The name of Naundorff was adopted merely because it happened to be on a passport—he had none of his own—which was given him by some charitable person in order to enable him to enter Berlin. In 1815, when Louis XVIII. became King, Naundorff made himself known as the genuine heir to the throne, and in consequence got into when Louis XVIII. became King, Naundorff made himself known as the genuine heir to the throne, and in consequence got into trouble, and was repeatedly imprisoned. In 1833 he contrived to reach Paris, where he met and was recognised by Madame de Rambaud, the old governess of the Dauphin. He is also said to have been identified by M. de Joly, the last Minister of the Interior of Louis XVI. Madame de Rambaud was convinced by Naundorff remembering a child's frock which she showed him as one at a fifte at Varasillas, and which had afternoon whether remembering a child's frock which she showed him as one which he had worn at a fête at Versailles, and which had afterwards been discarded as too heavy. M. de Joly at first denounced the pretender as an impostor, but was converted when the latter reminded him that after the Royal family took shelter in the Assaubly, De Joly procured some food, and the King and Queen were rather doubtful about it lest it should have been poisoned, but the prince said, "Never mind, give me a spoon." Naundorff was not allowed to remain long in Paris. Undeterred by the condemnation of an impostor named Richemond to twolve years' seclusion for pretendto remain long in Faris. Undeterred by the condemnation of an impostor named Richemond to twelve years' seclusion for pretending to be Louis XVII., he commenced legal proceedings to compel the Bourbon family to acknowledge his rights; but a hint that the police were coming down on him frightened him off to England. The number of attempted assassinations which this wretched "victim of reasons of State" managed to survive, according to M. Favre's story, is certainly startling. At Strasburg his enemies, in order to obliterate his features, pricked and stabbed him in the face and rubbed corrosive acid into the wounds. At Prague he was stabbed in the street, and in London he was fired at when walking in his garden. His death in Holland is attributed to

M. Favre, who is not at all daunted by the marvellous character of the incidents upon which his case is founded, can conceive of no reason why Naundorff should not be acknowledged as the genuine Dauphin, except that it would cause a good deal of inconvenience in the Royal families of Europe—a very trifling matter in M. Favre's eyes. It must be admitted that the story on the other side is simpler and more coherent. The result of the judicial inquiry in 1836, as set forth in the official documents, may be briefly stated. It is asserted that Naundorff was born in Prussian Poland; and that in 1812 he was established as a watchmaker at Spandau. In 1822 he went to Brandenburg and was accused of fire-raising. He was equitted on this charge from wat of more fire-raising. acquitted on this charge from want of proof, but was soon afterwards sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour for coining and circulating false money. After various wanderings he came to Paris in 1832, and endeavoured to make weak and enthucame to Paris in 1832, and endeavoured to make weak and enthusiastic minds accept the fable he had concoted. It is admitted that he enlisted a number of adherents, who were duped by the information he had collected about the Dauphin from published memoirs or private conversations with persons who had been in domestic service about the Court. The evidence of the Dauphin's death in the Temple is then examined. The report which was made on the subject to the Convention by a member of the Committee of General Safety states that, soon after the 9th Thermider, young Capet was placed under the care of a couple of keepers, Lasne and Gomain, both trustworthy men, who previously were acquainted with the personal appearance of their charge, and who could not be deceived by the substitution of another child. In order to render treachery on the part of the keepers impossible, the jealous Government of those substitution of another child. In order to render treachery on the part of the keepers impossible, the jealous Government of those days directed that they should be watched by a member of one of the Committees of the Sections of Paris, who should be changed daily. Lasne and Gomain never quitted the prince. Both were present at the moment of his death; he spoke to them an hour before he drew his last breath. He died on the 8th June, 1795, and must day the deputy Sévestre announced the fact to the Convention and deposited the producerous in the archive.

The judgment which was given in 1851 was to the arm of 1836; and a great deal of continuous.

de Beauchesse in a work which was published in 1852. These can be no doubt that Simon the shoesaker, under whose charge he was first placed, tseated the poor bey with savage brutality. He compelled the child to wait on him, to clean his shoes, to perform the most menial and humiliating offices. Every day there was a fresh struggle to get the prince to wear the rail cap; he was abused and besten, but in vain; until at length Simon's virage of a wife cut off the boy's long flaxen ringlets, and he folt so affronted and debased by his altered appearance that his spirit seemed to be broken. The day that the Queen was sent the Dauphin a gift of toys, including a miniature guillotine. He was subjected to an abuninable inquisition in order to make him repeat falsehoods about his mother and aunt. He was kept shut up in a falsehoods about his mother and aunt. He was kept shut up in a dark room, without any amusements, and with no company except Simon and his wife. Simon tried to teach him to drink and swear; and when he caught the child one day at his prayers, struck him in the face with his iron-heeked shoe and poured water over him. (oth Thermidor) he was found "eaten up with purulent sores."
He refused to eat or to speak, until in answer to one of his visitors, a benevolent-looking old man, he said, "I want to die." Barras saw the boy, and found him in a wrotched state of filth and disease. His knees had swollen to such an extent that his trousers were painfully tight. The treatment of the prisoner now became less rigorous. His new guardian, Laurent, was fond of him, and did what he could to restore his health and spirits; but his offorts were impeded by the Commissioners, who were changed every day, and bosides, it was too late. The poor boy was crushed and heart-broken. The district surgeon reported that "the little Capet had tumours in all his joints, and especially at his knees," and that to specially at the foliation of the specially at the knees, and that it was impossible to get a word from him. Lasne, Laurent's successor, was also a good-hearted man, and endeavoured to allowinte the captive's misery. Lasne came on the 29th of March, and the Dauphin died on the 8th of June. The account of his last moments is touching in the extreme. The boy was almost too weak to analy but he took (Jongie's hand in his own and kissed moments is touching in the extreme. The boy was almost too weak to speak, but he took (Jomain's hand in his own and kissed it, while Gomsin prayed. Gomain said he hoped he was not in pain now. "Yes," was the reply, "but not so much; the music is so fine," "Where do you hear music?" "Up there; listen, listen!" And after a moment, with a convulsive start, he added, "I hear my mother's voice among them." Then Lasne took his turn by the bedside, and the boy said he hoped his sister would hear the music too. Afterwards he said, "I have something to tell you." Lasne leaned down to listen. The prince was dead.

As far as probabilities go, it was of course extremely likely that

As far as probabilities go, it was of course extremely likely that the unhappy boy, after all he had gone through, should die from the combined effects of grief, ill-usage, and confinement. It is also much more probable that the pathetic evidence given by Lasne and Gomain is true than that they were capable of inventing it. But then there are a great many persons who do not think it worth while to believe anything that is not in the highest degree improbable, not to say impossible. Whatever the decision of the Court may be in the present case, the Duke of Normandy is tolerably certain to retain a staunch body of adherents.

THE SWISS ARMY.

THE Church and State conflict in Switzerland has become so warm that it has almost dimmed the controversy on army reorganization which has vexed the pleasant little Republic ever since the war of 1870-71. The effect produced among its citizens by German successes and French disasters was not only in no respect less than with us, but was intensified by the sight of Bourbaki's army driven helplessly like a huddled flock of sheep over the frontier by Mantoulfel, to be "interned" for the rest of the war, and by the fact that that part of the Swiss forces which was mobilized to guard the sacred soil of the Federation from outrage was found at every point to fall manifestly behind the requirements of the age for an army taking the field. This mobilization, our readers may be reminded, occurred twice. A large force was embudied at the outset of the war to watch the frontier near Basis, which it was apparently supposed that the South Germans might be tempted to violate, as the Allies did in 1814, for strategic purposes. This danger passed away, and the men under arms were dismissed to their homes. But twelve months later, as the plot about Belfort thickened, and rumours came of enormous concentrations of troops on either side to break

or hasty preparations was made to mustch the fortile apparations, the echoes of which resonated through the Jura; and it was to the Resoulican force them ordered to the frontier, commanded as in the previous summer by General Herney, that Olinchant (who succeeded to Bourbaki's ill-starred office) surrendered his fugitive legions almost under General Manuteufiel's eyes. All this brought war home in a manner to the Swiss, and their unpreparationes for it stood fully revealed to themselves as soon as General Herzog presented his Reports on the two mobilizations to the Federal Executive at Berne.

Federal Executive at Berne.

It is not our intention to follow those Reports here in detail. The Swiss of course were well aware before that they had no array, in the sense of a standing force in pay throughout the year. But they had a general belief that their militia would prove, thanks to the intelligence and patriotism of its elements, a tolerable substitute. They knew that they were supposed to have array divisions, a staff, autumn manceuvres, and a long list of officers of various arms understood to be educated for their special duties. And it was with all the annoyance of one rudely shaken out of various arm that the nation learnt from General Herzog's endiest Report, and the discussions which arose upon it, not only that a good deal must be done before the national force could cope with any standing army, but that it had proved itself in all its elements far below the moderate standard which it had been intended to mach when it was framed twenty years before under the then newly revised Constitution. Viewed as militia alone—and the pretence of any other name for it may here be dropped—it was found to be far less perfectly organized than even a militia force might, under thorough control, be made.

The theory of the Swiss military force was this. Following out the favourite national idea of a federation of Republics, it was to consist not of a homogeneous body, but of various contingents assigned to the different Cantons, and proportioned according to their respective means, not only as regards population, but the special circumstances which were supposed to fit the inhabitants for such or such particular arm. But it occurred at once to the framers of the Constitution of 1848 that it would be absurd to leave the technical parts of an army to mere municipal training and equipment. Consequently the Federal Government was charged from the first with the instruction and supervision of the cavalry, artillery, and engineers, and somewhat later with that of the rifle battalions, which may be looked upon as the crack corps of the service, and have often to be made up from two adjacent Cantons. The army staff was purely a Federal affair; but the infantry were left, under certain conditions, entirely to the Cantons, each of which up to the present time maintains its own petty war department, charged chiefly with the equipment and instruction of this arm. It follows that there are three distinct classes of officers in the Swies milltin. The Federal staff, which includes various civil departments, receive their commissions direct from the central authority at Berne, and such instruction as they have from its chief school at Thun. The officers of the special arms are all appointed by the Cantons, but are put through their original and practice trainings under Federal inspectors and in the Federal schools—or classes, as they may be more properly termed—established at Thun or elsewhere. The infantry are raised, taught, and exercised entirely by the Cantons under drill instructors of their own, and their officers have nothing to do with the Federal authority at all, save when called out for autumn exercises, an event not occurring on an average to each of the nine divisions maintained on paper more than once in soven or

Now, as the twenty yours that followed the struggle of the Sondorbund were tranquil as concerned Switzerland, it is not surprising that there event into the working of the military machine a laxity which increased as time went on and the occasion for the use of the force was still deferred. The Swiss militial never indeed sank down to that mere paper existence which became the normal state of things in America before the great Civil War. But the period of recruit drill was shortened. The annual training prescribed sank in the infantry to one every two or even three years, under the constant pressure put on the Cantonal supervision curtailed their exercises, partly no doubt under the influence of the example of their infantry comrades, and partly because it was felt that there would be a difficulty in finding effectives for their ranks if their training was mulatained at the original standard. Herr Steempfli had long before pointed out, to the surprise of his countrymen, that the popular tradition that "every Swiss is liable to bear arms" had been altogether departed from in the case of nearly half the population. And it fell to General Herzog to astonish them still more after the summer mobilization of 1870, when, in the cool analysis of a professional Report—clear, incisive, but not overdrawn—he showed that the special contingents borne on the muster-roll were lacking in all the essentials for war, that the paper departments which existed in the War Office at Berne were either unreal or unpractical, and that the infantry battalions farmished to his force by the Cantons were some of them in such a condition as, to use his own phrase, "must make the heart of any patriot and."



Then came a short paradise of army references. Quicker even than our own press two years since, the busy press of the Republic threw out letters, easy, and heatily-written octavos. The military question became the leading one of the day. And, as the time coincided with the end of the twenty years for which aimse the old military Act was to sun, there was every legal reason in favour of those who pressed for some considerable modification of its provisions. Of course there was a large party of resistance to reform; there were men either parally conservatives by nature, or democratic haters of "militarism," or prinsually interested in opposing the extension of personal service and taxation which was demanded. They were little heard of for the time, however, and have only very recently found their voice in the press. But it was a weighty element in their favour that no great press. But it was a weighty element in their favour that no great military change could be introduced without the revision of the existing Constitution; and when this came in question there were same to be other large elements opposed to change, especially the French Badical section of the South-West, which feared the centralisation that would be inguited to the power of the dominant Garman. Radical section of the South-West, which feared the centraliza-tion that would bring it more into the power of the dominant German speaking population, and the Ultramontane party, which hoped to control as of old certain individual Cantons, and could only lose by the merging of local powers in the hands of a Federal Govern-ment of strong Protestant sympathies. These factions, indeed, united with the more commonplace haters of change, managed to throw out the revised Constitution when it was put to the plebis-cits last May and so have given the army reference another was

cite last May, and so have given the army reformers another year in which to adjust their diffurences among themselves.

The more ardent of these, in the first heat of enthusiasm, had advocated extreme measures. They would have enrolled every man capable of doing any service, distributed the country into regular districts with a permanent staff, extended considerably the register of instruction regular districts with a permanent staff, extended considerably the periods of instruction, registered all the horses for such service as they might be useful for, and called out each division or army corps at least once in two years, so as to work the whole of its departments, which were of course to be efficiently completed. But to such large schemes there will always be this objection in Switzerland, independently of the considerable expense they threaten, that they never can be carried far enough to enable the little Rosenblic to come with the great Empires which border little Republic to cope with the great Empires which border it. Switzerland has not in fact the size or the population requisite to enable her to enter on the general European theatro with any decisive force. Her efforts, if attacked, would almost necessarily be confined to making as good a defence as possible until succour came from without. This truth has probably until succour came from without. This truth has probably been felt, though not distinctly uttered, by the more moderate military reformers. These are represented nearly by the present Federal Executive, which succeeded last year, as again in the recent Session, in obtaining a majority in both Houses in favour of its scheme. That scheme may be defined briefly as completing the law of 1850 by making the training of the special arms slightly better, completing the necessary civil departments (which contents the meant chiraly on paper) and bringing the infanty under slightly better, completing the necessary civil departments (which exist at present chiefly on paper), and bringing the infantry under the effective control of the Ierne War Office. With some slight modifications in favour of the privileges of the Cantons (which are found very obstinate in retaining their local War Departments) it seems probable that this measure of reform will be adopted. If it be fairly carried out, Switzerland will possess a militia as efficient as any such citizen-soldier force can be made in a free country not absolutely threatened by war; but the vision entertained by some onthusiastic advocates of the system, that it can vie with that of standing armies is one that is most unlikely to be realized, and it standing armies, is one that is most unlikely to be realized, and it is to be hoped that practical proof may be spared it. The most prominent defect will remain as now, that the army staff are not merely untrained for their special duties, as was not long since the case with ourselves, but that they are in fact little better than civilians bearing military titles; for the classes of instruction they attend are no more than sufficient, by the confession of Colonel Weltli himself, who has had the charge of the new law, to enable them to find out what they ought to study. To say that they can know nothing personally of the divisions to which they are attached for maneuvres or mobilization would come ill as a are attached for manouvres or mobilization would come ill as a reproach from us, who persist, with all the means at hand for correcting it, in voluntarily maintaining this element of confusion and weakness in our own organization. And one useful lesson at least we might learn from the Swiss militia, namely, a wholesome jealousy of degrading the higher military titles. Colonels and majors are indeed almost as cheap in that country as our Auxiliary Force commissions and honorary rank have made them here. But the commission of general, so wantonly scattered among ourselves as to become meaningless, is reserved in Switzerland for him who actually takes command in the field; and the title which he retains when his acruice is done forms a patent higher than that of nobility when his service is done forms a patent higher than that of nobility in his fellow-countrymen's eyes, and is of itself a sufficient reward.

in his fellow-countrymen's eyes, and is of itself a sufficient reward.

Whilst all things tend among the Swiss to as practical a solution of the military question as their means allow, there are not wanting those who would give up even such organization as they possess, in blind faith that patriotism and intelligence would supply its place against French or Prussian army corps as easily as against Charles the Bold's legions of men-at-arms in the middle no against Unaries the Dold's regions of men-at-arms in the middle ages. Herr Stasmpdi at the very beginning of the agitation found is necessary to explain seriously to some of his follow-citizens that the days for defending a country with helberd and pike are gone by. But national fancies are bard to hill. And not only has the stuff on which this patriotic delusion feeds been of late scattered through the Swine press, but Herr von Eriach, one of the extremists in the direction indicated, has rushed into print in Germany with an octave volume, written apparently to let all the world know how

definealess the Republic would be if the anti-refirmers get their own way. To do away absolutely with the present organization, to rely entirely on parch militia efficaced by the manicipality, to let every men carry just what weapon he chooses, and, for the result to put faith in such " sublime" efforts as those of the Poins in 1853, or the Parisians in 1871—such are the teachings scattured through two hundred pages by the author of Wiederschurd des Lidgenossisches Wiederschus. As a author of Wiederschurch his effusion is well worth reading; and, as the Swins can hardly desire to undergo the fate of Poland or Paris, the author's proposals to his countrymen probably enery their own antidots with them in the illustrations which he offers.

TRE WHITE PILORIM.

THE WHITE PILGRIM.

THE programme of the Court Theatre might be succinctly stated as "Births, Deaths, and Marriages." We really do not know, nor we believe does anybody else, what the first piece is about, but we do know that Mr. W. J. Hill is very funny over his twin children. The second piece is that harrowing composition, the White Pilgrim, and the third is the jully rollicking Wedding March. We do not know exactly with what object the second piece of the evening was written, but if it were intended to make the third go well, the authors have certainly succeeded. The most tragic of tragedies could hardly be expected to find a home at the Court Theatre, and to be played on the same night with home at the Court Theatre, and to be played on the same night with the longest and most uproarious farce. Yet we must allow that a bold attempt has been made with considerable suscess. The blank verse of the White Lilgrim is good, and deserves to be more blank verse of the White Pilgrim is good, and deserves to be more uniformly well delivered, and the stage accessories, such as thunder, lightning, darkness, and the apparition of Death, are used effectionly to deepen the gloom and horror of the story. Mr. George Hignold looks and acts the character of Harold well, and Mr. Vezin does the best that can be done with the singularly hopeless character of Sigurd. It may be feared that the public will not be greatly attracted by the goodness of the blank verse, and therefore we feel called upon to say that this is the best ghost story that has been produced lately upon any stage. It would perhaps be more effective in a larger house, and certainly the minor parts might be more strongly east. Still, it is worth seeing, if only for the contrast it affords to everything else that is now being played in London. in London.

The character which bears the name of Harold has drawn by various hands. Scott wrote a poem called *Harold the Dauntless*, and somebody else wrote a poem with a Harold, or some such character in it, which was pronounced by the critics to be much more like Scott's style than was Scott's own work. We do not suggest that the authors of this play have horrowed from Scott. because almost anylody could write as good borrowed from Scott, because almost anybody could write as good lines as Scott wrote in his careless moods:---

Young Harold was feared for his hardlhood, His strength of frame, and his fury of most !

Harold's father had become in some very limited sense of the word Christian, but whether the Bishop converted him or he the Bishop is perhaps doubtful. What is certain is, that they dined together, and both wine and talk flowed freely. Meanwhile, Harold had quarrelled with his father on the religious question, and loft the castle, followed by a faithful page, whom he thus addressed:—

Can'st thou, as my follower chould, Wade ankle-deep through foeman's blood, Dare mortal and immertal foe, The gods above, the fiends below, And man on earth more bateful still, The very fountain-head of ill?

Harold, in performance of an after-dinner vow, visits the castle of the Sevon Shields, where he sees a spectre, and receives a warning to repent of his evil life. He remembers this warning at the moment when he is about to slay a fee, and spaces him, and then he learns that the spectrs was his father, now deceased, who is doomed to wander on earth until his son should turn to grace. Harold also has a dream, in which he sees three knights who lead a black horse, and invite him to mount upon it:—

and invite him to mount upon it:—
The first proclaimed, in sounds of fear,
"Harold the Dauntless, welcome here!"
The next cried, "Jubilee! we've won
"Count Witikind, the Waster's son!"
And the third rider sternly spoke,
"Mount in the name of Zornesbock!"
From us, O Harold, were the powers,
Tay strongth, they dauntle sness are ours;
Nor think, a vassal thou of Hell,
With Hell to strive. MA MEN OUTS I

Harold accepts this warning and repents, and after a hand-to-hand fight with the god Odin, who tries to carry off his page, and whom he puts to rout, he discovers that the rescued page is a young lady who is in love with him, and he is christened and married on the same day.

ans poem is interesting as an example how very hadly Scott could write, and also as containing a Harold something like the Harold of the White Pilgrim. Scott, however, gave us plenty of horrors in the story, but allowed a happy ending, which he introduced by observing that a young man had much better marry and settle instead of going about the world drinking, swearing, and braining people with his club:—

Oh, dull of heart, through wild and wave, In search of blood and death to rave, With such a partner nigh!

The morality is here better than the poetry. The modern authors, however, allow their Harold short time on earth for repentance, and none for amended life. They have preserved inflaxible austerity, and much praise is due to the actors and some to the audience that such a plantage of the audience that such to the audience that such a play passed safely through the ordeal of a first night. The conflict between Christianity and Paganism is well exhibited in the love of Harold for Thordisa, and the contrast in the opening scene between the song from the banquet hall trast in the opening scene between the song from the banquet hall and the psalm from the chapel is cleverly imagined. It is indeed a sort of prologue to the play, in which Harold fluctuates under the contending influences of good and evil. The leading idea of the play is manifestly the same as that of Scott's poem, but we are bound to say that a passage which has been quoted from the play in the Times is better written than any passage of similar length that can be found in the poem. Blank verse has at least this advantage, that you need not resort to despicable shifts for rhyme: rhyme:-

Earl Olaf swore the oath in fearful words; And as the mighty rafters rang again, In ominous sound of ominous laughter back, He called on Death to register the vow.

Harold is persuaded by Sigurd and his riotous companions to repeat the oath of his ancestor, Earl Olaf. He swears that should a Norman cross his threshold he will kill him within a month, a Norman cross his threshold he will kill him within a month, and calls on the powers of heaven or hell to take him if he breaks his oath. The White Pilgrim is Death, who appears, dim and shadowy, in answer to this invocation. A thought more awful than any that this tragedy inspires is that it is certain to be burlesqued. The love-making here is at the beginning, whereas Scott placed it at the end. Harold and Thordisa come to an understanding. The lady gives him a cross and chain, and he might have been christened and married out of hand, but she goes on a state to present the silvents. have been christened and married out of hand, but she goes on a most unseasonable pilgrimage. It is abundantly clear that if he had married her she would have turned his bachelor friends out of the castle, and therefore Sigurd has an intelligible reason for counteracting Thordisa's influence. No sooner is she gone than he takes the impious oath, and the next moment a Norman Count and his wife seek shelter in the castle. Many men less bold and blasphemous than Harold are capable of doing what Harold did, which was to flirt with a married lady, while his own future wife was gone upon her pilgrimage. But Harold has his oath weighing upon his soul, and affirts as he drinks to distract thought, and also because he likes it. The lady is warned of the danger to her husband's life, and he flirts as he drinks to distract thought, and also because he likes it. The lady is warned of the danger to her husband's life, and on the last day of the month she exerts herself to fascinate and detain Harold, so that he may have no opportunity to kill the Count. Thordisa returns and learns the unhappy state of things, and in despair at her lover's infidelity she forgets her Christian hopes and duties, and desires that she may die. The White Pilgrim appears again, and tells her that her prayer is granted, and that in the grave she shall find the peace which is denied on earth. The speech of Death and other speeches of the play touch with much power and pathos topics not often handled on the stage. Harold tells Sigurd that he has destroyed his happiness here and hereafter, and that when they meet in the place of lost souls they will be strangers. Another speech of Harold slightly savours of Othello's final words, and throughout the play there are reproductions of thoughts appropriate to the circumstances which have ductions of thoughts appropriate to the circumstances which have naturally occurred to other poets handling the same themes before. naturally occurred to other poets handling the same themes before. The truth is that this is a very well-written poem; but its merits are rather dimmed by the inadequate delivery of some of the best passages. The actor who has to tell the story of Earl Olafs oath appears the same evening as the embarrassed husband in the Wedding March. How can any man, except of rare genius, do things so very different equally well, and how can we expect to find a rare genius making himself generally useful at a small theatre? The lines spoken by the White Pilgrim would become the mouth of the best elocutionist of any age:—

Miscall me not! My generous fulness lends Home to the homeless, to the friendless friends; To the starved babe, the mother's tender breast, Wealth to the poor, and to the restless rest.

We all remember the text on which this commentary hangs, and an effective speaker of these lines must command the sympathy of every person in the theatre. The talent for appearing and disappearing in ghostly fashion is different from that of delivering blank yerse, and some good actors and appearing have been appeared. appearing in ghostly fashion is different from that of delivering blank verse, and some good actors and speakers have made very awkward ghosts in *Hamlet*. If it could have been expected that this play would succeed the manager might perhaps have made more perfect arrangements for its production. That the attempt was made, and that it has partially succeeded, is a remarkable and encouraging feature in the dramatic history of our time. The play does not end as well as it began. It is difficult for a pair of lovers to die gracefully on the floor, and the spectators are probably aware that it will be necessary to clear away the dead bodies, and make way for the wedding rout. But it may at least be said that, in order to enjoy the third piece at the Court Theatre, one ought to see the second.

REVIEWS.

NEWMAN'S HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

NEWMAN'S HISTORICAL SKETCHES.*

THIS last published volume of Dr. Newman's Historical Statebase is not less graceful and interesting than that which we reviewed a year ago, though it is perhaps, to Protestants at least, less entirely agreeable reading. For it is to some extent controversial, and brings us upon topics where, although we can disting as heartily as ever his literary skill and his sympathetic ineight into character, we are nevertheless obliged to interrupt the pleasure of following his train of thought by stopping to note what seem to us the unsound parts of his arguments, and the questionable assumptions upon which those arguments are based. It consists of a series of sketches of the lives and work of several early Saints and Fathers of the Church, beginning with St. Basil and ending with St. Benedict of Nursia, and including Basil himself, St. Gregory of Nazianzus, St. Anthony, St. Augustine, St. Martin of Tours, St. John Chrysostom, and Theodoret. Of one or two of these great men, and in particular of Theodoret, something like a full biography is given; of others we have only brief notices, dwelling on some particular point of their respective careers, or taking them as representatives of some feature of their times, or some tendency or characteristic of the Catholic Church. Thus monastic asceticiam is described and vindicated in the person of Anthony, and the characteristic of the Catholic Church. Thus monastic ascetteram is described and vindicated in the person of Anthony, and the monastic life of the West, its aim, its organization, and its practical results on the world, are elucidated in an essay on the labours of St. Benedict. For historical purposes, the value of these sheethed would have been increased if the general history of the times had been more fully described instead of being morely assumed as would have been increased if the general history of the times had been more fully described instead of being merely assumed as known. But Dr. Newman does not appear to be here writing primarily for historical students. His aim is partly that of a theologian illustrating certain religious or moral truths by the example of these men; partly that of an acute observer of human nature who is interested in character as character, and enjoys the study of men's acts and words for the sake of the general psychological lessons that may be drawn from them; partly that of a polemical advocate of modern Roman Cathories and practice, who desires to vindicate the latter as doctrine and practice, who desires to vindicate the latter as grounded on primitive usage, and sanctioned by the lives of persons whom Christians of all subsequent ages have agreed in persons whom Christians of all subsequent ages have agreed in venerating. His method of doing so is, for literary and dramatic purposes, by far the best—that of making extracts from the writings and especially from the correspondence of these early Saints, in which they depict their own feelings and motives, trace in their own words the development of their characters, and exhibit, consciously or unconsciously, the view they took of the conditions and questions of their time. Working these extracts into his own narrative of the lives of Gregory, Chrysostom, and Theodoret, he gives us a refined and sympathetic delineation of their hearts and minds, and brings them near to us in a way which the regular historian scarcely attempts and seldom succeeds in. To be sure, there are some defects in such a process either from an historian or a purely biographical point of view. It does not present to us the whole of the man, either by himself or as a factor in the great events of his time, but sets forth rather an aspect of the man events of his time, but sets forth rather an aspect of the which is true so far as it goes, but is not necessarily the entire truth, and which may leave us far enough from being in a position to pass a fair judgment upon his place and work. For when we ask pass a fair judgment upon his place and work. For when we ask what are the shadows, the defects, in an otherwise admirable character, the question does not always spring from the base desire to drag all mankind down to a common level, but sometimes from the feeling that humanity is in a certain souse dignified by its weak-nesses, and that a more cheerful view may be taken of it when it is seen what are the frailties associated with even the highest virtues. We ask also, How did the man in whose writings we virtues. We ask also, flow did the man in whose writings we discover these noble aspirations, this tenderness, this delicacy of sentiment, actually comport himself in life? Did he act up to his ideas? Did people round him feel what was in him and recognize the loftiness of his aims? Was he a saint to them in his acts as he has been to posterity in his words? Not that Dr. Newman seeks to conceal the defects of his heroes, or that he does not feel seeks to conceal the defects of his heroes, or that he does not feel how needful a picture of their outer as well as their inner life is. He desires to give some impression of it; in some instances he actually does give it, and in the case of Theodoret, for example, presents us with a most interesting study of the contrast between his actual duties as a bishop and those for which nature had fitted him, and which he would probably have discharged with more fame and success. Nor do we complain of Dr. Newman's taking the most favourable view of those whom he describes, for he is a biographer, and they are Saints—a word which necessarily he is a biographer, and they are Saints—a word which necessarily means more to him than to us. Those whom the deliberate judgment of the Church has canonized or heatified he feels himself ment of the Church has canonized or beatified he feels himself scarcely entitled to criticize freely from a purely human point of view. Our objection, if it can be called an objection, is rather to this form of biography, which aims rather at giving an aspect of the man in particular crises of his life, and in the light of particular theories, than a simple account of him, and which touches too alightly on the general history of the time to enable us to form a clear conception of his place in it and his results on it. The method and the manner in which it is a pulled in the book are fall of charm and of infinite but it is a printer father of a directional and

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psychological then of an historical kind; and for the purposes of history it needs both additions and corrections.

We are half unwilling to make this criticisms, because it may seem to detract from the worth of an effort which, as it is important everywhere, is nowhere more important then in the case of the great writers and politicisms of the early Church—the effort to give a moving and heathing life to persons who have become more names to nearly all readers of history. These ancient Fathers are to most of the Roman Catholics and Anglicans who still study them—few enough now—little more than impersonations of dry and abstract virtues; while by the educated modern world at large they are almost forgotten; they have at any rate fallen altogether and abstract virtues; while by the educated modern world at large they are almost forgotten; they have at any rate fallen altogether dead, as Mr. Carlyle would say; they have become uninteresting, because incomprehensible. With the popular dislike to them as men who are supposed to have given Christianity a dogmatic turn, Dr. Newman has of course no sympathy, and he holds it in so much contempt that he does not care to oppose it; what he seeks is rather to protest—which he does with all the ardour of a poetical temperament, and in what Mr. Matthew Arnold would call the truly literary spirit—against the tendency among those of his own faith to make the Fathers so much Saints that they cases to be men: they cease to be men :-

those of his own faith to make the Fathers so much Saints that they cease to be men:—

What I want to trace and study is the real, hidden, but human life in the "interior," as it is called, of such glorious creations of God, and this I gain with difficulty from mere biographies. Those biographies are most valuable, both as being true and as being entiting; they are true to the letter as far as they record facts and acts; I know it; but facts are not enough for sanctity; we must have saintly motives, and as to these motives, the actions themselves acidom carry the motives along with them. In consequence, they are often supplied simply by the biographer out of his own head, and with good reason supplied from the certainty which he feels that since it is the act of a saint which he is describing, therefore it must be a saintly act. Properly and naturally supplied, I grant; but I can do that as well as he, and ought to do it for myself, and shall be sure to do it if I make the Saint my meditation. The biographer in that case is no longer a mere witness and reporter, he has become a commentator. He gives me no insight into the Saint's interior, he does but tell mo to infer that the Saint acted in some transcendent way from the reason of the case, or to hold it as faith because he has been canonized. For instance, when I read in such a life, "The Saint when asked a question was silent from humility," or, "from compassion for the ignorance of the speaker," or "in order to give him a gentle rebuke,"—I find a motive assigned, whichever of the three is selected, which is the biographer's own, and perhaps has two chances to one against its being the right one. We read of an occasion on which St. Athanasius said nothing, but smiled when a question was put to him; it was another Saint who asked the question, and who has recorded the smile; but he does not more than doubtfully explain it. Many a biographer would simply out of piety have pronounced the reason of that smile. I should not blame him for doing so; but it was more

The view of a Saint here presented is one which most Protestants will find unfamiliar, and perhaps hard to enter into; nor will anything in the book be more interesting to an open-minded Protestant than the impression it gives him of Dr. Newman's view of a Saint, and what is called "devotion" to him, the sort of veneration with which he is to be regarded, the sort of influence which his words and example are to exercise. In the following extract the same train of thought is pursued :-

extract the same train of thought is pursued:—

I do not think lightly of the debt of gratitude which we owe to their biographers. It is not their fault if their saint has been silent; all that we know about him, be it much, be it little, we owe to them. Some of those Saints who have written meet have told us least. There was St. Thomas; he was called in his youth Bos Siculus for his silence; it is one of the few personal traits which we have of him, and for that very reason, though it does but record the privation of which I am complaining, it is worth a good deal. It is a great consolation to know that he was the Bos Siculus; it makes as feel a sympathy with him, and leads us to trust that perhaps he will feel some sympathy for us, who for one reason or other are silent at times when we should like to be speaking. But it is the sole consolation for that forlions silences of his, since, although at length he broke it, to some purpose as regards theology and became a marvel (according to the provert in such cases), still he is as silent as before in regard to himself. The Angel of the Schools! how overflowing he must have been, I say to myself, in all bright supernatural visions and beautiful and sublime thoughts! how series in his contemplation of them; how winning in his communication! but he has not helped me ever so little in apprehending what I firmly believe about him....
Biographers have done what they could. It would not have improved matters if they had been silent as well as the fight; still they cannot make up for their Saint's silence; they do not deprive me of my grievance that at present I do not really know those to whom I am devout, whom I hope to see in heaven. A Saint's writings are to me his real life; and what is called his "Life" is not the outline of an individual, but either of the automist or of a myth. ist or of a myth.

The most complete and psychologically satisfactory sketch is that of Theodoret; the most philosophical, and also to a general reader the most interesting, are those entitled "The Mission of St. Benedict," and the "Benedictine Schools." In these two of St. Benedict," and the "Henedictine Schools." In these two articles Dr. Newman, taking St. Benedict as par excellence the organizer, if not the founder, of the monastic system, and his Order as the largest and most widely influential, gives us a theory, as it may be called, of the most and his life in the earlier middle ages, showing how it aimed first of all and directly at quiet, peace, seclusion from worldly temptations, freedom from worldly entanglements, and how out of this grow naturally and necessarily other occupations not raisly the constant with this main object, though not containplated by these wheatter sought it—the labours of agriculture, the duties of landsweath, the copying and then the

editing and compiling of literary works, the education of the young. More recent monasticism has developed itself in lines that are really different; and Dr. Newman takes as types of these Heminic and his Order, to whom he assigns the Scientific element, and Ignatius and his Order, to whom he assigns the Practical St. Benedict and the great and many-branched Benedictino Order represents to him the Pretical—that is to say, the temper of mind which is the original and most truly and purely monastic; the temper which listens, believes, reverse, wonders, meditates, loves, but does not attempt either to analyse or investigate logically on the one hand, or to govern and influence the world on the other; the temper of children, the temper of simplicity and faith, alien from any sustained intellectual effort, be it either speculative, or practical:—

practical:—

The monastic state is the most poetical of religious disciplines. It was a return to that primitive age of the world of which poets have so often sung, the simple life of Arcadis or the reign of Saturn, when fraud and violence were unknown. It was a bringing back of those roal, not fabbulous, scans of innocence and miracle when Adam delved, or Abel kept sheep, or Noe planted the vine, and angels visited them. It was a fulfilment in the letter of the glowing imagery of prophets about the evangelical period. Nature for art, the wide earth and the majestic heavens for the crowded city, the subdued and decile beasts of the field for the wild passions and rivalries of social life, tranquility for ambition and eart, divine meditation for the exploits of the intellect, the Croator for the creature—such was the normal condition of the monk. . . Postry I concive, whatever be its metaphysical essence, or however various may be its kinds, whether it more properly belongs to action or to suffering—nay, whether it is more at home with society or with nature, whether is always the antagonist to Science. As somence makes progress in any subject-matter, poetry recedes from it. The two cannot stand together; they of each other. . . . The mission of science is to destroy ignorance, doubt, summes, suspense, illusions, fears, decrets, secording to the "Pails" qui potuit rerum cognoscere causes" of the poet, whose whole passage, by the way, may be taken as drawing out the contrast between the poetical and the scientific. But as to the poetical, very different is the frame of mind which is me essany for its perception. It demands as its primary condition that we should not put ourselves above the objects in which it resides, but at their feet; that we should feel them to be above and beyond ma, that we should look up to them, and that, intend of fannying that we cannot mean which they premi admit of many explanations, and we cannot mean which they premi admit of many explanations, in the primary down the notes of the Be

We have not space to follow Dr. Newman in working out this theory of the Benedictine life, and showing how the circumstances of Western Europe and the tendency to devolop in new forms, natural to a great institution, led the Order into different kinds of sctivity from those simple ones of prayer and manual toil which its founder had contemplated. Although he deals here with a well-worn thome, his manner of illustrating by instances fills it with freshness and interest, and he succeeds, we think, in showing that the classical learning of the monks, even in those darkest days which he between the beginning of the seventh and the end of the eleventh century, was more considerable than most historians, and among them Mr. Hallam and Dean Milman, have been disposed to Nor was their literary ability always so contemptible. Their prose had, to be sure, nothing classical in its structure, though they used to hint out classical phrases with anusing care, and their verse was hopelessly rough and uncouth. But the matter was often weighty, and even their lumbering hexameters (as in the case of Theodali of Orleans and Florus the Deacon) sometimes display genuine method retween times display genuine poetical power.

Nor are we disposed, after having drawn so much pleasure from Dr. Newman's book, to enter on the ungracious task of controverting the arguments, or rather the suggested inferences, in favour of his own creed which he scattered through it, albeit the arowal in his preface that his purpose is to some extent polenical might well warrant one in so doing. It is enough to remark that he proceeds throughout on the assumption, so constant in Roman Catholic writers, that because the outward appearance of historical continuity with the Church of the middle ages has been preserved by the Roman Catholic branch of the Christian community, therefore that branch in its modern form is the only true representative, not only of the Church of St. Francis and St. Thomas, but also of the Church of Alcuin and Charlemagne, of the Church of St. Bead, St. Augustine, St. Benedict, that Protestants have no share in the glories or virtues of those ancient Saluta, are no beins of their the glories or virtues of those ancient Saints, are no heirs of their spirit, are practically condemned by their example. The fact is that since the cenvulsion of the sixteenth century no section of the Church has been entitled to claim the sole heirship of the Church of the first ages, but some of its tendencies find themselves more fully represented in one place or sect, some in another. Modern larsel would be quite as well entitled to assert an exclusive right to Moses and the authors of those Psalms which are the basis of Christian worship as are Roman Catholics to the early Fathers. Again, as respects the argument from primitive practice in favour of certain forms of asceticism, and in particular of a monaster life, it is not necessary for Protestants to deny that they were then useful and that there is still much to admire in their spirit. In modern society it may be otherwise, and, so far from being useful, they may possibly produce greater evils than they were originally intended to most. And, as a Pope suppressed that Society of Jesus which his predecessors had found so valuable an ally, so it is open to-

any one to hold that all organized religious Orders may deserve any one to hold that all organized religious Orders may deserve suppression, the mischiefs arising from such organization exceeding the benefits. However, it is no part of our present object to argue this question; and those who will most appreciate and enjoy Dr. Newman's admirable gifts of thinking and writing will not be those most likely to be swayed by the dogmatic inferences which he might wish them to draw, but will rather feel that there is more in common between him and them than either he or they would at first have been disposed to allow. they would at first have been disposed to allow.

THE TREASURY OF LANGUAGES.

WE were not prepossessed in favour of this book by a fly-leaf, in which the publishers "respectfully request a favourable consideration for the accompanying volume," and go on to tell us that "this compilation is the work of a literary amateur, and while liable to error, will yet be found an industrious and faithful repertory," and so on. We do not like any attempts to bias the independent decision of the judge; we do not like them the more because their effect, so far as they have any effect, is sure to be to bias the judge in the opposite way to that which is wished. If because their effect, so far as they have any effect, is sure to be to bias the judge in the opposite way to that which is wished. If authors or publishers send us their books, it is because they wish us to give our opinion of their books; it is therefore absurd and impertinent to attempt to cajole us into giving something which shall not be our unbiassed opinion. No one has a right to ask us to give "a favourable consideration" to any book; words which, if they mean anything, can only mean a request to smak of the if they mean anything, can only mean a request to speak of the book more favourably than it deserves. "Amor" and "favor" used to be disclaimed in oaths as much as "timor" and "odium," used to be disclaimed in oaths as much as "timor" and "odium," and our attornoys' bills no longer contain a payment "pro favore vicecomitis." We do not care what the author of a book is, whether a "literary amateur"—whatever that may be—or anything else. We fully feel that, like the literary amateur, like everybody else within our knowledge, we are "liable to error"; but we shall at least always speak of books, favourably or unfavourably—that is, in plain English, well or ill—according as the best of our skill and understanding leads us to think well or ill of them; and we shall certainly not speak or think better of them because and we shall certainly not speak or think well of the of them is them a favourable consideration. All that we can promise is that we will try not to let impertinence of this kind make us speak or think worse of them; the temptation to be

striven against certainly lies on that side.

There are one or two other things which we should like to know more about arising out of the short "Advertisement" which follows the title-page, as this curious fly-leaf goes before it. We are there

saknowledgment is most justly due to Mesers Bagster and Sons, for permission to use the literary matter of their interesting and instructive volume, the "Bible in Every Land;" and to Mesers. Longinans and Co., for a like favour with regard to Dr. Latham's "Elements of Comparative Philology," a laborious, learned, and useful book, without which the present volume could not have been produced.

This is at any rate better than some people who copy whole pages of other people's books without so much acknowledgment as this, and who sometimes get quoted and praised for the nutter which they have in this fashion stolen. Still we should like to know the exact meaning of the word "use" in this extract; and, though we have not very much faith in Dr. Latham, and though, among his many works we do not at this moment remember the one which bears the exact title of "Elements of Comparative Philology," still Dr. Latham has certainly reached a stage at which one would have thought he should no longer be patted on the back by a "literary amatem" as having written "a laborious, learned, and useful book." Directly after we read: of other people's books without so much acknowledgment as this,

The compiler readily apologises for any defects in his matter and manner; and takes this opportunity to thank his respected contributors, hereby exonerating them from any responsibility except for their own signed

What is here the meaning of "respected contributors"? Does it What is here the meaning of "respected contributors"? Does it mean people who have contributed, or only people who have been laid under contribution? Did the "respected contributors" really send something to the "literary amateur" for him to put in his book? or does it simply mean that pieces of their writings have been taken and marked with their names or initials? Now nobody quarrols with this last process within certain reasonable bounds. In Murray's Handbooks, for instance, to take the first case which comes into our head, it is very common to first case which comes into our head, it is very common to see rather full extracts from various writers with the names of those writers put at the end. We can bear witness that, in some cases at least, the writers' leave was never asked; but we can also bear witness that the writers have been rather pleased than displeased at height thus made were of the transfer of the present that the writers have been rather pleased than displeased at height thus made were of the transfer of the present that the writers have been rather pleased than displeased at height the made were of the transfer of the present the present that the writers have been rather pleased than displeased at height the made were of the present the present that the present the we can also bear witness that the writers have been rather pleased than displeased at being thus made use of. But they would have thought it rather queer if, on the strength of this, Mr. Murray or his editor had called them his "respected contributors," and had said that he "hereby exonerated them from any responsibility" for the rest of the text of Murray's Handbook. Then we are next told that "a list of signatures and writers will be found in the Appendix." But when we look at the end we find indeed a "list of contributors," but we also find that "the Appendix is necessarily postponed," and that "it will be proceeded with so soon as an adequate list of subscribers shall be obtained for a second volume. When we look to the list of contri-When we look to the list of contrifor a second volume.

"The Treasury of Languages. A Rudimentary Dictionary of Universal Philology. London: Hall & Co.

betters, we find some names which was familiar to the mall purposes, which are not, and Mr. Sleat, who, fan all purposes, within this island, is far at the top of the tree. And as we look through the book itself we see some very good sayings of Mr. Sleat and others, cheek by jowl with some very poor asyings, which we suppose came from the "literary amateur" himself. Some people seem not to know that a thing is only right when it is in the right place. But as, if you mix clean and muddy water, the whole is muddy and not clean, so if you put together alternate layers of sense and nonsense, the whole thus fermed is nonsense, and not sense. But before we give some specimens of the Mezonstian way in which the "literary amateur" has dealt with Mr. Skeat and his other respected contributors, we will first cast one more glance to the beginning of the book, where we find asveral pages called "Introduction on the Geographical Distribution of Languages," which we are told is "chiefly from Dr. Latham," but which bears at the end the initials "J. B.," which in the list of contributors is explained to mean "James Bonwick, Eaq., F.R.G.S., &c., &c." As no reference is given to any of Dr. Latham's many works, we have no means of knowing how much of this introduction is Latham and how much is Bonwick. We maintain that this is a way in which neither Dr. Latham nor any-bully olds ought to lastwated. At the same time in the case of maintain that this is a way in which neither Dr. Latham nor any body else ought to be treated. At the same time in the case of Dr. Latham there is a certain Nemesia about it, for we have not forgotten the story of Hore Ferdes, how we paid our money for so much Kemble, and got so much Latham instead.

The Dictionary scens to be meant to explain the technical terms of philology, and also to give some little account of various languages, but the formulæ used are sometimes very odd. We take the first page, and the first article in it we there find:-

AACHEN,
A sub-dialect of low German or Platt-Deutsch, vernacular at Aix-la-Chapelle, Lower Rhine.

ARASTES

An extinct form of speech, classed as Tunace-Lilyrian, formerly varna-cular in the L of Embau, now called Negropout or Egrapos, in the Greeian Archipelago.

ABBEVILLE.

A sub-dialect of Furner, vernacular in Picardy.

As for the Abantes, whose tongue was formerly vernacular in Enbora, it is at any rate a good while ago since it was spoken; as for the places nearer home, we must explain that Aachen and Abbeville are the names of cities, and not of languages; and that Aschen and Aix-la-Chapelle are the German and French for the same city. The "literary amateur" seems to think that Aschenis the name of a dialect spoken at Aix-la-Chapelle, and that Abbeville is the name of a dialect spoken in Picardy. Perhaps however this may be only a blundering way of expression, one of the "defects in his manner" for which "the compiler readily apologizes." We will therefore go on to some examples of the "matter," and that specially on points that concern ourselves and our near kinsfolk and acquaintance. Turning over a few pages we come to Anglo-Saxon. We will here quote the whole article:-

Anglo-Saxon. We will here quote the whole article:—

A compound language formed by the union of several tribes of Teutonie origin, who conquered and settled in Britam, about A.D. 449, thomee called England. The language is of cognate origin with the Alemannic and Gornic; but with accretions from the Scandinavian and Low Durten.

** What is called Anglo-Saxon is really the oldest form of English. The Anglo-Saxon of the first period extends from A.D. 450 to A.D. 1100; that of the later period from A.D. 1100 to about A.D. 1250; after which date we arrive at early Middle English. The specimens of the literature are too numerous to require mention. See the dictionaries by Lye and Manning, Bosworth, Grein, Ettmillier, and the list of MSS, in Hickor's "Thesaurus," W. W. S.

"W. W. S.," we need hardly say, means Mr. Skeat. But what can be more cruel than to the on this clear and accurate fragment of Skeat to the confused rubbish of the former paragraph, doubtless the genuine work of the "literary amateur" himself? We are never surprised at people putting the wrong thing; what we never can understand is when people put the right and the wrong thing side by side, and seem to think that they can somehow agree.

Me Shart is as hardly dealt with when we get to quite another

Mr. Sheat is as hardly dealt with when we get to quite another tongue. After giving a fair definition of "Romance or Romanic as "class name for all modern languages derived from Latin," though among the "chief" we find Wallachian and Romansch, but not Provencel, we come to the following :-

ROMANCE, ROMAUNT, or ROMAN.

A name awkwardly used as equivalent to Phovençal, or the Langue D'Oc of South France; thus Haynomard's Dicty, of Provençal is called "Lexique de la Langue Roman." W. W. S.

See ROMAINE.

We look with some difficulty for Romaine, and we find the same entry mutatis mutantis for the Langue d'Oil which we before had for the Langue d'Oc, and with Roquefort substituted for Raymouard. for the Langue d'Oc, and with Roquefort substituted for Raynouard. The title for Roquefort's book, by the way, is not "Glassic de la Langue Romane," but "Romane," and Raynouard was still further from such a strange concord as "Langue Romane." It looks as if the "literary amateur" had got hold of some remark of Mr. Skeat's about the confusion caused by using the word Romanea as a special name for either Provenced or Old-Franch, and had jumbled it up in this kind of way. But more than this, we get in different parts of the book the five following entries which must be taken together:—

CHURWELSCHE.

A sub-dialect of Rescauses or Researce, species in the Engedine or Valley of the Inn. Center Grisons, S.E. Switzerland. Also sailed Risegro-

ROMÁNIC.

"." It is rich in Keltik, whence its name, "Welsche," i.e. " foreign."

W. S. W. V.



under of Switzerland, vernecular on the

ROMANCE: called she Upper and Lower Enguration. It is a corruption LATER, speken in the valley of the Inn, on the confines of Switzerland th the Tyrol and Italy.

me as Churwalsone; name for the petois of La Suisse Romana as in the Rhatian Alpa.

So under " Swiss Romanes," we find " same as Rheeto Romanic."

ROMANA, ROMANESE, RUMONSCH.

A modification of LATIN, including upper and lower ENGADINE, verascular in the Grisons, Swiss Alps.

This last has brought us to the immediate neighbourhood of the entries with which we were dealing just before. Altogether the jumble is about as fine as it could be. Does the compiler know that Chaubiinden and Grisons are two names for the same thing, and that, in the sense in which he uses the words, Rectian Alps and Swiss Alps must also be two names for the same thing? But when we remember how St. Lucius became a Swiss Bishop, perhaps nothing better is to be hoped for from literary amateurs. Still we should have thought that even a literary amateur might have known that what he is pleased to call the "Patois of La Suisse Romane"—that is, we suppose, the Cantons of Vaud, Geneva, and Neufchâtel—is not Churwelsch or Rhesto-Romanic, but simply Provençal; the same, we suppose, which in another article, under the head "Swiss," is called "a Patois of French." But even these flounderings of the compiler himself are outdone by the respected contributor who signs himself "W. S. W. V." by the respected contributor who signs himself "W.S.W.V," initials which are explained in the list of contributors, W.S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. This is, if we mistake not, the same Mr. Vaux who a good many years ago wrote a book about Nineveh and Persepolis, in which the world was told "that the veteran Belisarius led the armies of the Empire against Justin and Tiberius, and was rewarded for his valour by the conquest of Tiberius, and was rewarded for his valour by the conquest of Dara and plunder of Syria." Those were the grand old days of blundering, when people went and lived twenty years in the East, and came back to explain that John Zimiskes was a Bulgarian King. But even then there were those who remarked that Mr. Vaux's description of the wars of Belisarius was very much as if one should say that Lord Nalson lad the floats. was very much as if one should say that Lord Nelson led the ficets of England against Queen Victoria, and was rewarded for his valour by the plunder of Gibraltar. The smallest progress is better than standing still, and since those days Mr. Vaux seems to have learnt something. He has learnt that Welsh means strange. nave learnt something. He has learnt that Welsh means strange. But the use to which he puts his knowledge is stranger than any form of Welsh itself. Because Welsh means strange, therefore Churwelsch, or whatever we are to call it, is called Welsh, because it is rich in Celtic. If Mr. Vaux has ever studied under M. Brachet, he must have learned that French is very poor in Celtic, yet French is called Welsh nevertheless. We will give only two specimens both of which governments and well as the content of the cont only two specimens, both of which concern ourselves. English is thus defined :-

The vernacular language of the British Empire, peculiar to England; it is an offshoot from the TEUTONIC, formed directly from the ANGLO-SAXON, with an admixture of Norman-French, and closely allied to Frislan and other dialects of Platt or Low-Greman.

Then follows Mr. Skeat's division of the periods of English; but, to say nothing else, we are curious to know how a tongue which is peculiar to England can at the same time be the vernecular of the British Empire. Elsewhere West-Saxon is defined to be

Main dialect of ANGLO-SAXON, spoken in Wessex, and the South generally, while a distinct dialog, NORTH-ANGLIAN (Northumbrian), was spoken in the North.

This is signed "G, R.," which the list of contributors explains to be Mr. George Rawlinson. The Professor-Canon would thus seem to have swooped down for a second raid upon his own land, cheered perhaps by the success of his great discoveries about Linne and Lady. It is perfectly true that Northumbrian is a different dislect from West-Saxon. Giraldus found that out a long time ago; but a series of observers from Ralph Higden to Dr. Morris have marked the fact that there is an intermediate dialect which, if the Northumbrian was to be mentioned at all, should have been mentioned also. Having once got under the guidance of Mr. Rawlinson, we naturally looked to learn something about the Alarodians and the Orthocorybantes, with whom the Professor-Canon seems so much more at home than with such hundrum tongues as Greek, Latin, French, and English. But, alas, the Orthocorybantes are not in the Dictionary at all, and under "Alarodii" we find only a reference to "Urarda," which is a case of "This road goes nowhere," as "Urarda" is nowhere in the book.

We thought we had done; only, in looking for "Urarda," we stumbled on "Ungarn," which is described to be "Testonic; High-German dislect of Hungary." Certainly when scholars like Mr. Skeat become, whether wittingly or unwittingly, "respected contributors" to literary amateurs, they sometimes meet with very strange bedfellows.

GRIKIE'S GREAT FOR AGE.

THE JAMES SERIKIE has collected into a goodly volume; in the series of very able papers in which he has within the last few years put forth in the Geological Magazine his views; as one of the upholders of the pre-glavial date of the marre of human life as co-existent with the age of the drift deposits in these islands. Hesides correlating and criticizing the diffusion opinions advanced upon the subject by the leading representatives of various systems of geology, he has an explanation of his own to offer as regards the distribution of the paleon-lithic gravels of these islands, which differs in many features from that which has hitherto been popularly held. Whilst treating primarily of Newland, it has been his aim throughtout to indicate the succession of climatic changes over an area of far wider extent, conveying as far as possible to the reader's mind for wider extent, conveying as far as possible to the reader's using an impression of the Glacial spech including not recotand alone, but also every glaciated region which has been carefully studied by geologists. Until it was clearly understood what the succession of changes during the I-vage really was, it was premature, he thought, to speculate upon the geological antiquity of those deposits which visid the architecture of the in British The doposits which yield the earliest traces of man in Britain, great difference which is seen between the famus of doubted post-glacial heds in Scotland, Northern England, Wa and Ireland, and the cave-deposits and paleolithic gravels of Southern England, had long been a puzzle to him and to other geologists alike. His studies have now brought his mind to the conclusion that none of the paleolithic series of gravels are post-glacial, but that all must be relegated to pre-glacial or inter-glacial times. For their absence from the Northern districts he accounts by their having been swept out by confluent glaciers, as well as by the action of the sea during the period of great submergences of the land. Mr. Geikie further claims to have made it probable, while bringing forward his proofs of these propositions, that a wide land-surface existed after the disappearance of the ico-sizets from the British area before the period of great subsidence had begun. We had been led to fair, from communications to cortain scientific serials bearing Mr. Chikie's name, that he was inclined to advocate the theory of convulsionism in geology in opposition to the ideas of uniform and unbroken sequence, of which Sir Charles Lyell has been the consistent and authoritative exponent. It is consequently with the greater satisfaction that we find him at the outset of his present work expressing his conviction that the deposits of this class, which were at one time "slumped together" and vaguely believed to represent a period of wild cataclysms and convulsions, are really the records of a long series of changes, each of which, as it were, flowed into the other. Apart from this guiding principle, which is scarcely less to be regarded as a postulate to be taken into the inquiry than as a conclusion arrived at by convergent trains of investigation, nothing like a consistent and harmonious lesson is to be made of the teaching of the geological record. Such gaps or incongruities as still remain in what we know of the nature must be clearly seen to lie in our own lack of material or of insucht, not in any degree in the nonconformity of nature herself. However loose and incoherent may appear at first eight the senttored nosses of matter which overlie the solid rocks of Scotland or the other mountainous series of these islands, it is only by viewing them in their natural correlation and harmour with similar accumulations covering vast areas through at the whole northern regions of our hemisphere that Mr. Geikid even his way towards determining what is the exact position in the geological records of those deposits which bespeak the earliest vostiges of human life. Having discovered, if possible, at what stage during these great climatic and geographical revolutions it is certain that man occupied Britain, the way is paved for arriving eventually at some approximately definite estimate of the antiquity of man in Western Europe.

According to this programme, it is Mr. Geikie's plan to blend into one great result the special evidences which have been adduced by geologists and archaeologists to prove the great antiquity of our race. The larger part of the work is naturally devoted to the phenomera of glacial action as shown by a careful study of the deposite together with the causes which led in the first instance to the necumulation of the enormous glacial masses of which they are the debria, and to the ultimate disappearance of the ice. Starting from the discovery of scratched or stricted atones in the valley drift, which were recognized by Robert Chambers and others as proofs of placter action analogous to those familiar to travellers in switzerland and other mountain regions, Mr. Gerkie goes briefly but clearly through the process whereby the till or lower deposit of still and tenacious clay has been haid over the rocky framework of the country by the grinding and wearing action of ponderous glacier masses, enclosing within itself these grooved and stricted stores, of which specimens are here engraved from the black shale, limestone, and clay fromstone. No fee-ils are ever found in the till, a proof of its being neither of marine nor of lacustrine origin. The aspects presented by accumulations of this material, and the way in which they are found cut through by river action as in the case of the Graskin Burn, Dumfriesshire, together with the accompanying acctions, make intelligible to the ordinary reader the phenomena of these deposits as well as of the later gravels and clays superimposed upon them. The rounded outliess of the hills and mount, in slopes, like

* The Great Ice Age, and its Relation to the Antiquity of Man. By James Gelkin, F.R.S.E., F.O.S., of H.M. Geological Burvey of Ecultand. London: Intister & Co., 1874.

those around Loch Doon, as emphatically illustrate a further aspect of nature which has been made the evidence of glacial action on a grand scale. It was not till Agassis had boldly taken the lead that geologists saw their way to connect these phenomena with the action of glacier, upon which theory soon followed that of the transportation of blocks and boulders by floating bergs of ice. Our author here takes a rapid survey of the successive and rival hypotheses advanced of late years to explain the formation and mode of action of glacial masses. From Forbes's theory of viscosity, and Tyndall's regelation theory based upon a principle of Faraday's, together with the mechanical difficulties started by the late Canon Moseley, he passes on to one of great ingenuity put forward by Mr. Oroll, which combines what is most forcible and expressive in the other two. Heat, it is well known, can be transmitted through ice without the ice melting, and indeed without the temperature of the ice being raised. The heat is simply converted into a certain amount of energy which enables the molecules to overcome their tendency to assume the crystalline form. This energy passing on from one molecule to another, the mere act of freezing being tantamount to giving out heat, the result is a contraction of each molecule, and a consequent sinking in the instant of yielding under heat, followed by an arrangion in the act of regulation. Now heat acts upon relaciors not sequent sinking in the instant of yielding under heat, followed by an expansion in the act of regelation. Now heat acts upon glaciers, not only directly from the sun, but also from warm winds and rain, from the comparative warmth of its own rocky bed, and not least from the comparative warmth of its own rocky bed, and not least from the friction engendered by its own motion. In summer-time warm water trickles and filters through innumerable cracks and fissures in the ice. Thus heat is rapidly and extensively transmitted through the glacier, each molecule as it yields under its modicum of warmth sinking downwards by virtue of its fluidity, but immediately resuming its solid form, upon which it expands, throwing back its heat to the following molecule, which in turn carries on the process. The result is a gradual movement of the whole mass downwards, as fluids and semi-fluids are uroad by gravitation down a slope. as fluids and semi-fluids are urged by gravitation down a slope. Glacier motion is thus precisely that of running water, though retarded by the crystalline form which it assumes in the intervals of melting. Heat is after all the great lover which, with gravity for its fulcrum, forces the hard masses of compacted snow and ice from higher to lower levels, causing them to spread along the clefts and gorges of the rocks, wearout down and along the clefts and gorges of the rocks, wear-ing away and polishing the surface below and on either side, embedding in the glacier mass the stones which fall upon its surface or which it wrenches from their beds, and with these for its tools scoring marks of its progress upon the hardest granite and limestone. Reaching the sea, the head of the great mass begins to float in virtue of its lighter specific gravity, broaks off with a tremendous concussion, and drifts away a mighty berg, to drop, as it yields to the sun's rays, its freight of stone or sand, which shall one day be upborne to the surface as a boulder. Other blocks are left behind to strew the bed of the glacier as its contracts, under a milder climate, the ware bullet forms at contracts under a milder climate, the more bulky fragments gathering into moraines, and the more minute débris strewing valley and plain in the form of till and lighter deposits of clay and sand. Each step in the process is traced with admirable perspicuity and fulness by Mr. Geikie, illustrated by reference to the great theatres of nature where it is even now to be seen on the widest scale—Greenland and the Antarctic barrier. By the light of existing phenomena the glacialist is in a condition to the widest scale—Greenland and the Antarctic barrier. By the light of existing phenomena the glacialist is in a condition to elucidate the action of similar physical causes in remote ages upon our own soil. Mr. Geikie's explanations, aided by his excellent topographical plans, showing the distribution of the hills and the valley deposits, with the range and direction of the strige and other marks of glacier action, supply the materials for a mental picture of Britain such as it appeared during the great ten age.

The facts and arguments welded together by Mr. Geikie point to more than one period during which the aspect of the British Isles was that of Greenland, or at least of Switzerland. A period of general submergence, put by him at about twelve hundred feet in the region of the Fintry Hills, and some two hundred feet less towards the South-east of Scotland, succeeded the first glacial sheet, which had before this begun to shrink under a relaxation of the intense cold. A still severer climate, he considers, prevailed during the period of subsidence. Though the carrying powers of floating ice during this period have, he suspects, been greatly exaggerated, it is not difficult to trace by the innumerable arratics which sprinkle the valleys and plains what were the shores and the currents of the glacial sea. The sand, clay, shells, and erratics which sprinkle the valleys and plains what were the shores and the currents of the glacial sea. The sand, clay, shells, and other organisms embedded in these deposits no less bespeak their marine origin. The great lake system of Scotland presents us with another striking chapter in the history of the Ice age. Dismissing one by one the rival theories of the origin of lochs and rock-basins, Mr. Geikie gives his reasons for attributing them, with Professor Ramsay, to the creding and scooping action of land ice. The lakes and flords lie along the axes of great glaciers, the marks of whose grinding and wearing action may still be traced, notwithstanding the accumulations of river drift, gravel, and silt brought down by streams and rivers which have obscured the withstanding the accumulations of river drift, gravel, and silt brought down by streams and rivers which have obscured the original rock-bound character of the lake-basins. Analogous phenomena are to be traced on a far vaster scale in Scandinavia. There the ice sheet seems to have reached a thickness of not less than six or seven thousand feet, the diverging marks of striction indicating a maximum elevation about the present head of the Gulf of Rothnia, the ice-cap not excepting, as some geologists have supposed, regularly outwards from the North Pole as from a centre. One of the most

one of this region, which still remains ver the researches of Forbes and the writer b striking phenor a mystery after the researches of Forbes and the writer believe us is the height at which erratio blocks are met with above the rocks which apparently form their parent hed. In Scotland granite boulders are found at considerable heights; but at Areskutan blocks boulders are found at considerable heights; but at Arestutan mocks were seen by Törnebohm at a height of 4,500 feet, which could not possibly have come from any place higher than 1,800 feet. Another class of problem is presented in the formation of the deer, or long winding ridges of detritus which form a kind of natural embankment to the height of fifty or one hundred feet, and show in maps like winding rivers or watercourses. After enumerating the many theories which have been started upon the subject, Mr. Geikie, though aware that the whole secret of their formation for found hains cleared up inclines to see in the flare with the late. Geikie, though aware that the whole secret of their formation is far from being cleared up, inclines to see in the dear, with the late Robert Chambers, a deposit analogous to the kames and eskers of our own island. They are alike devoid of fossils. Erratic blocks are frequently found perched upon them or aprinkled along their sides. A fine glacial clay containing arctic shells often covers the slopes of the dear. All the evidence seems to point towards the fact that as the kames were laid down by the swollen rivers which poured from the retreating glacial sheet during the great thaw subsequent to the first Ice age, and were next during the period of submergence remodelled by the sea, without their stratification being disturbed, so in like manner are the dear of Sweden no other than the denuded and partly re-arranged portions of old torrential gravel and sand or moraine débris. Although themselves of the strictly glacial period, these deposits have been largely overlaid by post-glacial clays, sands, and gravels, with organic remains interspersed, teatifying to the elevation of the land, the mitigation of the arctic climate, and the presence of a new fauna in many respects represented by forms now living.

(To be continued.)

RIBBLESDALE.

RIBBLESDALE would be a better novel if it read less like a blue-book, and a better blue-book if it read less like a novel. It is written in that ponderous but correct style which is only acquired by years of official labour. It contains a good deal of what is called valuable information on the state of Lancashire sixty years ago; but, on the other hand, its plots and its incidents are as uncilicial and as worthless as anything that can be found in the pages of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth himself. Its composition reminds us of nothing so much as of that drink called three-threads which we read of in Boswell, which was made by mixing three different kinds of ale in equal parts in the same tankard. At last some ingenious brewer mixed the various ingredients of the three kinds all together in his vat, and sold the compound under the name of his Entire, to the great relief of the barman, who had only to draw from one tap instead of from three. Much the same kind of relief has Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth afforded to the reading public. Instead of reading first their Parliamentary bluebook, next the old historical novel of the school of G. P. R. James, and lastly the modern sensational novel, they can get an entire mixture of all three styles in the pages of *Ribblesdale*. We certainly have found the mixture rather heavy, and such as brought on drowsiness. But then we must own that, as we care for none of the three styles when taken apart, it is scarcely likely that we should care for them when mixed up together. The author is anxious that it should be understood "that the principal characters anxious that it should be understood "that the principal characters in these volumes are not portraits; and that the incidents never to his knowledge happened in any Lancashire family." The early Greek artists, as we read in our boyhood in the pages of our Delectus, used to write beneath their pictures, "This is a tree, this a house." Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth thinks it necessary to write beneath his, "These are not portaits, these are not true incidents." However needful it may have been in the beginning of art for the painter to inform the spectator that what he saw had some real existence, in these latter days there is surely not the least need for the novelist to inform the reader that what he reads of had no real existence. Let the author be reassured. No Lancashire man would any more suspect that his family history was worked into the story of Ribblesdals than a Cornishman would suspect that his family history was worked into the true and suspect that his family history was worked into the true and veracious history of Jack the Giant Killer.

We do not know that we have ever been more puzzled with a plot We do not know that we have ever been more puzzled with a plot than in the present case, or ever felt more need of those general original tables which we have more than once urged our story-writers to give. We are to be sure in the best of company, though the heroine is only a manufacturer's daughter. But then she is an heiress, and comes in for half a million of money. But to make up for her lowly birth, we have lords and ladies, from dukes and duchesses downwards; among them a very wicked old Countess who is always called The Corsican, or The Corsican Grandmother. "She had not qualled before the sacrifice of her eldest sor, in the who is always called The Corsican, or The Corsican Grandmother. "She had not qualled before the sacrifice of her eldest son, in the most tragic manner and with true Corsican perfidy, to the pride of race and the ambition of family aggrandisement." The hero, Rufus Noel, who is the grandson of this old lady, and the supposed heir to the earldom, is always being warned "that the blood of the Corsican is in his veine," that his "race yields to the ideal, but its ideal changes," and that with it "the dream of youth has been crushed under foot in manhood, and become the interne of

* Ribblesdale; or, Lancashire Siety Fears Ago. By Mo Lines. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart. 3 vols. Landon: Smith, Elder.

age." In spite of all these warnings, Rufus perseveres in his suit to Alice Hindle, the manufacturer's daughter. He gains her, it is true, at last, and no harm comes of it, but that does not show in the least that the warnings were not needed, for before he gains her he loses his succession to the earldom. A rightful heir turns up, and Rufus, now that he is to remain a commoner, may, we suppose, without offending Fate or the Destinies, marry whom he pleases.

The hook opens with a curious and interesting description of a Laphahire fair. In a street fight that takes place between the inhalitants of two hostile villages, the heroine, who is accompanying a poor lad, one John Spencer, to his dying uncle's bed, is rescued by Rufus Noel. A moment after up comes Alice's cousin, Robert Hindle, who is a suitor for her hand, and takes her home. But here our author shall speak for himself:—

But here our author shall speak for himself:-

But here our author shall speak for himself:—

She curtaeyed, suffled sweetly on Rufus Noel, and, taking her cousin's arm, withdrew with him and John Spencer, leaving Rufus transfixed to the spot. The traditions of his family, the dreams of his youth, the purest of his emotions, had all been commingled in one lightning that of revelation, which had vanished and left the blank of commonplace life before him.

"The Witch of Pendle and this Robert Hindle always rise up to vex my existence. She, the cancer corroding our life; he, with Saxon commonsume, endurance, and constancy, tolling like a tortoise, yet threatening to outstrip the hare. Almost making up for genius and cultivation by his rom frame and will, in our school rivalry. By his weight, wiry vigour, and dogged obstinacy, a match for pluck, science, and ardour. Can it be that this fair creature has given her love to such a man!"

He had clutched his chin with his hand, and was staring at vacancy, when a slight tap on the shoulder roused him.

The Witch of Pendle in the end turns out, to be the wirdow of

The Witch of Pendle in the end turns out to be the widow of Lord Wentworth, the eldest son whom the Corsican Grandmother had sacrificed, and John Spencer turns out to be their child, the rightful Lord De la Legh. The Corsican, finding that her son would marry a girl below him in birth, Margaret Forrester, had given her consent provided the marriage service was celebrated in secret. she had procured a forged special licence and "suborned a man not being in holy orders to appear as a priest." This "male-factor" later on gets hanged, but first makes a full confession. Lord Wentworth dies; Margaret gives birth to a dead child, as she believes, goes half-crazy, and lives in a place called the Owlet's Hole, where she is looked upon as a witch. She did not, how-Hole, where she is looked upon as a witch. She did not, however, forget the injury done her, and was determined "she would combat the wily and unscrupulous Corsican like a Fate commissioned to punish." Happily, however, there are good Countesses as well as bad Countesses. The Contessa Rufolo, who passes at times in the story under the name of Kezia Spencer, had "substituted her own courier and his wife to represent Lord Wentworth and Margaret Forester" at the marriage where the malefactor had acted as priest; while a few hours later the marriage between the real Lord and the real Margaret "was conducted by the Rev. Everard Varley, then incumbent of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair." The Contessa had been present also at the birth of the child, and pretending that it had been born dead, had stolen it away. This she had done partly to save the child's life, for she dreaded the plots of its Corsican grandmother, and partly as she "indulged the thought of producing him when of full age to claim his rights—ignorant and savage—the heir of the Noels." It is no wonder that when she made this confession of her motives, towards the close of the third volume, the Corsican "involuntarily hissed, "Ah! the viper!" in a strange utterance of rage and horror." Meanwhile the Rev. Everard Varley had also turned out a scoundrel, and tearing out the leaf from the register in which the scoundrel, and tearing out the leaf from the register in which the marriage was recorded, had fled with it to Australia. The flight agreeably varies the story, as it introduces us to criminals in a very different class of life from that of the Corsican. We get to bushrangers and a very low-born murderer, whose arrest is told at considerable length. In the end the lost tage is recovered, all the considerable length. In the end the lost page is recovered, an the villains confess their guilt, Margaret Forrester, as we have already said, turns out to be the relict of Viscount Wentworth, Kezia Spencer the Contessa Rufolo, Earl De la Legh simply Peregrine Edgar Noel, and John Spencer Earl de la Legh.

There was no doubt that John Spencer was the rightful heir, for he had on his shoulder-blade that well-known strawberry mark

which all stolen heirs have, and which, according to Box and Cox, all long-lost brothers have not. Besides what nature had done for him in this respect, art had done something more. A young Italian surgeon who had attended the child at its birth, "urged by Italian surgeon who had attended the child at its birth, "urged by the Contessa in her presence and that of the nurse, had marked the child by tattooing a small Maltese cross in the arm-pit." Besides this, "he added three small spots opposite particular vertebre of the spine." With good reason had the Coraican, when a day or two before these grand disclosures she saw in the Times the arrival of the parson from Australia, exclaimed, "There it is! Oh, my prophetic spirit! I foreboded it. So! they will have me at bay! Let them have a care!" When all comes out she makes away with hereelf by means of a mysterious ring which one of her mysterious agents, Riva, had thus mysteriously got for her:—

mysterious agents, Riva, had thus mysteriously got for her:—
"When we were last in Rome, she said to me one day, 'They tell me there is an aged man in the Ghetto who has a precious ring with a large diamond and two small turquoises. He lives at No. 84 in the Ghetto. Seek him out. Show him this parchment, otherwise he will not let you see the ring. Ask him its prica. Let me know; I intend to bay it.' I went, my Lord. I found a man, very old, but with eyes as bright as carbuncies, and a nese so hooked that it nearly use his prominent chin, for all his teeth were gone. I gave him the parchment. He took a fluid and washed then he showed me a name 'Cassare Borgia.' He brought the ring out of an iron safe. He explained to me how to manage it. Under the great diamond was a reservoir of the mistlest poises. There was a hair tube on each side controlled by the turquoises. These, when pressed and showed askis, opened the tabe and a drop of the peison exaded. I asked the price.

The second second

'The price,' he said, 'has been paid by him who brings the parchuse except a gratuity to the castodian.' I gave him a liberal gratuity, a brought away the ring. Her ladyship tried the effect of adrop of the pois on a large St. Bernard dog. The dog showed no sign of illness for sa hours. Then he was rather sleepy. He staggered when he walked: I fell into a deep sleep uttering little howis. When he woke he had no pow over his hind lags, and in two days he died. A slow but sure poison."

over his bind lags, and in two days he died. A slow but were poison."

It is a wonderful relief when this old lady does at last poison herself off. She was ever "muttering in a monologue," or indulging in reveries, and her monologues and her reveries were of vast length. On one occasion, the author writes, "her reveries might be summarized somewhat as follows:—'So De la Legh has thrown off the slough of the Sybarite with its glittering scales. The true blood asserts itself in action!'" and so on for a whole page. On other occasions he does not take the trouble to summarize even as much as this. Wonderful as are the monologues and the reveries, scarcely less wonderful are the dialogues. As we read them we feel that they ought to have been spoken before the foot-lights. We grieve over the great wasts of dramatic power, for out of this one novel the author might have made a baker's dozen of melodramas. How well would the actors who so lately played Antony and Cleopatra at Drury Lane have given out such a dialogue as the following between Parl Castlemaine and his daughter:—

"But he is not dead!"

"But he is not dead!"

"No sir, he is not dead!"

"No sir, he is not dead; he lives. Is there a fatal fascination in this race? He seems to me a substitute for Wentworth, whom I must have loved, or his memory would not revive with so sharp a pang."

"Then, Guandoline, he mistress of yourself. Do not let the mere form and somblance of Wentworth possess your fancy. Ito not shrink from the mere apparition of an early prepossession."

"I will command myself, father. I was surprised, overset. But forewarned, I have a man's nerves. Now I am forewarned."

"You are my beloved daughter. The sooner we ere away from this house the better."

"Nay, father, gratify my weakness in one thing. A wait the means of

the better."
"Nay, father, gratify my weakness in one thing. Await the report of

the surgeon."
"I will, Guendoline; but it will be midnight before we reach Greta
Castle."

Ponderous as is the talk between this nobleman and his daughter, far more ponderous is the talk between the lovers. It is as if each far more ponderous is the talk between the lovers. It is as if each had been provided with set speeches out of the Enfeld Speaker, and delivered them as schoolboys did when they took the parts of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox. As we read these lovers' talk we were reminded of the prints in this book on oratory, in which were shown the various postures which should be taken by each speaker in the course of the delivery. If love used to be made after that fashion sixty years ago in Isancashire, there must have been a good deal of spare time in which to make it. Doubtless, with the vast improvement in their machinery, they have learnt in these more modern days to throw off not only their yarn, but their love, at a greater rate.

at a greater rate.

The author makes one or two errors in writing of the early parts The author makes one or two errors in writing of the early parts of this century which are curious in a writer who is describing, as he tells us, times which he can himself remember. He introduces the Manchester police and detectives, a reformatory for girls, Radicals, and athletics in the University. He makes Lord De la Legh come home from the Mediterranean by way of Marseilles during the great French war. However, the story is in itself so monstrously improbable that such minor matters as these are scarcely worthy of notice.

THE VENETIAN ARCHIVES.

THE VENETIAN ARCHIVES.*

THE fifth volume of Venetian despatches takes us over twentyone years, nearly as long a period of time as was occupied by
the three preceding volumes. From this it may be inferred that
the documents in the Venetian Archives which refer to England
are more scanty during the latter years of the reign of Henry VIII.
and that of his successor Edward VI. than for the first twentyfive years of that reign. But, though fewer, they are by no means
less important. Almost from the lirst page down to the last there
appears something which throws light upon obscure points of
history, and throughout the volume there are incidents related
which will enable readers to confirm, or it may be in many cases
considerably to modify, the opinions they had formed of the which will enable readers to confirm, or it may be in many cases considerably to modify, the opinions they had formed of the character and conduct of royal and other personages who figure in the history of the period. For instance, the character of Cardinal Pole has been hotly contested, and it seems to us that Protestant historians have done but little justice to his memory. We are not aware that Mr. Rawdon Brown has ever committed himself to an unfavourable opinion of the Cardinal. But if he has, he has supply stoned for it by even going something out of his way, in his interests. unfavourable opinion of the Cardinal. But if he has, he has amply atomed for it by even going something out of his way, in his interesting preface, in the eulogy which he has thought fit to bestow upon him. Without giving the proofs of Pole's integrity and high broading with which the volume abounds, and which would occupy many pages even in the briefest analysis, we shall content ourselves with referring our readers to the preface itself, and if they have time and inclination to read so much, to the whole volume, in evidence of the truth of the opinion Mr. Rawdon Ikrown has pronounced, in which we entirely concur, never having had the least doubt that the character and conduct of the last Cardinal

^{*} Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in other Libraries of Northern Italy. Vol. V., 1534-1554. Edited by Rawdon Brown. Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treesury, under the direction of the Master of the Bolis. London: Longmans & Co. 1872.

Archbishop of Canterbury was that of a perfect Christian gentleman.

At the commencement of the volume Carlo Capello is the Venetian Ambassador in England, and the papers of the first seventeen months conclude with the account of England and its institutions which, according to custom, he read at the Senate upon his return. Several of these reports have found their way into print, and one extremely valuable description of English affairs was printed by Mr. Rawdon Brown in his fourth volume. Capello's report is of very inferior interest, and is much shorter than these documents usually are. This is in part accounted for by the fact that the recalled Ambassador was still suffering from the effects of an illness which had nearly killed him on his homeward journey, and partly by an omission made by the scribe who took down his speech. It is unfortunate that the part omitted contained an account of the life and character of Cromwell. So little is known of Cromwell's early career, that the Venetian Ambassador's address would probably have contained valuable information on this point. As it stands at present, nothing more is said of him than that he was a person of low origin and condition who had risen to the possession of supreme authority as Prime Minister and Secretary of State. The transcriber of the speech observes that there was no allusion made either to the late or the present Cardinal, perhaps scarcely understanding the policy of silence on such a subject—Wolsey having died in disgrace, and Fisher being in prison, daily expecting to be beheaded. The most valuable piece of information contained in the address consists in the reference to the Royal Family. And the expression of opinion of an unprejudiced bystander must be taken for what it is worth—and it appears to us to be worth a good deal—in the estimate that is to be formed as to the popularity of the King's measures after the final separation from Rome. He says that the King was so unpopular that a rebellion might break out any day and cause great confusion, and that he marvels how he should have fallen into so many error

should have fallen into so many errors and false teneta, considering his rare endowments both of mind and body. The old Queen Catharine was in a bad way and altogether neglected, whilst the King was tired to satiety of this new Queen—i.e. Anne Roleyn. In less than twelve months the old Queen had died peaceably in her bed and the new one on the scaffold.

The letters in this part of the volume are short, and do not contain much that is important. But there is one very remarkable document, the insertion of which we cannot affect to regret, although it is absolutely unconnected with English affairs, and has therefore no business whatever to appear in this volume. It purports to be an information given to the King of the Romans by the Archbishop of Cologne, the Elector of Saxony, and the Duke of Claves, as to the excesses committed by the Anabaptists at Münster, and contains a history of one of the most remarkable delusions that have ever in modern times originated a religious sect. Amongst other absurdities, too many to be here enumerated, there is mentioned the belief of these fanatics in four prophets, two of whom were just and two unjust—namely, David and John the tailor of Loyden for the former, Luther was the worst. The only other document of this year which is worth noticing is the Report of France by Marin Giustinian, son of the more celebrated Schastian Giustinian, who was Venetian Ambassador in England during 1515—1519. Like Capello's, it is unusually short, unless it has been much abridged in the analysis. It states with considerable accuracy the mutual relations of the three Powers—England, France, and the Empire—and meutions as a reason for the fear of England entertained by France, that ten Englishmen are a match for twenty Frenchmen.

Amongst the documents of the year 1537 there is a narrative of a conversation held by Lorenzo Bragadine, the Venetian Anthessader at Rome, with the Pope, which shows the estimate Paul III. had formed of his predecessor. The Pope, after complaining of the perpetual quarrols between the Emperor and Francis which prevented the joint action of Christendom against the Turks, added with reference to Charles:—"This is not the way to resist Sultan Selyman, separating Christendom from France, which has so much power and authority and military forces and money which are needed for this undertaking, unless it but hat the Emperor would fain effect our total everthrow for he it was who has been the cause of our losing Fingland, as, had he not promised to attack King Henry, Clement would not have published the sentence" (p. 53). The Pope also complained of the Emperor for being the cause of the increase of the Lutherans, whom he might have extinguished at the time of his election when the sect was insignificantly small; whereas both then and afterwards, when the Augsbury Confession had been presented, he had allowed them too much liberty in following their own fashions.

whom he might have extinguished at the time of his election when the sect was insignificantly small; whereas both then and afterwards, when the Augsburg Confession had been presented, he had allowed them too much liberty in following their own fushious.

The Pope had only recently elevated Fule to the Cardinalste, and the volume is here very full of letters from Pole to various correspondents referring to this subject. It is of course a convenience to reviewers not to have to refer to Querini for these; but we cannot help thinking that the analysis of papers already printed in books easily accessible is superfluous, and tends to swall these volumes incredinately. Querini's Collection is a book known to every one who pretends to any acquaintance with the history of the period, and the space occupied by the analysis of the latters contained in it would have been better filled by a fuller description of the new letters of Pole's which now appear for the first time.

We next come to the year 1540, where we find one of the carliest intimations of the coming divorce from Anne of Cleves.

Dr. Lingard has exposed the farce through which Convection and Parliament were forced to go by the King, who had a letter written by the Council to Clerk, Bishop of Rath and Wells, the Ambassador at the Emperor's Court, describing the whole thing three days before it took place. Contarini had come to the same conclusion, when, July 29, he wrote that "the King of England has, in fact, made his hishops declare that by no contract can the sister of the Duke of Cleves be his wife." He adds in the same letter "that the sentence was passed by the bishops on Saturday, and that the King on the following day married Catherine Howard, who was already pregnant by him." We may observe, however, that Contaring dates are not absolutely correct here, nor perhaps his facts. A few weeks earlier, writing to the Signory from Bruges, deanihing Clerk's arrival at the end of June, and in another letter of July 17, speaking of the mission of Clerk, he says:—

The cause is said publicly to be that his Majesty purposes repudiating even this last wife, the sister of said Duke of Cloves, because he had promised marriage to another woman, Maid of Honour to the deceased Queen, as you must have heard in detail from your secretary in England.—P. 85.

That the divorce of Anne of Cleves was precipitated by the desire to gain Catharine Howard for a wife has always been taken for granted; but what truth there may be in the Venetian Ambassador's representation of the case it is impossible to say, though he speaks of the fact as being so notorious that it must have been reported to the Signory from their Ambassador resident in London. Contarini further moralizes on the subject by comparing it with the case of the Landgrave of Hesse. We give this little bit of scandar as we find it, simply observing that it confirms an accusation which has been before now brought against the Landgrave, though Protestant historians have attempted to represent it as fulse. He says:—

The Landgrave has a beautiful and most amiable wife, the daughter of the late Buke George of Saxony. She is a good Catholic, and has borne him four children. But the Landgrave, being enamoured of a very beautiful girl in the service of his wife, importuned his wife to entar a convent, representing that he was eaten up by the French disease, and unwilling to communicate it to her. As she would not consent to this, he at length sont to consult Martin Luther and his companions, who stated their opinion that his lord-hip might take this damsel likewise to wife, as no divine law exists prohibiting polygamy, but the Old Testament, on the contrary, affords many instances of a plurality of wives. Your Screnity will thus perceive into how many errors, one greater than another, three who commence deviating from the Catholic faith precipitate themselves.—P. 86.

There is one other point in the reign of Henry VIII. upon which the documents contained in these papers throw some light. Cardella, in his Lives of the Cardinals (Vol. IV., p. 191), gives an Cardella, in his Lives of the Cardinals (Vol. IV., p. 191), gives an account of the mission of a Bolognese officer named Lodovico da l'Armi from Henry VIII. to Trent for the purpose of assassinating Cardinal Pole. In a book more accessible to English readers—namely, Phillips's "Life of Pole"—the same accusation is brought against the King; but the particulars are not related, several attempts to murder the Cardinal by different persons, instigated, as is alleged, by the King, being referred to without any specification of date, and with very slight description of circumstances, Da l'Armi's name not being even mentioned by this author. The Venetian Calendar, however, of the year 1545-6 is full of this man's name, which is mentioned nearly a hundred times. The first mention we have of him is in January 1545. His arrival at Venice is reported by Harvel, January 25, and the ostensible purpose of his mission was the "naking men for the King's Majesty." After this it occurs again in a minute of a despatch from the King to Harvel, in which Henry tenders his thanks to Da l'Armi for the diligent service he has done for the advancement of his affairs. The date of has done for the advancement of his affairs. The date of this despatch is March 30, 1545. In his acknowledgment of this letter, flurvel mentions Da l'Armi, and towards the end of his letter gives the King the information that Pole had not yet left Rome for Trent, but had sent on two of his servants in diaguise, one of them pretending to be the Cardinal himself. Harvel says, "I know not to what purpose such folly should be used." Nothing can be plainer from the turn of the whole Venetian correspondence relating to this man than that the Pone apprected he had a design relating to this man than that the Pope suspected he had a design on Pole's life. The Venetian Signory had some trouble in reconciling their duty to the Pope, who wanted them to benish Da l'Armi from their territory, with their fear of offending the King of England, whose servant they had allowed, contrary to their usual practice, to levy soldiers in their dominions. In August this year a circumstance occurred which gave the Chief of the Ten a very good plea for complying with the Pope's request. Da l'Armi and his men seem to have been engaged in several brawls at l'Armi and his men seem to have been engaged in several brawls at night, in one of which they assaulted the city patrol, and wounded one of the men, thus incurring the penalty of death if the crime could be proved. We are not concerned with the exact details of the story, the English version of which may be read in Harvel's Despatch in the State Papers, Vol. X. p. 563), and the Venetian account in the letter written by the Chiefs of the Ten to their secretary in England. The issue of the matter was that Da l'Armi was in his absence sentenced to perpetual banishment and to death if ever he should appear again in the dominions of Venice; and that the King, not caring to have the services of the man whom he had hired for the purpose of unathring Pole, remonstrated with the Council on the severity of their judgment, and petitioned that he should be allowed to remain at Venice. The King condenses and to report his request that Da l'Armi should still be allowed to reside in Venetian deministration for the years. The polition was heard and wasnimously rejected December 4, and again Documber 9; but the decision seems to have been reversed by a large majority the same

day, and on the next day the new Doge, Francisco Donato, wrote to the King giving the required allowance. Whether this urgency day, and on the next day the new Doge, Francisco Bonate, wrete to the King giving the required allowance. Whether this urgency on the part of the King of England had anything to do with the search purpose must of course remain a mystery to be decided one way or the other according to the estimate the reader may from of the King's character. De l'Armi arrived at Brusels and told his story with such accures as he could to the Venetian Ambassador at that Court, who of course retailed it to the Signory. He thence proceeded to England, from which he was sent in March following on a schoold mission to the Venetian territory, the Council of Trent at that time holding its first sessions. In the course of the year he was again arrested for being implicated in a murder of a sted for being implicated in a murder of a at that time holding its first seasons. In the course of the year he was again arrested for being implicated in a murder of a Venetian citizen at Ravenna. He made his escape from Venice, but was arrested at Milan just after the death of the King of England; but the authorities at Milan seem to have been most unwilling to be implicated in the case, owing to their fear of the King of England. He was afterwards by the order of the Emperor supported and the king of king of king late the his tried at Venice and was sunt there April 20. Ring of England. He was afterwards by the order of the Emperor surrendered to take his trial at Venice, and was sent there April 29, and executed May 14. We are not concerned with Da l'Armi's history any further, and indeed have only mentioned his case at all because of the relation it bears to the charge against Heury of having concerted the assessination of Cardinal Pole. And what ever may have been the weight of evidence to implicate the King in this crime, the accounts given in the Venetian despatches cartainly add to that weight. Da l'Armi was monster enough to have perpetrated such a deed. Whether Henry was wicked enough to have hired him for the purpose will be judged differently according to the estimate the reader may have formed of the character of the King of England.

We have confined our attention to the reign of Henry VIII., which scarcely occupies one-third of the volume. We must not conclude without calling attention to the very important despatches of the year 1531, which, properly speaking, belong to the preceding volume, but which, having some to hand too late for insertion there, have been consigned to an Appendix.

MEETING THE SUN.

THIS book is remarkable externally for one of the most hideo and startling covers that it has ever been our lot to behold.

On a ground of bright yellow two mysterious flourishes in red, resembling nothing so much as those triumphs of calligraphy which used to be designed by simple-minded schoolmasters, represent a dragon and a phenix. We should have taken them for a Chinese version of the lion and unicorn fighting for the crown, which last object is suggested by a mysterious circular figure in gold. Mr. Simpson, however, informs us in his preface that the whole design is intended to symbolize the marriage of the Emperor of China, which is the principal event commemorated in his pages. Internally, we are happy to add, the lover of art will find something better. The book contains a number of spirited illustrations, which have been reproduced by the heliotype process from woodcuts in the Illustrated London News. Mr. Simpson, in fact, was the Correspondent of that newspaper and of the Daily News on the occasion of the Imperial marriage. The letters which he wrote to one of the papers form the letterpress which accompanies the illustrations. It may perhaps be said without offence that newspaper correspondence does not often bear reproduction. In fact, when a man is obliged to fill a certain number of pages with the best material that offers itself, it is scarcely possible that the interest should not occasionally be rather thin. Now Mr. Simpson is a thoroughly competent Correspondent; he has been in many parts of the world and gone through some interesting experiences; he has travelled in Thibet, been in the Orimean war, and at the Abyssinian Expedition; and, in short, is gold. Mr. Simpson, however, informs us in his preface that the Orimean war, and at the Abyssinian Expedition; and, in short, is an excellent specimen of that class of traveller who does not explore unknown countries, but is sure to turn up in any corner of the world from Paris to Peking where any exciting events are being transacted. And yet we must in candour add that Mr. Simpson with all his experience has not quite learnt the art of making bricks without straw. The letters were doubtless interestmaining bricks without straw. The letters were conditions interest in a state time; but a good many of them have become rather flat. The book has therefore the rather serious fault that there is a good deal too much of it. There are, as we shall presently show, some very good chapters; but a severe critic might possibly be inclined to condemn a great many pages as very little better than respectable padding. The author has, however the merit of pointing out to respect with a few records. as very little better than respectable padding. The author has, however, the merit of pointing out to persons with a few months to spare how they may employ their time, and see a great many curious things which are not as yet completely hackneyed. A man of literary and artistic tastes would probably prafer to spend a long holiday in visiting the civilized world, and making himself acquainted with the accumulated treasures of the great European centres. But then many people, otherwise of highly estimable character, have no artistic or literary tastes. They would often do more to enlarge their minds by travelling round the world than by lounging in churches and picture palleries, of which the higher meanings do not reveal themselves to the uninitiated. A very interesting tour may be made, and doubtless will soon become popular, by visiting the Sees Canal, dropping in for a few days upon India, oatching a glimpes of the Great Wall of China, ascending Tokohama, crossing the Pacific, visiting the Yosemits Valley, and

· Meeting the Sun. By William Storgern. London: Longmann & Ch zinge.

returning home by way of the Salt Lake City. If that goog is carried out within a few months, a man earnot expect to trate very deeply below the auchoe; but if he is a fairly observer, and has some holdly to secure food for thought, probably come home with a few new ideas. We have at the general outline of Mr. Simpson's book. We will add the the general outline of Mr. Simpson's book. We wan sum un-has the qualifications which we have suggested. His can things as a man is likely to see them who has a quick moss over his pencil; and though he does not go wany desply into a or archaeological questions, he has a hobby is the study of ten-and is fond of various social and historical inquiries which make an agreeable companion. We could have singued his account voyage down the Red Sea in a P. and Os steambook, for, if we not mistaken, we have read very much the same margetive as voyage down the Red Sea in a P. and Ch steams not, for, if we are not mistaken, we have read very much the same nametive several times already. We doubt whether he got far below the series of Chinese life during the few weeks of his stay. But if we do not make unfair demands we can turn ever his pages in very gund temper, and part with him on excellent terms.

Omitting all mention of the less interesting parts of his book, we may come at once to the marriage of the Chinese Emperer. Various travellers have remarked that the inhabitance of the Calcutial Kunpire are not so far wrong as we are inclined to fintter

Celestial kimpire are not so far wrong as we are inclined to flatter ourselves in their contempt for the outside barbarians. We do not Celestial kingire are not so fir wrong as we are inclined to fister ourselves in their contempt for the outside barbarians. We do not assert, nor does Mr. Simpson, though a friendly observer, maintain, that they are at a higher stage of civilization than ourselves. But it is true that, if we have some things to teach them besides the consumption of opium, we might take a few hints in return. Amongst these we should be atrongly inclined to seaken the mode of conducting State marriages. Mr. Simpson, looking at the matter from a professional point of view, is naturally inclined to find fault with their whimsical inversion of the European practice. We, regarding the same question from the point of view of readers instead of writers of newspaper reperts, feel that they have much to say for themselves. When an Emperor is married there is of course a grand procession. The Chinese, however, instead of calling upon all the world to look on, have their processions in the middle of the night, and barricade all the approaches to the street in which it is to take place. The consequence is that very much less opportunity is given for graphic delineations of the scene, and that everything is done with the utmost privacy. We rucken this as an advantage; but Mr. Simpson, who went all the way round the world to witness the ceremony naturally considered himself to be rather injured. However the Correspondent is irrepressible even in Chine. The managed to recurs a place behind a window looking upon the scene of the ever the Correspondent is irrepressible even in Chins. He managed to secure a place behind a window looking upon the scene of the procession, and was thus able to gratify the readers of the Illustrated London News with a faithful representation of the interesting event. We fear that these things are only too easily conesting event. We fear that these things are only too easily converted into an allegory. The pushing Western world is everywhere forcing its way through the thick barrier of Chinese custom, with what result remains to be seen. It is highly probable that when another Emperor marries, he will have a Correspondent at his elbow throughout the ceremonial, and have his speeches taken down for the benefit of the listening world. The interviewer is abroad, and the coy East scaks in vain to oppose his progress. Indeed Mr. Simpson succeeded in gathering a certain amount of gossip which shows that with all precautions even Chinese majesty cannot quite escape the gaze of the world. We learn, for example, that the new Empress is a lady of considerable literary acquisements, and showed her tasts soon after her marriage by refusing to allow her studies of the classics to be interrupted by the vulgar intrusion of breakfast. The fact reminds us that Mr. Simpson caught some glimpses of the working of the competitive system in this its ancient home. He does not, indeed, give us any account of the papers which are set, nor do we accuminally understand what are the qualifications which entitle a man to be the "Chwang-Yuen," or senior wrangler of the Chinese Empire. However, he saw the examination-hall in which the unfortunate students, some of whom examination-hall in which the unfortunate students, some of whom go on to the age of seventy or eighty, undergo their tortures. The nclosure, he tells us, resembles a cattle-market. It is surrounded by a wall to keep out all intruders, and in the centre is a tower, whence the watchmen guard against all communication with the candidates. There are ten thousand cells, in each of which a student is confined. They are locked up on three successive occasions, and on each occasion for three nights and days. Tea and food are supplied, and scaled paper is given out to prevent the introduction of previously prepared manuscript. The cells are so small that it is difficult for a stout man to get into one or to turn himself round in it, and Mr. Simpson gives a very thrilling illustration of a place of torment compared with which any meat before Civil Service Examiners or in Oxford or Cambridge schools must be luxury itself. We are not surprised to learn that the examinees are occasionally found dead in their cells, in which case a hole is knocked in the wall and the body thrown out to avoid opening the gates.

Mr. Simpson recommends a study of the whole system by intallighted the wall of the whole system by intallighted the wall of the whole system by intallighted. gent English travellers. Some youthful member of Parliament might perhaps find it worth his while to relieve his studies of king-books by a personal inspection of the details. He will possibly me what is the state of society at which we shall arrive in a few

Mr. Simpson made two or three interesting little extends.

China, but we have only space to mention one other elimination one other elimination are the entered on the arms the example of the entered on nala an as this examination arrangement, which we strongly common attention of energytic clery years in their normal assistance.

to say, endeavouring to raise funds for charitable purposes. Mr Simpson saw an enthusiast in a Buddhist temple which was in need of restoration. He was locked into a kind of small wooden sentry-box. A hole in the side enabled him to pull a string which worked the hammer of a bell. He pulled it every few minutes to attract attention to his position. He had only just room to sit upright, and a number of large nails were driven through the side of his box with the points projecting inwards. Whenever a benevolent person paid a sufficient sum, one of the nails was extracted, making the position of the inmate rather less uncomfortable; and a piece of paper was pasted on the spot with the name of the donor. This is really a very ingenious device; and we would suggest to any pariah in want of a new church that they should catch a popular clergyman and immure him in such a box in some public place. The effect would no doubt be striking; and he might deliver sermons from his permanent pulpit with singular emphasis. The Ohinese devotee in question was, it seems, to be shut up for three years; but probably it would be better to make the duration of the imprisonment depend on the amount of the subscriptions. Perhaps, however, some preachers would then have to look forward to a rather excessive term.

The most amusing page in Mr. Simpson's book is perhaps that in which he cives a receiver of the subscription of the imprison that in which he cives a receiver of the subscription of the subscriptio

would then have to look forward to a rather excessive term.

The most amusing page in Mr. Simpson's book is perhaps that in which he gives a specimen of pigeon-English—a language which, according to him, is spreading with great rapidity, and possibly destined to establish itself permanently as a means of communication even between natives who speak mutually unintelligible dialects. At present it can hardly be called graceful. The fragments which we give are taken from a translation of "Excelsior." We will only add that the phrase "galow" is said to be untranslatable; but that it has the effect of converting "topside" into an exclamation nearly equivalent to "excelsior." Here is a verse or two; the whole-pour is given in Mr. Simpson's pages. "Markey" means "notwithstanding":—

That mighty time begin chop-chop.

That mighty time begin chop-chop,
One young man walkey—no can stop—
Maskey snow! maskey ice!
He carry flag vid chop so nice—
Topside-galow!

Him muches sorry; one piecey eye
Lookes sharp—so—all same my
Him talkey largey—talkey strong,
Too muchey curio—all same gong,
Topside-galow!

The stanza about the fulling avalanche and the St. Bernard monks who hear a voice fall through the startled air become:—

"Take care ! that spoil 'um tree, young man !
Take care that ice, he wont man-man."
That coolie chin-chin he good-night,
He talkey " my oan go all right."
Topside-galow!

Joss-pidgeon man he soon begin Morning-time that Joss chin-chin, He no man see—him pleuty fear Cas some man talkey—him can hear, Topside-galow!

We look forward to the translation of Shakspeare into this delicious dialect. Meanwhile we will only add that, on his way home, Mr. Simpson showed the characteristic spirit of an English Correspondent by diverging to the Modoc war, and apparently running a very considerable risk of leaving his scalp in the lava beds. We congratulate him on his safe return, and hope that he may find many more opportunities for enlightening the British public.

A SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE.*

hand for all that they want, are eventually unable to finish to their mind within their proposed margin, that any judicious pocket-counsellor must needs be of service to them. And Mr. Kerr's little volume is all the more useful because he does not overload his subject with collateral considerations, but confines himself to advising the proprietor about to deal with bricks and mortar how he may do so without disappointment and vain regrets. It fills a gap which is not provided for either by Mr. Kerr's exhaustive work on the "Gentleman's House" or by Mr. Gervase Wheeler's more compondious Choice of a Divelling. The first of these might give valuable hints to a millionaire who condescended to look into details before building himself a country seat; the second applies to ambitious house architecture in town or country experience which has been gathered among our Transatlantic cousins, who well know how to get comfort for cost in house-building. A Small Country House appeals to a section of society whose architectural flights are of necessity limited, and which is concerned in incurring the least possible amount of unremunerative expenditure. It need not shake our confidence in our guide to learn that he accounts the English country house the best residence in the world in point of comfort, domesticity, and family enjoyment. Home-keeping by taste, we have come by experience to a general understanding as to the sine qual none of the domestic dwelling; and the result assuredly is, in the main, as Mr. Kerr affirms. But, though "use doth hased a habit in the man," and, in our author's words, " a

perfect stranger ought to have no difficulty in telling, while it is as yet quite empty, not merely which is which throughout the whole number of apartments, but which is the proper place for every essential piece of furniture in every room of a house," it is astonishing how many minds fail to grasp the mystery of "plans, sections, elevation, and perspective." They are constrained to take on trust the elucidations of their architect, which, had they been apprehended in their true significance, might have prevented the larder being planted just where there is no draught and much sun, or the thining-room in a position where the heat will be insufferable at the very hour of its special use. Such mistakes may be avoided by due attention to the book before us, as its aim is to plan the rooms of a house step by step, and even to arrange the characteristic furniture of each in its proper place, the architect instructing the novice in far less professional language than one is accustomed to hear from an expert.

A primary question in the planning of the house and its rooms is that of aspect—a matter of greater moment than prospect, though this is never ignored by a clever architect. Unspect, though this is never ignored by a clever architect. Unlike the suburban villa, which must accommodate its face to the road, the country house can turn its back to this and to the north, and secure, if possible, a south aspect. An eye to land-scape gardening assists the projector of a house in making the best of the natural features of his site; but the principle should be to get his chief front and outlook south, and facing the lawn and flower-garden, whilst the approach and shrubbery should be no the north and cast. On the whole there is no better aspect and flower-garden, whilst the approach and shrubbery should be on the north and east. On the whole, there is no better aspect for any living-room than the south-east, inasmuch as it catches all that can be desired of the morning sun, and is in shade very soon after the hour of noon. If the considerations of aspect and prospect clash, the latter must be sacrificed, unless we are prepared to accept a baking dining-room to westward, or a drawing-room looking out on a north terrace, "swept from end to end by the east wind." But, as we have said, a little cleverness may usually effect a compromise. A room may have windows in more than one wall; or, to get over the difficulty of including prospect, recourse may be had to projecting windows of various form. The nooks and crevices and unexpected ins and outs of a room thus rendered irregular become not seldom its most dea room thus rendered irregular become not seldom its most dea room thus rendered irregular become not sentom its most delightful lounges, and leave an after-memory in the minds of quests who would regard one room built and windowed "on the square" as very much the same as another. There can be no exception taken to the sound maxim that, if the aspect of the lawn front is south or south-east, the entrance should be from north or east, so as to leave the south and west for the garden. A north entrance is colder than one to the east, but double doors or a portice obviate this drawback. There is, however, no solecism in building so deplorable as that of bringing the drive round to an entrance in the drawing-room front—an intrusion on the privacy to which the owner is reasonably entitled. With such privacy to which the owner is reasonably entitled. With such privacy, it may be remarked, a western approach with a western lawn would interfere, as would also a public road on the south. If either are unavoidable, the landscape gardener will have to be summoned to the rescue with shrubs adapted for planting them out; but the necessity need hardly arise if a site be deliberately chosen. There is no harm, by the way, especially with an architect alive to landscape-gardening, in having the office and entrance front identical. scape-gardening, in having the office and entrance front identical. All working-places, store-places, larders, and dairies require to be cool, and if the windows seem too inornate to harmonize with a dignified approach, it needs but to call in the intelligent gardener to assist in screening or disguising them. We observe that Mr. Kerr lays down a rule that there must be no "back" to a house—a rule somewhat puzzling to old-fashioned folks. The meaning of it is that the kitchen-yard, laundry-yard, or stable-yard, which is overlooked by the least important of the four fronts of a dwelling-house, must in these days be externally designed with as much care, if not cost, as those which are to meet the eye of more distinguished critics. One reads in novels, and now and then sees still in actual life, back settlements about country houses which are the very model of discomfort and ill arrangement, whilst the guest chambers and front halls are all glorious and stately. glorions and stately.

As to internal arrangements, Mr. Kerr gives the first place to the dining-room, with which the service communication from the offices must be direct and immediate, and the route to which from the drawing-room should be spacious, and, as far as may be, stately. The nursery population would no doubt make it another requirement that this route should pass the main staircase, at the top of which it is, we believe, their immemorial custom to watch the procession as it wends its way to consume those cates and viands which the "cherubs aloft" contemplate only in imagination. On the whole, the aspect of the dining-room should be S.E. for morning sun and evening shade; but if it stand sideways towards N.E., with a window facing that way and a bay to the S.E., such an arrangement is not to be despised. As to shape, the dining-room should be oblong, and there should be a service door or hatch, besides the main door. Mr. Kerr has defined the place of the sideboard, which is an important piece of furniture; but we wish he had found space to discuss an even more important matter—the dining-table—touching the make and build of which we concur strongly with Mr. O. L. Eastlake, that some improvement on the ancient Jacobean pattern would be very far better than the modern telescope table. As to the directness of route from the entrance to the dining-roum, we demur to one argument used in its favour—namely, that it is often used as a room of audience or a "speak-a-word" room. This is much better confined to the

A Small Country House: a brief Practical Discourse on the Planning of a Residence to cost from a cool. to 5,000l. By Rubert Kerr, Aspisiteot, Author of the "Gentleman's House." Landon: John Murray. 2874.

study, odd room, or syen servants' hall. About the drawing-room and its arrangements Mr. Kerr gives some excellent hints. It should look on the laws, and, if possible, open upon it, so as to admit sunshine without sultriness, and court summer breezes, whilst impervious at will to unwelcome wind and weather. In the drawing-room we must to some extent study prospect, in order to preclude the familiar grievance of a lost view; but here, too, a supplementary window may give what is lacking in the chief aspect, and, after all, it is to be remembered that "prospects" tire, but aspect really substress comfort. Moreover in houses where there is a morning-room of consequence enough to allow of the drawing-room being what Mr. Kerr calls preserved—i.e. kept for state occasions—the prospect of the drawing-room is of less moment, as not likely to provoke discussion when the shades of evening are making one view as obscure as another. The terrace and lawn are important accessories to the drawing-room, and it is not amiss to have easy outdoor access from it to the conservatory; but house-planners should beware of connecting the conservatory directly with the drawing-room, morning-room, or even vestibule, as it involves interference with the ordinary ventilation, and is much better detached. Some directions are given for the position of the principal staircase with reference to the drawing-room, the front door, the principal bedroom, and the back-stairs. It may be made the chief feature of a central hall, and minister not a little to its state and consequence. We do not think, however, that it should be visible, except indirectly, from the entrance; on the other hand, it ought not to be in a corner. With it and with the entrance a little excess of spaciousness is not undesirable, and this is a legitimate consideration in the building and planning of a house.

One of Mr. Kerr's most interesting sections concerns the library, though he gauges the average Englishman only too correctly when he gives him the option of a study or business-room instead. Here is the distinction:—

A proper library in a good house is the public morning-room of the gentlemen, for correspondence, newspapers, light reading, or indoor lounging. A study in a smaller house or a parsonage is a smaller room which the master reserves for himself, or in which he accommodates his books. A business-room is very much the same as a study, the distinction rather than difference being, that the occupant is professedly a man of business, and not a student.

A library ought to be in the general group of public rooms; a study may be placed "on the line of demarcation between the family part of the house and the offices," or even over it. It obviously serves better than a library would the purpose of a room of audience. Tastes may differ, and there are doubtless many who, to secure the billiard-room, which they think not even "a small country house" should be without, will put up with a study instead of a library, and devote the difference in cost and space to the 24 feet by 18 which they require for their hobby. But what a dreary place it is, unless when the balls are in motion I and, on the other hand, what aglow of comfort and friendliness reigns in the book-clad sanctum where tables and chairs are arranged conveniently as regards the light, the fire, and the door, where we would have the mantel-shelf as like as might be to that represented in Mr. Eastlake's Hints on Household Taste, and in which on a rainy day the most perfect of lounges is to be found. An illustration in the Life of Dean Alford exhibits a pattern of what a worker's library should be as regards recessed windows, the arrangement of desks and tables and the like. But this room in a new house should be the special home for old oak furniture, which that at the Deanery of Canterbury does not seem to have been, and we miss the busts or statuettes which should surmount a bookcase if it does not reach the ceiling. The library too, if any room, pleads for exceptions to the rule of a square house, which, our author argues, is the most simple, symmetrical, and saleable. It is much improved by projections, irregularities, and recesses in the wall-space.

We can only give a casual glance at the offices and the bedrooms. Basement offices are a makeshift for which there is little excuse or occasion in the country. Moreover, they would be usurping the place of the cellars, which are even a greater consideration in country houses than Mr. Kerr appears to think they need be, for the dry and well-ventilated receptacles of wine and beer. Not a little influence on the ripening of wine may be ascribed to careful planning of the cellar department, and though it is said that abroad wine is sometimes best matured in proximity to the roof, it may be doubted whether our English stowage of it is not best and fittest. Coal-cellars, mentioned in p. 71, are, we should think, as inconvenient as they are needless in the country; but it is a good hint that a cold larder may find its habitat under the ground-floor with advantage. Larders above ground, and indeed everywhere, require ventilation as well as coolness, and the aspect for their windows should be, if possible, north. Mr. Kerr justly attaches great importance to the arrangements of the butler's pantry, but we do not hold with the desirablences of its opening into the serving-room, or of its having a butler's bedroom attached. A more unquestionable advantage is that it should look out on the drive. A most important matter in planning a house is to shut out the sight, sound, and smell of the offices from the family apartments; and, by parity of reasoning, the nursery corridor should be out of earshot of the guests' bedrhambers. It not unfrequently happens that the wider of the cook's operations, eleverly enough excluded from the entrance or staircase corridor, accounds through the nursery passages, and finds its way to the very quarters from which on the ground-floor it has been successfully excluded.

Ingenuity may be tested in preventing this; as also in nontriving to get the bath-room contiguous to the guest-chamber front, without imperilling the decorated cornices and ceiling of the drawing-room or dining-room. Perhaps it should find a place in the nursery corridor, as handy as may be to the best bedrooms. There is sound wisdom in prescribing, as is done in p. 80, nurseries for every house, even though there is no immediate need of them. They will serve for bedrooms till the need arises, though we do not advise the excessive forethought of a bachelor incumbent (the first of a series of such) who not only provided nurseries for his new parsonage, but also a wicket-gate at the top of the back stairs, to prevent the children is posse from tumbling down them.

Stables and coach-houses form no part of Mr. Kerr's plan, which is perhaps on that account not so comprehensive as it might have

Stables and coach-houses form no part of Mr. Kerr's plan, which is perhaps on that account not so comprehensive as it might have been. We might add that in new country houses it is sometimes found possible to provide a prayer-room, which avoids the awkwardness of this family institution clashing with the preparations and gatherings around the breakfast-table. We have seen its want supplied by a happy adaptation of a passage or corridor. But it is invidious to hunt for omissions in a book which provides for every reasonable want.

LLANALY REEFS.

ADY VERNEY writes with such good intention, and at times so well, that we deeply regret her want of sustained dramatic power, and her frequent lapses into a certain welliness of treatment; defects which ought not to be allowed to mar the effect of so much idyllic sweetness, and such an accurate knowledge of the places and people of which she treats. She is evidently thoroughly at home on the Welsh coast; and she describes both the scenery and the manners with touches full of that almost unconscious graphic power which is only to be got by perfect familiarity. But with all this cutside perception and notable use of local colour, she fails in that subtle exposition of character which constitutes lifelikeness; and the action of her little story drags, while her plot, thin as it is, becomes now uncertain and now confused. There is a fatal as it is, becomes now uncertain and now continued. I need is a later want, too, of motive in some parts which vitiates the reasonableness of the story; as, for instance, the preservation by Evan Evans of the obscure and well-nigh illegible scraps of paper he had found on the body of poor drowned John Caladine—scraps of paper of on the body of poor drowned John Caladine—scraps of paper of no earthly use to him or his, of which he never sought to make money, and which he kept from those concerned, one scarcely knows why, seeing that he got no gain by them, and that he did not seem to have rightly understood their dishonest value to himself by the loss which they were to others. Also we think that the vacillation of the young sailor Piers between his cousin Grace and Winifred Caladine is scarcely consistent with his own nature or with itself. If he had really loved Winifred, even through the triple trial of her levity, her coquetry, and her refusal, was it quite natural that in his moments coquetry, and her refusal, was it quite natural that in his moments of peril he should have thought only of (irace? And, again, was love for Winifred of the kind to commend itself to an earnest, self-restrained, (Iod-fearing man, such as he is described, one to whom marriage would be a thing of far more serious import whom marriage would be thing of the pleasing of the senses? The best men of the class to which Piers Owen belongs think more gravely of marriage than do the gentry who are swayed by a variety of social considerations wanting to the poorer sort; and a variety of social considerations wanting to the poorer sort; and a girl with as much solfishness and as little true worthiness as Winifred had in the beginning of things, would have found to subjugation of a steady-going religious fellow like Piers a harder matter than Lady Verney has allowed. "I have laid it before the Lord, but He has not directed me," was the answer made by a Cornishman of Piers Owen's stamp, when asked why he did not marry. This was said quite simply and sincerely. Pretty girls and tempting women might abound; but the Lord had given no sign to the pious Wesleyan; and he would have thought yielding to the fascinations of sense, dignified though they were by the name of love, such as those to which Piers gave in so readily, a yielding to the temptation of Satan and a profanation of the holy yielding to the temptation of Satan and a profanation of the holy spirit without which no marriage is sanctified. These are the minor points of character in which writers of good social position so often fail. They judge of human nature as they know it, influenced and modified by the circumstances and education of their own class; and unless they get deeper into the hearts of the people than is usual with the well-to-do classes, they do not understand the strangely different influences which stir and compel those

of a lower grade.

The motive of Lianaly Reefs, to judge by the concluding nots, is a protest against the unseaworthiness of ships and the "radical wrong" of our present system of insurance; and by far the best bit is the description of the shipwrock of Piers and his crew in the rotten old Mersey off Cape Horn. In this description Lady Verney goes into details with praiseworthy accuracy; and yet there is a curious look of cataloguing through it all, as when she speaks of the "stenches" of the forecastle—"wet, foul, dark, and quite unventilated"—the measurement of the Pacific storm wave, the general rottenness of all the material of the Mersey from first to last, and how "the tarpaulins were too small to cover the hatchways, the stuff was full of holes, and perished with age and exposure." The picture of Piers's calm determination, which seemed as if it had influenced even the crazy hull of the Mersey

Liency Rays. By Lady Verney, Author of "Stone Edge," "Lattice Links," &c. London: Smith, Elder, & Co. 1372.

to do her best, is well laid in. We extract the following, which reads rarely well for a lady writer, and as if written from practice experience, or, if Lady Verney will forgive us, as if she had been well coached in the technical terms:—

Well coached in the technical terms:—

But the height to which the sea had by this time risen made it impossible to run any longer before the wind, and to lay to was now her only chance. Already a broken sea had passed over her, nearly carrying the helmann overboard, and putting her in imminent joopardy. Piers summoped all hands on dack, and stationed each man at his post—every opening was fastened down, the mizen staysail was set, and the ropes manned for taking in some of the canvas forward; then he took the helm himself, and watched and waited. At length there seemed a slight buil; he put the helm hard a lee, and waved his hand as a signal to the mate at the forecastle. As the ship flew up to the wind, he saw coming down to windward a luge mountain of water, and selzing a rope's end, he had barely time to secure himself hurriedly to the mizen mast when the roller fell on the deck. All around him, above, below, all was water, green water, and for a moment he thought that he was being carried to the bottom with the ship—but the end was not yet. Slowly the vessel recovered herself, and freed her deck from the weight of water, which would have sent her to the bottom if it could have found its way below; the after sail brought her head up to the wind, and she lay comparatively safe; but the boats had all been shattered, rendered useless, or carried away by the shock, and two hands were missing when the danger was past.

The next paragraph, too, is good, and the significance of the rounding query becomes important read by the light of the last note; but the real value of the extract is in the union of, as it seems to us, experimental knowledge, whether at first or second hand, with a certain poetry of feeling evidently the authoress's

The bad weather became worse; the wind chopped and changed perpetually, while from each quarror seemed to come the coldest and stormiest of the blasts in succession: from the south they blew straight out of the icy solitudes round the Pole, and from the north off the cold, barren, snowy rocks of Torra del Fuego, the most inhospitable land in the world; east or west seemed all allke in the wintry freding; the men were wet from morning till night, and chilled to the bone by the cutting wind and the hall, so that they could hardly massage the sails. They had pretty nearly, however, now rounded the Cape. "She must feel her own way must part," said the old mats, as, in the storm and the sleet, she began to turn her head northwards. For still the gale was at its height; the fierce wind blew the crest of the waves in sheets of water to leeward, the short day was closing in, and dull blackness overhead; but if all held on, a good ship should have ridden out even such weather in August off Cape Horn. Was the owner at that moment sitting, enjoying the sultry evening with his wife and children round him, and the comforting thought that all risks were fally insured if the Mersey" did not reach home?

The end of all is the utter destruction of the foundered ship, and the temporary salvation of Piers with ten of his crew on a raft which he built and superintended, "standing over each lashing and seizing, to see that all was thoroughly done and no nails used in the construction." The suffering that followed; the hunger and thirst; the men falling off the raft one by one from fatigue and weakness; the shapeless mass of spars lying as a speck in the vast ocean, and almost in the jaws of death; now a porpoise speared; now a few drops of grateful of death; now a porpoise speared; now a few drops of grateful rain, "caught in their linen and a tin cup or two"; an albatroes, which had been following in their wake, swooping down on her prey as the mon slipped from their frail refuge to the death that was so near; the disappointment, mingled with superstitious dread, that possessed them when, drifting up to a strange object, they found a water-logged ship — "the light shining through the blackened timbers, hung with barnacles and seaweed, the stanchions standing out bare and ragged against the sky"—which all but Piers avied was the "Frence Partcharge and aways they would Piers cried was the Flying Dutchman, and swore they would not go an inch nearer; the stuper of starvation deepening; the old mate, poor Piers's last comfort and chief help, in his turn falling like a stone into the "yeast of waves"; and, finally, the rescue of the five men left out of the ten who had been on the raft when she first pushed off from the ill-fitted Merseyall this Lady Verney tells with force and pathos. It is a remarkable bit of writing for a woman, unless she has been indeed assisted by an experienced hand; and should even a few minor technicalities be inexact, that does not mar the power of the whole. It is during these days and nights of wretchedness and peril that Piers thinks continually of Grace. He and the crew sing a great deal in the earlier time, and before that "stupor of starvation " which comes later has made them indifferent to starvation" which comes later has made them indifferent to life itself. They sing "sea-songs, hymns, anything that anybody could recollect"; "but there was one couplet which rung in Piers's cars day and night, and it was always in Grace's voice that it seemed to sound." "He could hear it so distinctly that he wondered the others did not perceive it also; he almost seemed to see the singer. It was always Grace now of whom he thought; help the singer. It was always Grace now of whom he thought; help and comfort seemed to come naturally through her lips, and to be connected with the very thought of her." Yet on his return home, notwithstanding that he pays Grace so much attention, and is on such terms of loving friendship with her that her own long-cherished love for him seems as if it may now take courage and be glad, he suddenly drifts back to his old entanglement of feeling for Winifred; and the end of the book sees them married and happy, with Grace holding their baby and sweetly content with the second place. This Grace is a divinely unselfish and saintly character; but we owe the author a grudge that she did not give her a higher fate by making Winifred find her duty and her happiness elementary here.

Part of the story is connected with a certain "Quillet"—that is, "a piece of Owen Griffith's best field, which had been left away to a daughter (after the fishion of the country) by some far-off ancestor. It had descended to an old woman as obstinate as Owen

himself in defence of her rights, who insisted on her intention to leave it to her nephew, instead of to the direct line and lawful owner, as Owen considered himself to be." The disputed corner was "not much bigger than a pocket-handlerchief," but it was the one shadow in Owen's otherwise radiant lot, and the standing grievance he could not quite get over. The litiglousness of the Welsh character is well touched on here. For all that Owen Griffith is the "good denue" of the story he is find of lawyers and her character is well touched on here. For all that Owen Griffith is the "good demon" of the story, he is fond of lawyers and law courts, and is for ever hankering after the Quillet, the boundary stanes of which gave his plough an awkward turn, while the light of way leading to it interfered with his beans. This grievance about the land is connected with the story by the subsequent proposal of David Hughes, the nephew of the obstinate old woman who is in possession, to Winifred Caladine, when the matter might be brought to an amicable arrangement. His method of offering himself is quaint enough: himself is quaint enough :-

"So, miss, you is sout for a walk this so fine evening. It is well so, as I want to speak quite particular, and it shall be best altogether without my aunt. You must know already this so long while since my desires. Now I shall wish suggest myself for to marry ourselves direct. You shall be a great comfortable to me at the mill. You have no parents for to dwell with —mine is so nice home. When shall we be wed?"

mine is so nice home. When shall we be wed?"

But Winifred, who had her heart now full of Piers, as she formerly had her heart full of young Harrison, turns a deaf ear to the Welshman's reasoning, and answers to his assurance that "everybody shall tell you it is quite conformable," "But I don't care what they says; it isn't 'everybody' that's got to be married; it's me!" In which view of the case we think sho is singularly rational. The main thread of the story, however, is bound up with the papers which Evan Evans took from the corpse of John Caladine, Winifred's father; with which papers are connected a scampiah brother who made off to South America with what did not belong to him, a paid debt and no vouchers forthcoming, and the subseto him, a paid debt and no vouchers forthcoming, and the subsequent impoverishment of the widow and orphan—the latter being this same Winifred who is left to the guardianship of Owen Griffith. All this part about the papers and the debt is a little confused in the telling, and not very clearly made out in the design. Legal matters are seldom treated in a satisfactory way in novels, and Lady Verney only follows the multitude when novels, and Lady Verney only follows the multitude when she defines hers less clearly than might have been. Add too the dialect, which somewhat perplexes the unaccustomed reader, though we are happy to say the spelling is less uncount than many other authors would have given it, and we have reason enough for our sense of confusion. There are other graphic sketches on which we have not touched; such as the danger of Piers in his walk across the sands, and the "crossing of the herds"—with the imminent peril of the white heifer, who, "instead of enduring passively the discipline of pain with the mass of the crossing multitude," leapt from the ranks, and very nearly drowned hersolf in a miniature maelström. Both are photographic, and evidently taken from the life. taken from the life.

On the whole, though we cannot welcome Limity Reefs as a masterpiece, we can praise it heartily as a pretty, well-intentioned, and in parts excellently written, story—the best parts being the descriptive, the weakest the psychological.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

CARL VON NOORDENS History of the War of the Spanish Succession • deserves an honourable place in the series of useful, practical, and workmanlike histories with which Germany is at present enriching European literature. The works thus collectively indicated may be described as all bolonging to the school of Ranke, and as the works of writers who have rather made it their task to elucidate the obscure and tortuous policies of Cabinets than, like Michelet or Macaulay, to paint graphic panoramas of the life of nations. Their common peculiarity is their diplomatic character in both senses of the term—the extent to which they depend upon archives now for the first time brought to light. depend upon archives now for the first time brought to light, coupled with a most praiseworthy sobriety in the use of these materials. Von Noorden's History, an admirable type of the class, is evidently based upon a thorough knowledge of the politics of the period, manifested in the condensed presentation of results rather than in the accumulation of references, and never pedantically obtruded. At the same time, the more ordinary and tra-ditional qualities of an historian are by no means wanting, as is shown in the lucid treatment of battles, sieges, and campaigns, and in such masterly summaries as the brief sketches of the condition of Poland and Portugal at the opening of the war. Though nominally restricted to Spain, the scope of the History is in fact a very wide one, extending over the whole of Europe, all the members of whose body politic were participators in the conflict. It comprehends the years 1705-1707, including such brilliant feats of arms as the battle of Ramillies and the steepe of Barcalona, a general survey of the condition of the North of Europe, and a miniature history of the Union of England and Scotland. Several remarkable personages are described, who had been amitted by former historians, as, for example, the intriguing Primate of Poland; and justice is rendered to several interesting transactions hitherto left in the shade, such as the Primee of Darmstadt's successful defence of Gibraltar. shown in the lucid treatment of battles, sieges, and campaign

^{*} Europäische Gesehichte im achteslusten Jahrennahrt. Von Cuti von Noorden, Aben z. Der spanische Erbfalgehring. Bd. z. Disseidung. Duddeus. London: Williams & Nougete.

August von Benfiel's sollection of documents " re-story of the Guerran Empire during the sixteenth less to be a most unbushle storehouse of State pape was dimeetria e The first releas to be a most unbushle storehodes of State papers. The first values, ambrasing the pariod from 1546 to 1551, alone comprises 553 documents in 980 pages. They are nearly all despatches from smoward heads and ambrasadors, some formal and official, others confidential diplomatic reports. Among the latter the correspondence of the Spanish Ambassador at Rome during the Conclave of Julius III., which so nearly resulted in the election of our countryman, Cardinal Pole, is particularly entertaining. The private correspondence of Charles V. and his brother Ferdinand is very valuable. Some of the documents have been printed already, but in many cases inaccurately. The more innortant papers are given in many cases inaccurately. The more important papers are given at length, others are summarized with considerable fulness. It is to be hoped that so extensive an undertaking may be completed on on which it has been begun.

The additional details of Napoleon's journey from Fontainebleau to Elba †, collected by Baron von Holfert, cannot be said to add much to our knowledge of the subject; the compiler nevertheless deserves the credit of having prepared, from old and new sources, a very attractive book. The whole situation is highly dramatic, and one of the most memorable examples of the vicinsitudes of greatness. We can hardly consider it so derogatory to Napoleon as it appears to Baron von Helfert. The position of a great sovereign and mighty conqueror disguised as a postilion to escape reign and mighty conqueror disguised as a postilion to escape being torn in pieces by his own subjects, and indebted for his life to the protection of his enemies, is indeed sufficiently painful and ridiculous, but the diagrace attachee rather to the mob than to the victim of their fickleness and ferocity. Passive courage was not Napoleon's forte; but, on the whole, he seems to have encountered a poculiarly trying peril with as much self-possession as could reasonably be expected in a man of his excitable temperament. Baron you Helfert adduces some strong reasons for disbelieving in his

alleged attempt to commit suicide at Fontainebleau.

Madlle. von Assing's last is generally her best; and this time she has surpassed all former feats in the way of book-making and mystification. "From Varnhagen's Remains, Letters Home from the University", would of course be generally interpreted as the title of an addition to Varnhagen's own valuable correspondence. On discovering that they are no such thing, but simply the letters of a hitherto unheard-of Adolph Muller, and that their sole connexion with Varnhagen is that he had them in his possession and at one time thought of editing them, the temptation to throw the book out of the window is nearly irresistible, and would be whelly an if any probability with the the distinction which wholly so if any probability existed that the fair editor might at the moment be passing along the street. Failing this inducement, we turn to the letters, but can find no adequate reason for ment, we turn to the letters, but can find no adequate reason for their publication. They are certainly very creditable to the writer, but only as might be the case with the correspondence of any amiable, earnest young man, accustomed to discuss serious subjects with youthful frankness, and ardent in the expression of his family affections. If they have any value, it is as indications of the direction in which the student mind of Germany was then tending, and of the influence exercised by Fichte, Schelling, and Novalis, the Carlyles and Ruskins of 1804-10. The writer, a young physician, died prematurely; many circumstances connected with his death are extremely touching, but ought never to have been published. The most characteristic passage of the book is the preface of Madlle. Assing herself, in which she observes that having been taxed by evil-disposed persons with violating private confidences and publishing rubbish, she desires all such to take notice that she does not value their remonstrances one straw, but proposes to labour in both vocations even more abundantly for the future. luture.

The autobiography of Louise Scidler & belongs to a very different class of literature; it is as full of matter as it is simple and genuine. The author, a lady artist, attained no particular eminence in her profession, and does not seem to have been remarkable for intellectual gifts; but her cheerfulness, helpfulness, and ardent though unobtrusive admiration of everything excel-lent, qualified her to be the humble friend of numerous distin-guished persons, whose kindness she has repaid by recording her sequaintance with them with perfect good feeling and good taste. She was patronized by Goethe, and finds an evident pleasure in dwelling on the numerous instances of his benevolence. Her iwelling on the numerous instances of his benevolence. Her requaintance with him immediately preceded the death of his The household was then more tranquil than had always on the case. Goethe's attachment to a partner apparently so matched with him is attributed by Fraulein Seidler partly to his respect for genuine nature in any form, and partly to Christiane's tact in withdrawing troublesome and disagreeable matters from his attention. At a later period we find our artist in Rome, where she resided many years, and was intimately acquainted with Niebuhr, Bunsen, Henriette Herz, Cyerbeck, and other edebrities, all of whom are noticed in a genial and amiable spirit. The pleasant little book has suffered in some degree from

Briefe und Acten zur Geschichte des sechzehnten Jahrhunderte, mit senderer Rüchricht auf Bayerus Fürstenhaus. Bd. 1. Bustbeitet von von Druffel. München: Klejer. Loudon: Williams & Norgate. † Napoleon I., Fahrt von Fontsinebless nuch Elba. Von J. A. Fred on Helfert. Wien: Braumtillet. London: Williams & Norgate.

the infirmity of the author, whose sight failed her

death.

Professor Stark * is an archeological scholar, and artiquation topics form the principal portion of his very interesting travels in Greece and the Turkish Levant. He was at Ephesias when his Wood's excavations commenced, and gives a clear account met movely of the site of the great temple, but of the topography of the ruins in general. He also describes Troy, Sardes, and the Niobe rock, as well as the recent discoveries at Athens, adding an exquisite photograph of a new baselief. He has not the leman eye for the aspects of modern times, far the picturesque and varied bustle of Constantinople, the inconveniences of quarantime at Sym, and the pleasant domestic life of a cultivated Greek family at Athens. His view of Greek progress, so far at least as the development of His view of Greek progress, so far at least as the development of intellectual life and the revival of industry are concerned, is highly encouraging, and he leaves us fully impressed with his composition

to pronounce upon the subject.

Bruno Bauert, at one time named along with Strauss and Feuerbach as a loader of the revolutionary school of theology in Feuerbach as a loader of the revolutionary school of theology in Germany, has of late years fallen into almost complete oblivious. Not a little screness on this account is apparent in his recently published volume, in which he carps discontentedly at the more popular works of Strauss and Papular and Advisor and Advis popular works of Strauss and Renan, and tries to outbid both by a paradoxical attempt to make I hilo the originator, not merely of the Alexandrine doctrine of the Logos, but of New Testament

theology in general.

The Grand Duchy of Baden ‡ is in a manner classic ground in the contest between Catholic States and Catholic Churches, the Baden Government having begun their endeavours to restrict the power of the Church at a period when nearly all others were treating it with deference. The quarrel seems to have extended to nearly every subject on which the two powers can come into collision, and to have resulted in a complete victory for the State, which its historium the Finil Friedburg regards as of harms approve for the historian, Dr. Emil Priedberg, regards as of happy augury for the result of the greater conflict now pending in the Empire. It would seem, however, that the Baden Government abstained from an-

result of the greater conflict now possing in the limpins. It would seem, however, that the Isden Government abstained from anvenoming the strife by any needlessly barsh or offensive proceedings. Dr. Friedberg's work, which is written purely from the legal point of view, is of great value, if only from its copious appendix of official documents. It must be said that his own style seems formed upon the modul supplied by these papers.

The philosophy of Edward von Hartmann is becoming more and more the subject of discussion in Germany. The main ground of its success, apart from the ability and liveliness of its exposition, is no doubt that of all existing philosophies it is the least metaphysical, and the one in which the greatest respect is paid to the observations of physical science. Hartmann would never have committed Hegel's error of quarrolling with Newton en source a priori grounds. His views are wholly based on the scrattiny of nature. The theory deduced from this observation presents no striking novelty. Hartmann's "Unconscious" is mercely Spinosa's natura naturans regarded from the point of view of modern science; and in its practical application his philosophy reproduces the ethics of Schopenhauer: The Spinozistic and Schopenhaueristic halves of the system seem to have no mecanicy conservation. halves of the system seem to have no necessary consection. Spinoza, the most consistent of thinkers, was ossentially an optimist; and the difference between him and his modern rep sentatives sometimes seems rather a matter of bile than of brain. Such would seem to be the opinion of the younger Fichte, whose latest and almost testamentary work is evidently called furth by Von Hartmann's, though this writer's name rarely occurs in it. The sanity and sobriety of l'ichte's ethics are refreshing after the gloomy paradoxes of Schopenhauer's school; his windication of Theism is more difficult to appreciate, from his adherence to the old metaphysical terminology. It seems evident that the ideas which metaphysicians find so much difficulty in dissociating from this peculiar dialect have already become the property of the world in a simpler and more intelligible way. P'ichte's canaging candour and equitable temper are beyond praise; the latter part of his essay betrays a tendency to mysticism, not unshared by Hartmann, who is far from treating narratives of somnambulism sentatives sometimes seems rather a matter of hile than of brain. Hartmann, who is far from treating narratives of somnambulism and clairvoyance with disrespect. Dr. Volkelt's | essay on the two main factors of Hartmann's philosophy is another important contribution to the history of the subject. The writer is a disciple of Hegel; his method is strictly metaphysical, and he seems not to average that the resolution of foot disciple to the subject. apprehend the revolution effected in abstract research by the progress of natural science, a revolution only comparable to that effected in science itself by the application of the inductive method of

The late Mr. Prince-Smith's tract on Public Economy & is not, as the title and the author's reputation would have led as to en a contribution to politico-economical, but to political, science

* Nuch dem griechischen Orient. Reuse-Studien. Von K. H. Stat Heidsberg: Winter. London: Williams & Norgate.

† Philo, Strauss und Resun und das Urchristensum. Von Brino Bash Berlin: Hempel. London. Williams & Norgate.

† Der Staat und die lathelische Kirche im Grussherzegthum Baden mit d. Jahre 1860. Von Emil Friedberg. Zweite bis auf die Gegenwart Schreiten und die Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. London: Williams

§ Die theutische Weltunsicht und siere Bewerhtigung. Von J. H. Platte. Lespzig: Brockhaus. London: Williams & Norgate. § Das Universeste und der Pussemismus. Studien zur modernist Welstes-beurgung. Von Dr. J. Volkett. Berlin: Hetundes. London: Wilklims &

The Start and der Vellahaushalt. Eine Mirae. Am Selm Prince Smith. Berin; Springer. London: Williams & Kangdin.

von neuvri. W mu: neuminiser. London: Williams & Noggite,

2 Aus dem Nochlaus Varnhagen's von Enze. Briefe von des Univerin die Heimselt. Leipzig: Berockhaus. Lendon: Williams & Rougate.

5 Erienerungen und Leiben der Malerin Louise Seidler. Aus
zuhriftlichen Rachlam zummuningsstelle und bearbeitet von H. G
Berlin: Hertu. London: Williams & Rougate.

Von K. H. Black.

baungung. Norgato.

is an able and temperate defence of the existing institutions of Germany as the best adapted to the actual situation, without, however, confesting the possible abstract superiority of forms grounded to practice under certain contingencies. The author's main test of the expediency of an institution is apparently the degree in which it tends to maintain power in the hands of an enlightened class.

enlightened class.

Dr. Baumann has performed an eminently acceptable task in his able analysis of the political philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas*, to which he has prefixed a lucid and interesting essay. Aquinas hardly appears to have made any great original contribution to thought in this department; his principal achievement is to have harmonized and combined the two infallibilities between which he found himself. His system is built upon the foundation of Aristotle, on which, the works of the Stagirite being sileat on the subject of Papal infallibility, the latter dogma is easily superimposed. So long as Aquinas adheres to Aristotle he provokes no subject of Papal infallibility, the latter dogma is easily superinposed. So long as Aquinas adheres to Aristotle he provokes no other comment than that his adhesion is very close; but when he supplements his master's theory by the assumption that good government and morality are not to be regarded as an end, but simply as a measure to the ulterior object of cternal felicity, and the further assumption that this is only to be obtained within the bosom of the Church, he is logically committed to a theory of persecution. The gist of Dr. Baumann's reasoning seems to be that consistent Catholics cannot avoid being persecutors in theory, unless in the exceptional case allowed by Aquinas—namely, when they are not strong enough. At the same time Dr. Haumann does not seem inclined to depose the Infallible Church morely to set up the Infallible State in its room; and expresses his apprehensions lost some of the views recently broached respecting the ethical mission of the State should tend to the establishment of a despotishmas permicious as the ecclesiastical to intellectual freedom, if less perflous to life and limb.

The condition of Alsace and Lorraine for the last three years in the description of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the description of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the condition of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the condition of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the condition of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the condition of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the condition of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the condition of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the condition of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the condition of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the condition of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the condition of the State and Lorraine for the last three years in the condition of the State and Lo

The condition of Alsace and Lorraine for the last three years is justly described by Dr. Schriker † as one of anathy and interregnum. The people have had to sit still while others have been legislating for them in a capital which, though assured that it is their own, they persist in regarding as that of an alien and an enemy. It is therefore a serviceable performance to bring together enemy. It is therefore a serviceable performance to bring together in one compendious collection the laws by which the political life of these provinces is henceforth to be regulated, as well as the debates which reveal the animus of the enacting parties. To judge by the recent elections, this well-intended performance has not effected much towards the conciliation of the Alsace-Lorrainers; perhaps, however, as it is in German, they have not read it. It will be found very uneful by foreigners who, whether from an appreciative or a critical point of view, may desire to study German methods of dealing with a conquered territory.

The history of the system of communication in Alsace-Lorraine must necessarily be mainly of local interest. Herr Löner I appears

must necessarily be mainly of local interest. Herr Löper ‡ appears to have been a diligent collector of everything relating to the

subject.

Though dealing with abstruse questions of Oriental jurisprudence, and bristling with Sancerit quotations of terrific appearance, Ir. Mayr's treatise on the Indian Law of Inheritance 5 is nevertheless snything but dry. Treating of the domestic life of an ancient civilized people, our kinsmen in blood, and not alien in intellectual organization, it incidentally throws much light on the development of culture and social order in Europe. It is divided into three sections, respectively discussing the general principles by which the distribution of property was regulated, the degrees of succession, and the position of the female sex with reference to this subject.

subject.

By hearkening to the note of the cuckoo the immortal Wordsworth was temporarily impressed with the conviction that this so solid-seeming earth was in reality but an unsubstantial fairy place. Something of the same illusion is evoked as we listen to the practical Director of the Prussian Post Office—the inventor, we believe, of post-cards—seriously discussing the feasibility of the amployment of balloons as an auxiliary to the regular post. || Dr. Stephan is, indeed, far from asserting the practicability of this improvement at present; he regards it however, as an aim to be kept distinctly in view, and gives his reasons for the faith that is in him. He is not perhaps altogether exempt from the usual fallacy of projectors in inferring from the opposition excited by railways, telegraphs, and similar inventions, that everything received with a corresponding incredulity must be equally feasible—a manifest abuse of the argument from analogy. We must add that it will take a great deal to convince us that a belloon sent up from Paris corresponding incredulity must be equally leasible—a manness abuse of the argument from analogy. We must add that it will take a great deal to convince us that a belloon sent up from Paris was ever found in a bush in Natal. Dr. Stephan, however, is perfectly right in drawing attention to a fact commonly ignored—the steady if tardy progress of the scientific method in serostation, and the tendency of every improvement to increase the seronaut's control over his machine. It is also apparent that there are parts

Die Staatelehre des h. Thomas von Aquino. Ein Beitrag zur Frage wischen Kirche und Stuat. Leipzig: Hirael. London: Williams &

** Elesse-Lothringen im Reichstag. Von Dr. August Schriker. Strassburg:

K. J. Trübner. London: Trübner & Co.

† Zur Geschichte des Verhehrs in Elesse-Lothringen. Von C. Löper.

Strassburg: K. J. Trübner. London: Trübner & Co.

† Das indische Erbrecht. Von Aurel Mayr. Wien: Hölder. Londons

Trübner & Co.

Weltpuet and Lufteckiffukre. Ein Vortrag, Von Dr. Stophan. Berlin: fingur. Landon: Trübner & Co.

of the earth where the regularity of the atmospheric surplish would render the direction of believes comparatively easy here large portion of the year. The lecture, which is animated by the most genial spirit, contains many interesting, perticulars respecting postal affairs in general. In England, it appears, the average annual number of latters is 29 per head; in Switzerland, 20; in Germany, 14; in France and Helgium, 12; in Austro-Hungary, from 4 to 5. In. Stephan actually has the temerity to appraise the amount annually contributed to the German Exchequer by love-letters, which, reckoning those of betrothed lovers along, he estimates at ten millions of dollars.

We beg leave to seate that we decline to return rejected Communi cutions: and to this rule we can make no exception.

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MR. DISRAELI'S COVERNMENT.

THE composition of Mr Disraph's Government has received general and just approval. The return to the old practice of keeping they number of the Cabinet within reasonable limits does credit to the Prime Minister's judgment. The Chancellor of the Duchy, the President of the Local Government Board, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland have in recent. Administrations been admitted to the section of the Board of Trade; whose office is more important than that of Postmaster-General. It as probable that personal intendship may have induced Mr DISRAII II that personal whendship may have induced Mr 1982111 to prefer Lord John Manners, who has already held Cabinet office. All the other Cabinet Ministers preside over the great offices of the State. In Mr Grabetone's Ministry the Postmaster-General remained outside the walls of the Cabinet, while Lord Hartmaner, Mr Forsier, Mr Starsfeld, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, and Mr. Brucht the Cabinet, the Cabinet Fortescue, and Mr. Brucht and Mr. Cabinet and Mr. Brucht and Mr. Cabinet and Mr. Cabinet Contract which port conference of the cabinet and Mr. Cabinet and M represented in the Cabinet departments which now confer only a lower rank. No official experience is required to justify the assertion that a confidential executive Council of sixteen is too unsafely for its purpose. The clustic arrangements of moder Cabinets have been adopted, not for convenience of deliberation, but because it was thought necessary to find room for members of the party whose claims were deemed to be irresistable. One consequence of undue laxity of admission has processarily been the practical institution of a Cabinet within a Cabinet, consisting of two or three members of the body who enjoyed the special confidence of the Prime Minister. The secession from Lord Debry's Government at the beginning of 1867 might probably never have taken place if Lord Salisbury, Lord Carraryon, and General Peri had been previously admitted to the grant data of the Prime Minister and the Changeller. to the centidence of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer To a certain extent there must always e a distinction between the consultations of the Chief Minister with two or three chosen colleagues and the comparatively public deliberations of the Cabinet When the number of Cabinet Ministers was limited to five or six, a Minister of secondary rank complained that, when a Council was field, Mr Pirr used to whisper Dinnas is the window, and then announce that the busi-tions was over. Nevertheless the unfluence of each member of the Cabinet on general policy is likely to increase as the numbers of the body are diminished. The confidence of the country in the present Government will certainly not be impaired by the knowledge that its more important measures will have been previously approved by Mr. Hardy, by Sir Stafford Northcore, by Lord Salisbury, and by Lord DERBY. The PRIME MINISTER is better known to the country than even the most eminent of his colleagues, and at present be is unitoutedly popular; but his warmest admirers would scarcely claim for him the quality of being uniformly sound and habitually safe. Mr. Lown's fear that Mr. Distance weald institute a personal Government of his

ear, Diseased would institute a personal Government of his own proves to he wholly unfounded.

It is fortunate that the Duke of Abercorn has at last consented to resume the Irish Viceroyalty. A nobleman of less popular demander and of less magnificent tastes would have contrasted answerably with Lord Spences. It is not worth while to revive the controversy whether the maintaining of the office of Lord-Lieutenant conduces to the bellet despetch of public business. for there can he was

might be desirable to try the experiment of appointing one of the Queen's some Lord-Lieutenaut. During the continuance of the Home Rule aguation the change would perhaps be regarded as a concession; and, on the other hand, it is possible that demagogues might offer deliberate affects to a Royal Vicercy who avowed his intention of magnitaining see Union Sir Michael Beach, though he hold a subordinate office in the last Conservative Adminis-tration, has still to establish his character as a statesman. It is perlups no disadvantage that he is a stranger to Ireland, but he is not to be congratulated on the smoothness of the task which he has undertaken to perform.

Mr. Brinstra has formerly proved his competence to discharge the functions of his office as Changellor, and Dr.

Ball would perhaps have been promoted to the higher office if his services in Parliament as Attorney-Goneral office if his services in Parliament as Attorney-General had not been regarded as indespensable. It is surprising that Mr Disraeli has not availed himself of the services of Mr. Plunklit, Dr Ball's colleague in the representation of the University of Dubin. None of the younger members of the House have givengreater proofs of Parliamentary ability; and every appointment of a capable Irishman to office furnishes an additional argument against separation. The Lord Advocate is fortunately the only Minister who is specially charged with the Government of Scotland; and there could be no dispute as to Mr. Gordon's claim to his former office, especially as his sett is not likely to be contested contested

Sir Charles Addenter's reputation as an intelligent, conscientions, and useful man of business has not been ingroundy affected by Mr Britan's norse and characteristic
rudeness. It has always been Mr. Butan's help to nice
political criticism, with personal insult; and to his recent
boast that he has never been adject that he has never been
classes it might have been added that he has never been courteous to an equal who happened also to be an opwould be placed at the Local Covernment Board, with the sanitary business of which he is perfectly familiar. It is possible that some Minister of higher rank, or even Mr Diskart himself, wishing to reserve to himself the control of local legislation, may have objected to place in charge of the department an active advocate of consolidation and improvement whose emnions have been consinuation and improvement whose equations have been frequently published. The President of the Board of Trade has but few definite duties, for the greater part of the important business which is transacted in the office necessarily devolves on permanent functionaries and professional assistants. No other public department more urgently requires supervision and reform. If Sir C Apin active supervision from the induced development of the It's succeeds in providing for the judicial discharge of the many judicial duties which devolve on the Board of Trade, he will correct one of many flagrant abuses. The appeantment of Mr. Cave to the office of Judge-Advocate can only be explained by the difficulty of finding places for computent candidates. Possessing much economical knowledgess well as general ability, Mr. Cave would have been well snated to the Fresidency of the Board of Trade, while he has no special qualification for the duties of Judge. Aflyocate. It may be presumed that, as a competent judge of personal character and manners, Mr. Diseasest has exerto personal character and manners, Mr. Distance has exerto personal character and manners, Mr. Distance has exertop of the office of Lord-Lieutenant conduces to
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the distance of the Treasury. It is a high
the light people prefer even a subordinate County
House of Commons, to be the acting manager of the party,
a time Secretary's Office. It is not unlikely that they and Parliamentary adjutant of the Prime Minister. The
onld value still more highly a substance of Toyalty is bedden of Mr. W. H. Serre as Financial Secretary will
come of the Primess of the Mood: and is sittled times in

has been better liked or more generally trusted; he may possess little technical knowledge of hais habits of business will enable him readily to ter his new duties.

The Under-Secretaries of the different departments por seas among them considerable merit and promise. Sir H. Selwin-leberson probably appreciates his good fortune in escaping the responsibility of his Beer Bill, which was with self-denying generosity adopted by Mr. Bruch. The licensed victuallers may be well assured that, while the elections of the last three years are frosh in Mr. Disraeli's manners. memory, no Under-Secretary will harass them with vexatious legislation. Mr. Bourse's knowledge and ability will be valuable at the Foreign Office; and he will represent his department in the House of Commons with efficiency and prudence. efficiency and prudence. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON has his business at the India Office to learn; nor will his energy and spirit for the present enable him to meet on equal terms the exhaustive criticism of Mr. Grant Duff. Mr. SCLATER-BOOTH, who is appointed President of the Local Government Board, was formerly Secretary to the Poor Law Board, and he holds a good position in the House of Commons. Mr. Clare Read, the first tenant-farmer who has held political office in England, possesses a thorough knowledge of rural affeirs, and his moderation and good sense have been generally acknowledged whenever be has taken part in debate. On the whole, the secondary places are not less carefully filled than the great offices of State. A strong Cabinet, backed by an ample majority, in no immediate danger of factious opposition, has the additional good fortune of not being pledged or tempted to enter on a career of ambitious legislation. The most urgent duty presses on the SECRETARY of STATE for India, but his activity for the present will be rather administrative than Parlia-The first important business of the Session will be the Budget, and it is to be wished that the arrangements proposed by the CHANCELLOR of the Excureguer may deserve the confidence of the House of Commons.

THE FALL OF COOMASSIE.

THE former accounts from the Gold Coast gave reason for hoping that the Ashantee war would be terminated with no sacrifice of life, except that of a few officers and men who had already fallen victims to the climate. The rapid alterentions of fear and satisfaction which have succeeded one another during the present week have impressed on all minds the serious nature of the undertaking. It is now known that in the latter part of January all negotiatious were broken off. The King of ASHANTEE seems to have appreciated the superiority of his enemies, and to have been willing to make a preciated. and to have been willing to make a nominal submission on terms which might not too seriously compromise his repu-tation with his subjects and neighbours. Reports of the formidable character of the invading armsment had apparently produced a salutary panic which found expression in mirroulous portents corresponding to the popular creed. There is probably a good understanding between Church and State in the Ashantee country; and the sudden collapse of sacred trees and images as soon as the English soldiers crossed the Prah might have indicated the conviction of the King and his advisors that resistance was impossible or inexpedient. For reasons which are rather conjectured than accurately known, the Kina entertained an insuperable objection to the admission of the English army into his capital. Although he had released his European prisoners, and expressed his readiness to make peace, he finally determined to oppose the further advance of the hostile force. In a battle on the 31st of January the Ashantees must have displayed remarkable skill and courage; for, notwithstanding the superiority of the English weapons and disci-pline, Sir Garner Wolseley suffered in killed and wounded a serious loss. The telegraphic messages which were published in London on Wednesday evening contained the rumour at Cape Coast Castle that the General was stationary at a place fifteen miles from Coomassie in want of reinforcements, and that a large body of the enemy was threatening his flank and rear. On Thursday morning the general anxiety was relieved by Sir Garner Wotseler's despatch dated from the capital, which he had entered after five days of hard fighting. The King had promised to make peace; and it is to be hoped that he will keep his word, as a breach of faith would be self-word for a renewal of hostilities. followed by a renewal of hostilities. The enemy may

perhaps not have discovered the urgent pressure of time which induced Sir Gamer Wolfeley to contemplate the commencement of his return march on the following day. It cannot be said that the result of the campaign is as satisfactory as its conduct has been honourable to the General and his little army. It seems scarcely worth while to spend large sums, to lose many valuable lives, and to undergo five successive days of hard fighting, for the purpose of remaining two days in the conquered capital. The compare small things with great, Sir Gamer Wolfeley is in a position analogous to that of Napoleon at Moscow. Having forced his way to the centre of the enemy's power, he is now principally concerned to secure an immediate retreat. Fortunately the Ashantees have no adequate means of knowing how much trouble and anxiety they have for six months caused to their adversaries. The resources of England are in fact sufficient for all similar contests, and to an uncivilized enemy they may well seem to be boundless.

The English troops will probably have been re-embarked about the present time in accordance with the original plan of the campaign; but Sir Garner Wolseley will undoubtedly take sufficient precautions before his departure for the security of the settlements on the Coast. The Ashantees will scarcely be disposed immediately to renew their incursions, although they may perhaps be acute enough to understand that for three-quarters of every year they have nothing to fear from a European force. Garrisons of moderate strength, properly armed and protected by fortifications, will be able to repel any attack to which they may be exposed. It will not be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to anticipate the decision of the Colonial Office on the policy which may be ultimately adopted on the Gold Coast. The short war has thrown light on various points which will be duly considered by the Government. The Ashantees have at last proved that they are formidable in the field; but the chief difficulties of the expedition might be avoided on future occasions, if it were thought worth while to construct and maintain a military road from the sea-coast to the Prah. It might also be found possible to organize a system of carriage which would ensure in case of need the conveyance of provisions and other stores; and, if necessary, one or two advanced military posts might be established to protect the communications. The means by which border tribes are communications. The means by which border tribes are kept in awe or subjection are familiar to all who have occasion to provide for the security of the outlying portions of civilized empires. The Bussians in Central Asia, the English on the frontiers of India, and even the Americans in the Indian territories, exercise constant and successful vigilance in guarding against produtory or hostile incursions. The Ashantee war would never have occurred if the English authorities on the coast had been strong enough to render the invasion hopeless or hazardous. West African garrisons must necessarily consist of coloured troops, their discipline and weapons ensure them the superiority in defensive war over any possible assailants. expense ought not to be immederate, although it must of course be balanced against the advantages which may result from a continued occupation of the Gold Coast.

The Colonial Office and the Cabinet will not fail to examine with dispassionate attention the reasons which may be urged in favour of the extension, the maintenance, or the abandonment of the former Protectorate. The late Ministers were not called upon to form a definite resolution before the termination of the war. Mr. Baight indeed, with his customary indifference to official reserve and Ministerial responsibility, expressed at Birmingham a strong opinion in favour of withdrawal from the Coast. Mr. Gladstone in one of his election speeches confined himself to the utterance of a conventional hope that the war would be followed, not only by peace, but by cordial friendship with a defeated enemy. Lord Kimberley may be supposed to have given more serious and practical consideration to a question which directly belonged to his department. There is no reason to suppose that his final conclusions might not have been the same with those which will be adopted by Lord Carmarvon and his colleagues. The timidity and indolonce of the Fances have not increased the general desire for any more intimate connexion with a worthless and cowardly race. The moral duty of civilizing barbarons subjects and neithbours scarcely extends to a population which will notifier fight nor work for those who fight in its behalf. The half-educated natives who practical a constitutional Fantee Con-

Goldratien will not again be able to impose on English Governors. The officers who were employed to lavy saxi-liary forces in the neighboring districts have made the further discovery that even the more warlike tribes cannot be trusted in a war with the Ashantees. Of some thou-sands of native troops which had been raised by Captain Gaovan only a few hundreds could be persuaded to keep their gagements when their services were actually required. Even the Houses belied the reputation which they had formorly acquired. The result of the campaign may perhaps diminish the fear and deference with which the Ashantees have been regarded; but it will be im-possible to reckon on the courage of the Fantees or the fidelity of the Houseas.

As, according to the French proverb, a door must be open or shut, the settlements on the Gold Coast must be either kept and protected or relinquished. There may be some temptation to prefer the easier and cheaper course; but there would be an anomaly in deducing from a victory the consequences which would have ensued from a total defeat. A part of the territory which Mr. BRIGHT proposes to abandon was acquired by treaty from Holland only a year and a half ago; and although the modification of the restrictions on Dutch aggrandizement in Sumatra formed the principal consideration of the bargain, a sum of money was paid in partial compensation for the posts which were coded to the English Government. The older possessions have been held for two centuries, including the short period in which the merchants trading to the coast undertook the functions of government. It is true that the chief use of the settlements was formerly to facilitate the slave trade; but for many years more legitimate commerce has prevailed. If, on the withdrawal of the English authorities, the French or the Dutch were to occupy the vacant settlements, the contrast would not be gratifying to national vanity. On the whole, the Government will probably determine to retain Cape Coast Castle and other trading posts, but not to undertake the obligation of protecting the neighbouring tribes. Ashantee invasions would in any case be repelled by force, not because they are directed against the Fantees, but because they interfere with English trade. The Ashantees have an aptitude for commerce as well as for war, and they ought to be disabused of the suspicion that the English desire to impede their peaceable access to the coast. If the burden of maintaining the settlements is found to be too heavy, the coast can at any time be evacuated. On the other hand, immediate abandonment would be not only unsatisfactory, but irrevocable.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE MINISTRY.

BEFORE the fate of the late Government was sealed, and while it seemed worth while to see whether exaggerated language might not be of some use, Mr. Lowe drew a dreadful picture of the consequences that would follow it Mr. DISRAELI were invested with power. He would rule his party, he would rule the House of Commons, he would rule the House of Lords. In short, he would be a Dietator, and a very dangerous one. So far as this was not mere rhetoric invented for electioneering purposes, and a sally of audacious paradox at which no one in culmer times would have been more amused than Mr. Lowe himself, it pointed to a peculiarity which no doubt does distinguish a Conservative from a Liberal Ministry. When a Liberal Ministry is in power the House of Lords acts chiefly as a restraint on the Government and on the dominant party in the House of Commons. It passes some measures that it dislikes, or the machinery of politics could not go on. But it alters them, weakens them, postpones them so far as it thinks asie, and rejects altogether Liberal measures not supported openly by the Government, or Ministerial measures which are not backed up by ontside popularity. Its main function is that of a check on the House of Commons, and in ordinary discussions on general politics it is assumed that this is the special and permanently important function of an Upper Chamber. When enthusiasts thank Gop that there is a House of Lords, they mean that they feel a delight, which they are pleased to invest with a religious character, that a measure they dislike is subjected to the A debate on India was in the last Parliament a mere farce, regision, and possibly to the condemnation, of a Second. The House of Commons knows nothing about India, and, Chamber. When again a new Upper Chamber is to be if possible, cares less. It was willing once or twice a year invented, as at present in France, every ingenious politician to permit the languid amusement of hearing Mr. Fawcar puzzles himself to devise some placellale method of getting and Mr. Bounce show that there were spots in Mr. Carer together a set of persons who shall not be entirely out of Dury's serene sup, but it took no real interest in the sport,

harmony with the representatives of the motives, and exercise an independent judge enormous difficulty of creating such a body wiscest theorists of most countries, and Continental philosephers who own the usefulness of the House of Lords in England point out that it is to our luck rather than our wit that we owe the possession of such an institution. But when a Conservative Ministry with a good working majority comes into office, the character of the House of Lords is certainly very much changed. The same set of men influence the votes of both Houses. The Peers will obey the Government just as much as the Commons. One House is not any more a check on the other than two horses that are drawing the same carriage and pull in the same direction are a check on each other. That which constitutes the special excellence of the House of Lords in the eyes of the meditative foreigner has fallen into abeyance. But, although this is true, yet it may be observed in the first place that the restraining power of the House of Lords, although under a Conservative Ministry it takes a new shape, is not wholly nullified; and in the second place that the House of Lords has other functions besides that of being a check on the House of Commons -functions, perhaps, of minor importance, but still not to be passed over-and that the exercise of these functions is likely to be most vigorous and profitable when a Conservative Government is in power. straining power of the House of Lords is not altogether asleep, for it restrains in a silent and almost imperceptible way the Ministry itself. When it is said that the House of Lords exercises a restraining power, it is of course meant that this power restrains those affected by it from making changes which the House of Lords thinks dangerous. If there could possibly be a Conservative Covernment that did absolutely nothing, conserved everything and changed nothing, there would be no more reason for the restraining power of the House of Lords to operate during the Session than during the recess. But what is theoretically possible is that a Conservative Government should introduce new legislation of a reactionary character. There is not, we imagine, the remotest chance of the present Government doing anything of the kind; but even if it did wish to do so, it could not leave the House of Lords out of its reckoning. A party vote would support the Ministry if a party vote were asked for, but there would be a considerable pressure put on the Ministry not to strain the loyalty of the Peers too far. Conservative Governments are not likely to last for over; and the Peers would be quite prudent enough to foresee that their position hereafter would be almost untenable if, after having shown themselves mere partisans, they attempted again to exercise their restraining power.

Among the minor functions of the House of Lords is that of being a centre of debate and of original legislation. Here the existence of a Conservative Government is in favour of the House of Lords. Half the Cabinet is composed of peers. This in itself is not saying much. The offices that are held by six peers in the present Ministry hap-pen to have been also held by six peers in the last Ministry. But peers who are Ministers are in a very different position according as they know themselves to command, or not to command, a majority in the House of Lords. Liberal Minister addresses the House of Lords, be has to think all the time how to make what he says go down tolerably well with an adverse audience. He has to be tolerably well with an adverse audience. He has to be bland, adroit, deprecatory. He has to paint the Government as not quite so had as it is thought to be. If it can but be managed, he wishes to shirk anything like real debate. If he can but go away to dinner with the conviction that the report in the next day's papers will end with "Tho "conversation then dropped," he is a happy and successful man. He has got himself and his friends well out of the scrape of a discussion. With a Conservative Ministry everything will be different. If there is a debate in this ensuing Session on Foreign Affairs or India there will be a real delate. The Government will not wish to have a parade of idle talk in the Lords, and to save all real discussion for the Commons. They are as strong in one House as in the other, and they may as well have a debate ange for all where a debate will be most effectual.

nor did it pretend to take any. The Duke of ABGYLL held his tongue as much as possible, and very wisely; for what is the good of talking when any difference of opinion, if pressed to a vote, must end in a defeat? Now things will be very different. Lord Salisbury will state the policy of the Government with openness and decision, for he will know that he is addressing an assembly that will support him. But he will also know that he will be subject to the criticism of able and competent critics. He will have to speak in the presence of the Duke of Argyll and of Lord LAWRENCE, and will have to defend by serious arguments whatever he proposes. In the same way, when original legislation is begun in the Lords, the Government will be as much at liberty to propose what it really thinks best as if it first brought forward the measure in the Commons. Lord CAIRNS, for example, if he wishes to try his hand at Law Reform, will be able to offer as bold and large a scheme as he thinks ought really to pass. Lord SELBORNE had to play a much humbler part. He had either to ascertain previously from Lord CAIRNS what he might say, or he had to run a risk and wait with breathless anxiety to know whother Lord Cairns would condescend to patronize him heartily, or would merely damn him with faint praise. On the other hand, Lord Selbonne will now be able to offer unfettered criticism. He will be able to argue, to point out defects, to suggest improvements; whereas Lord CAIRNS was above such modest work, and merely said that he could or could not recommend their Lordships to concur in the views of his noble and learned friend. That the House of Lords contains many men of the first rank in all the requisites of good debate is notorious; but it is obvious that debates are spoilt when those who propose anything are always on their guard lest those who are on the other side should be piqued into using their unquestionable superiority in voting power, while those who oppose either fear to use their majority, and so are willing to let the debate degenerate into mere decorous talk, or else mean to use their majority, but consider it polite and discreet rather to give a hint in time of their intentions, which they know will sufficient, than to lot matters come to a vote preceded by serious discussion.

Another of the functions of the House of Lords is to criticize, amend, and correct the legislation of the House of Commons, not with the view of stopping the progress of a measure or changing its character, but merely with the view of securing that when a Bill becomes an Act of Parliament it shall be intelligible, consistent, and operative. Unfortunately, though the House of Peers always recognizes that this is a duty which it ought to discharge, and though some peers, among whom Lord Salisbury has been conspicuous, have earnestly set themselves to work to effect what they knew ought to be done, the revising function of the House has proved least officacious when it was most proved. needed. During the tenure of power by the late Ministry, Act after Act was passed which was a mere mass of confusion. Clauses meant anything or nothing. Judges declared that the Act was a simple mystery to them. Local authorities had duties imposed on them which no one could understand. The House of Lords would have been perfectly willing and able to make some sort of sense out of this heap of nonsense, but it was not allowed to do so. It had no time given it for the work. The Government with its time given it for the work. indomitable energy was always doing something, proposing something, carrying something. It always pressed the Lords with the argument that the time of the Commons was not to be thrown away and a Bill rejected for a few technical errors when this Bill had taxed the patience of the House of Commons for many weary afternoons and many still more weary nights. It might be true that some clauses were obscure, others superfluous, and others contradictory, but there could be an Amending Act the next Session, or, if that would not suffice, an Amendment Act of the Amending Act the Session after; but it was intolerable that an indefatigable and popular Ministry should get to the end of the Session and not be able to count the Bill as one of its triumphs. The Lords, discouraged and disheartened, and alive to the painful fact that, if they once began to put the Government Bill into decent shape, there would be no ond to the task, desisted from what they thought a useless effort, and let the Bills go forward anything their imperfections. There ought to be a great change in all this now. The Conservatives do not propose to shine by the mere amount and hurry of their legislation. They can afford to have their Bills properly drawn, properly discussed, and properly revised. If errors

in language or in the framework of clauses are pointed out by acute opponents, they will have no reason to refuse any help they can get in making their Bills as good as pos Whatever the Government may be, those Bills which excite most popular attention must be begun in the Commons, must there be discussed in Committee, and must there receive those singular alterations which, in the heat of petty struggles or the languor of exhaustion, Colemittees are sure to impose. But when such Bills coine to the Lords, there will be leisure to revise them, and a willingness to accept suggestions for revision from every quarter when the reputation of the Ministry is no longer made to depend on the mere number of the Bills it gets That the Conservatives can hold office without through. proposing some measures of considerable importance is impossible. They have complained of the excess of recent legislation, but they cannot afford to go into an extreme the other way. Nor is it possible that the subjects they take up should be such as it is practicable to deal with by Bills simply conceived and easily drawn. All questions, for example, relating to local government and finance, and to changes in the form and administration of the law, briefly with time differential and definition of the law, bristle with tiny difficulties, and demand great skill and knowledge in those who profess to settle them by a new Bill. The present Government can afford to deal with such subjects cautiously, thoroughly, and minutely. will know that its time will not be wasted. Last Session Mr. STANSFELD spent weeks in getting his Rating Bill through Committee in the Commons, and then the Lords undid all his work in half an hour. Such a catastrophe cannot befall the present Government. They will be under no necessity of pushing forward five Bills in the hope that three may survive. There is no doubt that this is a great advantage both to them and to the country; and, with a start so favourable, it must be owing merely to their own negligence or want of capacity if their Bills are not much superior in the details of drafting to those of the Ministry they have displaced.

THE OPPOSITION.

THE Opposition cannot denne their position and Gladstone's intentions are clearly ascertained. The THE Opposition cannot define their position until Mr. rumour that his present purpose is to attend only occasionally in the House is probably well-founded; but circumstances will soon compel him either to renounce or to assert his position at the head of his party. If he continues to act as leader, he will either determine at his choice the policy of his party or provoke some of his adherents to renounce their allegiance. For some time past it has been generally believed that scarcely any of his colleagues influenced his decisions, although they may have been loyally disposed to obey his guidance. Nearly every member of the late Cabinet was surprised by the dissolution, nor is it certain that any one of its members was consulted before the Prime Minister's resolution was formed. In Opposition Mr. GLADSTONE would act not less independently of his diminished band of adherents; and, if they wished to preserve any cohesion among themselves, they would have no choice but to follow the leader who has no possible competitor in the Liberal party. Mr. GLADSTONE'S qualities and defects are perhaps not well suited to the task of retrieving a political defeat. He opposed Lord PALMERSTON in the height of his popularity with a passionate vehemence which seemed to indicate personal prejudice, though it rather proceeded from political incompatibility of temper with the Prime Minister, and from intellectual antagonism to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. During Lord DERBY'S last Administration, which was continued by Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. GLADSTONE enjoyed the pleasure of moulding the legislation of a hostile Government. He may perhaps now be inclined to oppose Mr. DISRAELI in a candid spirit which will be sincere if it is displayed, for Mr. GLADSTONE is incapable of affecting candour. His temporary or final retirement, though it would involve a heavy loss to his party, would be more easily endured at present than on any other occasion. It is obviously for the interest of the Opposition to offer no active obstruction to the Government; and the daring pilot in extremity is probably unfit for a calm. It is more possible to dispense with a leader during a period of inaction than to organize anarchical hostilities. There will be scarcely any possibility of debate on the Estimates of the year, which must have been nearly completed in the various offices before the change of

Government. Mr. Hard and Mr. Ward Hurr will undoubtedly accept the calculations of their predecessors, reserving to themselves the right of introducing in a subsequent year any changes which they may think expedient. The Budget will present greater difficulty; nor is it impossible that Sir Starvord Nobelecter may be compelled to engage in an unequal seembat; but the premature disclosures of the Greenwij address have impaired for the time Mr. Gladstone's infancial authority. It will probably appear that Mr. Disraell was justified in describing the promised surplus as speculative, for it is well known that the revenue has declined since the beginning of the year. The Customs' receipts have been injuriously affected by Mr. Gladstone's improper announcement of his intention of reducing duties, and there is reason to fear that the tide of commercial prosperity has passed the highest point of flood. Sir Stafford Northcots will probably not hold himself bound by Mr. Disraell's hasty declaration that no indirect taxes ought to be abolished, although they may sometimes be properly reduced. The first duty of the Chancellor of the Excheques is to correct the bad effects of recent errors by resolutely determining to administer his department without reference to political considerations.

The expediency of watching and waiting will be evident to all Liberals who are not blinded by passion and disappointment. It is not to be expected that the Government will, during the present year, propose any ambitious legislation. It is always understood that autumn is the time for elaborating the measures which are to be introduced in the following Session; and the entire recess, after a reasonable deduction for rest and recreation, is not too long for the purpose. The present Ministers had until the last days of January no reason to suppose that their early accession was possible, and the elections were far advanced before it was cortain that Mr. GLADSTONE had consummated his political suicide. The adjustment of local taxation to which the party imprudently pledged itself in Opposition may be reasonably deferred until the Government has time to study the details. Sir Massey Lores has judiciously been placed at the Admiralty, where he will have no opportunity of doing further mischief to the cause of his landowning clients. By completing his Cabinet without the admission into the inner circle of a President of the Local Government Board, Mr. DISRAELI has already proved that the Opposition jingle of sanitas sanitatum is not to regulate the policy of his Government. If, notwithstauding the shortness of time allowed for consideration, the Government proposes a Rating Bill, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Spansfeld will not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity of criticism. In this branch of legislation also Mr. Instable may distinguish himself from his predecessors by boking exclusively to justice in the distribution of burdens, instead of attempting to make mischief between different classes of the community. Mr. Goschen and Mr. Gladstone himself could not resist the temptation of assuring the landowners, as Portia told Shylock, that, since Sir MASSEY LOPES had inflicted a defeat on the Government, his supporters should have justice more than they desired. was useless to attempt to calm their virtuous indignation by reminding them that taxes are imposed for the purpose of raising money, and not for objects of political retaliation. Mr. STANSFELD went so far as to threaten the House of Lords with suppression because a hasty Bill sent up at the close of the Session had been rejected as inopportune without discussion of its merits.

If the Opposition is temperate and prudent, the causes which ordinarily tend to weaken Governments will not fail to produce their natural results. Mr. DISEALLI and his colleagues will make mistakes, and they will still more certainly inflict disappointments. At the same time, the multiform irritation which determined the election will with the lapse of time gradually become fainter. Mr. Gladstone's reputation will survive the memory of his errors of judgment and temper; and if unfortunately, a period of commercial depression should occur, popular uneasiness will take the form of discontent with the Government. The question of local taxation might have been connected by injudicious Conservatives; but in a future Session it will be impossible to decline the task of readjustment, with the inevitable consequence of producing much disastisfaction. The difficulty of the Government will be the opportunity of the Opposition; and it will be the fault of the managers of the party if they fail to recover some of the ground which they have lost. Before any serious party contest takes place, it

will be necessary either to induce Mr. GLADSTONE to remain at his post or to select a success When the Co party separated from its chiefs in 1846, the Opposition for some time after the formation of Lord John Russell's Government tried the experiment of dispensing with a regular leader. Mr. DISRAELI, who virtually directed the councils of the party, had not then attained the political rank which would have qualified him to become the ostousible successor of PEEL, and he was anxiously looking for a king under whom he might act as regent, when the name of Lord George Bestinck was casually suggested, and was accepted by the prominent members of the party. In the interval the Ministers themselves had privately pointed out to the Opposition the grave inconvenience which followed a departure from the established mode of conducting Parliamentary business. It is possible that during the present Session the post might be left in abeyance; but if Mr. GLADSTONE declines to act, it will be convenient to fill the vacancy at once. It is not improbable that the choice may fall on Lord HARTINGTON. After the death of Lord Dersy and the resignation of Lord CAIRNS, the majority in the House of Lords appointed the Duke of RICHMOND leader, for the express reason that he was of secondary rank as a politician. Lord DERBY and Lord Salisbury might perhaps have been rivals to one another, but both were content to prefer a judicious magnate whose prefensions could not conflict with their own. Lord HARTINGTON is said to possess a calm judgment and sound political fore-sight; and it is still more certain that he is the heir of one of the greatest and most generally respected of English families. The personal vanity of a statesman may possibly be irritated by the suggestion that another candidate for the leadership of the party is abler or discrector than himself; but no man's feelings are hurt by the consciousness that he is not the eldest son of a duke. Among the numerous advantages of an aristocratic form of secrety is the facility which it provides for conciliating envy and joulousy. Half the public business of England is transacted by gentlemen because they are peers or sons of peers, while commoners of similar qualities might probably be superseded, as in the United States, by demagogues and corrupt adventurers.

GERMANY AND ALSACE.

MIE protest of the Alsatian deputies against the incorporation of their country with the German Empire will excite mirth or melancholy according to the view taken of the morality of the Treaty of Frankfort. Those who see in the dismemberment of France the natural and deserved punishment of her folly in declaring war will dismiss the action of the deputies as a mere outburst of childish irritation at an arrangement by which they are for the present unavoidably sufferers. Those who regret that the German Government should once more have asserted the naked right of conquest, and furnished Frenchmen with an outward and visible symbol which must keep alive the memory of their defeat, will see in the incident of last week only the first appearance of a European difficulty which may in the end be as prolific of disturbance as Poland or Venetia has been in times past. Fifteen years ago it would have seemed incredible that Herr TEUTSCH's denunciation of the abuse of power which has led to the forcible annexation by Germany of a million and a half of Frenchmen should not by this time have become an accepted commonplace. When the doctrine of nationalty was fashionable few persons would have denied that, "if "a country very much against its will is torn from one "nation and added to another," it is thereby reduced to "a state of moral slavery," or that "a treaty by which "rational beings are made over to a new master against their will is contrary to the laws of nature and equity, "and ought not to be regarded as binding upon those who have not approved it." Now the "prolonged language" which greeted these sentiments in the German Parliament has probably found an echo in most countries of Europe. Whether civilization can be set down as a gainer by this vice withholds the accustomed tribute from virtue, it is usually a sign of growing self-confidence; and it was some advantage that brute force should think itself bound to profess a hypocritical deference to public opinion. The members of the German Parliament were exceedingly amused when Herr Teursch attributed to Napoleus III. a desire to

save appearances by an appeal to universal suffrage. But it was a real improvement in the vague code of international morality that a sovereign in the position of Napoleon III. should have thought it advisable to save appearances. The plcbiscite which accepted his rule in Nice and Savoy had probably been arranged so as to secure the desired result, but it could not have been so arranged had there been any very strong feeling of antagonism on the part of the voters. No manipulation could secure a vote in favour of annexation from the people of Alsace or Lorraine. To have to say Yes or No in answer to a question may not give the electors any very large freedom of action, but it puts them at all events in a better position than if the very form of asking their opinion is omitted.

One part of Herr Teurson's speech had been confirmed by anticipation a few days before. "You deem yourselves "obliged," he told the German Parliament, "to go on "arming, thereby forcing the whole world to follow your "example and arm likewise. Instead of inaugurating an " era of peace, you have opened an era of warfare, and now "have nothing to expect but fresh campaigns and fresh "lists of dead and wounded." Coming from a representative of the conquered nation, this might have been dismissed as an empty monace, striving to disguise itself as a prophecy. But Count Molfke has said the same thing in greater detail. He also has warned his countrymen that Germany will be obliged to protect for fifty years what it took her but five months to gain. Everywhere, he tells them in plain words, they will find nations haunted with the belief that Germany is likely to become a disagreeable neighbour. Belgium contains a strong French party. Holland has begun to repair the sluices by which the country can, in case of need, be laid under water. Denmark is building new fortresses. England now talks about invasion from Germany as she once talked about invasion from France. Count MOLTKE does not propose to do anything to lessen these terrors. On the contrary, he is the mouthpiece of a Government which is apparently determined that none of its neighbours shall be uneasy without cause. The peace establishment of the German army is to be fixed at 401,000 rank and file, and the object of the Government is to get these enormous estimates voted once for all. If Parliament, says Count Moltke, is to discuss the military budget every year, military matters will be kept in a state of constant uncertainty. It seems not unlikely that this frank avowal that the Government desire to deprive the German Parliament of the power of the purse may defeat its own end, and that the Committee to which the Army Bill has been referred may insist on limiting its duration to five or ten years. But the control which would thus be reserved to Parliament would be of an exceedingly shadowy nature. Whother the Germans like it or not, they must make whatever sacrifices the Government assert to be necessary for the security of the Empire. Nor can it be said with any certainty that the sacrifices now demanded are in excess of the requirements of the situation. For a generation, at all events, Germany must expect to hold her now possessions at the sword's point. Count Moltki would doubtless maintain that even if no French territory had been taken, the desire of the nation for rovenge would have been equally keen, while the possession of the provinces they had lost would have enabled them to attack Germany with greater effect. This may seem to many persons a more probable result than Herr Teursen's assurance that, if Gormany had contented herself with an indemnity, a war with France would have become impossible. But, whichever of the two is the more like the truth, there can be little question that since the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine anything like a genuine good understanding between France and Gormany has become impossible. How long it will remain impossible will depend in a great measure on the feeling of the people of the conquered provinces. What may be called the selfish element in the desire to regain them is capable of being subdued by such considerations as the inevitable cost and the nucertain result of the war by which alone this object can be accomplished. But the sentimental side of the desire can hardly die out in a high-spirited nation so long as the people of the territory which has been taken away continue to wish for re-union. unity of Italy might have remained a mere aspiration in the minds of the Piedmontese if there had been no strong feel. ing on the part of the people of Lombardy and Venice to give it practical shape and purpose.

The Bishop of STRASBURG appears to have wished to make

the breach between the Alestians and Germany less complete than it had been pointed by Herr Trurson. Perhaps the invalidity of treaties which deal with retional beings without asking their consent struck him as a dangerous doctrine for a Roman Catholic history to admit. Perhaps he was anxious not to imperil future negotiations between the Church and Prince Bismanck by taking up a position of declared hostility on purely politically grounds. Either from these or from other motives he chose to disclaim Herr TEUTSCH'S repudiation of the Treaty of Frankfort, and to amounce in the name of his co-religionists in Alsace and Lorraine that he had no wish to question the validity of a treaty concluded between two of the great Powers of Europe. The Bishop of Strassure had evidently not acquainted himself beforehand with the real feeling of the deputies for whom he claimed to speak. The next day his recognition of the validity of the Treaty of Frankfort was discounsed by another Alsatian member, and the Times' Berlin Correspondent adds that upon this point the Bishop of STRASBURG has not even the support of his brother deputy, the Bishop of Merz. It is not at all improbable that the pure Ultramontanes are getting afmid of being so identified with the Particularist purty with which they have lately been acting as to make it difficult for them to take a line of their own, supposing that the Government should show any disposition to make torms with them separately. If the Bishop of STRASHURG is more Ultramontane than Alsatian, he may look forward to a time when his volunteer acceptance of the Treaty of Frankfort may serve the turn of his party in negotiating for a modification of the new ecclesiastical laws. At present, however, he has only succeeded in alienating his own constituents. Ultramontanes who wish to be popular in Alsace must be Particularists before everything. There are times when even the Roman Catholic Church has to make her choice between the hare and the hounds.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

ONE day last week the Pall Mall Gazette printed a letter from its Indian Correspondent which seems to describe with remarkable accuracy the process of constructing an Indian telegram for the Times. "These brief "announcements," says the writer, "have always a sub-"stratum of fact, and are usually correct so far as the single "fact which they communicate is concerned. But in a "question so infinitely complicated as the prospects of a "famine, a salient fact, if stated alone, is sure to mislead."
Several illustrations of the way in which these telegrams do mislead are then given. When havest is over, for instance, there is always an enormous body of labourers on the look-out for work, and even in the most prosperous years the news that a canal or a railway was in progress would attract them in vast numbers. If all mention of this normal condition of things is omitted from a telegram, we get only the fact that so many thousand labourers have sought employment on the relief works, and this naturally reads like an anticipation of that famine pressure which it had been predicted would not come till two months later. So with Sir George Campbell's intended resignation. The telegram told us that Sir George CAMPBELL would not be deterred from resignation even by the actual presence of famine. But this does not convey the idea that the one question which the Lieutenant. Governor of Bengal has asked himself or his doctor is how long he can in his present state of health be more useful than a successor would. It is a contest between ability and experience on one side and physical incapacity to make use of that ability and experience on the other side, and whenever this physical incapacity passes a certain point it will be the clear duty of Sir George Campbell to resign, even in the actual presence of famine. It is true the telegram said nothing inconsistent with this idea, but it certainly did not convey it to ordinary readers. So again with Lord Norrherook's abandonment or postponement of the annual migration of the Government to Simla. This fact, communicated by itself, seemed to give quite a new impression of the magnitude of the coming disaster. It would have been very much less suggestive if it had been accompanied by the statement that the FICEROF has all along had doubts as to the propriety of the Government being absent from the capital for eight months of every year, that it was doubtful even last year whether the move would take place, and that the prospect impression of the magnitude of the coming disaster.

of families had only sealled to tuter a scale which was

We have reproduced this stelysis of the telegrams in the Times because they are to the majority of Englishmen the principal source of information as to the progress of the famine, and it is consequently of great importance that their chreater and value should be accurately known. The telegram of last Tuesday contained at least four statements which need to be treated in a similar way. When it is said, for example, that the Government narrative "admits an increase of vagrancy, crime, and child desertion," the first impression conveyed is somehow different from what it would have been if the word had different from what it would have been if the word had been "states" instead of "admits." The former is colourless; it merely tells what the contents of the Government narrative are. The latter seems to imply that the Government has been forced to state this fact, though it would much rather have kept it back. The conchasion which the hasty reader naturally draws is that, if the Government precautions had gone all right, there would have been no vagrancy, crime, or child desortion, and that the fact that they are on the increase shows that the Government has broken down. But these symptoms necessarily accompany great scarcity in all countries. Besides the population which stays at home as long as it can and then goes no further than the nearest relief centre, there will be a minority who have more enterprise, or less confidence in the Government, or who have been brought to distress by idleness or accident some time in advance of their neighbours. This class will supply the increase of vagrants. The approach of distress always turns a certain proportion of semi-criminals into actual criminals, and fills up the gap in the semi-criminal class by new recruits; and when the problem for every one is how to keep body and soul together, child desertion is one of the offences which first present themselves. "It is ascertained," the telegram goes on, "that there have been deaths from sick-"ness caused by starvation." Is this the result, we are tempted to ask, of the Government professions that it would aim at saving every life? But deaths from sickness caused by starvation are very different from deaths by starvation. The moment that the consumption of food falls at all below the amount to which the population are accustomed, sickness caused by starvation may be said to begin. No precaution, however ample in conception or successful in execution, can prevent this. Again, we are told that "Sir George Campbell, doubts whether the "Government can supply enough food"—a melancholy doubt under any circumstances, but still one the significance of which is immensely affected by the precise nature of the doubt. If it means that the Lieutenaut-Governor of Bengal doubts whether the Government has purchased enough food, this is certainly a severe reflection on the policy of the VICEROY. But inasmuch as the VICEROY must have largely depended on the Lieutenant-Governor of BENGAL to fix the quantity of food required, it seems fur more probable that Sir George Campbell, only means that it is doubtful whether the Government will be able to convey enough food to the remoter districts; doubtful, that is to say—as unfortunately it has been all along—whether, in the absence of roads, railways, and rivers, it is possible at three months' notice to organize a complete system of transport. Once more, the statement that "333,000 tons are wanted now, with "coolies to carry 60-lb. loads" seems to suggest that neither the grain nor the coolies are forthcoming, and thus it reads like an aggravation of what is known already. But it may mean no aggravation at all. These figures about represent the Government purchases of rice, and they are probably only "wanted" in the sense that there is no in the sense that there is no reason to suppose that the distress will be less than what the Government has calculated on. It is difficult at a time like this not to regret that the opportunities of misleading the public should have been increased by the invention of the telegraph.

The Vicesor has at length made public his reasons for refusing to prohibit the exportation of rice. In the first place, the greater part of the exports go to feed a population to which rice is almost as much a necessary of life as it is to the people of Bongal themselves. Of 446,000 tons of common rice exported in the year 1872-73—a year in which the export was larger than in any year since 1864—189,000 tons were sent to British Indian ports, including Ceylon, and 160,000 to Mauritins and the West Indies, where the consumers are

mainly coolies. It is natural enough that the natives of Bengal should wish to stave off famine from themself but the Government has to consider other British subjects as well, and may reasonably hesitate before it produces an as well, and may reasonably hemitate before it products an artificial famine in one part of British territory in order to remedy a natural famine in another part. Secondly, one of the main reasons given for prohibiting exports appears to the Vicebox to be really a reason the other way. If all the rice grown in Bengal had been kept in the country prices would have been kept helow their natural level, and but this manner. by this means consumption would have gone on without check at a time when it is desirable to autject it to every possible check that can be applied. In the third place, the existence of an export trade ensures to Bengal the production in ordinary years of more food than is required to meet the home denand, and thus leads to the maintonance of a reserve. It is impossible to say how far even a temperary interference with this trade might not have permanently diverted it into other channels. The only consideration that could have outweighed these arguments would have been uncertainty whether, if exportation continued, there would be enough rice in the country to feed the population. Upon this point Lord Northerock enter-tains no doubt. The Government has imported as much rice as has, on an average of the last five years, been annually exported from Bengal ports to foreign countries, and in this way the supply of food has been maintained without producing scarcity among the coolies in the colonies, or stimulating unnecessary consumption, or risking the infliction of lasting mischief on a most useful trade. Lord Norrherook declares that he has regarded the question "entirely with reference to the present and future food "supplies of the people." He has not wandered into those more general considerations connected with trade and finance which point in the same direction as that in which he has travelled. Even if there is a theoretical answer to his arguments and it is not very easy to suggest one it can hardly be contended that as regards the famine the opposite policy would have made any difference. The rice exported has not come from the distressed districts, but from other parts of the province; and, equally with the imported rice, it would have had to be bought by the Government, and conveyed to the distressed districts. The real pinch of the difficulty would consequently have been just what it is. So far as milways or rivers could have carried it, the rice which has now left Bengal would have found its way to the limit of easy communication, and there have waited until the Government could make arrangements for its further carriage. precisely what has happened now, except that the rue which is stored on the margin of the distressed districts has come from Burmah instead of from other parts of Bengal. The interest of this great conflict between nature and administration now centres in the question of communications. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will shortly give us a detailed statement of what the difficulties on this head really are, and of the measures which have been taken to surmount them.

THE CAMP OF CONLIR.

PIHE French Assembly continues to receive successive parts of the elaborate Report on the proceedings of the Government of National Defence which a special Commission has been charged to present. The part most recently published gives a history of the famous camp of Contie, and the publication of this Report has had a very considerable effect on current politics. It has seriously damaged the reputation of M. Gambetta. At first the feeling of the public, or at least of partisans, ran very high, and it was said that Clambetta was as guilty as Bazane, and that the army of Brittany had been as much thrown away to serve secret political purposes as the army of Metz. The parallel does not hold good for a momant. Bazane was a soldier, having only the duties of a soldier to discharge, with a splendid army under his command. Clambetta was an audacious civilian who persuaded France that he could save her, although she was on the brink of ruin, if he had the exclusive control of military affairs, as to which he was avowedly and necessarily ignorant, and of political affairs, as to which he was a notorious and ardent partisan. He was one of the most credulous victims of that misconception of French history which represents the repulse of the invaders of France in 1793 as due

to the extraordinary energies of the Convention and of the young Republican army. The road to Paris was perfectly open in 1793, after the fall of Valenciennes. The raw Republican levies had been utterly control and the college of the Convention and the college of the college of the Convention and the college of the Convention and the college of routed, and the only reason why the Allies did not go to Paris was that they began to quarrel among themselves. They remained rather to watch each other than to threaten France, and this gave the Generals of the Convention time to form armies with some kind of discipline and coherence. In the legends of the French Republican party the early history of the armics of 1793 has been forgotten, and nothing could have been more sincere than the conviction of GAMBETTA that France could be saved by the Republic, and could be saved by nothing else. But the days of 1870 were not like the days of 1793. Soldiers and money were not to be got by mere terror. If Frenchmen were to fight, they must be persuaded to fight, and therefore there was supposed to be a truce to all party differences, and every one was asked to do his utmost. CAMBETTA saw this, and acknowledged it, and even to the end of his dictatorship there were traces of his art having a him for the control of the control of his dictatorship. there were traces of his not having wholly forgotten it. But, on the other hand, his real belief was that the Republic was the magical force to which the victory in which he firmly believed would be really due. He was surrounded by furious partisans, some of a very bad type; he had friends to serve, and he was by no means scrupulous as to the way in which he served them, or let them help themselves. He is generally believed in France to have profited in no inconsiderable degree by the opportunities which his position How far the accusation is well founded no afforded him. one can pretend to say; but when an estimate is being formed of the political prospects of a man who was at one time looked on as the coming leader of the Liberal party, it is impossible to leave a belief so general out of the computation. But what is more important is that his whole policy is now distrusted and discarded. His system of hurling raw levies against regular troops is recognized as fundamentally wrong. The magical name of the Republic has been shown to have no magic in it. There can be little question that he did not treat his political opponents fairly, and that, although he invited all to join the struggle, he wished victory to turn to the exclusive profit of his party; and it is because the history of the camp of Conlie brings all his faults into strong relief that its publication has become a matter of serious importance. At the same time it must never be forgotten that the resistance of France after the fall of Metz, a resistance of which the French were at the time justly proud, was almost entirely due to him. It was GAMBETTA who never despaired, and thought that the war might go on satisfactorily even after the capitulation of Paris. It was he who disregarded the remonstrances of the generals who complained that they were required to perform what was impossible; and even in the depositions of hostile witnesses there are many signs of the admiration excited by his inexhaustible energy, and by his profound belief in the great results that must be obtained if the country would but persevere in the efforts which he called on it to make.

At the end of the third week of October, 1870, M. DE KERATRY proposed to CAMBETTA to form an army in Brittany, of which he should be the general, that this army should be a distinct force, and that its object should be to introduce supplies into Paris from the west along the right bank of the Seine. This was the famous plan of Troche, and Trocur's plan was known to Keratry, who had recently left Paris. In order to make his army worthy of the name, Keratry asked for an admixture of regular troops, a supply of officers, of artillery and cavalry, and of Chassepots or some other arms of precision for his men. CLAMBETTA approved the project, and promised everything that was asked. Kerater went off to Brittany and appealed energetically and successfully to the patriotism of the province. He had to invite men to join in the enterprise who were totally strange to military life and little fitted to endure its privations and fatigues-men in business, to endure its privations and intigues—men in business, fathers of families, peasants of mature years absorbed in their hard struggle for existence. But the Bretons answered to the call, and, first and last, fifty thousand men joined the standards, if there were any standards, of this unfortunate army. The departments from which these levies were drawn were ordered to furnish supplies and they observed the order so that the monplies, and they obeyed the order, so that the men, although in the depths of misery from other causes, were not short of food.

Unfortunately Keratev shared what the framer of the Report cells GAMBETTA'S mania for camps, and he pitched on a site for his camp at Conlie, which was about as had a choice as could have been made. It had no military value, as it did not command the roads by which an invading army would approach, and the nature of the soil was such that when the rain came the men had literally to live in a sea of mud. The promises of Gambetra were soon discovered to have melted into air. Instead of artillery, the army of Brittany got can Eh, but no horses or harness. Instead of an admixture of regular troops and the support of cavalry, it got a few Breton Mobiles and a few Lancers. Instead of an adequate supply of officers, it got seven, while officers of Marine who were anxious to join were not allowed to do so. Lastly, and above all, instead of 30,000 guns of a modern type, it got about eight thousand of different patterns. The army of Brittany was never really armed at all, and it is this that forms the main basis of complaint against the Government of GAMBETTA. What the framer of the Report considers as established by the evidence is that GAMBETTA had the guns to give, but would not give them; that, on the urgent remonstrances of KERATRY, he gave an order that any guns in store in certain towns of the West should be given up to be used by the army of Brittany, and at the same time telegraphed that not a single arm was to be given up without the special permission of the central authority; and, lastly, that the army of Brittany was thus sacrifical and the sacrification of the central authority; ficed simply because it was an army of Brittany, and CIAMBETTA feared lest it might become an instrument in the hands of his political opponents. Towards the end of November, the destination and character of the army of Brittany were suddenly changed. GAMBETTA first called off those of the men who had arms of some sort to go to the defence of Mans, which was threatened by the enemy; then he issued to the army a violent Republican proclamation, telling the indignant Bretons that the fortunes of France and of the Republic were inseparable; and, lastly, he put the unarmed remainder of the army and KERATRY himself under the orders of another general. Keratry was extremely indignant at this treatment, and at once resigned, alleging that what was now being done with his army was completely at variance with what had been agreed on. There was no doubt as to this; but then many other things had changed too. It was impossible, with the Germans advancing on Mans, to keep up the fiction of a special army destined to revictual Paris. All the men that could be get were wanted to defend the West, and among those that could be got were the troops of KERATRY. That they should have been left unarmed, if it is true that they could have been armed, and that the guns, as the Report states, were actually there, but the troops were not allowed to get them, was an atrocious betrayal of the confidence which the Bretons had reposed in the Government. It may be observed, however, that the framer of the Report only arrives at the conclusion that the guns existed by an elaborate calculation based on the supplies brought by sea to Brest and Havre during two months, and that it is very difficult to prove in this way that the guns were there, that GAMBETTA knew they were there, and yet wilfully for political objects broke his promises. But when it is conceded that the men were not properly armed, the change in the destination of the army of Brittany was not the fault of the Government, but was made necessary by the changing circumstances of the country.

After Kérathy gave up his command, the troops he had gathered together had as bad a time as troops could well have who were cut to pieces or made prisoners by the enemy. They were kept for some time at Conlie in spite of the urgent remonstrances of their new commander, and still they could learn nothing of the business of war, as soldiers cannot well be drilled on ground where they sink up to their knees in mud, and they could get no practice with guns, as they had no guns to fire with. Still they were kept at Conlie, partly, as it is suggested, because Gambetta did not like to own that his great plan of placing his levies in camps had in this instance proved a failure, and partly because he was told, and believed, that if the men were allowed to disperse they would go to their homes and spread the dangerous rumour that they had been betrayed by the Republican Government. At last, in January, they really got some guns which had come from America, and had been originally intended for the civil war in the States. But these guns were almost useless; they were rusty, had never been properly finished, and were without the necessary appliances for making them effective. Armed in this manner, without above, with their clothes

perished through exposure to wet and mud, most were sent to fight under CHARZY, while the rest were charged to remain and defend one of the more important of the positions of Conlie. It was in vain that the commander who had replaced Kerater protested that to lead troops in such a condition to face the Germans was to court an inevitable disaster. Weither Gamberra nor Chanzy would listen to any remonstrances. The war was at an end if nothing was done by the armies that still existed, and these miserable Bretons might at least be used to keep the war going on. The natural result followed. The troops that had endured so much at Conlie to so little purpose were totally useless in the field and although they defended the position at Conlie assigned to them while they had any ammunition, they were soon at the end of their resources, and had to get away as best they could. There can be no doubt that they were very badly treated, and it is not surprising that their indignation should now be directed chiefly against GAMBETTA. He no doubt promised more than he performed; he engaged to give guns, and he did not give them; he was told that the men were rotting off uselessly at Conlic, and for a long time he would take no heed. If he did not sacrifice the Breton troops because they were Bretons, he certainly had other troops of whose political principles he more approved, and whom he favoured in the distribution of arms. But the time when justice, and no more than justice, will be done to GAMBETTA is not yet come. If proper contracts had been made in a proper way, if the troops had been well armed and well drilled before being led into the field, if the advice of experienced generals had been taken and followed, the consequence would simply have been that the war would not have gone on at all in the provinces after the fate of Metz. It was because the task of continuing the war was confided to an ignorant audacious civilian, who made very bad contracts through very bad agents, who insisted on his generals fighting, who put together raw troops in camps and kept them there, and who honestly believed that the name of the Republic had a magical force in it, that the war was protracted in the provinces till Paris capitulated. A man in such a position must necessarily commit so many faults that it may almost be said that the discovery of his faults does not damage him. The story of the camp of Conlie is impor-tant, not so much because it shows what just reasons of complaint many Bretons may have against GAMBETTA, as because it shows that the system on which he worked could not lead to success. If there is to be a Republic in France, it must, in short, be something clse than a Republic which believes that it can live by the expenditure of revolutionary energy. It must be a Republic trusting to regular administration, regular troops, regular diplomacy and finance; and in proportion as this is realized, the political importance of GAMBETTA becomes less, and may soon vanish altogether.

THE RAILWAY TERROR:

IT is impossible to imagine any line of policy more deeply injurious both to the temporary and the permanent interests of railway shareholders than that which is at present being pursued with strange perversity by their official representatives. During the last six months there has been a constant succession of terrible accidents. At least a hundred and twenty passengers have been killed and nearly a thousand injured, and it is probable that these numbers fall very far short of the full measure of destruction. Moreover, accidents continue to be of almost daily occurrence, and there seems to be every reason to anticipate that even the unprecedented slaughter of last year may be exceeded in the present year. It is not surprising that, under these circumstances, something like a panic should have seized a considerable body of the public with regard to the perils of railway travelling, and this panic is evidently increasing. Every one must have observed symptoms of it in private society. There are now few people who enter a train for a long journey without uncomfortable misgivings, and there would appear to be many who have resolved not to use the railway at all except when it is absolutely necessary. Last year a great deal of the traffic between London and Edinburgh was driven into the steamboats, and next season the desertion from the railways will no doubt be on a larger scale. It is of course impossible to give up railway travelling altogether, and it would be absurd to suppose that trains are likely to

find the consequences of the present reign of terror un-pleasantly indicated in declining passenger returns. It might have been expected that at such a time the managers of the railways would have endeavoured to do what they could to appease popular indignation and to allay alarm.

Instead of this, however, they seem to think that they can browbeat the public into abject submission by assuring them that relivery accidents are inspitable, and want in the contract the contract of the contract that railway accidents are inevitable, and must just be accepted as a matter of course. There is an old story of a Highland cattle-stealer who was disposed to show fight at the scaffold being urged by his wife "to gang up and be hangit "to please the laird"; and the Railway Chairmen in a similar spirit protest against the indecent resistance of railway passengers to an qualterable decree for their execution. If the Railway Chairmen, in their replies to the recent Circular of the Board of Trade, had only said, "Well, we admit that "all these accidents are very distressing, and we are very "sorry for them, and hope soon to be able to make "arrangements for obtaining increased security on our "lines; we are doing what we can last we cannot be appeared." "lines; we are doing what we can, but we cannot do every"thing all at once," there would have been a disposition
to forget the past in hopefulness for the future. But,
no; the Chairmen hold out no prospect of improvement. They are indeed spending money on various contrivances recommended by the Board of Trade, but when these are in use accidents will, they tell us, occur just the same as at present, except that they will probably occur rather more frequently in consequence of the impaired caution and discretion of guards and engine-drivers through blind reliance on mechanical assistance. Some of the Chairmen have even gone so far as to say that it is absurd to make such a fuss about the number of people who have lately been killed on the lines, inasmuch as it is only an apparent increase due to a new way of making up the returns, and that, in point of fact, a great many more lives have been taken every year than the public had any idea of. This is certainly strange comfort, and it is not surprising that it should have had rather an exasperating than a soothing effect.

It may be doubted whether it is desirable that a public office like the Board of Trude should allow itself to be drawn into a controversial correspondence with any body of traders or speculators. The President of the Board gave the Companies fair warning that, if they did not mend their ways, it would be necessary to try the effect of a little penal or coercive legislation. The Companies have made their replies, and if these replies are not satisfactory, the natural and dignified course is, not to enter into an idle controversy, but to proceed at once to propose such legislation as may be required. Mr. MALCOLM'S Report is addressed to his official chief, and not to the Companies, but it will be apt to provoke rejoinders from the latter, which, in turn, may have to be answered. Mr. Maloolm has no difficulty in showing how irrelevant and inconclusive are the pleas of the Railway Chairmen, and he might in some respects have made the case against them even stronger. It is obvious that the statistics of killing and maining are quite beside the question, which is not how many persons the railways shall be allowed to kill and maim in a year, but how many they can, by reasonable and necessary procautions, avoid killing and maining. Apart from this, however, the statistics are imperfect and misleading. The Companies furnish the returns themselves, and they are not too caroful to ascertain all the casualties that occur, while they exercise their own discretion as to whether the injured persons are not themselves responsible for what has befallen them. The ideas of railway officials on this point may be gathered from the fact that a passenger who jumped out of a train which had just been thrown off the rails, and a woman who was killed by an unexpected train in the middle of a line on which she had been turned out on a dark night at a distance from a station, were both entered as having been killed through their own fault.

One of the chief points in the defence of the Railway Companies is that they have lately spent considerable sums on new works; but it turns out on inquiry that the new works have usually been erected because they were required to enable the Companies to extend their business, and not for the safety of the public. New sidings to the extent of 147 miles are, after all, a very small matter for a Company which, like the North-Eastern, has in a few years doubled its passenger traffic and increased its gross receipts thirty per cent. Only a very small part of the North-Eastern system is worked on the block system; safety-points are wanting in about half the places where they ought to be;

and interlocking arrangements such as the Board of Trade considers indispensable have been provided in only 886 cases out of 2,399. The Great Western takes credit for having substituted the narrow for the broad gauge over a considerable part of its system, but the narrow gauge is a commercial advantage for the Company and more dangerous for travellers. In regard to interlocking, safety-points, and the block telegraph, the Great Western is extremely defective. Still it is a poor Company, and the rich Companies, the North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and North-Eastern, are almost as bad, their culpability being greater in proportion to their means. From Captain Tylen's Report on a recent accident at Bolton, on the Laucashire and York. shire, it appears that the signal cabins at this point are twenty years old, and the appliances connected with them are in keeping with their decayed and tumbledown condition. The accommodation at the Bolton station on one dition. The accommodation at the Bolton station on one side of the tunnel, and at the sidings on the other side, is "quite insufficient" for the traffic. Some of the trains are timed to leave within two or three minutes of one another, in violation of the printed rule of the Company that they should be kept at least five minutes apart. Goods trains are sent on in front of passenger trains simply because there is no room for them in the station, and they cannot be shunted at three on the other are left shunting or waiting to shunt or three on the other are left shunting, or waiting to shunt or pass the sidings, and must be sent on as fast as possible, just because it is absolutely necessary to got rid of them. There are stations on the London and North-Western which are in every way as bad. Nothing, for instance, can be more disgraceful than the condition of such important junctions as Wigan and Crewe, as disclosed in recent inquiries; and Colonel Hurchinson has reported that the accident at Adderley Park the other day was due to the want of sufficient siding-room which necessitated the occupation of the main line by two goods trains and a light engine at the very moment when the express was due. Moreover, there should have been a fog signalman where of course there was not one; and this part of the line is not worked on the block system. Yet the Chairman of this Company, with Wigan and other massacres in fresh recollection, has the effrontery to assert at his half-yearly meeting that a man is safer on the North-Western Railway than at his own fireside. The North-Western, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the North-Eastern are among the most flourishing railways in the country, and yet they deliborately starve their lines and kill their passengers by the neglect of obvious precautions.

Another argument of the Railway Chairmen is, as we have before pointed out, quite childish in its simplicity. At the same time that they take credit for the gradual introduction of various checks and precautions, they point out that these contrivances must necessarily demoralize the working staff by leading them to rely too confidently on this assistance, and thus impairing their vigilance and cantion. If this is a correct view, of course the Companies in making these changes are wilfully endangering the lives of their passengers; but there is no reason to suppose that it is a correct view. Nothing makes men so reckless and desperate as being surrounded by dangers of all kinds without anything to help them except their own discretion. But oven supposing that these new contrivances do to some extent produce the effect ascribed to them, it can hardly be doubted that the risks thus created are infinitely fewer than the risks to which the working of the line would be otherwise exposed. No bad accident has yet occurred through the block system, and many very bad yet occurred through the block system, and many very accidents, as, for instance, that at Kirtlebridge, have occurred from the want of it; and the same remark applies to interlocking apparatus. Moreover, when the block to interlocking apparatus. Moreover, when the block system is established on a line, the driver has a right to trust to it; and, if there is an accident, it is not his fault, but the fault of the Directors, who make a pretence of blocking the line while, in point of fact, trains are allowed to acramble through haphazard. The safety of travellers should be the first object of the Railway Companies; but it is not the first object, nor the second. Before it comes the aharoholders dividend, and before that comes the multitude of side speculations in which Chairmen and Directors are personally engaged, and to suit which the lines are in many cases really worked.

CARICATURES.

VI HAT are the limits within which caricature is justifiable is a question not altogether easy to be answered. Indeed the problem is one which does not admit of any definite answer. We may say generally that the caricaturist should be guided by generous feeling, and should not interface with the rights of social privacy; but it may eften be fairly doubted whethers, any given case the limits thus implied have or have not been exceeded. Our old caricaturists of the Gillray school often sinned in the direction of want of generosity. They wielded a brutal bludgeon, and thought that any stone was good enough to throw at a political opponent. A man who seventy years ago took a different view of the French Revolution from that of Fitt or Burke was a miscreant for whom no names were too bad, and whose moral deformity would justify any misrepresentation of his personal peculiarities. In that rough old warfare hard enough blows were given and taken on both sides; and we who can look on more calmly are not very much disposed to complain of the result. We are glad to be familiar with the black muzzle and ponderous bulk of Charles Fox and the spindle shanks and ponderous bulk of Charles Fox and the spindle shanks and picturesque by the surviving portraits. In later years a more moderate school of caricaturists has perhaps shown equal power with less brutality. When Puroh made all England familiar with the Roman nose of the Duke of Wellington, or the queer probessis of Lord Brougham, those eminent leaders would have been foolish indeed if they had complained of their volunteer portrait-painters. The ridicule implied was thoroughly good-natured for the most part; and the eccentric shapes of the noses rather endeared their proprietors than otherwise to the bulk of the nation. At the present day some really excellent likenesses are to be found in the same guise, to which no reasonable man would object, and which graphic order.

latterly, however, there have been various signs that a curiosity, legitimate enough in its place, is being pushed to questionable extremes. There is a marked tendency in various directions, not indeed to the old brutality, but to the equal or even greater sin of unjustifiable interference with private life. The practice of publishing a series of articles upon some particular set of distinguished men has become common, and has not always been under the control of good taste. The general public is naturally curious to know something about the usegmates whose names it reads at the heads of speeches, and whom it is desirous to convert into something more than mere names. It wants to see Ministers as they appear to reporters in the gallery, or to fellow-members in the lobby. Having, as a rule, a very short memory, it is also anxious to be reminded of any characteristic facts in their pust career. Some very able, and some not very able, writers undertake to satisfy this curiosity; and we are accordingly often treated to a series of political sketches, or to a gallery of public speakers, or popular preachers, or distinguished advocates, or men of literary eminance. Nothing, again, can be fairer within certain limits. When an actor exhibits himself to anybody who can afford a shilling, he invites public criticism; and a member of Parliament, or even a clergyman or a lawyer, is in his way mounting a popular stage, and may be assumed rather to court than to avoid popularity. Unluckily the public curiosity is rather undiscriminating. It wants to be acquainted with the private as well as the public life of a Minister. It thirsts for the anecdotes which must be derived from his talet as well as for those which could be given by a reporter of his specches. It wants to know how the preacher behaves in his family as well as how he looks in his pulpit. It is not content with criticizing the published works of a great poet, but is anxhous to peop into his correspondence, and thinks itself rather cheated than otherwise if his pr

some danger of transgression.

The process by which one system slides into the other may be illustrated from some well-known caricatures. Some time age a considerable hit was made by some striking portraits which appeared in the pages of our contemporary, Family Fist. Nobely could find fault with the general darge. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli are, in a sense, public property. We know their external peculiarities as well as we know those of our own families. We

should at once recognize them in the public streets if we had never seen them before in the flesh, and certainly they would be the last to complain of their notoriety. Nor could it be matter of complaint that a brief sketch of their career should accompant the portraits. Possibly the letterpress might be a little too evere or too complamentary; and here and there we nright fancy that the artist had dwelt too much upon some personal defect. But it would be about to resent a trifung excess of complains in a carrierture or to be over-agacting as to the of emphasis in a carioature, or to be over-exacting as to the accuracy of a criticism on a public man. Gradually, however, it became evident that our contemporary was getting into difficulties. The supply was running short. After all, the number of distinguished men in the country is painfully limited. It cannot be expected that a new leader of thought or politics should make his appearance every week: and therefore a paper which gives a expected that a new leader of thought or pointes should make his appearance every week; and therefore a paper which gives a weekly portrait is very soon forced to draw upon its capital. The list of the people about whom anybody really cares is speedily exhausted; and the question occurs, what is to be done next? A few excursions into the regions of foreign celebrities may eke few excursions into the regions of foreign celebrities may eko out the supply for a time; but then the British public takes very little interest in a foreigner of less note than the Pope or Prince Bismarck. The consequence is that the paper must either drop its most distinguishing feature or take to giving likenesses of much less interesting people. We will not ask what would have been the course prescribed by a stern sense of duty; but it is only too clear what has been the course actually adopted. In the dearth of nobler prev, the caricaturists of Vanity Fiar have been compelled to lay hands upon inferior personages who might have flattered themselves that their obscurity would be a sufficient protection. A number of gentlemen have been presented to public notice of whom it may be said without offence that the circle to whom they are known is distinctly limited. The caricaturist has not contented himself with following, but has endeavoured to excite, public himself with following, but has endeavoured to excite, public interest; and probably the distinction marks the limit where the process ceases to be legitimate. Each of these victims has further to be introduced to the public in a brief biographical sketch; and as their careers have frequently been contined to very modest spheres, it follows that details have been given with which it is not very easy to see what right the public has to be acquainted.

Now we do not propose to say anything of the taste exhibited in

these performances, as indeed we hold that in such cases the less said the better; whilst we could hardly produce instances without falling into the fault which we are condemning. We consider the particular case merely as affording a precedent, and a precedent which, if we are not mistaken, has been already initiated. If it is in fact imitated to any extent, as is generally the case with a successful hit, we cannot doubt that it tends to introduce a serious nuisance. We are quite ready to assume that the portraits in Vassity Fair have never been offensive, and that the notices have not erred in the sense of being unduly hostile. We simply object the to a system which invites the general public to contemplate the portrait and road the biography of gentlemen who have never become fair subjects of public criticism. Such a practice must income fair subjects of public criticism. Such a practice must inevitably lead to a breach of good manners. Suppose, for example,
that a gentleman is a good shot, that he is popular in London
society, or known to his friends for a happy taste in cookery, is
that any sufficient reason for his portrait being exhibited in all the
print-shops and a sketch of his character being published in a
newspaper? It is impossible that such a sketch should not touch
upon just those subjects upon which the public would have no
right to be informed even if he were tenfold more conspicuous. It is by no means desirable that the world should be invited to inspect even the Prime Minister's stables or dining-room; and what excuse can there be for revealing the domestic life of a gentleman who has no other sphere of action? The practice cannot be carried on without breaking down all the barriers which at present keep the tyranny of public opinion at arm's length. If such a thing is done without the victim's own consent, it is an offence against tyranny of public opinion at arm's length. If such a thing is done without the victim's own consent, it is an offence against privacy which he has a right to resent. So long as a man does nothing to make himself public, publicity should not be thrust upon him. If, on the other hand, he does consent, we can hardly imagine a more undignified proceeding. An English gentleman should surely be not only above advertising the details of his private life in a public newspaper, but above conniving at the advertisement. Perhaps it may be urged in defence that the details given will be all of a complimentary kind, and such, therefore, as a man may he presumed to wish to be known. We do not think that this diminishes the offence. It merely means that the spy is also to be a flunkey. A man is to be induced to commit an undignified action by the promise that it shall be made pleasant for the moment. Who is to give a guarantee that when the system is once established it will not be applied to worse purposes? Can there be a worse plan than to establish this kind of complicity, in virtue of which a man is to be allowed to give himself an indirect puff on the understanding that it shall never be converted into a satire? In bad hands it might even become a means of extortion; and even in the best it is heally favourable to the self-respect of anyledy concerned. It is essential to caricatures that the authors should at least be independent; and any suspicion of collusion makes them very questionable performances indeed. It is easy to imagine cases, none of which may have autually occurred, in which the results would be singularly officiative. Oblique flattery bestowed upon unworthy objects is the guile of caricature is as disgusting as standin on respectable objects. We could imagine, for example, a man of whom

the truth could not be spoken without a libel, who was anxious to pull himself into notoriety by any means not demonstrably discreditable. If he is kind enough to allow a portrait to be taken, his volunteer biographer is bound in courtesy to show his gratitude; or, in other words, to give him just the advertisement of which he is in need. If this indeed were all, we could ashinit with telerable equanimity. There is a class of persons who will never be at a less for modes of thrusting themselves upon public attention. The real evil is that the practice tends to set a precedent; and because a vulgar and unscrupulous person is delighted with an estentations exhibition of his private virtues, it may gradually come to be thought fair to demand a similar consistent from some squannish people, to the treats of the "treats." cossion from some squennish people to the tastes of the "numy-headed beast." The least sensitive of mankind make their want of reticence a rule of general practice.

We do not inquire how far the system has been actually abused by its inventors. We only desire to point out that it is very liable to abuse. Caricature is a dangerous weapou, though parfeetly legitimate within its own limits. It is all the more important that those limits should be defined as distinctly as the case permits. As a general, though necessarily a vague, rule, we should say that the caricaturist should be bound to limit himself to public men, and to public men in their public capacity. He should not deal with facts which can only be known to private sequaintances. We should not be in danger of having notes taken on our appearance and manners in our families and at our clubs. We should ance and manners in our mannes and at our ciuffs. We should submit in good temper to the natural consequences of publicity, but not invite it for its own sake; and when we see any caricature which implies by its design that there has been either a breach of confidence or an unworthy concession to unjustifiable curiosity, it is self-condomned. When a man writes in a newspaper an account of some personal infirmity of a distinctivity of universe to him is a point a manufactural. guished man known to him in a private capacity, he is admitted to have offended against the ordinary social code; and the rule should be strictly observed. One suggestion may be added in illustration of the tendencies of such a system. Hitherto we have not observed that ladies have been taken for the subject of these designs. Everybody would feel it to be intolerable that one, for example, of our distinguished feminine authors should be caricatured for public amusement. But how long is the exemption likely to be continued if the general rule be infringed? There are unluckily plenty of women to whom notoriety does not seem to be objectionable. They have no objection to exhibit themselves on platforms, and perhaps would be rather glad to see a tolerably married representation of their represent appearance. It would merciful representation of their personal appearance, then require only one stop to drag before the public ladies upon whom such notoriety would inflict exquisite pain; and though at present such a step would excite general disjust, we are moving so fast in various directions that we cannot regard it as beyond the limits of future possibility.

NON-HEREDITARY PEERS.

WRITER in Blackwood's Magazine, whose notions about the modern principalities of Germany have caused some merriment in another quarter, has also thought good to tell us that the British House of Lords is "the only Senate in the world which is composed exclusively of hereditary peers." The description must at once strike every mind of common accuracy as an inaccurate description. Every one knows that some soats in the House of Lords are not hereditary but official, that some seats are not hereditary but elective. No one can ever have dreamed that a Bishop must be the son or other heir of the Bishop who filled his place before him, and it would be only one degree less wide of the mark to think that a Sootch or Irish representative peer must needs be the son or heir of the representative peer who filled his place before him. The expression, then, is in strictness as insecurate as an expression can be; and yet, like many inaccurate expressions, it contains a kind of half-truth; we can see how the person who uses it came to use it. Our House of Lords is by no means composed exclusively of hereditary peers, but the author is quite right in contrasting our House of Lords with all the other Senates in the world, and in taking the hereditary element in it as the element which gives it its distinctive character. First of all, the hereditary on to their heirs—just as much as those who have inherited their peerages from those who went perore them. Then again, though the seats held by the Scotch and Irish representative peers are, as seats, not hereditary, but elective, yet their helders are chosen out of and by the members of a hereditary class; the hereditary sentiment therefore attaches to them as much as to the helders of those seats which are themselves hereditary. And, though it may sound like a paradox, there is something of an hereditary character which attaches even to the official members of the House. It is not unmon in early documents to find a grant made to an eveloriescommon in early documents to find a grant made to an elementation, a grant which is meant to pass from one lishup or Abbot to his successor, spoken of asheing made "hereditario jum," me less than a grant to a private man which is meant to pass from father to son. And certainly it is no great strotch of ladguage to speak of a man who takes the place of his predecessor sounding to a regular liew, who steps exactly into his place, and

who, in the eye of the law, continues the same corporation sole, as being the heir of that predecessor. He needs only to be named by his predecessor to be in exactly the same position in which a son adopted by will stood, according to Roman law, to his adopted father, the position in which the younger Cassar stood to the elder.

We do not mean that it is at all likely that the writer in Hackwood

thought of this subtlety; he most likely simply forgot that the House of Lords contains Bishops and representative peers. But then he hardly could have forgotten the fact if the Bishops and representative peers had stood out, as something altogether unlike and in-congruous, in strong contrast to the strictly hereditary peers. If there were seventy-two members of either House of Parliament who were marked by some character, or who were appointed in some way, which formed a marked contrast to the rest of the House, it is quito impossible that they should be in this way passed over by any one who undertook to speak of the composition of the House. To turn to the ecclesiastical shadow of Parliament, to the Convocation of Canterbury, we can hardly fancy any one speaking of that body as exclusively official, in the presence of the representatives of chapters and dioceses, or as exclusively representative, in the presence of the Deans and Archdeacons. The truth is that the official and representative members of the House of Lords, though their seats are not hereditary, have much more in common with those members whose scats are hereditary than they have with the nominated or elected members of other Senates or Upper Houses elsewhere. In the case of the representative peers it is hardly needful to prove this. An Irish or Scotch peer belongs to the same general class as a peer of the United Kingdom. He is so like a peer of the United Kingdom, he enjoys so many of a peer's so like a peer of the United Kingdom, he enjoys so many of a peer's privileges, that it seems a kind of anomaly that he should in any case be denied the highest privilege of all. He is, in fact, a kind of survival, a vestige, like a fossil animal, of a past state of things—of a state of things in which he did enjoy the full privileges of his order in an assembly which has now passed away. But to come back once more to the Bishops, and of course to the Abbots also in the days when there were Abbots. Their seats are not heard the days when the were abbots. hereditary, except in the secondary and obsolete sense of the word. But neither are they nominated in the sense in which the mombers of several French Senates and Houses of Peers have been nominated, nor are they elected in the sense in which the members of the American Senate or the Swiss Standerath are elected. We have said that they are official, and a purely official elected. We have said that they are official, and a purely official seat is something different from a merely personal seat, whether held for life or for a term. If we conceive a perage as attached to an office, the nomination is not made directly to the perage, but to the office which carries the perage with it. And, though this may sound like a subtlety, we suspect that it is really a practical difference. It is the same in the Convocations of the two provinces, where the number of official members is so much greater. The Crown or the Bishop in appointing a Dean, the Bishop in appointing an Archdescon, is in effect amounting a greater. The Orown or the Bishop in appointing a Dean, the Bishop in appointing an Archdoncon, is in effect appointing a member of the Lower House of Convocation. But it is only indirectly that such an appointment is made. The appointment is made primarily to the deanery or archdeacoury; it is made only in quite a secondary way to the seat in Convocation which is an incident of the deanery or archdeaconry. And this is still more true of the Bishops' seats in the House of Lords, now that, except in the case of five select sees, the appointment to a bishopric does not carry with it a peerage, but only the reversion of a peerage. And even the fact that the Crown does not appoint directly to the bishopric, more form as it has become, makes a certain difference between the seats of the Bishops and the seats of purely nominated peers or senators. So far is the Crown from nominating directly to a peerage, that all that it does is to name to the Chapter the person whom the Chapter elects to an office which makes its holder entitled to a peerage, either at once or after a while. In the case of the Abbots, and of the Bishops before the Act of Henry the Distance that this last distinction was stronger still. So far is the Crown from nominating directly to a

Eighth, this last distinction was stronger still.

But, after all, "official" is not the right word to express the position of the Lords Spiritual in an English Parliament. Seats in the House of Lords might be attached to other offices—to judgeships, for instance—but the holders of such seats would not till exactly the same position as is filled by the Bishops. The seats of such judges or other official peers would be purely official; the seats of the Bishops are somewhat different. Bishops and Abbots were not given seats in Parliament, as some people seem to think, because it was well to have some members to look after the affairs of the Church, or because in an unlearned age the Bishops and Abbots were fitter than other men to look after the affairs of the kingdom. Historically, the seats of the Bishops in the House of Lords simply mean that the Bishops, like the Earls, have never lost the original right of every freeman to appear personally in the Great Council of the realm. While other men gradually lost it, they kept it. But the Bishops and Abbots were able to keep it along with the great hereditary nobles because they held estates and temporal powers, and a general temporal position, which enabled them to deep their place while other people lost theirs. They hold an entailed estate, only the estate is not entailed on their children, but on thoir successors, nominated or elected as the law may appoint. The real difference between a spiritual and a temporal holding censists in the order of succession. And in each case the order of succession is a mere creation of the law. People sometimes talk as if the succession to an entailed estate was something in the sternal fitness of things, while the succession to the endow-

ments of an ecclesiastical or other corporation sole is something purely artificial. The truth is that both are equally artificial; one is as much a creation of the law as the other.

is as much a creation of the law as the other.

In this way it may be seen that the expression which has led us into this line of thought, though quite inaccurate, and most likely owing to mere forgetfulness, does in a way set forth a total. We see that the Lords Spiritual, though not hereditary peers in the common sense of the words, still have something in common with the hereditary peers. If "hereditary" is not the right word to express their tenure, "nominated" and "official" are not exactly the right words either. Like most other things in England, it is a tenure which has grown up one hardly knows how, and which is a little anomalous according to any cut and dried theory. In the case of the representative peers the approach to the hereditary, character is much nearer. Their seats are not hereditary, but their qualification for a seat is. But it is rather strange that this qualification should in truth be very much of a disqualification. A Scotch peer cannot sit at all in the House of Commons; an Irish peer cannot sit for an Irish constituency. It follows that a Scotch Liberal peer, that an Irish Roman Catholic peer, is politically the most helpless of mankind. The doors of both Houses of Parliament are practically shut against him. As one of a minority, he has no chance of being sent to the House of Lords as one of the representatives of his order. From the House of Commons the Scotch peer is altogether shut out, and the Irish Roman Catholic peer can enter it only in the unlikely case of an English or Scotch constituency electing him. It certainly does seem hard that any class of men, under the guise of privileges which they cannot help inheriting, and which are supposed to set them above other peeple, should really, in the most important of all respects, be set below other people. It is a hard case when, as we have just seen in the late general election, a man chosen to represent an Irish borough is, before Parliament meets, raised, by no fault of his own, to a mominal rank the practical result of which

CHAUCER'S PILGRIMAGE TO CANTERBURY.

A BOUT five hundred years ago, in telling the story of his pilgrimage to Canterbury, Chaucer began the prologue to the Manciple's tale by asking:—

Wete ye not wher stondeth a litel toun, Which that yeleped is Bob up and doun Under the Blee, in Canterbury way?

Tyrwhitt, in his introductory discourse to the Canterbury Tales, published four hundred years afterwards, said that he could not find a town of that name in any map, but that it must have been between Boughton and Canterbury. In later times many discordant guesses have been made in answer to the question. Harbledown, a field called Up and Pown in the parish of Thannington, and Bobbing, a hamlet some eight miles north-west of Ospringe, have all been named in turn. But the little town is none of these, and its place is no more doubtful than the site of the Tabard. Our present purpose, however, is not merely to show where this town standeth, but to follow the poet's steps from the beginning to the end of his pilgrimage. We will follow him on foot. In our day, travellers seeking the sublime and beautiful rush from one chain of mountains and lakes to another, not looking for much pleasure by the way. In the days of our fathers, Edmund Burke thought that the sense of perfect beauty was to be found in being swiftly drawn in an easy coach over smooth turf; Dr. Johnson held that life had not many things better than to be driving rapidly along the road in a post-chaise; while Cobbett, scorning "to be drawn about in a wooden case by two horses," held that the only right way to see a country was to travel on horseback, because in any sort of carriage, you cannot get into the real country places—in which he was right; and on foot the fatigue is too great and the pace too slow—in which he was wrong. There are some who can understand how Rousseau's memory of the walk from Annecy tall'urin recalled the happiest seven or eight days of his life; who can tall from experience that to step freely along a path little known, through a fair country, in bright weather, with keen appetite, and such a pasty in the walter as the squire of the wood imparted to Sancho, is not wearisome or aluggish; and who believe with Walter Scottthat the highest delight of journeying is that of the young foot-traveller, coufident in strength and exatting

sides. While the most jealous pedestrian may resign himself to be whirled through the air across Chat Moss, the hastlest passenger through the garden of England will sometimes love to linger, and the most indolent to tread the way to Dover, like Shakspeare's Mad Tom, by stile and gate, horse-way and footpath. To foot travel as especially this note of the way is offered. It may save therefore whistling as they go, by calling up recollections of Chaucer and his times, and of things before and after.

The pilgrims can be traced from Southwark to Canterbury. Their way was along the Roman road, Watling Street, which ran with the present coach road from London to Canterbury, excepting about fourteen miles between Dartford and Strood Hill, and about nine between Ospringe and Harbledown. Chaucer has marked his path at the following places:—The Watering Place of St. Thomas, Deptford, with Greenwich near at hand, Rochester, Sittingbourne, Boughton, and Bob-up-and-down; Dartford, between Deptford and Rochester, and Ospringe, between Sittingbourne and Boughton, were also stages, and are noticed in the pilgrimages of Isabella, Edward II.'s widow, and King John of France; in an ordinance which regulated the hire of horses between London and Canterbury, and in the prologue to Lidgate's Story of Thebes. Leland, bury, and in the prologue to Lidgate's Story of Thebes. Leland, Camden, Roger Gale, Hasted, the Ordnance Map, the map of Britannia Romana in the Monumenta Historica, and other authorities, show that the pilgrims' road and Watling Street were one and the same. In the two places at which the modern road turns away to the North there are signs that the pilgrims followed the old path. Between Dartford and Strood Hill, hard by Cobham Park, where the Roman road certainly ran, on the wayside is a spring, of old times and still called St. Thomas's well; and between Ospringe and Harbledown, close to Chaucer's Boughton, is South Street, once part of the Roman Way, and three miles onward. Bob-up-and-down, where its remains are still to be seen. We need not pause to inquire, with Camden, whether a way direct from Dover to London through Canterbury is properly described as a road through Mid Kent, or, with Hasted, how far inland the marshes from Deptford to Lambeth were overflowed in very old time, and whether the earliest road may not have gone from Deptford Hill, now called Blackheath Hill, to Lambeth, along the high ground above Loampit Vale, New Cross, and Packham. We will take for granted that the Homan Way on which Chaucer travelled was Watling Street, and will begin the journey consenting to believe, as an act of homage to our poot, that the pilgrims and the pilgrimage were as real as he has made them seem to be. It must not be forgotten that the journey from London to Canterbury in the pilgrims and the pilgrimage were as real as he has made them seem to be. It must not be forgotten that the journey from London to Canterbury in the pilgrims and the pilgrimage were as real as he has made them seem to be. It must not be forgotten that the journey from London to Canterbury in the pilgrims and the pilgrimage were as real as he has made them seem to be. It must not be forgotten that the journey from London to Canterbury in the pilgrims and the pilgr rities, show that the pilgrims' road and Watling Street were one to be. It must not be forgotten that the journey from London to Canterbury, being all that remains, and with little doubt all that was ever written, of his meditated work, is unfinished. Trifling alterations, which he might have made, but which no commentator should venture to make, would keep due proportion between the length of the way and the number of verses rehearsed from stage to stage. As it is, we may be content to accept the manuscript and the order of the tales approved by Tyrwhitt, to walk by the light which he has given none, and Chaucer has left us in the dark, to grope rather than to stumble.

dark, to grope rather than to stumble.

According to our modern calendar it was on the 5th of May, or, as some say, on the 25th of April, and perhaps in the year 1387, that a company of twenty-nine, of whom Chaucer was one, met at the Tabard in Southwark, and, placing themselves under the guidance of Harry Bailly their host, made ready to begin the pilgrimage to Canterbury on the next morning. The foundation of this old inn, and perhaps part of the lower superstructure, remain, or did remain only the other day. It was repaired and enlarged about the year 1602. In 1670 it was much damaged by a fire, in which two persons were killed and six or seven wounded; and, as it is said, it was burned down in the great fire of Southwark in the year 1676. After the year 1602 the name was changed to the it is said, it was burned down in the great fire of Southwark in the year 1676. After the year 1602 the name was changed to the "Talbot"; why, does not appear. Perhaps it was no longer held sacred as a memorial of Chaucer. For eighty years, beginning in 1602, notwithstanding Milton's eulogy, he was less popular than at any other period since his death. In 1637 the inn was known by either name, "Tabard" or "Talbot"; in 1679 by the new name alone. A tabard now signifies a cloak or overcoat worn only by heralds on State occasions, without sleeves, open at the sides and embroidered or painted with coats of arms. In Chaucer's time it was the common name for a man's cloak, whether worn in war or in peace, by noble or knight, clerk, poor scholar, or ploughman; and it may have been a common sign. In the year 138there was an inn of that name in London, probably in Gracechurch Street, in which one of the ringleaders of Wat Tyler's rebellion lodged.

Street, in which one of the ringleaders of Wat Tyler's rebellion lodged.

Early in the morning of the 6th of May or the 26th of April, leaving the Tabard in Southwark, the pilgrims rode quietly down. Kent Street, which, within living memory, was the only way from Kent into the City of London, and along the Old Kent Road to the Watering of St. Thomas, where, according to Hasted, Roman remains have been found:—

And forth we riden a litel more than past Unto the Watering of Seint Thomas.

This place is about a quarter of a mile short of the second milestone from London Bridge. At the north-western corner of the Albany Road, a modern way from Camberwell into the Old Kent Road, stands the "Saint Thomas à Becket," a new tavern; opposite the eastern eide of this tavern, at the north-eastern end of the Albany Road, a row of small houses, formerly called St. Thomas's Place, and still remembered by that name, ran eastward from the Old Kent Road. Not many years ago two or three of

these houses, those nearest the Albany Road, became ruinqua these houses, those nearest the Albany Road, became ruingus and were pulled down. In the garden of the second or third of the demolished houses was a spring which, according to tradition, once overflowed, forming a shallow piece of water—the Watering of St. Thomas. Here the Host halted, and called upon his fellow-travellers to decide by lot who should tell the first of the tales with which they were to shorten their way. They drew outs, rode forward, and the Knight began. At the end of the third mile is the Manor of Hatchan, where the road from Lambeth through Camberwall and Peckham falls into the Kent Road, which, a little onward, at New Cross, where it is travarsed by the present onward, at New Cross, where it is traversed by the present boundary between Kent and Surrey, divides into two branches—one leading through Lewisham to Tunbridge; the other, which we follow, through Deptford, the deep ford over the Ravensbourne. Here, the tales of the Knight and the Miller being suded, the Host bade the Reve to stay his preaching and say forth his tale:—

-What amountoth all this wit? —What amounted all this wit?
What! shall we speke all day of holy writ?
The divel made a Reve for to preche,
Or of a souter a shipman or a leche
Say forth thy tale, and tarry not the time:
Le Deperord, and it is half way prime.

How nearly the very earliest road into Kent approached the channel of the Thames we cannot tell. The present highway from New Cross to Deptford seems to have been a causeway raised above the ground which declines towards the north, now covered above the ground which declines towards the north, now covered with houses, but heretofore, before railways were known, a vast cabbage garden, and in Chaucer's time probably a marsh. The Rolls of Parliament show that before the year 1310 the river, which had been dammed out of the lowland between London and Greenwich, had broken its artificial bounds, overflowing the meadows of Hatcham, and had been driven back again. After passing through Deptford, on the left hand was Greenwich, traduced by some lost legend:—

Lo Grenwich, ther many a shrow is inne, It were al time thy tale to beginne.

This is one of the three places, all in Kent, in which Chaucer is known to have possessed land. He was tenant, but only as guardian or trustee for other persons. It does not seem that he over had one foot of earth of his own. Two of these possessions serve to connect him with the Vintners' Company. The City Companies were a great power in the kingdom, and, by taking part in a strife between some of the most powerful, he brought himself to repreach and country. According what was then called Doutfurt Hill the and poverty. Ascending what was then called Deptford Hill, the pilgrims came upon Blackheath. Journeying to the tomb of one murdered Archbishop of Canterbury, they had before them, on the murdered Archbishop of Canterbury, they had before them, on the right hand and on the left, the graves of the Danes who, while Thurkill's fleet lay below at Greenwich in the year 1012, after a drunken feast, murdered another, St. Alphoge. There was a third; Simon of Sadbury, who, a few years before the pilgrimage, and two days after Wat Tyler with his tens of thousands encamped upon Blackheath, foll a sacrifice, with meaner victims, to the fury of the London rabble. The shrinks of the murderess were still ringing in the poet's ears while he wrote the Nun's Princip to the still ringing in the poet's ears while he wrote the Nun's Priest's tale :-

Certes he Jakke Straw and his meinic Ne maden never shoutes half so shrille When that they wolden any Fleming kille,

Not staying to tell the contrary judgments of Chaucer and Cower Not staying to tell the contrary judgments of Chaucer and Gower upon this insurrection of the commons, we cross Blackheath, where, according to Dr. Plott and Roger Cale, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, plain traces of Watling Street were to be seen a little to the right of the high road to Dover, and, going over Shooter's Hill and through Welling, where the course of the road has been changed, we arrive at Bexley Heath, upon which, in Hasted's time, at the close of the last century, Watling Street was plainly visible towards Orayford. Perhaps near Bexley Heath, certainly after the tales of the Reve, the Cook, the Man of Law, and the prologue of the "Wife of Bath" had been told, and long before the travellers came to Rochester, the Summoner threatened the Friar that before they suproached the Summoner threatened the Friar that before they approached the end of their journey, before they reached Sittingbourne, about forty miles out of the fifty-six, he would tell two or three tales of Friars which should grieve his heart:---

I beshrewe me
But if I telle tales two or three
Of freres, or I come to Sidenburns,
That I shal make thin herte for to morns.

Crayford, formerly Creeganford, was the field of the great battle, in the year 457, in which Hengist and his son Aze slaughtered the Britons. After crossing the Cray, a trout stream which has given its name to many little towns through which it flows, not long ago real country places, and two miles onward, passing over Spenser's pure Darent with its ten thousand fishes, which the pilgrims passed through for there was no bridge there in that the pilgrims passed through, for there was no bridge there in that day, we reach Dartford, known as one of the stages to Canterbury from the journals of the attendants of Queen Isabella and King John, as well as from the ordinance of backneymen in the year 1396.

(To be continued.)

FIRES, WARS, AND ART TREASURES.

IT is not wonderful that the burning of the Pantechnicon has a caused an extraordinary sensation in London society. Although it chanced to coincide with a national plobiscite, a transfer of power, and a change of Ministry, we should have heard a great deal more about it if so many people had not been out of town. For never before has a fire occurred anywhere in which "society" had so intimate a concern. There have been fires abroad and at home which have wrought incomparably more destruction and desolution. Eastern cities like Constantinople are perpetually being hypered down by whole districts: but if the victims of these desolution. Eastern cities like Constantinople are perpetually being burned down by whole districts; but if the victims of these conflagrations make claims on our charity, they neither receive nor expect much compassion. They build houses of wood as if they intended them for bordires; and there is scarcely a new Insurance Office on its promotion anywhere that would take risks in Galata or Stamboul at any price. We subscribe to catastrophes like that of Chicago, and sympathize with the sufferers; but Chicagos after all are a long way off, and we have an idea that those dashing speculators of the Far West are always coming to grief in one shape or another, and should be proof against fires as those dashing speculators of the Far West are always coming to grief in one shape or another, and should be proof against fires as against other vicissitudes of fortune. We have had our own great fires in London; but, except when they periodically swallow an Opera House, they excite but an ephemoral sensation at the best. The greatest fire of all, the fire commemorated by Pope's lying Monument, was a City affair altogether. Popya and other hangers-on of the Court took coach at Whitehall and drove curiously eastward to assist at the spectacle; while his merry Majesty of most moral memory made a state progress on horseback to the scene, to look as sympathizing and serious as it was in his nature to do. We have looked on ourselves at great blocks of warehouses blazing in Tooley Street, when cataracts of lead and fiery oil streamed down from the roofs and the windows, and the fiery oil streamed down from the roofs and the windows, and the waters of the crowded Pool ran red with sheets of flaming tallow. But fires like that in Tooley Street are strictly the concern of the Insurance Companies; if people in business are not insured, they ought to be; and if they do make losses when they looked for gains, is but an unlucky incident in the career of money-making. Besides, at the worst, there is no great reason for making a mean over spilled oil and wasted tallow. There is plenty more where these came from, and if we must submit to a rise in the price of candles, we feel that we might have had to put up with worse calamities. It is the character of the contents of the Pantechnicon that removes its destruction from the category of commonplace configurations. Few people had any conception of the wealth and artistic value of its contents until recent lamentable disclosures and artistic value of its contents until recent lamentable disclosures enlightened them. The frontage in Motoomb Street gave no adequate notion of the acreage of area that lay behind; and probably few even of the depositors had any idea of the aggregate of property of which their own formed an item. In course of time the place had come to be regarded as an institution among the occupiers of the neighbouring houses; and their faith in the absolute security of the repository was as firm as the faith of the City in the Bank of England. No other capital in the world could have formed such a collection, for in no other capital does a similar class of contributors exist. Landon is the only capital where so many imposing mansions, more or less magnificently decorated, are inhabited through so short a senson of the year. The leaders of London society, who fill rooms and galleries with objects of art, set their chief affections on residences in the country. Yet, in a natural rivalry of notignoble oscination, they are apt to choose some of the choicest gens of their favourite collections for the adornment of the houses which they occupy when in town. But when a great house is left in charge when in town. But when a great house is left in charge of a venerable housekeeper, it is not impossible that fires may break out, and it is very probable that thieves may break in and steal. Pictures and porcelain and ponderous sculpture in and steal. Pictures and porcelain and ponderous sculpture are not to be lightly hazarded ou railway journeys, and they are scarcely the class of articles that a man would think of imposing on the most accommodating of family bankers. What more natural, then, than to turn over all that was most dearly prized to the care of the spirited proprietors of the l'antechnicon? It was known that their premises were supposed to be so absolutely fireproof that bankers themselves deposited their most precious papers with them. There has been a heavy loss of furniture and plate in the thom. There has been a heavy loss of furniture and plate in the Pantechnicon, and of course we are sorry for the people who have suffered; but, after all, ordinary furniture and plate fall into the same category with oil and tallow—they may be replaced, and they ought to have been insured. With works of art it is altogether different. Their owner may insure them or he may not; but, insured or uninsured, their loss is equally to be deplored. And in the first pangs of regret felt by a genuine and enthusiastic collector, the pecuniary consideration will probably go for very little. He will be as slow to console himself as a doting husband who has lost his bride in a railway accident, and afterwards learns that she had insured her life with an Accident Insurance Company.

Company.

We do not yet know what we may have lost by the fire, and perhaps we never shall know exactly. It is the nature of some men to exaggerate their losses, and of others to be silent and consign them to oblivion. Unhappily, it is certain that we have been deprived, of much that we could very ill afford to spare; for of this the names of the chief sufferers are only a too sufficient guarantee. Yet, setting our losses at the highest estimate, we cannot but remark how little reason on the whole the

world has to complain of similar mishaps. The more we think world has to complain or some marvelous it seems that so many great paintings about I have been snared to us memerating after generation, or makes of it, the more marvellous it seems that so many great paraming should have been spared to us generation after generation, or mather that comparatively so few should have disappeared. Nothing assumption of the more delicate than a square yard or two of films, canvas. Covered with colour by the hands of a master it acquires, a value of hundreds or thousands of poundational in the act of colouring becomes so much the more destructible. Sensitive alike to heat or damp, a single moment of extremely a property of the same destructions. tible. Sensitive alike to heat or damp, a single moment of carriessness may injure it irremediably, even should the substance remain intact. As it grows in age, it grows in reputation; and as its value becomes positively priceless, it is exposed to altogether exceptional dangers. Raffields points his "Transfiguration," and forthwith the picture is as much prized by its possessors, and often as much coveted by their unscrupulous neighbours, as these "mountains of light" in the Oriental treasure-heuses which have subverted dynastics by properties warm. Vet that had any constant subverted dynasties by provoking wars. Yet that last and greatest work of Raffaelle is still safe after its many travels and adventures; and so it is with almost every picture of extraordinary celebrity. Run over the art lists in any country, go back to the generation of artists that preceded the general Renaissance, and how very few, comparatively speaking, of their works are missing! Yet the only danger from which they have any immunity is private theft. Victorious monarchs or French marshals may make them open prize of war, in virtue of the right of the strongest; but there would be little use in appropriating a picture which it is impossible to produce in any market, and which you dare not ask your friends to admire. To all other risks pictures are exceptionally liable, and especially to the right of war and lire; and, as it happens, the countries which are vichest in ant treasures have been most regularly devastated by fire and sword. From the days of Ciotto and Cimabue, and indeed long before, Frenchman and Spaniard, German and Swiss, Fleming and Austrian have fought out their quarrels in Italy. The country was split up into republics and principalities which were always at daggers drawn. Every tures; and so it is with almost every picture of extraordinary coleand principalities which were always at dangers drawn. Every city and its factions and its protenders, and when by any chance there was a cossition of war, the disbanded troops took the field as condition. Belgium was the battle-ground of Europe, and from the days of Alva the cities of the Low Countries have been familiar with sack and fire-raising. Spain had troubles of been familiar with sack and fire-raising. Spain had troubles of its own, even before it received a king from Napoleon, and his generals made discriminating requisition of the finest Murilles and Velasquez in its art collections. There is scarcely a picture that hangs in its old place in any of those quiet old Italian or Flemish churches but must have had many escapes that bordered on the miraculous. For, when cities were in flames and given over to pillage, it was generally to the churches that the women ran for refuge. The women and the church plate were sure attractions for the soldiers, who had small respect for the sanctity of the alter, and went rushing about, torch in hand. the sanctity of the altar, and went rushing about, torch in hand, among the inflammable wood-work. Many a sacristan tells the time-hallowed story of some one of his predecessors in office who, in his self-sacrificing devotion, risked or lost his life to save the painting that was the pride of his church. But the eternal sacristan cannot have been always in the way at the critical moment; and we can only imagine that patron maints took a personal interest in the noble works that had been offered in their honour. Be that as it may, not only do many churches retain to the present time the precious altar-pieces which were painted centuries ago by the Titians or the Van Eyeks, the Rubens or the Alonso Canos; but in spite of reformers, iconoclasts, and soldiers broken loose with license to burn and destroy, wholegalleryfuls are spared to us, like those of Paris, Madrid, and Vienna, Florence, Dresden, and Munich, tilled with paintings collected from churches, convents, and chateaux over the length and breadth of Europe. On the whole, too, these pictures are in excellent preservation, although so many of them must have had eventful histories, did we only know them. Considering the conditions on which modern wars are waged, it may be hoped that the great works of the middle ages are at last tolerably safe. The cities that contain them are scarcely ageare at hat tolerably safe. The cities that contain them are scarcely likely to be subjected to anything worse than bomberdments from distance, even where they have been improdent enough to walk themselves in. But the dangers from fire are nearly as great as ever, in spite of fire-engines and fire-brigades, and other modern appliances. The Pantechnicon was presumed to be as safe as precautions could make it, and yet it burned like cardboard stuffed with tinder. We do not precisely know what may be the arrangements at the National Gallery, or in the rooms at South Konsington; although we fear that, in the event of a the rrangements at the National Gallery, or in the rooms at Source Kensington; although we fear that, in the event of a the, it would search out some weak point in the defences. But how is it, we ask, that so many collections in old foreign efficients been spared to us, through the chances and changes of successive centuries? We may presume that the guardians of the Galleries in the Vatican, the Fitti, or the Uffisi, must govern their conduct by that profound faith in a superintending Fronti-dance which makes the ordinary Italian so sublinely careless of dence which makes the ordinary Italian so sublimely careless of consequences. We know that the over-warmed private collections in the great Homan palaces are often entrusted to the charge of ancient servitors, whom a truer economy would have superannuated on pensions. There is no Roman Captain Sting, with his Prestorian Guard of chivalrous finemen, and have the citizens of the Eternal City ever heard of a hydrest in the whole. citizens of the Eternal City ever heard of a hydrant in the whole course of their lives. Yet somehow fires never do break out in these Galleries, or else they have always been so speedily estimatished that they have done no damage, and no one has heard of them.

On the whole, the art world has so much good fortune to be thankful for that it ought not to muraur even at losses as serious as those of the Fantachnicon, eithough it is only in human nature that it will be the more inclined to marginar for that very reason.

GUELF AND CHIBELLINE.

buting the sales on Ash Wednesday, according to the Roman seasonial, observed a leading member of the Ghibelline party mong the pentients before him. His Holiness could not resist be temptation to take what can hardly be called a fair advantage of the properties of the resistent formula. the temptation to take what can hardly be called a fair advantage of the situation, and instead of the prescribed formula, Memosto, home, quie pulse as et in pulserem radiois, said, as he placed the sames on the head of his kneeding foe, Memosto, home, quie Ghibellinus as et in attenum peribis. Pius IX., who is supposed to be fond of his little joke, would not perhaps hesitate to avail himself of a similar opportunity; but then neither the German Emperor nor Prince Bismarck, nor even Bishop Beinkens, is very likely to present himself before the alter at the Vatican. In these days, however, when the result not to the same and such vever, when the penny post is the medium of so many and such various communications, even crowned heads do not think it bewarrous communications, even crowned heads do not think it be-meath their dignity to exchange "winged words" in a manner-little dreamed of by Homeric chieftains or mediaval Pontiffs. Thus, for instance, last autumn rather a brisk correspondence, considering the position of the high corresponding parties, was carried on be-tween the Pope and the Gorman Emperor; and now we have the Emperor addressing "dear Lord Russell" in the same familiar manner. Old-fashioned people might be disposed to question the congruity, if not the wisdom, of the procedure. The divinity which doth hedge about a king in rather radely impossible when Papal and Imperial combatants descend into the creus, instead of lying beside their nectar and gazing down serenely from golden thrones on the battle raging at their fest. Litera scripta wanes, and letters published in the newspapers, though written by hands that hold the acceptre as well as the pen, become inevitably the subject of profuse criticism. The Emperor William is a potentate who at least professes to govern as well as to roign, and he is evidently unwilling to let the whole credit or discredit of his policy rest on the broad shoulders of the Imperial Chancellor. Neither indeed are his Exactled Description and admires who have sleeted under the quidance aids their nectar and guzing down serenely from golden thrones on the shoulders of the Imperial Chancellor. Neither indeed are his English Protestant admirers, who have elected, under the guidance of a veteran Whig statesman, to address their felicitations directly, not to his responsible advisors, but to himself. It certainly required some courage, not to say audacity, to take such a step, when we remember the composition of "the great meeting in London" which passed the resolutions enclosed in Earl Russell's letter. which passed the resolutions enclosed in Earl Russell's letter. Could his Imperial Majesty be supposed to condescend to the perusal of English newspapers, he might have learnt that no single representative of the English aristocracy, and no single commoner of even second-rate position or influence, was rash enough to take part in the No Popery demonstration of last month, which accordingly was in no sense, as he seems to imagine, a representation of "the people of England." In mere numbers even—and it is seldom difficult in this country to collect a mob to shout "Town with the Pope!"it fell conspicuously short of the Roman Catholic counter-demonstration of the following week. One can hardly help suspecting that the Prince Chancellor, who has little sympathy with the purrilities of Exeter Hall functions, must have laughed in his alcove at the dreary platitudes of Mr. Newdegate and Dr. Payne Smith, which have been thought worthy, Newdegate and Dr. Payne Smith, which have been thought worthy, not only of a special report from the German Ambasador to his Sovereign, but of a verbose et grandis epistola from the Sovereign himself to the Earl, who was provented by a seasonable access of influenza from presiding on so inacepicious an eccasion.

The Emperor William evidently writes in good faith. It used to be thought, and is apparently still believed by the Prussian bishops, that he had unwillingly allowed himself to be drawn into sanctioning the persecuting policy of his Government. But there can be little doubt, after reading this remarkable document, that His

the Emperor William evidently writes in good latth. It used to be thought, and is apparently still believed by the I'russian bishops, that he had unwillingly allowed himself to be drawn into sanctioning the persecuting policy of his Government. But there can be little doubt, after reading this remarkable document, that His Imperial Majesty has contrived to persuade himself that he is the inheritor alike of the title and the European status and responsibilities of the chiefs of the Holy Roman Empire who did battle so manfully with the Gregories and Innocents of a farmer age. He conceives himself to be engaged in "a struggle maintained through centuries past by German Emperors of earlier days, against a power the domination of which has in no country of the world been found compatible with the freedom and welfare of nations, which, if victorious in our days, would imperil, not in Germany alone, the blessings of the Beformation, liberty of conscience, and the authority of the law." Big words these when applied to the claim of the Prussian bishops to regulate the affairs of their own communion according to its own laws and customs—a claim which, till two years ago, the Government had readily conceded. But it is the historical attitude of the Imperial letter—writer that strikes us in the oldest light. History is notoriously a speciality of German scholars, but hardly, it would appear, of German Rovereigns. If we admit, for arguments ealer, that the Pressian Kaiser is the lineal successor of the Hohenstaufen and Hapsburgs, it still remains a mystery how the mediaval Emperors can have struggled to preserve to their subjects "the blessings of the Reformation." And even sensition—what would require a good deal of explanation and modification—that they centended for liberty of conscience and the authority of the law, the sugmented parallel is hardly less parallering. A Pope whom would small chairs

dynasties, who made and unmade kings, and was the adiscretical suscents of all European States, occupied a very different position from the discreward "prisoner of the Vations." The notion of diseasibilishing the Church would have been hippealible, or rather simply unintelligible, to the product and most powerful of these old rivels of the Papary, when the Secundarium and Imperium were universally regarded as the two great pllars on which the whole edifies of civilized mostary reposed. King William could diseasibilish the Pressian Oatholic Church to-morrow if he chose, and no flugar would be lifted to resist him either in Germany or beyond it. But, it is the very last thing he would choose to do. His ideal, or at least his Chancellors, is not a free Church in a free State, but an established Church under the control of the Minister of Worship. He has preferred to enact regulations which would certainly not be tolerated for a moment, and would indeed have no chance of passing a first reading in the House of Commons, if sought to be applied to the Established Church of England, which is far more closely bound up with the State than the Roman Catholic Church is, or can be, anywhere. The Emperor insists, it is true, in this letter that "the latest measures of his Government do not infringe upon the Roman Church or the free exercise of their religions by her votaries." That however is a question rather of fact than of opinion, and when the professors of any religion combine in assorting that they are debarred from its free exercise, the presumption is strongly in favour of their being right about a matter of which they are clearly the most competent judges. This does not of course necessarily prove that the interference is unjustilable. The laws of every civilized country would scriously hamper the Thuga in the free exercise of their religious customs, and would be more than excusable in doing so. But before the analogy can be made available in doinnee of the Roman Catholic religion is incompatible with the safety o

pulsas ego capulo tantum—seems to go on merrily. The Archibishop of Posen is in close confinement, and it is a mere question of weeks or days how soon his archiepiscopal brother of Colorne of weeks or days how soon his archiepiscopal brother of Colognes will follow him to prison, while fresh laws are in course of enactment for the "interning" of all priests and the banishment of all bishops who disobey the May laws; several priests, as well as Evangelical pastors, are in prison already. And the state of Catholic sentiment on the subject, both within and beyond the limits of the new Empire, is tolerably pronounced. The only seeming exception, which is easily enough explicable, is among the deputies from Alsace and Lorraine, most of whom prafer to follow the lead of Herr Teutsch in postponing religious to political interests, while a minority are disposed, with the Bishop of Strusburg, to adopt an opposite line of conduct; but in principle all are agreed in resenting both the ecclesiastical and the civil policy of Prussia. In Austria the feeling appears to be equally strong. The General Conference of Catholic Unions at Vienna has publicly testified its "revenence and admiration for the heroic champion and marter of "reverence and admiration for the heroic champion and marter of the Catholic Church and faith" now in prison, and a similar address to the Archbishop of Posen has been voted by the Catholic Union of Bohemia. The Austrian bishops are naturally not less outspoken in denouncing "the oppression of the Church," and a solemn mass has been celebrated at Prague, under the authority of the Cardinal-Archbishop, "to supplicate the Divine assistance for the deliverance of the persecuted Church in Germany." The new ecclesiastical measures proposed for Austria are meanwhile quite unsettled; but, as a judicial decision has just been given declaring unsettled; but, as a judicial decision has just been given declaring the nullity of marriages solemnized by Old Catholic priests, and the number of Old Catholics is rapidly increasing in parts of the Empire—notably in Northern Bohemia seems fresh legislation is urgently required. In Prussia the bishops have issued a joint memorial, addressed this time, not to the Emperor, but to the clergy and laity of their communion throughout the country, in reference to Archbishop Ledochowski's imprisonment, "simply for refusing to sacribes the liberty of the Church, and to deny the faith." They indignantly reported the charge of civil disallection, but insist that there is a nonit where charge of civil disaffection, but insist that there is a point where obedience to the civil power must cease, on the acknowledged principle of obeying God rather than man, and that their conscientions replie of obeying the rather than man, and that their charles resistance to laws inconsistent with their duty to the Church is not rebellion. They are accused of giving up the Prussian Church, by their obstinacy, to destruction; but if it is destroyed, they disclaim all responsibility for the result. "Sooner let the Church perish in its parity than be perverted through the faithlessness of its pastors! Christ feunded not national Churches, but one Catholic Church." And this Church, they characteristically addi-for persecution has of course quickened their new-born seal for infallibilism—is placed under the supreme and exclusive control of infallibilism—is placed under the supreme and exclusive control of "one man, Peter, and his successors, the Popes." A good deal of irrelevant and sufficiently intemperate abuse follows, of "those appeatate heretics who style themselves Old Catholics and are Protestants," which does not add to the force or dignity of the document. And then come anticipations and augustions for the future. Times of tribulation are approaching, when the people may be left as sheep without a shepherd, but the priests are to attest their fidelity by sacrificing themselves, and the laity are earnestly exhorted to stand firm in their faith and loyalty, when deprived of all ordinary means of grace, and to be sure above all to educate their children carefully in the true doctrine of the Church, and on no account to accept priestly ministrations at the hands of unauthorized pastors. This is evidently intended as a counterblast to the memorial recently issued by the Central Committee of the Old Catholics of North Germany, to which we called attention the other day. It shows that the probable ceasation of Catholic worship throughout a large part of the country is a contingency which the bishops have learnt distinctly to contemplate, and that they count on the steadfastness of their flocks in abstaining under such trying circumstances from all acceptance of the proffered ministrations of the anti-infallibilist clergy. An opposite assumption, of extensive though unacknowledged sympathy with the anti-Papal party in the Church, no less unmistakably pervaded the last Old Catholic manifesto. Which assumption is the better grounded, experience only can decide. But in neither case can the Emperor William's estimate of the proper method of directing "the battle imposed upon him" find favour with those who prefer the principle of liberty of conscience to what has been not inaptly designated a system which aspires to make every priest a certificated Government official, and to subject all religious instruction, in church or college, to "the imprimatur of a Pope in jack-boots."

BLABBING.

THE poets and moralists who have grown eloquent over the sufferings caused in the world by women have generally been thinking rather of the tragic than of the comic side of life. The Helens who have wasted ships, men, and cities by their fatal loveliness; the Olytemnestras and Guineveres who have recklessly opened the floodgates of crime rather than stifle one guilty passion; the Oleopatras who have enslaved their fatherland for the pleasure of making man love them, and those other celebrated women of making men love them, and those other celebrated women whose life has been the old tale of

Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand The downward slopes of death,

occupy a much larger place in the world of imagination than the Catherines and other shrews who, from circumstances over which they had no control, have been forced to content themselves with they had no control, have been forced to content themselves with the humbler part of making ordinary men miserable in a common place sort of way. And yet it seems probable that on the stage of life at least as much pain is caused by the women of comedy as by the tragedy queens. No doubt the great Spartan elopement gave rise to more suffering than is caused by any one case which comes before Sir James Hannen. But then against this we may consider how much more frequently the case as dealt with by Sir James Hannen occurs than the case as handled by Homer. And also we may remember that hereig sufferings are not such an unmixed exilt Hannen occurs than the case as handled by Homer. And also we may remember that heroic sufferings are not such an unmixed evil as those of more insignificant people. There is a large amount of good to be set off against the sufferings and pain caused by the sack of Troy. But there really is nothing, or next to nothing, which we can set off against the petty miseries caused by the commonplace jilts and shrews and tale-bearers of everyday life. Paradoxical as it sounds, there is a sense in which "the greater the sufficient the less the pain" suffering the less the pain."

Among the many modes of tormenting practised by the ordinary woman of society, one of the worst is her habit of blabbing, or repeating to one dear friend the things that have been lately said and done by another dear friend. Some women are positively ill-natured and blab from malice. Old maids whose life has been soured by disappointments, or who from want of proper education to their worth have no stripentary meaning of comparison. in their youth have no satisfactory means of occupation, are sometimes found to be tuinted with this vice. Telling tales is to them what torturing flies is to naughty children. The emotion displayed by a mother when they tell her that her son at Oxford is constantly by a mother when they tell her that her son at Oxford is constantly in the company of such or such a well-known scapegrace; the disquiet of a young girl when they hint to her that her lover is generally believed to be deeply in debt, or when they repeat to her some remark of his which they know she is likely to think "shocking"; the annoyance visible in the face of a sensitive man when they retail some careless and uncomplimentary remark made about him by some one whose good opinion he values—all these tokens of suffering cause them positive pleasure. The terror which these people inspire among their neighbours gives them a sense of power, and affords them some compensation for the neglect of men, the condescending airs of mothers and wives, the sickening frivolity of the young the impudence of officials, the trranny men, the condescending airs of mothers and wives, the sickening frivolity of the young, the impudence of officials, the tyranny of cabmen, and all the other real or faucied injuries of society. Every London coterie and every country village numbers at least one of these harpies; and a man who cannot reckon one of them among his own near kinswonen may think himself fortunate. "Es muss such solche Kauze geben." But these are not, after all, the only women who do harm and inflict suffering by their habit of blabbing. "To blab," as Dr. Johnson says, "usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; though it may be used in either sense." The majority of women blab, not from malice, but, as somebody is said to have whistled, for want of thought. And probably quite as much pain and annoyance is caused by thoughtless as by treacherous blabbing. In this, the truest sense of the word, every fifth or sixth woman in society is a blab. Two elementary principles of social well-being are more

or less systematically violated by numbers of women in so One of these principles is that there are many things which, thou One of these principles is that there are many things which, though not in the strict sense of the word secrets, should not be repeated. The other is that there are some persons to whom certain things, not secrets, should not be repeated. Both these principles are comprised under the more general maxim that the sayings and doings of friends are not common property. And both of them are, to the infinite misery and discomfort of society, neglected by the blab.

the blab.

The common blab—that is to say, every fifth woman in society—proceeds upon the principle that whatever has not been communicated to her as a "solemn secret" she is at perfect liberty to communicate to another. Not only does she think it perfectly lawful to communicate to her friend of Tuesday whatever happens to have been said or done by her friend of Monday, but she looks upon this liberty as a kind of natural right, and resents the notion of putting any restraint upon herself in such a matter. "How sensitive you men are!" she cries, whenever any one after a picnic, a water party, or any other day of pleasure—when perhaps many unguarded words have been spoken, and some unpremeditated deeds have been done—ventures to suggest that it will not add to the day's enjoyment to be continually talking about it all next week. At the close of any successful day of this kind, when women have been of the party, and when the usual remark is made that "We have had a perfect day," the reply that naturally occurs is, "Yes, if we might never hear another word about it." But such a wish is very soldom expressed, for the simple reason that it would be absolutely disregarded by almost overy woman of the commany. Every one knows that the day after the But such a wish is very seldom expressed, for the simple reason that it would be absolutely disregarded by almost every woman of the company. Every one knows that the day after the feast is the time when the blab is in her glory. Part of the next morning she spends in writing off a few piquant details to her mother and sister and most intimate friends; for the blab is generally quite as free with her pen as with her tongue. Her friends say of her, "What a capital letter she writes!" and encourage her by their applause and keen appreciation of her funny stories. She has acquired a reputation for being amusing, and she knows how to applause and keen appreciation of her runny stories. Some acquired a reputation for being amusing, and she knows how to maintain it. If the sayings and doings of the preceding day fail to afford matter of sufficient amusement or interest, she is not thereby baffled. There is always the imagination to be drawn upon. The cleverest blabs—those who are most welcome to the women and most dreaded by the men of their society—do not rely on memory only for their stock in trade. There are few things so funny in fact but that they may be made a little funnier by a touch or two of fiction. And the woman who is good at repeating is almost always good at inventing. The tales which the blab sends to her friends in her letters are of course fixely used by those friends for their own purposes of talk and letter-writing. And the man who has taken one of these ladies down to dinner on Monday may who has taken one of these ladies down to dinner on Monday may have the satisfaction of feeling that it is far from improbable that by Wednesday some of his remarks will be circulated in two or three of the remotest counties of England and Wales.

But it is in talk, of course, and nearer home, that the blab is most effective. Most women would be utterly at a loss for sufficient most effective. Most women would be utterly at a loss for sufficient conversation to fill up the gaps after dinner, at afternoon tea, and on rainy days, if they were forbidden to repeat and discuss the savings and doings of their friends. Dress is no doubt a topic which will fill up a good deal of time. But even dress is not an inexhaustible subject, and it has the great disadvantage of not being available in mixed company—that is, when there are men present. Resides, interesting as the subject of dress is, it vields in interest to the matters handled by the blab. She is a kind of siren, exercising a fatal fascination from which men, as well as women, when once they have allowed themselves to become well as women, when once they have allowed themselves to become well as women, when once they have allowed themselves to become used to listening to her, find it very difficult to disengage themselves. You try to escape from the room. She arrests you with one of her usual formulas:—"Oh, I must tell you what Mrs. Asid the other day. She was talking about you"; or, "I want your opinion on Mr. B. Do you think him clever?" It is of little use to weigh your words in talking to her. For, however innocent and judicious what you say may be, you know that she will retail it in such a way as to make you out either malicious or silly. If your observations on Mr. B. are disparaging, she tells your friends you "can't endure him." If what you say is complimentary, you are represented as quite "devoted" to him; whereas perhaps all the while B. is to you a most ordinary person, unassociated in your thoughts with any feelings of intolerance or devotion.

Tickell, writing in the Spectator in 1712, proposes that, in order to put to shame a certain class of persons who were in the habit of talking rudely in the presence of ladies, a particular form of padlock should be designed and sold, with printed directions for fastening it on the mouth; and that any woman whose modesty was offended by one of those rude talkers should be at liberty to produce the padlock and read the directions before his face. Might not some such plan as that suggested by Tickell be tried with our blabs in the present day? It would not agree with our modern notions of politimess to produce a padlock and a printed paper in the course in the present day? It would not agree with our modern notions of politeness to produce a padlock and a printed paper in the course of dinner or of afternoon tea. But surely some enterprising firm might design a neat little padlock in aluminium, to be worn by ladies as a charm, and to be sent anonymously like a valentine by any one who has been injured by the thoughtless recklessness of a blab. Advertised in such men's newspapers as the Field or the Army and Navy Gazette, under some such name as "The Gentle Hint," these little contrivances could hardly fail to meet with a genuine success. If the ladies to whom they were sent wore them, they would answer the purpose of warning unwary

men of the danger flay van. And if any blab should dealine to appear in while waring her pedicek, it might be hoped that she was a little waring her pedicek, it might be hoped that she was a little waring her pedicek, it might be hoped that she was a little passion. To anybody sincerely anxious of caring herest of the passions habit of blabbing, the little padicek, fastened to her bunch, of keys, would afford valuable help, reminding her whenever it met her eyes of her fault and of her resolution to walket. If this suggestion should be adopted by any London jeweller, the padiceks might be ready for general use before the hegiming of the next London season. But meantime we venture to suggest to all blabs anxious not to let the recess pass away without beginning the work of self-reform, to address themselves to the difficult task in the spirit of a prayer which we lately heard attributed to a little child of six—"Hiess dear paps and mamma, and help me to cure my tell-tale-titness."

NOISELESS STREETS.

NOISELESS STREETS.

THE great paving controversy in the City has for the present been set at rest by the decision of the Commissioners of Sewers that granite, asphalte, and wood shall continue to be employed until their respective merits are more conclusively ascertained. This seems to be a very reasonable decision, and we have no intention of impugning it. Nor are we prepared to espouse the cause of any of the rival materials. Granite indeed we hope to see given up before long, but it will be as well to decide what substitute shall be adopted before it is finally abandoned. It is unfortunate that a question of this kind should be complicated by the competition of commercial interests. It will no doubt be a serious loss to the purveyors of granite if it ceases to be used for paving, and it will be a proportionate gain to the manufacturers of asphalte or wooden pavement if either is permanently introduced. All we are concerned about is the comfort and convenience of the public, and we will merely indicate one or two considerations which are concerned about is the comfort and convenience of the public, and we will merely indicate one or two considerations which ought to be kept steadily in view. What we have a right to expect in London is less noise from traffic in the streets, less annoyance from repairs, and such a condition of highway as will enable the absurd and monstrous monopoly of the Tramway Companies to be done away with. In order to secure these ends the paving should be smooth, level, endurable, and capable of prompt and easy repair. Expense is a question of altogether subsidiary importance. There is not a great deal of difference in this respect between the different materials, and the material that answers the purposes we have mentioned will cermaterial that answers the purposes we have mentioned will certainly be the cheapest in the end. A great city like London ought not to distress itself about minute fractions of expenditure when an not to distress itself about minute fractions of expenditure when an important public convenience is in view. Mr. Heywood, the engineer to the Sewers Commission, has prepared an elaborate report showing the different qualities of granite, asphalte, and wood as tested by the experience of some six or seven weeks. Asphalte is smooth; traffic passes over it softly and with comparatively little noise; and, when a small part of a street has to be taken up either for repair or for getting at the gas or water pipes, asphalte offers great advantages in being easily cut out and restored in the course of a few hours. Asphalte, however, in the forms in which it has been tried, has one serious defect; when it becomes moist it is extremely slippery for horses, and if they slip they are apt to fall in a very distressing manner. Wood, on the other hand, is considered to afford the best footing for horses, either in wet or dry weather. We should imagine, however, that in frosty weather it would not be so satisfactory as asphalte. Wood is also superior to asphalte in regard to noiselessness. There is a clatter of hoofs on the latter, though wheels glide along softly; but in the case of wood the sounds of hoofs and of wheels are alike deadened. Anybody who has driven along Fleet Street, up Ludgate Hill, and then along Cheapsounds of hoofs and of wheels are alike deadened. Anybody who has driven along Fleet Street, up Ludgate Hill, and then along Cheapside will understand the difference between granite, wood, and asphalte in this respect. As to repairs, the engineer observes that in regard to wood experience on this point is too limited to warrant a confident opinion; but he has heard that in former experiments with wood there has been a tendency in the blocks to wear into a round form. The choice, we imagine, must lie between asphalte and wood, or some other material or combination of materials that may hereafter be invented. For granite there is really nothing to be said. It is slippery, noisy, and troublesome to repair. The only reason for going on with it is that it is there, and that it is as well to keep to it until it has been determined what sort of paving shall be used instead of it. be used instead of it.

be used instead of it.

It is the defective condition of the present roads that supplies a pretext for the tramway lines. Whether in the shape of macadam or in blocks, granite quickly breaks into holes and ridges. If there were smooth level highways, omnibuses would only have to be provided with wheels wider at the rim in order to answer all the purposes of tramway-cars, without monopolizing the beat part of the road and thrusting all other traffic into the gutter. It is the greatest mistake in the world to suppose that it is only the carriages of the upper classes that suffer from tramways. All sorts of traffic suffer in at least an equal degree, and the majority of the vehicles in the streets belong to people of the lower and middle class who are engaged in trade. On some of the suburban tramway lines there are tramway-cars following and meeting each other at intervals of a few minutes. Any one who attempts to drive along the middle of the road has to take his chance of being roan down by the cars, or of lawing a wheel wrenched of by the rails as he tries to dodge aside, now on the left hand,

now on the right. Strict adherence to the rule of the reid is of course impossible. There are usually corn and corrispes standing by the kerb, and there is no room for any sue to pass between the standing traffic and the framway rails. It is not merely annoyance and inconvenience which are thus emised, but positive danger. On certain days of the week when droves of sheep and cattle pass along the chief thoroughfares of floath London, cattle, tramways, and general traffic are mixed up, together in the most hopeless confusion, and pedestrians have to struggle for the pavement with sheep and bullocks trying to escape from premature alsughter under the wheels. There can be no desipt that for many people tramway-cars are a great convenience. They are cheap, roomy, and comfortable to ride in. But if the roads were better, all amnibuses might be constructed after the fashion of the tramway-cars. We might also perhaps expect some improvement even in those atrodous cabs which the Chief Justice denounced so vehamently the other day. We hope therefore that granite is doomed. As to the relative merits of asphalte and wood we have nothing to say. The wooden paving in Piocedilly and also on Ludgate Hill is, as it stands, almost a rear parfection as anything of the kind can be; but it has only been laid for a short time; and it cannot be forgotten that former experiments with wood were not thought satisfactory. It is said that with proper attention the slipperiness of asphalte may be prevented. In Paris it does not appear to be bad for the horses; and perhaps in London some means may be discovered of remedying this defect. It must not be supposed that everything is known about shoeing horses; and it stands to reason that horse-shoes adapted to the unnatural

some means may be discovered of remedying this defect. It must not be supposed that everything is known about shoeing horses; and it stands to reason that horse-shoes adapted to the unnatural roughness and inequalities of granite are not exactly suited to a smooth, level road in perfect repair.

There could hardly be a greater boon to the people of London than a diminution in the noise of the streets. The luxury of those short peacoful gaps where the wheels roll softly over wood or asphalte, having once been known, will surely not be lightly surrendered as impracticable. After a time, no doubt, most people in town get used to the din of the streets; but it is very trying to persons of a nervous temporament, and there are probably many who are affected by it without being conscious of the cause. In the principal thoroughfares it is impossible to enjoy domestic quiet without double windows, and in some City offices the thunder of the traffic almost drowns the voices within. The doctors could probably tall us how much the fret and worry of London life are enhanced by the irritation of perpetual noise; and the jolting of springless cabe. us how much the fret and worry of London life are enhanced by the irritation of perpetual noise; and the jolting of springless cabs over rough stones is not particularly calculated to revive a weary frame. London is becoming a magnificent city, and it is surely time that a systematic effort should be made to render it a more agreeable place to live in. The administration of the City is, on the whole, creditable. The streets are well tended. They are thoroughly cleaned in the early morning; and there are street orderlies continually on duty during the day to sweep away fresh gatherings of dirt. In the rest of the metropolis, however, the streets seem to be left pretty much to themselves. This winter we have had no snow; but of course snow might reasonably have been expected, and everybody knows that, if it had come, all the arrangements for keeping the streets decent would have instantly collapsed. The victims of local misgovernment would have had to wade along the pavement through deep slush and mire, and, if compact. The victims of local magovernment would have had to wade along the pavement through deep slush and mire, and, if they wished to cross the road, would have found it necessary to scale huge embankments of mud and snow on either side. The year before last there were mountains of snow in Belgrave Square a week after it had fallen; but it seemed to be nobody's business to cart it away. Even a day or two's rain is enough to turn some parts of London into a slough of despond. In Bronnuton and Kensington the wat mud lies in lakes for days conther enough to turn some parts of London into a slough of despond. In Brompton and Kensington the wet mud lies in lakes for days together. In Piccadilly of a morning you may see a little band of the lame, the halt, and the blind, turned out from the workhouse to go through the farce of pretending to sweep the readway. Later in the day, if there has been a really serious accumulation of mud, an old man comes forth with a sweeping-machine drawn by a horse, and proceeds to plough the dirt up in furrows, which are then left to harden. The judgetity of water wavenesses and the carried to the state of the same transfer. plough the dirt up in furrows, which are then left to harden. The imbecility of vestry management could scarcely be typifled more strikingly. A considerable sum is annually spent on so-called cleansing operations, which leave the streets in a disgraceful condition; but, if proper arrangements were made, a very little more expense would enable the work to be done thoroughly. It might almost be supposed that there was a special clause in the contractors' agreements exempting them from any responsibility in regard to accumulations of mad and snow. As a rule, the dirt the rain brings is left for the rain to wash away. We do not know how it may be in Paris at the present time; but under the Empire the management of the principal thoroughfares was certainly excellent. Everything was carefully provided for and nothing left to chance, and no money was spared to do the work efficiently. No doubt there were plenty of dirty streets in the background, but still it was something that the best parts of Paris at least were kept in such good order. If the people of London have no regard for their own comfort, self-respect should make them anxious to present a respectable appearance in the eyes of have no regard for their own comfort, self-respect should make them anxious to present a respectable appearance in the eyes of the foreign visitors who every year flock hither in greater numbers. London is becoming more and more the centre of the world, the rendezvous of nations, and should make up its mind to cultivate the amenities. It will of course take time before we can have smooth and noiseless readways, but there is at least no reason why such reads as we have aloudd rat be kept decently clean.

THE QUEEN O' SCOTS.

THE beautiful and unfortunate Mary Stuart will always excite popular sympathy, which will not be diminished by any cogency of demonstration that she was less sinned against then sinning. Her story may be epitomized in the lines,

Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand The downward slope to death.

The downward slope to death.

An actress who has youth, good looks, and splendid clothes may trust herself to make an impression in this part without much aid from the intelligence of anybody else or even of herself. We shall perhaps best describe the play which has been produced at the Princess's Theatre by seying that it is a very superior specimen of what an American critic has called "the dry-goods drama." The play is in five acts, and Mrs. Rousby is in a corresponding number of lovely dresses. The author is Mr. Wills, who has already gained credit by bringing on the stage another handsome and unhappy, but not altogether faultless, member of the Stuart family. It cannot be objected to this play as to Charles I. that it contains only a single character, because the author has at any rate attempted to give force to the parts of John Knox and Chastelard. The latter part requires that which can hardly be found upon the stage—namely, an actor who is which can hardly be found upon the stage—namely, an actor who is young, good-looking, graceful, and fairly competent. When an actor reaches middle-life, he may know his business very thoroughly, but he cannot enact the youthful and ardent lover without some painful incongruity. It is conventionally assumed that clever women do not grow old upon the stage until they are very old indeed off it; but we are not aware that any similar understanding exists in

regard to men.
We do not know whether Scottish susceptibilities will be wounded by the repugnance of Queen Mary to exchange the climate and society of France for that of her native land. Her preference for Southern air has certainly been largely shared by her countrymen, and it must be remembered that she lived in France from her fifth to her nineteenth year, and then returned to Scotland to find herself a stranger to her subjects, without experience, without allies, and almost without a friend. At the gate of Edinburgh she was encountered by Knox's protest against the religion in which she had been brought up. Mr. Wills does not undertake in this play, as he has done before, to represent that all virtue was on the Royal side. The Queen confesses a passion for Chastelard, but by way of compensation Knox is made to over that the Queen's green and heavity have influenced him to a passion for Chastelard, but by way of compensation Knox is made to own that the Queen's grace and beauty have influenced him to momentary toleration of idolatry. The "temptation and weakness" of Knox might perhaps have been made impressive, but in fact they are slightly ludicrous. We think Mr. Wills's play might deserve to be performed, if that were possible, by an efficient company, but it would hardly be likely to survive a temporary indisposition of Mrs. Rousby. We believe that a play called Griscida, which was written for that lady, was actually performed in her absence, but perhaps the patience of the heroine of that play had imparted itself to the audience. Ordinarily the "dry-goods drama" must depend largely for success upon a combination of personal charms with handsome dresses and surroundings. It would greatly simplify a manager's duty if such a drama could be made to succeed entirely by artificial means. At present, however, nature must also do her part, and therefore we fear that Mr. Wills's play without Mrs. Rousby would be an utter failure. It is difficult for a play which depends so entirely upon one performer, to attain what may be considered nowadays a long run, and it is not likely that this play will be nearly as successful as "Twint" Are and Crown, in which Mrs. Rousely as successful as 'Twist Are and Crown, in which Mrs. Rousely first became known to Londoners. In dramatic as well as other history it is to be feared that Queen Elizabeth will triumph over Queen Mary. Mr. Tom Taylor's play contained many passages of great beauty, whereas Mr. Wills makes small attempt at literary success, to which indeed he had small encouragement.

There is beauty and feeling in Mary's furewell to France, and indeed the most pressic diction could not disguise the poetry of the circumstances. Mary had been at sixteen the dauphin's bride, and at eighteen the widow of the King of France. favourite device had been the two crowns of France and Scot-land, with the motto alianque moratur, meaning that she claimed also the crown of England. Henry II. of France died in July 1559, and in September of the same year Francis, Mary's husband, was crowned at Rheims. Mary was now at the height of her splendour, but it was doomed to be of short continuance. In December 1560 her husband died. By this event Catherine de' Medici rose again to power, and Mary, who did not reliah being second where she had been first, determined to quit France and return to Scotland. It would be rude to our Scotch friends to apply what Touchstone says of Audrey, "A poor thing, sir, but mine own." But it may be some mitigation of our sympathy with Mary at having to put up with Knox at home to remember that she 1559, and in September of the same year Francis, Mary's husband, mine own." But it may be some mitigation of our sympathy with Mary at having to put up with Knox at home to remember that she would have had to put up with Catherine in France, and it is at least conceivable that her beauty might have propitiated any man, whereas it would only have exasperated another woman who was not young, but probably considered herself handsome. It is quite intelligible that Mary, as soon as she had quitted France, wished herself back again, and exclaimed as she gased upon the fading coast-line, "Farewall! belowed country," For poetical purposes it is permissible to forget, as she probably forgot, that it would have been impossible for her to "get on," as ladies say, with Catherine de Medici. Doubtless the French Court would have been more tolerant of firtations with Chastelard or

other favousites than the make of Edinburgh, and on the other limit. Chastelard's influence might never have provailed if he had been only one among many gallaria of his nation who finitared round the Scottish Queen. Mowever, she arrives at Edinburgh, whome the "rejoicings of the people" are enacted after the usual stage fashion, and Knox makes himself very disagreeable without being particularly impressive. We do not feel that Mr. Rousby is called upon to trouble himself as well as us by attempting to talk looteh in the character of Knox. He confronts the Queen and points to a cross hanging round her neck, which he calls the "mark o' Babylon," and forbids her to enter the city while she weens it. We ought not to have forgotten that she arrives on a real live horse led by Chastelard, who holps her to dismount, and otherwise pays her ought not to have forgotten that she arrives on a real live horse led by Chastelard, who holps her to diamount, and otherwise pays her what they call in breach of promise cases "attentions." He is somewhat too forward, however, in rebuking the crowd, and Mary makes a great point by checking him with "No French subject shall ever dare dictate to my good Scotsmen." This sounds very line, but we soon become aware that, if the Queen governs Scotland, Chastelard governs the Queen. For the moment she successfully assorts her authority by saying, "Stand aside, John Knox, and let the Queen of Scotland pass."

In the next act Mary makes to Riszio a confession of her love for Chastelard. This looks like a violent improbability, which is not redeemed by either beauty or expediency. Chastelard overhears this confession, and thereupon performs those contortions of limbs and features which on the stage are supposed

tortions of limbs and features which on the stage are supposed to represent a lover's ocatasy. We really do not know how a gentleman of literary pursuits ought to look, or would look, on hearing a young and pretty Queen say that she was in love with him, and we can only pity an actor who is supposed first to know this, and then to be capable of representing it. Lord James Murray is brought upon the scene to help Kuox in heaping insults on the Queen, which of course Chastelard, like a true knight, resents. All this is merely what may be called the common forms of dramatic commonition and it is not redemend have a property of the state of the common forms of dramatic. composition, and it is not redeemed by any uncommon merit in the actors. The outery of the populace against Chastelard and the forcible entry of the mob, headed by Knox, into the chapel are just the kind of incidents in which managers delight. The "temptation and weakness of Knox" in his interview with the Queen requires a different kind of talent which cannot be hired in any required quantity at so much a night. There is nothing out-rageous in supposing Knox to be amenable to the influence of beauty, and the fact that he was married before Mary was twelve years old may for theatrical purposes be disregarded. A greater dramatist than Mr. Wills has made one of his characters excuse his own weakness by general example:-

What age, what sex, or what profession, Divine or human; from the man that cries For alms in the highway, to him that sings At the high altar, and doth sacrifice, Can truly say he knows not what is love?

The last act shows us the bedchamber of the Queen, into which Chastelard intrudes, but only to say farewell for ever. The Queen is augry, perceiving that this purely sentimental proceeding is likely to be unkindly misrepresented. It is to be feared indeed that victims of such misrepresentations are rather plentiful in the Divorce Court. Then a party of soldiers enters, headed by Lord James Murray, to whom the Queen appeals, "Brother, I love him. Dare you slay what your Queen loves?" Lord James Murray is equal to the occasion. John Knox also enters, and poses himself by the chimney in an attitude expressive, as we understand, of regret that he cannot soften the stern resolution of Lord James. Chastelard kisses the Queen's hand, and marches grandly with folded arms to execution. Then, after a pause, we hear a volley of musketry, and Mary falls senseloss to the ground. The last words of the play-bill are "Mary's only comfort." We must confess to some uncertainty as to what that comfort is, and we will venture to hope that it is not Rizzio promoted sice Chastelard defunct.

There is little in all this beyond ordinary playwright's work, and we do not think we do Mr. Wills injustice in saying that he has professioned that which he was destroyed.

has performed that which he undertook—namely, to write a play in which Mrs. Rousby might look nicely. A man is entitled to credit for having reached his aim, although it may not be a high The author has shown the skill of a practised hand in selecting one part of Mary's history which was capable of being simply and clearly treated. He could have written a better play, and his play might have been better acted, if he and the manager had thought it worth while to take the necessary trouble. But probably the play and the actors are good enough to fill the house until the dresses become shabby, and then some other play of equal merit may be forthcoming. Whatever we may think of the quality of the "dry-goods drama," there is no denying that in quantity it is capable of contenting us.

REVIEWS.

HAUREAUS HISTORY OF SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY. OR more than twenty years M. Haurean has been known as a leading authority on the large and difficult subject of scholastic philosophy; but in the preface to this history, the first part of which has been recently published, he takes care to

Mistoise de la Philosophie scolapique. Par R. Maurien, Mambre de l'Institut. Première Partie. Paris : Durand et Pedoue-Leuriel.

ped as a second edition. d by the Academy, in mb

The first part comprises the period extending from the time of Charles the Great and his immediate successors, who originated those schools whence the school who are the classification of scholasticism; and, with the exception of Anselm and Abelard, few who figured in it will be recognised by those who are acquainted, at least by name, with Thomas Aquinas and Duna Scotus. Towards the beginning of the list stands Johannes Scotus Erigens, at the end stands Johannes Sarisburiensis—that is to say, John of Salisbury. These two men rather mark the limits of the pedigree of thought than belong to it; the first being a sami-Pagan, who had but small influence on his successors; the latter an accomplished scholar and man of the world, who looks but lightly on metaphysical subtleties, and takes a position in the history of philosophy not altogether unlike that of Cicero, whom he greatly admired. Between these the great personages are St. Anselm, William of Champeaux, Roscelin, Peter Abelard, Thierry and Bernard of Chartres, and Gilbert of La Porrée.

The controversy of the period is between the Realists and the Nominalists. With the latter party M. Haursau professedly agrees, but he sympathizes with both when they are persecuted by the Church, whose position towards mediaval philosophy often appears capricious in the extreme. His great merit, however, con-sists in the fulness of his information and the lucid manner in which he arranges it. Exceedingly well compiled is a chapter in which M. Haureau shows the amount of learning accessible to the schoolmen of the period to which his first volume refers. Those who now learn for the first time that for some three centuries a war was furiously waged between Peripatetics and Platonists will naturally suppose that the combatants were well posted up in their Aristotle and their Plato. Precisely the reverse was the case; and it is this circumstance, not the desire to produce two symmetrical volumes, which causes the History of Scholastic Philosophy to fall into two sharply defined parts. Greek never flourished at all among the schoolnen, save in some exceptional instances, as in that of the Irish Johannes Scotus Erigena; but in the second or classical period, with which we are not at present concerned, the great leaders of thought, Alexander of Hales, Albert the Great, and St. Thomas, Aquinus were in posssion of Latin translations of the greater part of Aristotle's works, and of the Arabian scholia. But there was no such intellectual treasure in Christian Europe during the period which intellectual treasure in Christian Europe during the period which ends with the twelfth century. Plato, there is every reason to believe, was known solely by his *Timeus*, represented by the Latin version of Chalcidius. In the ninth century the Lagoge of Porphyry, translated by Marius Victorinus, with a commentary by Boethius; Aristotle's book *De Interpretations*, translated by Boethius, with other treatises by the same Latin author, and the abridgment of the Categories, attributed to St. Augustin, and mistaken for a translation, formed the whole of the touth continue of the continu Peripatetic library. Towards the end of the tenth century a translation of the Categories by Boethius took the place in the better schools of St. Augustin's abridgment, but was by no means generally known. The historian Richer, who about 485 attended the lectures of the celebrated Gerbert (afterwards Pope Silvester II.), at the school of Rheims, then recently restored, thus describes the course pursued, which no doubt comprised everything on the subject which was attainable:—

Dialecticam ordine librorum percurrens dilucidis sententiarum verbis enodavit. In primis enim Porphyrii Isagogas, id est Introductiones, secundum Victorini rhetoris translationem; inde etiam casdem secundum Manlium (Boëthium) explanavit. Categoriarum, id est, Pradicamentorum, librum Aristotelis consequenter enucleans, Peri Ermenelas vero, id est, De Interpretations, librum cujus laboris sit aptissime monstravit. Inde etiam Topica, id est Argumentorum sedes, a Tullio de Graco in Latinum translata et a Manlio consule sex Commentariorum libris dilucidats, suis anditoribus intimavit.

Nor for nearly two centuries was the store of Peripatetic lore increased. Abelsid indeed mentions the Physics and Metaphysics, but it is evidently on the authority of some early writer, for he adds, "Quee quidem opera nullus adhue translator Latine lingue aptavit"—a euphemism which of course denotes that they were not accessible at all. The belief that Cicero's Topics were translated from the Greek was common in the middle ages. The logical works of Hoëthius, it may be observed, were of the greatest importance, insamuch as they comprised in an abridged form nearly all the parts of the Organon. Other writers known in the earlier period of Scholasticism were Marcianus Capella, an author of the fifth century, who wrote a strange book on the "Liberal Arts"; Cassiodorus, who belongs to a somewhat later time, and Pseude-Dionysius, whose mystical works were translated from the Greek by Johannes Scotus Erigens, and who for many years was believed to be Dionysius the Areopagita, the contemporary of St. Paul: physics, but it is evidently on the authority of some early writer, rary of St. Paul.

But this treasury of erudition, seasty as it might be, was more that shufficient for its purpose; since the whole controversy which agnited the schoolmen of the sentier period may be traced to a few lines in the League of Posphyry, which is now invariably reprinted with the works composing the Copymen of Aristotle. Additionable his pupil Chryssoms, Pupplyry distince that, although he prepared to give him an adequate distinction of genus, difference, species, preparty, and accident (afterwards called the five pre-

disables), he does not intend to state, with respect to great and species, whether these subsist in more conception entry whather, if it he otherwise, they are compared or messpecial; and, finally, whether they subsist in or spect from smallle objects. The questions thus left unasswered by Ferrityry produced a mass of disputation, which, leating six centuries, assumed altogether inexhaustible. If answers were not to be found in the Imagoge, answers must be devised. So far all the schoolman were acreed. From the difference of the answers the great heatin between Realism and Nominalism arous. between Realism and Nominalism aross.

The second question may here be passed over. It is by their answers to the first and third that the schoolmen are divided into hostile camps. He who is of opinion that the "Universels," as we may as well call them, exist otherwise than as mental abstraction is a Realist; a moderate Realist, if he holds that they only exist in sensible objects; an extreme one, if he holds that they have an existence apart. He who is of opinion that the "Universals" are mental abstractions only, or merely correspond to words, is in the first case a Conceptionalist, in the second a Nominalist per college. The difference between these two cases is one of detail, not of principle; and M. Haur'au uses the word Nominalism to comprise them both. It may be doubted indeed whether, with the doubtful exception of Abelard's preceptor Rescaliu, who has left no writings behind him, a single extreme Nominalist is to be found during the period now under consideration. Asse "Universals" more or less real than Individuals? According to the answer given by a philosopher to this broad question, he is regard by M. Hauréau on one of the two opposite sides, without regard to minor distinctions. For instance the instance of the two opposites in the instance of the two opposites in the instance of the two opposites in the instance of the i regard to minor distinctions. For instance, the inquiry whether the eternal ideas according to which the sensible world is created exist in the Divine Lutelloct alone, or form an intelligible world apart from the Deity, is one of detail, merely distinguishing two sects of Realists.

During the first period of Scholasticism, Reelism, though it mot with a rebuff in the person of Gilbert of La Porrée, who appears late in the scene, seems on the whole to have been more in favour with the Church than the rival system; and it is somewhat curious that the objection made to it by William of Ockham, the great Nominsliat of the second period—"Non sunt enths sine necessitate multiplicands"—seems to indicate that the real danger of the doctrine is not recognized by its most distinguished adversary. If to every abstract notion that the human mind can form there is a corresponding reality, a veritable substance, the number of independent entities threatens to become infinite; but it is not actually in a direction towards multiplicity that the possible heterodoxy of Realism lies. Under this apparent multiplication, as M. Hauréau shows, was concealed the opposite tendency to absorb not only individuals, but species and genera, into "one supendous whole," of which it could scarcely be said that there were any "purts." The advanced Realists, Thierry and Bernard of Chartres, who The advanced Realists, Thierry and Bornard of Chartess, which is divided by a very line line from that of Spinoza; and the great Jew of Amsterdam might have sung as an evening hymn these lines respecting the Deity, bequeathed by Hildebert of Lavardin, lishop of Mans, and afterwards Archbishop of Tours, who lived somewhat earlier:--

Supra cuncta, subter cuncta, Extra cuncta, intra cuncta, Intra cureta, ner inclusia. Extra cuncta, nec exclusus, Supra cuncta, nec clatus, Subter cuncta, nec substratus, Supra totus, providendo, Subter totus, sustinendo, Extra totus, amplectondo Intra totus est implendo,

It is edifying to learn that this Archiepiscopal Pantheiat had several mistresses, was the father of many children, and wrote elegant verses on licentious subjects; also that officially he was a zealous defender of the faith and a fleron antagonist of heretics.

One of the most complete and peculiar systems of Realism was that propounded in a commentary on the treatise De Trinitate (falsely ascribed to Boëthius), by Gilbert of La Porrée (Gilbertus Porretanus), who lived in the twelfth century. It is described with especial minuteness by M. Hauréau, who in this respect has done especial minuteness by M. Hauréau, who in this respect has done good service to the history of philosophy; for although Gilbert was almost the only thinker of his time who was remembered with respect in the second period, he has been neglected by the moderns who have recorded the progress of Scholasticism. According to his view, everything in the phenomenal world is composed of matter and form. But, with respect to form, distinctions are to be made. The first form is the vary armount of composed of matter and form. But, with respect to form, or tinctions are to be made. The first form is the very exence of the Beity; the second belongs to the veritable substances, which are fire, air, earth, and water; thirdly, the word "form" denotes the essential principle of existing things, as, e.g. "corporaty" (corporalitas) is the form of all bodies. The fourth and last form is that peculiar to individual phenomena. The four fundamental ideas—that is to say, the Empedoclean elements—are not united to bodies, but dwell apart in a superior region, being to the images of thincs what an original is to its copy, these images being forms of things what an original is to its copy, these images being forms been of forms. The forms of individual things are to be called "forms natives," that they may be thus distinguished from those that am eternal. Even a form of the third order, like corporaity, which is the universal ensence of bodies, is not to be regarded as pure, since it enters into composition with matter.

The relation of the universal to the individual subject was oddly illustrated by one of the stanschest of Reulists, Bernard of

Chartree, and the illustration is thus described by John of Salisbury:—

Ex opinione plurium idem principaliter significant denominativa, et es a quibus dominantur; sed consignificatione diversa, alebat Bernardus Carnotensis, quia albedo significat virginem incorruptam, albet sandam introductam thalamum aut cubantem in thero, album vero eandem sed corruptam.

The superior importance given to the abstract substantive above adjective and verbal forms is eminently characteristic of the Realists. Their patriarch, if we may so call him, Johannes Scotus Erigens, who understood Greek, thus names the Categories of Aristotle:—σύσια, ποιότης, ποσότης, πρός τι, ειδθος, είτς, τόπος, πρόνος, πράττειν, παθείν. In the Categories these names are:—σύσια, ποίαν, πόσον, ποός τι, ποῖν, ποτί, ειδθίαι, έχειν, ποιείν, πάσχειν. The only Category that is expressed by a substantive is οὐτία, and in the next chapter we read that the being par axcellence is the individual substance, which can neither be predicated of nor inherent in another substance, as τὶς ἀνθρωπος. It was this identification of reality with individuality that caused the early Nominalists to regard themselves as genuine Peripaticians. Those who have read the Metaphysics of Aristotle, which they had not, may feel inclined to doubt whether he was quite so much of a Nominalist as he seemed to be seven or eight centuries ago.

may feel inclined to doubt whether he was quite so much of a Nominalist as he seemed to be seven or eight centuries ago.

To return to Gilbert of La Porrée. Following the course pursued by the human reason in the investigation of truth, he says that, in the first place, man, by his senses, perceives matter and form closely connected with each other; then, by an operation peculiar to himself, he abstracts and abstractedly considers (abstraction considerat) the degenerate forms which in their "native" state are united to bodies. These forms, however, abstracted though they be, are not pure ideas, though they represent them in the human intellect. After the work of abstraction is ended—and here comes Realism—reason contemplates the ideas which she has abstracted in their eternal condition, and is thereby satisfied. The senses have made her acquainted with the perishable composite; she has acquired, by means of abstraction, the notion of separate form, and she has raised herself to the contemplation of pure truth.

she has raised herself to the contemplation of pure truth.

That which is general, according to the same system, precedes the particular. From the genus quality proceeds, for instance, the species rationality, which, united to other species, such as animality, &c., constitute the human species. Thus we have simple and compound species, of which the former are the ton Categories, and under all the species are the individuals. Of these every one is singular, one thing not another, hoc, aliquid. If several individuals resemble each other in a certain respect, that which they have in common does not destroy their personality, but constitutes their similitude, or, to speak more strongly, their consubstantiality. Take, for instance, the individual Plato. The proprium of Plato is not to be found in any other individual, but the wisdom, the stature, the complexion of which the proprium is composed may be found in many others. An individual is, in short, an assemblage of consistent parts, with which no other assemblage can be identical, and none of the parts, although they are singularized by the combination, are truly singular, inasmuch as they can be found elsewhere than in the composite Plato. Individuals are substances (ôπô loraµivo), that is to say, they support accidents; but, in the first place, they must have the common attribute of being, and this is impossible unless they partake of a common essence.

this is impossible unless they partake of a common essence.

We have dwelt thus at length upon Gilbert of La Porrée, not because his doctrine would have been subscribed to by the whole body of Realists, but because it contains, as it were, a digest of all the views held by different thinkers of the school. We may remark, however, that the introduction of the four elements seems to be an intrusion on the rest of the scheme.

The following epitaph will show the estimation in which Gilbert was held by his contemporaries:—

by his contemporaries:—
Floruit et cunctis precelluit ille magistris
Logicus, ethicus hic, theologicus atque sophistes.
Qui quam facundus verbis fuit atque profundus
Bensu testantur bene qui legisse probantur
Illius in libris magni commenta Bocchi.
Hic alter recte dictusque Boethius ipse
Cum Gislebertus proprio sit nomine dictus.

The charitable reader must excuse the long "o" in "logicus"

and "theologicus."

On the Nominalism or Conceptionalism of the first period we need not expatiate. The great Nominalists belong to a later age, and the philosophical (as distinguished from the theological) opinions of Abelard are such as might be held by an ordinary English or French philosopher of the eighteenth century.

MOSSMAN'S NEW JAPAN.*

OF all that region of the earth, already much less extensive than one could wish, which still has the charm of mystery, Japan was certainly the most attractive province until very recently. It is little more than twenty years since Commodore Perry first broke through the cordon by which the Japanese had for two centuries protected themselves against foreigners. At that time next to nothing was known of the internal constitution of the country; the early negotiators had to feel their way in the dark, and to encounter the accumulated prejudices of many generations. However, European ambassadors managed gradually to force their acquaintance upon the natives, being considerably aided in the process by a judicious display of the powers of steam

* New Japan, By Samuel Mossman. London: John Marray. 1873.

frigates armed with rifled guns. Since that period the ch which has taken place is generally described as marvellous. Mr. Mossman assures us that "in one short generation the Japanese have schieved a position in the civilized world that the foremost nations of Europe took centuries to account plish; and now their national cry in the peaceful path of progress is Forward! Onward! New Japan, the land of the riging sun." According to this statement, it has only taken twenty years to teach a nation which was previously the very tipe of obstructiveness to talk the language of the New York Bereid. The wonder increases when we remark that the time is considerably shorter during which any really active intercourse has takes place. At half the distance of time we have mentioned, that is in 1862, the Mikado nut forth a proclamation denouncing intercourse. place. At half the distance of time we have mentioned, that is in 1863, the Mikado put forth a proclamation denouncing intercourse with foreigners, and directing his generals to decide upon the precise time "when communications with the ugly parbarians should cease." In the same year the buildings of the British Legation were blown up with gunpowder, probably at the instigation of the authorities; and it soon afterwards became necessary for a British admiral to shock humane members of Parliament by bombarding a city of 180,000 inhabitants. The most obvious effect of the foreign interference was to produce a civil war which was vigorously carried on for several years, and which did not end until 1869. The war, however, resulted in the destruction of a feudal oligarchy which had more or less governed the country for six centuries; a new system was introduced; and in the four years which followed we are told that the duced; and in the four years which followed we are told that the "political, social, and religious institutions" of the country have been regenerated. A transition which has taken several centuries in Europe has therefore only occupied about as many years in Japan. The result, assuming it to be accurately stated, is equally surprising if we look at it from another point of view. In 1868 the whole resident foreign population of Yokohama, the town where the great mass of foreigners was congregated, amounted to less than 600 souls. The number of foreign officials of all kinds employed by the Japanese in 1871 was under 400, of whom about 100 were living in the interior. The numbers have since increased rapidly. Meanwhile, however, the population upon which they had to act is said to be about 32,000,000, which exceeds the population of is said to be about 32,000,000, which exceeds the population of Great Britain and Ireland. Amongst other items in the cansus we are told that there were over 1,800,000 military, naval, and civil officials of various kinds, and over 400,000 ecclesiastics, more than half of whom were Buddhist priests and monks. That so large a mass of people, provided with an ancient organization upon so large a scale, should have their manners and customs radically changed in so short a time by so small an infusion from without pretty nearly passes the limit of the credible. Compare, for example, the effect which has been produced upon the native habits of life in India by a race in possession of the whole power of Government for several generations. sion of the whole power of Government for several generations. session of the whole power of Government for several generations. We know indeed that a great revolution is being gradually effected in that country; but we know also that it has been slowly brought about, and that to the present day European influence has in many respects scarcely penetrated below the surface of society. Everybody who properly estimates the extreme difficulty with which the substance of national life can be transformed, or who will also be investigation in the position of a furnament. will place himself in imagination in the position of a Japanese inhabitant of the interior, will be slow to believe that four years have there really done the work of centuries elsewhere. The hyperbolical language used by travellers certainly convinces us that a very remarkable change has taken place, and one which deserves a very remarkable change has taken place, and the winds describes to a suspicion that it can hardly have penetrated so far as is sometimes implied; and that the Japanese readiness in superficial imitation is taken to indicate more than can be fairly inferred from the facts.

Mr. Mossman's book is more calculated to suggest problems than to throw any light upon their solution. In fact, it is one of those books which do not imply much research in the writer, nor promise to repay the trouble of the reader. It reminds us of a kind of literature which appears in America on the occasion of elections, and which is known, we believe, as "Campaign literature." We are presented with what appears at first sight to be an elaborate biography of a popular hero, and which turns out to be little but a series of newspaper cuttings more or less skilfully stitched together. Mr. Mossman has probably availed himself of all the most obvious sources of information upon the history of the last twenty years in Japan; but, unluckily, the Japanese, who would be the best authorities, have not told their story to the world; and a great deal that was going on in the interior remains very unintelligible to the "ugly barbarians." He is, therefore, to a considerable extent thrown back upon newspaper correspondence giving the hasty views of an outside observer. A disproportionate space is given to the descriptions of "ovations" and various public ceremonials which were doubtless amusing at the time, but which have scarcely a right to historical commemoration. Moreover, the language is often alipshod, and not seldom absolutely ungrammatical. Mr. Mossman's English style may be sufficiently indicated by the passage which we have already quoted, and by the ingenious paraphrases which he has discovered for the harm hird. In a note that well-known phrase is explained as meaning "belly-cut"; but such a vigorous bit of vernacular is not allowed to intrude into the text, where the word is translated into "abdominal suicide." But, allowing for such faults, we may admit that Mr. Mossman has put together a tolarably well-arranged summary of recent Japanese history, so far as it revealed itself to foreign observers; and that his book may be

so the absence of any book showing closer

convising and greater powers of description.

Our best hope, in fact, is that it may suggest to some competent inserver on the spot the expediency of writing a thorough description of the strange revolution which is taking place before our see, and yet evades our scrutiny with such tantalizing concealant. A large number of Japanese youths have been studying in cription of the str eyes, and yet evedes our scrutiny with such tentalising concesi-ment. A large number of Japanese youths have been studying in Europe, and America. Some of them should by this time know snought of foreign modes of thought to be able to understand and gratify an intelligent curiosity. Mr. Mossman, though bound to be complimentary in his general language, makes a complaint which seems to imply that his own inquiries may have been pro-vokingly baffled. He tells us that the members of the Japanese Embers had every virtue account communicativeness. He suggests roungly based. Its tells us that the memoers of the Japanese Embassy had every virtue except communicativeness. He suggests, in a hopeless way, that their brains have probably a large organ of secretiveness, which will not be diminished to normal proportions for many generations. When any questions were put to these gentlemen as to their social, political, or religious history, they answered in a way which suggested either ignorance or unwillingness to reveal the truth. We venture to guess that some light may be thrown upon this statement by an anecdote recorded about mess to reveal the truth. We venture to guess that some light may be thrown upon this statement by an anecdote recorded about their stay in Washington. The Embassy appeared at their first reception in complete Japanese Court costume, with "satin purple underskirts, and rich black overskirts." The Americans, it seems, considered this dress to be grotesque, and the Ambassador became conscious of the feeling of his hosts, or possibly learnt to sympathize with it. Accordingly the rich costumes disappeared for the rest of the journey, and they ever afterwards presented themselves in that beautiful dress which has commended itself to European tastes—that is to say, black cloth coats and chimney-pot hats. We guess, therefore, that the Japanese fancied that people who saked them questions meant to ridicule them. They have appreciated with excessive keenness our advantages in They have appreciated with excessive keenness our advantages in mechanical skill, and possibly overrated the blessings of Western civilisation. They therefore fall into the characteristic error of civilisation. They therefore fall into the characteristic error of believing that we cannot possibly be sincere in admiring any of their fashions. They resemble lads at the critical age who are anxious to pass themselves off for men, and are offended by nothing so much as by any assumption of interest in their immature habits of thought. In fact, the matter of dress is only too characteristic. Japanese art is being appreciated in England, whilst it is falling into disrepute in its own country. The picturesque native dress is thrown aside together with some foolish customs. We may approve of the abandonment of the old practice of shaving the tops of their heads, though there does not appear to be any reason in the nature of things why a razor should not be tops of their heads, though there does not appear to be any reason in the nature of things why a razor should not be applied to the scalp as well as to the cheeks. But it is less satisfactory to hear that the soldiers are forced to ape the uniforms of the French, or that the nobles are abandoning their old magnificence of costume. One more element of the picturesque is plainly departing from the world. We are too familiar with the process. It seems at present to be a law of nature that where a higher form of civilization comes into contact with a lower, it either extirpates or degrades it. Savages disapwith a lower, it either extirpates or degrades it. Savages disappear; and the semi-civilized peoples assimilate themselves to the

more degraded ranks of our own society.

It is impossible not to fear that a similar error is at the bottom of many of those changes over which Mr. Mossman, and the newspaper Correspondents from whom he quotes, express unqualified exultation. All the external peculiarities of other nations have been adopted with surprising readiness. Railways and telegraphs and newsapers and steamboats and coal mines are making rapid progress. The old fendal nobility have converted themselves into Government officials. Some sort of Parliament has been formed, if indeed an improved Parliament has not been contrived, for it seems that in Japan all members are not allowed to make speeches. The Church has been disestablished with an ease and rapidity which may excite the envy of Mr. Gladatone. And yet it must be admitted that we cannot yet judge of the effect of such transformations. Will the State officials be able to take the place of the Daimios in the social order? What is the real meaning of the religious changes which have taken place? According to the statistics we have noticed there were a querter of a million religious changes which have taken place? According to the statistics we have noticed, there were a quarter of a million of Buddhist priests in the country. The Mikado appears to have acted as energetically as Henry VIII., and to have encountered far less resistance. This enormous priesthood was deprived at one blow of its State revenues, and told to look for support to the zeal of devotees. Celibacy was abolished, and the priests were allowed to wear foreign clothes. They are to be allowed to eat animal flesh, instead of confining themselves to fish and vegetables. Similar measures were adopted in regard to the old national creed, and reports have been spread as to the establishment of a new State. measures were adopted in regard to the old national creed, and reports have been spread as to the establishment of a new State religion which is to amalgament the Sintoo and Buddhist priest-hoods. Here, one would have thought, is matter for a whole series of revolutions. What do the true believers think of it? Are they inclined to support their priests or the Government? If they care nothing for their old religious, what is their state of mind about religion generally? Are they inclined to adopt some form of Christianity, or to become purely indifferent, or to take up with some strange hybrid form of belief compounded out of all their old superstitions and the new opinions derivable from foreign influence? Such questions certainly suggest much food for thought, but appearently we can only reply at present that we know nothing certainly about the matter, and that we must be content to wait and and LORD LYTTON'S PABLES IN SONG.

O reader who looks into these two volumes with any discernment can refuse to allow that Lord Lytton has many of the elements of merit which go to make up the success of a poet's work. We find ingenious thoughts, abandant imagination of the graphic if not of the creative kind, and a command of language so far above the common as to lead the writer into faults of excess. Nevertheless the coexistence of these elements is not enough to ensure the desired result. They are all there, but they fail of being rightly combined. We admit that the stories are well told, that the descriptions are nicturesque, and the reflections well told, that the descriptions are picturesque, and the reflections just; but we read the several pieces for the most part with little interest, and after we have laid the book down the general impression left on the mind is that our entertainment, notwithstanding the pains bestowed in providing it, has fullen out flat and unsatisfying. In one of the earliest in order of these faties there is many duced the description of a cannon which is loaded, pointed, and ready to be fired, but which does not give its fire because the ready to be med, but which does not give its are because to match is wet. The image is unhappily too well fitted for an application not intended by the author. The book itself seems to us to be in a like case. The metal is good, and the charge is good; and the aim is good; but the one effectual spark is wanting. Somehow it does not go off. There is so much that is praiseworthy in detril that we could almost wish to find ourselves. singular in our general estimate, and to set ourselves down as biassed by some peculiar obtuseness. But our business is to give a faithful record of the impression which the book does in fact make on us, and we find that we cannot describe it otherwise than as we have done. And to a certain extent we can see our way to accounting for the result, at first sight anomalous, of pooms in-geniously written by an ingenious author being on the whole dull. Some little time ago we had occasion to remark that the time for making fairy tales is past. It seems at least probable that the time for making fables is past also, and for much the same reasons. We are in this age painfully alive to the fact that beasts and birds, to say nothing of pots and kettles, do not exchange their sentiments in articulate language. And when thoughts and feelings which are essentially modern—as is the case with most of the contents of this work-are put into the mouths of these characters, if we may use such a phrase of a class including things without even the semblance of a mouth, we instinctively refer the action of the fable to the present time, and perceive an incongruity which might be laughable if it were sudden, but which being elaborate is tiresome. Moreover in several of these pieces not only the thought but the objects introduced and the surroundings are unmistakably and even obtrusively modern; for instance, when the various parts of a steamship's engines are represented as conspiring against the oil, with the result of an explosion that sends the ship to the bottom. The concluding lines of the piece, which are a good specimen, may be quoted here in anticipation of the place where they would naturally come in our subsequent remarks on the style and execution:-

Execution:

Deep in the buried boiler lives
(Pleased with his habitation)
A codish. And that codish thrives,
And finds the whole creation
(Pented on a perfect plan,
Perceived with pious pleasure
Even by a codish, when he can
Contemplate life with leisure.

There is another remark to be made on the general conception of these Fables. A shrowd observer has said that the fault of Fastern parables is that "birds and beasts are made to reason, instead of representing the passions and affections they really share with men." Here the fauna and flora of Lord Lytton's imagination are made not merely to reason, but to speculate. At the end of the first volume we have a versitled form, which can well enough hold its own notwithstanding the number that have preceded it, of the question to which all the questions of philosophy are reducible.-What does all the world mean? As thus:--

> To what end. O Time, dost thou from bright to sable turn The restless spheres of thy revolving hours? Whence slide the silver twilights in between. Dreamily shuddering? Say, what ist ye roll, Night-wanderers mute, in mystic vapour veil'd, That linger laden on the lone hill-tops, And pass, like sorrows with a tale untold? Who wrought the unimaginable wrong Thou callest upon ruin to redress. Thou moaning storm that reamest heaven in vain, Triumphant never, never long subdued, Beautiful anarch! Answer, morn and eve, Why to your coming and departing kiss Blush, wrapt in rosy joy, the mountains old? What happens nighest heaven, and unbeheld, To speed thes headlong from thy native heams, wild torrent cradled in the tranquil cold? O Time, dost thou from bright to sable turn

But all this is delivered by no human speaker, but from the beak of But all this is derivered by a cannot away with such an extension of the a solitary eagle. We cannot away with such an extension of the license of fable. Ferrier probably went too far when he said that all animals but man were "incarnate absurdities gazing on unredeemed contradiction"; but the speculative turn of this eagle seems to us an absurdity in the other direction which is made rather worse by being intensified in poetry. We cannot admit a transcendentally the inters one really fine time in being intensified in poetry. We cannot admit a transcendentally minded bird of prey, even though he utters one really fine line in

By Robert Lord Lytton. Edinburgh and London:

his opening burst of indignation against the men or beasts (it does not appear which) who live as slaves of custom:

Thus lose they all the lives they never lived.

Lord Lytton ascribes to his eagle not only the power of speculation, but also the peculiar intellectual emotion which goes along with it in the human mind, and this, so far as the stylk goes, with perfect seriousness. An eagle being in fact a highly organized animal with a will of his own, and by no means contemptable wits, there is just enough false plausibility in the suggestion to make one distinctly reflect that it is impossible. If a fabulist wants to introduce speculation, it is better to take inanimate objects, whose reasonings we accept without hesitation as belonging to an absolutely conventional world. We are not at all surprised when Omar Khayyam's discontented wine-jars give us their views of natural theology. And one of Lord Lytton's more successful attempts in these volumes is the poem entitled "Cogito ergo arm" "where a believe representing the ability wife fractification. sum," where a balance, representing the philosophy of free-will, takes up this formula as his text, and is soundly rebuked by the weights, representing the philosophy of necessity. sum up the position of extreme idealism very neatly:-The weights

Thou dost think, and so art? (State the truth as it is, Thou dost fancy thou thinkest, and thinkest thou art.

The controversy is ended by a deus ex machina in the shape of the police, who confiscate the weights and balance together as being false.

So far as to the matter and conception of the work. In the manner there is so much inequality that it is next to impossible to give any judgment on it as a whole. Lord Lytton appears to be an exceedingly facile writer, and we suspect he would write better if he were not so facile. He commands several styles up to a certain point, but pays for this versatility by a touch of the amateur's imperfection in all. Probably he might be an admirable parodist if he chose. Consciously or unconsciously he has come wonderfully close to Mr. Browning in one or two places. In the introductory stanzas of the first volume these lines occur: ductory stanzas of the first volume these lines occur:-

Yet here, but a step at the most, or two,
From the door of the well-known mill
(Which all the while must be near at hand,
For the sound of it follows me still)
I am lost in a forest whose glades expand
O'er me, before me, immense and dense;
Where shadow and sighing sound profound
Pour into my spirit a sense intense
O'd dinness and distance; and, turning around
And around myself, I no further buve got
Than the which of that mill, which, the more to confound
My confusion, I hear, the' I see it not.

This might be passed off on many readers as Mr. Browning's own. About a quarter of the volume distant in space and turning of leaves, but wide as the poles asunder in spirit, we find some verses on the model of Wordsworth's childish manner, which are more faithful to the original than the parody in Rejected Addresses, if not so amusing :-

A little child, scarce five years old, And blithe as bird on bough; A little maiden, bright as gold, And pure as new-fall'n snow.

Things seen, to her, are things unknown:
Things near are far away:
The neighbouring hamlet, next our own,
As distant as Cathay!

And these various styles are assumed and put off with a rapidity which is somewhat perplexing, and inclines us to wonder if the writer may not have some covert design of playing tricks on the public. The same facility of execution which has led him into these vagaries is probably also responsible for a certain dashing carelessness in detail that sometimes becomes a serious fault. Take the battleness in detail that sometimes becomes a scrious fault. Take the battlesome to which we have already referred for another purpose. The
action takes place at the critical point where a battery whose fire
carried the day has been posted. We are told of a gunner killed
by "a random shell." How could it be random at such a place?
The epithet would have been proper if, instead of falling in the
battery, it had gone over it a mile or so to the rear and then burst
among men in reserve or camp-followers. Then comes the "brazen
wh" of a announce of the country of of a cannon-ball, an object which never was brazen except perhaps in a happily obsolete conventional dialect which made brass stand for all metal indiscriminately by a false analogy from brass stand for all metal indiscriminately by a false analogy from the Greek and Roman poets, resting ultimately on no better ground than that at the date of the Homeric poems iron had not yet supplanted bronze in general employment. Again, the gunner's match is called "death's nimble adopt," a phrase to which we confess we can attach no meaning at all. These little matters have struck our attention within a few consecutive pages. There are also sundry roughnesses of metre and tricks of alliteration which might without difficulty have been avoided. But alliteration is a tempting instrument for a writer with an abundant vocabulary, and ing instrument for a writer with an abundant vocabulary, and Lord Lytton often makes it effective. The following is a fair

A child, as from school he was bounding by, Roar the wall of a carpenter's workshop found A lustrous shaving that lured his eye; And this treasure he timidly pick'd from the ground. The thing was tender, transparent, light, Silk-soft, odorous, vein'd so fine With rosy waves in the richest white, Rare damask of dainty design!

The "Instrous shaving" has the undesigned air of a grotesque

commentary on Mr. Helman Hunt's last picture. So again, the poet lapses into promic discursiveness by muce for metrical fluency; he seems to run on with his story and comm without remembering that he is writing verse.

The defects we have mentioned bring parts of Lord Lytton's workmanahip below the average of what we have a right to expect from a cultivated scholar. But his curious inequality has a favourable side also, and his merits when he is at his heat any very involvance side also, and his merits when he is at his best and very much above such an average as in most cases would be indicated by the faults we have found. We feel bound therefore to conclude by giving a specimen of his happier passages. He seems to us atrongest in descriptions, and we choose this of a sculptor's studio from the second volume:—

I Large was the chamber; bathed with light screne
And silence tuned, not troubled, by the sound
Of one cool fountain tinkling in the green
Of laurel groves that girt the porches round.
And in that chamber the sole dwellers were
Ideas, clad in clear and stately shape;
Save one, a prisoner, luge, uncouth, and bare,
Ifung fast in fetters, hopeless of escape,
And broken at the heart,—a Marble Block.
Even as a hero, in base ambuscade
Fallen; so, fall'n, and from his native rock
Borne here in chains, the indignant Marble made
No moan; but round, in dumb remenstrance gazed;
And, gazing, saw, surprised, all round him stand
The images of gods. With right arm raised,
Jove launch'd the thunders from his loaded hand:
A light of undulating lovelinesses. Jove launch'd the thunders from his loaded hand A light of undulating lovelinesses, Rose foam-born Verius from the foam; and, dree With dismal beauty, by its serpent tresses. Did sworded Persons lift Medusa's head: There paused a-tiptoe wing-capp'd Mercury: Apollo, penaive smiling, linger'd here: There stately Pallas stood, with brooding eye, Full arm'd, and grasp'd the egis and the spear.

After all there will probably be great differences of taste as to the general effect of Fables in Nong, and the best counsel we can give the reader is to look at them and judge for himself.

DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN.

I ALLAM, a critic not given to enthusiasm, Thomas Campbell, and Robert Southey, have concurred, with some variations in degree of praise, in giving Drummond a high place among the English poets who appeared after the close of Shakspeare's work and before the beginning of Milton's. It is a general belief that he greatly excelled as a writer of sonnets, and is second only to Shak-speare as a sonnet-artist. He became known as a poet while Ben Jonson was the recognized head of English literature. Jonson made a visit to Scotland towards the end of 1618, and was hospitably entertained by Drunmond for two or three weeks, including Christmas, at "classic Hawthornden"; so Sir Walter Scott has described the beautiful spot on the Esk, within easy reach of Edinburgh, where Drunmond, laird of Hawthornden, poet and keen but not noisy politician, passed a studious and epicurean existence. Drummond carefully took notes of Ben Jonson's conversations while he was his guest; he did not publish them; but more than sixty years after his death his son permitted the publication of a copy. The impression produced by Drummond's notes of the conversations is unfavourable to Jonson's character in respect of vanity and uncharitableness; and Gifford, Ben Jonson's editor, was moved by a biographer's wrath to denounce Drummond furiously for his truthful narrative. "Perverse and utterly absurd and buildeg-like attacks on Drummond for supposed malignity, not too strong a description of Gifford's invectives given by Dr. Masson. Hallam had previously said in a more judicial tone, "The furious invective against Drummond for having written private emoranda of his conversations with Ben Jonson, which he did not publish, and which for aught we know were perfectly faithful, is absurd; any one else would have been thankful for so much literary anecdote." And it so happens that Drummond's notes of his conversations at Hawthornden with Ben Jonson, his has living and appearance of nonternance. his free-living and censorious guest, are a treasure of contemporary anecdote and unconscious self-contession. Dr. Masson thus relates the editorial history of this remarkable document :-

the editorial history of this remarkable document:

In the 1711 edition of Drummond's Works (pp. 224-226) there was printed a very imperfect, though not unfair, compilation of Drummond's Memoranda of Hen's visit, under the title of "Heads of a Conversation betwixt the famous Poet Ben Jonson and William Drummond of Hawthornden, January 1019." This compilation, which the editors of that edition had thought sufficient, was all that was accessible for more than a hundred years and it was on it that Gifford, in his Life of Jonson, founded his perceive and utterly absurd and buildog-like attacks on Drummond for supposed malignity, &c. When Mr. David Laing began, in 1827, his examination of the Hawthornden MSS, in the possession of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, he hoped to find the originals of the precious Notes among those MSS. In this he was disappointed,—finding only the empty envelope which had contained the Notes, and which here the inscription, "Informations and Manners by Ben Jonson to W. D., 1619;" but his further search was rewarded by discovering, in a miscellaneous collection of MSS, entitled. Adversaria, in the hand-writing of the Scotlish antiquary, specially between 1700 and 1710. From this transcript of the missing document, made by that antiquary, apparently between 1700 and 1710. From this transcript, hasded "Informations to M. D., soken he came to Scotland upon foot, 1619." He before ditted the long-lost relic, with valuable notes, in a pager read before the

Drummond of Houstharndon; the Story of his high and Malling David Masson, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Rhetoric and English Littin the University of Edinburgh. London: Macmillan & Co. 1873.

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nary 0, 1832, and afterwards published IV., 241-270). A separate edition of ng, appea hospitat Reciety. Altograther, this is one or exvises in Literary History that have been use of his life-long labours and reserving.

After Jouren left Mawthounden, letters of nourtesy and admit After Jones left Hawthounden, letters of courtesy and admiration were exphanged between him and Drummond; and the latter acquitties himself of a small commission, wrote to Joneson, as to a literary King, "If there he also other thing in this country unto which my power can reach, command it; there is nothing a wish more than to be in the calendar of those who love you." This is the world's style; and doubtless Joneson's genius and fame were powerful attractions to Drummond. But Drummond, studying him in the flesh new all his uncounts and greating faults and for powerful attractions to Drummend. But Drummend, studying him in the flesh, saw all his uncouth and grating faults, and for his own conscience sake, eased himself by writing down the judgment of his heart of hearts on the great and grand Ben:—

his own conscience sake eased himself by writing down the judgment of his heart of hearts on the great and grand Hen:—

This is what he appended to his Memorands of Bon's visit by way of summary of the impressions which Ben's personal pressures and demeanour had made upon him:—"He [Ben Jonson] is a great lover and praiser of himself; a contemner and scorner of others; given rather to lose a friend than a jest; jealous of every word and action of those about him (especially after drink, which is one of the elements in which he livesth); a dissembler of ill parts which reign in him, a bragger of some good that he wantsth; thinking nothing well but what either he himself or some of his friends and countrymen hath said or done: he is passionately kind and angry; careless either to gain or keep; vindictive, but, if he be well answered, at himself. For any religion, as being versed in both. Interproteth best eavings and deeds often to the worst. Oppressed with phantasy, which hath ever mastered his reason, a general disease in many poets. His inventions are smooth and easy; but above all he excelleth in a Translation." This is, no doubt, a perfectly honestly summing-up of Drummond's impressions; he was quite entitled to put it on paper if he chose; and Hen Jonson's admirers ought to be the last to object to such frankness. At the same time it does come a little gratingly in the context of the interchanged letters between the two men; and, with all allowance for any temporary disconfort to Drummond as Ben's host, one cannot but see that his fastidious tastes and his literary predilections disqualified him for admitting to his liking, as fully as another might have done, such a buge creature as Ben, faulta and all. Perhaps also one can trace in Drummond's words something of the trritation of a Scot at the spretz enjaria patrier. Although he himself acknowledged the literary barrenness of Scotland at that time in comparison with England, and did not ever-estimate the exceptions that might be found in Sir William Alexand

Dr. Masson has quoted largely from Mr. Laing's copy of the conversations; these extracts are by far the most interesting part of his volume, and we wish he had given the entire conversations, instead of still leaving the reader to seek them in the Transactions of the Scottish Antiquaries' Society or the Shakespeare Society's

publications

Michael Drayton, the author of the *Polyolbion*, had some months before Jonson's visit sent Drummond a cordial greeting of sympathy and admiration as from a literary brother, and there thus began a warm epistolary friendship which ended only with Drayton's death. They never saw each other. In the year 1618, in which Jonson visited Drummond and Drayton opened a correspondence with him, Drummond was in his thirty-third year, Ben Jonson in his forty-fifth, and Drayton in his fifty-sixth. It was then but with him, Drummond was in his thirty-third year, Ren Jonson in his forty-fifth, and Drayton in his fifty-sixth. It was then but four years since Drummond had published his first poem; that was an elegy on the death of James L'a eldest son, Prince Henry, whose death made the future Charles I, heir; "Tears on the Death of Mæliades" was the name of the work. It had been followed by a volume of miscellanies, "Amorous, Funeral, Divine, Pastoral, in Somets, Songs, Sextains, Madrigals," many of them telling his own deep love-happiness, and deeper love-sorrow, when his mistress died; and lastly, in the preceding year, 1617, he had produced "Forth-Feasting," a poem of compliment to James I. on his visit to Scotland. A contemporary Scotch poet, Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, afterwards Earl of Stirling, who has left a poetic fame of about the same order as Drummond's, had followed James I. from Edinburgh to London, and hald office in James's Court, being a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber and later, Secretary of State. He bruited the fame of Drummond, whom he dearly loved, among the London poets. "Little de you think," wrote Drayton to Drummond, "how oft that noble friend of yours, Sir William Alexander, that man of men, and I have remembered you before we trafficked in friendship." "That most excellent spirit and rarest gem of our North" had been Drummond's own description of Alexander. Drayton coupled Drummond and Alexander in eulogistic verse:— Alexander in eulogistic verse:

in cullogistic verse:

So Scotland sent us hither for our own
That man whose name I ever would have known
To stand by mine, that most ingenious knight,
My Alexander, to whom in his right
I want extremely. Yet, in speaking thus,
I do but show the love that was 'twist us,
And not his numbers; which were brave and high,
So like his mind was his clear possy.
And my deat Drammond, to whom much I owe,
For his much love, and proud was I to know
His peary. For which two worthy men,
I Menstrie still shall love, and Hawthornden.

Ben Jonson told Drummond that Drayton "feared him [Jonson] and he [Jonson] esteemed not of him [Drayton]," and that "Sir William Alexander was not half kind to him [Jonson], and neglected him, because a friend to Drayton." These were samples of Jonson's had tongue for his neighbours; the had tongue was still more strikingly exemplified in such speeches as this en

Inigo Jones:—"When he wanted words to express the greatest villain in the world, he would call him an Inigo"; and another on a batch of writers—"Sharpham, Day, Bekker were all regues, and Minahew was one; Abraham Fraunce, in his English herameters, was a feel; Markham was not of the faithful, i.e. poets, and a base follow; such were Day and Middleton."

Drummond of Houstorndon, the Story of his Life and Fritings, is, in Dr. Masson's treatment, the history of Scotland, lineary and political, from 1585, the year of Drummond's hirth, to 1649, at the beginning of which Charles I. was executed, and at the end of which Drummond died. We have taken the measure of Drummond's literary fame. He was also a writer of political traces, following politics in his library, greatly averse to all the changes amidst which he lived, but from prudence and a love of quiet outwardly conforming himself to inevitable changes. He spoulated and wrote at Hawthornden, and kept aloof in the main from the noisy outward world, and shunned the storm. Dr. Masson speaks very often of Drummondism as his political creed, and, in uncanadvery often of Drummondism as his political creed, and, in uncuraci-ous zeal for his hero, seems to treat it as an active power in politics. Thus it may have been some years after his death, when, as is often the case, admirors of the past got up a factitious interest in the writings, little heeded while he lived, of the cultivated Episcopalian and Royalist politician of Hawthornden:—

In rose, or just before the Bestoration, there was a new London Kaition of Drummond's Collected Poems. . . . In Scotland, of course, his reputation continued to be most cherished among those who looked back with affection on the political part he had taken. After the liestoration, when Episcopacy was re-established, these were no longer the suppressed minority, but the triumphant Tory party, in possession of the Government for Charles II., oppressing and persecuting in their turn the relies of the utira-Treebyterian Covenanters or Whigs, and robabilitating as well as they could both the properties and the momeries of Scots who had suffered for their Royal'sm. Hawthernden, one finds, had begun by this time to be visited on Drummond's account.

Altogether the Scottish Episcopalians in Queen Anne's reign were a very interesting and well-nurked portion of the Scottish population, scattered in the South and West, but numerous in the North and Northern Highlands, with many men of talent among them, and keeping up tradition, both political and literary, from the past of Scotumen of the type of "douce David Deans," The martyred monarch Charles I. and his skithful Cavallers; the beroic memory of Montrose; the horrible interregnum of Noll Cromwell and his crew of miscreants; the blessed Restoration of the july King Charles II.; the gallant Claverhouse and his splendid rough-ridings among the canting Whigs; confusion to the memory of the Dutchman; long life and better days yet for the King over the water; down with all sour Religion, and up with the right Church; such were the phrases and sentiments distinguishing the Scottish Episcopalians from the rest of the nation.

Naturally it was among these that it became a plous duty, seventy years after Drummond's death, to put forth a complete edition of his works, and assert his claims to be remembered even in the midst of the new Literature of Queen Anne's reign. At all events it was Bishop John Sage, the chief of the Scottish Episcopalian clergy of his time, that undertook this duty.

Dr. Masson's zeal and industry are well known, and, though it is

Dr. Masson's zeal and industry are well known, and, though it is difficult to account for his choice of Drummond of Hawthornden difficult to account for his choice of Drummond of Hawthornden for treatment in the same exhaustive and encyclopædic manner in which he has been so long engaged in presenting Milton, he has certainly produced an interesting and readable volume. There is so much of freshness and geniality about Dr. Masson that no work of his can be despised. The faults of style of his Life of Milton recur in this volume; and we wish he could be cured of his mannerisms and colloquialisms. Why will Dr. Masson persist in oftending his readers by such ill-chosen eccentricities as that Hen Jonson, journeying to Scotland, was "on the tramp northwards," or (Laud accompanying Charles I. on his coronation visit to Scotland) that, "whorever Charles went among his Scottish subjects, the red-faced little English Bishop was seen trotting at his tail." These are only two samples of numerous unhappy deviations of Dr. Masson into what samples of numerous unhappy deviations of Dr. Masson into what we can only call vulgarity and slang.

TRANSMIGRATION.

MR. MORTIMER COLLINS dedicates his latest novel to a lady of rank, "whom," as he writes, "all who desire 'the preservation of our religion and our loyalty to our Queen' must honour for her courage in their defence." To what display of courage he refers we are not told. Happily, in these times but very slight calls have to be made on the courage of any man, much less of any woman, in the defence of our religion and our Queen. The day were as a new course when Mr. Bradlauch with his honour The day perhaps may come when Mr. Bradbugh, with his hundreds of thousands, shall assemble outside Westminster to attack both the one and the other. But the sheemakers of Northampton have not risen yet, and we have no doubt that, if troubleds times came, they would rather stick to their last than to Mr. Bradbugh. came, they would rather stick to their last than to Mr. Bradlaugh. Nevertheless, free as is the Queen's person from any risk of violence, we cannot say quite so much of the Queen's English. On this the most outrageous attacks are constantly made, by writers too, like Mr. Mortimer Collins, who cannot plead as their excuse their entire ignorance of language. Mr. Collins is familiar with Greek, so far at least as to enrich his own tongue with the new words "psithurism" and "cheirognomy," and to variegate his pages with scraps of Greek quotation. He has also, we infer, read a good deal of English, for in a letter which he lately wrote to the Times, in correction of a misquotation of an English poet, he informed the world that "in-

Transmigration. By Mortimer Collins, Author of "Marquis chant," so. de. 3 vols. London: Hurst & Blackstt. 1874.

accurate quotation is a growing vice." He himself, by the way, is happily freer from this vice than most writers of the day; for when he wants to quote poetry, as he is a post as well as a novelist, he generally, if we are not mistaken quotes himself. It would be just as well then, since religion and loyalty are sufficiently safe from attack, if Mr. Collins would refrain from estentationsly praising ladies for a courage which there has been no room for displaying, and would himself do a little more for the preservation of our language, which is really in considerable danger. It may be the case, however, that he has his own particular set of readers for whom, as regularly as the quarter-day comes round, he brings out his three fresh volumes. Perhaps they have grown so accustomed to his big talk that, if he were to try to address them in words of common sense, they would one and all refuse to hear him. A story used to be told of an old Irish member of Parliament who at the first election after the great Reform Bill was informed that his new constituents were not great Reform Bill was informed that his new constituents were not to be addressed in the rough and roady language which had done well enough before. On the hustings accordingly he began, "Gentlemen, I appear before you—" But here he broke down, and could not, though he tried more than once, get a word further on in his speech. His case seemed desperate, for the "gentlemen" ware beginning to laugh, when, snatching a big stick out of a bystander's hand, he waved it round his head as if he were at the entrance to a fair, and shouting out "Here I am again, you black-guards!" was received with thunders of applause, and in his old fashion made a most telling apach. In like manners and in his old guards!" was received with thunders of applause, and in his old fashion made a most telling speech. In like manner, no doubt, if Mr. Collins or the Daily Telegraph, with which as a writer he has much in common, were to begin to use the language of sober common sense, if they did not themselves break down from long want of familiarity with it, yet it would be so badly received by their readers that they would not get a single round of applause. They would, if they had presence of mind, at once go back to their own style, and Mr. Collins would talk of "scintillus and scintillating flashes," and "wonderful blue eyes that scintilated a strange light," and "bright scintillating eyes," and "the hypnotic ocean," and the "phacsimbrotous sun." There is no chance then of such writers as these taking to good English or good sense. Even if they are capable of either one or the other, their literary Even if they are capable of either one or the other, their literary connexion lies all the other way, and neither religion nor loyalty can expect a man to disregard his connexion.

We should be surprised, however, if Mr. Collins's readers were content with so little variety in the fare he serves up before them. Every one who has read one of his stories has read all. His mode of making a story is of the simplest. He takes half-adozen heroes or so with vast appointes, and half-a-dozen heroines with appetites if not quite so yest, and somewhat more desirty, not with appetites if, not quite so vast, and somewhat more dainty, yet sharp enough. In almost every chapter he gives an account of what was eaten, and, like a preacher who has chosen a very long text and constantly repeats it in every division of his sermon, easily manages to cover a good deal of ground. Mr. Collins would perhaps show more dramatic power, though scarcely so much of that Conservative loyalty of which he is so proud, if he were to allow his characters a certain variety in the food they delight in It is not every one who has a relish for anchovy paste, nor does the inhabitant of every "stately yet riant building" call for rumpsteak and oyster sauce or Presburg biscuits. If he would rumpsteak and oyster sauce or Presburg biscuits. If he would only, in the next volume he writes, copy in on every tenth page or so the list of the dishes given at the various restaurants at which he may have lately dined, his story would be more lifelike and no less interesting. When he has filled up enough paper with his meals, he then by a display of his mathematics fills up a few pages more. For instance, he makes his hero in the third volume, when a boy at school after the "metempsychosis" he had gone through, thus show off his great knowledge. We quote part of the passage, as, though a show of mathematics in a sensational story is no novelty to the readers of Mr. Collins's novels, it may be to ours:—

Now I had intended to appear quite as great a fool as Algy, that we might remain in the same form; but this smuffy's man's insolence annoyed me. So I worked the immortal pons asinorum out in the very words of facilid, evidently to Glanville's annazement; and then I said:

"Euclid's demonstration is unnecessarily complex. Allow me to try

Δ c' n' B 0

Let the isosceles triangle A B C be laid on its opposite side as in A' C' B'. Then there are two triangles having their sides A B, A C, equal to A'C', A' B' and the angle B A C equal to C' A' B'. Therefore the remaining angles are equal, each to each; therefore A B C is equal to A' C' B', which is the same as A C B."

From his mathematics he will perhaps pass on to some tremendous fights and thrashings, where the people who have eaten all the dinners, and smoked the cigarettes, and drunk the mocha, always knock down those of whose eating and drinking we are told nothing. So regularly is this the case that it is quite easy at the beginning of any of his novels to find out who at the end of the story are to gain the day and to marry the numerous heiresses, by noticing whose eating it is that is told at length. Now and then indeed there is an excention to this rule in the case of some very noticing whose eating it is that is told at length. Now and then indeed there is an exception to this rule in the case of some very which do learl who is as fond of anchovy toast as the rest; but he in all probability will die punitent, after first slipping a cheque for one hundred thousand pounds or so into the hero's hand. A duel or two and a little quiet gambling can then be introduced, else three volumes would look like a pillow at an int, only half full.

The hero, of course, will break the bank, and when a friend comes in the next morning hard up for twelve thousand pounds or some such trifle, will tell him that "there here rolls of notes to the such trine, will can ham that "there are rolls of notes to the amount of twenty thousand lying about somewhere, and that the villain (his sarvant) can find them." Next may follow a discussion on "the metaphysic of music, which," according to Mr. Collins, "has never yet been thoroughly investigated." Thence a few remarks on "the greatest neuteric mathematicism" can essily lead to a subject in which Mr. Collins finds about as easily lead to a subject in which fir. Comiss hims approx as much pleasure as in writing about eating—namely, abuse of Mr. Darwin. Mr. Collins or his heroes demolish the great modern—we ought to say neoteric—naturalist with as much ease as they would a rumpsteak. It is admirable to think of a mind so comprehensive that it can descend to anchovy paste, and rise to the loftiest heights. We will give our readers a chance of rising with it:—

heights. We will give our readers a chance of rising with it:

I am of opinion that we do not yet half understand the philosophy and psychology of sexual completion. Our modern sophists are so anxious by prove the non-existence of God and the monkey ancestry of man, that questions of real importance are forgotten. A Universe self-created is far less imaginable than a creating Deity; a monkey made as a caricature of man is far more probable than the development of man from a monkey. The thing cannot be done. Even a Darwin could not be grown from the chimpanzee . . . and there could be no easier form of the experiment.

But, () ye philosophers and students in life, there is room for great discovery in connexion with the higher nature of man. It is not our relation toward the beasts that perish which requires investigation; it is our relation towards God, who created us in his own image. Just at this moment we have fallen on a time when sham science is rampant: when anything new is accepted by all the shallow thoughtless people whose minds have no real culture.

have no real culture.

have no real culture.

All that is needed, after he has shown his readers how infinitely Mr. Darwin is beneath them, is for Mr. Collins to introduce them to company which they can with good reason reverence. He is not the man to leave them for many pages together without the pleasing society of some man of title. His noblemen are often very wicked, it is true, but, wicked though they may be, they always, we are confident, "desire the preservation of our religion and our loyalty to our Queen." We like the abrupt manner in which we are introduced into their company. A chapter opens, and we suddenly find ourselves familiar with people of the highest rank, and familiar with their vices too. Thus the fifth chapter of the first volume opens in very big capital letters with "Planthe first volume opens in very big capital letters with "Plan-tagenet Aquila, Marquis of Creçi, was the descendant of a race whose men were always sons peur et sans reproche, while the women were generally sons peur only." This noble youth was living "with no perceptible income, except what he won at play," while so happily was he constituted that "the wildest dissipation did not affect his health. He was," as the hero of the story tells us, "the most perfect specimen of the human animal I ever knew." The Marquis of Creçi naturally leads to the "Creçi Arms Inn," where the landlord brings out "a quart tankard of silver, bearing also the Creçi arms, and full to the foam-kissed brim of that amber fluid which all Englishmen love." After a long description of this ale, which had been brewed the day the Marquis was born, we return to Lady Diana Creci, who was as delightfully wicked as the sister of Plantagenet Aquila ought to be. She leads the hero into a duel, in which he shoots the brother of the lady he was engaged to. As the hero himself is Sir Edward Ellesmere, Baronet, while the brother was a Captain in His Majesty's Life Guards, we are less alive to any little improprieties in the conduct of this sister of a Marquis, for we are so pleased at being in such good conveny that we can efford to put pleased at being in such good company that we can afford to put morality on one side. We should be glad, however, if Mr. Collins would keep to the immoral doings of high life and would be content to leave "the philosophy and psychology of sexual com-pletion," as he calls it, but half understood. Of all writers, he is the most offensive who, when he wishes to be indecent, pretends that he is philosophical. Mr. Collins, with all his airs of a philosopher, is never philosophical, and with all his fine addresses to "ye students of life," is at times shamelessly coarse. Happily, when he is very coarse, he is also very dull.

YEATMAN'S HISTORY OF THE COMMON LAW.

THE author of this—we cannot say volume, but instalment of a volume, describes himself as "of Lincoln's Inn, Faquire, Barrister-at-Law, Muthor of 'An Outline of the Practice of the Mayor's Court of London." He dedicates his work to Lord Mayor's Court of London.'" He dedicates his work to Lord Coloridge, "in admiration of his great powers of oratory and eminent judicial qualities." All this might look as if something serious was coming. So one might think from the first words of the title-page, that is, as far as the words "Common Law." We know a Common Law, a Common Law of England, but we begin to rub our eyes a little when we hear of a "Common Law of Great Britain," while a "Common Law of Great Britain," while a "Common Law of Great Britain and Gaul" fairly carries us into the land of puzzledom. We know very well what we have to look for when any part of early history gets into the hands of mere lawyers. Their arguments from their assumptions are commonly unanswerable; only their assumptions are commonly are commonly unanswerable; only their assumptions are commonly rubbish. As a rule they turn things backward; they assume for instance that the hereditary king must have been from the beginning of things, and that he must have enfeofied the

^{*} The History of the Common Lane of Great Britain and Good from the arliest Period to the time of English Legal Manuery. By John Pyra catman. To be published in four Parts. Pare L. Lindon: Stavens & 1874.

hereditary lord of the manor very soon after the beginning. But, once granting the assumptions, the line of reasoning from the assumptions is commonly pariect. To be save there is now and then room for such displays of pleasing simplicity as when Mr. Finleson, searching into the nature of Earls, is clearly a little surprised to find that an Earl's daughter in the eleventh century was not a Countess in her own right. To this kind of thing we are quite used; and we should not have been surprised, from the first words of the title, if Mr. of catman History of the Common Law had been something on the level of Mr. Finleson, though of course we should not have been surprised if it had been something a great should not have been surprised if it had been something a great should not have been surprised if it had been something a great deal better. Even when we got to the words Great Britain and Gaul, puzzled as we began to be, we really did not expect that a learned gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, dedicating his work to a Chief Justice, would have sunk so very nearly to the level of Mr. Keane with his round towers, of Mr. Kavanagh with Man's First Word, or of Mrs. Wilkes with her Ur of the Chaldees. Yet so it is. We do not know whether the dedication to Lord Coleridge is by permission or without permission, but we should think that if the Chief Justice gets as far as the first paragraph of the preface, he must be inclined to echo that most sensible question of Achish King of Gath, "Have I need of madmen?" That first paragraph stands thus:—

The Gallic Nations, the French as well as the British, would have lest direct proof of their ancient Common Law, but for the preservation by their kinsmen, the Welsh, in their Triads and Codes, of very considerable portions of it; to this source alone can we apply with certainty for a true account of it.

Directly after we get puzzled by hearing of

a magnificent collection of legal documents covering the whole period sub-acquent to the Norman Conquest of this country by Sweyn, the Dane, and from the reign of Richard I. to the present time, an uninterrupted series such as no other nation can boast of, and to much of which the French can claim an equal share with ourselves.

Then again there is an appeal to the French lawyers, whose attention is called to the common origin of their laws and our own; and French lawyers, and seemingly Frenchmen in general, receive the following compliment:-

Except that we possess the records, they possess even greater facilities for the enquiry than we do ourselves, for they are deeper students than we can pretend to be of their country's history, a history which is inseparably interwoven with our own; indeed, the nobler part of the French and British condition, as they have a common origin, have a common history and law, so should our studies be ever the same.

English writers on Common Law are less to Mr. Yeatman's liking. Mr. Finlason himself does not escape without a dig:-

Nor do we make any use of our own grand inheritance; worse than this, we do not simply ignore its existence; we deny it—so-called histories of ou Common Law are issued which affect to give to our Law an exotic origin and which describe our polished ancestors as ignorant barbarians—th course followed by Mr. Finlason, the latest editor of Reeve's English Law. -so-called histories of our

We must honestly confess that, on reading this, we had not the faintest notion what it all meant. We could conceive a sense in which, by a pretty hard straining of words, English and French law might be said to have a common origin. But what we really could not make out was the assumption, taken for granted as if there had never been any doubt on the matter, that the Norman there had never been any doubt on the matter, that the Norman Conquest in England was wrought, not, as we had always fancied, by Duke William of Normandy, but by "Sweyn the Dane." And now that we have gone more fully through the book, or at least through this its first part, we have, if possible, even less notion what Mr. Yestman is trying to prove than we had before we began. The works of the other writers with whom we have compared Mr. Yestman and the had before the adventure. man really have the advantage. Mr. Koane, Mr. Kavanagh, and Mrs. Wilkes are really the clearer. We do not believe that it was from Ireland that Abram set forth to go into the land of Canaan, but we see distinctly that Mrs. Wilkes believes that it was. Mr. Keane too tells us plainly enough that the round towers and other ancient buildings of Ireland were built by the Cuthites, which would be an intelligible proposition if only some one would tell us who the Cuthites were. And even with Mr. Kavanagh, we can see that he wants us to believe that human speech began by man uttering the letter O. But Mr. Yeatman does not bring us even to the stage of knowing what it is that he wants to prove; we only pick up something by the way, and the things that we do pick up are passing strange. We can see that he has a strong dialike are passing strange. We can see that he has a strong dislike to Saxons, and to everything that has to do with them; but the dislike seems to take two forms. Sometimes it seems as if there never were any Saxons at all; sometimes, if there were Saxons, that they were a very bad people; sometimes that they had no laws; sometimes that their laws were very barbarous; sometimes that they had no language; sometimes that they had no language; but that it is not worth studying; sometimes that all the monuments of their language are so many forgeries. The Uni-versity of Oxford is taken to task for having a professorship of so worthless a tongue, and Mr. Earle is taken to task on the of so worthless a tongue, and Mr. Earle is taken to task on the charge of being Professor of it—a charge in answer to which we must plead in mitigation that Mr. Earle has not been Professor of anything for a good many years. We gather further, from one of the extracts that we have made from the preface, that Mr. Yeatman had "polished ancestors," and that the other legal light, Mr. Finlason, has been so rude as to describe Mr. Yeatman's polished ancestors as 'ignorant barbarians." Now if the disputant's name had een Morgan or Powell we could have seen some method in all this, but when a man bears the English name of Yestman, and dates from the English town of Wakefield, the thing is keyond us. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by dint of his aminent judicial

qualities, may perhaps see through it; laymen, and from the case of Mr. Finlason it would seem even lawyers also, must be content to memain in darkness. All then that we can do is to pick out

to memain in darkness. All then that we can do is to pick out some tithits to put before the amased eyes of scholars, some of the particular statements made by Mr. Yestman, without attempting to find out what is the general object which he is seeking to prove.

The thing is curious because, though Mr. Yestman gives no sign of any study of original authorities, and though both his classical and medieval scholarship seem of the very weakest, he shows a kind of reading, and, what is more, a kind of sharpness. We know what to think of a man who on two pages side by side sends us to "Poseidorus," "Xiphilon," and "Luciano Hercules Gallieno," and who goes on to say "we learn" this and that "from the testimony of Pearson, Creasy, and many authors." Or rather the testimony of Pearson, Creasy, and many authors." Or rather we do not know what to make of one who sends us to Luciano Hercules Gallieno, because we really cannot find in Lucian's Dialogues, where we naturally looked, what it is that Mr. Yestman has got hold of. We can find something about Hercules, and something about the Celts, but Gallieno quite befiles us. But with all this, Mr. Yestman seems now and then to have stumbled by accident upon some of the very points which modern scholarship has used to prove various things, but which Mr. Yeatman, with strange perversity, turns about to prove, we do not exactly know what, but certainly not that which they really do prove. Such a book as Mr. Yeatman's is really a useful warning to those who cleave to a confused nomonclature which they may use without harm to themselves, but which helps to lead others astray. Mr. Yeatman is quite sharp enough to see the inaccuracy of spreading the Saxon name over all England. But when he finds out that all Englishmen were not Saxons, instead of making the right inferonce, he bursts forth into all this wild talk about Saxons. As far as we can make out his meaning, he takes Englishmen to be Welshmen, can make out his meaning, he takes Englishmen to be Welshmen, and Saxons to be nobody can tell what. He shows another glimmering of reason when he says that, if all England had been held by Saxons, the land would have been called Saxony and not England. What would he have said if he had known the fact that "Saxonia," though a name very rare except in the mouths of Picts and Scots, is actually an older name of the land than "Anglia"? So Mr. Yeatman shows throughout the effects of finding out what is wrong, without at the same time finding out what is right. He gets to the Dooms of Ætholberht and remarks, "There is a great difficulty in respect to the language of these "There is a great difficulty in respect to the language of these Dooms. Bede tells us they were written in English, but these are written in the Saxon tongue, which we know very well to be entirely different." So directly after he comes to the West-Saxon laws, from Ine to Æthelred, which he says "are clearly written for the English; although in the title of them these monarchs are for the English; although in the title of them these monarchs are said to be Kings of the Saxons, yet in the body of the laws no mention is made of that people, and the articles are expressly compiled for the English." Now Mr. Yeatman would most likely under any circumstances have written nonsense if he wrote anything at all; but he could hardly have written this particular kind of nonsense if scholars had not allowed themselves to use the name of the part as the name of the whole, to speak of our forefathers, not as they spoke of themselves, but as Scots and Britons spoke of them. spoke of them.

So again if Mr. Yeatman had got up the history of the eleventh century, not from Ivandoe and Thierry, or at the best from Mr. Pearson and Sir Edward Creasy, but from the writers of the time, he could never have said that "modern historians have jumped to the conclusion that our laws were necessarily of Saxon origin, because under the Norman Kings they were so called, and because Edward the Confessor was a Saxon." For if he had ever looked at any contemporary writer he would have found out that such a phrase as "Saxon laws" was unheard of under the Norman Kings. But then neither would he have written in this way if the writers whom he quotes, and later writers than they, had taken care to avoid a misleading nomenclature. In short, Mr. Yeatman's book, wild and worthless as it is, is a memorable warning that words and names are of some importance, and that to use them in their right place is a sign, not of pedantry, but of love of

The English name has We must pick out a plum or two more. nothing to do with Angeln or with the Angli of Tacitus, but it has something to do with the Demos Angele in Attica, a Demos has something to do with the Domos Angele in Attica, a Demos of the tribe Pandionis, "from whom Pridain, the traditional loader of the British, may have come." "English, or the tongue of the Angles, must be the lost Ligurian or Llogrian language." Directly after it is Thracian; then it is Celtic, for "the Ligurians were descended from the Pelasgi, who were clearly a Gaulish people." Moreover, the Angles had something to do with the Greek "Ayyakor, perhaps, he hints, because they were looked on as angels or as messengers from the Gods. Wessex was not Saxon; in fact there never was any Wessex; it was West Anglia, and Alfred was a Regulus under a Danish Overlord. There is no Saxon literature: the Chronicles are a forgery; but on this head Saxon literature; the Chronicles are a forgery; but on this head we must really let Mr. Yeatman speak for himself:—

The Saxon Chronicle, and probably the few Saxon translations still axiant, were probably the work of but few hands—possibly all the writing of Marianus himself, for he is the only writer who is known to have used the barbarous language. For it is singular indeed, but highly probable, that the so-called Saxon Chronicle is the work of a young Irishman with the so-called Saxon Chronicle is the work of a young Irishman with the completed his leisure in writing Saxon, them an unwritten language, and compiling a history of the people in whose country he happened to solourn a stranger, finding them utterly without a history; and it is not improbable that he granulated it into the vernacular of that people. This would account

for there being no stages of Saxon, and it would account too for the crude nature of the performance and the respect which was paid to this Chronicle by Florence and those who copied from it; for no doubt the Chronicle was published during the life of Florence, though his copy was not. They may have been deceived by it, and believed it to be a grenuine history. It is clear that William of Malmeebury did not fall into the same error.

This, we think, is enough.

A SUMMER IN SPAIN.

OF books on Spain there is literally no end; and the introduction of railways has given an extraordinary impulse to the manufacture. As a rule, the traveller's temptation to rush into print diminishes with the increasing facilities of travel, for reasons that are sufficiently obvious. But things in the Peninsula invariably go by contraries, and it would seem that even flying visitors are beguited into following the eccentric fashions of the natives. It is all the more odd, so far as book-making govs, since there is so much to discourage a modest Spanish tourist who aims at imparting information or originating thought. The Spanish cities have been ransacked in the departments of archaeology and history as thoroughly as ever were the various art collections by the hordes of brokers who followed in the track of the French Revolutionary generals. The show scenes have been described to satiety, and the buildings have been reproduced indefinitely in photographs more or less admirable. Each year there is less and less left to be written, as time and modern enterprise carry forward the work of destruction; so that if we desire a thorough knowledge of the vanishing relics of old Spain, we should turn rather to the books that were published at least thirty years ago. As it happens, the standard handbooks for Spain have been written by old residents in the country; men who went heart and soul into labours which were the fruits of years of patient travel. The indefatigable Ford gleaned pretty nearly all that was to be gleaned; and, in spite of his uncompromising views and his strong prejudices, we are very unlikely to look upon his like again. More recently O'Shea has followed him, and O'Shea would have made chimself an even higher reputation had it not been for the extraordinary merits of Ford. What is more, it is not on an ordinary tour along the high roads that you catch the local colouring of "the things of Spain," or pick up the quaint novelties that will give a value to your experiences. You must strike on horseback

much as possible out of the way of the contending factions.

The book she has written would have been very pleasant and useful had not all its chapters been anticipated by a variety of previous writers. Her style is graceful and lively; she has an artist's eye for effect, and shows good gifts of description. She took a very genuine interest in all that she saw, and discriminating enthusiasm is sure to awaken sympathy. But then we lay the volume down without being conscious of a single novel suggestion, and of scarcely a fresh impression; as, before we opened it, we had a sure presentiment of much that we should find within. We sak ourselves why each successive book-maker should feel bound to recapitulate that very venerable history of the nurder of Guzman's heir at the siege of Tarifa; or to dilate on the accident that tumbled Murillo off the scaffolding of the Capuchin church in Cadiz; or on that foul play to his Moslem guest by which the unprejudiced Pedro the Cruel appropriated the famous "balas-ruby" of the Red King. Are not all these things to be found chronicled at length in Ford? and where was the necessity for Mrs. Ramsay to transcribe them when Ford must still be the indispensable companion of every intelligent tourist? So with paintings. If we care at all for Spanish or Italian art, most of us are sufficiently familiar with the world-famed gens of the various collections, whether we have visited Spain or not. At any rate we know exactly to what authorities we may refer for elaborate details and cultivated criticism. And if we do not care for art, and know nothing of the Spanish collections, nothing makes duller reading than second-hand descriptions, summarized in a series of commonplace epithets of admiration. At the same time we must observe, in common justice, that Mrs. Ramsay in one most important respect has hit upon what may be called a decidedly original idea. She passed her "summer in Spain," instead of going there in the winter-time like almost every one size. A summer tour has its drawbacks u

* A Summer in Spain. By Mrs Ramany, Anthor of a "Translation of Dante's Dirina Concuedia." London: Tinaley Brokham. 1874.

when you would wish to be active if the sun would stiffer it. Still there can be no question that summer is the city season when you can appreciate the veritable characteristics of the Spanish people. No doubt summer makes sight-acting terrifly hird work in the cities, and the sudden charges from blasing Planes to chill interiors in ecolosiastical Gothic are far more dangerous than all the brigands in the Sierras. Dilliguage journeys in the dog days are something to be reasonbered indistinguage, with their choking clouds of warm chalk dust and this suffering makes the havens of refuge where there are shade and air doubly enjoyable, if you can only disabuse your mind of the idea that you must constantly be improving the shining house in galleries and churches. We fancy that by far the most pleasant time in Mrs. Hamsay's tour was passed in retreat at La Granja and in the Alhambra. In Granja was the favourite resort of Queen Christins, who had a very good teste in such matters, and the palace was the scene of the famous cong dited of the Sergeant Garcia. We can imagine the English ladies fresh—or rather fagged—from the dusty streets of the capital, appreciating in intense enjoyment the charm of that leafy oasis in the bleak Guadarrama. Nor could they easily have lighted upon more agreeable quarters, for La Granja has been very much described since the fall of the Bourbons, and they had the beautiful gardens as much to themselves as the wild forest. They were tolerably lucky in their accommodation too, finding themselves in a very decent little inn kept by a French family, and we must confess that such recent intolligence about the various fondas is among the most satisfactory reasons that can be alleged for the swift succession of works on subjects so tackneyed. But we suspect that Mrs. Itamasy's sociable manners and cheerful temperament had a good deal to do with her generally finding herself so comfortable. At La Granja she corrupted a venerable gate-keeper, having won the old lady's regard and affection by repe

Mrs. Ramsay speaks more dubiously as to the politeness of the Spaniards with whom she came in casual contact. The Castilian courtesy of high society justified its proverbial reputation; even the shopkeepers and middle clusses showed a dignified civility; but the plebs of the towns were offensively uncivil, and Murillo's street boys were more objectionable than Parisian gamens. Except for the beggars, who are persistent and obtrusive to a degree, and the boyish ragamuffins, who are much the same all the world over, we should have said Mrs. Ramsay was rather hard on the Spanish lower orders. But the truth is that ladies who are in the way of sketching in the open street offer temptations to incivility that are almost irresistible. The natives will gather to gape and stare at a spectacle so very unfamiliar, and they naturally assume that the artist is sketching in the way of business, and must take the consequences, if they do not attribute motives that are positively sinister. Free talk becomes coarsely offensive; one onlooker excites the other, and for our own part, if we consulted our comfort, we should beat a speedy retreat, could we conceive the possibility of our ever having served up our resolution to making so unusual a public appearance. At the same time, we have no doubt we should have appreciated the trophies of Mrs. Ramsay's trials and triumphs had she thought of illustrating her book more freely. We like her frontispiece and her vignette, and at least she paints very prettily in words when she chooses; na, for instance, selecting an example at random, in her description of the Seville fruit-market. Her picture of the piles of luscious melons encumbering the market-place—globes in green and yellow, in the rough and in the amouth, speckled, spotted, and all the rest of it—reminds us of one of the rapid studies of that most spirited but unequal Hungarian artist, Petitkoffen. Mrs. Ramsay has humour too; witness the account of her catching her friend's donkey, when he had broken away at Tangiers from the c

His had got into great spirits, and careered away much faster than could have been expected, considering the previous solemnity of his demeanous. He would not allow H. to come near him, having taken a dislike to her because she had ridden him. He did not object to me at all, thinking me a nice person who never rode doukeys, and who could therefore be trusted. After he was caught I had to hald and coax him while the doukey boy, by a sudden coap of samin, sented H. on her elevated position on the assidispack. I shall never forget the doukey's look of represental indignations when he found how he had been cheated.

The most original episode in the expedition was the journey by diligence from Cadis to Alpesiras. The ride is magnificent, expecially the last descent. It lies through superb cork freets, by leaping streams, with glorious views through the changing views down upon the bay and across to the opposite mountains. But we had never heard of there being a carriage road, and the citizens of Cadis were researchly scoptical as no the emissions of that or a diligence. The diligence turned out to be a fact, but the road proved a definition; at least it same to an end prematurely.

and the state of

dwindling into a more track which wound up the sides of the mountains. There was a bridge over a river that threatened to her their passage, but—cosa d'España—the bridge was impresticable, and the ladies had to pick their way across on stepping stones. However, they recovered the courage which had naturally been shaken as they found that nothing could most the difference, and of course the scenery repaid them for having roughed it. Generally, Mrs. Ramsay is ready enough to admire, but she describes it, things must have greatly changed for the wome of late years—which is very possible—but to our mind there are walks and rides in the neighbourhood that are scarcely to be surpassed anywhere in Spain. The tour was brought to a somewhat shrupt termination by the troublesome Carlist hands, who had taken to cutting the coast communications in Catalonia. It was with heartfelt satisfaction that the ladies descended one fine morning at the French*custom-house, their diligence, as it proved, having had a narrow escape from the guerilla partisans of the Catholic King. They had to give up the visits they had planned to Montserrat and to the magnificent monastery of Poblet, so admirably described by Mr. Hare in his recent volume of "Wanderings." But, on the whole, they had an extramely agreeable time of it, and we only wish we could believe that the story of their Spanish sojourn may prove as agreeable to the reader.

DOUGLAS'S CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

IN an Empire extending over an area as large as Europe, where locomotion is difficult, and where the inhabitants of the different provinces trace their descent direct through more than a hundred generations to the first Chinese settlers in the same districts, we ought not to be surprised to find that dislects abound, and that distinctive expressions and forms of speach are to be met with in every department. To such an extent have these divergencies of speech been carried in China, and so completely have they become hardened into fixed and recognized provincialisms, that for all purposes of oral communication the Chinese language might be reckeded as polycut, and the people as polygenous. A native of Pekin would have no easy task to make his wants known in the markets of Canton, and a visitor from Sze-chuen would find it difficult to render himself intolligible to his fellow-countrymen in Pokien. Thus it is throughout the Empire; the people of each province and even of each district have their own peculiar forms of pronunciation and of expression, which are only partly, if at all, understood by the neighbours who surround them. But in all this confusion of tongues these is one talisman which, broadly speaking, may be said to unravel every mystery and to explain every difficulty; and that is the written character. This is the same all over the Empire, and a paper and peucil are all that are required by any two educated Chimamen to reconcile even the widest differences of speech which may exist between them.

In the preface to the work before us Mr. Douglas rejects the word "dialect" as applied to the Amoy vernacular, for which he claims the rank of a distinct language. "Nor does the word 'dislect," he says, "convey anything like a correct idea of its distinctive character; it is no mere dialectic variety of some other language; it is a distinct language, one of the many and widely differing languages which divide among them the soil of China." As a proof of this he tells us that it is spoken by the learned as well as by the ignorant, and by the rich as well as by the poor. The written language he considers to be "rather a notation" than a language," since it "is pronounced differently when read aloud in the different parts of China, so that, while as written it is one, as soon as it is pronounced it splits into several languages." We cannot give our adhesion to this apprandizement of the various spoken dislects of China. No variation of a tongue which does not possess a written language and a literature of its own can aspire to be considered anything more then a dialect. Now it cannot be said that any Chinese author of note has ever made a dialect of China the whiche of his thoughts. And besides, speaking generally, the construction of the language is the same in every dialect, and the difference is to be found only in pronunciation. It is true that in some districts the colloquial names of things bear no resemblance in sound to those by which they are known elsewhere—as, for instance, the Chinese word "cha," "tea," is pronounced in Amoy "tê," whence is derived our English equivalent. But, as a rule, there is no such complete dissimilarity. This fact has emouraged Mr. Douglas to compile for general use a Distionary in which the Chinese words are transcribed in Roman letters, although at the most able of that body that with the unlearned reference in it is quite possible to dissociate the sounds of the words from the Chinese characters, and that sugar chuse withing these characters, and that sugar character to acqui

* (Risen-English Dictionary of the Verancelar or Spoken Language of Anny, with the Principal Variations of the Changeloss and Chin-chen Dictions. By Bay. Carstairs Douglas, M.A., L.L.D. London: Trübmer & Co. 1873.

is remembered, this statement appears quite credible, and doubtless the missionaries are right in adopting the readiest mode of imparting the truths which they desire to teach to the native mind. But a monoget's consideration is enough to point out many difficulties in the way of carrying out the scheme. Foremost among these is the infinite number of dislesse which exist throughout the country. Speaking breatly, no book published in any one dislect in the Roman character would be intelligible to people beyond the radius of a few miles from the place of imprint. It would be necessary therefore to publish separate editions of a work intended for circulation in any province, in every town and hamlet within its boundaries.

any one dialect in the Roman characters would be intelligible to people beyond the radius of a few miles from the place of imprist. It would be necessary therefore to publish separate editions of a work intended for circulation in any province, in every town and hamlet within its boundaries.

To show that we do not evaggerate this difficulty, we will quote a few words taken at random from the Dictionary before us, as pronounced at Amoy and at Chang-chow, towns thirty miles apart. Thus ping, a side, is pronounced in Chang-chow ping in the same way kun, a Chinese pound, is pronounced kin, and ching, posterity, ching. Again, the knowledge of the Roman latters thus applied opens to the intelligence of the active only these books-which are published by the missionaries. It neither helps him to become acquainted with the literature of his own constry, now does it in the least assist him in learning English. Experiences has proved also that it is impossible to represent correctly all Chinese words by English letters; and to meet this difficulty some scholars, as, for instance, the author of the Dictionary before us, have adopted signs to supply the missing sounds, while others have even gone the length of inventing a new and complete avenue of hieroglyphic writing to meet the emorphary. Under all those disadvantages, it is difficult to understand how any such system can answer. The missionaries, however, proclaim it to be a success, and their judgment is certainly entitled to consideration. The atrongest argument the urgs for its adoption is that a grant number of words in the difficent dialects are not represented in the written language of the country; but then the question arises—is it wise to eater for the religious appetite of the few who can be induced to learn an alphabet which is a key only to the books published by the missionaries, while a much wider circle might be reached by books printed in the native character? It is quite true that in countries like China, where the great manses of the upper and middle

ceeding than that now so largely adopted.

Certainly if any dialect in China is eatitled to be treated in a special manner, it is that of Amoy. It is speken by a population of about ten millions, and is the only tongue known to by far the greater number of the inhabitants of the island of Formesa, who for the most part are entirely ignorant of the Chinese written character. Mr. Houghe's Dictionary is the first which has been published in it, and we have no doubt that it will be found to be of great use to the foreign residents at Amoy and in Formusa. For it must be borne in mind that the volume before us does not belong into be borne in mind that the volume below its does not some for the that the class of works of which we have just been speaking. The intention with which it was compiled is described by Mz. Benglas in these words:—"My chief object has been to assist those who are ongaged in the work of Christian missions; but for this purpose I have endeavoured to give a full view of the language so far as have been able to learn it; and the book is fitted to be equally useful to merchants, travellers, mariners, interpreters, and students."

It is true that the Chinese words are expressed in the Roman character, and this will undoubtedly prove to be a great drawback to the usefulness of the Dictionary, since there must always be in such a language as Chinese a certain vagueness as to the correct meaning and uses of a word which cannot be at once identified by means of the native character; but the work is not intended only to enable illiterate converts to understand the missionary books published for their benefit in the Amoy dialect, but to help the foreign residents of whatever class or calling to a knowledge of This object Mr. Douglas's Dictionary is well cademated to effect, and to students of Chinese literature it will, as soon on the pronunciation has been thoroughly mustered, be found to be of great assistance. It is peculiarly rich in such expressions and phrases as are commonly to be met with in works of parentive and liction. For instance, under the heading Loo, a road, we find no fewer than one hundred and twenty-two examples of the uses of that than one hundred and twenty-two examples of the uses of that one word, and we need say no more to convince of its great usefulness every one who has had to contend with the difficulties which so often arise from the variety of meanings of which so many words are capable. Mr. Douglas holds out to us the hope that he may publish in a few years a key to the present work, in which he promises to supply as many of the Chinese characters as it is possible to identify. When this is done, it will, for all ordinary purposes, he the best Dictionary in the language yet published.

From an archeological point of view the atudy of the Amoy and other old dialects of China is highly important. By means of these we are able to make available the ancient syllakie spelling which was in use eleven or twelve centuries ago, and approximately to fix the sounds of the characters as they existed at that certify period. As has been shown by Mr. Editins, the native suther title on the subject point to the dialect spoken in the province of Chekeang as being more nearly allied to the ancient pronunciation of

the language than any which now exists, since in it are preserved the thirty-six initials and the four tones exactly as they appear in the early system of spelling. But in this the old finals m, k, t, p, which have entirely disappeared in the Mandarin dialects, are but imperfectly retained, and on this point the dialects of Amoy and Canton supply that which would otherwise be lost. To philological students of Chinese Mr. Douglas's Dictionary will therefore be of great value, since it helps to disclose the language of China as it was originally pronounced, and to decipher much which has hitherto been shrouded in obscurity. On the Buddhist literature of the country it has a direct bearing, and it enables us to trace in the Chinese transcriptions the names of Indian places and personages which, without a knowledge of the dialects it deals with, must always have remained vague and obscure.

BIDA'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FOUR GOSPELS.

NO one who sees these two magnificent volumes can be surprised that M. Bida should have won a great reputation by his illustrations of the Bible. That these designs should be wholly satisfactory was of course not to be expected, especially considering the satisfactory which they come as school which certainly is not conschool from which they come—a school which certainly is not conspicuous for religious reverence, or even for the dignity and decorum which belit high and sacred art. Yet to compare these compositions with the Bible illustrations of M. Gustave Doré were to do them injustice. M. Bida, it is true, like M. Dord, must be regarded and interpreted as a product of the French soil—a soil rank as it is rich, prolific in weeds as it is fortile in good seed. draftsman brings to his work exceptional advantages; trained in the school of Delacroix, his style is picturesque and powerful; in the school of Deiscroix, his sivie is picturesque and powerful; his conceptions seize the spectator by surprise through their daring originality. Unlike the cold forms of M. Ingres and the serene aspirations of M. Ary Scheffer, these designs have warmth, passion, and tunuit. This great French designer, in common with our countryman Mr. Holman Hunt, has made himself familiar with the actual scenes described in the sacred himself familiar with the actual scenes described in the sacred narrative; hence his drawings are imbued with local character and colour; not only are they accurate transcripts of costume, but the vegetation is true as if studied on the spot, and the atmosphere glows as with Oriental heat and life. It will be thus seen that M. Bida belongs to the company of French artists among whom M. Horace Vernet was a chief; the ideal of Raffaelle he casts aside as foreign to nature; the costume of classic lands he discards as inconsistent with actual facts.

M. Bida believes in what he has seen and handled, but in little more; indeed we may almost suppose him to be in the mental condition of a celebrated anatomist who declared that he had never discovered the soul in the dissecting-room. This keen and incredulous Frenchman seems to be in somewhat the position of the eloquent M. Renan; in the Holy Land he has never seen a miracle, hence the supernatural is hardly permitted an entrance into his art; for him a Transfiguration or an Ascension is not so much an act of faith as a feat for the play of the dramatic faculty. M. Bida, like other Parisian painters his contemporaries, has too much offhand cleverness, too much worldly wisdom and saroir-faire, to rank as "il divino;" and yet, on the other hand, he shows himself too much of the true artist to treat a sacred subject with irreverence. It has been said that worship grows out of wonder; these designs reach the outer confines of wonder, but do not penetrate into the inner sphere of worship.

The text of Les Saints Evangiles is by Bossuct, and the illustrations, numbering one hundred and twenty-eight large plates, are etched from the designs of M. Bida by the most eminent living artists; the type, we are told, is cast expressly for the letterpress. rtists; the type, we are told, is cast expressly for the letterpress. The work has been twelve years in preparation, and we are informed that M. Bida "has spent a considerable time in the Holy Land studying the details of scenery, architecture, costume, &c., for the purpose of imparting a distinctive critical and historic accuracy." It will thus, as we have said, be understood that M. Bida belongs to that modern phase of thought, that school in art, which would realize the unseen through the senses, the supernatural through the particular the historic and the inverse through through the natural, the historic and the imaginative through

which would realize the tinseen through the senses, the supernatural through the natural, the historic and the imaginative through things present and actual. Accordingly, the most satisfactory designs are those which embody some tangible fact or picturesque incident, such as street scenes and interiors; for example, "The Calling of St. Matthew," and "Peace be Within this House." Among landscapes, "The Flight into Egypt," comprising cornfields, palm-trees, villages, pyramids, and distant hills bordering on the Nile, is a composition of great beauty.

As we look over these diversified designs we are impressed with two results incident to the artist's mode of study. The one is that this direct appeal to nature brings into sacred themes which had been well nigh worn out by the old masters an unlooked-for freshness, life, and reality. In olden times it is well known that Biblical subjects had their prescriptive treatment either imposed by the Church or fixed by tradition. Even the number of scenes in the series from the Old and New Testaments was limited. But to a modern designer, especially if he be a Frenchman, there are no bounds to the latitude allowed. We are reminded that an Evangelist has said that, if all the things which Jesus did were written every one, the world itself could not con-

tain the books that should be written; and we now seem arrived at a point when the pictures that may be painted shall, like the making of books, have no end. Indeed in these latter days an analogy would appear to have arisen between the multiplication of pictorial designs and the writing of sermons; we have heard of a preacher delivering six successive discourses on one text, and a similar fartility of invention is now morable to a raintage. similar fertility of invention is now possible to a painter; he may shift his point of view, change or multiply his figures, and alter his backgrounds almost at discretion. An artist who, like M. Bida, has day by day walked among the hills and valleys which the Saviour trod, will at every turn have found the suggestion of some new thought or accessory detail. On his way to Jericho, for example, he may have gathered the materials for one of the most example, he may have gathered the materials for one of the most picturesque and novel of these designs, wherein blind Bartimeus is seen sitting by the wayside begging. This plate, by the famous M. Flameng, is a fine example of the art of etching. Novel, too, but revolting, is "The Beheading of St. John." Altogether these designs, by their multitude as well as by their merit, go far to justify an observation we once heard made by an English traveller in an Italian picture-gallery—that the old artists had left untouched some of the most paintable of Biblical themes.

The second observation which the survey of these illustrated Evangelists suggests is that the naturalistic mode of study is, as might be expected, all but incompatible with a supernatural treat-ment. We know from personal experience of Eastern travel and its bodily discomforts, when perchance heat endangers a sunstroke, or wet threatens a deluge, or countless annoyances make the night sleepless, how difficult it is for the mind to soar and for the spirit to hold communion with the pest. No country is so disenchanting as l'alestine; instead of a land flowing with milk and honey, all that prophets have foretold of barrenness and desolation is realized to the very letter. And therefore it becomes a question whether the old Italians who had recourse to imagination, or these modern artists who study physical geography, climate, costume, and physiognomy on the spot, are in the more favourable position. The full of the nation at large has degraded each inhabitant; at the Jows' Place of Wailing, before the outer wall of the Temple—a scene again and again reproduced in our picture galleries—we have never observed prophets or apostles, but rather a class of broken-down Jows who have left the trade in old clothes in the West with the idea of ending their days among the sepulchres of their fathers. And in like manner, when we come to these illustrations, what do we encounter? Why, instead of doctors in the Temple, mendicants; and in place of apostles as ennobled by Raffaelle and others, we are introduced to a set of people who higgle in bazaars, or who enact the bandit in the highways. It is true that St. Matthew enact the bandit in the highways. It is true that St. Matthew was taken from the receipt of custom; but it is also true that he was baptized in fire at Pentecost. The problem which the religious artist has to solve is proverbially difficult, involving indeed all but impossibilities. Yet the way to attain to "the height of the great argument" would scarcely seem to be to christen as sacred characters the lawless Bedouin of the desert or the degenerate Jew of the city. Fra Angelico in his narrow cell was a Christian artist in a purer and nobler sense.

We will turn to the illustrations themselves in further elucidation of the artist's strength and shortcomings. Beginning with the

tion of the artist's strength and shortcomings. Beginning with the "Annunciation," the angel delivers the message to the girl-Madonna as in a confidential stage-whisper, and, were it not for the white lily and the wide-spreading wings, we should scarcely guess what it was all about. "The Salutation," which has been misnaumed "The Visitation," is in its free, easy, and thoroughly French way of approaching sacred themes a bold departure from the accustomed reading. The Virgin would seem to be hastening upstairs to render assistance to St. Elizabeth as midwife; St. Zacharias, a Rembrandt sort of personney, has rushed to the door in a programment and budging down on the court helps in a programment. Zacharias, a Rembrandt sort of personage, has rushed to the door in amazement, and, looking down on the court below, is exposurating with the donkey-driver, who would seem about to present to the irate old man a bundle of baby-linen. We have searched in vain among these "Evangelists," which give fourfold elucidation of the Life of Christ, for one single representation of the Ascension. This strange omission may receive fitting rebuke in the words of St. Paul, who writes that "if Christ be not risen then" is roun feith main". And or we would see the result of the strange the words of St. I'aul, who writes that "if Christ be not risen than is your faith vain." And so we would say to a painter who declines to represent the ascending Saviour, "Your art is also vain." The sacred narrative, if approached merely as an uninspired drama, needs the crowning climax; even from a literary and an artistic point of view, the Crucifixion demands the Ascension. The grandest drama in the world's history was not thus curtailed in its final act by the Christian painters of the olden times.

With more estigation we turn to such of these desires a line.

With more satisfaction we turn to such of these designs as reconcile originality with reverence, or redeem common nature by elevated thought. Fine is the conception of "The Three Kings" on horseback, the star lighting them on their way in the dark night across the hills of Bethlehem. "The Baptism" also deserves notice, as affording almost the only evidence that the artist has mastered the human form when undraped; the attendant figures, half revealing themselves through shadow, are among the many amplifications which come in compensation for the deficiencies inseparable from modern modes of treatment. If the old painters had separable from modern modes of treatment. If the old painters had more of simplicity and purity, our living artists gain in fulness and in accumulative appliance and resource. Thus "The Healing of the Blind" is atrong and impressive through close study of nature; the helpless groping in darkness when hodily sight is abut out gives opportunity for striking delineation of character; yet nothing in present days approaches Raffaelle's cartoon of Elymas the sorterer struck blind. Here we see the superiority of the Roman

Lee Saints Energiles. The Text by Bossnet. Illustrated with 126 large Plates by M. Bida etched by eminent living Artists. The Ornaments by 1.1. Ch. Rossigneux. 2 vols. Vischette et Cie.

school in the power of maturing single figures, a faculty now lost sven by the French. But among the compensations of which we have spoken we must not forget a dramatic sense of situation, a habit of walking, as it were, all round a subject and of talking in odd corners among the spectators concerning the main action and the chief characters. By-play, in fact, is now permitted as it never was before within the sacred precincts of religious art. As examples in the plates before us, we may quote "The Widow's Mite," "The Holy Women bearing Perfumes to the Sepulchre," "The Baptist in the Desert, exclaiming Behold the Lamb of God," "The Parable of the Sower," "Jesus and His Disciples on the way to Cæsarea." In the English school, Mr. Armitage, in freedom of thought, in picturesque situation, and in circumstantial accessories, most nearly approaches, as might be expected, this French latitudinarianism—we do not use the term in a bad sense—while, on the other hand, Mr. Herbert and the in a bad sense—while, on the other hand, Mr. Herbert and the late Mr. Dyce are, for better and for worse, in comparative bondage to authority. It is, however, the exceptional merit of M. Bida that he is so many-sided as to escape the penalties implied in a restricted classification. Here we encounter a scenic cavalcade of horsemen with banners passing at the time of the Crucifixion near to the soldiers casting lots—a composition which for freedom and fulness is worthy of Tintoret in his most exuberant moods. Then we come upon "Christ Walking on the Waters"; the figure of superhuman stature floats across the sunny sea as a spirit seen by its own effulgence; the tempest sky clears in the presence of Him who commands the storm. In early Christian art, in pre-Him who commands the storm. In early Christian art, in prenaturalistic and pre-scientific days, accessory landscape and the actual forms of nature were almost of necessity reduced to generaliactual forms of nature were almost of necessity reduced to general-ties or negations. Now all is changed; space, atmosphere, even conditions of weather, receive so much attention that the danger becomes imminent that the figure may be brought to a mere fraction of the whole, and that sacred art may be reduced to a department in genre-painting. Yet we willingly admit that those designs are the best of their kind, and in point of execution many of the plates rank among the most masterly examples of the French school of etching—a school which has often found appre-ciation in our pages. ciation in our pages.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

MOST cultivated Americans can write, better or worse; and most Americans who can write decently seem to think it necessary to make a book out of any journey of sufficient length that they may take, however trite the subject, and however familiar the scenes which they have more or less hastily traversed. If the shelves of Transatlantic publishers have room for any other matter, it must be because so large a propor-tion of American tourists travel too fast to remember enough of what they have seen to furnish material for a book. Those who have had leisure to observe, no matter what, and have skill to describe what hundreds have described before them, seem skill to describe what hundreds have described before them, seem to consider the publication of their experiences as much a matter of course as the performance of the regular routine of sight-seeing. We are not speaking of those who have visited countries like China and Japan, which were but lately barred against all but the most adventurous travellers, and which, however fully and frequently the peculiarities appreciable by a mere visiter may have been told, still seem to the multitude like new ground; thou; heven in this case it is astonishing to find how little real knowledge, how brief and imperfect an experience, suffices to knowledge, how brief and imperfect an experience, suffices to knowledge, how brief and imperfect an experience, suffices to warrant the voyager in afflicting the world with a large volume, of which the greater part might have been written at home by any one who had access to a good library. Nor do we speak of India; for, however familiar we may be with that country through the writings of Englishmen who have spent their lives there, American visitors there are not frequent, and may be supposed to regard the subject from a different point of view. What surprises us is that, though thousands of their countrymen yearly make the tour of Europe, treading over and over again the same beaten track, from Liverpool through Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; and their countrymen yearly make the tour of Europe, treading over and over again the same beaten track, from Liverpool through Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; and though these countries must be almost as well known to stay-athome Americans—if there be such a class—as to untravelled Englishmen, every year produces a number of "Sketches," "Pictures," and "Tours" of Europe, until the authors are more at a loss for new titles than they seem to be for any other part of their work. This is the more remarkable because Americans comparatively seldom depart from the regular tourist route, and show far less originality of purpose or independence of taste than those who make excursion after excursion under the tutelage of Mr. Cook. We have before us an example of the regular American round in the Pen Pictures of Mrs. Peake. The author was indeed more fortunate or more sensible than the generality of her countrymen, in that she gave a year and a quarter, instead of three months, to the exploration of Western Europe; but she departed as little as any of them from the routine of the invariable journey. She saw the principal cities of France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy, made the tour of the Rhine, and paid a brief visit to Switzerland; she saw the sights of England and Scotland, and concluded with a rapid peep at Killarney and one of two mose of the most familiar

"points" of Ireland; and then her work was done, and she con-ceived herself fully entitled to write a big octavo volume on things and places every one of which has already been described a thousand times, and is yearly described in at least half-a-dozen rival claimants for the attention of the American public. dozen rival claimants for the attention of the American public. We must allow that Mrs. Peake is readable to those who have not read, or have had time to forget, the heat of her predecessors; and that there is something interesting in the perusal of American romarks upon the daily incidents of English life, and American impropsions of the most remarkable monuments of English history, if they find a reader who has not enjoyed the same opportunity some score of times already. In a word, the book would be worth reading if it contained anything that anybody had not read before. The illustrations are even less novel than the text. There is not one of them that is not to be found in a dozen or more of the commonest illustrated historics, congraphical text-books, or guide-books, nor do they rise in execugeographical text-books, or guide-books, nor do they rise in execu-

tion above the level of their kind.

Europe viewed through American Spectacles has the morit of novelty in form and manner, if not in substance. Its contents were originally published in American journals; and they are still broken up into the headed paragraphs, with sensational or attractive titles, into which American newspapers are wont to distribute all narratives, whether of murders and police scundals, of balls or of battles, of Wall Street panies or English Ministerial crises. The effect of this in a book is very curious, especially to English eyes; and in the present instance it has the advantage of enabling the reader to skip all the padding, descriptions converting of presental experiences and priestions. description, narrative of personal experiences and privations, complaints of European differences from American manners and morals, of hotel discomforts and Heidelberg duels—in fact, the rubbish or crambe, repetita which fills three-fourths of the book and to fix upon the passages which contain the pith of the writer's observations on English or Continental politics and institutions, as summed up for the benefit of his Transatlantic employers. There is not much in a Correspondent's letter that is worth preserving for after-study: but a few remarks on the social deposition of the social deposi after-study; but a few remarks on the social despotism of German Governments, the manner in which the requirements of military service and the State limitations on marriage affect the comfort and morality of the people, and the extent to which they operate in driving forth that large German emigration which is becoming so important a feature in the increase of the population of the Union, and seems likely to exercise so great an influence on the character and fortunes of the Western States, afford an example of the kind of matter which a judicious reader may pick out from the indigresta moles of a republished nowspaper correspondence, and which distinguishes the volume before us from the pure and unmixed inanities of the ordinary tourist. As to reading it through, the print and arrangement would suffice to scare away even a prisoner of the weather in a country inn if he had a County Gazetteer or a ocal Guide as an alternative.

Mrs. Grace Greenwood is even more daring than these European travel-tellers. Her "New Lands" † are only the interior territories of the Union and California; her descriptions of "New Life" hardly go beyond lively sketches of the external appearance of Colorado miners, Mormon elders, and Californian farmers. We have not found in her volume a single new fact or fruitful suggestion; but it is written with all the tact and skill of a practised gestion; but it is written with all the tact and shill of a practised hand, and may be recommended to those who are not stready surfeited with accounts of the Pacitic Railroad, Utah, Colorado and California, the Golden City and the Golden Gate, the Yosemite, and the sea-lions, as one of the least tedious of the manifold works which, since the opening of the Pacitic line, have professed to familiarize the older States with the appearance and character of their youngest sisters. We remember one or two very much better, and a score or so very decidedly worse, though none perhaps so wantonly offensive in the matter of forced jokes and frantically feeble witticisms. The author is a strong advocate of woman's rights, which she constantly obtrudes on the reader, à propos of anything or nothing; and it is at first sight rather curious to observe her decided tendency to admire and sympathize with the Mormon chiefs lately persecuted on account of polygamy. But we must remember that antagonism to the marriage laws of their country, and to all established customs affecting the relations of the sexes, is a characteristic of her sect; and that the Mormons, like their social antipodes, the advocates of female equality, are asserting their right to try a now social experiment without legal interference. The chapters on Utah bring out two points which have not received the notice they deserve. First, that the polygamists were prosecuted as adulterers under a territorial statute of their own making, which did not mean to treat polygamy as adultery, so that the law was clearly perverted to their injury. Next, that whatever Brigham Young's errors or crimes, his disciples have some reason for their attachment to one who has brought the majority of them from abject poverty at home to comfort and competence in the desert which his governing skill has converted into a garden. hand, and may be recommended to those who are not already surreason for their attachment to one who has brought the majority of them from abject poverty at home to comfort and competence in the desert which his governing skill has converted into a garden. This last point is not to be forgotten when it is proposed to extinguish the creed and punish the leaders of a hundred thousand resolute fanatics at the point of the bayonet.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Hoard of State

Pes Pictures of Europe. By Rlinabeth Peaks. With numerous spirations. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. London: Trübner & Co.

Europe viewed through American Spectacles. By Charles Carroll Fulton, Editor of the Baltimere American "C. C. F." Philadelphia : Lippincott & Co. 1874.

[†] New Life in New Lands: Notes of Turel. By Grace Greenwood.

Charities, like most similar documents, throws some incidental light on a point which we have more than once noticed in these columns—namely, the peculiar method by which Americans contrive to unite the advantages of private charity and public support, the zeal and kindliness of individual interest and control with the sufficiency of means and the effective supervision which only State action can ensure. The charitable institutions of Massachusetts are to a large extent founded by personal efforts, and enjoy the benefit of the personal attention and eager interest which the representatives of voluntary subscribers generally display. At the same time, the State does not hesitate to vote considerable sums to them, on condition sometimes that one or more trustees shall be nominated by the Governor, sometimes merely that they shall submit to official visitation. In other cases, the State itself provides the institution—as in the instance of orphans, deaf and dumb and blind children—but avails itself as far as possible of the assistance of individuals, by entrusting its profigies to the care of private families. The Reformatory system, under which juvenile criminals and vagrants are taken in charge and disciplined by the State, is pretty fully explained in this Report, and deserves the attention of those who are interested in the subject. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this particular Report is the very earnest pleading of the Board in favour of the principle which, as applied in our Contagious Diseases Acts, has moved English Radicals to such extravagances of falsehood and of fury. The controllers of the Idiot and Lunatic Asylums of the State are compelled to know what are the chief causes of congenital imbedility and disease, and of hereditary tendencies of the worst kind breaking out generation after generation; and, as nearly always happens, in proportion to their knowledge of the subject is the strength of their conviction in favour of strong preventive measures of the only kind that can really be effec

History of Canada t, and it is somewhat meagre and incomplete. It seems, moreover, to take a hasty leap over the first half of the present century, so as to conclude with a hasty glance at the existing state of things. So far, however, as the history is really carried, it is brought down only to the close of the last century, and covers chiefly the constitutional story of the French colonists under the government of their conquerors, who left them in possession of their own laws—laws dating from long before the Revolution, and including all the abuses of the ancien régime—and therefore subject to the exactions and tyramy of their seigneurs. The influx of a very small number of English settlers, not with standing their angry hostility to a form of government so very different from that onjoyed by their fellow-countrymen in the original British provinces to the southward, did not induce the Home Administration to change its policy, or to treat Canada as an English colony; and when the American Revolution began, the only class of the Canadians whose loyalty could be relied upon were the French noblesse. But the invasion of the Americans was signally repulsed, and shortly afterwards the flight of all loyal subjects from the rebellious provinces, and their settlement in Canada, secured the authority of the Crown, and enabled the Government, when peace was made, to extend to Canada the ordinary liberties of English colonies. The subsequent history is, as we have said, just touched in outline; why this should be done in what is professedly but the first volume of a complete work it is not easy to see.

Mr. Hallock's Fishing Tourist t contains a lively account of the various "game fish" of American waters, chiefly the Salmonide, as well as a series of sketches of the different fishing-grounds of the North, enlivened by narratives of his own experiences and adventures therein. He also mentions briefly the organization of the Society of American sportsmen of which he is secretary; an Association comprising some hundred members, and possessing an extensive tract of land, with excellent salmon and trout streams, already not ill-provided with game, and on which it is the object of the Association to collect and accumulate every species of object of sport—feathered, furry, or finny—that can be conveniently kept there. When the plan is carried out, it will be possible for an American gentleman, at the cost of one or two hundred pounds entrance fee and a moderate yearly subscription, to enjoy, within easy reach of his home, such sport as is not to be had by Englishmen, either in Scotland or in Norway, for ten or twenty times the price. The idea of preserving a vast tract of wild land against the rapidly rising tide of

eivilization, so as to maintain a preserve of every sort of game and a region as solitary and as beautiful as ever, for the enjoyment of an aristocratic club, may not be a popular, but is certainly a spidted and sensible idea. And perhaps by the time that cultivation extends so far as completely to surround the Blooming Grove Park, popular opinion may recognize that sport—real sport—is among the healthiest and most legitimate of human pleasures; and farther, that those who, even for a selfish purpose, retain in the midst of a tamed and highly-farmed country a tract in all its native wildness and beauty, are doing, not an injury, but a service to a man which seems in more danger of suffering by too rapid expansion than by any lack of available room to expand.

The tenth volume of the Memoirs of the Historical Society.

The tenth volume of the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania contains the second portion of a most important correspondence, forming in truth a valuable part of the archives of the State—namely, the letters which in the earliest years of the existence of the province passed between Penn himself, its founder am proprietor, and John Logan, Secretary of the local Government in Philadelphia, who appears to have been specially charged with the care of Penn's proprietory and political rights and interests. The publication is the more useful that the correspondence does not, as it should, belong to the State, but to the Logan family; and, being in the possession of private persons, and not enrolled among the public records, the originals might easily, in the rapid exchange and dissipation of family properties which takes place in America, be dispersed or lost. To a reader who is not familiar in detail with the history of the settlement and the character and position of the persons mentioned, the letters do not convey any clear or connected idea of passing events, beyond the general impression that Penn was on bad terms with the settlers at large, and relicod and Logan as something between an agent and a spy to keep him informed of their proceedings, and on his influence with the Court at home to buille any schemes that threatened his authority or his interests. Much fuller notes would be required to render these long discussions of minute details of public and private business distinctly intelligible. The work, therefore, is not a readable one; it simply preserves and renders accessible the materials of history and the earliest documents of Pennsylvanian colonization for those who may hereafter have occasion for them; and a local Historical Society can hardly do better service than this.

We have before us another huge volume of the interminable series of the Geological Exploration.† It is the first part of a work on the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna of the Territories, extending already to some 350 quarto pages of text, with innumerable illustrations, and containing the most minute and careful descriptions and measurements of every bone, vertebra, jaw, and tooth discovered in the vast interior district known as the Territories—a region whose geology is as peculiar as its mineral wealth is enormous, and whose past history seems to have been as strange as much of its present appearance.

The memoir of Thoreau, the Poet Naturalist 1, by Mr. W. E. Channing, is so wanting in coherence and distinctness, so full of sentimental and descriptive passages and of fine writing, contains so many quotations from Thoreau's own writings intermixed with what appear to be citations from others, and is altogether so inconsecutive, that the reader has great difficulty in making out the figure of the man whom Mr. Channing professes to set before us. That he was a man of considerable eccentricity as well as of a certain originality, that he was rather a lover of nature than a profound scientific inquirer in natural history, that, like most exceptional people, he was rather shunned by the many and warmly admired by a few, is about all that remains impressed on the mind after a perusal of this volume; and the image might stand for that of a hundred other men as well as of Henry David Thoreau.

His Marriage Vow § is one of those literary offences which it is hard for a critic to forgive; a novel in form made the vehicle for a variety of theological and ethical speculations. Of verse we have three volumes; Ballads for Little Folk ||, which clever children of ten years old will understand, and think a little beneath them, while their younger playmates will be puzzled by the best and most elaborate pieces; The Troud Miss Macbride ¶, a clever but glaring imitation of Hood's "Miss Kilmansegg"; and The

Vinth Annual Report of the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts;
 which are added the Reports of its several Officers. January 1873.
 Boston: Wright & Potter. London: Trübner & Co. 1873.

[†] The Constitutional History of Canada. By Samuel James Watson, Librarian, Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Vol. I. Toronte: Adam, History and Co. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

The Fishing Tourist: Angle's Guide and Reference Book. By Charles Hellock, Secretary of the Licoming Grove Park Association. New Fork: Emper & Brothers. Condon: Titlener & Co 1873.

^{*} Correspondence between William Penn and James Logan, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, and others, 1700-1750. From the Original Letters in possession of the Logan Family. With Notes by the late Mrs. 1905anh Logan. Edited, with Additional Notes, by Edward Armstrong, M.A. Vol. II. Philadelphia: John Pennington & Son. London: Tribber & Co. 1872.

[†] Department of the Interior: Report of the United States Geological Survey of the Territorics. F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist in Charge. In 5 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office. Leades: Tribner & Go. 1873.

[†] Thoresu, the Poet-Naturalist. With Memorial Verses: By William: Channing. Boston: Roberts Brothers. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1873.

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^{||} Ballade for Little Folk. By Alice and Phone Gars. Edited by Many Clommer Ames. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Candidage: Elversida Press. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1892.

The Proved Miss Macbride: a Legend of Gotham, By John G. Same. With Hiustrations by Augustus Happin. Boston: Gegoral & Co. London : Sampson Low & Co. 1872.

Godelphin Archime, in which a brief passage of equine biography from Youatt is spun out into a please of verse equal in length to some two or three cantos of Don Juon, but resembling the latter in nothing but the formal structure of the stances.

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time, and there appears to be no limit to the increase within a radius of abous it miles from the General Post Office. In solated localities, where contended in the will be found that there are special causes to account for the dispression. Notwithstanding these facts, there are few associations having for their abject investment of money in the parchase of houses and shops, and those existing are a very limited scale. Building is cutters, which are popularly supposed to buy a sell houses, do at act in a corporate capacity; they restrict their operations to vancing money to their members for this purpose, and shops, and those existing are a very limited scale and their shorts for the purpose, and shops and parameter of all well-managed Build's states as sufficiently proves, for they exhibit numistakelie signs of pusagetty, their shorts been paid, and the state that shares been a high premium. As an instance, the last Annual Report (of Twenty-Second) of the Burkhata Building South 1863, and hich contitug fractions 143 have been paid, are now onth £ thouse smed in 1863, amount paid £44, are worth £51; while those issued in 1879, which £11 only have been paid, are worth £44 are worth £51; while those issued in 1879, which £11 only have been paid, are worth £44 and supported the present time.

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TURDAY REVIEW

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March 7, 1874.

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THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

her how Parliament met on Thursday, and began iter sarrier by electing Mr. Brand as Speaker. A member the Conservative party proposed his nomination, a the Conservative party proposed his nomination, a similar of the Liberal party seconded it, and Mr. GLAD. One added the expression of his legitimate satisfaction that Speaker whose original selection, had been his work should have so conducted himself in the last Parliament that a new Parliament was unwilling to lose the great tenest of his services, although the power of deciding who shall be Speaker has now passed to Mr. Brand's political adversaries. In 1841 the same thing occurred, and then as now a Conservative majority adopted the choice previously made by their opponents. Mr. Brand without under the disadvantage of having to combat the language the disadvantage of having to combat the imbaed him with the spirit of a partisan. In the consect two years he not only dispelled that suspicion, but convinced every one that it was any Speaker that the feeting of the chair, and possessed in a remarkable degree the very exceptional qualifications ker whose original selection had been his work remarks blood gree the very exceptional qualifications has a really good Speaker must possess. When such a man, with ample experience and acquaintance with his duties, was known to exist, the Conservatives would have made a great intelliging they had used their majority to give his place to love one size; and as they had made up their minds to retein him, they very wisely, through Mr. Chaplin, did what they did in the bandsomest manner, and strengthened his hands by a hearty and unanimous adhesion. A good Speaker is at all times essential to the House of Commons, but there are special reasons why such a man is wanted now. The new Parliament is full of new members, and something the a third of the House finds itself at Westminster for the first time. These novices have to learn the forms of the House, and it is a great gain to them to know that they will be under a tracker who, by general consent, is allowed as master of his art. Some change of this sort necessahappens at every general election, and there will always be a large number of members who have to begin at the beginning of Parliamentary business. The new members are now more numerous than in the average of new Parliaments, but still the mere excess of new members does not make any great difference. The graver reasons that make the chairs of as good a Speaker as can be got peculiarly desirable now are to be sought in the composition of the Manas itself. In the first place, as Lord Geolus Cavendish pointed out, many of these who in preceding Earliamentary business have now disappeared. Mr. Bouverie, Single Cavendish have now disappeared. present to bring their patiently-acquired knowledge to bear in the conduct of affairs in the House of Commons; and HUR will therefore have to work with loss assistolditori In the noxt lone Balers, who are said isolated group,

efforts of the House to assert its dignity and supremacy will be much facilitated if the chair is occupied by a Speaker who possessus general confidence, and who can be relied on to be as firm, as courteous, and as important in dealing with House Ruley as in dialing with representation.

dealing with Home Rulers as in dealing with any one class.
Up to the time when the House of Commons met there was no cease in the flow of apeculation on the causes which have led to the strange result of a Inberel unjority of nearly seventy being turned into a Conservative majority of fifty. The blunders of the late Government, the rashof fifty. The blunders of the late Government, the rashness of Mr. Glabstone, the want of spirit in fereign policy, the alienation of powerful interests, the revolu-tionary programme of extreme Liberals, the meanness of an excessive economy, have all been amply commented on, and different critics have their own theories as to which of these causes of the defeat of the Liberal party have worked most powerfully. The inquiry seems new to have reached the limits to which it can be usefully carried, reached the limits to which it can be usefully carried, and it is beginning to be found that even when fresh speculators come into the field they have not much that is fresh in the way of speculation to offer. Now that the new Parliament has met, it is a second to inquire what it is likely to do rather than how it came into existence. Every guess as to the prevailing tone and character of a body which has yet to reveal its qualities must necessarily be merely a guess. but it is not verbane must necessarily be merely a guess; but it is not perhaps very hazardous to estimate that the prevailing tone and character of the new House will be that of a Palmerstonian Liberalism. Those who think it will be reactionary would do much to assist criticism if they would explain in what directions they think reaction possible. It is much more probable that the Conservatives will try to occupy new fields of legislation, and in administration to make practical simprovements, than to undo the work of their predecessors. For the task of making a new era in several departments of legislation the Conservatives have certainly a golden opportunity: To begin with, they can take their time. That they should do little or nothing this year is assumed as quite in keeping with their proper position. Mr. Disparti has set the example by making up with unusual slowness the long list of his minor appointments, and now that he has finished, it may be said to his credit that there is not a single appointment be has made to which exception can be taken. Law Reform, Sunitary Reform, and Local Taxation are subjects which must be dealt with very slowly and very carefully if they are to be dealt with at all, and, the more slowly they are dealt with the less will a Conservative Government be willing to abandon the reputation of having devised equitable and comprehensive measures for the passing triumph of favouring the pecu-liar interests of its supporters. To turn from a aphere of liar interests of its supportors. nar interests of its supportors. To turn from a sphere of activity to new fields where party spirit cought not to be allowed to dominate, and to show activity by doing one thing at once and doing it well, will be the best policy for the Conservatives and for the country that the Government can pursue. They wish to signalize themselves by a happy contrast with the Government they have defeated, and it is in this way that they will have the means of and it is in this way that they will have the means of making such a contrast most apparent.

There are times for all things; and now is the time for chreful work in matters of great practical importance, but not of any very stirring interest. This may be allowed without saying that this is the only mode in which the business of a nation in the business of a nation in the transacted. There is also a time when therefore, impetitions activity, enthusiasm, a staire of through masses of work although they may be got through imperfectly are needed and approved by a nation.

the differences of the work that has to be y in the same way there may be alternativing and spending Governments, to the gain and not to the loss of the nation. Economy may be pushed too far, and spending may be pushed too far, and we get right in the long run by having some Governments that look after every halfpenny and some Governments that give away sixpences like gentlemen. But in England no Government is or ought to be unchecked in the development of its own special tendencies. The Opposition ought to be always at hand to do its duty, and to limit whatever is extreme in the conduct of its adversaries. It had been rumoured that Mr. GLADSTONE, pained, as he might naturally he, by the strong rebuke the country has administered to him, and disgusted by the great change of position now forced on him, was about to shrink from the discharge of his duties as leader of the Opposition, and would appear only now and then as a messenger of warning or monace in the Parliamentary arena. When, therefore, it monace in the Parliamentary arona. When, therefore, it was seen that he was in his place on the first day of the gathering of the new House, and took his proper part in the ceremonics attending the election of the Speaker, his appearance was greeted with cheers that had a significance which must have been as intelligible to him as to every To perform the duties of a leader of Opposition with dignity, resolution, and calmness is not an easy task for any one, and it is a task which will probably be especially distasteful to Mr. Gladstone. But it is a task which he cannot abandon without shrinking from his duty to his country. Mr. DISBAELI was in many respects an admirable leader of Opposition; but it cannot be concealed that the Conservative party did not always do its duty when it was confronted by the late Liberal majority. The unfortunate appointment of Sir Stafford Norrhcote as one of the negotiators at Washington, as they were termed, or as one of the recipients of Ministerial telegrams, as they might have been styled more appropriately, was accepted by the Opposition as a reason why they should pass over the strange settlement of the Alabama question as beyond the pale of their criticism. Conservative candidates at the recent elections were eager to appeal to the wounded pride which they found the settlement had awakened in the nation; but the leaders of their party had done little or nothing to avert such mis-chief as this settlement involved, or to protest against it while there was still time for opposition to be effectual. Subsequently, the value of an intelligent Opposition was strikingly shown by the success with which Mr. HARDY forced on the Government the conviction that, in undertaking to obtain the consent of other nations to the new rules of international law, they had undertaken something which they had much botter quietly abandon. The Liberal party has now no programme; nothing to fight for, nothing There is all the more reason that it should set to propose. itself to perform satisfactorily the functions of an Opposition, and should, without captious interference, keep that watch over the Ministry which is so salutary both, to the nation and to the Ministry itself.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

A MONG the many little wars which from time to time . occur on the outskirts of a widely extended Empire, the contest with the Ashantees will not have been the least instructive. The Caffres of Southern Africa, the Maoris of New Zealand, and several of the hill tribes of India have proved that uncivilized enemies are not to be despised, and also that, when adequate use is made of superior weapons and discipline, they are not to be feared. Although English troops have almost uniformly succeeded in encounters with barbarous tribes, the relative superiority of Europeaus to coloured races has in the course of three or four centuries rather declined than advanced. The exploits of the Spanish conquerors of America have not been approached by modern imitators. With a few hundred men, aided indeed by native auxiliuries, Corres and Pizarro not only defeated, but permanently subdued, great and populous States which were wealthier, and in some respects more polished, than their own native country. The English soldier of the nineteenth century is probably as brave as the Spaniard of the sixteenth, and he is incomparably better armed. In the present campaign the General in command is not known to have made a mistake; and if he has been compelled to prepare for the evacuation of the enemy's capital a

day or two after he has forced his way into it, the danger which he apprehended is that of climate and not of armed resistance; but even in the temperate region of New Zealand, uncivilized warriors met English troops with no extraordinary superiority of numbers. It is supposed that at Amoaful and in the subsequent skirmishes the delanates were numerous, though it was impossible to calculate their strength. It is remarkable that they appear to have seen exempt from panic. The Mexicans and the Peruvis erreterrited by the rude firearms of the Spanish invalue, but now one of the blessings of commercial intercourse consists in the universal diffusion of muskets and gunpowder. Savages are still fortunately unable to buy cannon or to make rockets; but they have finally discarded hows and arrows, which would not be formidable weapons in an African jungle. Competent critics admit that the tactics of the Ashantees are well adapted to the nature of the country which they defend; and on the whole, notwithstanding some questionable tendencies, they seem to possess qualities which have not been usually attributed to the negro race.

Mr. Goldsworthy's telegraphic message from Cape Coast Castle, dated on the 8th February, affords some ground for hoping that the war had ended with the capture of the Ashantee Kine. Unluckily, the want of forethought, or of practical imagination, which has prevailed on the Gold Coast since the beginning of the campaign greatly impairs the value of Mr. Goldsworthy's private letter. date attached to the event which he undertakes to record would have been far more instructive than a statement of the time at which he forwarded his message. It is also puzzling to be informed that a special steamer was getting up steam to carry to Madeira news of the highest importance which has nevertheless not been received by the Government. Mr. Goldsworthy himself was last heard of as commanding the reserve levies on the left bank of the Volta, while Captain GLOVER advanced to the sid of the Commander-in-Chief with that part of the force which could be induced to cross the river. It must be assumed that Mr. Goldsworthy has since been compelled by illness to retire to Cape Coast Castle; and it may be hoped that some English officer was ready to occupy his post on the Volta. At present no reliance can be placed on any information beyond the two meagre despatches which received in inverted order, and some confusion of statement, from Sir Garner Wolse-Coomassic on the 5th of February, having entered the town apparently on the 4th, after four days of hard fighting, which began on the 31st of January with the serious battle of Amosful. On the 2nd Sir Garner WOLSBLEY reports that he has since the battle met with but insignificant resistance. It would therefore appear that after the date of the despatch which arrived on Thursday last he must again have had to fight his way through a hostile force. If the intelligence communicated to his friends by Mr. Goldsworth proves to be correct, the King, who was out of reach of the English troops after their control of the English troops after their arrival at Coomassie, must have voluntarily surrendered himself a prisoner. So great an advantage can only have been obtained by a threat of destroying the town unless ample recurity were provided for the un-molested retreat of the invading force. It may be conjectured that, if the King is really a prisoner, he will be compelled to accompany the English general to the coast, with an understanding that he shall be escorted back to his own country by a force sufficient trensure his personal safety.

It is difficult, at a distance from the seat of war, to share Sir Garnet Wolseley's natural indignation at the treachery imputed to the Ashantee King. His undertaking, conveyed through the released missionaries, that he would not resist the English troops even if they were in the market-place of Coomassie, was at the best a nudem pactum, or bargain without valuable consideration. A promise given by a person who cannot reasonably be expected to keep it constitutes, even under the strictest moral code, but an imperfect obligation. When it is affered by an energy in the midst of war, a profession of peaceable intentions is convely more than an allowable military stratagem. The king had, according to the despatches, succeeded in impressing on his white prisoners his "entire inability to fight again, and his "determination not to do so." One of their sampler, Mr. Bawson, who was not liberated with the Garnet missionaries, appears not to have pattaken of their scalably.

Information obtained from Mr. Dawson's boy, sent down with the envoys, and the significant hint furnished by Mr. Hawson himself," prepased Sir Garser Wolseley for a possible violation of the promises which the King the supposed to have made. It appears from another account that Mr. Dawson concluded a short note relating to the matters with a pious reference to a text in the Epistle to the Cerinthians, which contains a segment the wiles of Saran. The Commander-in-Chin or his Staff fortunately understood, on referring to the passage, that the enemy of mankind was a type or symbol of the enemy in front. Even without reference to Mr. Dawson's ingenious hint, the General had wisely resolved to relax none of his preparations. His line of communication was carefully protected; and as soon as it was known that a hostile force was threatening his front and flanks, all his dispositions had already been made for an advance in force. It would indeed have been inexcusable to omit any precaution in reliance on the promises of the enemy; but it may perhaps have been judicious to delay the march on Coomassie as long as there was a reasonable chance of avoiding a collision. The halt which was made before the battle of Amoaful was not altogether a waste of time, as it happoned that some days were required for the accumulation of stores. Sir Garner Wolseley refers without anxiety to the attacks made by the enemy on his communications; and on his return to the coast the difficulty of defending the line will have been greatly diminished.

Little has been heard lately of the great moral reforms which were to be effected by an English victory. In the course of two days' stay at Coomassie Sir Garrer Wolsberr will have had no opportunity of touching the King the value of the lives of his subjects and his captives. If it were possible to restrain the cruelty of the Ashantees, it would be wrong to cultivate any superstitious dread of interference; but the English nation is free from all responsibility for criminal practices which it has no means of preventing. An indirect moral lesson may possibly be conveyed in the practical demonstration that troops which are neither the instruments nor the victims of wholesale murder are more than a match for Ashantee warriors. If no inference in favour of milder customs is drawn from the success of the expedition, the native intellect must be left to its own conclusions. The possession of courage and military aptitude implies for the most part a capacity for general improvement. The Fantees, although some of them have assumed a varnish of external civilization, are probably in a more hopeless condition than their vigorous enemies. The fuller reports of the campaign will explain how far the Ashantees have made progress in the arts of peace. The architecture of Coomassie is probably not ambitious nor complicated; but it may perhaps be adapted to the simple wants of the inhabitants. The apparent inconsistency between a desire for commercial access to the coast and a studious abstinence from the construction of roads is easily to be explained. As the English troops have practically found, a jungle or forest only traversed by narrow footpaths is one of the most effective kinds of fortification. It would have been impossible for a native enemy to overcome the resistance which cost Sir Garner Wolseley so dear. The climate offers a sufficient protection against a European invader during the greater part of the year; and the difficulty of communication all but completes the absolute security of the capital. The extreme unwillingness of the neighbouring tribes to join the expedition is no longer surprising.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE INCOME-TAX.

of business till the 17th or 18th of March, and the Income-tax will expire on the 31st; formal votes must be taken in the interval, and at least one Bill must be carried through both Houses. The Chancellou of the Exchaquer will consequently be obliged with the smallest possible delay to make up his mind as to the renewal or abandonment of the Income-tax, and to obtain the assent of the House of Commons to his proposals. The remainder of the Budget may be conveniently deforred beyond the short Easter recess; but evidently the financial policy of the year will depend on the resolutions which may be adopted with to the Income-tax. If Sir Stafford Nurrel in emulation of Mr. Gradstore, heatily throw have five or aix millions of revenue, he will probably not

also create a deficit by the repeal of other takes, to purpose of afterwards filling up the void by adjustments. The non-renewal of the Income takes be therefore virtually a Budget in itself, involving the advantage of a necessary postponement of the ill-advised project of relieving the rates at the expense of the national revenue. Unfortunately, the Conservative party, though in other respects it is unincombered by pledges, has for purposes of its own attached an artificial importance to the supposed grievance of excessive charges on rateable property; and it is nearly cortain that the new Government will propose some public contribution in aid of local taxation. Insuperable difficulties would defeat any attempt to rate personal property; and the burden, if it is necessary to shift it from land and houses, would most conveniently be placed upon income. It would be impossible to increase taxes on consumption for the purpose of diminishing charges on occupiers or owners. On the whole, it may be concluded that the Income-tax will be renewed, either at the present rate or at a reduced percentage; and perhaps the Chancellor of the Exchequer may not greatly regret that circumstances compel him to arrive in a hurry at the decision to which he would probably incline on mature re-There was much force in Mr. Gladstonn's remark that it was scarcely worth while to impose on the taxpayers the necessary inconvenience of inquiries into their income, except for the purpose of ob-taining a large amount of rovenue. A demand of threepence in the pound is not excessively burdensome; but even twopence in the pound would produce three millions a year, which is an amount not to be despised by a Finance Minister. Notwithstanding frequent complaints of the violation of secrecy, and other collateral evils arising from the tax, human nature really revolts against the payment of money more readily than against any other form of vexation. If the machinery of the tax is inquisitorial, it still makes a great difference whether an inquisitor extorts twopence or a shilling. Even the sluggish honesty of traders under Schedule D is foreibly stimulated by every successive reduction in the rate of taxation.

The PRIME MINISTER, although he has undertaken to receive a deputation on the Income-tax, will probably show his good sense by leaving the financial arrangements to the uncontrolled discretion of the Chancellor of the Exemption. It would be highly undesirable that Mr. Distant's hasty declaration in the course of the late election should be allowed to influence the policy of his Government. Mr. GLADSTONL'S suddon offer of a gigantic bribo to the constituencies tempted his rival to bid against him in the assertion that any Ministry would, if possible, abolish the Income-tax. When a few days had been allowed for reflection, Mr. DISEARLE partially corrected his original mistake by proposing to reduce the Incometax, rather than to abolish it. A statesman who was, like Sir Robert Pent and Mr. Glabstone, specially acquainted with the principles of finance, would have abstained from professions of opinion which were certainly not the result of careful deliberation. If the Government is in any way bound by speeches at Aylesbury or Buckingham, the tax may perhaps be reduced to twopence in the pound, though it would be much better to maintain the present rate. The sacrifice of a penny in the pound would for the current year fall short of a million, so that the Chancellon of the Ex-CHEQUEE would still dispose of a considerable surplus. would be far more judicious to raise to a higher level the limits both of total and partial exemption. Taxpayers who have less than 300l. a year spend a large proportion of their incomes on taxable commodities; and consequently they have a claim to relief from direct taxation. Many incomes between 100l. and 200l. a year are now practically exempt, because they cannot be reached; and it would be in the highest degree equitable to place clerks, petty tradesmen, and small annuitants in the same position which is already occupied by artisans receiving high wages. It would be a still better plan to allow an equal deduction from all incomes, large or small, before the residue was subjected to taxation. The comparatively wealthy classes may, apart from considerations of public expediency and justice, be well secured that it is not for their interest to tamper with a moderate burden of direct taxation. Mr. GLADSTONE'S threat of adjustments offers a wholesome warning to the owners of property; and it is absurd to suppose that if exemption. In the speech with which he introduced his

great Budget of 1853, Mr. GLADSTONE declared that the alternative of an Income-tax of sevenpence in the pound would be a tax on land, houses, and visible property, of sixpence in the pound, a system of 7l. licences on trade, and an undefined change in the legacy duties. It is true that at the present moment the Income-tax might be removed at the expense of the estimated surplus; but the appropriation of the whole amount to the relief of the upper and middle classes would be in the highest degree invidious and impolitic. The payers of Income-tax ought not to forget that Mr. GLADSTONE proposed to charge them exclusively with the cost of all future wars, and, by analogy, with the duty of covering delicits which might occur in time of peace.

In the year 1862 Sir Stafford Northcote published a useful and singularly dispassionate History of Twenty Years of Financial Policy, beginning with Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Budget of 1842. In the course of his narrative he necessarily recorded the substance of the successive debates on the Income-tax in 1842, in 1845, in 1848, in 1851, 1853, and in the years which followed the Crimean War. After twelve years of additional experience since the publication of his work, Sir S. NORTHCOTE is not likely to repeat the popular cant that a tax which has lasted during two-and-thirty years of almost unbroken peace is essentially a war tax because the first Income-tax was imposed by Pitt in 1798. Sir Robert Perl intended that the tax should be temporary when he imposed it in 1842 with the main object of restoring the financial equilibrium. Having attained his original object, when he renewed the tax in 1845 he had already so far modified his policy that he used the tax for the purpose of reforming the tariff, a task which might probably require several years for its completion. In 1848 the Government of Lord John Russell, who had offered the strongest resistance to the tax in the time of Sir Robert Peel, was defeated in an attempt to raise the rate from sevenpence to a shilling. Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRALLI in 1852 displayed similar disregard for the protests which they had made in Opposition, although the Chancellor of the Exchequer included in his Budget a mischievous scheme of unequal assessment as between trade profits and fixed incomes.

Mr. Gladstone made, for the first time in 1853, a serious attempt to provide for the extinction of the tax in a period of seven years; but, finding himself once more in office in 1860, he renewed, and even proposed to increase, the tax for purposes analogous to those of Sir Robert Perl. It must be admitted that his late proposal, although it was improperly addressed to the nation and not to the House of Commons, was consistent with the opinions which he expressed one-and-twenty years ago. That the tax has during the whole of the interval been deemed indispensable is a strong argument in favour of its utility and justice. Shiftings of taxation, though they are sometimes on the whole desirable, always involve inequality and hardship. If the tax were now to be abolished, and, in consequence of any foreign complication, to be reimposed in the course of a few years, the aunoyance which would be inflicted would greatly outweigh the immediate relief. In choosing between direct and indirect taxation, financiers are well aware that duties on consumption have a tendency to derange trade and therefore to diminish wealth, while the pressure of the Income-tax corresponds accurately with the proceeds. All theory is in favour of direct taxation; and it is not prudent unnecessarily to challenge objections which may be difficult to answer. On every ground it would be a rash experiment to prepare for the Budget by annihilating the surplus, or by reducing it to an insignificant amount. The late Ministers deluded themselves into the belief that they had created a surplus which was due to the unexampled presperity of trade. Their successors, who will not be able to indulge in a similar hallucination, have still less temptation to use their fiscal good luck for the purpose of obtaining a hollow popularity.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

THERE is always one merit in Prince BISMARCK'S speeches; it is impossible to mistake what he means. Whon he has to say a thing, he says it, and lets all the world into his secrets. So much is this the case that it has

style in the treatment of political and diplomatic busin differs from that of the late Emperor NAPOLEON. cumstances of the two men are very different. The EMPREOR was always trying hazardous strokes, feeling his way, watching how far it would be safe to go. He had to accustom his subjects to new ideas and combinations as to the tom his subjects to new ideas and combinations as to the value of which he was never perfectly sure. Prince BISMARCK has an incontestable position, puts boldly what he knows to be the opinions and wishes of majority of his countrymen, and seeks to lead them by pointing out the precise direction in which he wishes them to go. But it is scarcely possible that he should not be strengthened in following the natural bent of his mind by his experience of the mischief which ultimately arose from the policy of France being made for so many years an affair of dark schemes, obscure words, and grandiloquent sentiments. A motion was made a few days ago in the German Parliament the object of which days ago in the German Parliament the object of which was to terminate the present system of government in the annexed provinces. They are under a state of siege, and are administered by a virtually despotic authority. Prince BISMARCK resolutely opposed this motion. Alsace and Lorraine were in a state of siege, and nothing else would do. They had been forced to belong to Germany, and nothing but force could keep them in subjection to the German Empire. He did not for a moment pretend that the inhabitants of these provinces wished to be counted as Germans, and to have the Fatherland as their home. The recent experience he has gained as to their real wishes from the behaviour of the deputies they have selected to represent them in the German Parliament was such as to leave no doubt on his mind that they look on themselves as conquered aliens. But he thought it a very good thing for them that the question of the treatment they are to receive had been raised in the national Parliament. He even asked them to observe how much better they were treated than conquered Germans would have been if they had been annexed to France. At Versailles, he took upon himself to say, there would have been no liberty of speech under such circumstances. The victims of war would have been made to hold their tongues. Probably the deputies of the annexed provinces did not think that the liberty of speech did them much good, as all it came to was that it gave Prince BISMARCK an opportunity of saying that Germany did not affect to regard their opinions or wishes. The liberty of speech was principally on Prince BISMARCK'S side, and it was a liberty that degenerated into something like license when he diverged into a passing remark that the Alsatians and Lorrainers deserved to suffer for the war of 1870 because they had not protested against it. They were Frenchmen, and like other Frenchmen considered the question from a purely French point of view, and had no more power or disposition to protest than the people of Bordeaux or Brittany. As they have been conquered and are treated as conquered people, they can scarcely be asked to accept it as a matter of reproved to them that before they were conquered they hoped victory might befriend their side. To be quite explicit as to the intentions of the German Government in the administration of the annexed provinces was right, but Prince BISMARCK in his wish to be explicit need not have gone so far as to blame those over whom he had triumphed for their misfortunes.

We took Alsace and Lorraine, Prince BISMARCK observed, because we wanted a bulwark to defend our rights. is the beginning and the end of his justification. Rhine was not a bulwark, but, with Strasburg and Metz and the line of the Vosges, Germany has a very great security against invasion. It must be remembered that the whole plan of the campaign on the part of the French was to invade Germany. The advantage which the Emperor NAPOLEON thought that he had secured was that he could pour his troops into South Germany before the German army could be got ready. His scheme failed only because the mismanagement of military matters in France had reached such a pitch that he could not get his troops together in time. But what encouraged the French to go to war more than anything else was the general belief that the war would be fought on German ground, that it would be German villages that would be burnt, and German crops that would be trodden down. All the old wars between France and Germany showed that, if the French could but When he has to say a thing, he says it, and lets all the world into his secrets. So much is this the case that it has been supposed that his extreme terseness and frankness of Germans to enter France and very difficult for the speech are partly due to his wish to show how greatly his

sought to obtain by its enormous and exhausting efforts, and succeeded in obtaining. The necessary cost at which this success was won was that a couple of millions of people were made Germans against their will, which was bad for them, and also very bad for Germany; but as Germany could not get what it wanted otherwise, it determined to scald not get what it wanted otherwise, it determined to pay the price rather than fail in its object. It certainly does not lie in the mouths of Englishmen to protest on philanthesis grounds against such a proceeding. We took Malta it gave us the command of the Mediterranean, and the California it secured our communications with India, and we never troubled ourselves about the wishes of the Maltese or the Dutch boors. But at the outset the Germans hand that they had a pleasanter title to the annexed prohoped that they had a pleasanter title to the annexed provinces than the rude right of conquest. They delighted in imagining that they would be regarded as liberators freeing oppressed Germans from the chains of the foreigner. would have been so pleasant if the Alsatians had but understood othnology and the obscurer parts of modern history, and rushed into the arms of their loving Ger-man friends and relatives. These bright hopes are now at an end. Prince BISMARCK says that it was idle to suppose that the inhabitants of the annexed provinces would get to like German institutions in a single generation. In a couple of centuries he thinks new habits may be formed, and Alsatians be as good Germans as could be wished. This is a sad come-down from the ardent aspirations of three years ago. But Princo BISMARCK does not in the least mind stating what every one knows to be a fact. Whether Alsatians are pleased or not pleased, Germany has got her bulwark.

It is often taken for granted that the world has got beyond these barsh rights of conquest, and it is said that France more especially had at least the good taste to go through the form of a plébiscite when Savoy and Nice were annexed under the Second Empire. But Savoy and Nice were not annexed by virtue of conquest. They were but outlying parts of a kingdom the mass of which was in Italy. Their trade, their language, and many of their traditions bound them to France. When NAPOLEON entered on his first Italian campaign, the King of SARDINIA handed over Nice and Savoy to France without making any difficulty about it, and as the most natural thing in the world. The plebiscite was managed no doubt when Savoy and Nice were annexed, as plébiscites were ordinarily managed under the Empire. Lavish promises were made, elever people got voters to the poll, opposition was discountenanced and quietly stifled. But there was nothing like the feeling to be surmounted which existed in Alsace and Lorraine against annexation to Germany. Plébiseites, when such a feeling exists, are impossible unless they are so contrived as to be a mere hypocrisy and mockery. The late Emperor Napoleon did want to annex districts that would have hated to be annexed to France. He wished to get, if not the whole of the left bank of the Rhine, yet as much of it as was possible, and it was because England would not agree to his projects of conquest that the scheme of an alliance to protect Denmark fell through. He was beaten, first in diplomacy, and then in war, by Prince BISMARCK; but if he had succeeded he meant to do to the Germans exactly what Germany has now done to France. He would have annexed, if he could, a purely German population that would have hated to become French. In that case a plébiscite would have been either a miscrable failure or a scandalous imposture. To cover violence under some form of liberality and generosity is, however, dear to the minds of many in these days of kindly sentiment; and when the vote was taken on the motion against which Prince BISMARCK spoke, it appeared that the Fortschritt, or advanced Liberal, party had ranged itself on the side of his opponents. section of the supporters of the motion had not the slightest notion of doing what the inhabitants of the annexed districts really wished, or of abandoning an inch of the bulwark of Germany; but they would have liked to persuade themselves that this bulwark might be retained, and yet something pleasant be done for the poor Alsatians whose treatment seemed scarcely in harmony with Liberal principles. On the other hand, the Ultramontanes did not principles. On the other hand, the Ultramontanes did not put out their strength against Prince Bismarck. Perhaps their leaders were too wise to placard an unpatriotic wish to spoil Germany of its bulwark, and thought that a new excuse for the ecclesiastical laws might be drawn from the readiness of the friends of the priests to sacrifice German to French interests. Perhaps, too, some of them the bishop of Strassure, and hold that the

Treaty of Frankfort, however lamentable may be its comequences, must be upheld because it is a treaty, and therefore binding on the consciences of all subject to the signatures. Anyhow the majority which Prince Bindark commanded—nearly sixty in a House little over three hundred—was decisive enough to settle the question for the present; and the inhabitants of the annexed provinces must be convinced that nothing but main force will induce Germany to give up the bulwark it has got, and that if they cannot reconcile themselves to their hard and undeserved fate, and learn to live peaceably, if not contentedly, under their conquerors, they will be ruled with a discipline as stern as the German Government, which has large notions on the value and efficacy of stern discipline, may think desirable.

SPAIN.

THE last Spanish Revolution has not yet produced the L expected result of accelerating the close of the Carlist civil war. Marshal SERRANO, now Chief of the Executive Government, seemed to have many advantages over his predecessor, both as a military loader and because he was not encumbered with a factious Assembly. During nearly the whole of his term of office Castriar was compelled to devote his chief attention to the Separatist revolt of Carthagena, which was encouraged by a considerable section of the Cortes. The Republican Minister had also to counteract the immediate consequences of the demoralization and partial dissolution of the army through the agitation formerly promoted by himself and his political allies. While the attention of the Government was distracted by two mutually hostile insurrections, it was more surprising that the Carlists were confined to their own provinces than that the pacification of the North was found to be impossible. With a patriotic energy which will perhaps efface the memory of the mischief produced by his irresponsible eloquence, Castelar when in office devoted all his efforts to the reorganization of the army; and there was reason to hope that his successors would reap the fruit of his exertions. From the time when General Pavia, amidst universal approval, turned the Cortes out of doors, the whole of Spain outside the districts occupied by the Carlists has acquiesced in a Government which has the paramount merit of not having proceeded from universal suffrage. It may be assumed that Marshal Serrano and his colleagues have done their utmost to succour the army of the North; but nevertheless the Carlists have obtained several advantages, and finally they have defeated General MORIONES with heavy loss in the only engagement since the beginning of the war which approaches to the rank of a pitched battle. For some time past the Carlist leaders have surrounded and threatened the important town of Bilbno, situated on the river of the same name, and said to be in amount of trade the second port of Spain. The production of iron and steel, which made Bilbao famous in the middle ages, has now attained larger dimensions in the neighbourhood, and it was of great importance to the Carlists to obtain possession of the most considerable place which they have hitherto attempted to occupy. General MORIONES, having abundant means of transport by sea, more than once transferred his forces to different points on the coast to the cast and west of Bilbao. Finally he attacked, with an army of which the numbers are variously estimated at twenty or thirty thousand men, the Carlist line from the landward side, while the estuary of the Bilbao river was guarded by the Spanish squadron. After an action in which he is reported to have lost six thousand men, Mortones retreated to his former position, and applied to the Government of Madrid both to send him reinforcements and to provide him with a successor in the command of the Northern army. In answer to his appeal Marshal Serrano himself, accompanied by Admiral Torere, has arrived at Santander, for the purpose of directing the military opera-tions. The Chief of the Government is attended by an escort said to amount to two thousand men; but it is not yet known whether he has been able to provide sufficient reinforcements.

Seerano is far advanced in years, and his laurels have, like those of other Spanish generals, been acquired only in civil war; but he is supposed to possess some military skill; and he has every motive for doing his utmost to terminate the resistance of the Carlists. Having become by a battle won over the troops of Queen ISABELLA the hero of Alcolca,

Marshal SERRANO would gladly be also the hero of Bilbac or Tolosa if he could obtain a victory over the Queen's cousin and competitor. It would seem that in General Elio, and perhaps in other Carlist chiefs, Struano is likely to find capable opponents. The scattered bands which more than a year ago began the insurrection appear to have gradually consolidated themselves into a regular army; and while they have repeatedly baffled the Republican troops, the Carlist troops have during the campaign in-curred no serious disaster. No reliance can be placed on vague statements of the comparative numbers of the contending parties. In artillery, and probably in cavalry, the army of the Madrid Covernment possesses a great superiority; and some at least of the few guns which are now at the disposal of the Carlists have been taken from the onemy. It is another serious disadvantage that the command of the sea rests, as in the American Civil War, with the contral Government. It may be inferred from a late proclamation of blockade of some of the Northern ports that the Carlists receive supplies from the sea; but they have no vessel of war in their possession; nor have they any means of organizing a navy. The obstinate resistance of the Carthagona insurgents was rendered possible by their early seizure of the squadron which they found in the port. If the Southern Home Rulers had been able, like the Carlists, to levy recruits from a sympathetic population, or if the Carlists had possessed three or four iron-chid vessels, either revolt would probably have been successful. The progress of the Carlists has a grantly available available in that it of the Carlists has so greatly exceeded expectation that it might be almost supposed that victory was in their reach; but even when anarchy prevailed throughout Spain and in the ranks of the Republican army, the Carlists were never able to leave their own districts and to march on Madrid. The army which has now defeated Montones is perhaps better qualified for an offensive campaign; but it is at present impossible to judge of its strength or of its resources. An intelligible explanation has been given of the mode in which Don Carlos provides for the expenses of the campaign. Bilbao will, if it is taken, probably be compelled to furnish a liberal contribution; but the little towns and rural districts of the Northern provinces would long since have been alienated from the cause of royalty if they had been compelled to pay the cost of the war. It is not absolutely impossible that the result of the war may be the permanent or temporary separation of a part of the country north of the Ebro from the Spanish monarchy or The Royalists might console themselves for republic. imperfect success by comparing themselves to Pelayo and his Gothic companions who prepared in the Northern mountains for the ultimate reconquest in a distant age of the entire Peninsula from the Moors. On the other hand, the sympathies of Federal Republicans ought not to be excessively shocked by the development of provincial autonomy into absolute independence. Prophecies of the future of Spain would be idle, except as far as they foreshadow strange possibilities.

In the midst of war, political controversy, as well as law, is silent; and it might be plausibly alleged that Don Carlos and Serrano are equally contending for personal supremacy and absolute rule. Representative government, after its utter collapse, will not soon be even nominally re-established in Spain; nor is the experiment, if it is hereafter tried, likely to be successful. Marshal Serbano has, almost without attracting attention, recently converted himself from a Minister into a President; and the duration of his power, in the absence of some fresh revolution, depends wholly on his own discretion. Marshal MacManon, and M. Turers himself, perhaps borrowed from the former Regency of SERRANO the notion of a provisional kind of Monarchy which might be either indefinitely continued or changed for a more regular form of government; but in France there has always been a sovereign Assembly, while the Chief of the Spanish Executive is responsible to no superior. A Septemente or Quinquennate without a Parliament is scarcely distinguishable from a dictatorship, which again approximates to the type of absolute monarchy. Don Carlos would perhaps not object to the convocation of some kind of Cortes, on the understanding that the Assembly should not control the prerogative of the King. Marshal Serrano will never summon a Cortes unless he is well assured that the majority will do his bidding. Nevertheless the political similarity of the contending parties is rather formal and superficial than real. Parties are guided more by circumstance and tradition than by professions of doctrino; and Sereano and Topere belong to the present gene-

ration, while Don Carlos meditates an anachronistic newful of the past. In the worst days of Queen Isabella's reign intellingent Spaniards consoled themselves for the scandals of the Court and the shuses of the Government by the thought that despotism and bigotry were excrescences on the existing system, while they would form the essence of a Carlist monorchy. Seerano may probably protect the Church, but he will never acknowledge its supremacy. Though he may be regarded as owing his present position to the support of the army, he will probably wish to justificate possession of power by using it in accordance with a return community. It is a great security against despotism that Seerano cannot, like Don Carlos, practise it by right divine. He has the good fortune of having on his return to supreme power succeeded to the least popular Government which has ever ruled in Spain. A Federal Republic against which all Federal Republicans protested has left behind it neither regret nor possibility of revival. On the whole, notwithstanding the admiration which the Carlist chiefs and troops have deserved by their heroic efforts, it is for the interest of Spain that the Central Government should succeed in suppressing the insurrection. A year and a half ago Seerano granted liberal terms to the defeated Carlists in the name of King Amadeo. If he should again be victorious, there is no reason to suppose that he will offer unduly harsh conditions of peace

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

BISHOP BUTLER is reported to have once turned upon his secretary with the alarming inquiry, "Why " might not large bodies of men and whole communities be " seized with fits of insanity as well as individuals?" The startled secretary could only suggest reliance upon Providence to avert such a calamity. It would certainly appear, however, that there are epidemics, if not of insanity, at least of infectious folly and nureasonableness, which come to pretty much the same thing. It is scarcely possible to account in any other way for such a deplorable exhibition of human silliness as has been afforded in connexion with the Tichberne case. The really amazing thing about this imposture, as we look back on it, is that it should ever have imposed on anybody. The originator of it himself was hardly serious about it until he found that other people took it seriously, and probably no one was more surprised than he was at the extraordinary success which awaited him. He found, like St. DENIS, that in a matter of this sort the first step is the great thing. The conjurors understand the same principle, and, when once they have forced a card, they can carry on their tricks to any extent. In the course of time the imposture grew into a formidable plot and organized conspiracy. Ouron was surrounded by a host of people, attorneys, money-lenders, speculators, and hangers-on of all kinds, some of whom were probably conscious confederates, while others were only dupes; and by their help the ball of falsehood was gradually rolled into something like shape and consistency. All this, however, could not get rid of the fact that for some twelve months after the Claimant gave himself out as ROGER TICHBORNE he was hopolessly and ludicrously in the dark as to everything connected with Rogen and his family, beyond a few stray facts which he had picked out of the newspapers. Even at the end of five years' coaching he was still ignorant of the greater part of ROGER'S history. The strongest evidence of other persons in favour of the Claimant could not possibly make head against the Claimant's own evidence against himself; but the manuer in which his witnesses were got together only required to be exposed in order to show the worthlessness of their testimony. Those who believed that the Claimant was genuine had to accept a whole string of improbabilities, and even impossibilities; as, for example, that only one of the survivors of the Bella should ever have been heard of, and that the ship and crew which saved him and carried him to Australia should have at the same time vanished utterly out of existence; that Books should have given up his fortune and family for the sake of spending his life in folling bullocks and cutting up pigs; that he should have lost his native tongue so completely that he should have lost his native tongue so completely same so could not even pronounce his mether's Christian name, of which, indeed, he was ignorant until he looked in a book; that he should have absolutely forgotten all about his childhood, his school-days, his holidays at the houses of his relatives and all the most touching and sagned passes of relatives, and all the most touching and sacred par

his life. As if this were not enough, it was made part of Claimant's case that the opposition to him was a repired of Jesuita and that all the members of a distinished family had combined to perjure themselves from lignant hatred of a relative and friend. An elastic ition to him was a the Claimant's con alignant he lity, however, can awallow anything, and the very difficulties of the Claimant's case seemed only to strengthen the faith of his adherents. They fastened upon the monofit, as if from his own personal knowledge, and his acquisition of which had not been clearly made out; and shutting their eyes to everything on the other side, they in-sisted that unless these were explained away, the Claimant must be held to be Rooms. It is difficult to resist a feeling of regret that no means exist of punishing the almost criminal standity which supplied the impostor with the necessary leverage. It may be said that stupidity is a misfortune and not a fault; but there is a sort of cranky, cantankerous, pragmatical stapidity which sets itself up as superior to all plain and obvious considerations, and claims the gift of seeing through stone walls and of proving that two make four only for common folk, which is really an offence against decency and reason. There are people of this kind who can bring themselves to believe anything; and ARTHUR ORTON may take his place by the side of the Cock Lane ghost, the sea serpent, and Mrs. Torr's litter of rabbits. The sham Dauphin who could speak German but not French is another freak of the same sort; and at this moment, we believe, a joint-stock company is in existence for working the Derwentwater estates in the name of the funny old lady who calls herself Countess. Human folly is perennial and inexhaustible.

Whatever else may be said about the Tichbonne case, it must be admitted that it has been in every way a marvellous exhibition of the morbid anatomy of human nature. All sorts of follies, frailties, and eccentricities have been exposed under its searching light. Not only ORTON and the witnesses, but the counsel and attorneys, the jurymen, and even the judges have been part of the show, which also included the general public out of doors. The prevalent confusion of mind with regard to the character of Orton was grotesquely displayed in the resentment of the mob at the exclusion from the ranks of the aristocracy of a man whom they could not help recognizing as one of themselves, and in the ridiculous and unreasonable indignation of even some educated people at the epithets which the Solicitor-General applied to the Claimant. What Sir J. COLHRIDGE undertook to prove was that the Claimant was not ROGER TICHBORNE, and it necessarily followed that, if he was not Roger, he was an impostor, perjurer, forger, and scoundrel. When a question of title to property turns on the interpretation of a deed, it is possible to suppose that both parties may be honest, though one of them is mistaken. There was no room, however, for mistake on the Claimant's part, and therefore he was either Sir ROGER or a villain. There can be no doubt, we think, that the excited public opinion in regard to this case has in many ways thrown difficulties in the way of justice. The truth is that the Claimant for a time became a sort of amusement to large classes of people, a subject for talk and betting, and that men took sides for or against him pretty much as they might back a horse at a race, on the impulse of the moment, because the colour took their fancy and without knowing anything of the merits of the animal. There was also a disposition to look not unkindly on one who was contributing so much popular sport, just as one might do on an entertaining villain on the stage or in a novel. FALSTAPF is by no means a moral character, but he is forgiven for his fun; and the ARTPUL DODGER and JACK SHEPPARD are applanded without reference to their professional practices. In fact the whole case has been like a romance, unrolled chapter by chapter in the sourts of law, with new and surprising incidents always occurring to diversify the main plot. The result has been to produce in many minds not only a false and morbid sympathy with the Claim-ant, but also a reckless and unconsidered judgment in his favour. It has elso perhaps had a somewhat unwholesome effect on the manner in which the inquiry has been conducted. It is impossible not to see that almost every one ducted. It is impossing and to see sing minost every one somected with the case was impressed with the idea that this majoret an ordinary case to be gone about in the ordinary of the world were upon it, and

that very great things were expected all round. Hence a flavour of histrionics has rather tainted the proceedings. There has been too much performance, and vastly too much speaking. It is an insult to common sause to suppose that all this talking was necessary to elucidate a su ect which the jury must have known by heart. SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S twenty-one days may be excused on account of the fresh ground he had to break, and nothing could be more admirable as examples of forensic precision and brovity than Mr. HAWKINS'S addresses. But Dr. KENEALT'S forty-seven days of wild ravings and disorderly violence were a monstrous waste of time, which ought never to have been tolerated; and with all respect for the CHIEF JUSTICE, we cannot help thinking that he might perhaps have advantageously shortened his eloquent summing-up. The whole gist of the case lay in his concluding observations on Saturday morning, and if he had given two or three days to a preliminary exposition, it would, we think, have fully answered every judicial purpose. In the course of the case many twaddling and irrelevant discussions on points of literary quotation, and on such absurd questions as whother it should be taken for granted that a man who had read PAUL DE KOCK'S novels would be sure to seduce his cousin, might have been checked with advantage to the dignity of the Court as well as for the sake of valuable time. was also an odd touch of after-dinner oratory in the complimentary specchos and votes of thanks—though the ushers and policemen were mentioned, the gasmon and the old woman who sweeps the Court were somehow forgotten—which closed the trial. The dramatic elements of the case were perhaps a little too much for everybody concerned.

On the whole, we do not think that the presecution which has just closed can be regarded as a happy example of the firm, intelligent, and business-like administration of justice. The country has been denied the legitimate satisfaction of seeing an impudent crime promptly and sdequately punished. It has taken soveral years to complete the exposure of a flimsy and transparent deceit; and at the last the chief offender, or at least the chief actor in the plot, gets off with fourteen years' imprisonment, while for the present at any rate his accomplices escape punishment altogether. It was unfortunate that Onton should have had so long an interval after his arrival in England to collect information and to mystify witnesses; but this may porhaps have been unavoidable in the poculiar circumstances of the case. There can be no doubt, however, that if, at the close of the civil suit, Ouron had at once been committed to take his trial in the ordinary, every-day way at the Old Bailey, he might have been relegated to appropriate obscurity without dolay, and without any of that parade and ceremony which have reflected a false importance upon a very vulgar sort of scoundrel. The money which has been expended on the trial is a very small matter. It is obvious that there was a difficulty in confining the case to a few selected issues, and it was desirable that the whole fable should be thoroughly exploded, once and for all. It is conceivable, however, that this object might have been attained at the Old Bailey quite as well as in the Queen's Bench, and that in many respects the evidence, and still more the talking, night have been brought within a more reasonable compass. It was supposed that there would be a great advantage in having three Judges, as a strong Court would thus be constituted which could firmly and peremptorily regulate the course of procedure; but it is doubtful whether this expectation has been satisfactorily realized. It is impossible to suppose that the remarks which the Chief JUSTICE, with the concurrence of his colleagues, directed against Dr. KENEALY and Mr. HOLMES, the solicitor, will not be followed up by any practical consequences. If a Judge is of opinion that an attorney has been engaged in "a most disgraceful transaction," he has power to deprive him of the opportunity of again abusing his position; and a barrister who insults the Bench, misrepresents witnesses, mis-states evidence, perverts "facts" in order "to key the foundations of foul im-"putations and unjust accusations against parties and "witnesses," should either be punished straightway for contempt of court or reported to the Benchers of his Inn. It may be presumed that those who served the purposes of the impostor in other ways will also receive attention. As for Orrow, it is to be hoped that the newspapers will pluck up a little self-respect, and be content with what they have already made out of him. Mr. WHALLEY and Mr. GUILDFORD Ossion may possibly be interested to know that "ha

"sleeps wonderfully well, and, on the whole, takes kindly "to his skilly, though he rather fails in picking cakum"; but it is surely disgusting that this toadying of crime should be thrust upon the public.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THERE is a curious want of connexion between the acts of the French Assembly and the acts of French electors. The electors evidently know their own minds. They have a clear conception of the type of man by whom they wish to be represented, and they lose no opportunity of letting the Assembly understand what this type is. Whether a Conservative Republic be a possibility or not, there can be no question that a great number of Frenchmen are now firm believers in it. When M. THERS first asserted this, he was supposed to have mistaken the traditional accepthe was supposed to have mistaken the traditional acceptance of the powers that he for a distinct preference in favour of a particular kind of power. Those who held that he made this blunder could point to the fact that the majority of Frenchmen had always acquiesced in the Government reigning in Paris, and had never shown any active desire to see that Government make way for another. M. Thiers was obeyed because he happened to be the master of France for the time being. If he coased be the master of France for the time being. If he ceased to be master of France, the popular support would be transferred as a matter of course to the Government which succeeded him. The policy of the Duke of BROGLIE in the matter of the partial elections has supplied the means of testing the truth of these two theories. If the vacant seats in the Assembly had all been filled at once, the return seats in the Assembly had all been filled at once, the return of twelve or fourteen Republicans would have proved nothing. The adversaries of the Republic would have been able to attribute it to the unexhausted influence of M. Thers. They might have made merry over the stupidity of the peasantry in not recognizing the signs of political death, and have described with much humour the astonishment in story for them when they found that the distance ment in store for them when they found that the dictator they had supposed themselves to be supporting had, since the 24th of May, been no more than other men. The Duke of Broglie sacrificed this advantage in the belief that a yet greater one was within his reach. He thought that as soon as the constituencies had come to understand what the substitution of Marshal MacManon for M. Thiers really meant, they would follow suit with their customary readiness. Consequently he put off the elections for the vacant seats to the most distant days allowed by law, intending to show by a series of Conservative victories that the Republicanism which M. THEES had alleged to exist among the peasantry had no better foundation than the Imperialism in which the partisans of the late dynasty had put such mistaken trust. One election after another has come to discredit the Duke of Broglik's knowledge of his countrymen. If it were true that the peasantry are ready to support any Government so long as it is in power, the Duke of Broatie's position would be an unusually strong one. He has the confidence of Marshal MacManon, and Marshal MacManon has the confidence of the army. Open resistance of any kind is consequently impossible, and Frenchmen are not commonly good at opposition which stops short of open resistance. A great part of France is in a state of siege, so that the fact that the Government has the support of the army is very clearly brought home to the people. If they wish to support the Ministry by their votes, they can be at no loss how to do so; for the Duke of BROULIE has kindly provided them with an army of prefects and mayors, whose principal duties are to tell the electors how they ought to vote, and to do all they can to ensure their voting as they ought. By these means the conditions of the experiment have been rendered singularly favourable to the production of the result which the Duke of BrogLie desires to get from it. Yet with all these advantages on its side the Government has been beaten in one election after another. Instead of showing itself willing to support the de facto authorities, the country has taken every occasion of making it clear that all which the de facto authorities have to expect from it is submission until such time as resistance becomes prudent. It is in vain that the Duke of Broglie declares that France needs seven years of political inaction to give her that knowledge of her own mind which can alone fit her for the responsible work of deciding upon her political destiny. Every fresh election embodies a counter declaration on the part of the nation that France knows her own mind already, and has resolved that her political destiny is to live under a Conservative Republic.

The latest of these declarations is the return of M. LEPETT for Vienne. Several circumstances combine to give this election singular importance. It is far more than an instance of the maintenance of Republican convictions under discouraging conditions. It is an instance of the creation of Republican convictions under discouraging conditions. In February 1871 the department, of the three Legitimists by an enormous majority. In July 41 71 an anti-Republican deputy was returned, though by a diminished majority. And now in March 1874 the Republican diminished majority. And now in March 1874 the Republican candidate has beaten his opponent by some four thousand votes. The anti-Republican candidate is the brother-in-law of one of the sitting members who has spent money freely in his cause, and he has had the support of a new prefect and several new mayors, all of whom have been encouraged by the belief that they could win if they only worked hard enough. A letter from M. Thiers himself helped to decide the battle, so that by the time the day of election arrived the struggle had insensibly become a trial of strength between the present and the late Governments on a field which, if the choice had rested with them, the former would have preferred before all others. M. LEPETIT had no special title to Republican support, and, in the first instance, few of his friends did more than speculate on the probability of his making a respectable though unsuccessful fight. A true instinct led M. THIERS to divine that his interposition was just what was needed to convert decent defeat into conspicuous success. He wrote to M. LEPETIT to say that his own faith in the triumph of the Conservative Republic was unaltered, that he believed the country was as unchanged upon this point as himself, and that if the electors would go on sending up representatives who would enlighten the Assembly without alarming it all would go well. The electors of Vienne were satisfied. If M. Theres was willing to give M. LEPETIT a cortificate, they felt that they need require no other testimony to his qualifications. In this way the election became an expression of their confidence in M. Thiers as well as of their adherence to the Republic. As such, the result is peculiarly irritating to the Ministry. The fact that, in spite of their majority in the Assembly, M. There's name is still the only one which it is any use to conjure with in the country affords but a poor prospect for the dissolution which must come sooner or later

The comments of the Ministerial and Monarchical organs on this election show how greatly it has discomposed them. One journal tries to cheer its readers by reminding them that in former elections the Republican majorities have been greater, concealing the fact that these elections took place in other departments, and that in Vienne this is the first time that the Republicans have gained a majority at all. In other quarters a more frankly gloomy view is taken. It is clear, says one writer, that the whole of France—the country just as much as the towns—is honeycombed with Radicalism. The Legitimist Union comes nearer the truth than most of its Conservative contemporaries. The elections of Sunday, it says, have shown the impotence of the Government. It has turned the municipalities upside down, and proclaimed that its power must not be challenged for seven years, and the only answer the constituencies have given is to return M. LEPETIT and M. LEDRU ROLLIN. Thanks to its efforts, the bewildered country has come to regard the Republic as the one system that can put an end to the present order of The elections are the energetic protest of the people against the seven years of uncertainty and suffering to which they have been condemned by their rulers. The next day, it is true, some of the Ministerial journals re-covered their spirits a little, and cheered themselves with the reflection that after all the majorities by which M. LEPETIT and M. LEDRU ROLLIN have been returned are not very large. In both cases, however, there were special causes at work which explain why they were small. In Vienne, as we have seen, it is the first time that the Republivienne, as we have seen, it is the first time that the Republicans have had a majority, and the fact that they have beaten their opponents is, under the circumstances, far more conspicuous than the qualifying fact that they only beat them by about four thousand votes out of a total vote of some fifty-eight thousand. In Vaucluse the analmess of the majority is due to the fact that many moderate Republicans refused to note for M. Lengue Rouse. To itself this is fairthing disvote for M. Ladru Rollin. In itself this is fraction discouraging. It proves that even in one of the matt Radical departments it is not safe to dissegure the opinions of the

moderate section of the party. A candidate of less pronounced hus would have carried all before him, whereas M. Langu Rollin was elected by so small a majority as to make it plain even to the most obstinate fanatio that by the obsting of so impracticable a politician the Republican Communication had very nearly given the department over to the monarchists.

EDUCATION AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

THE Education League possesses in an eminent degree the characteristic of not knowing when it is beaten. The Executive Committee declare that the elections, though adverse to the Liberal party, have resulted in a numerical gain to the League in the House of Commons. It seems surprising at first that they should have thought it necessary to insert the qualifying clause. The ingenuity which regards the Parliamentary prospects of the League as improved by the dissolution might have easily discovered some recondite sense in which it would be true that the elections have resulted in a numerical gain to the Liberal party. When, however, the process is unveiled, it turns out to be rather bold than subtle. "Taking the 25th Clause "as the symbol of the controversy," the highest vote the League got in the late House of Commons was 132, whereas "in the present House of Commons there "are 167 members who have declared themselves favour-"able to the repeal of that clause." It may be suspected that when the division comes to be taken on Mr. RICHARD's promised Bill, these 167 will have dwindled down to a figure considerably less than the 132 which Mr. CANDLISH could claim in 1872. Among the 167 members who have "de-" clared themselves favourable to the repeal of the clause' are probably included all those who professed dislike to the clause in its present form. There are many Liberals, and perhaps not a few Conservatives, who are able to say as much as this. To invest School Boards with the duty of ascertaining what parents are able and what parents are unable to pay the school fees for their children is undoubtedly a most unfortunate provision. In this sense we are as much opposed to the 25th Clause as the Education League can be. We will go further, and say that we could quite afford to see the clause repealed, provided that it were repealed in its entirety. Supposing that the law compelled every child, who was not otherwise receiving instruction, to be sent to school, and that School Boards were not allowed either to pay fees at voluntary schools or to remit them at their own, the result would be this. When a parent who did not send his child to school was prosecuted and pleaded poverty, he would be told that in a country provided with a Poor-law poverty is no excuse for the omission. A man who is prosecuted for not giving his child enough to cat cannot escape in this way. The magistrates tell him that how he is to find the money to pay for the food is a matter which he must settle with the Guardians. All that the magistrates have to do is to see that the child gets the minimum of necessary sustenance. In the same way, under a system of compulsory education with no 25th Clause, it would be no affair of the magistrates how a parent found the money to pay for his child's schooling. That would be the Guardians' business. child's schooling. That would be the Guardians' business. It would be enough for the magistrates to know that there was an authority in the background from whom in the last resort the required relief was to be had. To repeal that part of the clause which empowers School Boards to pay school fees in voluntary schools, while leaving intact the part which allows them to remit fees at their own schools, would be a wholly different matter. In districts in which compulsory by-laws were not in force, an indigent parent who wanted to have the benefit of his child's services or wager would decline to send him to school, on the plea that he could not conscientiously avail himself of the School Board school, and that the School Board had no power to pay the fee for him at a school which his conscience would allow him to use. Instead, therefore, of being looked upon as rather a black sheep for postponing his child's advantage to his own, he would take local rank as a confessor in right of his fine sense of theological ortho. doxy. In districts in which compulsors by laws were in force they wond the become so unpopular as to be virtually unworkable. A parent who was too poor to pay the fees at a voluntary school would be forced to send his children is a school parkage two miles off, while his neighbour who would something something accountry person had an equally good

school within a quarter of a mile. Yet, if the School Board retained the power of remitting fees, the Guardians would not be able to make the money for schooling a part of their relief, and the magistrates would consequently have no choice but to drive indigent children to the School Board schools at any sacrifice of convenience or comfort either to themselves or their parents. In practice such a system would prove simply impossible.

We have gone over this familiar ground once more in order to show the fallacy of the League's assumption that the 25th Clause is the symbol of the controversy between the defenders and the assailants of the Education Act. It is nothing of the kind. The 25th Clause might be done away with altogether—in the way we have suggested it night be beneficially done away with altogether—and the gulf between the two parties might remain as wide as ever. It proves nothing therefore that 167 members of the House of Commons have declared themselves favourable to its repeal. There is a sense in which Mr. Foretan himself is favourable to its repeal. There is a sense in which every one who wishes to see education made universal without any further lessening of the independence of the working classes must be favourable to its repeal. The real symbols of the controversy are not the 25th Chuse, but the 7th Clause and the 14th. The first of these allows public money to be given in support of Denominational schools provided that they accept the Commission national schools provided that they accept the Conscience Clause; the second allows School Boards to teach any religion they like in their achools provided that they accept the Conscience Clause and do not use the distinctive formularies of any denomination. If the Education League wish to show any real progress in the House of Commons, they must produce 167 members who will vote for the repeal of these two clauses—will vote, that is, for withdrawing the million or thereabouts which is now paid over every year to Denominational schools, and for making all School Board schools secular. When a man says that tears are his meat day and night because 5,000l. is paid out of the rates for the education of a few hundreds of indigent children in Denominational schools, he has no claim to be listened to unless he is equally hot against the payment of 1,000,000l. out of the taxes for the maintenance of these very schools at which his conscience will not allow him to pay the fees. When this same man tells you that his conscience is harrowed by the thought that money taken out of the pockets of the ratepayers goes to the support of voluntary schools in which religion is taught, his sensibilities are not worth much if he is not equally distressed at the thought that money taken out of the pockets of the ratepayers goes in almost every school district in England, except Birmingham, to maintain School Board schools in which religion is taught. If the Education League are well advised they will not talk of their electoral victories till they have started a few candidates pledged to withdraw every shilling of public money from voluntary schools, and to forbid the teaching of religion in any School Board school. If they can carry, not 167 members, but a fourth or an eighth of that number, we will concede that their cause is gaining ground.

There is only one thing that could make such a result at all probable, and that is that the Government should show itself hostile to the extension of the Education Act on the lines of the original measure. By the principles of the Education Act the majority of the Liberal party, including in that name many who have for the time been frightened into the Conservative ranks by the impracticable violence of the Secularist Discenters, understand three things—the bringing elementary education within the reach of every child in the kingdom, the utilization for this purpose of all efficient existing schools, and the liberty of local majorities to have their religion taught in School Board schools, provided that it be done under proper safeguards to the consciences of local minorities. The Act of 1870 secures the second of these objects entirely, and it secures the third in substance, though the illegical Cowpertering Clause provents it from securing it in form. But it secures the first only imperfectly. This imperfection does not spring from any defect in the provision of schools. Under the Act there will before long be school seconomodation for every child in the kingdom. But to bring a school within reach of every child is not to bring education within the reach of every child. A child most actually be sent to school before this latter object is strained. What is wanted therefore to make the Act of 1870 really effective is to make the provision for

enforcing school attendance compulsory instead of permis-A Conservative Government has opportunities of doing this greater in some respects than could have fallen to the share of the Liberals, because a Conservative Government can control and silence most of the really formidable resistance which such a measure would be likely to excite. If the Conservatives lay hold of these opportunities, they will raise education above the level of party politics. If they let these opportunities slip, they will enable the League to declare that the Secularists are the only party really in earnest about education, and when that statement is once accepted as true, the victory of Secularism will be only a question of time.

ARTHUR ORTON.

PEOPLE who take their ideas of life and human nature from I the popular novelist are led to suppose that transcendent villany is usually associated with a certain savage grandeur of character and considerable intellectual resources. Those who character and considerable intellectual resources. Those who study the criminal classes at the bar of the Old Bailey or in the pages of the Newyote Calendar are aware that they are, for the most part, a very vulgar and unheroic set of people. Arthur Orton is hardly an exception to this rule. Some years ago Miss Braddon wrote a novel the plot of which turned upon the successful personation of a wealthy banker by a clerk whom he had used as a tool and then betrayed. The banker has just returned from India after a long absence from home. The clerk murders him, passes off his victim's body as his own, and assumes his name. He gets hold of the dead man's journal and letters, sits up night after night studying them, and making notes of their contents, and plays the part marvellously, showing a close acquaintance with the banker's affairs. Of course the impostor is "a handsome man—a very handsome man, tall, and aristocratic-looking, with a certain haughty grace in his character and considerable intellectual resources tall, and aristocratic-looking, with a certain haughty grace in his manner that harmonizes with his looks." "His nose"—one might manner that harmonizes with his looks." "His nose"—one might be sure of that—"is aquiline, his forehead high and square, his chin massive"; and "the form of his head and face denotes force of intellect." It is known that Miss Braddon numbers Arthur Orton among her warmest admirers, and that in Australia he refreshed and fortified his mind with apophthegms selected from her works. He may possibly have read Henry Dunbur, and have derived from it the idea of his wicked enterprise. At any rate it is instructive to compare the romantic villain of the novel with the pressic villain of real life—the coarse, common, ignorant reque whose extraordinary imposture has made him famous through the world. Handsome he cannot be called, nor aristocratic-looking. A swellen, bloated countenance, him ismous through the world. Handsome he cannot be called, nor aristocratic-looking. A swollen, bloated countenance, flabby checks, and a girth of lifty-six inches, a shambling gait, and mean, furtive glance, scarcely correspond with the haughty grace and beauty of the hero of flotion. Nor can he boast of the intellectual force with which the novelist endows her creation. One of the strangest illusions of this case is the idea that Orton bears the faintest resemblance to a gentleman. He is certainly bears the faintest resemblance to a gentleman. He is certainly not the rough shaughterman of the shambles, but he is equally remote from anything approaching to the conventional type of gentleman. In his mich and manners he carries the stamp of boorishness and vulgarity, and his behaviour under a false name has been quite in accordance with his appearance. He looks indeed exactly what, from his life, one would expect him to be, deductions being made for change of dress and the cares of the karber. Until he began this imposture he was living in a loose, vagabond way, by no means nice as to his company, and probably not more particular as to the means of picking up a livelihood. He appears to have been a lazy, loating sort of fellow, fond of his case, and with a certain good-natured plausibility of manner which secured him friends, but underneath which lay a good deal of savage passion, and a strong, resolute, and daring will of the most determined criminal type. It was observed in Court that when angry he had a very black and dangrous look. He has great nerve and coolness, and a certain quickness of apprehension, but apparently no foresight or capacity for sustained or reasoned thought. He started with no clever, well-planned scheme; his falsehoods displayed no subtlety of artifice, named scheme; his intended displayed to shotsety of article, no spark of imagination or ingenuity; and after the first step in the imposture he was content to drift indolently along with it, taking things as they came, and leaving all the work and trouble to others. It is interesting to observe with how extremely little intelligence and cumning a great crime can be committed, and

little intelligence and cuming a great crime can be committed, and a large body of people gulled.

The story of Arthur Orton is really the story of a very commonplace cheat who, trying to swindle a few pounds out of a colonial attorney, was audienly launched, not only without settled purpose or coherent plan, but almost against his will, on one of the most monstrous impostures of modern times, and found it easier to go on than to turn back. From his boyhood there seems to have been a great deal of the Gascon about Orton. At Melipilla he endeavoused to make himself important by saying that he was the son of the Queen of England's butcher. At Wapping he used, after his first return from sea, to swagger shout with a gold-laced officer's cap, which he had of course no sort of right to want One can conceive how readily a lragging, vapouring fellow of this high would fall into a romance about his means and

his family if there seemed to be any chance of its helping him to a little ready money to relieve his necessities. It is quite clear that in the summer of 1865 Orton found his position at Wagga-Wagga utterly wretched and hepeless, and if he could only have got a small sum out of Gibbes to enable him to make a fresh start somewhere else, the Tichborns impossible would in all probability never have been heard of Gibbes, however, though he liked gossip, was hard to bleed, and vague hints made no impression upon him. It would be just about this time that Slate, the Hampshire man, came back from Sydney with a copy of the newspaper containing Lady Tichborne's advertisement, and pointed it out to Orton. Orton had now something tangible to work upon. He became more precise in his communications. The property—at first only a farm, or something of that kind—aveiled into a large estate, with which a title was connected. He hinted that shipwreck had given him a terror of the sea, and incidentally referred to the climate of South America. The advertisement would of course help him to this; and when Gibbes himself afterwards saw the advertisement, not knowing that Orton had been before him in that respect, he naturally assumed that his client must before him in that respect, he naturally assumed that his client must be the missing Roger. In some respects Orton corresponded to the description in the advertisement. It was stated that Roger at this description in the advertisement. It was stated that Roger at this time would be about thirty-two years of age, and that he was of a delicate constitution, rather tall, with very light brown hair and blue eves. Orton was over thirty-one years of age, rather tall, with light brown hair, and bluish or grey-blue eyes. He was not apparently of a delicate constitution, but that might be accounted for by his having become more robust in the course of his travels. It is possible that Orton now looks back on this advertisement as a trap that was set for his innocence. It happens that, though it was drawn up under instructions from Roger's mother, it applies much more nearly to Orton than to Roger, for Roger was not tall, and his hair was very dark brown. Moreover, the agent who sent the advertisement to the newspapers had accidentally omitted rather an important word in Lady Tichborne's description—the word "thin." Orton was exceedingly corpulent, and he had no warning at this time that exceedingly corpulent, and he had no warning at this time that Roger was thin. Afterwards he found it easy to ascribe his bloated size to the improvement in his health. Gibbes's evidence is so loose and confused as to dates that it is impossible to say exactly when Orton made up his mind to give himself out as Roger Tichborne. It should be observed, however, that until after the advertisement was published Orton never hinted to any one that he was Roger; that even after he had led Gibbes to assume that the letters on the pipe were the initials of his name, he hesitated to commit himself by a direct assurance on the subject, and that he bound Gibbes over not to reveal the secret until the following March. It is also clear that at this time he was simply practising on tribbes with a view to extract a loan, and that he had no intention of carrying the matter any further than might be necessary in order to acquire Gibbes's confidence and to get some money out of him. It was not till some months afterwards that he consented to write to Lady Tichborne.

Thus we find Orton gradually drawn on by his importunate and increasing necessities, by the temptation of a misleading advertisement, by Gibbes's constant appeals to him to declare himself as ment, by (tibles a constant appears to him to declare himself as Roger Tichborne, and afterwards by the extreme exgerness which the Dowagor betrayed in her letters to recognize almost anybody as a son. (iibbes and Cubitt, the Missing Friends' agent, knew nothing about Roger, and were only too willing to believe anything which would help them to a reward from Lady Tichborne. Or or could romance with them to almost any extent without fear of detection. It was a critical moment when he was confronted with a friend of the Tichborne family at Sydney; but here again the way was smoothed for him. Mr. Turville had never seen Roger, and he amoothed for him. Mr. Turville had never seen Roger, and he does not seem to have been staggered by Orton's statement that Lady Tiehborne, whom Turville knew, and who was the very ghost of leanness, was a big, stout woman. Here was nother temptation, and the poor rogue slid down another step into the hole which, as perhaps he now argues with pity for himself, circumstances were digging for him. He had raised some money in Sydney, and there was a fair chance of money being also extracted from the old Dowager. The Dowager puts him up to Bogle, and here the devil gives him another shove on, for in Bogle he finds just that stock of information which was wanted to give him some shadow stock of information which was wanted to give him some shadow of appearance of being Roger Tichborne. In England he plunges more holdly into the imposture. Rous, the ex-cloris of the family solicitor, and Baigent, the hanger-on and historian of the family, are both by his side. The Dowager's adhesion is secured; and this brings over Mr. Hopkins. Carter, Roger's private servant, and M'Cann, his military servant, are soon added to the staff. At every turn Orton finds unexpected assistance and support, and everything seems to conspire to push him on in the imposture to which he had committed himself. If on his arrived in England he had obtained a good round sum from the Dowager, he would probably have tried to get away with it; but the Dowager was poor and not blessed wish much ready money, and the Tichborne estates seemed to lie within his grasp. A dull, ignorant man, surprised by the extraordinary case with which he had got thus far, would naturally be led to make light of all the other difficulties in his way. Afterward when these difficulties became more superent, he may have had integrings but flight would have been a confession of guild, and he was too highest complements to describe in describe he with his property.

It is meetings to describe in describe huilding up of the plot solicitor, and Baigent, the hanger-on and historian of the family,

of Roger's will as privately process all metions com Official papers w ned from the Horse Guards, giving an account of pacted with the service of Roger Tickborne, and of his regiment. These documents mentioned sil matters connected with the service of Roger Tichtorna, and the movements of his regiment. These documents mentioned the movements of his regiment. These documents mentioned the movement of his regiment. These documents mentioned the movement of chief and the places where the regiment was stationed, and various other particulars. Roger's wolmainous correspondence, of which Orten may have obtained more than has been produced in evidence, would also supply many details of his military life. Moreover Roger was a very precise, careful man; he kept all his old bills, and had all his old clother packed away against his return home; and here again would be useful materials for filling up his history. A list of the masters at Stonyhurst was obtained for Orton's use, but no serious attempt was made to work up this part of Roger's career, nor would it have been easy to do so. Elaborate researches were also made at Lloyd's and elsewhere to discover as Ospery, or a Thems, or any other vessel that rould be made to answer for the one alleged to have rescued Roger and part of the crew of the Bella. With his active resound Roger and part of the crew of the Bella. With his active decay birds and all this mass of materials, Orton had every chance of picking up scraps of gossip in order to entrap witnesses into recognition; and one witness made many. Whenever a witness recognition; and one witness made many. Whenever a witness was known to be coming, one or other of the acoute was told off to see to him. The affidavits were drawn so as to support and strengthen each other, and, as the Chief Justice said, "the statements made by different witnesses were in several instances most materially expanded, enlarged, and improved under the skilful manipulation of Mr. Baigent." Putting these circumstances together, it is easy enough to understand how Orton was conched and crammed for the part he had undertaken. And if proof had been wanting that his knowledge of Hoger was wholly the result of this coaching and cramming, it would have been found in the confusion and blundering into which he tell in attempting to repeat his lessons, and the strange blanks in his memory. He knew only what the troopers of the regiment knew, and generally contrived to take hold of their stories by the wrong and. A man who had been only a short stories by the wrong end. A man who had been only a short time in the army might after the lapse of years certainly grow hazy as to the details of drill, but it was incredible that he should be ignorant of the existence of such a person as Lord Fitzroy Someract, especially as Lord Fitzroy had given him his commission on a personal application from himself. It was equally incredible that an officer who had passed an examination should say that a "professor of fortification" taught him "the landmarks of England," and that "the landmarks insignate the formation of England land," and that "the landmarks insumate the formation of England at different points along the count, which every officer is bound to learn before he can pass." When Orton was asked about the disposition of the Tichborne proporty, he was quite at sea, although it is certain from Roger's letters that Roger had a clear and minute knowledge of the subject. Moreover, the greater part of Roger's about life was a terra inequality to him. Nothing can be more conclusive than the fact that Orton was wholly ignorant of Roger's life down to the time when Roger was alloud. ignerant of Roger's life down to the time when Roger was about twenty years of age. The reason is of course simply that he had twenty years of age. The reason is of course simply that he had no one to tell him anything about it. These twenty years were spent chiefly in Paris, at Stonyhurst, and at Knoyle, and Bogle's knowledge was confined to Tichborne and Upton. Of Roger's military service Orton was able to put on an appearance of knowledge, but this knowledge was confined to such matters as would fall within the common goesip of the barrack-yard, or could be extracted from official papers or letters. Roger's comings and goings at Tichborne, and the external circumstances of his visits, would of course be under the observation of the servants; but Roger would not be likely to take his uncle's valet into his confidence in regard to his love for his course, and the "diplomacy" of his aunt, and therefor his cousin, and the "diplomacy" of his aunt, and therefore—just as one might expect—Orton's mind was a blank on these subjects. He did not know that Reger used to write constantly to his sunt—a letter at least once a fortnight—the constantly to his sunt—a letter at least once a fortnight—the correspondence being continued down to the very time of his disappearance, and relating to the one subject which above all others engrossed Roger's thoughts—his attachment to his consin, and the chances of his marrying her. In the servants' hall it would be well enough known that Roger was "sweet on young miss," and that is really all Orton knew. As for the "soaled packet," it is enough to say that it is not only one of the most wicked and inflamous but one of the most wicked and inflamous but one of the most retained acceptance in the could infamous, but one of the most utterly absurd, stories that could possibly be invented. It is clear that, apart from her doubts as to the stability of Roger's character, Lady Doughty had many reasons for desiring a union between the cousins; and, if these had been any truth in Orton's abominable suggestion, it would have neces-

any truth in Orton's abominable suggestion, it would have necessarily precipitated a marriage.

There are different tests which may be applied to such a story as Orton's. There is first the question of what the pretender knows of the man he pretends to be, and of his surroundings; and it is quite clear that here everything pointed against instead of in favour of Orton. Up to the time he got hold of Rogie in Sydney—that is, mearly a year after he had first disclosed himself to Gibbes at Wagga-Wagga as the lost Hogse—he was perfectly in the dark as to all Roger's antocedesms, except in an far as he had picked up some story facts from the advertisemental the newspapers, the Barusstage, and perhaps from talk with Blete, his Hampshire Iriend. He did not know where Roger was been, where he was educated, what his connection with the army had been, where the facility matter were; he have nothing of his andle His Bletched, or of lighton. Add, to him the army had been, where the facility matter were; he had the army had been improbability direct, that Roger should have

been saved from shipwrack when not another survivor had ever been heard of, and, next, that he should have alandoned his family and his fortune for the sake of becoming a journsyman butcher in Australia. If Orton could only have been impounded at this time, and subjected to examination without having the means of obtaining any information from outside, there would at once have been an end of his case. It was so glasing and obvious an imposture that it would have broken down after a very few questions. All the difficulties of the case have sriven from attention not having been sufficiently contined to Orton's original story as it was first put forth by himself. Afterwards it was enlarged, corrected, and dressed up in various ways, and went through a number of revised editions. But in these later forms it had ceased to be Orton's own story, and had become a sort of joint-stock romance, made up of materials contributed by a great many different people, and licked into shape by sharp and unscrupulous agents. Even then it was an imperfect and incoherent tale, and Orton blundered constantly in trying to repeat it. The knowledge which he had acquired added a little mystery to the affair, but could not possibly affact the irresistible conclusion which must be drawn from the utter blankness of his maind in regard to Roger's life and all that concorned the Tichborne family down to the eve of his departure from Australia. His counsel indeed had no alternative but to ask the jury to believe that a life of vile excesses had ruined his brain, and that his statements were worthless as evidence.

Then there is the question of personal resemblance. This is a matter on which evidence should always be received with the greatest heaitstion and suspicion. There is nothing more decaptive than impressions of personal appearance, especially after a long interval; and it may also be said that nothing can be more absurd and misleading than the sort of explanations which are usually given of the grounds of such impressions. It will sometimes happen that the general impression is correct, although the details given are wrong, or on the other hand that some of the details may be correct while the impression is erroneous. The truth is that very few persons have the faculty of close analytical observation which is indispensable for a sound judgment on a question of this kind. People do not spend their time in scanning other people's countenances, noting the colour of their eyes or hair, the curve of their lips, or the shape of their nesses. Miss a simple test to try to recall any of those details in the case even of an intimate friend whom one is in the constant habit of seeing. There is probably not one person in a thousand who can tell the colour of anyhody's eyes, except perhaps his wife's or child's. Evidence of identity is worth nothing unless it is the confident impression of some one who has been in close connexion with the person to be identified, and who has had such an interest in him as would be likely to fix the impression on the mind; or unless it applies to some marked peculiarity of feature, tigure, or expression. Highly idealized portraits of lieger have been drawn in the course of the two trials. He scoms in roulity to have been about as uninteresting and commonplace a person as can be conceived—a shy, thin, sallow, lackadaisical-looking youth, amiable and gentlemanly, but without any marked chiracter of any kind, except some resolution and some adhishness; just the sort of young man, in fact, whom one might ment a dozen times a mouth without carrying away a distinct impression of him. There can be no doubt that he lad about the eyes the sort of sentimental, spoony look which is vulgarly associated with the gaze of the "dying duck," and which Orton also at times puts on, and this was probably all that most people recollected of poor Roger, who was as far as possible from being a hero either in look or bearing. The fact that Lieger was thin and Orton enormously stout does not go for much, as men change in that way. Orton is taller than Roger, however, and men do not grow taller after twenty-four. His hair is lighter, his cars are wide and flapping; Roger's cars were thin and adhered to the check. Roger had tattoo marks which Orton has not, and Orton check. has a brown mark which Roger had not. It seems to us that the greater part of the evidence on both sides as to personal resemblance is really of no value whatever. Roger's relatives and friends, and his fellow-officers in the regiment, may be trasted in their general impression of him; and it is impossible to doubt that Arthur Orton's sweetheaft, Miss Loder, Mrs. Jury, who was not only a relation but a creditor, the people who befriended Orton in Melipilla, and his employers in Australia, must recollect him perfectly. The rest of the personal evidence is worthless, and much that the Westing of the Continuous and the Continuous and manufactured the Westing of the Continuous and the Con both of the Wapping and the Carabineor evidence was almost an insult to the intelligence of the Court. Not a few of the witnesses professed to speak, not from recollections of appearance, but from things which Orton had said, and the Chief Justice very properly observed that conclusions of that kind should be left to the jury. Unfortunately, however, a great deal of this unreal evidence was admitted. Twenty members of the Tichborne family, including the Seymours, denied Orton's identity with Reger. including the Seymours, denied Orton's identity with Reger. On the other hand, Reger's mother had professed to recognize him; but it is clear from the Dowager's letters that she had made up her mind to recognize him before she saw him, and in spite of the ridicidens falsehoods in which she had detacted him. Her rawing, prompted partly by a mother's love, partly by jeulousy and, haired of her English relatives, to have a son boade her, to have a son boade her to have the wondered at if Orton imagined, from her readers and predstarmination to adopt him, that a false heir resided answer her purpose rather than none. Of Roger's intimate

personal friends all who were examined, with scarcely an exception, went against Orton. Two officers of the Carabineers

ception, went against Orton. Two officers of the Carabineers recognized Orton with hesitation and a good deal of qualification; but the rest of Roger's brother-officers repudiated him, and the troopers' evidence goes for very little on either side.

Roger's letters supply another test. Orton's handwriting is much worse than Roger's, which indeed is a very fair hand. Roger spelt very well for a French education; Orton's misspellings are frequent and betray the grossest ignorance, and his ideas and style of expression are as different from Roger's as night from day. Roger's letters also show that no intention was more remote from his mind than that of breaking with his family surrendering day. Roger's letters also show that no intention was more remote from his mind than that of breaking with his family, surrendering his fortune, and burying himself out of sight. He was keen about his rights, and fully intended to return and take advantage of them. Perhaps, however, the strongest indication of the falsity of Orton's pretensions was to be found in the bent of his own mind. There is nothing which any one would find it more difficult to realize than that other people should have doubts as to his identity. It would strike him as quite incomprehensible, and it would be in his power to dissipate all doubt by allowing himself to be carefully examined, and by talking freely as to his past life. to be carefully examined, and by talking freely as to his past life. From the first hour Orton took it for granted that people would suspect and repudiate him, shunned Roger's old friends, and avoided conversation with everybody for whom he had not been

previously prepared.

One of the most remarkable, and possibly to some persons puzzling, things about this imposture is that Orton himself took such extremely little trouble to keep it going. He does not seem to have made any serious attempt to pick up a little French, or to imitate Roger's handwriting, or to study cavalry drill, or to get by heart the names of any of the text-books at Stonyhurst, or, in short to establish a resemblance between himself and Roger short, to establish a resemblance between himself and Roger by any means which cost much effort. He did indeed try the handwriting, and it is supposed that at one time he took some lessons in French, but he soon abandoned both as hopeless. He was in Paris with Lady Tichborne for ten days, but he did not think it worth while to make himself acquainted with the houses in which Roger lived as a child. Of the documents provided for cramming purposes he made a very superficial use. It might, perhaps, be thought that this arose from stupidity, but the explanation is partly to be found in his dull, lazy, inert nature, and irreclaimable ignorance. All the hard work of the imposture was left to others, who grubbed up information, looked up witnesses, concooted delusive affidavits, and tried to coach him as well as they could. Orton left himself in their hands, listened short, to establish a resemblance between himself and Roger as well as they could. Orton left himself in their hands, listened as well as they could. Orton left himself in their hands, listened to what was told him, lazily ran his eye over the papers, and recollected only just as much as settled in his mind without requiring any exertion from himself. Dr. Kenealy represented his client as reduced to a sort of idiocy by his excesses, while the Chief Justice spoke of him as "a man of extraordinary intelligence, sagacity, and assurance." That he has assurance is true enough, but his intelligence and sagacity have perhaps been somewhat exaggerated. There can be no doubt that he has a certain quickness of apprehension and native sharpness: but his scintillaquickness of apprehension and native sharpness; but his scintilla-tions of intelligence do not carry him far. They give only a momentary light, like sparks from a flint, and do not enable him to see anything much beyond his nose. There was no foresight or comprehensiveness in his imposture; sufficient for the day were the lies thereof. This may, however, have been partly due to his astounding and hopeless ignorance. He was like a savage tumbling about among all sorts of subjects, without any notion of what they mean. He had no idea, for instance, that Hebrew was not just the same sort of thing as French; and it was this extraordinary ignorance that prevented him from seeing the importance of self-cultivation for the purpose of his imposture. Yet after making every allowance on this score his cleverness does not strike us as very remarkable. Anybody who cares to turn back to Orton's cross-examination will Anybody who cares to turn back to Orton's cross-examination will see that, though he preserved his assurance, he showed little ready wit. When he was hard pushed he simply said, "I really don't remember," or, "I was drunk," or, "I can't account for it," or he pretended to be unwell. Sometimes he tried to parry by a whining complaint that the Solicitor-General was insulting him, and that the questions were impertinent. He was asked, for example, what sort of thing a quadrangle was, and he replied, "What do you mean by what sort of a thing is it! It is very shameful, causing an enormous waste of time. It is He was asked, for example, what sort of thing a quadrangle was, and he replied, "What do you mean by what sort of a thing is it? It is very shameful, causing an enormous waste of time. It is insulting; I won't answer." Another time he says, "I am in a state of confusion. My counsel put the question one way and you put it, another way"; or again, "You are asking me things that I can't remember, and are trying to make me perjure myself. It is very unfair" (Mr. Serjeant Ballantine:—"You had better keep yourself quiet"). "But I will not allow you to try to make me perjure myself," and so on. On one occasion he remarked to Sir J. Coleridge, "I wish you had my brains and I had yours for a little time," but any fool could say that. Orton is not without a certain amount of Cockney impudence and sharpness, but it is idle to say that he showed cleverness because Sir John could get very little out of him; as much might be said of a stone wall if put under examination. The truth is, that Orton's imagination is of that kind which can only invent a broad lie, but cannot supply details, or put together a coherent story. He has no originality or inventiveness. He filled Roger's life with mames and dates taken from his own. He ascribed St. Vitus's Dance to Roger because he had had it himself. He said Roger left England in the Miller, the said Roger left England in the Miller,

captain and sailors of the supposed Copyry after names in the Jessie Miller. He put the names of real people, Orton's friends, into the Wagga-Wagga will, when he might have given the names of non-existent persons, if he could only have thought of any. He said Lady Tichborne was very stout just because hissewn mother was stout. He had to find a name for a horse of Roger's, and he called it Plenipo, because there had been a Plenipo at Johnston's farm. He had had experience of seafaring; yet look at the preposterous absurdity of his story of the shipwreck and alleged rescue. The explanation of the sealed packet is another instance of his mental helplessness; and he was equally incapable of suggesting an intelligible reason why Roger should have given up his family and 20,000% a year for the pleasure of cutting up pigs and handling offal. In fact, the more the case is examined the more amazing does it appear that such a filmsy, transparent, and ignorant imposture should even for a moment have had a chance of making dupes. It is evident that Orton himself did very little to keep it alive, and that he merely allowed himself to be floated onwards on the tide of human credulity and imbecility. It may be supposed that he had confederates in his plote who did much more for it than he did himself; but the accomplices to whom he mainly owed his success were the fools who, in their self-conceit and supposed superiority of discernment, refused to look at plain obvious facts, and would be satisfied with nothing but wild improbabilities and impossibilities. Unfortunately there is no reason to suppose that this sort of fool will soon die out. soon die out.

GRANGES.

NE of the most curious, and to outsiders most unintelligible, phenomena in contemporary America is the extraordinary development of what are called Granges. What is a Grange? is a question to which we have not seen any complete answer. Probably, indeed, a complete answer could hardly be given, because the Granges affect a cortain degree of mystery as to their purposes, and, as is generally true in cases of mystery, are perhaps not very clear about the matter themselves. The manifesto which has been recently published by their governing body informs us that they intend a fundamental reformation of all the evils in the world. So many societies devote themselves to this excellent object that many societies devote themselves to this excellent object that the description can hardly be considered as distinctive. Some features of the movement, however, are sufficiently marked and intelligible. The vast agricultural community of the Western States has naturally been impressed by the immense importance of good communications with the rest of the world. The farmers of hat region can produce corn in indefinite quantities. But man cannot that region can produce corn in indefinite quantities. But man cannot live upon corn alone, and a farmer entirely isolated from the rest of the world must sacrifice a good many of the comforts of life. It is but a small advantage to the Irishman or the German to be transplanted to the most fertile region in the world if he is also put at a distance from all the great commercial and manufacturing centres. The produce which would make him a rich man if it were in the Eastern markets becomes a useless burden to him in the absence of effectual means of transportation. The religious the absence of effectual means of transportation. The railways, therefore, are the arteries upon which the prosperity of the region depends; and the railways appear to have taken full advantage of their position. In America the railway interest is a great political force; and the various maneeuvres by which shares can be converted into influence have been one great cause of corruption. The farmers appear to have suffered under the practical monopoly The farmers appear to have suffered under the practical monopoly enjoyed by some of the great Companies. They could not bring their produce to market or receive goods in exchange without paying tolls which they regarded as excessive. Moreover the railways were in alliance with the existing authorities, and thus there was no chance of getting up a satisfactory competition. The Granges appear to have been originally started as a combination of the farmers against the railways. As they increased in numbers—and it is said that they are now to be reckoned by the thousand—they developed other propensities. They are to some extent co-operative societies, intended to dispense with the services of middlemen. They are more or less social institutions, and no doubt the members of a more or less social institutions, and no doubt the members of a scattered and monotonous society are very glad to catch at any means of amusing themselves—even by listening to lectures. They have, it seems, more or less of an eye to the emancipation of women, though we do not quite see the connexion of ideas; and moreover, they have been suspected of socialist tendencies. One of their chief leaders is reported to have made an ugly remark about the possibility of trees bearing human fruit; and, whatever may be their present intentions, it is obvious that their success in bringing about so widely-appead an organization of the whatever may be their present intentions, it is obvious that their success in bringing about so widely-apread an organization of the chief class in the country, dealing with matters so vitally affecting the interests of society, is a symptom which well deserves the attention of political observers. No one can say to what results it may lead; whether it will really produce any great effect, or simply add one more to the ephemeral associations which have looked very formidable for a time, and sunk to be more tools in the hands of skilful politicians.

Meanwhile the manifesto to which we have referred in a curious

the hands of skilful politicians.

Meanwhile the manifesto to which we have referred is a curious document in its way. If it does not tell us very distinctly what are the plans of the Granges, it may throw some light upon the doctrines which are fermenting throughout the most rapidly developing part of the American population. The "National Grange," indeed, her rather a pronounced tasts for edifying plati-

tudes. Its members declare that they are united, like most other respectable bodies, for the good of themselves, their country, and mankind. Moreover they "endorse the motto," which did not appear to be in much need of endorsement, "In essentials unity, in an ensemtials liberty, in all things charity." What are essentials and what non-essentials? And as for sharify and the in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." What are essentials, and what non-essentials? And as for charity, even that highest of Christian virtues has a very ambiguous meaning. No-holy wishes to be in charity with oppressors; unless charity includes a state of mind compatible with inflicting all necessary chariteens tupon oppression. The Northern States used to hold that it was charitable to crush their Southern brethren for the good of the negro or of themselves. The South thought that the first precept of charity was that they should be allowed to secode whenever they pleased. Between the two, charity came to involve the killing, wounding, and imprisoning of a considerable fraction of the population. Nobody, again, ever set out with more charitable professions than Robespierre; and his interpretation of the abstract principle in concrete cases led to a good deal of difficulty. We look therefore to the succeeding resolutions to see whether we can obtain any more light. The third resolution gives as a number of excellent moral precepts, which read something whether we can obtain any more light. The third resolution gives as a number of excellent moral precepts, which read something like the answer in the Catechism to the question, What is our duty to our neighbour? supposing it to have been judiciously interspersed by comments upon Adam Smith. The Grangers mean to develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood; to buy less and produce more; to enhance the comfort and attractions of their homes, and to condense the weight of their expectations of their homes, and to condense the weight of their exports; to hasten the good time coming, and to calculate intelligently on probabilities; to secure entire harmony, good will, and vital brotherhood, and to "sell less in the bushel and more on boof and in fleece." Most of these proposals are plainly desirable; but perhaps it would have been shorter to say that they "endorsed" the Sermon on the Mount and Franklin's Poor Richard. Nobody, however, can object to a manifesto stating that those who put it forth mean to act in the spirit of good Christians and sound traders. Occasionally there may be a little difficulty in making the best of both worlds; but the aim is at least judicious, whatever the

obstacles that may present themselves.

In the next resolution we find something rather more definite. The Grangers tell us that they want to get rid of "a surplus of middlemen"; but they add that it is not because they are unfriendly to middlemen, but because they do not want their services. We fear that the purity of their motives will make very little difference to the middlemen. Nobody, as far as we know, objects to shopkeepers in the abstract. If either shops or railways will do anything for us cheaper and better than we can railways will do anything for us cheaper and better than we can do it for ourselves, we must indeed be wantonly malignant to object to their existence. The Grangers, in fact, would evidently be the last people in the world to object to a good system of transportation. It is rather superfluous in them to tell us that they are not the enemies of railways or canals; all that they require is to put down the tendency of corporations "to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits." They do not, however, inform us what are just profits, or where robbery begins and legitimate enterprise ends. We must only take such confort as we can in the assurance that in their "noble order there is no as we can in the assurance that in their "notice order there is no communism and no agrarianism." They do not therefore intend to subvert the social order. Neither, as it appears from their next resolution, are they "a political or party organization." They are content, it seems, with inculcating the principles which lie at the sbottom of all true politics, and the principles which he at the spottom of all true politics, and seeking the greatest good of the greatest number. However, they are careful to add that they do not inculcate indifference to political questions. On the contrary, they think it the duty of every man to influence for good the party to which he belongs, and to put down bribary and corruption. They desire proper equality, protection of the weak, and restraint of the strong. These, they add, are American principles—a statement which we hope is not intended to claim the exclusive property of Americans in such year excellent, but slightly obvious, doctrines. As a farmera' invery excellent, but slightly obvious, doctrines. As a farmers' institution, they go on to say they cannot admit members who are not farmers; but they hope that all good citizens will co-operate with them cordially in removing every vestige of tyranny and corruption. Finally, they intend to help all brethren in want, and to show "a money appreciation of the shilling and subground to show "a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman." What her abilities and sphere may be they do not precisely say, except that she is qualified for membership of a Grange. And so they pledge themselves to labour "for all future time" for a return to the "wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political

purity of our forefathers."

This last sentence is perhaps rather curious as indicating that in the opinion of a large class of Americans retrogression may be in some cases identical with progress. But otherwise we must admit some cases identical with progress. But otherwise we must admit that, so far as their public programme goes, there seems to be no reason why any human being should not be a member of a Grange. We have seen a good many political professions of faith; but we do not remember ever to have met with any school of thinkers who did not object to corruption, tyranny, and injustice. There is not, if we may trust to their public utterances, any party in any country of the world. Whig or Tory, Republican or Democration are to the world. Whig or Tory, Republican or Democration are to the most elementary laws of morality; though it is unsections are equally conducive to the end which they all have at heart. If the Grangers would condescend to enlighten as particular methods by which they hope to introduce.

the miliennium, we should be able to form some more definite opinion as to their prospects. Meanwhile it is rather hard to forecast the future of a party of which the only very distinctive tenst seems to be the doctrine that railways should not be allowed to enjoy a monopoly inconsistent with the full development of the resources of the country. Was it worth while to get up so resources of the country. Was it worth while to get up so elaborate an organization and put forward so elaborate a manifesto for so small a purpose? If we were more behind the scenes we might be able to discover what is written between the lines. Possibly the Grangers have some definite schemes which they do not think it judicious to reveal to the outside world. Perhaps, in spite of their eloquent appeals to unity, they are so much divided amongst themselves that they cannot trust themselves beyond the limits of safe generalities. But it is also possible, if we may include it is also possible, if we may the limits of safe generalities. But it is also possible, if we may indulge in a conjectural interpretation of their sentiments, that there is really some significance even in the apparent vagueness of their platform. It may be an indication of a change of sentiment not altogether confined to America, and which may be destined to produce important effects in the future. In fact, the sentiment which seems to run through the whole of the production is a general disgust with recent political movements. The Grangers are tired, and not without reason, of the futile contests between parties which have lost their original meanfutile contests between parties which have lost their original meaning. They see that Republicans and Democrats have alike fallen to a great extent under the dominion of "rings," and that the old organizations are much more profitable to the leaders in their ond organizations are much more prontable to the leaders in their private capacity than conducive to the welfare of the public; and they are anxious, though they do not see their way very clearly, to turn legislative power more to purposes of social improvement and away from mere political squabbling. We have certainly no reason to be surprised that great numbers of independent farmers should be disgusted with modern manifestations of American relations and should have a maked to a new course of the all tenth politics, and should have awaked to a new sense of the old truth politics, and should have awaked to a now sense of the old truth that it is a desirable thing to have some honesty and common sense in their rulers. In such a phase of discontent it is natural enough that they should announce some very venerable truisms with what seems rather unnecessary unction. If we could hope that they would carry out their aspirations and inflict any serious wounds upon corruption and tyranny, we must simply wish them all success. But if they are to do anything, they will have to adopt some more definite measures, and we shall then be better able to judge whether these beautiful professions are a more appeal to Buncombe, to be followed by a slipping back into the old to Buncombe, to be followed by a slipping back into the old grooves, or whether the Wester States are likely to hasten the advent of the millennium more decidedly than other people who have started with equally good intentions.

DEATHS AMONG THE CARDINALS.

THE death of two members of the Sacred College has been THE death of two members of the Sacrad Conego has been announced within the last fortnight, while a third—the most widely known of the whole body—Cardinal Antonelli, is said to be seriously ill. On Sunday week died the Jesuit Tarquini, who had enjoyed his dignity of Cardinal Deacon less than two months, and a few days later Barnabo, Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, one of the seniors on the list, followed him to the grave. Tarquin one of the seniors on the list, followed him to the grave. Tarquini was one of the new batch of twelve Cardinals added last Ohristmas to the Sacred College, and his appointment was chiefly remarkable from the fact of his being the first Jesuit for more than a century raised to the purple. The Tablet devotes a column to recounting raised to the purple. The Tablet devotes a column to recounting his various virtues and distinctions, but omits what had undoubtedly the most direct bearing on his recent elevation—his connexion with the Civillà Cattolica, the haspired organ of the Papacy. It omits also, while stating that he was "well born," to mention the claim on which the late Cardinal is said to have peculiarly prided himself, and which would certainly, if established, place his ancient lineage far beyond all competition of the bluest of all blue blood of modern Europe. His Eminence, ignorant or contemptuous of the historical heresics of Niebuhr and Cornewall Lewis, traced his descent from the regal line of Tarquin. The Pope is said to have greeted him one morning, on his presenting himself to pay have greeted him one morning, on his presenting himself to pay his respects, with the Horatian salutation Tarquinus atavis edite regibus. But, if his Holiness is correctly reported to have expressed the deepest sorrow on hearing of Tarquini's death, the regret may safely be presumed to have been paid rather to his services as a shrewd and practised adviser and constitute to the literaportors present that to the regret may safely the presumed to have been paid to the literaportors of the constitution of the properties to the literaportors of the lite tributor to the Ultramontane press than to any mythical glories of a remote ancestry. If there be any truth in the rumour, now again renewed, of an approaching creation of fresh Cardinals, it will be curious to observe whether the red Hat vacated by Tarquini is bestowed on another Jesuit. It is against the tradisock, or even accept, ecclesiastical dignities, except under obedience to a positive Papal command. But the Society which has remodelled during the last few years, not only the policy of the Holy See, but the structure of the Creed, can hardly shrink from

ecclesiastical orbit of the Christian system, is still regarded and treated at Rome as a mission—that is, a heathen—country. It remains therefore, after, as before, the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy, or the Papal aggression—whichever description be preferred—subject to the supreme jurisdiction of the College De Propaganda Fide, of which Cardinal Barnaho was the Prefect. But what, it may perhaps be asked, is the Propaganda, and what is meant by its authority in England? We will endeavour to explain. And first as regards the Propaganda. Its origin must be traced to a decree of Gregory XIII. (1572), by which a certain number of Cardinals were charged with the direction of missions to the East, and catechisms were ordered to be printed in various languages for missionary purposes. But nearly half a century clapsed before the present institution was firmly established and provided with an adequate endowment. There was a certain Capuchin preacher at Rome, one Girolamo da Narni, who enjoyed the reputation of a saint, and whose pious eloquence so charmed Bellarmine that he said one of St. Augustine's three wishes had been granted to him—the wish to hear St. Paul. By his advice the Congregation of Propaganda was thoroughly organized, charged with the superintendence of missions in overy part of the world, and directed to assemble at least once a month in the presence of the Pope. Gregory XV., during his short pontificate of two years, became the second and real founder of the institution, for which he also advanced the requisite funds. He had already shown his keen appreciation of the importance of Christian missions, and his conviction, to use Ranko's words, that "the salvation of the world depended on the spread of Catolicism," by canonizing Ignatius Loyola and Francis Xavier, the two men who had done most in those latter days to promote the conversion alike of heretics and heathen. The conspicuous sorvices of Ignatius in the first, and of Xavier in the second field sof labour, are duly recorded in the Bull

they are usually committed, holding the titles of Sees in partibus infidelium, are directly amenable to its jurisdiction. England, therefore, was of course under the Propagunda before 1850; it is not equally easy to explain how it has remained so since. Such, however, is the fact. No doubt it is partly to be accounted for by the growing tendency of the Curin for the last three centuries to concentrate all power in their own hands, and reduce the episco-pate to the condition, at best, of dignified satraps under an autocrat whose will is absolute and supreme whenever he chooses to make it felt. And hence it has become the fashion now with Ultramontane writers always to describe the Church as a pure monarchy, whereas Lacordaire, the "impenitent Liberal," insisted to the last on the old doctrine of her divine constitution including and harmonizing the three typical forms of government, monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. And the loss of political power by the Church has in one way tended to the same result. The Court of Rome is at least as tenacious of power as in the middle ages, but now that its sentences carry no secular conthe middle ages, but now that its sentences carry no secular consequences, and receive no support from the secular arm, so like-wise they are relieved from all secular control. As a Roman Catholic critic who had himself suffered from the arbitrary inflictions of the Caria has pithily observed, "When it mixes in general society it must be as well behaved as its neighbours, and observe the laws; but it may be as tyrannical as ever in its own household, where the slightest remonstrance on the part of any of its domestic staff would lose them their places." And accordingly the resolution taken at Rome in 15th of that neither bishops, nor the forms of an hierarchy as exhibited in Catholic countries should be permitted in England," was rein Catholic countries should be permitted in England, acided in form rather than in fact by the creation of the hierarchy of 1850, which has been truly enough described as "three parts a sham." It came out not many years ago in a dispute between Archbishop Manning and one of life spiritual subjects, that these prelates have no forum exturnum, or, in other words, no canonical rights and powers, and are as completely under the thumb of Rome as were the Vicars Apostolic who preceded them. Their utter impotence to act for themselves was amusingly exemplified about ten years ago in so simple a matter as the proposed opening of a Roman Oatholic Hall at Oxford, to which Cardinal Wiseman was at the time favourably disposed. A gentleman who had written to one of his suffragans on the subject was told in reply that "it was useless to apply for his sunction without having secured Rome first." A more striking illustration of the absolute subjection of English Roman Catholics to the jurisdiction of the Propaganda, which also serves to illustrate the peculiar characteristics of the late Cardinal Prefect, was supplied two or three years later, just after the death of Cardinal Wissman, by an occurrence of which an authentic record has since appeared in print. At that time a memorial bearing one hundred and seventy signatures of the English Roman Catholic gentry, and known to represent the wishes of a much larger number, was next to Rome, deprecating any interference on the part of the Holy See with the effection of their sons at Oxford. It was Cardinal Bamaho's office to receive it; and as Rome, under the influence of Br. Manning—not yet become Archbishop—was understood to have committed herself to an adverse view of the Oxford schema, it was natural that his Eminence should administer but cold comfort to the deputation. But the line of argument he adopted must certainly have rather startled them. Cardinal Barnaho is said to have been so well posted in English Catholic matters as to have kept in his desk a memorandum of the name and position of svery Roman Catholic priest in England, together with an account of his character and opinions. Whether he was equally well informed as to the social and political condition of the country pieced virtually under his spiritual superintendence may be judged from what took place on the occasion referred to. The Cardinal Prefect, we are told, "objected to the memorial that it had not been signed by a single Prince or Duke, and that the majority of the signaturies-were mere gentlemen." His Eminence was informed that in England there are no princes, except those of the blood royal, who are all Protestants, and only one Catholic Duke, who was then a minor. He next objected to the fewness of the signatures, and, on being reminded that the number of educated Catholics in England was not very large, answered that he knew better. He had lately read a report of Cardinal Wiseman's funeral, describing how the streets and housetops were lined for five miles with millions of admiring spectators. The suggestion that the millions in question, admitting the number to be correctly stated, were neither all Roman Catholics, nor all belonging to the upper classes, was received with evident distrust. But his Eminence classes, was received with evident distrust. But his Eminence classes the matter with a still more conclusive argumentum ad housians which brought the interview to a close. The deputation, he observed, were of course acquainted with the Constitution of their own country, and therefore knew that "in England, when the Quean of the Pope, and

Cardinal Barnabo was a red-tapist of the straitest sort, but he had the reputation of being a thoroughly upright and conscientious man. It may perhaps occur to English Roman Catholics to reflect quantulis sapiential regitur Anglia—meaning of course by Anglia the Anglo-Roman Church—under such a system of administration. And, although it would be possible enough to have a better informed Prefect of Propaganda than Cardinal Barnabo, it would also be very possible for his successor to be narrower, more prejudiced, and less conscientious. It is much as if all colonial bishops tell their dioceses under the absolute control of the Secretary of the S. P. G., and had to present themselves once in every three years at his office to give an account of their stewardship. The Sacred College will not be seriously affected by the loss of Barnabo or Tarquini. It would be a very different matter if the fears entertained for the life of Antonelli, who has already received the last sacraments, were to be realized. Meanwhile the Pope, who has lived to nominate nearly a hundred Cardinals and to witness the death of about half his nominees, sedet extrnumque sedebit, to all appearance, hale and hearty as ever and exulting in the vigour of a youth perpetually renewed. He almost seems to say in the words of the poet, "Men may come and men may go, but I go on for ever"; and it is hardly wonderful perhaps that his most extravagant pretensions should win such unquestioning acceptance, when his faith is so unbounded in himself. It would be rash to hazard any conjecture as to the next occupant of the Papal throne, except that he is pretty sure to be an Italian, and most of the Italian Cardinals are, like the late Prefect of Propaganda, essentially "safe" men. But it is little more than a truism, when we run our eye down the list of names composing the Sacred College as it now exists, to say that not one of its members is likely to equal the influence, the years, so the sublime audacity of Pius the Ninth.

MEDICINE AND SOCIETY.

A DISCOURSE on the relations of medical practitioners with society concerns both doctors and patients, and therefore we have read with interest an Introductory Address delivered at St. Mary's Hospital in October last by Dr. Shephord, and lately printed, which deals chiefly with this subject. The lecturer has our entire sympathy in arguing against a dictum of Addison in the Spectator, that "when a nation abounds in physicians, it grows thin of people." If this were a true saying, the population of England ought to decrease, as there is an increasing tendency to employ doctors, although for the most part in measures of prevention rather than of what used to be called once. "Our says," says the lecturer, "that is our caring; and our care depends upon the lecturer, "that is our caring; and our care depends upon when we are said, but quacks come to us, and it is perhaps natural that impressions which are forced upon us by quacks affect our judgment of the doctors whom they diagrace. There are, for example, the wall-educated specialists who sing their own prises as facility as the herbalist and the bone-cotter. We acquire to manual destroy is not necessary to make it. The lecturer apily describes his brothers as "collecting certainly with patience new facing achieves, in patience are according to the patience was to have discontinued."

church and dismer and to drive especially through mud and wet a small carriage. The advice nowadays would be to write a book. The lecturer thinks that, if doctors "read a little more and wrote a little less," their knewledge would be more thorough. This advice need not be confined to doctors. We have used the general term "quackery" to include not only the advertising pill-mongers, but also that which the lecturer calls "the worst form of quackery, dutwardly fair, which, like the killing ivy, still clings to the profession." Indeed, it would be strange if there were not quacks as long as the public is ready to believe in them.

The world is naturally averse To all the truth it sees or hears, But swallows nonsense and a lye With greediness and gluttony.

In the days when the Spectator wrote, "Had all these advertisers arrived at the skill they pretend to, they would have had no need to publish to the world for so many years successively the virtues of their medicines," the value of a name was not fully understood. Now it is necessary not only to advertise in order to get a name, but to advertise more plentifully to keep it. The most pertinacious advertisers of the day are the dealers in pills, wine, and tea, which may all be classed under the general name of chemicals. We hear so much now of adulteration that it is seriously questionable whether one form of British liberty may not be before many years abridged. The right to make and vend pills and potions of which nobody except the vendor knows certainly the components, is much more clearly profitable to the vendor than to anybody else. The world could perhaps go on without Merison's

pills, but perhaps Morison could not.

These remarks may be illustrated by a case, at once grotesque and melancholy, which is reported from the assizes. A man called by himself a "professor," by his counsel a "quack doctor," and in the gaot calendar a "herbalist," has been tried for causing a patient's death by pills containing arsenic. He was found grafty of manslaughter, but recommended to mercy by the jury "because we do not think he knew the excess" in the quantity of assenic. He had been saling the pills for two years without being aware of their dangerous character, and if he only killed one person in that time, the neighbourhood in which he practised has had a fortunate escape. He has only been sent to prison for three months, and it may be hoped that people will be able to die without his assistance until he is again at liberty. Our law is lemient to the mistakes of doctors, qualified or unqualified. A judge has said that in remote parts of the country many persons would be left to die if irregular doctors were not allowed to practise; and we might add that some persons would be left to live. In the case of St. John Long it was proposed to call patients whom he had cured, to which it was objected by the other side that they could not call the patients whom he had killed. He rubbed the back of a young woman with a lotion of such strength that it killed her, but nevertheless a witness was produced who "never ceased to pray for Mr. Long." A woman was tried for killing a child by applying a corrosive plaister to its head, and many witnesses declared that she had cured them of diseases when regular practitioners had failed. Sometimes, after a quack has done mischief, a regular doctor is called in to try to remedy it, and if the patient dies, of course the quack alleges that the regular doctor killed him. In one case there was the further complication that a neighbour had recommended "nerve powder" to the deceased. Thus one regular and two irregular practitioners performed a kind of triangular duel over the corpse. A man had been told by the surge

Nevertheless, both in its physical and its moral aspects a nation ought to be bettered by the existence in it of a well-educated body of medical men. Samitary reformers aim at cleanliness, which is next to godiness. The activity of medical practitioners in sanitary reform is one of the best features of our time. In this department there is little room for quackery, and even if activity be inspired by the desire to become known, it is not on that account less useful. It must not be supposed, however, that the theory of sanitary reform is now, although to a great extent the practice is. Caius, in his "Bolas against the Sweating Sicknesse," quoted in Dr. Corfield's Ordination of Senage, says, "Take away the causes we may, in damnying diches, letting in open air, burieng dede bodyes, kepyng canalles cleane, sinks and easyng places aweet," the These principles were laid down, but nobedy paid at tention to them. Probably the evil consequences were less felt when the country was sparsely populated, and certainly they were less regarded. Our generation is perhaps undaly devoted to statistics, but still it must be owned that human his and death are weatched among us with an intalligent solicitude almost unlianway to other ages and countries of the world. Without suggesting that we hear at all two much about sewage pollution and smillar unpleasant subjects, it may still be said that we hear a very great deal. In all parts of Engiand the same process means to be going on. We see, in a new and disagreeable sense, this heirs of all the ages. The accumulated filth of means the countries of the world. Without suggesting that we hear a wery great deal. In all parts of Engiand the same process.

to endure, and it is even proposed to relieve earth of a task too heavy for it by burning instead of burying dead bodies. The accumulation of population in great towns is not likely to be seen arrested. Vainly the traveller describes the lovely chimate and exuberant fertility of America or Africa. Millions of our countrymen must either live as they have lived or stave, and hence the problem of living healthily in dense masses engages more and more the attention of social and sanitary reformers. Parliament has shown its sense of the emergency by passing a number of confused and contradictory enactments. The lawyer is often, and sometimes in vain, invoked to say what can be done; but the doctor can generally say pretty clearly what should be done. Sickness is a chief cause of non-payment of runt, and therefore all owners of house property ought to be sanitary reformers. But the prudence which spends a shilling to save a pound is rare among us. Our upper and middle classes were till lately educated in utter ignorance of chemistry and all cognate sciences, and if anything was wrong with air or water, the ordinary householder was no more capable. of explaining it than mediaval citizens who prescribed the Jews when the plague broke out among them. Much must still be done to enlighten the public mind on these matters, and the doctors, who are everywhere at all times and seasons, have the best means of doing it. "Our science," says the lecturer, "ought to come home to the people." The great aim of the medical profession for ages has been to diminish disease, especially to guard against those epidemic diseases by which the mortality of all countries is swelled encormonaly. The representatives of this profession, like the Jewish lawgiver, have preached cleanliness as the great preventive of disease, and isolation when disease has broken out. But they have gone beyond him in giving reasons why this or that should be done or avoided. This has been rendered necessary by advancing education. Formerly when pestilence broke ou

The locturer does not think that women can to any great extent succeed as medical practitioners. But, believing this to be a matternot of opinion but of fact, to be settled only by experience, he urges that the experiment be tried quietly, fairly, and completely. We may venture to remark that even the women who fail as doctors may succeed as nurses, nor is it easy to be persuaded that any knowledge, however small, of medicine or surgery, provided it be sound as far as it goes, is not better than none at all. Livingstone, in order to qualify himself for missionary enterprise, obtained a medical education, and much of his influence among the African races was doubtless due to the cures he performed among them. A doctor who travels is at least able to prescribe for himself; and indeed we read that Mr. Stanley, who was not a doctor, prescribed for himself and all his party while he was seeking Livingstone. A doctor's practised habit of observation makes him a useful traveller, and a woman who tried to become a doctor would acquire habits and knowledge which would certainly useful whether she travelled or stayed at home. It is a pity a movement in itself landable should have been both communiced and resisted with unnecessary excitement. The claim of the lady students of anatomy to be taught in mixed classes was the "advanced" for ordinary comprehension, and it brought ridicule as well as distrust on an experiment which deserved to be fairly tried. An intelligent woman who has studied medicine must be more useful than a male quack, but countless persons of both seases would prefer the quack. "It must be confessed," says an old writer, "that the depths and secrets of this most excellent art of physic are far beyond the reach of the most skilful woman." We incline to adopt this opinion, but we hold with the beturer that, if we are right, experience will confirm our view." It would at any rate be well that women equally with men should be instructed in sanitary matters, so that in time the care of the public health may cease to be impeded by dense ignorance or narrow prejudice. It is difficult to believe that thorough knowledge of any subject or art of a subject can injure either man or woman. It is difficult to believe that the heads of a profession remarkable for liberality of thought and action would refuse to impart knowledge to man or woman who seriously desired to attain it. of quackery in England is a portentous fact which can only be accounted for on the supposition that neither men nor women in general know anything at all of the subject, of which the quack knows just enough to utter a few big words. We were about to We were about to institute a comparison of the advantage of teaching women medicine and cookery, but really these two branches of latowledge grow from the same stem. The readiest check on that adulteration of food of which we hear so much would be that the mistress of every homsehold should be able to test readily the quality of articles supplied to it. When ladies are eduthe quality of articles supplied to it. When ladies are educated to that point, it will be unsafe for the family doctor, if he cannot cure an illness, to hide his ignorance by giving it a Latin or Greek name. At present we like to fear the material body discussed almost in the style which the Daily Telegraph applies to the body politic. The spread of good sound education among doctors and patients would go far to extinguish quackery; among doctors and persons would go let to extinguish quarter, and this lecture may do good by exhorting students to aim at a high standard of knowledge, and not be latily content with answering the needs of an examination. The general practitioner is the advance-guard of the army which fights against disease. His opportunity of learning is short and fleeting, and then he is entrusted with the lives of individuals, the happiness of families.

the safety of a community. Notwithstanding the high authority of Addison, we doubt whether a nation can have too many doctors, provided they be good ones.

THE TIMES ON SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE.

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THAT the Times or any other paper should review the Icelandic and English Dictionary which has just issued from the Clarendon Press is right and proper. That the critic who reviews it should do full justice to the labours of the three persons who have had a share in the work, Mr. Cleasby, Mr. Vigfusson, and Dr. Dasent, is also right and proper. That he should take the opportunity to set forth the importance of the Scandinavian languages and literature, and the claims which they have on the study of Englishmen, is right and proper no less. That, in so doing, one who is evidently a special lover of Scandinavia as against the rest of the world should a little overdo matters and claim for his favourite Northmen rather more than is strictly due to them, is, if not right and proper, at least natural and pardonable. That a special partisan of Northmen should pick up somewhat of the Berserker rage, and of Northmen should pick up somewhat of the Berserker rage, and should rush on through his article like a stream that has just swept away its dam, is, if not natural and pardonable, at least what we are away its dam, is, if not natural and pardonable, at least what we are thoroughly used to. That a student or critic of Dr. Dasent should pick up somewhat of Dr. Dasent's manner, that he should take the opportunity of reviewing an Icelandic Dictionary to make small jokes about the "Sarcophagus Club," and "our wife," and cabman who is to take him to Belgrave Square, and about Mr. Gladstone's dissolution of Parliament, is perhaps not wholly unparalleled. But what does seem to us uncalled-for (we bow to Dr. Dasent's critic; we cannot say "unclept for"), what we take (we again knock under; we cannot "nim") the liberty to think is going rather beyond the mark, is when the critic, not content with exalting the Old-Norsk tongue, makes an onslaught against the Old-English tongue; when, not content with paying a well-deserved homage to Mr. Vigfusson, Dr. Dasent, and their fellows, he must needs deal a stray stroke of the Danish axe against certain English scholars who really have nothing to do against certain English scholars who really have nothing to do with the matter.

There is something amusing in the way in which the critic's zeal boils over at the very mention of an Icelandic-English Dictionary, and in the astounding waste of energy with which he lays about him to prove many things which are true but not new, and a few which, whether new or not, are certainly not true. Here the burst begins in italics:—

An Icelandic-English Dictionary. In these days of universal enlightenment, we wonder if any one doubts the importance of such a work, and whether it can be necessary to prove the fact.

We wonder too, or rather we do not wonder, or rather perhaps we wonder that the Times' critic should take the trouble to wonder about it. We can only speak for ourselves; but, without pretending to universal enlightenment, we at least feel ourselves so far en-lightened that we have no doubt whatever as to the importance of lightened that we have no doubt whatever as to the importance of the Icelandic-English Dictionary, and we should have thought it quite unnecessary to prove its importance. Then the critic goes on to tell us of a number of things which "every child knows of course," and about some of which we should be very glad if every child did know them. We beg however to make an exception on one point. We hope that no child believes that the "Northmen, that aggressive race, from the base of their possessions beyond the Humber, pressed the Saxon population before them in the great district of Mercia." The Saxon population of Mercia was just what the Danes left alone, when, in 877, "gefor se here on Myrcena land, and hit gedældon sum and sum Ceolwulfe sealdon." In the division between Alfred and Guthrum all the Saxon part of In the division between Alfred and Guthrum all the Saxon part of Mercia was carefully secured to Alfred.

From the child the critic appeals to the grown man, and that in one of the grandest efforts of the grand style. The preamble somewhat reminds us of the preamble of ancient Acts of Parliament in the days when there was such a thing as legislative eloquence:

the days when there was such a thing as legislative eloquence:—

Now, lest grown men should affect to despise, as altogether antiquated and obsolete, all this information which every child knows, relegating it at once like Milton—who knew nearly as little of the subject as most of our grown men—to the days of bows and arrows, and comparing the mighty struggle by which all England was lost or won to, "the flockings of kites and crows," we proceed to remind the grown man flat he, too, has a native language, and affects to speak it with all that elegance and purity which so invariably distinguish the grown man of the present day. He would be the first to confess, however little he may be concerned with Canute and Edmund Ironside, and however much he may despise utterances such as that of Harold the Saxon to his Norwegian namesake, when he offered him seven feet or a little more as his share of English earth, or deeds such as that of the nameless Norwegian who, after the battle of Stamford Bridge, held the bridge over the Derwent against the whole Saxon host—that even he cannot pass his life without speaking a language largely recruited from the speech of these very Northmen, now dead and gone for nine conturies.

Among so many, parentheses and illustrations we get a little

Among so many parentheses and illustrations we get a little puzzled about the nominative case, the "he" and the "even he"; and people who write with such a mighty rush as this are not likely to stop and remember that, according to history, it was not at the end of the battle, but near the beginning, that the one Northman kept the bridge. Nor are they likely to stop and think that it is rather a slander on the Yorkshiremen, some of whom surely joined the King when he came to help them, to speak of the English host as wholly Saxon. All this is a kind of thing which we must put up with. But we have not yet done with the grown man; he has a most solemn piece of advice given him:—

If our grown man should assert that in this respect he is quite independent

If our grown man should assert that in this respect he is quite independent

of the North, and can get on very well with the words which his Anglo-Saxon forefathers have bequeathed to him, we advise him to try the point in the case of two words which he uses about a hundred times a day,

Then comes the joking in which the critic takes occasion to talk familiarly about Belgrave Square, and to let us see what fashiousable company critics of Icelandic Dictionaries are used to. And there is something more of Icelandic Dictionaries are used to. And there is something more has eased somebody of his pocket-handkerchief, which makes us inclined to me to any new or habel of Angles. "street Arab" who has eased somebody of his pocket-handkerchief, which makes us inclined to get angry, not on behalf of Angle-Saxons or Northmen, or anybody of that kind, but of the misused Semitic folk, who after all are human creatures and speak an inflexional language. The upshot of all this merriment is to show that several Scaudinavian words made their way into English and actually displaced earlier English words. One of these is a very common word take, with its endless variety of meanings. The writer has also to show that in two or three cases of very common words the Scandinavian form has displaced the English. Now really all this did not need such an amazing flourish of trumpets. Granting all the critic's assertions, and we might be inclined to dispute one or two of them, they only prove what nobody ever doubted, that there is a certain Scandinavian element in our language. For our part what we wonder at is that the Scandinavian influence was not much greater than it was. Then comes another burst. After some more talk about kites and crows, the critic goes on to complain of our existing Old-English Dictionaries. We confess with shame, that Englishmen have not done so much with their own tongue as they ought to have done, and that Danes and High Germans, have done more for us than we have done for ourselves. Still surely some good work is doing by several scholars, whose merits it might have been greenful to asknowledge, and at any rate there surely some good work is doing by several scholars, whose merits it might have been graceful to acknowledge, and, at any rate, there was no need for the critic to go out of his way to have a fling at several people some centuries apart from one another who have absolutely no part or lot in the matter:-

absolutely no part or lot in the matter:—

Were we in possession of as good an Anglo-Saxon Dictionary as this. Icelandic-English one, and were thus in a position to know what the Anglo-Saxon language in its purity really was, the proofs of this influence would be still more striking; but, as it is, our Anglo-Saxon dictionaries merely repeat the errors of former compilers, whose ignorance was, perhaps, excusable, but still was ignorance all the same. A scholar like Junius, in the scantiness of the means at his command, might well make mistakes in his Anglo-Saxon Gibasary; but it is too bad to find the same errors handed down for centuries merely because they appear in Junius, though they are manifest misreadings and mistakes. Junius, for instance, might have been justified in confounding many Northern words which the Saxons had adopted from their Northern conquerors with their Anglo-Saxon equivalents, and later on in confounding semi-Saxon, or Early-English distortions, with pure-Anglo-Saxon speech; he might make "coveraldor" into "potwalloper" with the Anglo-Norman scribes, or, in the contemporary life of Edward the Confessor, read "busam vetitum" for "Vusam vetitam," mistaking the Anglo-Saxon "b" and "v" from their similarity in form. Whether he would have translated like Mr. Luard, whom Mr. Freeman has blindly followed, "busam vetitum," by "the buss or ship hindered from sailing," when the writer, alluding to the Ouse choked with bodies, simply said it was forbidden to flow by the curpses of the slain, is more than we can tell; but had he lived in these days he would certainly not have perpotrated his errors as has been the case with those who have merely followed in his wake.

Now we really do not know what all this is about, or what it has

Now we really do not know what all this is about, or what it has Now we really do not know what all this is about, or what it has to do with the labours of Mr. Cleasby, Mr. Vigfusson, and Dr. Dasent. We do not profess to know what Junius, or anybody else, would have done under certain circumstances in which he was not placed, and, as neither the "Anglo-Norman scribes" nor Mr. Luard nor Mr. Freeman undertook to write dictionaries, we do not see how they can be compared with Junius for better or for worse. But if it were worth while to ask a philo-Scandinavian critic in the full rush of the Berserker fury to stop about anything, we might ask him at least to stop long enough to quote accurately worse. But if it were worth white to ask a philo-Scandinavian critic in the full rush of the Berserker fury to stop about anything, we might ask him at least to stop long enough to quote accurately those whom he goes quite out of his way to quote at all. Mr. Luard does not translate "busam vetitum" by "the bus or ship hindered from sailing," nor does Mr. Freeman blindly follow Mr. Luard. If the critic had stopped to look at the passage in the edition of Mr. Luard's Life of Edward, and at Mr. Freeman's Appendix to his third volume, he would have seen that, rightly or wrongly, Mr. Luard and Mr. Freeman explain the passage in two different ways, and that the "buss" belongs wholly to Mr. Freeman and not at all, as the critic says, to Mr. Luard. Mr. Freeman no doubt simply made the best he could of his printed book. Critics who go to the Sarcophagus Club and tell their cabs to take them to Belgrave Square may perhaps be able never to quote any book of which they cannot at once turn to the manuscript. But scholars of a less lordly degree have, since the days of Gutenberg, been commonly glad to use the best—in this case the only—printed text that they can get. The real charge, so far as there is any, is against Mr. Luard. If the critic would come down from his stilts, and would tell us in plain words what he means, it would noor likely turn out that he means that Mr. Luard Mr. Tarard her from his stilts, and would tell us in plain words what he means, would most likely turn out that he means that Mr. Luard has misread his manuscript and has printed "busam" where he ought to have printed "Vusam." We understand him to mean that Vusa means the Ouse, and that the meaning of the passage is that the river was choked up by the dead bodies, which of course, as-far as the fact or fiction goes, is the same thing as the boats not being able to sail for the dead bodies. Now if the critic has any real ground for charging Mr. Luard with this mistake, if he has-himself consulted the manuscript and finds that it is so, he should bring his accusation in a straightforward shape and should show us his proofs; he ought not to throw the charge in at random when he is talking about something quite different. Till he does this was must make two provisional remarks. In the specimen of the manuscript given by Mr. Luard, the v and the b are not at all alike. And in the only text—a mere printed text—of the Helmskringle to

risish we can refer at this west. "Use," and in Figure 1: head on the biographer of he Oute" as if he had been he critic brings against Mr. this moment, the Oune is not called "Vues," counse it is not "Vues," but "Ues," Also, it show of Edward to talk of him as "alluding to d been a penny-a-liner. The charge which

is head on the reogrepher of souward to talk of him as "alluding to the Ouse" as if he had been a penny-s-liner. The charge which the critic brings against Mr. Leard may be perfectly true; all that was my if, that this is not the place or the way to make it.

Learly, the critic cannot wind up without having a fling at the Old-English language itself. He quotes Dr. Dasent's panegyric on Scandinavian literature, against which we have not a word to say, but he must needs bring it in with a little depreciation of our corn andent literature:—

A language may be rich in forms and phrases, in law terms and quibbles, and in allusions and references to folk-lore, and yet not be of much interest to the general reader. The Anglo-Saxon itself is such a language, rich in words and forms, but so poor in literature as not to hold out any inducement to the general reader to study it. When you have reckoned up a few poems and a store of legenda-and homilies, what remains of Anglo-Saxon literature except the Chronicle, a unique and venerable monument indeed, but most tantalizing from its brevity and dryness. Of quite another character is the Legishadic or Northern language, to which the English student has now access through this Dictionary.

We have read something of this kind before from the American writer Mr. Marsh, and it made us ask, as we ask again of our present critic, Has either of them read the book of which he is talking? The English Chronicles differ widely in different parts. The dryness, the brevity, we are ready to say the meagreness, of some parts stands out in the most marked contrast to the fulness and eloquence of other parts. One would think that both Mr. Marsh and the Times' critic can have done no more than turn over a few pages, and that they alighted on these pages at an unlucky a few pages, and that they slighted on these pages at an unlucky point. One cannot think that they can have read the reign of Alfred point. One cannot think that they can have read the reign of Alfred or the reign of Henry the First, the portrait of the Conqueror or the pictures of England during the wars of Stephen. If they look upon those passages as tantalizing from their brevity and dryness, they must use words in some sense which we do not understand. But it is not fair to compare our Chronicles, which are history, with the Sagas, which are legend. Any one who has tried to patch togother English and Scandinavian history would be delighted to have on the Scandinavian side something, be it as dry and as brief as the reign of Onut in the Chronicle, which would give him trustworthy facts and dates. It is rather an odd, standard to take when the critic speaks of "Anglo-Saxon" as being a language which does not "hold out any inducement to the general reader to stady it." We do not believe that the "general reader" is so great a fool as his friends sometimes make out; still we should hardly choose him as do not believe that the "general reader" is so great a fool as his friends sometimes make out; still we should hardly choose him as our guide in questions of ancient literature. We should not have suspected the "general reader" of being much given to the study either of Old-English or of Old-Norsk; still, of the two, one might have thought that the fact that one is his own language, while the other is only the language of his cousins, might make some difference. And, after all, many books written for the general reader, histories of the popular kind, draw on one store as much as on the other. The general reader, the critic's child or his grown man, have each of them a fair chance of having heard of the offer of seven feet of ground made by one Harold to heard of the offer of seven feet of ground made by one Harold to the other; but they have surely at least as good a chance of knowing how "stark" the Conqueror was, and how men in the days of Stephen "tholed" nineteen winters for their sins.

We have only to say that, when the long-expected day comes when Dr. Dasent shall give us the edition of the Sugas for which we have looked in vain for so many years, we shall be delighted to read the panegyric—high-flown perhaps, but we feel sure thoroughly deserved—which his book can hardly fail to win from the hands of

his present critic.

A PARIS MOB.

THOSE who chanced to be in Paris about this time three years ago will scarcely have carried away agreeable recollections of the disposition of the Parisian populace. It was immediately after the German siege, and a week or two before the outbreak of the Communo. The city had been occupied and laid under contribution, and the people were smarting under a humiliation which they had done very little to avert. They had imported into a feverish time and the people were smarting under a humiliation which they had done very little to avert. They had imported into a feverish time of peace the swaggering manners which they had put on with a state of siege, as they retained the arms they had carried as National Guards. They had got into a habit of "demonstrating." They crowded the cases and the wine shops, while their excitable brains and the latent ferocity of their natures were warmed by wine and vitriolized cognac into a highly inflammable condition. The air was charged with suspicion, and, having just been sent under the Caudine Forks, they were eager to vent their feelings of outraged patriotism by the sacrifice of any scapegoat they might catch hold of. We know that there were Germans bold enough to venture back to Paris in those dangerous days; but they trusted to their familiarity with French speech, well understanding that, in the event of detection, their lives would not be worth a moment's purchase. Even Englishmen were very far from safe among a people not much given to discriminating among foreigners; and we have ourselves had the "shibboleth" put to us on board a river steamer, in the shape of a conversation deliberately forced on us with the idea of eliciting proof as to our nationality. Nor was it altogether an agreeable ordeal to go through, while the improvised arccuring for the plebs was backed up by a volunteer tribunel ready to condition and execute at an instant's notice. But more offen-

sive even than the detected Prunians to the mob of Parls were
the man who had acted as police agents under the former "defined,
nor was it admitted as an extension circumstance that they had
renewed their engagements under the existing authorities. Enowing the strength of the general feeling, these gentlemen generally
went about their duties in so strict a secrecy that for the time
being the police might be said to have suppressed itself. If only
one or two of them came to an untimely end, it was because they
took very good care to keep out of the way. One tragedy occurred
to justify their prudence, and it naturally created a profound sense
tion at the time. A cartain Vincentain was murdered under circumstances of the most brutal and sowardly barbarity, and the
trial of two of his murderers has just ended in their condemnation
to death by sentence of court-martial. In the February of 1871 to death by sentence of court-martial. In the February of 1871 some of the troublesome battalions of Belleville had arranged for a boisterous demonstration on the Place of the Battille. The Prefect of Police desired to have information about them, and the unfor-tunate Vincenzini was sent out to observe. Judging by the courage which he showed in his extremity, it is probable that he volunteered for the dangerous service. Unfortunately for himself he was recognized, and the people threw themselves upon him like so many wild beasts to the cry of "Mouchard!" It must be so many wild beasts to the cry of "Mouchard!" It must be remembered that the gathering was ostensibly one of the National Guards, and that there were several disciplined battalions on the spot, wearing the national uniform, and under the command of officers who might be supposed to be men of some character and position, however advanced might be their political ideas. Yet none of these civilian soldiers interposed in any way; or rather they interposed to hound on the assailants of a man who was only discharging his duty and obeying the order of his superiors. He was surrounded by a mixed mob in blouses, broadcloth, and uniform, each of them eager for the infamy of laying hands upon him. The scene that ensued was never surpassed in the most hideous days of the Reign of Terror, and we have no desire most hideous days of the Reign of Terror, and we have no desire to dwell on the revolting details. What we do remark upon is the deliberation with which the crime was perpetrated, and the fast that some twenty thousand persons are estimated to have been factor or less directly implicated in it, thanks to the victim's extraordinary, tenacity of life. Shockingly mangled at the base of the Column of July, he was dragged away in the direction of the Seins. At they passed a grating that covers a subterranean canal the hunderous procession came to a stop while an attempt was inside to force the fastenings. Foiled in that, they resumed their progress towards the river. More than once, strange to relate, Vincensini had the strength to break away from his tormentors, and more than once the resolute interference of the better-disposed bystanders might possibly have saved him. But no one raised a finger to protect him. He was flung at last into the river, and although he had still the courage to try to save himself by swimming he was not allowed even that poor chance for his life. He was pelited to death with any missiles that came to hand, and among the worst features of the whole infamous affair was the behaviour of the crew and passengers on a river steamer that chanced to come up at the time. They at least may be presumed to have been "respectable"; they were not intoxicated by malignant passion, and they did so far obey a natural impulse of lammanity as to make a faint attempt to save the man. But the fear of a bruise or two from the missiles that were flying about was sufficient to deter them; they slunk away, and saw Vincenzini brained with a boat-hook.

The counsel for one of the ruffians on trial had very little to The counsel for one of the running on that has searcely more a urge in favour of his client, except that he was scarcely more thousand fellow-citizens. There to be blamed than his twenty thousand fellow-citizens. There we thoroughly go along with the learned gentleman, We consider that the circumstances of Vincenzini's murder supply painfully that the circumstances of Vincenzini's murder supply painting significant commentary on the recent history of the capital of France. One cannot but be reminded of Voltaire's celebrated definition of the nature of his countrymen. So long as the governing power can keep a firm hand on them, the baser sort show the monkey side of their character. They jabber in chorus to the chatter of empty-pated demagogues, and play as many mischievous and malicious triks as they can with impunity. But when they have broken loose from restraint the tiger comes out, and were to the unlucky victims who fall under their teeth and when they have broken loose from restraint the tiger comes out, and woe to the unlucky victims who fall under their teeth and claws. Their sanguinary instincts flash out with surprising suddenness, as when they began their émeuts on Montmartre by shooting the generals in the Rue des Rosiers; and when once they have seen and tasted blood, they shed it without skint until they are forced back into their dens. We are not inclined to draw over-nice distinctions between the French and the English rough. We believe the one to be about as brutal at bottom as the other. But there is this very practical difference between the two nations, that the English ruffian has seldom a fair opportunity of showing himself in his true colours. A comparatively innocent Chartist demonstration in London is a challenge to which prop and respectability respond by mustering generally as constables for the occasion. With us there are men of all classes, from the peer to the workman, who think public order worth risking their bones for, and if order were once seriously threatened society would find stalwart champions in abundance. In France and Paris is it of the price of ligance the decrease clearly articles. it is otherwise. In times of license the dangerous classes give the tone to popular sentiment and terrorize their betters, whom they push to the wall. The "bandits," to borrow a favourite they push to the wall. The "bandits," to borrow a favourite spities from the French criminal romances, meet the discontented workman on a common ground, gather in the same halls below the same iribunes, and swarm on the same benches in

the same wine-shops. The most strocious doctrines are admitted as matter for fair discussion, the most bloodthirsty language passes current, and caste antipathy under the name of patriotism is considered sufficient excuse for the most revolting cruelty. The actors in a revolution or an emaste, encouraged by a variety of precedents, have a reasonable faith that they will triumph for the time, and rush unhesitatingly into deeds of violence with no wholesome foar of rotribution. The worst excesses are prompted by habitual criminals, and it is those who are reckless and beyond the pale of the law that in reality govern the proceedings of the mob. Meanwhile the cowardly abstention of the more respectable classes makes them accomplices in excesses which at first alarmed them. There is no kind of organization to counteract the impulses that hurry the masses to mischief. No man dare put himself forward in the cause of order, for fear of precipitating his fate and being made an example of. We have said that twenty thousand people were looking on while Vincenzini was dragged along decent streets. A week or two afterwards the bourgeoisis of the boulevards and the Marais remained equally supine while the savage gentlemen of the Commune made their first timid descent. Strangers who were there and saw the apacious thoroughfares know how very little it would have needed to check them in the outset. As no one, however, took it upon him to interfere, Paris was handed over to the anarchists.

It is probable that the villains who have been condemned will be shot, as a this case there is no jury with its stereotyped recommendation to mercy. But we cannot exactly concur in the assertion of their counsel that they are the only persons who are punished. They are singled out, it is true, to pay the penalty of death, because Justice happened to lay her hands on them, but their accomplices, active and presive, have all been suffering as well. Broadly speaking, it may be said that retribution has been meted out with some approach to equality, according to the various degrees of guit of those who have been chiefly responsible for the calamities of the war and the Commune. It is not only that Imperialist generals and statesmen have lost their places, their reputation, or their fortunes, and that the Communist ringleaders, who were not shot down are pining for the most part in New Quedonia. Paris itself is changed altogether from the gay offer that clamourod so vociferously for the march on Barlin, and all classes of her inhabitants are more or less suffering. The rank and file of the Commune, and those who sympathized with their Socialist ideas, are on short commons, if not in actual starvation. The winter has been by no means severe, yet it has been found successary to open soup-latchens, and the press, without distinction of polities, has declared the extreme urgency of relief. Those who apply for tickets and fall into queues outside the littles of doors are the wives of workmen who were earning ample wages but a few years ago. Distress among the artiscans implies general slackness in trade; and, in fact, the shopk epers have log-like prolotariat ruin their native customers and frighten away their feshion of the day, in place of the lavish prodigality of the Empire. The cost of living has gone up with the octroi duties and the taxes; the only thing that has gone up with the octroi duties and the taxes in process of "their general for the benefit of the Circes of the demi monds; the receptions of the Septenna

INTIMIDATION BY PRAYER.

If was at first difficult to know whether the reports in the American newspapers of an extraordinary agitation which was represented to have lately broken out in that country were meant in jest or earnest; but it can now hardly be doubted that they rest on some foundation of fact. It appears that American women, without waiting for the franchise, have taken a short cut to the enforcement of a measure upon which they have set their hearts. They have resolved to put down drinking-bars, and over the greater part of Ohio, and also in some of the other States, they seem to have succeeded for the moment in a remarkable manner. The movement began in Ohiosabout the beginning of the year. In little more than a mouth twenty-five or thirty counties in this State were overrun, and the campaign is now

being vigorously pushed in Indiana and Illinois. The war is carried being vigorously pushed in Indiana and Illinois. The war is carried on by the women of a town or village marching down upon one whisky-shop after another, and summoning each dealer in succession to abandon his trade, and to throw his liquors into the gutter. If he hesitates, he is assailed with volleys of prayer and a cannonade of hymns. If he continues obdurate, a permanent camp is established either in his shop or in front of the door; successive bands relieve each other, and the state of siege is maintained by perpetual singing and praying. With a body of this kind either in actual occupation or planted at the door of taverns, it may be conceived that the regular frequenters are not very likely to find themselves at home there. Any one who attempts to make his way to the bar is liable to be pounced upon and argued with in a vehethemselves at home there. Any one who attempts to make his way to the bar is liable to be pounced upon and argued with in a vehement manner. The names of the regular frequenters are taken down and published in the newspapers, and the offenders are also publicly prayed for in terms which it is somewhat difficult for them to endure. How far there has been any softening of heart on the part of the whisky-sellers or their customers may perhaps be doubted; but it seems to be beyond question that they have found it difficult to resist the agitation directed against them. It is easy to understand that the mobbing by itself, apart from the hymns and the praying, would be sufficient to bring the trade to a standstill; and publicans whose customers have been driven away may reasonably consent to close their promises. One desperate may reasonably consent to close their promises. One desperate saloon-keeper defied the saints, and swore that he would keep open house as long as he had a pint of rum left; but the besiegers resolved to "pray him out," and they did so in such an effectual manner that they not only persuaded him to abandon his wicked calling, but converted him into one of their most enthusiastic allies. As he sends round the hat at all his meetings, his converted him into one of their most enthusiastic allies. version has possibly been a commercial success. A large number of saloon-keepers are said to have surrendered at discretion, and in most of the villages of Ohio the sale of intoxicating drinks has been entirely suppressed. "Athens," says one of the Correspondents of the New York Times, "is the town from which I telegraphed that all the dealers had hardened their hearts, and declared that they would never relent. And now comes the intelligence that they would never relent. And now comes the intelligence that they are eating their words, have had a meeting, and are rapidly making concessions to those daily offering prayers." In Logan, though all the saloons are closed, the fluor-dealers refuse to sign the pledge, and the women have therefore organized themselves into regular patrols to witch for interlopers who may attempt to revive the traffic. In another despatch we read that "the Ripley ladies to-day left their regular field and went over inter-Logan's Gap, a very thriving town, and completely prayed out a laking and gambling establishment." In Ripley it is stated that there are only two saloons that have not succumbed, and these are doing nothing and establishment." In Tapley it is stated that there are only two saloons that have not succumbed, and these are doing nothing and are evidently on the verze of surrender. "Drinkers," however, "hope for a reaction and the squelching of the movement." The crusade against liquor is not confined to the saloon-keepers. The apothecaries who sell spirits in various forms, and the physicians who prescribe intoxicating drinks, have also been attacked and in prescribe intoxicating drinks, have also been attacked and in prescribe intoxicating by the proportion of the movement of the proportion tacked, and in many cases pledges have been obtained from them. The druggists of Athens sent in a pledge which was not considered sufficiently stringent by the leaders of the women; so it was returned to them for reconsideration. The druggists them requested a consultation, which was granted, and it is understood that in the end they gave way.

It would appear that, in Ohio at least, the suddenness and in-

It would appear that, in Ohio at least, the suddenness and intensity of the movement have overwhelmed the sellers of liquor as well as their supporters, but some of the former have not succumbed without protest. A "hard-fisted dealer in Morrow," who had yielded to the women, changed his mind when he thought of his family. "Can you plead with me to quit my business," he asks, "while I have a wife and three little children depending on me for a living? I have no trade, and I feel it my duty to feed and clothe my little children, and my love for them cannot be broken."
"Kind ladies," he adds, "I signed your paper. I am not sorry for it, but I have some stock ale on hand, and eider and wine, and I want a committee of men to come and buy them." Other dealers have gone to hav against the temperance women. At Hillsboro', Highland County, an old dealer named Dunn says he has been damaged to the extent of 10,000 dollars by prayer, and claims compensation to the amount, but when the mail left no decision had been given. It will be interesting to know how the case goes. It may be assumed that the defendants will not seek to deny the efficacy of their prayers against the publicans, but will rather triumph in it. On the other hand, it may be contended that praying by mobs has a dangerous rosemblance to a physical force demonstration, and that if prayer is really efficacious in itself, it would be more convenient that it should be done indoors. A more commonplace ground of action against the praying bands is that they obstruct the streets and trespass on property which belongs to other people. If the whisky-dealers are wise, they will be content to put up their shutters in the meantime, and to wait for the inevitable reaction. It is impossible to suppose that the sale of liquor can be permanently put down by a sudden quthreak of fanaticism. The violence of the movement may be expected to exhaust itself very sous, and it is to be feared that the sale of liquor can be permanently put down by a sudden quthreak of fanaticism. Th

as a dead letter. In definee of the law liquere can be obtained in abundance either surreptitiously or under a name which is sourcely a disguise. In one of the States in which the sale of drink is prohibited a medicinal hewesage was lately introduced under the name of the Hop Tonic, and was largely patronized. A considerable body of citizens discovered that their constitutions required bracius, and partook freely of the new physic, which was found to be not unpleasant. After a time the authorities became suspicious, and when the Hop Tonic was analysed it was discovered, as might have been expected, that it was a very good sort of beer. Whether this particular preparation has now been finally suppressed we cannot say, but it may be taken for granted that, if it has, some other concoction has been devised to supply its place. There can be no doubt that the women of Ohio are right in directing their attack against the druggists as well as the liquor-dealers; since the craving for stimulants can be gratified by the former quite as well as by the latter. One result of the attempted extinction of the trade in ordinary liquors would no doubt be a rapid increase in the use of intense and dangerous narcotics.

**The most remarkable feature in the Whisky War is the abject

The most remarkable feature in the Whisky War is the abject efficient of the men. It would appear that the women are allowed to enforce their decrees without remonstrance or opposition from the male part of the community, except such as keep drinking-bars and saloons. Yet the fact that there were so many hars and saloons to be put down proves that these establishments must have been frequented by numerous customers. Some allowance must be made for the tendency to romance of American reporters, but it is impossible to doubt that the campaign which they describe is, at least to some extent, a real event and not a fiction. The submission of the men is, however, a circumstance which requires to be explained. There is an emotional side to the American character which occasionally produces startling results, and it is probable that the movement of the women is only part of an epidemic of religious hysteria which has also affected the other sex. In Nelsorville, we are told, "the war has developed into a Methodist revival"; but it would perhaps be more correct to say that the movement has developed out of the revival. The women claim to be endowed with the power of the Holy Spirit, and "fight zealougly, not only against drankenness, but against sin of every description." It has been reasonably suggested that the panic of September and the onsequent distress and anxiety have had a good deal to do wiff the paroxysm of piety and reformatory feeling which has lately sejzed many of the Americans. The Evangelicula are passing through a lever of revivalism, and the Catholics have also succeeded in establishing a rival enthusiasm in favour of pilgrimages. The temperance agitation is only another variety of the emotional epidemic. A wild fanatical outbreak of this kind is in itself a form of dissipation not far removed, either in its moral or physical consequences, from that which is indulged in by the frequenters of the whisky-bars. If the raid on the liquor-shops is only part of a general revival, it can be readily explained,

will soon become a mockery.

What chiefly deserves to be noticed about this agitation is that it is simply a form of mob intimidation which, in any country where personal rights were respected and reasonable freedom maintained, would be suppressed at once by the authorities. If the people who are new praying down the rum-shops and whisky-bars really believed in the efficacy of prayer pure and simple, they would be content to pray confortably at home instead of going out into the streets. The mere fact that the prayers have to be delivered in the presence of the saloon-keeper or in front of his door sufficiently proves that the prayers are directed, not to Heaven, but at the persons who are to be coerced. The Times, in that fieldly doctrinaire spirit which has of late unhappily become its second nature, has warned the publicans of England that, if they do not take care, they may come to be handled in the same way as the whisky-dealers of Ohio. It is impossible to suppose that the writer distinctly realized in his own mind all the conditions of a movement which, in point of fact, amounts to an absolute subversion of social order. In some parts of the United States there is a law against the sale of intexicating liquous; in other parts the sale is free and lawful. Where the trade is prohibited it is for the authorities to put it down; but that it should be possible for a trade which is perfectly lawful to be suppressed by mobe of howling women in the streets is clearly a violation of one of the first principles of government. Here is a description, by an inspertial writer, of the process of agitation:—

The women go to the bar-rooms in large companies—forty, fifty, or a

The women go to the bar-rooms in large companies—forty, fifty, or a hundred at a time—and pour first their supplications, lead, long, and all ingather, in the midst of the bottles and tebaseo. Perhaps I need not say that the prayers are strongly flavoured with personality, and interfere materially with the business of the saloens. The women are shrewd enough to take care that there shall be no intermissions for refreshments. When they have once swarmed upon a bar-room they never leave it until the keeper agrees to close the shuttent and quit the business. Morning, mode, and night the indies stick to their work. If your follows prayer, and prayer is taken up again when the seng dies away. Relays of women relieve such other. You see it is mainly a question of endamence.

It is perfectly plain that this is really not a service of prayer, but a

noisy physical terrorism, and that it ought to be suppressed by the authorities as a violation of public order. The women have of course a right to pray as ancel as they like, but they have not a right to pray just where they like—in anybody's house or a right to pray just where they like—in anybody's house out a right to pray just where they like—in anybody's house out a right to pray just where they like—in anybody's house out a front of his shopdour, blocking up all senses to it. The democratic and fanctical idea that the oud justifies the means, and that the will of the people must be carried out off and without the tedisms constitutional ceremonies of passing laws and entrusting the execution of them to responsible authorities under tried regulations, has perhaps made some progress in this country since it has been taken up by the Time; but we treat that we are still far off from the tyrauny of the mob is this blasphemous and diagnating form. Agitators have no more right to pray in the streets in order to intimidate private persons than to held meetings these for a similar object; and it is necessary to remander that a weapon of this kind is capable of a great variety of ness besides that of crushing one set of shopkeopers.

DINING A LA RUSSE AND OTHERWISE.

MONG the English fashions which least deserve the applicaof foreigners is that of calling things by fine names. who has lately written on social economy for the instruction of other ladies gravely inculcates the expediency of dining a la Russ. by which she explains herself to mean putting a joint on the side-board to be carved. If it were not alarmingly happingly we might suggest, as a further improvement, dining without hawing a joint at all. This lady thinks that the smell of fruit and Transmand the taste of meat do not blend well, and therefore she suggests, as the taste of meat do not blend well, and therefore she suggests, as an improvement upon the Russian mode, the substitution of "nice prettily-dressed vegetables in their stead." There is here a substitution of the practical to the elegant—or what is thought so—which we cannot enough admire, so long as we are at a safe distance from it. We should like to hear the comments of our old friend the author of the Original upon this idea of arramental vegetables. "The only convenient plan," he says, "is to have everything actually upon the table that is wanted at the same time, and nothing else." We fear that he cared little either for central flowers or for diamonds flaming in the screduled of the hostess. He thinks that gentlemen understand, what pertains to for central flowers or for diamonds flaming in the forelised of the hostess. He thinks that gentlemen understand what pertains to dimer-giving better than ladies, and bachelors fleats are generally popular. "Gentlemen keep more in view the real ends, whereas ladies think principally of display and ormament, of form and escenony." He notices as "a female failing" an inconvenient love of garnish and flowers, either natural or cut in Jurnips and carrots, and stuck on dislies so as to impode therving. "This," he says, "is the true barbarian principle of ornament, and is in no way distinguishable from the antutaged Indian's fondness for feathers and shells." But there is a still worse practice, and that is pouring sauce over certain dishes fondness for feathers and shells." But there is a still were practice, and that is pouring sauce over certain dishes to prevent them from looking too plain:—"I cannot distinguish this from that of the Hottentot besmearing himself with greese, or the Indian with red paint, with, I suppose, the american, for their practice." To his mind good most, well cooked, the plainer it looks the better it looks. His like of what dinners ought to be should be reprinted as a sixpenny book, and hold at the railway stations, as a companion, or rather contrast, to allow to Economize like a Lady. Instead of an inconvenient and usless centre-piece, he would have "a basket of boantiful broad, white and brown," in the middle of the table. There might be a preliminary difficulty here, for beautiful broad, like good water, can hardly be got in London. Each dish, as it is placed upon the table, ought to be accompanied by "the proper vegetables, quite dot." We almost wonder that the shado of Walker dots not return to carth to tostify against "nice prettily dressed dishes of vegetables," being We almost wonder that the single of walker does not general to earth to testify against "nice prettily dressed dishes of vegetables" being employed for decoration. "Spinach," says the ladar "specially lends itself to ideas of this kind," and she recommend it is in the form of a pyramid with young carrots ranged round it at regular intervals." It would be uncourteous at this moment to suggest that we can have too much of anything Russian, but really it is alarming to anticipate that our tables will be covered with ornamental vegetables. Garrick ridiculed a fashion of his time by wearing turnips and carrots when Sir John Brute assumed his wife's headdress, nips and carrots when Sir John Brute assumed his wife's headdress. The fashion of Russian dinners is likely to be similarly budgequed by those who take the manual published by Moesrs. Routledge as their guide to economical hospitality. The author thinks that "mashed turnips and carrots in ornamental moulds" may help to make "an extremely pretty table." There is perhaps someother massaal of the same series which explains, as part of the manners of society, whether these mashed vegetables age intended to be esten or only to be looked at. The practical Walker would say they should be caten, if at all, while hot, but then he was insensible to the mathetic value of a lump of pounded turnips moulded into a rule resemblance of a pine-apple. He was "an advocate for the use of dumb-waiters," and was wholly insensible to the dignity conferred upon a dinner by the attendance of a man in white cotton gloves from the grocer's. "It is necessary," he says, "not to be alraid of not having enough, or of the table-toking bare." In an economical point of view, there is this to be said in favour of the massive centre-piece, that the guests can neither eat nor drink it. But, in contemplation of the Original, it was neerly an impediment to conversation. "Enough is as good as a feast "in providing as wall as in esting." caten, if at all, while hot, but then he was insensible to the mathetic conversation.

It is a pity that the doctrine presched nearly forty years ago has .

made little progress up to the present time. We load our tables with unnecessary food, and in the generality of dinners there is no character but dull routine, according to the season. Walker was an enemy to variety of wines, and as he preferred only one wine with a particular dish he thought one wineglass sufficient. He liked to simplify as much as possible, and perhaps he as well as other philosophers pushed his favourite doctrine to an extreme. We rather think that when he describes such a dinner as he would give himself he does not mention water as either useful or we rather think that when he describes such a dinner as he would give himself he does not mention water as either useful or ornamental. Yet almost everybody, considers pure water in ahapely glass a desirable object to see, if not to taste. Walker mentions a dinner which he ordered on Christmas Day for two persons besides himself, and which the party enjoyed very much. "It consisted of crimped cod, woodcocks, and plum-pudding, just as much of each as we wanted, and accompanied by champagne." After dinner they drank mulled claret. It is as true now as when Walker wrote that most people mistake the doctrine of variety in their mode of living. "They have great variety at the same meals, and a great sameness at different meals." He observes that whenever the vegetables are distinguished for their excellence the dinner is always particularly enjoyed. He is as great an admirer of salad as the lady who would substitute it for flowers, but he regards it from a purely utilitarian point of view, and he would not have it upon the table one moment before it is wanted. "Excellent potatoes, smolding hot, and accompanied by melted butter of the finest quality, would alone stamp merit on any dinner." A foreigner who admired potatoes and melted butter as much as Walker did would have them served as a course by themselves, but Walker was too English to regard them otherwise than as an accessory to some kind of meat. A recent writer on English national characteristics wantited to remark this quairous devotion to the rotate. Walke not give himself he does not mention water as either useful or too English to regard them otherwise than as an accessory to some kind of meat. A recent writer on English national characteristics has omitted to remark this curious devotion to the potato. We do not, it is true, live on potatoes simple as the Irish did as long as they could, but in the estimation of nineteen-twentieths of our population this vecetable is absolutely necessary to a dinner. Talk to

could, but in the estimation of nineteen-twentieths of our population this vegetable is absolutely necessary to a dinner. Talk to poor people in a year of scarcity of rice or any other substitute for potatoes, and they will not understand you. Talk to your own servants on the same subject if you dare. It is irrelevant to remark that potatoes are dear and bad, for nobody can dine without potatoes. A few of Walker's remarks are addressed to women, whom we regret to observe he calls "females." In this essential affair of dining, says heighey ought to be especially on their guard not to divert their views from realities to show, to which they have a strong propensity. He would prefer a service of plain white ware to plate or ornamented china. He is no friend to dessert. He prefers fruit at any other time of the day, and thinks it unwholesome from being unnecessary. Preserved fruits are injurious to digestion and confectionery will more so. Walker chose to dine only with agreeable people, and had never perhaps experienced an inclination agreeable people, and had never perhaps experienced an inclination to partake of wonderful pink and green structures as a diversion from insufferable twaddle. Desserts, Walker says, are instruments of show more than dinners, and though, unlike dinners, they can of show more than dinners, and though, unlike dinners, they cannot be spoiled by it, yet they are a temptation to excess. He thinks that the discreet host would set nothing before his guests except what they dught to take. The idea of using the dessert as an ornament throughout the dinner would have been put aside by him as only suitable for "females," nor would he have considered it less barbarous because it presented itself as Russian. In his view a dinner-table was a table to place dinner on, and nothing more. Economy was not the primary object with which he wrote, but we doubt whether any economical lady or gentleman has written so well on dinner-giving since. "Delicacies," he says, "are secreely ever brought till they are quite superfluous, which is unsatisfactory if they are not eaten and pernicious if they are." Among the most wasteful modes of providing dinner was that which used to prevail at the students' tables in Lincoln's Inn Hall. On what was called "grand day" there would be for each mess of four men first a piece of boiled beef, on which an ignorant freshman might perhaps incautiously beef, on which an ignorant freshman might perhaps incautiously dine, and then a roast turkey. Walker could, we think, have written some forcible remarks on such a bill of fare. Indeed he written some forcible remarks on such a bill of fare. Indeed he observes, on an analogous case, that it would be better to serve woodcocks before the joint. At Lincoln's Inn, however, you could, if you knew of the turkey, reserve yourself for it, whereas we have heard of an old-fashioned lady who at a modern dinner-party reserved herself for the game, and consequently got almost no dinner at all. In the last century the hostess loaded her guests' plates again and again with the choicest parts, as Thackeray has described in the Virginians. Walker derived his ideas with modification from the same vigorous source. He had no idea of handing to a guest a bit of hare or pheasant no bigger than a half-crown. Beer avay Mr. Swiveller, cannot be tasted in a sin. a half-crown. Beer, says Mr. Swiveller, cannot be tasted in a sip, and of a dish that is really fancied one would like more than a mouthful. The folly, as Walker calls it, of sending to London for turbot when the best trout is close at hand has now become almost universal. Yet we shall all admit the soundness of a remark on which we are certain not to act. "In general it is best to give strangers the best of the place. They are then the most sure to be pleased."

Walker describes a "choice plain dinner" which he gave in a friend's chambers in the Temple, where dinners are not often

Walker describes a "choice plain dinner" which he gave in a friend's chambers in the Temple, where dinners are not often cocked or eaten nowadays when every man has his Club. The party were six in number, all accustomed to good living, and one of them habituated to one of the most salebrated tables in London. The dinner consisted of, first, spring soun from Birch's in Combill; then a moderate sized turbot, bought

in the City, beautifully boiled, with lobster-saues, cacamber, and new potatoes; after that, ribs of beef from Lesdenhall Market, roasted to a turn, and smoking from the spit, with French beans and salad; then a very fine dressed crab; and, lestly, some jelly. The owner of the chambers undertook specially to order the different articles, which could not have been exceeded in quality, and though the fish and beef were dressed by a Temple laundress, they could not have been better served. The dessert consisted only of oranges and biscuits, followed by anchovy tosst. The wines were champagne, port, and claret. "State ornament and superfluity" were excluded, and we reluctantly infer that the only "female" who had anything to do with this dinner was the laundress who cooked it. The author never saw such a "vividness of conviviality" at or after dinner. Although we think our modern adviser far inferior to Walker, yet she makes some practical remarks. "As men rarely cheer up completely before they have finished their soup and fish, the hostess must especially exert herself at this time." If there are not vegetables enough to cover the table, she recommends a plate of rolls in napkins, which would look nice, and also be convenient. Walker would have joined in this recommendation, but exclusively for the latter reason. He calls some of his own dinners "herrings-and-hashed-mutton" entertainments; and if a recent writer is correct in representing hashed-mutton as a speciality of the English nation. Walker must have been as indeed he was, thoroughly an correct in representing hashed-mutton as a speciality of the English nation, Walker must have been, as indeed he was, thoroughly an Englishman. We will only add, as a matter of almost historical interest, that among the dinner-party in the Temple was Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger. Few people would think nowadays of inviting such a man to such a quiet, modest feast.

REVIEWS.

THE MISHMEE HILLS.

IN the year 1868 the author of this work traversed the Chinese L Empire from East to West, and made a bold attempt to enter Thibet and to establish a communication with India. How he was baffled in the neighbourhood of the town of Bathang, only two hundred miles from one of our frontier stations in Upper Assam, by the hostility of the priests, and how he had to re-trace his steps, has been already told to the public. The present volume is the record of his adventures and efforts to get across from Assam, through frontier tribes and over high ranges of mountains, into Thibet. His leading idea is that, although the nature of the country precludes traffic between the two kingdoms are alarm and a new market wight be around for the tea groups. nature of the country precludes traffic between the two kingdoms on a large scale, a new market might be opened for the tea grown in Assam, if the Thibetans could be persuaded to rely on this latter country for their supplies, instead of on China. Impressed with this view Mr. Cooper came round from Shanghai to Calcutta, was introduced to Lord Mayo, and discussed the whole subject of a trade route overland with him and with the leading merchants of the Presidency. When it was quite clear that the Government could not, and indeed ought not, to lend Mr. Cooper its official sanction, or to spend any of its funds in such a venture, the sum requisite, being 6004. was provided by the Chamber of the sum requisite, being 600l., was provided by the Chamber of Commerce; and towards the close of the hot season of 1870 Mr. Cooper started by rail and steamboat on his journey to the furthest

other started by rain and steamboar on his journey to the furthest station in the jungles of Upper Assam.

We confess to have read the opening chapters of this book with eagerness, and to have dropped it with some feeling of disappointment after perusing fifty pages. The author gives us his experiences and shorting times from the page of shorting times from the page of shorting times. of shooting tigers from a howdah, and of spearing hogs in the disof shooting tigers from a howdah, and of spearing hogs in the district of Maldah, now threatened with famine, and a brief account of the annual fair at Hurdwar, the place where the waters of the Ganges leave the mountains to be intercepted at Roorkee by the Solani aqueduct. Now such sporting adventures have been described, literally scores and hundreds of times, during the last century; and Mr. Cooper's experiences on the railway, on the back of an elephant, in the Assam steamer, or with free and easy hotel. keepers, are neither so striking nor so exceptional as to warrant publication. Enough, too, has been published about the Ganges Canal. Then, again, this book is an example of the danger of a traveller outstepping his own province and entering the region of historical inquiry or political discussion. Nothing can be better than Mr. Cooper's manner of describing how he catered and cooked and encamped in the forest, or how he conquered the reserve of a sus-picious savage chief. But some of his remarks on the history and picious savage chief. But some of his remarks on the history and administration of Assam are superficial, and nothing can be more crude than his censures of the Indian Government because it thought fit to interpose its authority for the protection of the natives against the possibility of oppression by the ten-planters. Mr. Cooper is certainly correct in saying that a race of princes termed Ahoms conquered Assam some centuries ago; that the country was ruined by civil wars at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of this century; that, when the reigning sovereign asked for our intervention in 1793, we sent a certain energetic Captain Welsh, who, with little more than a regiment of Sepoys, cleared the country of freebooters, and drove back a troublesome set of people called Muttocks; and that the Burmese invaded the province in 1821, and were not expelled until the end of the first Burmese war in 1826. But Mr. Cooper makes no

^{*} The Mishmer Hills: an Account of a Journey made in an Attempt to Penetrate Thiset from Assum to open New Routes for Commerce. By T. T. Coeper, P.R.G.S. London: Henry S. King & Co. 1874.

metrica at all of the Mahammedan conquest of Assam, effected by Assh-Junks, one of the most capable of the Heutenants of Aurangashe, or of our unlasky attempt to try what government by natives would be like, when, in 1833, we made over Upper Assam to a Rajah named Porendra Sing. This puppet could neither pay tribute, nor manage his subjects, nor ensure order, and we very soon had to abandon the experiment, which Lord William Bentinok, in a moment of wealmess foreign to his character, had been induced to sanction. As regards the cultivation of tea, the emocaragement to English capitalists, and the legislative measures which the Government of India deemed indispensable for the protection of immigrant native labourers, Mr. Cooper has clearly heard only one side of the story. That Assam has a rich and, in some places, a virgin soil; that the discovery of the indigenous tea-plant there gave hopes, since realized, of the successful cultivation and manufacture of tea; that the abundance of waste lands rendered it possible for Englishmen to acquire at a moderate cost something like that complete ownership of the soil which high prices, a tesming population, and complicated revenue systems rendered impossible in our older provinces; and that it is good and sound policy to invite energetic and vigorous Englishmen to build houses, own lands, take root, and become cantres of social strength and activity in our Indian possessions, is all perfectly true. But when Mr. Cooper thinks that the tea-planters ought to have been allowed to "procure labour in their own way, consistent with justice to the labourer," and when he taxes Indian statesmen with destroying progress by listening to unjust reports of cruelty, he evinces a complete misapprehension of the real history of our protective legislation, and hastily disposes of one of the most difficult of all the political problems which a high-minded and impartial statesman is constantly called on to face. In 1861, from certain causes, tea-plantions in Assam became the rage. The off

It is a pleasure to turn from Mr. Cooper's hasty strictures on the Indian Government to his straightforward, unpretending, and yet, impressive account of his own hardships and adventures. As a record of endurance, tact, decision, and mastery over crafty or suspicious savages, it must take a high rank even in days when most of the mysteries of Africa have been solved. Our regret is that the main object of the explorer was not attained. Mr. Cooper's plan was, to all appearance, very feasible and simple. He had to make friends of a tribe called Khamtees, to be sent on by them to the Mishmis, over a wooded range of mountains, and somehow to find his way into Thibet. For this he required an interpreter, some guides, and animals or men to carry his provisions. Mr. Cooper gives some very cogent and characteristic reasons for not taking an English friend or associate with him in such expeditions. In a party of three or four tastes are sure to differ. The scientific surveyor wishes to push on. The geologist, on the contrary, lags behind to examine the strata. The naturalist starts off at a tangent to pursue a strange bird or insect. The trader leaves the jungles and looks out for the inhabited parts of the country. Quarrels and disagreements arise. A solitary individual consults his own wishes, has less baggage to carry, and succeeds better with the wild men of the woods. Mr. Cooper, however, forgets that, in sickness or danger, one Englishman can nurse or protect the other. But we fully admit that he has made out, in theory and in practice, a capital case of his own.

On the 20th of October, when the tremendous deluges of the rainy season had ceased, the explorer set out to beard in his own village the young chief of the Khamtees, named Chowsam, whom he had never seen but once, and whom his interpreter and native attendants regarded with the dismay with which Andrew Fairservice, when attached to Frank Osbaldiston, looked on Rob Roy and the Highlands. The description of this man's personal appearance, his hauteur and intelligence, his fine eyes, Roman nose, and firm-set mouth, is very graphic; but he succumbed to Mr. Cooper's admirable tactics and two or three glasses of gin. Some other difficulties had to be get over, but eventually everything was made smooth, and though the knives of the Khamtees were ready on the smallest provocation to leep from their scabbards, the unprotected Englishman made himself respected, admired, and almost loved. The Khamtees lodged him in the quarters set apart for bachelors, as distinguished from a place which, from innate ideas of propriety, is reserved exclusively for the unmarried of the other sex. They got up night fishing on a grand scale, by togahlight, in his honour. The most aged of the elders of the village commended him to the care of Chowsan in a speech which, for point and condensation, might have been delivered by a Spartan to a delegate of the Persian monarch. And so the party set out through the shades of a forest no lefty that they never suffered from heat, though dostined to

undergo very serious hardships from the climate and its pesta, and from scantiness of supplies. At one place they were narrly charged by a herd of matter, described as a srose between a buffalo and a bull, and fiercer than the rintedecret. As the supplies of the party, never very ample, decreased, they were reduced to live on a species of water-beetle, exuding "a liquid resembling walnut juice, of a strong but not unpleasant odour"; on the seed of the sage palm, mixed with becawax and "unpalatable"; on a few tiny fish, stewed with yam leaves; on thin chickens, and bleeding pork; and on a mess called pebess, which we make out to be composed of rice grown in the hills, and very sandy and gritty. To the inconveniences of short commons must be added the bites of leeches which festered, repeated attacks of fever, inflamed ancles, and enlargement of the spleen. But nothing could wear out the pluck of the one solitary Englishman. Chowsam, it must be admitted, behaved capitally, refused to endanger the life entrusted to him or to take Mr. Cooper near a clan whose chief had murdered two missionaries, undergo very serious hardships from the climate and its posts, capitally, refused to endanger the life entrusted to him or to take Mr. Cooper near a clan whose chief had murdered two missionaries, and marched him into the country of the Degaroo Mishmia. But here unforeseen impediments were met. A chief named Poso was extortionate and inhospitable, and roused the pride of the Khamtesleader, while matters were scarcely improved by the conduct of a negro of the retinue, who got drunk, insulted the Mishmi women, and flourished a revolver. Between this Poso and another chief named Kayanne, and then a third one, Bowsone, had of a tribe named Kaysong, and then a third one, Bowsong, head of a tribe of Mejn Mishmis, the plot began to thicken; and after some shuffling and subterfuge, it transpired that the Chinese or Thibetan authorities at Roemah in Thibet had fully made uptheir minds to have nothing to do with commercial travellers, and if necessary to drive them back by force. Its vain was and if necessary to drive them back by force. In vain was Chowsam plied with pipes and promises of five hundred rupees; in vain were appeals made to Samang and Nhatsong. However, the mighty explained to the stranger the customs of the tribe in respect of marriage and burial, and celebrated the New Year by slaughtering a yak in honour of Queen Victoria; but no one had the means or the will to annul the Thibetan edict. So, with hadled hopes and weakened frame, Mr. Cooper retraced his steps to Sudiya. But it is quite clear that, instead of getting us into another little war, or leaving discontent and irritation behind him, he has conciliated two important tribes, while he has added considerably to our knowledge of those unknown regions, and has shown it to be posoffished two important tribes, while he has added confiderably to our knowledge of those unknown regions, and has shown it to be possible for an Englishman, without official pressite or protection, to impress savages by skill in handling weapons and by sheer force of character. One of Mr. Cooper's maxims deserves especial recommendation for all who may have to negotiate with savages. If mendation for all who may have to negotiate value own it. On you understand the dialect spoken, be not too ready to own it. On the work of the contrary, use an interpreter, so as to gain time. While the latter is translating what you already know the purport of, you will be able to form your resolutions and to frame your reply. Next to prowess and hardihood, nothing seems to take such a hold on the imagination of unlettered savages as dignified, sententious oratory, or happy repartee. Mr. Gladstone in this point would have no chance with Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Cooper gives us one or two specimens of his conferences, from which a Cabinet Minister might take a lesson in answering a deputation or confuting a troublesome questioner at the hustings. Parts of the country explored by Mr. Cooper were visited by two adventurous young officers, Lieutenants Wilcox and Burlton, so far back as 1823: And about 1826 Captain Bedford went a good way up the Brahmaputra, and the latter officer reached the spot known as the Brahmakund or "well of Brahma," described by Mr. Cooper at Brahmakund or "well of Brahma," described by Mr. Cooper at p. 180. Hindu legends say that one of their mythical heroes, Parasurama, opened here a passage for the river by cutting the hills with a blow of his axe. Hence the place is known locally as Brahmakund, or as Dev l'ani, "The Water of the God," or as Prabhu Kathar, "The Lord's Axe." Mr. Cooper says that he was disappointed with the view, as he had expected to find a gloony gorge with the river forming a large lake. Instead of this he saw only thing will falling into a days transported by the river had been say and bentance with the river forming a large lake. a tiny rill falling into a deep reservoir, and banks not more than two hundred feet high. Earlier reports are counted in more laudatory terms, but probably a great deal is to be ascribed to first impressions and to the remoteness of the spot. But no difference of opinion about romantic scenery will prevent Mr. Cooper from taking a high rank amidst the venturous pioneers of foreign exploration, and no Englishman will read the last two hundred pages of his travels without high approbation of the temper which is never ruffled, and the fortitude which never fails under disappointment

BLUNT'S DICTIONARY OF SECTS.

Dictionary pass in somewhat contemptuous review a host of writers who have treated of their subject before them. One of these is a certain Evans (A.D. 1827), whose Sketch of the Various Denominations of the Christian World is pronounced to be "a work of the most flimsy character," based upon "authorities of no value," "yet perhaps the most popular book of its kind." We have not seen that little volume for many a year, but Mr. Blunt and his colleagues would have done well to mark one of its special features which we well remember, and to which no doubt it owed the de-

Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, Ecclesiastical Parties, and Schools of Religious Thought. Edited by the Rev. John Henry Ithan, M.A., P.S.A., Editor of the Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology" and the Annotated Book of Common Prayer," &c., &c., London, Oxford, and Cambridge: Rivingtons. 1874.

gree of public favour formerly accorded to it. The author, himself, we believe, a Unitarian, managed to procure and insert in their proper places statements relating to the tenets and peculiar practices of other sects and communions, drawn up by members of the several denominations which he undertook respectively to describe. Such a plan, as hardly need be said, has obvious inconveniences of its own, but it furnishes at any rate a powerful antidote to that vulgar prejudice and unchristian scorn which even in reverential hands are wont to be engendered by the very nature of an undertaking like this, and which perhaps have seldom been brought into more painful prominence than in this bulky and, in many respects, useful compilation. Evans himself, we suspect, could hardly have put forth an article at once more flimsy and unbecoming than the following on the

Cogless.—A set of tectotaliers having their origin at Kirdford in Sussex, and also known as "Coulers." A man named Sirgood was the first teacher of the sect, the chief characteristic of which is Antinomianism, its members considering themselves (but not being so considered by their neighbours) to be incapable of committing sin. They are said to have a "Book of Cople," in imitation probably of the Mormonites.

This is literally all. The date of the soct's origin, their numbers, the meaning of their strange name, the character and contents of their book, are matters deemed unworthy of notice. All we are told is that they think better of themselves than they can persuade their neighbours to think of them; no unusual case surely with soct or party, heretical or other.

We have not met with many notices scattered through this volume at once so defective and so flippant as the above, but a little of this kind of thing is too much, and wherever modern and surviving sects are concerned, it is easy to note an utter lack of that breadth of view and dispassionate judgment which the occasion demands. Mr. Blunt, we suppose, would not object to be regarded as an English Churchman, rather of the Catholic than of the Protestant school—the school of Andrewes and of Bramhall, if not of Land; yet the writer of the ten lines on "Anglicans" complains of this party as "inheriting" some of that narrowness and want of sympathy by which the seventeenth-century divines were characterized in their dealines with foreign Churches and with Dissenters at home. "The Ritualistic movement" is still less to the taste of the writer of "High Churchmen." "There was much," he says, "to prevoke opposition in the ritual adopted by this younger school of Ritualists—very inferior in modern Continental customs, and was mixed up with a sentimentalism about candles and flowers, as well as with an excessive minuteness in regard to postures and gestures, which made it cass to charge the school with trifling and want of manliness." Of the Low Churchmen, again, we are told that "no high literary power was ever developed under the wing of the party. The good that was done by the Evangelical school in reviving personal religion was largely counterbalanced by the recklessness by which they neglected education both among the clergy and the laity.

The Evangelical clergy entirely failed to guide the intellect of the country in their sermons." But the "Broad Churchmen," the disciples, not of Arnold and Maurice only, but of Whately and oven of Archdeacon Hare, fare so badly that we must relate their sad case at longth:—

BROAD CHURCHMEN.—A modern school of latitudinarians, composed of those clergy and luity of the Church of England who dissent from the principles developed during the revival of exact theological learning. The designation "Broad" has been assumed as expressive of the comprehensiveness which the theology of this school offers to men of various opinions; but its scarcely a fitting designation, as well defined opinions of a positive kind are not included. The most distinctive characteristic of the Broad Church school is, in reality, its rejection of traditional beliefs, and the substitution in their place of what has been aprly called a "Negative Theology," in which much is doubted and rejected, and very little scheved.

For our present purpose it matters little whether all these off-hand judgments are true or false in the main. They are wholly out of place where we find them, and can do little good anywhere, we should imagine. In discussing schools of thought within the English Church, however, Mr. Blunt's contributors bring to their task, if not a profound or even thoughtful appreciation of principles, at any rate a competent acquaintance with patent facts. When we turn to their articles on the various Nonconformist societies, we cannot fail to be impressed at once with the unagreness of the information supplied, as well as with the utter want of sympathy even with the better features of the respective systems. Of course these societies are all involved in the guilt of schism, as "wilfully outing themselves off from the apostolical succession of bishops by which the organic unity of the Church is maintained within the boundaries of a state and nation" (p. 524). Those who use this work have no right to complain of it for upholding a theory which is at all events intoligible and self-consistent, though to some the inferences derived from it may seem a little bold and comprehensive. "Organized schisms have been formed in England by the Roman Catholics and by the various sects of Protestant Dissenters, in Scotland by the Presbyterians, and in Ireland as in England by the Roman Catholics and Protestant Dissenters" (bid). Our complaint against Mr. Blunt is that, if he deems it worth his while to publish a Pictionary of such sects, he ought to have taken near to have learnt a little more about them. The Baptists, for example, are an important and influential sect, yet the second of their history overlooks the most oloquent of their preschers, Rebert Hall, who would have been an honour to any communion, and makes of Mr. Spurgeon only to compare him with the wretched

William Huntingson, S.S. (p. 206). We are no great admires of the oracle of the Newington Thernack, but it is impensible to glance at a single page of his reported sermons without discovering in the man a force of mind and readiness of wit enough to show that he owes his enduring popularity to somewhat higher qualities than an iron voice and brazen forchead. To Methodism as olaborate article is devoted, wherein the logical contradiction between John Wesley's Church principles and actual practice is miturally and justly set forth, but one great characteristic of his system, the revival, is barely, if at all, noticed. It is because the modern Wesleyan has seen too much of the ill effects of more physical excitement in religion, and thus has learnt to distrust the spasmodic enthusiam which revivals engender, that the Swintry daly notices. The more educated members of the body grow ashamed of them, and return quietly to the Church of their inthems; the illiterate or untrained feel a thirst for something which in the Wesleyan body can be found no longer, and join other communities whose tone and spirit are more congenial to their eventually occupy much more of the ground once covered by it. The schiam in which the Reformed Methodists took their rise is not grounded in the nature of things like that just mentioned, but sprang from an act of mere wanton tyranny on the part of the ruling Hundred in Conference, who imposed upon three of their own members a solemn declaration that they were not the authors of certain anonymous paniphlets which severely criticized the policy and proceedings of the majority, and, on their refusing the test, visited the offenders with summary expulsion. We respectfully commend their vigorous action to the institution of that energetic prelate, the Bishop of Purham. It would be easy to notice many other instances in which slight er inaccurate information must inevitably disappoint a reader who may consult this volume in the hope of learning the tenets and actual condition of English sects. T

But our chief complaint against Mr. Blunt's volume affects rather its general plan and treatment than its details, however much these may be susceptible of improvement. On his title-page he touches the key-note of his composition by means of two short mottoes—"Let both grow together until the harvest," and Hikary's famous dictum, "Lis corum ides nostra est." The three pages which follow contain "A Classified Table of the Principal Contents"; and a fearth page exhibits a "Genealogy of English Church Parties, and of the Chief English Sects," wherein the "Unitarien Sect, A.D. 1719," figures as one of the children of the "Puritan ex Presbyterian Party of Reformation age." These tables, and a rather poor Index at the end of the work, are the only guides the Editor thinks necessary before an inexperienced reader plunges into the forest of controverted matter which he has crowded into his Diotionary, arranged, of course, in the accidental order of the letters of the alphabet. We cannot understand why Mr. Blunt should have had so little consideration for these whom he is evidently anxious to instruct. A fair acquaintance with "Schools of Religious Thought," which must needs include a description of sectarisan dogmas which are mutually contradicter, is a necessary part of all mental cultivation, yet it is dangerons enough to some minds, to others repulsive in the highest degree. A few broad general principles which might furnish the young student with a clue for threading the intricate labyrinths of human speculation, a few precepts which might inculent caudour and moderation in forming our judgment, without tempfang us to doubt the existence of objective truth, might ossily have been worked into a preface or introduction, wherein the private opinions and idiosyncrasics of the editor might have been expressed freely and without censure. It is the more to be regretted that this some writers who might have performed the task attisactorily enough, so far as literary skill and temperate judgment are concerned. The article o

that the more charitable view of his scheme is the true one. We subjoin in full this so-called creed:—

subjoin in full this so-called creed .—

I believe in one Infinite and Undivided God, Eternal, Undangeable, endering and acting by the sole necessity of his nature; of Infinite attributes, whereof two only are capable of being conceived by man.—Extension and Thought, whereof he himself is the identity; of all things the free cause, immanent not transient; in whom all things consist, and without whom nothing can exist or be conceived; by whom all things are made; not truly by design or for the sake of any end, contingently, of free will or absolute nature or infinite power of God.

Of which world is Man, whose consciousness is the base of all certitude, in which whatsoever is clearly perceived is true, and exists objectively in mature; whose will is not free, but necessary or constrained; whose acts and desires alone are good, so far as they are defined by reason; and whose acts and desires alone are good, so far as they are defined by reason; and whose acts and ternat knowledge and love of God; whose worship by man consists in the exercise of obedience, charity, and justice. I believe in the communion and fellowship of all men so far as they are led by reason, and in the oternity of the mind. of the mind.

But the simple story of Spinoza's last hours will bring before us the real man better than all these abstract metaphysics:—

On the Sunday on which he died he would not allow his host and hostess to stay from divine service to wait on him, particularly as it was their purpose to partake of the Holy Communion.

When asked by his landledy respecting her religion, he replied, "Your religion is a good one, you ought not to seek another, nor doubt that yours will procure you salvation, if you add to your piety the virtues of domestic life." Waiting patiently, on their return from service, he talked with them after a friendly sort about the sermon, and presently settling into a calm, expired in pcace.

There are, no doubt, many articles in this volume as interesting and as exhaustive as that on "Spinoza," especially such as treat of subjects which border on the region that separates philosophy from religious faith. Much labour also has evidently been be-stowed on the ancient heresics, especially on those relating to the mystery of the Holy Trinity. But, taken as a whole, we cannot mystery of the Holy Trinity. But, taken as a whole, we cannot help regarding the Dictionary as executed very unequally, those parts which refer to modern sects or controversics being both in tone and substance incomparably the least valuable. What, for example, can be in much worse taste than the article on the "Irvingites," with its perpetual imputation of interested motives to those who were most conspicuously mixed up with that strange delusion? That shrewd men of the world like Henry Drummond should have yielded credence to the utterances of the hystorical signstephood is mutter enough in itself for grief and would; without sisterhood is mutter enough in itself for grief and wonder, without our being incessantly reminded that one of them was a poor farm drudge, and another a governess. Mr. Blunt may perhaps remomber that there was a period in the history of Christianity itself wherein it could be said that the foolish and the weak and the base things of the world had been chosen to confound the mighty and the wise. We do not imagine that Mrs. Oliphant has much sympathy with the sect to which poor Edward Irving's wandering intellect gave birth; yet in how widely different a temper does she speak of the

orth; yet in how widely different a temper does she speak of the intellectual degradation of his closing years.

One of the critics who reviewed a previous compilation published by Mr. Blunt was pleased to call it "a box of tools for a working clergyman"; and indeed, if such volumes as the present have any well-grounded reason for their existence, it must be for the daily use of such of any activities. the daily use of such of our spiritual teachers as, scattered throughout country villages, have no ready access to original sources of information. It is right, therefore, that these persons should be informed that the tools which have been placed within their reach are edged tools, very likely to wound those who use them without care and circumspection. A slovenly and illconsidered compilation, such as on the whole we must pronounce this Dictionary to be, is at once a discredit to English theological learning and a direct hindrance and discouragement to better scholars, who might otherwise have been tempted to undertake and carry to its completion the same task at once more thoroughly, more accurately, and in a spirit of less glaring partiality.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

NDER the not very significant title of Threading my Way, Mr. Robert Dale Owen, the son of the well-known Socialist, has been publishing a series of autobiographical articles in the Atlantic Monthly. They are now collected in a volume which records Mr. Owen's recollections of the first twenty-six years of his life. In America Mr. Owen has made some political reputation: in England he is perhaps chiefly known as one of the most tion; in England he is perhaps chiefly known as one of the most prominent retailers of the marvels of Spiritualism. In this volume, however, there is little reference either to the Spiritualism or to the politics—a fact which certainly does not diminish its interest. Mr. Owen indeed has written a very pleasant little book. The style is simple and fresh, and his memories of early life bring before us some curious scenes from a state of society which already strikes us as very quaint and old-fashioned. Mr. Owen was bord. at New Lanark, the scene of his father's first and most successful social experiment in 1801. He gives us many anecdotes pleasantly significant of the relations between his father and the artisans over whom for many years he exercised a beneficial away. The success indeed which the elder Owen obtained appears to have turned his head. He was a self-made man who had

started in London with little more than the proverbial halfcrown; and who had not only made a fortune, but become a philanthropist of European celebrity by the time he reached middle life. The visitors to Lanark came from all parts of the world and included men of the highest rank and reputation. Mr. Owen alla a page with a list of eminent statesmen and thinkers who had shown more or less interest in his schemes. All the reformers and economists of the day, such as the whole school of Bentham, Clarkson, Cobbett, Wilberforce, Zachary Macaulay, Brougham, Mackintesh, and others were amongst his acquaintance. Imperial and reyal guests had come from Russia and Germany. When he visited Paris, he was invited to a seat in the French Academy; and he was introduced to La Place, Humbodta, Pestalouri, Madame do Stael, and a number of other celebrities. Certainly, for a poor Welsh shopboy, he had done well.

The story of his rase is briefly repeated by his son with some fresh anecdotes. The original proprietor of the mills at New Lanark was David Dale. He had entered into partnership with Arkwright in order to enjoy the advantage of the great invention to which the cotton-manufacture owed its first rice. Arkwright came to Scotland to see the mills, and at the first vn more or less interest in his schemes. All the references and

wright came to Scotland to see the mills, and at the first view expressed the highest satisfaction with the choice of the site. One thing alone struck him as not being all that could be wished. The factory bell was hung in a cupola at one end of the buildings. Arkwright said that it ought to have been in the middle. Inde stuck to his point, and said that a man must be blind not to see that the bell was in its proper place. The dispute became so warm that each of the partners swere that he would have nothing to do with a man so obstinate and wrong-headed as the other. The end of it was, that Inde and Arkwright went back to Lamark and dissolved partnership that night, Dale went back to Lanark and dissolved partnership that night, Dais romaining sole proprietor of the village and mills. Sixteen years later Robert Owen came to Scotland on business and fell in with Dale's daughter. Her father did not consider him to be a suitable match; till he persuaded some capitalists who had confidence in his abilities to buy the mills of New Lanark and set him up as manager. He then married Miss Dale, and atterwards became the chief proprietor of the business. Robert Dale Owen, the eldest child of the marriage, was born in 1801, and brought up in strict Presbyterian principles. His father, though a thoroughgoing sceptic, was tolerant in his family, and young Owen accepted his mother's creed. As he grew into heyhood, he began to suspect that his father's orthodoxy was not as strict as could be desired. He accordingly resolved to convert his parent to the true faith. He carefully prepared a conflusive refutation of the supposed hercaies, and opened proceedings by asking his father one day whether he believed in the divinity of Christ. The father replied in the Sociatic method by asking the son whether he had ever heard of the Mahommedans? The statistical fact gradually dawned upon the young zenlot that the Protestants, to whom alone he conceded the name of Christian—the Pope, of course, being Antichrist in Scotland—were a small numerical minority in the world. Having previously imagined that the whole human race, with a few insignificant and wicked exceptions, were rigid believers in the doctrines of Knox, he was completely stappered by this discovery. His father's conversion had to be postponed; and, indeed, it was not a very hopeful undertaking. He was a thorough unbeliever of the school of Godwin or Bentham; and, unfortunately for him, his unbailed was by no means of the purely negative order. On the contrary, he founded upon it some very positive and erroneous degmas, which led to the ultimate rule of himself and of his schemes for the regeneration of humanity. It was in 1817 that he announced to the world the principles which were to lead to this desirable consummation. He hold three public meetings in the London Tavern. Public attention had been warmly excited by the first two; he had had an interview with Lord Liverpool, who received him most ameiously, and said that he might make any use he pleased of the names of various members of the Cabinet short of implicating the Government. Lord Liverpool, we may imagine, had but a very vague notion of The newspapers had remarked, it appears, on what was to come. the absence of any reference to religious questions in the lirst two meetings. Owen thereupon took a resolution, which he exrefully concealed from everybody else in order that he might be alone responsible; and this resolution was nothing less than, in his own words, "to renounce and reject all the religious of the world." This was a pretty programme for a great social reformer addressing a crowded audience of philanthropists and enthusiasts of all He declared to the meeting that human pro-chiefly arrested by the "gross errors under-y religion that has hitherto been taught to characters. lying, We do not know how this announcement was received man. at the moment. Owen, however, had no notion of reticence in any shape. He bought thirty thousand copies of the newspapers which appeared on the days succeeding each of his lectures. He printed forty thousand copies of each lecture in pamphlet form. He spent upon the printing and posting of these documents four thousand pounds in two months; and the London mails, we are told, were delayed twenty minutes beyond their usual time by the bress of the matter which they had to carry. It is not wonderful that after this proceeding a good many of his respectable supporters drew back, and that he became a notorious instead of a celebrated themselve though the days of attendance to the sector. character, though the days of actual martyrdom were passed. It was not, however, until 1825 that he purchased the village of Harmony, near the Ohio River, previously colonized by a commu-

[.] Threading my Way. By Robert Dale Owen. London: Tribner & Co. 1874.

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nity of Rappists. Thither Robert Dale Owen accompanied his father and tried the experiment which, as is well known, was a speedy and complete failure, and involved the ruin of its founder.

Meanwhile, however, young Owen had various experiences of a different kind, of which some interesting anecdotes are given in this volume. He was sent to school at the age of sixteen at the college founded by Fellenberg in the village of Hofwyl near Berne. Fellenberg was one of the chief educational reformer of those days, and his school was an embediment of various novel. those days, and his school was an embodiment of various novel theories. The most characteristic peculiarity was that Fellenberg resorted to the principle of self-government amongst his pupils. There were about a hundred students of ages varying from fifteen to twenty-three. They obeyed a constitution drafted by a select committee from their own body, adopted by vote, and approved by Fellenberg. The professors had no authority except in the classrooms, and the self-imposed laws were enforced with little difficulty by means of public opinion. There were no prizes, and competition was discouraged by the whole system of the place. competition was discouraged by the whole system of the place. Such an experiment tried upon a heterogeneous collection of lads from all quarters of Europe might be pronounced dangerous; but, if we may take Mr. Owen's word for it, it was a triumphant success. Indeed, his memory of the general harmony, good-will, and high moral tone of the college, paints it in such glowing colours that he is forced to make various protestations of his sincerity and accuracy. The only remark which he makes of anything but a most eulogistic tendency is that the standard of learning did not reach a very high points and he admits that this ing did not reach a very high point; and he admits that this may have been partially due to the absence of artificial stimulants. We think it very probable, and it must be admitted that such a confession is a considerable drawback from praises of an educational institution. The secret of the admirable preservation of discipline is given in another significant remark. The great days of the college, he tells us, ended with Fellenberg's life; under the inefficient management of his son it dwindled down to be an ordinary boarding-school. In fact, we have no doubt that a man of strong character, and of a capacity for influencing youth, can disponse in the management of a college with many of the disciplinary regulations which are found necessary elsewhore. The personal influence of Fellenberg was doubtless the true secret of whatever success was obtained, although he preferred to exercise it indirectly without the ordinary apparatus for enforcing order and

diligence.
Robert Dale Owen returned to New Lanark, after having more or less fallen in love with a charming young German girl on his way. He had not been long in his parents' house before he fell desperately in love with a girl who was the daughter of one of the foremen, and was then of the ripe age of ten. Her age and her social position were both unfavourable to an immediate declaration of his passion, even in a household the head of which professed to be guided so little by the ordinary social conventions. Mr. Owen, however, who descants with much enthusiasm upon the charms of the very youthful object of his affections, contrived a plan which reminds him of the author of Sandford and Merton. Day, as is well known, educated a wife for himself with very indifferent success. Mr. Owen, with more judgment, per-suaded his sister to adopt Jessie—that was the young lady's name— and bring her up in the family. As she grew, Mr. Owen's passion strengthened. He went to America, but he never forget Jessie, who had stuyed in Scotland. Two years afterwards he returned, as devoted as ever, and resolved to make his mother a confidante of his passion. In compliance with her entreaties, Jessie being still only fifteen or sixteen, he promised to wait for three years before making an avowal. With great difficulty he refrained from saying anything to his beloved, even during a certain walk through the woods, when, as appeared from a subsequent confession, Jessio would have accepted him had he taken courage. His promise to would have accepted him had no taken courage. His promise to his mother, however, restrained him; and he returned to America for his three years of probation. The story, which is very pleasantly told, ought obviously to end by a statement that after the three years he gained the reward of his prolonged fidelity. But Mr. Owen's writing a biography and not a novel, and therefore has to make the confession that Jessie, during the three years, married somebody else and, so far as appears, lived very happily aver afterwards. He saw her once during her married life, and He saw her once during her married ever afterwards. she made to him the confession already noticed, and told him that they had better break off all communication for the future. The proposal was accepted, and Mr. Owen does not know at the present time whether she is dead or alive. He is obliged to content himself by adding an anecdote of a young gentleman in Ireland who fell in love with his nurse, eighteen years older than himself, and when he came of age insisted upon marrying her, and forced the consent of his parents by nearly dying of a

In the course of his early life Mr. Owen became acquainted with various distinguished people, and has a few characteristic anecdotes. He saw Lafayette shortly before the Revolution of 1830, and received from him some curious atories about Washington. He made acquaintance with George Combe, with L. E. L., and with other minor celebrities. Perhaps his most interesting passage is an account of a dinner with Bentham; and we will conclude by an account of w differ with reintham; and we will conclude by quoting the characteristic blessing with which the old philosopher dismissed him. "God bless you," said the venerable thinker—he was then nearly eighty—"if there be such a being; and, at all events, my young friend, take care of yourself."

GETKIE'S GREAT ICE AGE. (Second Notice.)

THE correlation of evidences yielded by the geological investigation of the British Isles, Standinavia, North Russia, and North America, tends to place it beyond doubt the climatic conditions and the superficial aspect of those countries. whether simultaneously or not, were at a remote period identical with those presented by Greenland in our day. Switzerland, in some degree similar to them in respect of its abiding glacier system, has ceased to present a precise parallel, the glacial sheet having so shrunk as no longer to cover the level plains. Further proofs indicate a succession or alternation of climates with their accommunity applications of the succession of the succe indicate a succession or alternation of climates with their accompanying geological changes. A milder temperature followed upon the extreme cold of the first and greatest Ice age. The glaciers retreated. From the melting ice masses, or mers de glace, large rivers flowed downwards to the sea, eroding and denuding the rocks and depositing river gravel and diluvium, which, as the climate became warmer, were interspersed with remains of animals which made their way northward from temperate and oven sub-tropical zones—the elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus among them. A wide land surface, Mr. Geikie maintains, thickly overspread with forest, is proved to have existed by the deposits of Great Britain and their fossil contents, although in Scotland the only animal remains discovered have been those of Scotland the only animal remains discovered have been those of water-rats and frogs. The freshwater beds of this period, he bids us at the same time remember, were at a later date submerged and remodelled by the action of the sea. It is a mistake, he urges, to maintain that no remains of the old land surface in England prior to such submergence still exist, or that there are no England prior to such submergence still exist, or that there are no English river gravels that can be correlated with the lightie beds of Switzerland. Nor are the "middle sands" of Lancashire, as has been generally believed, the only representatives we have in England of the first pre-glacial epoch. On the contrary our author brings forward manifold proofs that glacial or river gravels of that age do exist, and that they have been erroneously referred to post-glucial times. In a note of great value he accumulates proofs to the same effect from the river deposits of Switzerland and Piedmont, which have had the benefit of the judicious criticism of Signor Gastaldi. What gives the problem its great importance is its bearing upon the antiquity of man, with which we are here brought free to face. It is in these deposits which we are here brought face to face. It is in these deposits that the earliest traces of man have been detected; and the question is whether, as has been generally believed by geologists, including Sir C. Lyell, these deposits are of post-glacial date. That they are not of this later date, but that they are the property of the post-glacial date. co-existence of man with the earliest or at least the intermediate stages of the great Ice age, is the main thesis of Mr. Geikie's work.

A broad gap has been established by archeologists between the

implements or weapons of the first and second Stone ages. Not only do the works of the first-or pale olithic series differ from those of the neolithic period in point of finish or polish, but they are found in positions and at heights where those of neolithic make are never met with. Investigations of caves such as Kent's Cavern, near Torquay, have shown the existence of deposits in successive layers. Under blocks of fallen limestone, sometimes comented together by stalagmite from the percolation of water holding carbonate of lime in solution, we come upon a thin layer of mould, and then upon stalagmite from one foot to five feet in thickness yielding remains of sub-tropical animals and a human jaw, below which is red cave-earth, five feet thick in parts, with more animal bones and neolithic implements. Beneath this is a floor of stalagmite in some places twelve feet thick, with bones of the cave-bear, and under it a bed of breccia and red loam, with remains of the cave-bear and implements of the palseolithic age. What time must we conceive to have elapsed during the deposition of this lowest stratum, and by what interval is it separated from the later age marked by works of the neolithic series? Certain remains of the Romano-British age have been found in the same cave covered with stalagmite nowhere exceeding six inches, this amount representing a lapse of nearly two thousand years. How long palmolithic man occupied these caves ere he left his final traces we cannot tell, but after these untold ages he disappeared for ever, and with him vanished many animals now locally, if not wholly, extinct. At all events, no gradual passage, but a break sharp and abrupt, however vast the interval of time it represents, is seen between the neolithic deposits and the underlying palæolithic accumulations.

A convergent series of proofs is supplied by certain river deposits, on which Mr. Geikie lays much stress. By the aid of a diagram from Sir John Lubbock's Pro-Historic Times, he makes clear the difference of level at which sundry of our present rivers and other streams now scarcely represented flowed in remote ages, as shown by the shelves or terraces of gravel and learn which denote successive levels of crosion. At heights far above the existing river bed are found among these deposits flint implements always of the palmelithic series, betokening the time when man lived at this height above the existing river level. The Thames during the real malmelithic age had time to except the relief of the palmelithic age had time to except the relief of the palmelithic age had time to except the relief of the palmelithic age had time to except the relief of the palmelithic age had time to except the relief of the palmelithic age had time to except the relief of the palmelithic age had time to except the relief of the palmelithic age had time to except the relief of the palmelithic age had the palmelithic age to the palmelithic age to the palmelithic age. paleolithic age had time to excavate its valley to a breadth of four miles and a depth of not less than a hundred feat. When paleolithic man lived in the South of England, the Isle of Wight formed part of the mainland, a range of chalk downs, at least six hundred feet in height, running east from the Isle of

^{*} The Great Ice Age, and its Relation to the Antiquity of Man. By James Geikle, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., of H.M. Geological Survey of Scotland. London: Ishister & Co. 1874.

Purbook, and joining on to the Needles. The bed of the present Solent was filled by a large river, in which the rivers that now traverse Dorset united with the Avon and the Stour, Southampton traverse Dorset united with the Avon and the Stour, Southampton Water forming another affluent of the same great stream. The gravel hed of this ancient river is now found capping the cliffs of the mainland at heights ranging from fifty to one hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea. A vast period must have intervened see these rivers cut their way down to the present level, prior to which palseolithic man disappeared, a wide blank or histus separating his age from that of his neclithic successor. No less marked than the successive types of men pointed out by the study of these caves and gravels are the groups of animals yielded by the respective deposits. Three great divisions or groups of mammalian remains have been recognized in the drift, representing flouthern. Arctic, and Temperate anacies, and pointing to

enting Southern, Arctic, and Temperate species, and pointing to senting Southern, Arctic, and Temperate species, and pointing to climatic conditions corresponding to as many zones of temperature. That changes of an extreme kind must have taken place in the climate of these islands would appear to be an irresistible conclusion. For that species so diverse could have lived side by side together is beyond our powers of conception. In the first, or sub-tropical group, we find the lion, the tiger, the spotted hymna, two extinct species of elephant and two of rhinoceros, an extinct tiger, Felis and the hinocontamus. In the second, or Northern group. coffer, and the hippoptamus. In the second, or Northern group, occur the glutton, the reindeer, the musk-sheep, the pouched marmot, the Alpine hare, the lemming, the extinct mammoth, and woolly rhinoceros. The third, or temperate group, comprises the woonly rainoceros. The third, or temperate group, comprises the bison, the great urus, the grizzly bear, the now extinct cavebear and Irish elk, with the lynx, wild boar, wild cat, and beaver. The paleolithic deposit also yields remains of the panther, wolf, and fox—animals which bear more extreme vicissitudes of climate. How then are we to account for the presence in our islands of the denizens of such widely varying climes? The theory of strongly contrasted summers and winters during which extreme migrations of the fauna of Northern and Southern comes took place into Bestain joined as it workship upon at the time which extreme migrations of the fauna of Northern and Southern zones took place into Britain, joined as it probably was at the time to the Continent, is set aside by Mr. Geikie, although supported by the fact of the large annual migrations which are known to occur in Siboria and North America. With glaciers filling the mountain gorges in Scotland, the North of England, and Wales, and frost binding our rivers a great part of the year, could the hippopotamus find waters warm enough or fare of a sort and quantity to his liking? Could he brave the clames even if protected as some have conjectured like the rhippoporagual was today. tected, as some have conjectured, like the rhinoceros and mastodon, with a coat of hair or wool? To be sure large glaciers still exist in the Alps, and much greater ones fill the upper valleys of the Himalayas, yet the low grounds at their bases enjoy warm and genial climates. Such differences, however, exist between the geographical conditions of our country and each of those regions as to render nugatory any inference to be drawn from these con-

The difficulty is indeed one of the most arduous within the whole range of geological research, and it is not strange that Mr. Geikie's treatment of it leaves it still enveloped in doubt. He has indeed not a little encumbered himself by the assumption that no change of any consequence has taken place in the distribution of land and water, and in the consequent et or flow of oceanic and aerial currents within the period of Ice age. The view relied on by Sir Charles Lyell and the school represented by him, that alternate groupings of land around the equator and the poles have been the chief cause of such extreme changes of climate, is set aside by him as both unsupported by evidence and inadequate in itself to explain the phenomena in question. He does indeed recognize the influence of the equatorial set from the Atlantic known as the full Stream in witigating set from the Atlantic, known as the Gulf Stream, in mitigating the climate of these islands. But then this influence was, he holds, equally at work during the whole period of these mighty changes. Nor does he consider that much difference would be made by changes such as that of the Mediterranean forming dry land or (we may infer) Northern and mid Africa being under water. His speculations on the existing isotheral and isochimenal lines of Europe and Asia, connected with what he conjectures to have been the climatic conditions of former ages, lead him to the hypothesis of causes wholly beyond those of a geographical kind, exterior indeed to the earth itself. It is on the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, combined with the precession of the equinoxes, that Mr. Geikie eventually rests for the solution of the problem. Putting forward as he does the "calculations of astronomers" in proof that the position of the earth relatively to the sun some two hundred thousand years ago was such as to account for the Arctic state of the Northern hemisphere at large, we should have been glad to know Northern hemisphere at large, we should have been glad to know what names eminent in astronomy have been appended to the hypothesis of Mr. Croll. We might further ask what proofs beyond the weight of their names the "eminent physicists and geographers" elsewhere spoken of have to adduce for the theory which forms part of the scheme of Mr. Geikie and Mr. Croll, that the great constant currents of the ocean, extending as they do in cases to four or five thousand miles in length, many hundreds of miles in width, and four or five miles in depth, are set in motion at the rate of four or five miles an hour all the year round by the trade winds rasping their surface for sefew months in the year. That these currents, whether stirred by these periodical winds or by the direct action of solar heat. comthese periodical winds or by the direct action of solar heat, combined with the earth's rotation, have had a great deal to do with the climatic changes of our hemisphere, we are as much contained as Mr. Geikie can be. The question is, whether they have

not had all or nearly all to do with them. Let us take the hemisphere as it exists now. In Greenland, our author has shown, we have befere our eyes a counterpart of what Scotland, if not all England, was like according to the views of extreme glacialists. The southern point of Greenland comes down well within a degree of the latitude of the northern point of Scotland. What is needed to render possible the extension of the les sheet, already coming down thus far, a few degrees further? Were not Greenland abruptly bounded by the sea, where could we pretend to limit its possible extension? And were but the configuration of our own seaboard other than it is—the Atlantic current away, and prevalent Polar winds taking its place, land communication of our own seanoard other than it is—the Atlantic courrent away, and prevalent Polar winds taking its place, land coming down from the Pole to join our Northern region with Scandinavia—might not climatic effects ensue greater far than those due to any hypothetical change of three or four degrees in the inclination of the earth's axis, or to any extra freezing in aphelion winters? For alternations of temperature as extreme as any implied in the presence of Aprils and aphenic faunc within any implied in the presence of Arctic and subtropic fauna within periods by no means remote, if not within the compass of an annual migration, we need look no further than to the United States of our day. The temperature of New York varies within the year to our day. The temperature of New York varies within the year to the full extent of 120°. It is not the degree of sunshine dependent upon latitude—which it shares with Naples—that causes this alternation of polar winters and equatorial summers; but the configuration of the earth at that particular zone, and the serial currents which bring to it the accumulated climatic influences of the great centres or magazines of heat and cold. The British Isles, also occupying a mid position between these great generators of climate, doubtless owe to similar causes their present exemption from either extreme. There need at all events be no calling in of astronomical or cosmical revolutions to explain such phenomena as may be simply due to elevations or depressions which may not have amounted to many thousand feet, yet altering extensively the geo-graphical area above the sea, and involving a corresponding change of direction in the warm oceanic and aerial currents. It must anyhow remain doubtful how far any calculations based upon the maximum ellipticity of the earth's orbit bringing round extreme maximum ellipticity of the earth's orbit bringing round extreme Arctic conditions of our hemisphere in periods of 170,000, 260,000, and 160,000 years or the like can throw light upon the dates of the Glacial and Inter-glacial ages, and by inference upon the antiquity of man as a witness of these mighty changes—a fact set beyond much doubt by the human fibula found of late under the glacial clay of the Victoria Cave at Settle. It is at present, as Mr. Geikie himself would concede, premature to dogmatize upon a subject so new, so complex, and so little capable of direct and positive proof as the origin. the date, or the full extent of the glaciative proof as the origin, the date, or the full extent of the glaciation of our hemisphore. He has, however, done good and permanent service in bringing together the latest and most authentic evidence bearing upon it, and his book will mark an epoch in the scientific study of the Ice age.

A CHRONICLE OF THE FERMORS.*

MR. ROGERS the poet, being questioned by a lady on the subject of several new books then lately published, professed his ignorance of their contents and quality. "Why, Mr. Rogers," said the lady, "you seem never to read any new books"; to which he made answer, "No, whenever a new book comes out I read an A reader who adopted such a method nowadays would become very well acquainted with the standard literature of his country; he would also have the advantage of being able on occasions to acquire a certain knowledge of an old book by reading it in the disguise of a new one. Whether he would not do more wisely in going straight to the original is another question. It wisely in going straight to the original is another question. It seems, however, that some writers, acting possibly on the poet's hins, have discovered an ingenious method of saving themselves, if not their readers, some trouble by going to an old book when they want to write a new one; a method which argues a laudable modesty and absence of overwhelming confidence in their own powers, but has little else to recommend it. It may be said also with some show of justice to look more like the pride that apes humility than true modesty, which should rather lead them to the belief that the old book is worth reading in its integrity and originality than to the notion that it can be bettered by their skill in dressing it up for modern taste. A little while ago we had occasion to speak of such an attempt to improve Boswell's had occasion to speak of such an attempt to improve Boswell's Johnson, and here we have another specimen of the same class. Mr. Mahony has taken a set of incidents out of Horace Walpole's letters which are the main source of his inspiration, although he does not disdain to refer also to Mrs. Delany and other writers of the same time, and has strung them together with threads of dialogue, narrative, and reflection on his own part so as to make them into a kind of romance. He has in doing this reversed the usual attributes of a romance-writer, whose privilege it should be to make the creations of his mind seem like real living beings; there the author has made people who were real and living seem the creatures of invention. In proposing to himself the task of representing in a fiction founded on fact such personages as Horace Walpole, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lincoln, and many others whose names are to be found in Walpole's letters, the author underwhole in the proposition of a work took something far more difficult than the writing of a work

entirely inventive, although at first sight it may seem more easy. He has to contend with the difficulties of knowledge, tradition, and preconceived ideas on the part of his readers—difficulties so great that even the skill and power of Thackeray, in whose footsteps it easy to see that Mr. Mahony hopes to follow, did not always avail to overcome them. He had not the hardihood to encounter them face to face, as the chronicler of the Fermors has done; the interest in Emond and The Virginians centred in the fictitious, not the historical, characters. Thackeray, too, had the spirit and the style of the period which he described at his fingers' ends; and it may be safely asserted that, had he taken upon himself to describe a conversation between Lady Pomfret and George Selwyn before dinner at Easton Neston, Lord Pomfret's place in the country, he would not have put so thoroughly modern a word as "esthetic"

Into Lady Pomfret's mouth.

The story which Mr. Mahony has strung tegether out of Horace Walpole's letters is not of a sufficiently exciting character in itself to afford any valid reason for its reproduction in such a form. It is merely the history of Lady Pomfret's desires and efforts to sccure for her daughter, Lady Sophia Fermon, an alliance with Lord Linceln, with the prospect of becoming Duchess of Newcastle, her failure to carry out this praiseworthy intention, and a brief summary of what befel the various persons of the story afterwards. It is such a story as may be made interesting by force of a writer's knowledge of character and eleverness in fitting ordinary incidents together as the pieces of a map are fitted; wanting the adjuncts with which such a writer might clothe its outline, it appears here and poverty-stricken. There is a want of energy in the progress of the story, a want of life in the characters. Lord Lincoln, for instance, one of the chief movers of events, was, according to the chronicler's account of him, a young gentleman of marvellous inconsistency. He is described as he pays his farewell visit to Lady Pomfret, when, suddenly recalled from Florence by his uncle the Duke, he leaves the place without saying anything to justify the brilliant hopes which the lady has entertained of becoming his mother-in-law. He is hoping for an interview with Lady Sophia, and a chance of expressing grief at the necessity for his sudden departure, when Lady Pomfret enters the room in the place of her expected daughter. "Lord! how frightened the man looked, how mean! the Countess thought. . . . The Countess wondered how she could have ever thought him agreeable or handsome; he had not even the bel air, as he stood cringing behind the drawing-room table, furshling at his hat." A few minutes later, as this crigal, bearing." Nor is his subsequent conduct as described any more lifelike than this; it is difficult to discover in him anything of that clever agreeable disposition which captivated Lady Sophia's he

At the funeral of the king he was so overcome that he burst into floods of tears, and rushed many times down into the vault, tearing himself away from a last look at the remains of the sainted monarch whose spirit was already (according to the poet-bishop, good Dr. Porteus, quoted by Thackeray) in heaven:—

"No further blessing could on earth be given— The next degree of happiness was—heaven!"

The next degree of happiness was—heaven!"

There were a crowd of persons standing by, witnesses of the heartrending seeze, amongst these Horace Walpole. Who has not looked at the picture of that comedy exhibited by him? The burlesque Duke falling into a sit of tears at the moment of entering the chapel, then, in a spasm of grief, he dings himself into a stall sobbing aloud, the Archbishop hovering over him with a smelling-bottle, all thecircle of tearful eyes looking on at the exhibition. Then in two minutes," adds Walpole, "his curiosity got the better of his hypoerisy, and he ran about the chapel with his glass to spy who was or was not there, spying with one hand and mopping his eyes with the other. Then returned the fear of catching cold, and the Duke of Cumberland, who was sinking with heat, felt himself weighed down, and turning round found it was the Duke of Newcastle standing upon his train to avoid the chill of the snarble.

Mr. Mahony takes the opportunity afforded by the extravagant encomiums published of the Duke after his death by the papers of that time to launch out into a virtuous tirade against the hypocrisy of such praises in general. The peroration with which this is concluded is a good instance of that attempt to imitate Thackeray's style which has been spoken of above:—

It only requires an ignorant or a service House to make an excellent "heaven-born minister" at any time; one in whose person arrogance and self-righteousness are secred attributes, whose virtues stand arranged peepshow haliben, to be gazed at by the would only through a magnifying glass, that what matter? Were all England to have a pocket-handkerchief to its mose this moment, blubboring over the loss of such a one, lauventing as it doubtless would through the columns of its broadshoes—what then? Do you suppose our children will not discover the chart, and poke out the truth, and set the sham up usked in the pillory of history, stript of its tawdry rags, for all the columns of windy adulation, the leaded type, and mourning bands of the peany papers?

It speaks well for Mr. Mahony's judgment that he should select so marked a writer of English to model his style on, whatever may be thought so to the success of his experiment. As a zule, when one

finds an artist fashioning his productions after the manner of some acknowledged master, it is natural to presume a better acquaintance on his part with that master's works than belongs to the work in general. Mr. Mahony, however, appears to have but little knowledge of Thackersy's books, for at the very beginning of the Chronicle of the Fermors he speaks of Lieutenant Osborne "suffering an unexpected blight of his budding affections, as we read in the famous history of Vanity Fair." Any one who has read and remembered to a moderate extent Vanity Fair will know that Lieutenant Osborne never did suffer such a blight; that, on the contrary, Amelia Sedley evinced a constancy to him which he may be thought to have hardly merited. But this is not all. The writer of the book before us goes on to describe how under these imaginary circumstances Lieutenant Osborne "encountered an unhappy boy whipping his top on the flags in his way, and smarting under the recent wound, that spirited young officer relieved his agony by magnificently kicking the unchin's plaything into the adjacent area." As a master of fact this incident occurs in Pendennis, and the kicking swey of the top is the only action by which Sir Derby Oaks is distinguished in that history. It may be unjust to accuse Mr. Mahony of ignerance or want of memory on these grounds; possibly he has carried his idea of improving old books so far as to thisk that the value of Pendennis and Vanity Fair would be enhanced by their being judiciously mixed. On the other hand, this strange mistake may be due to mere carelessness, which one is apt to think the more likely on finding in the same chapter with it a seatones so remarkably constructed as this:—"The greatest people at Court, the king himself, was on the list of her admirers." Perhaps this startling departure from ordinary rules of grammar may be explained by the author's respect for the King having led him to include all the greatest people at Court in the august person of Flis Majesty; but then he ought to have spel

Hitherto we have spoken of A Chronicle of the Formers by its first title only. Its second one, "Horace Walpols in Love," strikes us as indicating the only pure and unadulterated piece of invention to be found in the book. The notion that the brilliant, clever, cold Horace Walpole could be in love is sufficiently startling, enough so to make its announcement as a fact an attractive title for a book. It would be a very pardonable curiosity which led a man to refer to the book in order to find out what which led a man to refer to the mook in order to find our what grounds existed for so unexpected a statement; if, however, he thought to find in this book any soled grounds upon which to build up a romanico in Horace Walpole's life, he would probably be disappointed. The writer, however, deserves some credit for the ingenious manner in which he has constructed a cost of ideal with Homaca Walpole as its control forms. structed a sort of idyl with Horace Walpole as its central figure —a Watteau shepherd, as it were, with an eye-glass—out of materials which hardly promise well for such a purpose. He begins by stating as an undisputed fact that Walpole was an early victim to the charms of Lady Sophia Fermor, and that he made no kind of secret of his admiration or of his feelings towards her. If this be so, it is strange that it should have been reserved for the writer of A Chronicle of the Fermors to discover a fact which was so patent. He goes on to say that Walpole quickly perceived the maternal hopes which Lord Lincoln's arrival at Florence had excited in Lady Poinfret, and that "his sentences are never so pointed as when elaborately dwelling upon them; he delights in ridiculing the Countess in every way, in exhibiting her absurdity and her intrigues." One would think that a man, however much disposed by nature and habit to satire, would be likely rather to spare the mother of the girl with whom he was seriously in love than to select her as the special butt for the shafts of his ridicule; than to select her as the special butt for the shafts of his ridicule; this, however, is merely matter of conjecture. There is some foundation apparently for the theory that Walpole did love one of the Ladies Fermor, in spite of his contempt for their mother; for the writer goes on to say, "Mr. Warburton, it is true, affirms that Lady Charlotte Fermor, the younger sister, was the object of his passion, but no student of his letters can doubt that it was Lady Sophia alone." It is a natural redection that Mr. Warburton and the content of the second content of the seco would be as well qualified to judge of such a matter as any one, but he had not the advantage possessed by Mr. Mahony of bringing to the study of the letters a mind unprejudiced by any near knowledge of the facts. Lot us see what is the evidence which is produced by the creator of this theory in its support. He gives a description of a juvenile ball given by Sir Thomas Robinson of Rokeby in honour of a young daughter of the Duke of Richmond. And in the course of this description Mr. Mahony falls into another singular error by making Walpole relate as Selwyn's a bon mot which is quoted as Hotham's in letter (to George Montagu, May 12, 1752) whence Mr. Mahony must have extracted it. Mr. Walpole is at the ball, and so is Lady Pomfret, and they engage in a kind of duel of words in which she is worsted with an ease which does but little credit to so celebrated a wit as Walpole. Here, again, occurs a singular instance of the writer's attempt to reproduce Thackeray's style:-

He [Walpole] was no longer the Peri casting longing eyes into that Paradise where he dared not set foot. He did not covet Paradise any longer, not he; and as for the angel guarding the garden of Eden with the two-edged sword, her wit—faugh! he laughed at the bless and harmens weapon, as at this poor old raddled angel with her mach Italian and her "malheropse" Franch.

The practice of spelling French as it is supposed to be pronounced by English people seems always to be segurded as a sufmeans of entertaining the reading public; has some as assured a fund of humour as this may be drawn upon too heavily. It is difficult, for enample, to see what is the difference in promunciation between the French "tout ensemble" and the "tout ensemble" which is put by the writer into Lady Pumint's mouth. But to return to Hennes Walpole and his supposed unlucky passion. He is represented as attempting, with but indifferent success, to appear unconcerned and indifferent in the presence of Lady Sophia; as being reclard with jealousy of Lord Holderness; as asking Lady Sophia to dence, meeting with a refusal on the score of her fatigue, and seeing her the pert moment stand up with Lord Holderness. being sucked with jealousy of Lord Holderness; as asking Lady Slophis to dence, meeting with a refusal on the score of her fatigue, and seeing her the next moment stand up with Lord Holderness. Then we are told that he left the house, and turned into White's for a game of leacent, and, going at last back to his rooms, set down to finish a letter to Mann, but could write only on one subject. How far does that part of the letter quoted by Mr. Mahony go in support of this elaborate story? The italics are Mr. Mahony's:—

"There were many great beauties," he writes. "Lady Emily Lennex, Lady Euston, Lady Comilla Bennet, and Lady Sophia Fernor, hand-somer than all, but a little out of humour at the scarcity of minuels: however, as usual, she danced more than any other lady, and as usual too, took out what men she liked, or thought the heat dancers. Lord Holdern as to a little what Lord Lincoln will be to-morrow, for he is expected. The supper was served at twelve: a large table for the lady dancers; their partners and other ladies stood around. We danced till four, then had tea and coffee, and came home. Finis Balli."

On the face of the letter it seems that Walpole did not leave

On the face of the letter it seems that Walpole did not leave the ball before the rest of the company, for he chronicles its end. But then Mr. Mahony is privileged to rend between the lines, and to tell us that "it will be seen that Walpole did not faithfully chronicle all his impressions that evening, nor accurately narrate the facts as they concerned himself." That is, with a singular want of foresight, he did not chronicle the impressions which Mr. Mahong has there he do not chronicle the impressions which Mr. Mahong has the walt fit to account to him pressions. which Mr. Mahony has thought fit to assign to him years after-wards, or he did not see, as Mr. Mahony does, precisely how the facts wards, or he did not see, as Mr. Mehony does, precisely how the facts affected himself. Then the writer, who scenes to have mysterious but certain sources of information, tells us that it was far on into daylight when Walpole finished his letter, and that he looked at his white face in the glass with a shudder. It is tolerably fair to imagine, or even to assert, that Walpole, who was never a person of a brilliant complexion, had a white face at four o'clock in the morning, e-pecially after a ball; but one would hardly expect him to shudder at seeing it reflected in the glass. Still less likely was he to give way to such reflections as these:—"What an object he was! But who was to blame? Had he not wantonly brought it on himself? If he had been silve enough to come back again flickering round the old flame, then he had singed himself for his pains and had only his fally to thank had singed himself for his pains, and had only his folly to thank for it." Mr. Mahony, however, gives us to understand that this was the tenor of his thoughts, and Mr. Mahony perhaps knows was the tenor of his thoughts, and Mr. Maliony perhaps knows best. With such elaborate workings up of selected passages in Walpole's letters, eked out with quotations from Lady Mary Montagu and others, great part of the Chronicle of the Fermors is taken up. Minor characters are introduced here and there to lighten the story, with no signal success. There is a Captain Keats who comes down to stay with Lord Lincoln at Esher, in whom who comes down to stay with Lord Lincoln at Esher, in whom there is a perceptible flavour of Thackerey's Viscount Cinquers in the Shabby-Genteel Story; a young man who belongs to a racketing set in town, who brings down tales of wild parties at Vauxhall which were "the joilivat parties," and of girls who are "very jolly girls." This is about as surprising as if a young guardsman of the present day should "protest" that the last comic opera "was vastly entertaining, egad!" or great his hostess at a party with "Pray, madam, was you at Ranelagh last night?" Then there is Lord Lempster, Lady Sophia's brother, a drupken set whose humour seems to lie in the fact that a drunken sot whose humour seems to lie in the fact that he is afflicted with a lisp; and there is Alphonse; Lord Lincoln's French valet, who is nearly pinked by Lempster in a drunken freak, and presented with a fine diamond by Lady Pomfret to hush it up; and there are a set of servants who talk of their masters as "governors," just for all the world as servants are supposed to do nowadays. Among all these people, and amid the supposed to do nowadays. Among all these people, and amid the wavering resolutions of Lord Lincoln, who is always making up his mind to jilt his cousin Catherine Pelham, and propos Lady Sophia, and always unmaking it again, one rather loses sight of Horace Walpole and the theory of his love after the early part of the book. It would probably be quite easy to construct an entirely different theory as to the workings of Walpole's mind by selecting with due care and skill a different set of passages in the letters to be marked with italics and strong together into a consecutive after: it would also be quite medicas secutive story; it would also be quite useless.

LATIN LETTER-WRITERS.

CICERO'S Letters are excellent reading both as a model of style and as a psychological study; and the wonder is that achoologys are not more generally made to read them and even learn them by rote, both by way of facilitating the spistulary task which is generally hateful to them, and in order to teach them the virtue of straightforwardness by examples of its opposits.

The Letters of Cicero to Atticus. Book I. Edited by Alfred Pretor, M.A., Fellow of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Deighton M.Bell. London: Bell & Daldy. 1873.

Selected Letters of Cicero and Pliny: with Notes for the Use of Schools. I vols. By the late Constantine E. Prichard, M.A., formerly Pellow of Balliel, and Edward R. Bernard, M.A., Fellow of Raginien College, Oxford., Carbod: Clarendon Press. 1872.

Pluny the Younger tan, through somewhat of a points as milksop, displays so micely the graces of a less natural style, better heart, and a more thorough gentlementy feeling them Giorge and is withal so valuable as a electric of miciety at a much late period of Rome's history, that he deserves to be in the hands a boys and men as the second light of Latin epistology literature poys and men as the second light of Latin epistolary literature. Beside these two there is no other; for we regard Seneca as a letter-writer only in form, his real scope being presching ar didactician. didacticism.

We rejoice to find that both our Universities are bestirring themselves to revive the study of Olocro and Pliny as letter-writers. The larger volume of Select Letters edited by Mr. writers. The larger volume of Select Letters edited by Mr. Albert Watson for the Chrenden Press is followed up at Oxford by the handier volumes of Messes. Prichard and Bornard; whilst at Cambridge Mr. Alfred Protor, the author of a very meritorious little edition of Pennius which we noticed at the time. of its appearance, has seconded the scholarly solections of Clience's Letters put forth some three years back by Mr. Holmes of Clience, and has given us in a compendious form a capital text and commentary of the first book of the Letters to Attious. Mr. Protection plan and mode of carrying it out are so much more to our tenthan the more purely schoolroom editions of Prichard as Bernard, he deals so much more thoroughly and independs with difficulties of text and interpretation, and someour takes to our thinking, so much truer a measure of the great letter writer both in the commentary and in the preliminary of character, that our present remarks will be confined for the most part to the Cambridge volume. Yet we do not heaitste to may that the editions of the two Oxford scholars will serve a useful, matterof-fact purpose, if they fall into the hands of young students. They strike us rather as deficient in genius, acumen, and tudepender judgment, then as failing to afford needful information or some

and helpful interpretation.

There was probably never a letter-writer who mane complete. than Cicero sat down and poured out his inmost thoughts to his correspondent, and this is especially true as regards his determ to Attieus. Given a friend of a like mind, as Attieus was, both for better and for worse, both in literary tastes and in the worship of a trinning and time-serving policy, there could be no one to match Cicero in telling out his heart to his, as a history with when to use his own words. the worsing of a trimining and trimeserving passey, there could be no one to match Cicero in telling out his heart to him, as to one with whom—to use his own words—"ego collequar, hih? fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtagam." As we unrawel the tangled web of selfishness and tortnous policy, our difficulty does not lie in finding suppressions or reservations of the truth, hownot he in finding suppressions or reservations of the truth, however damaging to the writer's aprightness may have been its fractal and undisquised confession. It is rather that we can searnely believe he is in earnest, or is seriously committing to paper thoughts at which, if that paper (to use Cicero's phrase) example that, his correspondent could not help doing so, were he not already case-hardened. The drawback to a boy's initiation in Cicero's Letters might indeed be that, in the admiration of his invitable many and continuing attle he would format on the Letters might indeed be that, in the admiration of his im-imitably easy and captivating style, he would forget or con-duce the grave faults of the man—his selfishness, his time-serving, his unscriptions justification of any shift, any amount of tergiver-sation, if only it would subserve the eads of his diplomacy. Luckily, in Mr. Pretor's edition this dawwhack is obvioted by the wholesome animus of the commentator, who, siding with the minority of scholars in deprecating Ciscro's selfishest ends, and doubting his patriotism as well as his goodness of heart, considers it his duty to examine and compare the sentiments expressed in various parts of his epistles, and to try them by the touchstone of truth and consistency. No one can refresh his memory of these letters by the help of this edition, and not, after all allowances, regard them as "the records of a man who in his private relations was vain, selfish, and unaffectionate, and in his public life a weak and unprincipled time-server." Whilst he uses Attions as an "anisolars dummer on which are to be heart the Atticus as an "epistolary dummy on which are to be lung the trophies of his political and public life," there are in his letters no sufficient traits of private affection, home kindness, or staunchness to his friends to redeem or counterbalance the damage to his ness to his triends to reducin or counterbalance the damage to his political reputation which results from the publication of them. If him might have contemplated—so he no doubt did—the publishing of his collected letters; last Cicero, unless indeed he really believed that "want of principle and a low standard of right" were things to be proud of, must have reposed in the confidence that he and Atticus were "arcades unbo," and that his tricks and shuffling would go no further than the correspondent for whose propositive over their ways assumance that or purpose the head. appreciative eye they were commemorated on paper. we know, to avoid extremes in arguing for or against Cicero; and accordingly checks ought to be put upon undue partisanship. Still, looking only at the first book of the opistles to Attions, which is now before us, Cicero, were he to be judged out of his own mouth, must be found guilty of low and selfish motives of conduct.

How atterly he could, for his own interests, condone the worst profligacy and fraternize with the most worthless and visious of men, is seen where, in the very next letter to that in which he says that Cettiine will seek the consulship if the judges can bring themsolves by acquitting him to declare that the sun does not shine at solves by acquitting him to declare that the sun does not shine at moon, he announces to his correspondent that he is going to defend this very Catiline, because he must be cultivated for election purposes (I. ii. § 1). As Mr. Pretor shows, it matters little whother he actually did defend Catiline. It is letters show that he was ready to do so, and was propared to use underhand tactics as to the challenging of the judges, for the sake of concilisting the manufacture of symmetric propagations of Catiline and his influential backers.

As argued also to the proposals in the Senate to presecute Clodies

for sacrilege, it is remarkable that in Ep. xiii. § 3, Cicero is at pains to make Atticus understand that it was not he, nor any man pains to make Atticus understand that it was not he, nor any man of consular standing, who brought the matter before the Senate. And why? "Not because he wishes to cast blame on the consulars, but because he fancies Atticus will sanction his irresolute policy in a matter the issues of which were yet so uncertain" (Pretor, p. 78, note). In this and other admissions with reference to Antonius and Crassus the low morality of the writer is pitiable, though there may be someunications, which remind one of a bank-forger writing of his communications, which remind one of a bank-forger writing to an accomplice. Mr. Pretor weighs the evidence tendered by Oicero's admirers to relieve him from the stigms of cold-bloodedness involved in the announcement of Ep. vii.:—"Pater nobis decessit a.d. viii. Kal. Decembres"; and he is inclined to decide that the writer speaks of his father's death. A filial announcement truly! The mass of friendly commentators endeavour to whitewash Oicero by resort to the testimony of dates; but Mr. Pretor shows the lengths to which special pleading will go in justification of a hero or an ideal, when he quotes Billerbeck's brief comment on the reading "decessit," "The shortness of the notice shows how deeply Oicero felt his loss." The friendly commentator forgets to read on to the next sentence, wherein the bereaved orphan applies himself to the everlasting reiteration of his commissions for statuary to grace his library and his training-school. In other cases there might be pleaded on Cicero's behalf the display of more genuine feeling; but there is no instance that we know of so really touching as I'liny's letter on the death of Fundanius's daughter on the eve of her marriage (I'lin. death of Fundanius's daughter on the eve of her marriage (Pline v. 16, Ep. 49, Prichard and Bernard); and we must agree with Mr. Pretor that Cicero's expression of regret at the death of his reader Sositheus, "a pleasant lad, whose death has distressed me more than a slave's death should" (xii. § 4), is "greatly spoilt by the allusion to his own condescension," and is no match for Martial's epigram on Erotion's death (v. 37). Readers of Messrs. Prichard and Bernard's selections from Pliny's Letters will find how much success and finer was that writer's tone of feeling and affection for and Bernard's selections from Pliny's Letters will find how much nicer and finer was that writer's tone of feeling and affection for his slaves; but then Pliny was a gentleman. After all, however, as bad a count as any against Cicero consists in his cool treatment of the wishes and interests of his bosom friend. In the first letter he gives the cold shoulder to Atticus's uncle Cascilius, because to take up his case against Satrius would damage him (Cicero) with Domitius. In the eleventh, and indeed in others, he exhibits a strange indifference as to the reconciliation of Atticus and Lucceius, which he had undertaken to bring about, and which Atticus had greatly at heart. It is the same in Ep. xvii. with regard to the misunderstanding between Atticus and Quintus Cicero. Cicero might have reconciled them, but his friendships never stood in the way of his interests. In this epistle Messrs. Prichard and Bernard see a genuine tribute to the tried friendship of Atticus, and no doubt the 6th section, taken by itself, looks like a warm expression of feeling. But, as Mr. Pretor points out, section 7 does away with the whole value of this, by showing that it is simply an official compliance with Atticus's request that that it is simply an official compliance with Atticus's request that he would set his motives straight, beyond the possibility of misconstruction, with the outer world. Cicero's brother had named Atticus as a "legatus" on being appointed Governor of Asia. Atticus hung fire, no doubt at the secret instance of Cicero, who Atticus hung fire, no doubt at the secret instance of Cicero, who felt that he would be isolated without so like-minded and sagacious an advisor within reach. And so the friend ran the risk of being compromised, as fickle and inconsistent, with the Roman public, and the misunderstanding with Quintus Cicero had to rankle and remain unhealed, because this pattern friend could not postpone his own solfish interests. The expressions of Ep. xvii., read with this key to them, much resemble a dictated apology.

A passage in this letter may serve to exhibit Mr. Pretor's tact in dealing with the text of the epistles, which, it need scarcely be said, is constantly doubtful, and of which the history, by the way, is exceedingly well summarized in Messrs. Prichard and Bernard's preface. Cicero is admitting to Atticus the conviction that Quintus Cicero

Cicero is admitting to Atticus the conviction that Quintus Cicero is vexed at his conduct and suspicious as to the causes of it:— "videbam, subesse nescio quid opinionis incommode sauciunque cess ejus animum et insedisse quasdam odiosas suspiciones"; and cesse is omitted in the best MSS, whilst et is not cond in others. Our Oxford editors in their note on the passage seem to omit both, though, as et appears in their text, we must conclude that they are doubtful. Mr. Pretor observes that "ease" might well be spared, but "that to leave out et with Schutz and Nobbe is to introduce a construction most unusual with Cicero"—to wit, an accusative after "insideo." That Mosers. Prichard and Bernard do not view this in the same light appears from their construing, "And that his feelings were wounded by some unpleasant suspicions which had settled in them"; though, when they come to illustrate what they settled in them"; though, when they come to intuitiate what they term a common construction, they are driven to adduce a solitary instance of it from Livy. One other example of the superiority of the Cambridge editor's judgment occurs at the end of this same epistle. Cicero writes, "Modeste rogo, quod maxime cupio, ut quam primum venias"—"I ask you respectfully, for what I desire above measure, to come as soon as possible." Mr. Pretor only notices the various reading "moleste" (i.e. "importunately"), to pronounce it less forcible and very unusual. The Oxford editors adopt and prefer it. adopt and prefer it.

Though we cannot go fully into the matter, we would refer scholars to Mr. Pretor's scute emendation of what he received as the Medicaan MS. text, "Qui magistratum simul ours lege Ælia init," in Ep. xvi. § 13. As it yielded no sense, he conjectured that east, or con for control had got copied as chem, and, adding a

final m to legs and Ækia, obtained the intelligible sentence, "Qui magistratum simul contra Legem Æliam init." This would dispose of the difficulty of separating "simul" from the ablatives which follow, and, though simul would fall rather flat, the passage would declare that Lurco was elected in contravention of the Ælian law. But, though Mr. Pretor deserves praise for his ingenuity, he has candour enough to quote a communication from Mr. Manao, which, arriving after the note was in type, removes the necessity for it. The Medicean reading is insimul cum, not simul cum, of

which, arriving after the note was in type, removes the necessity for it. The Medicean reading is insimul cum, not simul cum, of which the following is a simple, and perhaps not unestisfactory, correction; qui magistratum insimulatum lege Ælia iniit, "who entered upon a magistracy impeached by the Lex Ælia."

We may add that Mr. Pretor is especially good in explaining uncommon words, or words not used in their usual sensecy, prolixa, perhibere (in the sense of adhibere); recolligi, decidises, devenire, adlegatio, divinitus, &c.; and that he is very acute, as well as painstaking, in substantiating the propositions which he takes up; for example, where he gives his reasons for considering Teucris in xii. § I and elsewhere to be identical with Antonius. And though we cannot subscribe to his wish that we should translate "Tonollania". . . includam orationi mere," "I'll send you the topographical description of Missenum with my speech—i.e. in the same parcel with my speech," we are bound to say that his "construes" are generally very neat and accurate, and admirably calculated to help the younger student. And this is the case no less in longer passages which require nice unravelling—e.g. Ep. x. § 6—than in short sentences where the Latin contains a joke to be reproduced, or an alliteration to be imitated. Among the former is the hit at letter-carriers, "Quotus enim quisque est qui epistolam paullo graviorem ferre possit, nisi eam pellectione relevarit" (xiii. 1.), "For how few are there who carry a letter of any weight without first easing their burden by reading it through," Among the latter is the caricature of the consul who was "facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus," laughable rather from his expression than his expressions," and of the thirty-one judges "quos fames magis quam fame commoverit," with whom hunger carried the day against honour." the thirty-one judges "quos fames magis quam fama commoverit," with whom hunger carried the day against honour."

While we wish well to the selections of Messrs. Prichard and Bernard, as school-books calculated to furnish the needful amount of note and comment to the average learner, it is but right to point out that Mr. Pretor's edition of the first book of the Epistles to Atticus is something more and better than these; it is a mass of readable and interesting matter for the more advanced student, and an earnest, we hope, of a larger and completer edition of the Ciceronian Letters.

ARGUS FAIRBAIRN.

MR. JACKSON has taken a difficult theme for his plot of Argus Faubairn, and one of which the bare outlines might seem to be repulsive and unlikely. But he has managed his story with so much delicacy and pathos, he shows so much insight into human nature, and such an absence of mawkishness where the temptation to mawkishness was great, that it would be prudery to object to his theme—unfortunately one only too common in human stripped as it is of all unpleasantness and pruriency in history—strip the handling.

The character of Argus Fairbairn, poor Lois Williams's "mistake," is well conceived, and as well worked out. The sensitive and somewhat wayward boy becomes by the very law of growth and evolution the proud and passionate, tenacious and high-spirited man; implacable, unapproachable; bearing always with him the bitter sense of his mother's wrongs and his own dishonoured birth; the sorrow of his shame warping for a time all that was birth; the sorrow of his shame warping for a time all that was fine in his nature, and exaggerating his very virtues into faults. We have seldem met with a more natural presentation; it bears no trace of over-elaboration, and shows none of that false kind of consistency by which white is made as spotless as snow, while black has not even a streak of grey to relieve its dark monotony. No one can help loving the poor young fellow with his honesty and unselfishness; but no one can help being angry with him for his temper, his pride, and his unreasonableness. Our sympathy, too, naturally goes with he penitent evil-doer when he is repelled in his endeavour to atone for his youthful sin so far as he is able; and though truly, as the for his youthful sin so far as he is able; and though truly, as the motto of the book says, "that which is crooked cannot be made straight," and a wrong once done cannot be undone, yet Sir William Severn's repentance for a sin which, bad as it was, is not so bad as Argus believes, is so sincere that we cannot help wishing, weakly perhaps, that his son had been brought to forgive him carlier, and that a few rays of sunshine might have lightened up the gloom before it was too late. Doubtless Mr. Jackson's sterner the gloom before it was too late. Doubtless Mr. Jackson's sterner method is the better art; and it might have been an error to have shown how, even with a nature like Argus Fairbaira's, use must necessarily blunt the sharpest edges and wear down the roughest points, and how, when he had fully come to his manhood, he would have found that a good fortune and a fine estate salve over the little scar of illegitimacy in the world's esteem as if it had never been. Moreover, a man learns to regard himself more from the point of personality than from that of family, save indeed when the family is specially notable; and where the himself is better than his hirth, the shame that was so poignalt

" Arpus Fuirhaire. By Henry Jackson, Author of "Glibert Rugge," Hearth Ghosto," See, See. 3 vols." London: Bampana Low & Co. 1874.

in the time of his uncertain youth dies out altogether when he is a man among men, certain of his own position and able to defend it, and not merely a nameless friendless little waif, cast as a victim among the youthful tyrents of respectability and acknowledged parentage. We acquit Mr. Jackson of all leaning towards mawkishness, as we have said; but we cannot acquit Argus Fairbairn of morbidness; and we imagine that most readers of this book will feel the same desire as ourselves to see him roused into something more healthy and essentially

most readers of this book will feel the same desire as ourselves to see him roused into something more healthy and essentially masculine than he is. It is a part of all true manliness to accept one's burdens, whatever they may be, with dignity and self-control. The episode of the commonplace if fine-voiced singer, Melusina Meadows, and her drunken disreputable "pa," has a certain echo of Thackeray's immortal Costigan running through it. It is a somewhat trite representation of the impecunious Bohemian, living partly by his wits and partly by the exploitation of a daughter's talent, and has no special originality of treatment or detail to redeem it from the charge of repetition. Arrus Fairbairn's honest love wasted on such a wretched piece of of treatment or detail to redeem it from the charge of repetition. Argus Fairbairn's honest love wasted on such a wretched piece of selfishness is also after the manner of Thackeray; and the interruption to the marriage at the last moment strikes no as somewhat forced. Though eleverly led up to, it comes too much like the sudden appearance of the god out of the machine who was appointed to unravel all the hard knots and extricate the plot from hopeless confusion; and surely the mask drops a little too suddenly, and the revulsion of feeling with "Gus" is somewhat too broadly stated. At the worst, her marriage with him would have been a step into social respectability for the fair Bohemian; and she might have calculated on her power to make the husband accept what the lover had rejected. If beneath all her calculation there existed the power of so much real love as appears at the end of the chapthe power of so much real love as appears at the end of the chapter, and if she did honestly care for the young man though she ter, and if she did honestly care for the young man though she cared for wealth and ease and luxury more, we cannot but think she would have temporized more; and Gus seems to us to have been too blind all through to have been awakened at the first shake. Had his faith in his ideal been undermined by a series of those small unheeded touches which have no apparent present influence, but which suddenly assume a cumulative power when the final blow comes, it would have been the higher art. And in a book which has such pipe discrimination of character and which deals which has such nice discrimination of character, and which deals so delicately with the growth of feelings and convictions, this some-what new and unlooked-for transformation brings with it a sense of unfitness that mars the harmony of the whole. Gus was intensely silly in his love for Melusina; his very honour towards her was want of common sense, if the evidence of a fine nature; but the final break was a little cruel as well as crude, and in spite of all her native sordidness, the singer had some show of reason on her side. What attractions she had, apart from her voice, must have been only physical; and a pure love for a gross nature is always painful to read of, and difficult to make either interesting or

likely.

One of the best characters in the book is Lady Severn. There is a wonderful beauty and delicacy about her all through, and the conflict of womanly sweetness with wifely jealousy and shame is admirably shown. Her conduct to Gus and to his mother when she knows their relations to her husband is very nobly conceived as well as narrated. We see in it what the author has not expressed in so many words, that besides her womanly sweetness she had also the capacity for a certain broad justice, a certain liberality of judgment by which she accepts the fact that her husband's past, before he was married to her, was his own and not hers, and that though it would have been better, as things were, had he confided in her, she had no right to demand his confidence or to resent his in her, she had no right to demand his connidence or to resent his action. She is admirable all through, and, though perfect, not wearisomely so. She and Carry Fairbairn are indeed the only really nice women in the book; for poor Lois Williams is little more than a large pair of eyes with perpetual tears in them—one of those melancholy Niobes of fiction who may be very pretty took at, but would be decidedly depressing to be with; and who are unable to resist the love of men or the "folly" to which they are asked to stoop. She is a pretty tender invertebrate creature are unable to resist the love of men or the "folly" to which they are asked to stoop. She is a pretty, tender, invertebrate creature for whom one feels any amount of compassion, mingled with some little dash of contempt; but Lady Severn, who is quite as tender, has more power, and is by so much the more delightful.

It was necessary for the purposes of the story that her people should take Lois away with them to Australia, knowing her

condition and the position of the father of her unborn child; but it was not what the ordinary peasant, Welsh or other, would have done. In the first place, the fact of the seduction and its consequences would not have caused either so much surprise or consternation as the author has expressed; and in the second place, the gentleman would have been made to pay. If Lois found no way of communication open to her, and no answer sent to her loving letters, her nucle and the virago who was his wife would loving letters, her uncle and the virago who was his wife would certainly have put the matter into the hands of a lawyer, and have got compensation for the injury done to them. They would never have quietly put up with the extra expense of the haby, and they would have either found Mr. Tressant or sent Lois to the workhouse to reap the hitter harvest of her imprudent trust iff the best way she might. Again, if Tressant honestly intended to marry her, as he did, would be have seduced her? If no exist, he was no scoundrel; he was a man of apparently too high and honourable a nature to degrade into his mistrees the woman hamemat to be his wife. Of course, if he had not done so, Aryan Marketon would never have been waiten, or it would have been.

constructed on quite a different groundplan; but, though more immoral, it would surely have been more likely that Tressent never intended to marry Lois at all, though probably he would have taken her to live with him; or, if his passion was so far master of his worldly wisdom as to make him determine to raise an untaught peasant girl into the position of his wife, he would then have been careful of her for very self-respect, and the catastrophe of the little Argus would never have happened.

One of the graphic little touches of this book, where the action is neither overloaded nor abrupt, but sharp and incisive, is the fatal scone between Tressent and his mother. As good in its own way is the death of poor Gus, when, reconciled with his father, but not with life, he dies of the heart disease that has long possessed him. He dies forgiving the man whom all his life he had, unknown, hated, and, when known, not loved; but his last look goes to his quasi-father and long-time tutor, whose influence over him had always been so good, and whose love was the dearest he had known. The whole of the end of the book is singularly pathetic, and the scene between Gus and Lady Severn, when she comes to beg him to forgive his father and be reconciled to him, is touching in the extreme. The lady's firm yet tender tone, the man's hard reluctance breaking down at last into such a passionate outburst when the poor lonely soul scemed to feel the sudden need of love and the greater nobleness of forgiveness over resentment, are beautifully portrayed. It seems a to feel the sudden need of love and the greater nobleness of for-giveness over resentment, are beautifully portrayed. It seems a pity that the brighter thread should have been cut short so soon; and that, after all, the reconciliation between father and son should be but a rootless affair so far as Gus was concerned—a simple conquest over bad feelings rather than the well-grounded existence of better ones. It might have been more commonplace to have ended the story differently; but it would have been more cheerful; and we own to a preference for novels that end in sunshine rather than in gloom. Gus had had so much experience of life as leads to wisdom, and he might have developed into a noble fellow enough now that he had had some of his youthful pride and passion knocked out of him, and had learnt the sweet uses of advances. The hook houseast are if sadder then we like is one versity. The book, however, even if sadder than we like, is one of the best novels we have seen for some time. It is the work of a thoughtful and cultivated man, and, if not without flaw, has so many more beauties than imperfections that we accept it and are grateful.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

M. ALFRED RAMBAUD has just published a volume * which may be considered as a sequel to the one we reviewed some time ago, entitled Les Français sur le Rhin. The reviewed some time ago, entitled Lee Français sur le Rain. The object of his present work is to show the results produced by the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram, and to illustrate the state of Germany under the Napoleonic régime. M. Rambaud endeavours to prove, not only that the armed propagandism carried on by the French Revolution was cordially received on the other side of the Rhine, but that the Germans sympathized with Bonaparte's early system of Continental policy. Resistance with Romaparte's early system of Continental policy. Resistance took place, he says, only when the French Emperor sought to apply for his own sollish purposes theories which in themselves were unexceptionable. The taxes were indeed more equitably assessed by the conqueror than they had been under the old administration; but, on the other hand, they became every year increasingly heavy. The military conscription was at first infinitely preferable to the recruiting system which had previously obtained, but it gradually became an intolerable scourge; and, finally, the Germans felt insulted by the dictatorial and never-ceasing interout it gradually occame an intolerable scourge; and, inally, the Germans felt insulted by the dictatorial and never-ceasing interference of Napoleon between their rulers and themselves. Such, according to M. Itambaud, were the causes which inarred all the beneficial results of the revolutionary crusade, and which ended by binding together against France Liberals such as Fichte, Arndt, and Dornberg on the one side, and the champions of the old order of things on the other.

It has often been remarked that there are in France two legends It has often been remarked that there are in France two legends which need to be reduced to the proportions of sober truth. The Napoleonic legend is just now passing through a severe ordeal, and M. Lanfrey, amongst others, has done much to strip it of its fictitious character; but the revolutionary myth has not yet been dealt with so completely. M. Felix Rocquain has contributed a very interesting volume † towards this desirable end, and his work is the more valuable because the Revolution is left, so to speak, to give evidence for itself by the mouths of some of its most accredited agents. It appears that about the beginning of the year IX., the Consular Government ordered several Councillors of State, Fourcroy, Barbé Marbois, Champagny, Lacués, Thibaudeau, Duchâtel, &c., to draw up a series of reports on the situation of State, Fourcroy, Barbé Marbois, Champagny, Lacués, Thibaudean, Duchâtel, &c., to draw up a series of reports on the situation of the country; M. Thiers refers to these documents in his Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire, and evidently had managed to get access to them. Unfortunately, several of the reports prepared in pursuance of the Consular decree were lost, whilst others saw the light only after an interval of two or three years, and therefore cannot be regarded as accurately representing the state of things at the period they were intended to illustrate. Sufficient details, however, are found in those which M. Rocquain has published to give a very striking ides of France at the time when the Directory expired under the universal contempt

^{*} L'Allamagne sous Napolige I. Par Alfred Rambaud, Paris: Didier. † L'état de la France au 18 Brumaire, Par M. Fálix Rocquin. Paris:

of the nation; and the excellent introduction prefixed by the author forcibly brings out the conclusion suggested by the facts before him. He has no difficulty in showing that the Consular

before him. He has no difficulty in showing that the Consular Government did not meet, as some historians imagine, with enthusiastic and universal sympathy; on the contrary, the general feeling was indifference, and the new order of things was only regarded as a temporary political experiment.

M. Jules Simon writes on education as a man having authority, and his book is one which might lead to important results on the other side of the Channel, if Frunchmen, with all their revolutionary proclivities, were not, after all, thoroughly wedded to routine. His great objection to the existing system of secondary instruction in France is that, instead of preparing young men for instruction in France is that, instead of preparing young men for the battle of life, it merely qualifies them to pass examinations. "Non vitro, sed scholes discimus," said Seneca, and the remark is perfectly applicable to-day among our neighbours. M. Jules Simon does not wish to do away with the examination for the bacoslauréat; but he would reduce it to its proper limits—namely, to a test of the instruction given in the Colleges. The first part of his volume is a criticism of existing institutions; the second and third contain successions for inprovement and reform

first part of his volume is a criticism of existing institutions; the second and third contain suggestions for improvement and reform. The philosophical theory of Schopenhauer † is undoubtedly one of the most singular which have appeared within the last few years in Germany. And yet, notwithstanding the volume devoted to it by M. Foucher de Careil, it had never yet been thoroughly studied in France, for the simple reason that there existed no summary of it sufficiently complete to furnish the uninitiated with an intelligible account of the system. M. Ribot has undertaken to supply the deficiency, and we think that he has been successful his modest brochure is one of the most satisfactory instalments of M. Germer-Baillière's Bibliothèque de philosophie contemporaire. It begins with a short biographical sketch, and then goes on to examine Schopenhauer's method of dealing with the intellect, the examine Schopenhauer's method of dealing with the intellect, the will, asthetics, and ethics; the final chapter contains a critical examination of the nature and tendency of the leading doctrines

examination of the nature and sendency of the leading economists of the present day. Several years ago he was entrusted by the Académie des Sciences morales et politiques with the mission of inquiring into the state of the manufacturing classes throughout the state of the manufacturing classes throughout the state of the concluding one of the France, and his present volume is the concluding one of the sories. The recent fluctuations in the price of coal, and the necessary effect of these on the iron market, give additional interest to M. Reybaud's now publication, and will no doubt help to recommend it to the attention of readers. He holds that the rise of which consumers have so universally complained is mainly due of which consumers have so universally complained is mainly due to the political events of the last few years, but he is of opinion that prices are not likely to be materially reduced, because the coal beds are not inexhaustible. In order to give as complete an idea as possible of the branch of manufacture examined in this volume, M. Reybaud has studied successively several of the leading centres in Tanana much as Augin Le Courset Requestional and St. France, such as Anzin, Le Crousot, Fourchambault, and St. Chamond; he is thus enabled to compare the various systems adopted in different places, and to note their comparative advantages. His inquiry is followed by an account of the Internationals, and of the establishment founded by M. Godin at Guise, in the North of France, under the name of Familistère, for the handit of groshram benefit of workmen.

The third volume of M. de Lamartine's Correspondence § com-The third volume of M. de Lamartine's Correspondence § comprises a period of six years, beginning with 1820; it was unquestionably the happiest part of his life; it was that at least when he produced the writings which have placed his name so high on the roll of contemporary French literature. The Méditations postiques, the Nouvelles méditations, the Dernier chant dis peterinage a Harold, belong to that time; and certainly M. de Lamartine's muse never took a higher flight since, even in the beautiful poem of Joselyn. The correspondence relating to the year 1826 begins with two letters addressed to Colonel Pepe, a Neapolitan officer who had felt himself annoyed by a couplet of the French poet on the degeneracy of modern Italians. A duel was the result, and M. de Lamartine received a sword wound in the arm. Several of the persons to whom his letters are addressed have left an honoured name in politics and in literature, such as M. de bonoured name in politics and in literature, such as M. de Genoude, the Duke de Montmorency, and M. Aimé Martin; others are less familiar to us, and we cannot help regretting that Madame de Lamartine should not have adopted the suggestion we ventured to make on a former occasion, and added to the interest of her publication by a few short biographical notes.

M. Picot's thick octavo || is a learned manifesto on behalf of the democratic constitution of the Church. Ho begins by arguing that

the constitution of the early Church clearly confers sovereignty and its three attributes—namely, legislative, judicial, and administrative power—on the whole congregation of the faithful, and not on the ministers of the Church exclusively; the holy communion is, he contends, a confirmation of this, and a sufficient refutation of those who look upon the Church either as a monarchy or an aristocracy. The history of the Church, he says, proves that the want of har-

mony among Christians, and the multiplicity of seets and a are entirely owing to the substitution of the monarchical, of the democratic, element in the constitution of Christen of the democratic, element in the constitution of Christendom; a substitution which must finally prove fatel to the Pope himself. Whatever may be thought of M. Picot's views, or of their consistency with his Catholic professions, it must be evened they he develops them with great clearness, and he must be commended for his chivalrous efforts to show that a right conception of Christianity would immediately silence all the objections of unbelievers. Let it be once clearly understood, he says, that democracy is the exercise of the Church and was min cure the receivers of the Church and was min cure the receivers of the Church and was min cure the receivers of the Church and was min cure the receivers of the Church and was min cure the receivers of the Church and was min cure the receivers of the Church and was minimated to the constant of the constant execute of the Church, and you win over the majority of the

thinkers.

M. Charles Wiener has devoted an interesting and substantial volume to the history of the Empire of the Inces; his information, derived from the best sources, is thoroughly digested, and in the reader in an attractive manner. After an introductory chapter on the geography, the topography, and the climatology of the country where the primitive kingdom of Cuzco was established, M. Wiener discusses the origin of the American Indians, whom he considers as descended immediately from the Asiatic races—Hindoo, Hindoo-Chinese, and Mongolian. A rapid historical sketch occupies the third chapter; we have then an account of the laws which governed the kingdom of the Ineas, and, lastly, a survey of the religious institutions of the people. Here it is that the original and distinctive feature of M. Wiener's Here it is that the original and distinctive feature of M. Wiener's work appears. Humboldt had already observed that the Empire of the ineas "resembled a huge monastic establishment, in which every member of the community was told what he had to do no his share towards the general prosperity; . . . the founder of Cuzco, whilst flattering himself that he could oblige men to be happy, had reduced them to the condition of mere machines." Our author, expanding this idea, shows that the political régime of the old Peruvians was simply communism strictly applied, and he takes the opportunity of relating the Utopias of modern revelutionists. If a handful of foreigners were capable of conquering an Empire such as that of the Incas, apparently so strong and so an Empire such as that of the Incas, apparently so strong and s coherent, the reason must be sought not only, nor even chiefly, in the superiority of European tactics and in the use of firearms; in M. Wiener's view, it was rather the deplorable constitution of a society administered on communistic principles that left it an easy prey to the attacks of enemies from without.

M. Émile Worms is already well known by his book on the Hanseatic League, and his present volume is in some measure a contimustion of the subject which he attempted to discuss some years ago.† The unity of Germany and the formation of the Zollverein were looked upon as Utopias untilquite recently; they are now established facts, and well worth the attention of readers interested in the problems of political economy. M. Worms has given a complete account of the gradual development of the commercial league which brought about the creation of the Zollverein, and he traces its origin as far back as the sixteenth century. It appears that a plan was then conceived of establishing custom-houses on the whole line of the Imperial frontier, with the view of securing to the sovereign independent fiscal resources. Charles V. favoured this plan, as might well be supposed, but the intrigues of the German cities prevented it from being carried out, and thus it was that the welding together of the German States into one compact whole was delayed for the space of three centuries. Our author goes carefully throughout the various stages which ultimately led to the organization of the Zollverein, and concludes with a tubular statement of the tariffs at present in force.

Pope Gregory XVI., amongst his numerous merits, had the one of being extremely fond of French novels. In his time Parisian works of fiction were not quite so startling as Madame Bovery or works of hetion were not quite so startling as Madame Borary or La femme de feu, but some of them were sufficiently coarse, and we scarcely think that the well-known poet would have said of Mon cousin Raymond!, "I a mère en permottra la lecture à as fille." Yet the author of that work was a special favourite with his Holiness, and whenever a Frenchman happened to be received in private audience at the Vatican, Gregory XVI, never failed to ask, "Come sta il Signor Paolo di Kock?" We have now before us the first and, unfortunately, the only volume of Paul de Kock? ask, "Come stail Signor Paolo di Kock?" We have now before us the first and, unfortunately, the only volume of Paul de Kock's memoirs. If ever any man was able to describe the French literary society of the nineteenth century, it was undoubtedly he who used to be nicknamed le romancier des cuinnères. He parsisted, however, for a long time in refusing to publish his memoirs; and when, at last, repeatedly urged by his friend Benjamin Antier, he yielded, it was too late, and he did not livelong enough to give more than the first volume, which now appears, edited by his son. It is an amusing book, full of anecdotes, and contains, amongst other curious things, a letter written to Panel de Kock by the author of Eugene Aram. de Kock by the author of Eugene Aram.

M. Léonce Dupont makes no secret of his Bonapartist symps thies, and he gives us a volume of nearly three hundred pages on Napoleon IV. He acknowledges, it is true, that very little can be said as yet about the young Prince, but it is not difficult to fill a good-sized duodecime with extracts from the newspapers, and to add a chapter of concluding remarks. M. Dupont asserts that

^{*} La réforme de l'enseignement secondaire. Par M. Jules Sisson. Paris and London: L. Hachotte & Co.

La philosophie de Schopenhauer, Par M. Ribot. Paris: Germer-Ballilère. Le for et le houille. Par M. Louis Reybaud, de l'Institut, Paris:

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vol. 3. Paria and London: L. Hachette & Co. I De la souverainete dans l'église. Par J. P. Picot. Paris : Thorin.

^{*} Essai sur les institutions politiques, religieuses, économiques at socieles de l'empire des Incas. Par Charles Wiener. Parle : Meisonneuve.

† L'Allemagne économique, ou histoire du Zollierein allemand. Par Emile Worms. Parle : Minneuct.

† Minneuve de Ch. Paul de Mach, écréta parché-adam. Parle : Bente.

† Le quatrisme Majodien. Par Léchie Dupent. Parle : Lechand et Burtis.

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the Imperial Primes is destined to save France from disorder and anarchy, as his father and his great-uncle did before him. It would be ridiculous to deny that the energy both of Napoleon II. and of Napoleon III. checked for a time the progress of revolutionary folics; but it may fairly be questioned, on the other hand, whather the faults of these two rulers did not help to bring about a Vate of political disorganisation much worse than the one they id to agreet

endiavoured to arrest.

The volume entitled Les représailles du sens commun which we had occasion to notice some time ago gives us a very favourable idea of M. Xavier Aubryet. Madame Feure Luière * is not nearly so good, but it contains a few annising chapters; and when the author deals with the Republicans of the Extranse Left and the colleagues of Citizen Delescluze he is always excellent; the shaft reaches its mark, and strikes home. Let us mention, for fu-stance, the piece entitled *Le roi Gauroche*, where M. Aubryet tells some very plain truths about the Paris voyou. In an age which has witnessed so many attempts to whitewash monsters and abominations of every kind, something surely ought to be done in the opposite direction, and it may be well to show the world what are really the heroes of democratic enthusiasts. The Paris games or voyou is one of those whose titles to glory hest deserve inquiry, and it is high time that the bean ideal of the late M. Boyard's popular vaudeville and M. Victor Hugo's anniable Gauroche should be stripped of their borrowed plumes. This has been done most thoroughly by M. Xavier Aubryet, who will probably be called a reactionist for his pains.

The occupation of Versailles by the Germans during the late

war † is one of the most interesting episodes connected with the campaign. M. Rameau, the Mayor of Versailles, collected a large number of documents relating to the stay of the German armies in the town of which he was the chief magistrate; these documents are now published in chronological order by M. Delerot, and contain a valuable mass of historical information. The company of the contains a property of the company of t piler has almost uniformly abstained from commenting on the evidence which he brings forward, but here and there his patriotic hatred of the Prussians appears in all its natural energy.

M. Montogut has begun a series of excursions through France in the Revue des Deux Mondes, and the first volume, relating to the in the Revue des Deux Mondes, and the first volume, relating to the old province of Burgundy †, now courts our notice. There is abundance of agreeable and interesting reading in these pages, where the author, instead of writing a mere geographical and topographical description—an extract, so to say, from some gazetteer—relates the impressions which this or that city has produced upon him, gives us details respecting the illustrious personages born there, the works of art it has produced, and the great events of which it has been the theatre. Thus Montbard suggests an excellent sketch of Buffon; the village of Milly is inseparable from the name of M. de Lamartine; and Auxerr reminds our author of various unpublished ancedetes about Marshal Davoust. M. Montegut is anxious to walk in the footsteps of Canden, and his endeavours to make a description of France attractive and interesting must be regarded as highly meritorious. attractive and interesting must be regarded as highly meritorious. We hope that all the provinces will in due course be honoured with a visit from him.

The Bibliothèque universelle \$ for February contains a number of articles which deserve careful reading, M. Mérimée and the Lettres à une inconnue occupying a prominent place. It is much to be regretted that the unquestionable merits of the author of Colombs. as a writer cannot be judged independently of his moral character; but the two volumes of correspondence which have lately created such a sensation both in France and abroad render this impossible, and we can only wonder that the incomme, if she had any respect for her admirer's memory, should have allowed the publication of his letters to her. M. Adolpho de Circourt touches chiefly upon Prosper Mérimée's intellectual superiority, and have discourt of animon is account pussible. M. Charles here diversity of opinion is scarcely possible. M. Charles Secretan's remarkable essay on Mr. Matthew Arnold's Literature and Dogma must also be mentioned; and, finally, M. Tallichet's article on the idea of federation, suggested principally by one of Proudhon's works which was published ten years ago.

Tartuffe, Amphitryon, Georges Dandin—such are the three plays which form the fifth volume of M. Pauly's new edition of Molière. It is a great temptation to a critic to have an opportunity of saying something about the illustrious French comic writer; for, not withstanding all that has been printed in commendation of Molière's genius, the terseness of his versification, and his won-derful skill in delineating character, the subject seems inexhaustible. The Tartuffe, for instance, has produced a perfect library of pamphlets, sermons, estires, and critiques; it has called forth a greater amount of animosity and bitterness of spirit than almost a greater amount of animosty and ofterness of spirit than almost any other comedy ancient or modern, and it has acquired a kind of political importance, thanks to the violence of certain religious partisans. Many persons have thought that Molière, in composing his play, had the Jesuits in his mind's eye. M. Sainte-Berry seems to have approached nearer to the truth when he said that the

* Madame Vve. Lutice. Par Xavier Aubryet. Paris: Lechand et

† Versailles pendant l'occupation. Recusil de documents publié par É. Delerot. Paris : Plon.

Tableaux de la France. Souvenire de Burgogne. Par Émila Mantégut. Paris and London: L. Hachette & Ca.

& Bibliothèque universelle, et Rovet miese. Livenison de Fevrier. Limes: Bridel.

res de Melière, avec nesse et variantes. Per A. Penty. Vel. v.

sharecter of the hero of the piece was rather intended to degree the blind exaggerations of the Jansenista. At any rate, when we think of the immonse influence which the clargy enjoyed at Versailles where the play thus acted for the first time, we may well admire the buildness of the author. About Amphiryon, with its evident allusions to Madame do Montespan and her scandalous amours, the less said the better. Georges Dandin is almost as objectionable on the score of morality; but it conveyed, on the other hand, an excellent lesson to those beargasis who, at the risk of their own happiness, sought to associate with people of a higher social position than themselves.

We may mention two amusing books written expressly for chil-

We may mention two amusing books written expressly for children. The adventures of Mademoiselle Jacasse", appiously illustrated, are intended to expose the mischief arising from garrulous habits. M. Girardin's Brawe gens.†, after having delighted the readers of L'illustration de la jeunesse, now fill a handsome octave with the narrative of their high deeds of generosity, valour, and patriotism.

* Madesmiedle Jucasse. Paris and London : L. Hachette & Co. Les braves gens: Par J. Girardin. Paris and London: L. Hachette

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and then fitted up, has again a least.

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No. 959, Vol. 37.

March 14 1874.

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MR. GLADSTONE AND THE OPPOSITION.

R. GLADSTONE'S letter to Lord GRANVILLE will set at rest for some little time the vexed question as to the leadership of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Mr. GLADSTONE offers to assume the duties of leader during ble present Session, although he points out that his great need of rest will prevent him from appearing very frequently in the House. Before another Session commences, the Liberal party can meet and consider what course they are prepared to take, and whom they will elect to follow. An alternative course is indeed indicated; and Mr. GLAD-STONE suggests that, if the Opposition like to choose a new leader at once or to provide themselves with a leader during this Session who can give more time and trouble to the discharge of his duties than Mr. GLADSTONE can, no one will acquiesce more heartily in the decision of the party than he will do. But so long as Mr. Gladstone is willing to lead no one else can have any pretension to do so, and the Liberals will be only too glad to have him to lead them whether his attendances at Westminster are frequent or rare. Mr. GLADSTONE needs rest, and is quite entitled to take it; and on no ground was the recent change of Ministry more desirable than because it was evident that the best members of the late Government were physically exhausted by five years of incessant hard work. it is not only of the present that Mr. Gladstone thinks the speaks. He plainly intimes that he does not look forward to being again Prime Minister. He feels that years are telling on him, and he wishes, if his life is spared, to pass through old age more quietly than is possible when the mind is burdened with the heavy load of political life. This is a natural and in some ways a legitimate wish, and it is no use inquiring too closely how far it is likely to be realized. The present Ministry, unless it goes out of its way to make gross blunders, will probably last a long time; and even if Mr. GLADSTONE were as eager for office as he is indifferent to it, he must feel that he might be too old to act efficiently as Prime Minister before he had an opportunity of holding office again. his very indifference to office will enhance his value both in the country and in Parliament. If he criticizes a Budget or opposes a Government Bill it will be believed that he is doing so, not that he may win a party triumph or annoy his adversaries, but that he may serve what he honestly believes to be the interests of the nation. Outside Parliament there is certain to be a reaction of feeling in favour of Mr. GLADSTONE. The same people who were anxious to stop him in what they thought a wrong course, who were offended by his tone, or alienated by his colleagues, will begin to feel something of pity and regret and a little personal contrition when the details of Mr. Gladstone's administration are forgotten, and when the greatness of the things are did and the greatness of the things are did and the greatness of the hamiliation to which he was subjected alone survive in their memories. This reaction must have come in any case; for if Englishmen have any marked political characteristic it is that of being just and generous to statemen when out of office. But the change in public feeling will be much intensified when it is conceived that the services of Mr. Gladients ere no more at the command of the nation. If an area on amouthly in the years during which lived lives and a subset to do public service, the sentiment this withdrawal from the scene of politics may
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with all his yearning for repose and a secluded peaceful old age, he may and it impossible to resist.

Even if Mr. GLADSTONE only nots as leader of the Opposition during the present Session he will coaler a great benefit on his party. What the Liberals want is time to look round them and set themselves to discover what they mean and what they are aiming at. They are viry wisely beginning to repair past neglect, and to bestow that amount of careful attention on small details like registration which proved so profitable to the Conservatives at the recent election. But no degree of attention to details can give life and vigour to a party. It must have general can give life and vigour to a party. It must have general views, a general standard of criticism, a general bond of union. At present the Liberals are totally without a The wiser of them know this, and say nothing; policy. The wiser of them know with, and the only ave able means of imprinting a character on the party is to collect all the wild notions and extravagant crotchets of extreme partisans into a bundle and to shrick out that this is the true programme of genuine Liberals. If they are again to get a real hold on the country, the Liberals must work out a new policy with great caution, and tentatively. They must realize the fact that the present Government is the representative of that moderate Liberalism which alone the country will telerate. A Liberalism which shows a strong and determined front to revolutionary measures, to fanatics of all kinds, and to Home Rulers, is the Liberalism which the country desires, which the present Government can offer, and which the Opposition cannot offer. It is evident that the Liberals are thus placed in a position of immense disadvantage. Nobody wants them; they have nothing to say, nothing to propose. But it can scarcely fail to happen that, in the sphere of moderate Liberalism, room should not be gradually created for two parties. The present Government are sure to make some mistakes from which opponents may draw a legitimate advantage. Although there is a good array of ability in the Cabinet, there are men in it whose strength lies in clearness of perception within narrow limits rather than in width and comprehensiveness of grasp. There will be sides of great questions which such men may be expected to fail to see, and a Liberal, without being revolutionary, may inspire the conviction that he sees further into the difficulties and ultimate issues of such questions than his opponents. England cannot for ever stand still, and there may be changes which, disfigured as they now are by the paltry platitudes of shallow enthusiasts, may assume, under the transforming influence of prolonged discussion, a shape which may be attractive to a nation that loves to blow cold one day and hot another. But it is only by patience and watching and reflection that the Liberal party can find out where their true openings lie. Time is their first requisite, and Mr. GLADSTONE offers them at least an amount of time that is infinitely better than none. under no necessity and under no temptation to hurry his party onwards; whereas a subordinate suddenly raised to steeldental eminence might easily be persuaded that he could only justify and retain his leadership by acts and utterances of a bold and random indiscretion.

If Mr. GLADSTONE ceases after the present Session to act as leader of his party, these must be some one to lead it; and wheever leads the party in the House of Commons must either be Prime Minister when a change of Government takes place, or, if Lord Guanville were to hold an office to which his claims are very considerable, must be the equal and the mainstay of the Premier. There is no man known to the Laborat party at present of whom it can be a satisfied even to think of holding such a

post. There are men of incontestable ability in the front ranks of the Opposition, but there is no one to outshine the rest. When it was supposed that Mr. GLADSTONE would not act as a leader even for the present Session, and that a leader of some sort must in decency be discovered and nominally accepted, the party seemed in its despair to be gravitating to the selection of the Marquis of Hartington. Howas to be made a leader not because he was specially fit, but because he was the son of a Duke. This choice seemed advantageous, because his colleagues would feel less reluctance to being postponed to him when promotion was avowedly made a matter of social superiority, because the constituencies would thus have it brought home to them that there were great people on the Liberal side, and because, as Lord Hagrington must be a Duke some day, it was certain that he could ultimately be got rid of. He was, too, known as a man of good sense, moderation. and adequate capacity, and so no one would be ashamed of being led by him. These reasons are of rather a humble kind to determine the action of a party which lately prided itself on its identification with the people and on its intellectual strength. But beggars cannot be choosers, and, as things go, it is not easy to see how a botter choice could be made. But if the Liberal party has time given it, the man best fit to lead it when Mr. GLADSTONE retires will be gradually discovered. Opposition offers many opportunities to men of real ability. Although they cannot change the purposes of a House swayed by a strong Government, they can speak to the nation; they can make men see that in them there is a real reserve of political force; they can defend endangered interests and uphold neglected principles. The Liberal who can give the Liberals a policy, a hope, and a chance is that Liberal who determent to lead his party. If there is such a man he will only have to subserval, and orthogonally librory reluctantly, obey him. As Lord Denry lately observed, Palmam qui meruit ferat. The longer Mr. GLADSIONE retains the leadership of the Opposition, the better opportunity he gives his party to discover whether there is any one who deserves the palm, and then, when Mr. Gladstonk retires, the deserving man may bear the palm he has deserved.

END OF THE ASHANTEE WAR.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S motive for halting on his return march from Coomassie to the coast is at last satisfactorily explained. It was not to be supposed that he had relied simply on the Kine's assurances, and it might have appeared that, after the destruction of his scapital, the Kine had nothing to lose, and therefore had nothing to gain by a treaty. A few days before the date of his last despatches Sir Garnet Wolseley know nothing of Captain GLOVER's advance, which has turned a military success into a complete political success. The other officers who had been employed to raise native levies utterly failed in their attempts to induce any part of their force to enter the Ashantee country. Captain Burner and Captain DALBYMPLE finally abandoned their enterprise, although, according to Sir GARNET WOLSELET'S generous acknowledgment, they had in the meantime effected, through the unessness caused to the enemy, a useful diversion in favour of the main body. Captain GLOVER had on the 30th of January advanced with a force of auxiliary troops to a point only twenty miles distant from Coomassie; but although he must have been almost near enough to hear Sir Garner Wolseley's guns, he had neither effected a junction with the English army, nor even succeeded in conveying intelligence of his movements to the Commander-in-Chief. During the following days Captain Glover con-tinued his advance, and despatched Captain Sartorius to the camp of the Commander-in-Chief. Finding themselves threatened in the North after the destruction of their capital, the Ashantees appear to have been struck with panic. The overtures for a treaty which induced Sir Garner Wolseley to halt at the Adausi hills were the genuine result of terror.

Optimists have naturally remarked that the destruction of Coomassio will produce a more lasting effect on the public opinion of Western Africa than any treaty which could have been recorded on parchment; but Sir GARNET WOLSBLEY apparently held a different opinion when he hoped to induce the King to make peace in person. There are not sufficient materials for judging whether the result of the expedition will be the destruction of the

Ashantee power. The coast tribes have afforded clear indications of their profound respect for an enemy who evidently possesses great capacity for warlike organisation. Little or nothing is known of the Mahometans or Pagans of the interior, who may either be encouraged by the proof that Coomassie is not absolutely unapproachable, or impressed with the inability of the European invaders to retain their conquest for three or four days.

Ashantee kingdom, like every other power, depends for existence, not on the judgment of neighbours, but on its own intrinsic force. Recent experience has shown that the King can muster a large force, and that his troops can fight with much obstinacy. Without arms of precision, guns and rockets, and English skill and discipline, no invader could have made his way to Coomassie. even certain that the defenders of the country will acknowledge their defeat. The legends which will preserve for indigenous use the history of the war will be in the first instance shaped by the Ashantees themselves; and the lion will probably invert the fable by representing himself as victorious against the man. There is perhaps some ground for anticipating the overthrow of the kingdom by internal disorder. Yet it seems that the commands of the King are implicitly obeyed; nor is it known that any discontent is caused by a system of government which scarcely approves itself to a civilized judgment. The withdrawal of some of the chiefs in the neighbourhood of the Prah from the Ashautee territory may perhaps deprive the King of the services of some of his foudal dependents; but it also implies that the integrity of his dominions will not be impaired. There can be little doubt that for some time to come he will be incapable of aggression. The future fortunes of the Ashantee monarchy, whether it prospers or collapses, will be regarded in England with profound Andifference as large as there is no recomplet the war.

As a political experiment, the result of the campaign is practically conclusive. In other uncivilized countries. occupied by different and hostile tribes it has almost always been found possible to conduct wars against dominant races with the aid of native auxiliaries. troops have formed, according to the well-known illustration, the steel head of the lance; but it has not been necessary to depend exclusively on their exertions. In the recent campaign the West Indian regiments have done valuable service, and the strange names which are included in the lists of killed and wounded show that it has been possible to find a certain number of recruits on the coast; but with the exception of a few hundreds out of Captain GLOVER'S thousands of levies on the east of the Volta, no native chiefs or tribes have rendered any assistance to the expedition. There may possibly have been some misapprehension as to the motives of their backwardness, for it is not certain that the Ashantees were generally regarded as enemies, or the English as deliverers; but barbarona races are more likely to have been influenced by fear than by political considerations. Whatever may have been the reason of the failure to raise auxiliary troops, it is impossible to maintain a protectorate over unwarlike or disaffected tribes. No training would enable the Fantees to defend themselves against their formidable neighbours; and they have assuredly no claim to be secured against the natural consequences of their inefficiency. It may probably be worth while to maintain coloured garrisons in a few fortified posts for the protection of trade; and for some years to come the memory of the late campaign will deter the Ashantees from attempting to establish their supremacy in the districts near the coast. They have no reason to fear unprovoked hostilities on the part of the English authorities. A poisonous climate and an almost impassable forest will secure them against all retaliation less vigorous than the costly and troublesome expedition which has now been completed. In course of time the Ashantees may perhaps make some approach to civilization. The obedience which is paid even to a bloodthirsty tyrant implies a certain political aptitude.

As far as it is possible to form an unprofessional judgment, Sir Garner Wolseley and his officers and men seem to the accomplished their difficult task with admirable energy and skill. The more laborious military training of the present day has evidently not diminished the daring which is still the most indispensable quality of the soldier. The losses which have been suffered are happily not numerous, although it is to be feared that in some office the climate will have aggravated the effect of wounds which might have been otherwise comparatively fasignifi-1. 1. 1. 18 B

cant. Danger and loss of life are unavoidable in war; and it is only when risk is unnecessarily incurred that caspaities provoke irritation as well as regret. A prudent general disposing of troops which are not excessively anxious for their personal safety inspires, just and general pusidence. The courage and pertinacity which were dis-layed in the battle of Amoaful appear to have produced their own reward in the diminished energy of the resistance offered on the ensning days; but on the whole the defence of the capital against a superior enemy is highly creditable to the Ashantee troops. Their omission to harass Sir Garret Wolselet's retreat may be attributed both to the wholesome impression produced by the centests of the previous week and to the advance of Captain GLOVER'S contingent. As the distance from Coomassic increased, the risk of serious attacks would in any case have become less, for the enemy's army was likely to be less numerous on the frontiers of the kingdom, and a pursuing force would have little inducement to cross the Prah. Even an Ashantee army must require some kind of commissariat, and means of carriage for ammunition. the other hand, Sir GARNET WOLSTLEY would, even if he had been attacked, have fallen back on his resources; and he was relieved from the heavy burden of protecting his convoys and lines of communication. As the war has ended without disaster either to the main army or to Captain GLOVER, it will perhaps have been worth its cost in life and money. It has been found possible to punish, if not to subdue, the most warhke and the best organized of African It is well that the superiority of civilized nations should from time to time be tested; and there is some advantage in occasional opportunities of proving the efficiency of the army.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BUDGET.

THE first important duty which devolves on Mr DISRAELI'S Government will afford a test of its competence, and perhaps an angury of its continuance in power. It is not so difficult a task to dispose of a surplus as to cover a deficiency; but the firmness which resists clamorous demands is rewarded by fuller confidence than the ingenuity which provides new resources. Mr. Disearca perhaps now regrets the hasty expressions of opinion into which he was provoked by Mr GLAD-10ML's appeal to the prejudices and cupidity of the constituencies, and he will be more seriously embarrassed by the countenance which he has afforded to the project of shifting the burdon of local taxation. The best mode of retrieving his reputation as a statesman and financier will be a tacit repudiation of a policy which was not formed under the responsibility of office. He has judiciously placed at the Exchequer a colleague who possesses a special knowledge of finance acquired long ego under the tuition of Mr. GIADSIONE. If Sir Staifund Northcoth is duly supported by the Prime Minister in the Cabnet, he will frame his Budget with a view to the national interest, instead of attempting to bribe classes and sections of the com-munity at the public expense. It is not to be regretted that successive deputations should prefer argent claims for relief which are necessarily competitive and incompatible. The abolition of the Malt-tax would absorb more than the entire surplus; and, as Sir Stafford Norrheold justly remarked, the removal of duties on beer would, by discouraging the consumption of spirits, entail a loss on the revenue beyond the total produce of the tax. The Malt-tax is, indeed, one of the most anomalous and excessive burdens both on consumers and on an important class of producers; but it has the paradoxical property of sustaining itself by its own weight, inasmuch as the removal of so heavy a burden would utterly derange the fiscal equilibrium. The country brewers who lately urged Sir Star-FORD NORTHCOTE to remove the License duty on their trade unanimously disapproved of the repeal of the Malt-tax, or of its conversion into a duty on beer. They fully explained the inconvenience to which they are subjected by the necessary supervision of the Inland Revenue officers, and perhaps they may either now or at some future time succeed in obtaining relief. The still more recent deputation which saked for the repeal of taxes on food injured its own case by the extravagant demands of some of its members; but it may interest the promoters of the agitation against the Incometax to be informed of a simultaneous demand for the addition of thirty or flusty millions to the present direct tax of equal amount. If the tax were retaxes. Some years have passed since Mr. Dispassing pealed to-morrow five or six millions must be raised in

encouraged the farmers to hope for the sup reduction of the Malt-tax. In one of his late speech thoughtlessly announced his disappressi of Mr. There sugar duty since last year's reduction produces have two millions of revenue, while it interferes with a set of several and another transfer. cated system of trade and manufacture. Mr. Lowe's en-thusastic description of sugar as the luxury of thildhood and the solace of age was just as well as postical. If the remaining duty were removed, the article would be cheapened by more than the whole amount of the tax, and the production of the finer qualities of sugar would no longer be artificially restricted. Mr. Disparal's opinion that the subjects of taxation ought not to be further reduced in number has been formerly held by economists of high authority. Sir George Laws adopted Abthur Young's recommendation that indirect taxes should be distributed over the largest possible number of commodities, but experience has justified Mr GLADSIONE's profesonce of an opposite fineal policy. It is desirable not to interfere unnacemently with any branch of industry, and the indirect operation of Customs and Excise duties is reduced to the lowest point when the revenue is derived from the smallest number of taxes on consumption If Mr. Distant should be persunded by the Chancellon of the Excurquen to repeal the sugar duty, he might defend his meonsistency by the example of Mr. Lowr, who declared that he would never again meddle with the duty only two years before he reduced it by fifty per cent.

The CHANCELLOR of the Excusquer can scarcely fail to find in the shortness of the time at his disposal aff excuse for postponing the inopportune claims of the ratepayers It is greatly to be regretted that both parties have pledged themselves to one of the most questionable schemes of fiscal readjustment. In 1871 Mr. Lown offered to make Mr. Goschin a present of the Housetax in aid of his measure for disturbing the relations of owners and occupiers. Mr. GLADSIONE in his unfortunate Greenwich address repeated the bid for the votes of the ratepayers; and the county members have on two or three occasions followed like sheep the blundering lead of the present Civil Lord of the Admiralty. It would be too much to expect that the Ministers should plainly confess to supporters and opponents that they have made a mistake; but Sir Staff one Northcoth might plausibly urgo his inability to remodel the ancient system of taxation at two months' notice. As all things in nature have some use, even the ratepaying agitation might be turned to account if the supposed necessity of some future readjustment were made to furnish an argument against the mistaken and mischievous clamour for the repeal of the Income-tax. If real property is to obtain a benefit at the expense of personalty, it is evidently necessary to provide or to retain the only tax which falls upon money income. members of the Income-tax deputation have been followers of Sir Masser Lorks, they must have been conscious of the inconsistency of their double demand. Real property is subject both to rates and to Income-tax; but if personalty is not taxed, it cannot be rated. No inference can be drawn from Mr. Diskaril's curt answer to the deputation, except that he is not prepared to sacrifice the whole amount of the Income-tax. To the arguments which were adduced by the majority of the speakers it would have been difficult to reply with respectful gravity; but the deputation was formidable in numbers, nor was it deficient in character and provide the contraction of the provide the contraction of the contr acter and reputation. The members of Parliament who attended in deference to the wishes of the tradesmen in their respective constituencies for the most part maintained a judicious silence; and some of them may be supposed, like Sir Charles Ressler who formally introduced the deputation, to decline all connexion with the agitation which they thought themselves obliged to countenance by their attendance. There can be little doubt that the whole their attendance. There can be little doubt that the whole movement is exclusively promoted in the interest of the shopkeepers, for it is impossible to believe that the workmen of Sheffield or of any other town object to a tex to which none of their class contribute a farthing. It is a proof of political carelessness that no section of the community protests against the repeal of the tax, although relief in one quarter is exactly equivalent to increased or continued pressure in another. No theorist has ever contended

some other form, which would, even if it consisted in the retention of existing burdens, be more oppressive and less equitable than the Income-tax.

Mr. Attenborough, a tradesman who appears to be Chairman of the Income-tax League, blurted out the secret of the agitation by candidly admitting that he had been urged to direct it exclusively against Schedule D. The promoters had, it seemed, more prudently affected to prefer the total repeal of the tax, not probably, as Mr. ATTENBOROUGH alleged, because a claim of partial exemption was selfish, but because the monstrous injustice of their proposal would have been fatal to the hope of success. The levity of reformers who one day propose to tax all incomes arising from property, and on the next day to exempt it, is fully explained by their exclusive regard to their own interest. If the original claim of the League, or rather of its supporters, was defensible, their present demand must be flagrantly unjust. They hope to obtain the support of landowners, bondholders, and shareholders, by offering them a large bribe out of the national revenue. Simple selfishness is perhaps more respectable, and it is certainly more logical, than the sentimental or shills therein diagnics which it constitutes mental or philanthropic disguise which it sometimes assumes. It is difficult to sympathize deeply with tradesmen who object to the Income-tax as demoralizing, or, in other words, because it offers them an opportunity and a temptation to make false returns. The remedy lies within their own power; and a rate reduced to threepence in the pound offers great facilities for the practice of truth and honesty. The Mayor of Hull complained not only that the tax was burdensome in itself, but that it fell on those who were morally and socially bound to contribute to charitable and public purposes. In other words, the Income-tax is paid by those who are comparatively rich; and this seems to be the objection taken by Canon TREVOR, who complains of the tax "as immoral in principle, because it "was a tax on a man's power to pay." ADAM SMITH "was a tax on a man's power to pay." ADAM SMITH taught that all taxes should be as closely as possible adjusted to the ability of the taxpayer, or to his power to pay; but the great teacher of political economy was not exclusively a philanthropic moralist. The adjustment of the tax to the power to pay "leaves out all "considerations of a man's obligations to religion, charity, "family, honour, and kindness." It is too true that a hard-hearted Legislature has deemed that taxpayers in common with the rest of mankind should be just before common with the rest of mankind should be just before they are generous. Private creditors, as well as the nation, are too much in the habit of exacting their dues without considering the obligations of their debtors to religion, honour, and kindness.

The deputation expressly repudiated any desire for the essening of the tax on small incomes, "because they felt that extension of remission real configuration and the extension of remission real configuration." that extension of remission was confiscation and became pillage." The principle of confiscation and pillage has always been recognized in the exemption of the smallest incomes, nor would there be any further violation of principle in the elevation of the present limit of taxation. The objection would be wholly removed by the uniform exemption of a certain amount of income without reference to the wealth or poverty of the possessor. If the tax began with 300l. a year, an allowance would be roughly made for the indirect taxes which are paid in small or large households; and although the relief to the owners of large incomes would be comparatively inconsiderable, the anomaly of an arbitrary line of division would be greatly diminished. If the recipient of 300l. were exempted, it would be reasonable that 500l. should be charged as 200l., and 1,000l. as 700l. Incidentally some relief would be afforded to the sensitive consciences of the smaller tradesmen; and perhaps Mr. DISRAELI and Sir STAFFORD NORTH-COTE might appreciate the pleasure of co-operating with the virtuous aspirations of the Income-tax League.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S FOREIGN POLICY.

VON JOKAI, a distinguished Hungarian writer, has been favoured with an interview with Prince BISMARCK, and has revealed the general tenor of what the

and he has drawn a picture which will not easily be forgotten of his host seated in a room furnished with a few chairs, a deak, an iron chest, and an iron couch, smoking an enormous meerschaum and dangling lead-pencils as big as walking-sticks. As M. von Jokat was a Hungarian, Prince BISMARCK naturally began by offering his views on the situation of the Austre Hungarian Empire. That the existence of the dual government is the best thing for both countries, that the disruption of Austria would produce anarchy in Eastern Europe, and that the Germans and Magyars alone among the nationalities subject to the Austrian Crown have the faculty of governing, were truths indisputable and palatable, but also familiar, to the hearer. Prince BISMARCK trod on fresher ground when he proceeded to speak of the trod on fresher ground when he proceeded to speak of the relations of Germany to Austria. There is in many minds an uneasy feeling that Germany hankers after the German provinces of Austria. Prince Bismarck invited his visitor to take note that no misconception could be greater. Germany has not the slightest wish for these Austrian provinces, and any German statesman who would oven accept them as a gift ought, in Prince BISMARCK's opinion, to be hanged. As to going to war for them, he himself would much rather go to war to avoid having them. It is not the interest of Germany to have having them. It is not the interest of Germany to have them. They would be worse than useless to her, and would only add to her difficulties. A few more millions of population addicted to "pilgrimaging and that sort of thing" would be the last thing that Gorman statesmen in the midst of their present ecclesiastical difficulties would desire. They have quite enough on their hands with Alsace and Lorraine and North Schleswig, and do not want any more reluctant subjects of the EMPEROR to manage. Vienna too, highly important as the chief city of the countries bordering on the Danube, and destined in that capacity to be a centre continually greater of life and commercial activity, would be worthless as a mere border-town of Germany. These reasons therefore, the validity of which M. von Jokai could scarcely contest, as their force depended on the considera-tion of what would pay Germany best, and was not weakened by any admixture of consideration for others, had made Prince BISMARCK determine that Austria should continue to exist; and, having got so far, he also determined that she should exist if possible as a strong Power, able to do the work allotted her. The policy of Germany, so long as Prince BISMARCK directs it, will be to uphold Austria. Whoever, he said, attacks Austria will have to reckon with It is seldom that a declaration so important to Europe has been made so accidentally and in so informal a manner. Whatever rumours might be flying about of schemes of aggrandizement framed by Russia in complicity with Germany, sober judges of the policy of nations as determined by their permanent interests would be slow to believe that any German statesman would allow the control of the Danube to pass out of German hands. But now there is a positive declaration by Prince BISMARCK which is better than many arguments. Whoever attacks Austria and Hungary will have to reckon with Germany.

Prince BISMARCK was equally explicit about Russia. course it is Russia that a Hungarian dreads, and it is Russia of whom a German statesman is thinking when he says that an assailant of Austria will have to reckon with Germany. Prince BISMARCK took credit for having done much to bring about friendly relations between Austria and Russia. As Germany wishes to be on good terms with both, Germany must wish that they should be on good terms with each other, and as a means to the desired end Prince BISMARCK had promoted the visits of the three EMPERORS to each other, and had laid the foundations of an alliance by which each should proclaim and be pledged to give effect to a sincere desire for peace. But it is not much in the manner of Prince BISMARCK to dwell on alliances and professions of peace. He looks at the permanent interests of nations, and at the character and general policy of those who have to uphold them. The first question he has asked himself is whether it is the interest of Russia to get Galicia, and he has decided that it is not. He has even come to the conclusion that Russia would not know what to do with Constantinople BISMARCK, and has revealed the general tenor of what the Prince said to him. He had nothing to do but to listen while the Prince discussed one subject after another with a total absence of reserve. The visitor remembered, however, that the world would be glad to know what the famous Minister was like to look at, and what were his surroundings, almost as much as to hear what he said; N3.

Busians. The special instance which Prince BISMARCE selected was that of the German subjects of Russia. There was a time when it was thought that Germany in the flush of its French victories would make an effort to reclaim symans of the Baltic provinces. Such a notion is entirely foreign to Prince BISMARCK's policy. He does not reject to the German subjects of the CZAR being Russianized the ground that they are persons in whom Germany is bound to take an interest. He appears quite indifferent to their fate, so far as Germany is concerned, but he thinks that ia is making a mistake, and this because of a very peculiar characteristic of the German race. So long as Germans live in a foreign country as Germans, they retain all the German virtues; but directly they become like the foreigners with whom they live, and cease to be German, all their German virtues go out of them as if by magic, and they are more vicious than the most vicious of their foreign models. This pernicious lapse from proper principles might, however, not be discovered in persons of other nationalities, and the Russians might safely calculate that the inhabitants of Constantinople would not become much worse whatever happened to them. It was a much more cogent argument when Prince BISMARCK asked his auditor to observe that Russia has at present got quite enough on her hands without seeking to stir up a European war by grasping territory on the Danube; and the Prince's personal knowledge of the CZABEWITCH was intimate enough to enable him to state positively that the heir of the Russian Empire is "a most "domestic" person, who is not at all likely to trouble himself about the wishes of Peter the Great. M. von JOKAI managed somehow to get in a word at this point, and mildly suggested that if Russia was so wonderfully pacific she might perhaps be induced to give up her habit of stirring up disaffection among the Slavonic nationalities of Hungary. Prince BISMARCK replied that this process of intriguing with the subjects of neighbouring States was merely an amusement of the Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople, who loved fussing, and wished to make them-selves as great men as possible during their tenure of office, while the real Russian policy, the policy of St. Petersburg, was quite another thing and was remote from the sphere of such intrigues. Probably M. von Johai was not entirely convinced by this explanation; but it is true that since a good understanding between Russia and Austria has been brought about these intrigues have been, at least temporarily, suspended.

Passing to the more general aspects of Gorman foreign policy, Prince BISMARCK declared that there was not an inch of ground anywhere that Germany coveted in any direction, and that what she had annexed had been taken for purely military reasons. It is foolish to trust even the frankest of politicians, and we may be sure that if Prince BISMARCK had been coveting any new territory he would not have let his Hungarian friend into the secret. But he would scarcely have gone out of his way to make a positive statement that desire for more territory is not a part of his aspirations for Germany, and if anything can be said positively of a foreign nation, it may be said of Germans that they have not in the slightest degree the lust for territorial conquests, and that so far Prince BISMARCK was but the interpreter of the minds of his countrymen. To get a little bit here and a little bit there, to awaken the hopes of nationalities, and to pursue other portions of the Napoleonic policy, is totally out of Prince BISMARCK's line. His aim is to hold what he has got, and, strengthened by a Russian and an Austrian alliance, to keep France and the Pope down. These are the true objects of his hatred and alarm, and certainly when he does not mince matters to telling of hate people, he does not mince matters the talking of them. His language about the Pors was such that M. VON JOKAI does not venture to print it; and as to the French, his language was strong enough to awaken some curiosity to know what stronger phrases he could have found for the Pope. If you scratch the surface, he declared, of a French barber or cook, you immediately come upon a pure Red Indian savage. What made this observation more remarkable was that it grew out of the mention of the annexed district of Lorraine. Germany actually for military purposes has had to burden itself with a lot of these Red Indians, and to treat them as entitled to share the glorious privileges of real (ferman subjects. If this is the way in which the Prince speaks, and lets all the world know that he speaks, of these new subjects of the EMPEUOR, it is not strange that they do not much love him. There is a point at which frankness

borders on brutality, and Prince BISMARCE, like HERMARE, is a German. In the German character, and especially as seen in military and official life, there is a vein of hardness and coarseness which goes far to mar the effect of high moral and intellectual qualities, and tends necessarily to pervert the judgment of those who give it play. The words of Prince BISMARCK are the words of atrength rather than of wisdom, and strength apart from wisdom is more interesting than satisfactory as a counsellor.

THE BENGAL FAMINE AND THE INDIA OFFICE.

T is easy to foresee that, unless proper means be taken to prevent it, an unreasoning and probably unreasonable outery against the Government of India will shortly arise. One or two journals stand prepared to encourage it, and we fear that it cannot be long before they are able to use the miserable certainties of famine to give point to their denunciations. Under these circumstances, it behaves the India Office to take timely measures for putting the public in full possession of the history and present state of affairs in Bengal. Parliament will meet next week for despatch of business, and it is to be hoped that the first instalment of "Papers relative to the Famine in Bengal" presented as soon as possible afterwards. No doubt there is much to be said against the system of taking the public into the confidence of the Government at so early a stage. The papers will provoke a good deal of careless criticism and many foolish suggestions, which will at once be telegraphed to Calcutta to irritate hard-working officials and give occasion to more ignorant comments. Why, the India Office may ask, should we be expected to minister to this Office may ask, should we be expected to minister to this kind of annoyance and give men more to bear who are already burdened up to their full strength? The answer is simple. The evil which will result from the publication of official news will be produced in a still greater degree by the publication of unofficial news. On a small scale it will be the history of the Crimean winter over again. The letters and telegrams of Special Correspondents will gradually take a darker and more condemnatory hue. It will be assumed in England that a Government which says nothing has nothing to say for itself. Public indignation will be increased by every fresh itself. Public indignation will be increased by every fresh arrival of bad news from the seat of famine, and before very long all possibility of securing a fair hearing for the accused officials will be at an end. They will be supposed to have merely constructed an ex post facto case in order to cover their own shortcomings, and the only form the controversy will take will be in what proportions their deserved punishment shall be meted out to them. What is needed is that the real facts should be laid before the country while it is still calm enough to review them fairly. It may be that the Government of India or the Government of Bengal has made mistakes. It may be that their estimatesof the work to be done were founded on too favourablecalculations of the wants to be supplied. It may be that they hoped when, as the event has proved, it would have been wiser to despair. These are the worst charges that can be brought against them with any show of probability. If they can be completely disposed of, now is the time to dispose of them. If they must be in part admitted, now still more is the time to admit them. Any errors of judgment which these Governments may have committed will now be taken for no more than they are really worth. Hereafter they may be condemned with scarcely less severity than if they had been acts of wilful murder. It is not a question whether to keep the public ignorant and therefore quiet, or informed and therefore troublesome. Information will come anyhow with half-adozen Special Correspondents in the field-and even Lord DALHOUSIE himself would hardly have shot a Special Correspondent in time of peace. It is only a question between keeping the public completely informed and therefore capable of judging the facts with some degree of fairness, or imperfectly informed and consequently liable every moment to go off on wrong scents, and to lay the blame on innocent heads, or to lay an unfair weight of blame on heads which are not quite innocent.

There seem to be five points which it may be useful for the Secretary of State for India to have completely sifted in the earliest batch of papers. First of all, there is the non-prohibition of exports. It may be said that the Viceror's minute on this subject is sufficient, and that the practical interest of it has already passed away. But so many

persons have committed themselves against Lord Norma-BROOK'S view that it is likely to be hotly discussed for some time to come. "Public opinion," said the Times some days back, "spized as by intuition upon the fact that not a ton "of grain ought to be allowed to leave Bengal." In a matter of this kind it is impossible to place too little faith in public intuitions. They may be valuable in questions of sentiment or honour, but upon questions involving the offect of this or that policy upon the food supply of a province they are next door to worthless. Ltill it is much to be desired that the public should be disabused of them before time has given them the sanctity of axioms, and for this purpose full materials for coming to a conclusion which shall rest on something better than intuition ought to be made accessible. Lord NORTHBEOCK'S minute would have carried more conviction than it did if it had been accompanied by Sir George Campbell's reasons for taking a different view. Taken by itself, it seems to settle the controversy; taken in conjunction with Sir George Campbell's arguments, it would probably show an overwhelming balance of argument on the side of non-prohibition; but so long as it is known that an Indian authority of such weight as Sir George Campbell dissents from it, while it is not known what are his reasons for dissenting, there will be room for doubt. We believe that Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL's arguments will be found not to cover nearly so much ground as the VICEROY'S, and that the wider survey of facts has rightly overruled the narrower survey. But this is a matter which can and ought to be put beyond the range of mere speculation.

The next point on which information is needed is the relation between the amount of food purchased by the Government and the amount of food likely to be needed by the population of the famine districts. This is a question of immense practical moment, because, if the provision already made by the VICEROY is incomplete, there is still time to supplement it. We want to know two things which are certain to be confounded hereafter if they are not made clear while it is still possible to keep them distinct. first is whether the provision of food is adequate to the need so far as it was reasonably possible to estimate it beforehand. The second is whether the provision of food is adequate to what the need has turned out to be. The first is important for the justification of the Go-vernment of India; the second is important for the It is quite possible guidance of the Home Government. that Lord Norrhibook may have bought all the food which up on the most careful and authoritative estimates seemed likely to be needed, and yet that the famine, now it has come, threatens to outstrip the most extravagant calcula-If the publication of these estimates is postponed 1 mutil the one thing that people can take note of is their insufficiency, it will be impossible to secure fair consideration for the plea that, when originally made, they seemed to err, if at all, on the side of exaggeration. A further point of great importance is the character of the food thus provided. It is said that while wholesome rice has been exported from Bengal, unwholesome rice has been imported; that instead of the Government purchases having been made on the spot, they have been made in Burmah, and that the rice thus obtained will inevitably intensify the diseases inseparable from famine, and even generate diseases which would have been prevented by the use of home-grown grain. There must be data obtainable by which to determine how far this is true, and, if it is true, the Government of India must have had some reason for refusing to buy on the spot. They may argue that nobody in England will be foolish enough to suppose that they bought unwholesome rice just for the pleasure of the thing; but in that case they underrate the capacity of public credulity when it is not restrained by facts set down in black and white.

The fourth point is the organization of the transport system. Here, we confess, the complaints against the VICEROY seem to rest on better foundation than any of those already mentioned. The case against the Government is very fairly stated by the Correspondent of the Daily News. "If Government was so convinced of the "inevitability of a famine that it was justified in purchasing "relief supplies, equally would it have been justified in the "timely organization of a system for their transport and distribution." We do not say that there may not be a flaw in this inference, or an error of fact in the implied premiss on which it rests. There may have been good reasons why the transport system should not have been organized at the same time as the food was bought; or it may not be true that everything has not been done which it was pessible to

do to provide for its distribution when bought. The however, are doubts which admit of being satisfactoris way of organizing the transport system when the work was taken in hand, and how far it was complete by the time the need which was to test it arose. The failures of the system may be exaggerated, the difficulties which have caused them may be insurmountable, or the officialing may really have been overtaken by the famine before they had got their machinery into working order. If either of the first two suppositions is correct, it is well that the truth should be made public while there is still a chance that it may get a hearing. If the last is the true one, the Government of India had better make a clean breast of it before the disposition to hold them responsible for natural obstacles, as well as for official shortcomings, becomes altogether ungovernable. The last point is the application of the relief test. Certainly there is no need to keep thousands of Bengalese labourers in idleness so long as there is useful work for them to do and they are physically able to do it. The charges made in England are that others than labourers are employed, that they are or will be employed when they are too weak to work without submitting to great and needless suffering; that when they do work they are not paid regularly and fairly; and that the work given to them, instead of being of the nature of real public improvements, is only a sham spooning of earth from a place where it is missed to a place where it is not wanted. These accusations are at least intelligible, and the Secretary of State must already have, or at any rate may easily obtain, ample means for determining whether they are true or false.

THE DUKE OF BROGLIE AND THE LEFT CENTRE.

THE French Ministry has lately been giving unexpected signs of uncasiness. The newspaper which specially represents the views of the Duke of Broglin has appealed to the Left Centre to make common cause with the Government. This step seems to have nothing in common with the similar desire not long since attributed to the Duke DECAZES. The object in the latter case was to effect a union of the Contres which should enable the Ministry to disregard the opposition of the Extreme Right. The object in the present case is to attach the Left Centre to the majority without alienating the Extreme Right. The idea which was alleged to be in the FOREIGN SECRETARY'S mind involved a modification of Ministerial policy. The idea which is now in the PRIMEMINISTER'S mind involves nothing of the sort. The appeal of the François to the Loft Centre is an appeal to certain wandering and Conservative sheep to return to their true home. If they will come back, they shall be treated with greater kindness than they deserve. Not only shall all their wicked votes against the Government be forgiven them, but one or two of the least sinful of their number shall even be admitted into the Cabinet. After all, says the Français, they are honest at heart; they are men of substance and moderation; they hate and fear the Radicals as much, though not as openly, as the Duke of Broglie hates them. Why, with all these solid grounds of agreement, will they insist on holding aloof from the great Conservative party?

It may be assumed that the recent elections for Vaucluse and Vienne are at the bottom of this curious invitation. The Duke of Brocke is not the man to go hat in hand to any section of the Opposition unless ho thinks that the need is pressing, and the chance of success promising. The election of M. LEFETT supplied the first condition; the election of M. LEDRU ROLLIN supplied the second. It mayst be clear to the Duke of Broglie by this time that one of the two barrels on which he relied for the regeneration of French politics has missed fire. The reconstruction of the Executive has not had the effect it was meant to have. It may make the path of the Government somewhat easier as regards local business, but it does not somewhat easier as regards local business, but it does not influence the elections to the Assembly. After Prefects and Mayors have done their worst, a critical election rans still be decided by a letter from M. Thisms. If the Duke of Babells had wished to satisfy himself upon this point beyond all mistake, he could not have chosen a more conclusive test than the election in Vienne. That department has been famous beyond most others for its determined and undiscriminating Conservation. So long as a candidate displaced himself an anti-Republic long as a candidate declared himself an anti-Republican it mattered little what the precise tist of his anti-Republicanism might be. The distinction between a Legitimist and an Imperialist was too fine to excite much interest in Visane. Since the war the electors have returned both indifferently. An election in such a constituency as this might have been thought—and down to the eve of the contest was thought-a certainty for the Greenment. Vienne would give another proof of its sufficiently to party names by sending a MacMahonist to take his seat by the side of a Royalist and a Bonapartist. This was the expectation; the result was that the peasants preferred to be represented by a moderate Republican, by a Republican whose principal claim to their confidence was that he was supported by M. Thiers. It was clear after this that nothing had been gained by the change of officials. Prefects and Mayors are no longer the words of power they once were. The peasantry, so docide under the Empire, have now opinions of their own, and the Duke of Brouse has not found the secret of enlisting those opinions on his side.

There is nothing left to do therefore but to try the second harrel. The attempt to make the existing electorate vote in favour of the Government has plainly failed; the next step is to see what can be done by weeding the electorate.

The Committee of Thirty have at length agreed upon an Electoral Law which is expected to diminish the number of electors by three millions, and the Government hope that this will immensely weaken the Republican party at a general election. A Reform Bill of this kind stands on a somewhat different footing from other measures recom-mended to the acceptance of the majority. It can scarcely be other than unpopular with the electors whom it strikes off the register, and it is hard to say how far this unpopularity may influence the electors who remain on the register. Other measures may be forgotten in the excitement of a general election; but a law which prevents three millions of men who have heretofore voted from voting any longer is necessarily brought into especial prominence at election time. There are some weak-kneed brethren in every majority, and to mon of this stamp the prospect of having to appear before their late constituents and justify a vote which has helped to disfranchise a large portion of them will be exceedingly unpleasant. On the most favourable calculation a good many Conservatives will be included among the rejected voters, and even the thought that their own loss will be their party's gain may not reconcile them to the implied degradation. If their natural irritation extends to their more fortunate friends, it may go very hard with a candidate who has supported the Electoral Law. Speculations of this kind are probably common among the Ministerial majority in the Assembly. It is painful to think of deserting the Government; but then it is more painful still to think of being deserted by the electors. It may even be argued that regard for the Government does not compel a deputy to vote in a way which would put his return to the Assembly in peril. If the Conservatives who vote for disfranchisement are not elected to the next Assembly their place will be taken by Republicans, so that the Duke of Broule may, after all, be better served by those who oppose the Electoral Law or stay away while it is under discussion than by those who give it an injudicious support. It is hard to forecast how many there may be in the Right Centre and even in the Right itself who will be influenced by these considerations, and it is this uncertainty perhaps which has driven the Duke of Broche to make overtures to the Left Centre. If they would come over to the majority, its numerical strength would be so great that it could stand a large percentage of doubtful votes without its supremacy being put in peril. The election for Vaucluse came in conveniently by way of text for the Duke's sermon. The Français has been discoursing in an edifying strain on the terror and disgust which the return of M. LEDRU ROLLIS must inspire in all the return of M. LEBRU HOLLIS must inspire in all moderate Republicans. Do not the Left Centre see that by holding aloof from the Government they play into the hands of Radicals and Communists? When the hanner of social order is once in the field, all who do not rally to its support are virtually aiding the enemy. There is no middle term between Marshal MacMahon and M. Lensur That Left Centre must choose which entered ROLLIN. The Left Centre must choose which extreme they prefer, or rather they must decide whother, by choosing neither, they will really choose M. LEDRU ROLLIN.

The deputies of the Left Centre show no sign of being with over by this reasoning. An organ of the Extreme, Right has supplied them with an argument on which to ground their refusal. The Monde declares that the Duke

some in an opera where tenors and baritones, arranged in a circle, sing for a whole hour that they are going to defend their country. What is it, asks the Ultramontage journal, that the Duke of Brootis is going to defend? This is precisely the feeling of the Left Centre. They have good reason to knew that it is the Duke of Brootis and his friends who give the Radicals their only chance in the country. When the moderate Hepublicans were in power it was the concessions to the reactionary majority extracted from M. Thiers that secured the election of M. Baropet for Lyons, and the other day the only pretext BARODET for Lyons, and the other day the only pretext that the extreme Republicans found for bringing forward M. LEDRU ROLLIN as a candidate was the necessity of making a demonstration against any tampering with universal suffrage. The Left Centre have, in fact, absolutely nothing to gain by a coalition with the Government. They see their own ideas daily gaining strength in the country. They are persuaded that the majority of the electors are everywhere with them; that their leader is still the most trusted man in France; that if the Assembly were dissolved, nothing but military violence could prevent his being placed at the head of affairs, either as First Minister or as President. Supposing that they were to listen to the Duke of Bround's invitation, what would be the result? The profound distrust which his participation in Monarchical intrigues has everywhere excited would be in no way lessened. He would still be regarded as merely biding his time to put the Count of CHAMBORD or the Count of Paris on the throne. But the electors who now have confidence in moderate Republicans might begin to doubt whether the Radicals are not right when they tell them that moderate Republicans are no better than disguised Royalists. A few of them would probably turn Rudicals in consequence, but the great majority would be more inclined to think that all politicians are regues, and that they had better full back into their old attitude of entire abstention from public affairs. This is what would happen if anything happened. It is more probable, however, that nothing would happen beyond the rejection at the next election of the deputies who had shown themselves so blind to all the evidences of public opinion as to desert the winning side when its victory was almost assured. Neither hypothesis can have any charm for the Loft Centre, and unless the Duko of BROGLIE can make them as short-sighted and as panie-stricken as himself, they are not likely to regard his overtures except in one of these aspects.

RAILWAY PROPERTY.

THE February dividends of the Railway Companies caused much disappointment to abareholders; for, although it was known that the working expenses had been extraordinarily heavy, the weekly traffic returns had throughout the half-year shown a large and unfailing increase. Without a minute knowledge of the transactions of the different Companies it is impossible to form a confident opinion of their condition at any time as compared with the corresponding part of the previous year. In the autumn of 1872 the price of coal was repidly approaching its highest point; and the simultaneous rise in wages and in the cost of materials deprived the Companies of much of the advantage which they might have anticipated from the prosperous activity of trade. It is only after an interval that a rise or fall of prices produces its full effect. Many contracts which had been made before the great advance in the price of coal were still in operation during the winter, and even in the spring; and probably it will be found that, notwithstanding the late fall in the coal market, the rate paid during the current quarter or half-year will have been as heavy as in 1873. In some exceptional instances the increased conveyance of coal on the railway has more than compensated for the additional cost of fuel. The Monmonthshire Company declared a few days ago a dividend of eight per cent., while the amount for the corresponding half-year had been only six per cent. The North-Eastern Company also obtained a fractional increase of dividend, which may perhaps have been partly due to the coal traffic. The Midland Company, on the other hand, notwithstanding its with over by this reasoning. An organ of the Extreme large London coal trade, suffered a reduction of one per cent. Right has supplied them with an argument on which to in the dividend. The improvement of one per cent in the ground their refusal. The Monde desires that the Duke Caledonian dividend may perhaps be explained by the of Bucellu's appeal on behalf of moral order resembles a reduced accommodation which has been provided for

passengers, in consequence of a compact which was formed several months ago with the North British Company. The published traffic returns only supply a rough indication of the profits which are realized by the Companies. Although the total working expenses may be for considerable periods almost stationary, some kinds of traffic are temporarily, if not permanently, unremunerative, although the proceeds are included in the gross returns. The periodical statements of the receipts and expenses of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway are not imitated by other Companies.

Within two months the value of shares has been largely reduced, to the vexation of holders and with a heavy loss to sellers; and the deterioration has within a week or a fortnight proceeded at an accelerated pace. Declining or stationary dividends have perhaps been the principal cause of the fall in the market; but purchasers and vendors naturally regulate their dealings with reference rather to future prospects than to the actual condition of railway property. For two or three months money has been abundant at an casy rate of discount, but the decline in the price of shares has been uninterrupted. The Board of Trade returns may account in some degree for the unfavourable anticipations of speculators. There can no longer be any doubt that commercial prosperity has received a serious check, and that the effect of dulness will be felt by the Railway Companies both in goods traffic and in the number of passengers. It can scarcely be said that the result which may be expected has already occurred. The weekly may be expected has already occurred. The weekly traffic returns, with few exceptions, exceed those of the previous year, which had been hitherto the largest on record. It is true that the rate of increase is lower; but it is a curious illustration of the confidence of popular judgment that a diminution in the speed of progress is instinctively regarded as the commencement of retrogression. On the Turf, a horse which is gradually overtaken by the rest of the field is by a picturesque paradox described as "coming "back to his horses." He may perhaps still be approaching the winning-post at twenty or thirty miles an hour, but his relative decline of speed presents itself to the excited areas as a healtward motion. For a similar reason a spectator as a backward motion. For a similar reason a railway which carned 8,000l. a week more in March 1873 than in March 1872 is supposed to have a diminished recoipt if in the present month its weekly increase, as compared with last year, is only 2,000l. The true effect of the statement can only be appreciated when the working expenses as well as the gross amount of traffic are ascertained.
Companies which have the opportunity of communing new contracts will now be able to obtain their coal at reduced prices. There is unfortunately reason to fear that the prices. general traffic may soon begin to decline.

If the amount of traffic, as compared with that of last year, is not reduced, the dividends of at least the second half of 1874 can scarcely fail to improve with the reduced price of coal. At a somewhat later period several of the Companies will begin to derive a considerable income from the new lines which at present form a mere charge on the revenue. In consequence of a perverse and arbitrary rule established some years since by Parliament with the avowed purpose of discouraging railway extension, Companies are prohibited from paying interest on the capital which they raise from any source except their earnings on their completed lines. The interest on capital during construction is as legitimate a charge on any undertaking as the wages of workmen or the cost of rails; nor would any private speculator hesitate to make the convenient arrangements which are forbidden to Railway Companies. The consequence of the vexatious state of the law is that new Companies are compolled to pay enormous interest to contractors, instead of simply raising money in the market, and that existing Companies pay out of the proceeds of one line for the cost of another. The fashion having recently changed, the clamour for new works is raised by the same class of theorists which formerly insisted on the abound policy of closing all capital accounts. sisted on the absurd policy of closing all capital accounts. Parliament will consequently be inclined to relax former restrictions; but in the meantime the sacrifices which shareholders have incurred will be partially rewarded as their barren outlay becomes gradually productive. The Great Eastern Company has already begun to use for some purposes its costly extension to Broad Street. The Great Northern, the Midland, and the Sheffield Companies have opened their joint line to Liverpool, though their traffic there is still insufficiently accommodated. In the course of 1875 the Midland Company will, by the opening of the

Settle and Carlisle line, bring over its system a vast amount of Scotch traffic in return for an expenditure of two millions which has hitherto been a dead weight on the revenue earned by the existing lines. Railway policy has on the whole been sagaciously directed, and the most enterprising Companies, not having prematurely closed the capital accounts, have now the brightest future prospects.

Careful observation of the constant changes of the market will show that prices are influenced by many circumstances which have little counexion with the intrinsic value either of railway securities in general or of particular stocks. It is only in the long run that purchases for investment regulate the figures of the share list. The bargains of speculators, which are virtually bets, purport to apply to millions, while the modest investment of savings laboriously accumulated is represented perhaps by thousands. The relation of supply to demand depends chiefly on the operations of large dealers, who are, like other speculators, generally interested in producing abundance or scarcity of the commodities in which they deal. The ordinary stock of the railways of the United Kingdom is nominally worth twenty or thirty millions less at the middle of March than it was at the beginning of January; but it may be confidently asserted that the property of holders who have no occasion to buy or sell is affected in a far smaller proportion. As long as the weekly traffic receipts are slightly increased, or even not diminished, shareholders have no serious reason for alarm. Purchasers who can rely on their own judgment, or on the opinion of competent advisers, will find a great advantage in exercising a careful discrimination between different undertakings. Some railway systems have approached more nearly than others to the full development of their traffic; and competing lines now in process of construction will shortly compel some Companies to share a portion of their gains with new competitors. It has been already remarked that unproductive capital will in many instances shortly return a profit to the owners; and it is in almost all cases desirable to prefer in the selection of investments an undertaking in which debentures and preference shares bear a high proportion to the ordinary stock. The Great Western Railway stock has within seven years been multiplied in value threefold, because the ordinary shareholders have realized the increase of profit on the entire capital. The value of London and North-Western stock has in the same period risen in value between thirty and forty per cent., although the total receipts have increased as largely as those of the Great Western Company. A comparison of present prices with the dividends of the past year shows that the shures of the principal railways may now be bought to pay about five per cent.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

THE Royal procession of Thursday was really a very fine sight, and it also afforded another agreeable illustration of the kindly and sympathetic relations which subsist between the Queen and her subjects. It is needless to go further for reasons to justify a graceful and interesting ceremony, and there is something grotesque in the elaborate and subtle apologies which some of the newspapers have thought it necessary to offer. The Times has discovered in the demonstration not only a grave declaration of constitutional loyalty, but an act of homage to the newspapers which have cultivated the "activity of intelligence" which is supposed to have been displayed in the curiosity to see the procession. The people who waited all the morning in the snow were, no doubt, very glad to see the Queen and her young daughter-in-law, and there can be no question as to the sincerity of their greetings; but there is no reason to assume that they were animated by severe logical convictions as to the absolute perfection of a particular form of government, or that they passed their time in expressing profound pity and contempt for all Frenchmen and Americans. If they had thought about the matter at all, they would no doubt have told themselves that they were extremely well satisfied with the institutions under which they lived; but it is not unreasonable to suppose that they took those institutions very much for granted, and that their immediate object was to gratify a simple and natural curiosity. Whatever leading-article writers may say, there are few persons who troube their heads on a holiday with thinking of the fundamental principles of government; nor is it probable that much time was devoted to devote the circum-

stance that "the Cran's position in Russia is more than "human." It is more likely that what the people were really thinking of was that it was very cold, that snow is more postical in a picture than in reality, that a sunny day would have been an improvement, but that in any case the ects looked very bright and pretty, and that it was not my day they had a holiday and a chance of seeing the Queen, both of which were very nice things. A holiday is Quent, both of which were very nice things. A holiday is an innocent and wholesome enjoyment, and a break in the dull round of ordinary life does not occur by any means too often. Quite apart from any deep political considerations, such demonstrations have their uses in stirring up the popular imagination, in giving dull, stagnant minds something to think about, and in providing an entertainment which all classes can share in common. A great city like London could not afford to be common. A great city like London could not afford to be often interrupted in its labours by Royal processions, but its inhabitants are none the worse for being reminded at intervals that there is something else to be done besides The decorations of the streets may not be making money. very admirable from an esthetic point of view, but at least they show public spirit, and may perhaps be regarded as a passing gleam of poetry in a prosaic and commonplace existence. There is nothing in the simple and honest enjoyment of a good show to be ashamed of or to require ingenious excuses. It is an old and natural instinct which preceded the cultivation of human intelligence by daily newspapers, and has happily survived it.

It is possible that if there had been no change of Government the Queen and the Duchess would have come to town as they did, and that everything would have gone off just the same. Yet it must have struck many who have witnessed similar spectacles in recent years that there was a completeness and handsomeness about the arrangements which marked another order of mind. Instead of a paltry guard, there was an imposing body of troops on the ground, and the troops were picked regiments of whom any nation might be proud, and who were regarded with much interest by the public. What, however, seemed to please the people most of all was the slow pace at which the Royal carriage passed along. They were not tantalized, as on former occasions, by a flying glimpse, but could take a good leisurely look at the QUEEN, and carry away a distinct impression of her appearance. They were also gratified by witnessing something of the state which in the popular idea ought to surround the sovereign of a great country. It is obvious that if these sovereign of a great country. It is obvious that, if these things are to be done at all, they ought to be done hand-It is obvious that, if these somely and graciously, and this was the peculiar merit of Thursday's proceedings. As the troops fell in behind the Royal carriages a long and brilliant cavalcade was gradually As the troops fell in behind the formed, and without superfluous or garish pomp, the dignity of the Sovereign was becomingly maintained. It is true that monarchy, even a limited monarchy, is not a mere matter of decoration; but it is not desirable that the decorations which help to give effect to the symbol should be dispensed with. The Count of Paris is now paying the penalty for his grandfather's shabby coat and gingham umbrella. If Sir Charles Dilke happened to be a witness of the procession, he must have had an opportunity of discovering the error he committed in imagining that there was any desire on the part of Englishmen that there was any desire on the part of Linguistanto effect a paltry saving by stripping the fringe and gilding from the throne. As far as there was anything approaching to discontent in the popular mind, it had its origin in a feeling that the Sovereign had perhaps become too much of an abstraction, and that was wanted was more and not less of royalty. It is idle, as Lear told his daughters, to reason down the magnificence of State to common needs, and there is a certain degree of external splendour which is appropriate and decorous in the high places of life, and which, even by the test of utility, is justified in its object.

While the authorities made the necessary arrangements for the procession, the decoration of the streets was wisely and properly left to private enterprise, and was undertaken with much liberality and the heartiest goodwill. The profuse adornment of some four miles of streets must have cost a considerable sum of money, and the result was no doubt gay and brilliant. It is impossible, however, not to regret that the artistic value of this part of the show should have been se small, and that the householders in each street did not co-operate more effectually in doing justice to their opportunity. If the same expanditure had been applied to a

comprehensive plan, something might have been produced which would have made the scene extremely beautiful and impressive. In some instances there appear to have bean committees at work, but they were possibly not invested with sufficient authority, and isolated individual effort was conspicuously in the ascendent. The onlinery run of devices was commonplace and monotonous stripes of black and yellow, double-headed eagles, monograms and mottoes, festoons of paper flowers, hedges of evergreens, miles of crimson cloth, and clouds of bunting of every shape and hue—all this repeated over and over again in dislocated confusion. shape and hue—all this repeated over and over again in dislocated confusion. The general effect was spoiled by attention being too exclusively paid to the appearance of each house by itself, and was necessarily crude, spotty, and incoherent. Flat-fronted brick houses, broken up by shop-fronts in every variety of design, supply an awkward subject for artistic treatment; and the only way of dealing with them satisfactorily is to suppress individual eccentricities and to make the most of broad outlines and long porspectives. If the route had been taken in hand in this spirit tives. If the route had been taken in hand in this spirit and decorated with a view to large effects, a really noble result might have been obtained, and probably with less trouble and at a smaller cost. The sustained reproduction of a general design and the harmonious management of details would have made a great picture for the eye, which, as it was, was dazzled and wearied with an endless mass of broken colours. The decorations at the top of Regent Street were scarcely bold or substantial enough for the space to be filled up, and the huge plaster statues at the lower end were vulgar and unmeaning. The Crimean monument, hidden in flowers, happily represented one of the sentiments of the day. On the whole, the demonstration was very pleasant and successful in spite of the Must vite weather. It was a pretty show, and was well received, and helped to freshen and exhibitante the rather dut and jaded life of a great site. city.

FACT AND FICTION.

W ISE people have been shaking their heads for many months past over the excessive interest taken by their weeker brethren in the case now happily at an end. Some foolish people have ventured to protest against the severity of the judgment pronounced upon an indulgence which has grown habitual. They urged that, after all, a trial which brings out the characters of living human beings gives as much rational entertainment as endless discussions about the 25th Clause, and more rational entertainment than the novels which even wise people admit to be readable. Now the foolish people are of course in the wrong when they prefer any thing to solid political and economical discussions; but on the other point we fancy that they could make out a very fair case. The fact that an opinion commends itself rather to the foolish than to the wise is not by itself a sufficient condemnation. Each class has its characteristic weaknesses, though it would be tautologous to say that the wise are most frequently in the right. The wise are apt to set an excessive value upon general principles which are not always calculated for the average intelligence of mankind. Now the practice of reading records of contemporary crime has obvious disadvantages which have been too frequently denounced to require further notice. No human being can be the better, and many are much the worse, for dwelling upon the revolting details of cruelty and vice which are constantly coming to light in police reports. But this general rule may be pressed too far. It is impossible to draw the line accurately, either in history or fiction, between the stories which do and those which do not appeal to a morbid curiosity. The influence of a story in fact depends upon the reader at least as much as upon the writer; and one man may study the report of a trial for the purpose of philosophical reflection, whilst another may simply be attracted by the revelations which ought to repel him. We can only strike a rough average for purposes of comparison. Take, for example, an o

The advantages of the true story are obvious. Mr. Carlyle is fond of impressing upon us that the fact of an event having really happened is sufficient to justify a certain degree of interest in it. In one of his earlier essays he makes some characteristic comments upon this favourite text. He tells us how much he was interested by reading, in the account of Charles II.'s escape att the battle of Worcester, of the King's meeting a labourer who was going about his morning's work. There is nothing in the smallest degree remarkable about the meeting itself; and it struck in Carlyle so forcibly just begause it was commonplace. The labourer

got up that morning as he probably got up on several thousands of other mornings; he was only doing what countless of millions of his fellow-creatures have been doing before and since; and he immediately returned to the obscurity from which he came. Mr. Carlyle's imagination was impressed simply by the fact that this little island of solid truth emerged for one instant from behind the veil of mist under which so many other events of incomparably greater intrinsic importance have been hidden for ever. He is struck as the astronomer may be struck by the minute comet which looks in upon us for a moment and then retires for ever into the infinite abysses of space from which it came. So, too, we the infinite abysess of space from which it came, so, too, we may be sometimes impressed by a fragment in a geological museum. Uncounted millions of ages ago, some monstrous reptile was waddling up a bank of slime, with a dim reptilian consciousness of warmth or discomfort. Suddenly a stone falls upon him and smashes him, and his brief spark of vitality is extinguished. Ages passed on, the whole race to which the reptile belonged gradually died out, and the old order yielded place to a new And than came a geologist and found this solitary fragment. new. And then came a geologist and found this solitary fragment from the vast wreck of the past. The reptile had been singled out for immortality from the millions of his kind by the freak of fortune, when he was certainly not thinking of any such consummation; and the sight of him calls up to the remotest posterity a dim vision of the enormous past. Mr. Carlyle is never tired of pressing this thought upon us. He is always calling our attention to the little incidents which open a sudden glimpse backwards into distant ages and then dissolve into obscurity. This indeed is the to the little incidents which open a sudden glimpse backwards into distant ages and then dissolve into obscurity. This indeed is the poetical side of history, whether ancient or contemporary. The arbitrary way in which little waifs and strays of facts are preserved whilst the great mass sinks into eternal night points the old moral that our little lives are rounded by a sleep, and that history is but a narrow track across a bottomless abyss of oblivion. When Roger Tichberne disappeared from this world, he could not have fancied how strangely the most trilling events of his life were destined to be preserved to some kind of questionable immortality, and the accident which thus saves the record of one mortality, and the accident which thus saves the record of one life out of millions makes us think of the dark background to the few surviving figures.

Of such thoughts, indeed, few readers may be distinctly conscious even after Mr. Carlyle's lessons, though perhaps they partially explain the interest attaching to any stray fact simply because it is a fact. It is an expression of the instinctive pleasure of human being in finding some fragment of firm standing ground. But of course a fact needs some further interest to impress the ordinary imagination. It requires rare poetical power to enable us to feel that there is really something significant about the sudden apparition and disappearance of a seventeenth-century peasant. The ordinary mind, it may be said, must have the transforming medium provided for it; and therefore it should be induced to look at the world through the eyes even of a commonplace novelist rather than contemplate the bare fact for itself. Even a dull author gives us some kind of theory about the world, whereas the author gives us some kind of theory about the world, whereas the readers of a newspaper merely accumulate a barren set of facts without being stimulated into any train of reflection whatever.

If, for example, it is desirable that we should know what is the feal nature of a villain, we shall learn more by putting ourselves under the guidance of Fielding than by trusting to the ordinary reporter. The history of Bliffl is more significant than the history of Bliffl is more significant than the history of Bliffl is more significant. reporter. The history of Blifil is more significant than the history of Arthur Orton, because it does not merely record the arts by which villains succeed, but enables us to feel how a keen observer explains the character of which they are the fruits. When reading Tom Jones we have the essence of human life given to us by a great artist; when reading the Tichborne trial we are overwhelmed by incongruous masses of fact presented without order or moral. We are left to supply the instructive thought for ourselves, and, as a rule that is precisely what we are incapable of supplying. We a rule, that is precisely what we are incapable of supplying. We should learn more about country life in England by reading Middlemarch than by plodding through the most authentic collection of memoirs or reports, simply because we should in the first case have the advantage of George Eliot's company, and the grain would be ready sifted from the chaff. Certainly we could ill afford to put aside the assistance of the great nevelists in studying human nature. Our results would generally be very meagre and human nature. Our results would generally be very meagre and chaotic were it not that we sometimes see an idealized vision of the raw materials. But it is equally true that nobody can fairly appreciate even the best of novels who cannot compare the results with independent experience. We do not understand Fielding properly till we have checked his teaching by Horace Walpole, or perhaps by the Newgote Calendar; and Middlemarch, with all its merits, would miss its mark to readers not familiar with other sources of information about modern English life. To mest of us life runs in a very parrow groove. A man may To most of us life runs in a very narrow groove. pass for a very well-informed person on all social questions who is perhaps not familiar by actual experience with the affairs of more than half-a-dozen families, and whose social intercourse soldom takes him beyond the limits of a single section of a single stratum of society. When he reads a novel dealing with criminals and adventurers, he is quite unable to distinguish between the tacit comment and the genuine observation. He may learn from the study of Dickens or Thackery that red tape is an above to that enablishment is a probability of the substitution of that enablishment is a probability of the substitution of the s serm from the study of Pickens or Thackersy that red-tape is an abomination, or that suchbishness is an ugly phenomenon amongst the upper classes. But we may easily see from the dominants of foreign observers how very mislending such portraits of the world may be, even when they are drawn by artists of consuments ability and if the most redistic tendencies. Outsiders derive from such books a very vigorous conception of certain dements of English

society; but they are quite unable to judge of the real importance of the forces at work, and of how great or small a part they play in the actual working of life. The most abourd of fereign misconceptions might be justified by passages drawn from competent English authors; nor could we contradict them if we were limited to our own experience. We instinctively recognize their should just because our own direct observation has been supplemented by thousand inforces derived from such converse they were the converse derived from such converse. a thousand inferences derived from such sources as even reports of criminal trials.

criminal trials.

Considered as a gigantic experiment upon the gullibility latent in human beings, the late trial was really more interesting to a philosopher than many volumes of pure theorizing. The laying bare the strange method by which a gross delusion propagates itself even amongst people supposed to be intelligent, and in the face of all appliances for exposing falsehood at the time of its first propagation, is itself instructive in a high degree. Doubtless a man who confined his attention to grave political discussions would accumulate a greater number of judicious theories than the thoughtless person who wasted hours in balancing the evidence for and against the tattoc marks. But it may be doubted whether the reader of the less dignified matter would not learn more as to the actual working of human machinery. It is true that his knowledge would be of the empirical, not of the scientific, kind. Hie would not be able to extract from it any definite quantitative proposition—to able to extract from it any definite quantitative propositionobtain, for example, an arithmetical measure of the actually existing amount of folly in England, if any figures could adequately express
it. But certainly he would have gained wide experience of one
important phase of English imbecility. He would have a clearer
perception of the conditions under which certain delusions are
generated than he would receive from the volumes of many historical critics, and a clearer view of the manners of certain classes of the population than he could receive from the study of innumerable blue-books. Doubtless one element which we meet in the pages of a great writer would be absent. We should not have new revelations of the beauty to be found even in commonplace natures, or be imbued with new and elevating conceptions of man and his position in the universe. But if the comparison be made with the ordinary hack novelist who simply reflects the current opinions of the day, the advantage of reality has nothing to be set against of the day, the advantage of reality has nothing to be set against it. A vulgar, though strangely successful, series of impostures does not point any particular moral; but neither does the ordinary novel. The writer who acts as providence to his own creatures may of course claim an easy credit for distributing poetical justice. But if we do not believe in his views, the moral disappears; and if we do, we only receive a very false view of life. Facts are in that respect, on the whole, a better teaching than fiction. Sometimes they may exhibit requery successful or unpunished, but they seldom fail to exhibit the reque as a very repulsive character, which is more than can be said for many novels. Any halo of remance that may surround a said for many novels. Any halo of romance that may surround a villain is effectually dispersed by a little familiarity with criminal trials, and no writer of fiction would dare to make his fortunate trials, and no writer of fiction would dave to make his fortunate rogue so contemptible a character as the reality. He would be bound to attend to probabilities, and to give him some superficial charms of manner or sppearance. Who ever read a story in which the arch-deceiver was a grossly fat and utterly uneducated butcher? If, as we are told, sympathy with criminals is sometimes stimulated by reading reports of trials, we must admit the fact, but add that people of so morbid a constitution will certainly be in no want of equally corrupting fictions. No doubt it is more or less depressing to wade for day after day through many columns of more or less skilful lying, and the picture of human nature is taken from its most unfavourable side. People, therefore, whose whole reading is composed of such matter will be in great need of a corrective. They will require something sweeter to take the whole reading is composed of such matter will be in great need of a corrective. They will require something sweeter to take the taste out of their mouths. We only mean to say that, to a mind surfeited with ordinary fiction or wearied of the pompous platitudes of ordinary controversy, there is something almost refreshing in having for once a lively description of even an ugly, and in some sense a revolting, set of undoubted facts. We may be glad, after studying them, to turn to some kind of literature which reminds us of the existence of honesty and high principle in the world; but yet we may profit in many ways by having looked for once into a kind of life of which we should be sorry to make a closer personal acquaintance. acquaintance.

THE THIN EDGE OF THE WEDGE

THE THIN EDGE OF THE WEDGE.

A FRENCH gentleman under the old regime was once going in his cabriolet from Paris to Calais, when he was accosted by a man who was walking along the road, and who begged the favour of being allowed to put his greatcost, which he found very heavy, into the carriage. "With all my heart," said the gentleman; "but if we should not be travelling to the same place, how will you get your cost?" "Monsieur," answered the man, "seem dedans." The story goes on to add that the gentleman immediately took him into his carriage. This is a very good example of what is called the thin edge of the wedge. There are people gifted with the nesseté attributed to this asswilling indestriain who effect really difficult manouvres by putting forement trifling requests which only the surly and forewarded can status; there are vectimes of the thin edge who never feel the ground safe under their feet, or know whither the displacet assent will heat them. There are, on the other hand, people who make the possible internious of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason for an internation of the thin edge the reason the reason that the property of the reason that the property of the reason that the edge the reason that the property of the reason that the property of the property of the reason that the property of the prope

Them is indeed a thin who for overimenting itself into all human fabrics and institutions, for which no one in particular seems apparation. Nothing is permanent; few things give way all at two; but whenever a creat or a weak place above itself, there the him edge in this case is impersonal, and means ineritable change and gradual revolution. Somehody, no doubt, began at it; but he would towards the end without design as the blind instrument of fits, and has not left his mark upon it. And because nebedy observed or protested during the operation, because nebedy observed or protested during the operation of the indeed a fail prospect of its plans, but won our consent by instalments—a consent which never would have been granted had we seen where we were being carried. It may have been for our good; childron and sick people and the victims of confirmed had habits must often be so managed. The thin edge is in certain cases an essential instrument of discipline. People who have not arrived at, or are past the power of self-direction must be led step by step; when reason is not in a condition to enforce its stem dictates, they must be ensuared into the right course; and affection often inspires these gentle frauds in bosoms which never practice them for personal ends. Still it is in human nature to be planted to the process not to acquire a certain surliness and suspiciousness of demeanour foreign to his order as a sort of thing which we are instinctively on our grant at the reverse of these charms in her husband. He knows himself to be no match for her; his only resource is never to grant an inch, because it so often stretches into an ell by the mere force of logic, und

Or, if she rules him, never shows she rules ;

a predominance which can scarcely be brought about except by a judicious use of the thin edge.

Servants are apt to become great adepts in the use of this implement. It is wonderful what a weight of consequences a small concession is made to bear in some easy household where change is the one thing dreaded. Once allow this to become evident, and the master or mistress is head only in name—the real power is transferred elsewhere. An indolent master finds it much easier in each instance to yield than to resist the gradual encroachments of the man who suits him and knows his ways. A favourite maid—a treasure—by a cunning use of small and seemingly harmless requests, which the yielding temper finds it impossible to refuse, becomes virtual mistress and makes everything and everybody subservient to her pleasure and convanience. She sake to be allowed to invite one acquaintance, and a troop follow all imseparably connected by circumstances; her time has some double duty to pay which makes it obvious to the perplexed mistress that she must not complain when an hour's absence extends itself to three or four. The position of service, if we think of it, requires a subordination of private interests which needs the conscious presence of authority to keep its hold on the meind. Whenever this is unduly relaxed, personal planning must step in. A habit of scheming for private ends almost inevitably grows with the apportunity of indulging it, and the only instanment available is the thin edge. A timid or careless head of a family or household is its sure wichin.

Conservation as such, the instinct of preservation of things unfactions or are identified with our interests, makes great use of the arrument of the thin edge, more sometimes than it exactly

Conservation as such, the instinct of preservation of things established because they have twined themselves round our effections or are identified with our interests, makes great use of the argument of the thin edge, more sometimes than it exactly feels. It is a politic way of expressing dread of a touch or a shown, when we done not use the words because they would imply too great a confession of double weakness in the advocate and the cause. The only way, we feel, to keep up some cherished practices or institution is to leave it alone, consessus that it emmendates up

As an calcin initiables niv Will standshingh to this dealer heren Or as the weekent things if from Have stillped them meladies their pastwith many a time-honoured charvance. In last year's Qualities. Conference, which was hold to consider the last condition of Qualitation "as a Charch," it was proposed by some manufers to break the silence of their mostings by the public reading of the Bible. A Kentish Qualitation or the thin edge of the Bible. A Kentish Qualitation of the thin edge of the wedge," while it was further stated that some of the older Friends had threatened to absent themselves from meetings if the Scriptures were to be read, lest their meditations should be interrupted. Now of course here the thin edge was the obvious argument. Some there were who ventured to attack the proposition on its own ground of inexpediency; but the yeargar members of the community—infected with love of change, and already indulying in relaxations of the old rule of dress and thee and thou—would be more likely to be touched by an argument against the reading of the Bible, not as an interruption, but simply as the thin edge to be followed by the whole wedge of subversion this question hung the fate of Qualerism—break in upon "silence" and the fabric would collapse.

and the fabric would collapse.

This argument is the enemy of compromise. We find the leaders of strikes using it when they observe their hearers open to some planable proposal from the masters; and it generally tells. The president of the meeting has only to say that the masters are trying to get in the thin edge of the wedge in order to destroy Unionism, and he is sure to elicit cheers. No man likes to be behindhand in ponetration; he cheers to assessed himself that he had thought so all along. The thin persuade himself that he had thought so all along. The thin edge is, however, very far from boing a more figure of rhetoric. Every actively aggressive party has some diplomatic spirit among its members whose delight it is to introduce an innovation, with all the six of its being inventional and are in the large of the large invention all the air of its being immutarial and without party significance, but which, once inserted, he hammers down with his full force never, however, giving it a name till the thing is done. Nabedy says, "I will insert the thin edge." It is the office of the one side to talk of it, not always with discrimination; it is the other's business to use it under such ambush as ingenuity can devise; to put a real reason foremost—we are thinking of honourable men—but not the reason which impels them to action. There are stratagens in war which deserve the name; but it is in the war of parties in politics and especially in religion, that we see it in full play. Those whom they have the good fortune to circumvent will become, as we have said, crusty, suspicious, uncivil; but if the end is gained these are minor points—matters for amusement among partisaus, or even materials on which to establish a grievance, often a very convenient commodity in such warfare. Perhaps there is one class of sympathizers who are sacrificed in the game, but they are not the most numerous. Every strict regime, every rigorous code of manners or morals, is perpetually undergoing the asseult of the thin edge. Take, for instance, the telerance towards the atrical en-Take, for instance, the tolerance towards theatrical entertainments which has gradually superseded that horror of a play which once possessed a great religious purty. In this case the fashion of Shakspeare readings is the thin edge. To hear a celebrated actor read dramatically, accompanying his words with such appropriate action as was compatible with a sitting posture, offered no salient point for scruple or objection; the matter being unobjectionable, why not give it with offect? And yet, after a hearing, the scrupulous listener found himself deprived of half his arguments accing the playbours. his objections remained but some ments against the playhouse; his objections remained, but something of his power was gone as an authority, even in his own estimation, much more with his followers. This, however, is an interest of the impersonal inevitable working of change. Time is instance of the impersonal, inevitable working of change. Time is the great labourer in this direction, ministering as he does to that veariness of long subjection to the same thing which posses humanity, along with the difficulty which the masses find in effecting their emancipation at a stroke.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC GRIEVANCE.

WE have just lighted on a form of "the religious difficulty" which we certainly should never have looked for beforehand, though perhaps it throws some light on a piece of abortive legislation in the last Parliament. The new number of the Month contains a statement of "a grievance to Catholics" which shows how wonderfully thin-skinned some theological partisans are, and which also shows what unpleasantly stubborn things facts are sometimes found to be. A correspondent who signs himself "One of an Old School" writes to the Editor of the Month to complain that the Vision of Piers Plowman is set as a subject in the examination in English Literature in the University of London. We could hardly conceive the possibility of an examination in English literature which should not take in the Vision of Piers Plowman. But in the eyes of the correspondent of the Month—we are not sure whether we ought to add in the eyes of its Editor—the presence of the Vision in an examination is "a grievance to Catholica," a "bardship," an "ambuscade for the faith of Catholic youth." "It is intolarable to propose as a book to be got up, a work which is full from beginning to end of satire against the religion of many of those who are to be examined." The correspondent is plain-spoken those who are to be examined." The correspondent is plain-spoken the Plannan should be shut out would be very imperfect; yet as a should be shut out would be very imperfect; yet as a smooth of the plannan is a work of the greatest imperiod of the plannan is worth copying nearly in tall:—

portance, and of much power and beauty. It cannot be ignored by any one who wishes to be acquainted with the earliest English literature. Still there are other books which might be made the subject of examination, and there can be no doubt that the selection of this work is a grievance to Catholics. The same has lately been done, we understand, at the University of Edinburgh, for an examination in which ladies are to compete. Those who make these selections need not be actuated by any sectarian bias. The hardship however is the same.

Now all this reveals a strange state of mind, a state of mind the opposite to that of robust controversialists or of controversialists who have a real conviction that their cause is the cause of truth, and that it therefore must in the end triumph over all enemies. have always felt the deepest respect for the ecclesiastical historian—we think it was Baronius himself—who argued that the Papacy must be of divine institution, because no merely human institution could have outlived the shame brought on it by the wickedness of Pope John have outlived the shame brought on it by the wickedness of Pope John the Twelfth. That was the argument of an honest man who was not afraid to look the facts in the face, and of an ingenious man who, when he had looked the facts in the face, knew how to turn them to his own purpose. The people who think that to set Piers Plowman in an examination is to lay an ambuscade for the faith of Oatholic youth deal with things in quite another way. They think that the facts are unpleasant, and so they want the facts to be burked. They pretend to see a grievance in the choice of Piers Plowman as a book for examination; but the real grievance is in the truths which Piers Plowman reveals. Let us make the somethe truths which Piars Plowman reveals. Let us make the some-what unreasonable concession that modern Roman Catholics have some right beyond other Englishmen in the English Church of the fourteenth century. What does Piers Plowman then prove against them? Simply that the English Church, and the English nation, them? Simply that the English Church, and the English nation, and English society generally, were very far from being perfect in the fourteenth century. Is it any article of faith of the Roman Catholic religion to believe that they were perfect? If it is, it must be one of the last invented set of dogmas, for most certainly no necessity of the kind was laid upon men in the fourteenth century itself. If the Church was at all times perfect, if it had no vice, no corruption, in its Head or in its members, what, we would ask, was the use of so many reformers of various kinds—reforming Popes, reforming Councils, and the Council of Tront as the crown of them? Perhaps the shine may have been a little taken out of the Tridentine Assembly of three hundred years past by the Roman assemblies of our own day, but hundred years past by the Roman assemblies of our own day, but that Council, which settled, for a season at least, the standard of orthodoxy for the unchangeable Church, was a reforming Council quite as much, though not quite in the same way, as any gathering of Anglicans, Luthernus, or Huguenots. The calling together of the Tridentine Council, the calling together of any Council which is to do practical work and not merely to sit and invent dogmas, is of itself a confession that the Church is not perfect, that there are things in its members, sometimes even in its Head, which are not as they ought to be, and which the Council seeks to make better. It is absurd to call the Vision of Piers Plowman "a satire against the religion of Roman Catholies." Langland did not write a satire religion of Roman Catholics." Langland did not write a satire on the religion of Roman Catholics or of anybody else; he did not write a satire on the religion which he himself and everybody about him professed. But, like a crowd of good men before him and after him, including many whom the correspondent and the Editor of the Month are bound to look upon as saints, he used very strong language about the corruptions of that religion. We suppose that every English Roman Catholic makes it part of his duty to reverence St. Thomas of Canterbury; but St. Thomas of Canterbury has left behind him sayings about the Papal Court and its doings which would sound much more natural in the mouth of Mr. Whalley than in the mouth of Archbishop Manning. So has every English writer, from the Poterborough Chronicler onwards, who thought and spoke like an Englishman. How very unpleasant it and spoke like an Englishman. How very unpleasant it must be to the correspondent of the Month if he ever turns a page of Matthew Paris! what a bugbear in his eyes must be that Holy Robert of Lincoln, whom we can afford to reverence, he who was "Domini Pape redargntor manifestus, Romanorum mallous et contemptor." The greed of Rome, a Romanorum mallous et contemptor." The greed of Rome, a phrase which we hear that some votaries of the new faith are too delicate to put up with, is the one endless theme of English indignation, in the mouths of men who did not depart one jot or one tittle from the theological orthodoxy of their time. What is instead of the Vision of Piers Plowman, Roman Catholics had been called upon to examine in that medieval, and probably quite orthodox, writer who suggested that the very title of the Bishop of Rome expressed his nature, that he was called "Papa" because he

was endlessly saying "pay, pay?"

One point, of course, is to be borne in mind. There is a difference between the position of the mediaval writers and of anybody now, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant. When the author of the "Vision," or Matthew Paris, or St. Thomas of Canterauthor of the "Vision," or Matthew Paris, or St. Thomas of Canterbury, or anybody else in those days, speke against the corruptions of his own time, he was, in the strictest sense, washing his dirty linen at home. He was speaking to men of the same belief as himself, and there were no people of any other belief within hearing. The Saracens, the Greeks, the Albigenses, were too far off to listen. There was nobody at hand who stood openly out of the right path, bating a stray Jew here and there whom nobody thought of. Indeed in Langland's time, after Edward the First had cleared out the Jews, and before the Lollards had begun to account the land must have been an unmixed paradise of artificioux. In such a state of things as this people are not appearance as the what they say; but on the other hand, neither are

they so squeamish as they might be as to what they do. The whole thing is domestic; there are no strangers looking on. A little opposition is useful to a Church as well as to a Ministry. A Church which has it all its own way is sure to get corrupt; but then those among its members who are thenselves untouched by its corruptions will not scruple to use the very strongest language about those corruptions. In so doing they are simply warning their brethren, they are not exposing the common weakness to an enemy. It is impossible that any religious body in England now should be in the same corrupt state in which the English Church was in the fourteenth century. It is impossible, if only because there are other religious bodies in the land, with their eyes open to anything that is amiss in their rivals. And for the same reason, so far as there are corruptions in any religious body, the righteous and reforming members of that body will not use the same plainness of speech as men did of old, simply for fear lest the enemy should hear them. There is of course the further fact that it is not the fashion of the There is of course the further fact that it is not the fashion of the nineteenth century to use the same plainness of speech about any matter that was usual in the fourteenth. But, making all allowance for this, we may be pretty sure that Langland would not have spoken quite as he did, if there had been a colony of Dis-

senters within hearing.

In this way we can understand that Piers Plowman and many In this way we can understand that Piers Plowman and many other medieval writings may not be very pleasant reading to modern Roman Catholics. There is a sense in which they are not pleasant reading for any English Churchman, or for a patriotic Englishman of what religion soever. To read of the corruptions of the Church under Edward the Third is unpleasant reading, in the same way in which it is unpleasant reading to read of the corruptions of the Court or the State generally under Charles the Second or Charles the Second Section of the Court of the State generally under Charles the Second or George the Second. But to say that it is a Charles the Second or George the Second. But to say that it is a grievance for Roman Catholics to be set to read about the one is as abourd as to say that it is a grievance for Englishmen to be set to read about the other. The truth of history is very often unpleasant, but it does not follow that the truth of history is to be burked. The whole thing is a question of truth and falsehood. It is part of the truth of history that for several ages the English Church was very corrupt, and that the chief source of corruption was the shameless greediness of the Popes. It is part of the truth of history that there always were Englishmen who protested against these things. It is, according to the correspondent of the Month, a grievance for one class of Englishmen to be set to study one of the books which most strongly set forth these truths. We one of the books which most strongly set forth these truths. We deny that English Roman Catholics have any interest in the matter beyond other Englishmen. And we feel sure that there are many Roman Catholics who, like Baronius, are ready to look the truth in the face. But if there is any class of people by whom the truth of history is felt as a grievance, the fault and the misfortune are wholly their own. History cannot alter itself to please them.

THE SERVANT GIRL OF THE FUTURE.

A ROMANTIC writer in the Cornhill Magazine, who has perhaps not forgotten the success of Mrs. Stowe's famous story, has just drawn a tragic picture of the white slavery of English households. We are asked to believe that the middle-class kitchen is ruled in the spirit of Legree, and that the miserable and degrading servitude of the inmates only just stops short of the lash. "No lady," we are told, "feels herself degraded by the use of harsh language to her servants, just as no slaveholding lady feels herself degraded if she strikes her slave or orders her out to be flowed." It is "only in quite exceptional houses that servants ROMANTIC writer in the Cornhill Magazine, who has perherself degrated it she strikes her slave or orders her out to be flogged." It is "only in quite exceptional houses that servants are held to have any rights beyond the elemental ones of food, lodging, and wages." The wretched maid-servant lives underground, surrounded with "damp, drains, want of efficient ventilation, with the constant presence of draughts" in winter, "and in summer these are supplemented by a furious fire for many hours in the day." If she is not doomed to sleep in this subtorgrapment dungeon her had is high up near the world "the subterranean dungeon, her bed is high up near the roofbleakest room in winter and hottest in summer." Her food is inferior to that of the family, and she is denied the opportunity of taking a regular "constitutional." If anybody desires to realize the inhumanity with which servant-maids are treated in this country, he has only to read "the list of what is denied in an ordinary well-conducted house." This list is really so harrowing that we prefer to give it in the writer's own words:-

No followers, no friends in the kitchen, no laughing to be heard above stairs, no remping for young girls to whom remping is an instinct all the same as with lambs and kittens, no cessation of work save at meal-times, no getting out for half-an-hour into the bright sunshine save on the aly, or after the not very pleasant process of asking leave; and, above all, no education for the fancy or the intellect beyond a dull magazine for Sunday reading.

. . When they have done their work, is it not pleasure enough for these young women in the prime of life, and with the first flush of that desire for experience inherent in human nature knocking at their hearts, to ett down alone, or two together, in the allent kitchen with a basketful of sawing for their evening's amusement?

Add to "grinding work and claustral monotony" the "demoralizing impossibility of drawing any great prizes in the sordid lottery of brooms and saucepans," and you have English domestic service in all its monstrosity. "The comployer is absolute; the servant is only his movable ser from whom its demands all he desires, stinting nothing of his own mentals while giving back only the stipulated convention." Is may be inferred from

this catalogue of enormities that a servant-maid ought to be lodged in the best bedroom; that she should be encouraged to gratify her lamblife or litterlike instincts by romping up and down stairs, and to take a frequent airing for the good of her health; that the invidious ceremony of saking for leave should be dispensed with; that followers should be welcomed whenever they choose to drop in; and that the toils of cleaning and cooking should be relieved by appropriate "education for the fancy and the intellect." Betty should have an opportunity to "learn French or German, to play the piano, to try her skill in paint and crayons." The writer does not think that "a box of crayons on the kitchen-table in the evening would spoil the pastry in the morning," or that "a piano below stairs would sound more inharmoniously than a piano below stairs would sound more inharmoniously than a piano above stairs"; and holds that it is monstrous that "a literary or artistic maid, if she wants to keep her place, should have to understand that the golden resp her place, should have to understand that the golden apples of the tree of knowledge never grew for her plucking."

We are reminded that Margaret Clement, Sir Thomas More's domestic, corresponded with Erasmus, and was complimented by him on her "chaste letters"; and the writer's ideal of a good plain cook apparently includes a similar range of culture.

The writer of this article, which is entitled "On the Side of the Maids," apparently forgets that there is also something to be maids," apparently torgets that there is also something to be said for the mistresses who are therein calumniated. The picture of domestic service which is presented is not only morbidly sensational, but ludicrously false. It is certainly not true that "no lady feels herself degraded by the use of harsh language to her servants," that servants are stinted of their food and abstractly in an approximate and temporal manner on that it is servants," that servants are stinted of their food and naditually treated in an oppressive and tyrannical manner, or that it is "impossible for any but the upper servants of high-class houses to make a solid provision for the future." And the reason why it is not true is tolerably obvious. It is simply that, if mistresses attempted to treat servants in this way, servants would not submit to it, and that in the competition of households, and the great variety of occupations now open to women, servants have so largely the advantage of the market that they are able to command their own terms. So far from the employer being absolute and the cook or housemaid being only a movable serf, the employer of domestic labour at the present moment cannot halp being reinfully impressed with the detailed the court and the employer of domestic labour at the present moment cannot help being painfully impressed with the fact that the case stands decidedly the other way. Domestic servants, considering the nature of their work and what is provided for them in the house, are highly paid, and the scale of wages is continually rising. It is probably true that they too often neglect to make a solid provision for the future, but they have unquestionably better opportunities of doing so than almost any other persons of their rank in life, and many of them do make good use of these opportunities. In fact, a tidy, well-behaved servant, who is known to have lived in good houses, is very much run after by ambitious suitors of her own class for the sake of the dot which she is supposed to have accumulated, and it is the wifes savings she is supposed to have accumulated, and it is the wife's savings that furnish the house or set up the shop. There are of course all sorts of mistresees just as there are all sorts of servants, and cervants are not invariably well treated; but, as a rule, the self-respect of the mistress and the independence of the maid combine to secure for the latter considerate and kindly usage. The truth is that the peace and comfort of an ordinary middle-class household are so much in the hands of the servants that it is necessary to conciliate them by all reasonable and even by many un-reasonable concessions. Indeed there could hardly be a more striking proof of the false key in which the Cornhill article is pitched than the assumption which underlies it that women servants are at the mercy of their mistresses. The writer remarks that in this age of strikes it is strange that there should not be a strike in the kitchen as well as in the workshop; but the explanation is simply that servents are perfectly able to extrange explanation is simply that servants are perfectly able to get what they want without striking, and that it is in the parlour rather than the kitchen that a strike should be looked for. It cannot be denied that the kitchen is usually at the bottom and the servants' bedroom at the top of the house. All that can be said is that the basement seems a convenient place for a kitchen; that, as somebody must sleep at the top of the house, it is more natural that it should be the servants than the mistress; and that the securants of the upper section have at any set the educate the first occupants of the upper region have at any rate the advantage of fresh air. It is also true that servants do not always partake of exactly air. It is also true that servants do not always partake of exactly the same dishes as their master and mistress, and in some cases they would probably think themselves hardly used if they were expected to be content with what is thought good enough for their employers. There are few servants who will look at Australian meat, for example, and it is therefore reserved as an exclusive luxury for the family. Although the servants' table is not furnished with the delicacies of the season, their fare is usually more abundant, and not less nutritious, than that served upstairs. The writer of the article in the Combill lays great stress on the continuous and incessant nature of domestic attendance. A servant's work, it is said, is never done potentially, if ever actually; she is liable to be rung up at all hours; her very meals are not secure from interruption, and even her sleep is not sucred. All this sounds very dreadful, but it really only comes to this, that a servant who is engaged to answer the bell is expected to come when it rings. It may be very hard that her sleep should be disturbed merely because some one has been taken ill in the night, but then this happens to be one of the duties for which she is retained, and it is not every night that she is thus summoned from her meat. Swift, in his Directions to Servents, remarks that, if servents

are weak enough to answer a bell before it has rung two or three times, there will be no end to their drudgery; but he did not carry his drollery so far as to suggest that a servant should not be required to answer at all if she happened to be busy with her crayons or her piano. In a well-regulated house, though a servant's liability to be called on to do something or other may be extended over a dong day, her actual work is by no means continuous, nor does it make any serious demand on her physical strength. At least a couple of servants are indispensable in any family where the mistress does not take upon herself a considerable amount of household work; and the staff even of many moderate middle-class houses includes cook, housemaid, parlour-maid, and one or two nurses, each with definite and separate duties. And this division of labour is continually being carried further. this division of labour is continually being carried further.

The sort of plea for opportunities of acquiring artistic accom-plishments and cultivating the mind which is here put forward for pasaments and cultivating the mind which is here put forward for maid-servants might, with equal propriety, be urred on behalf of persons employed in any other of the common kinds of labour. Indeed we observe that the writer goes so far as to hint that "the higher nature" of the butler also requires to be developed by facilities for culture and refinement. There are a vast number of people in the world who have to work hard all the year in order to earn a livelihood, and who have certainly little leisure for improving their minds, and yet their condition is not thought for improving their minds, and yet their condition is not thought to be so very deplorable. Nothing, it seems to us, can be more mischievous and unwholesome than the sickly sentimentality which tries to squeeze a tear over the fate of a stout, able-bodied young woman who has four, or perhaps five, hearty meals a day, a comfortable home to live in everything provided for her, good wages, and no more work to do than, if taken continuously, could be got through in three or four hours. We do not mean to say that no servants are overworked or underpaid, but this is certainly not the condition of the majority of them. As egards the ordinary comforts of life, domestic servants are infinitely better off, not only than their relatives at home, but than women of the same class in other occupations. They have, however, less personal liberty. A shopgirl or seamstress works much harder, personal liberty. A shopgirl or seamstress works much harder, but when her day's work is over she is free to spend her time as she chooses; she can go out with her young man without asking anybody's leave, and can wear a chignon and Tyrolese hat, and consult anybody a leave, and can wear a congron and tyroless hat, and consult her own taste as to the fashion and colour of her raiment. It is not at all surprising that many young women should find a great temptation in this direction, and should chafe at the confinement and discipline of household work. Every occupation lms its advantages and disadvantages, and they must be taken together. The balance of solid comfort, peace of mind, and good wages is decidedly on the side of the maid-servant, and this must be her companyation for the restmints of service. It is a voluntary compensation for the restraints of service. It is a voluntary choice on her part which of the two she will have. It is very easy to talk of grim seclusion and claustral monotony, and to say that there is no reason "why Betty may not have her friends and lovers to come to see her, poor wench! all the same as they come to see the young ladies upstairs," or " why the feelings of the family the young ladies upstairs," or "why the feelings of the family should be outraged, and propriety along with them, if her merry laugh penetrated even to the sacred enclosure of the dining-room and parlour," and that Betty should also be shlowed to indulge her natural instinct for romping, and her thirst for "experience" after tea. But anybody who tried to conduct a house on these principles would be likely to be landed in some very awkward consequences. Where there was only one servant it might perhaps be possible to have a specially licensed follower under certain conditions; but what is to be done where there are several servants? If Betty the housemaid may entertain her friends and awest-If Betty the housemaid may entertain her friends and sweethearts, the same privilege cannot be denied to Susan the cook and Jane the nursemaid, who are also entitled to share in the romping, to take their turn at the piane, and to join in the adventures in search of experience in the evening. Something has no doubt been done of late years to relax the discipline of service, and the custom of granting regular holidays is gradually making way. Servants can stipulate for privileges of this kind, as well as for wages; but it is quite impossible that a domestic who is hired for continuous service, and is a regular member of the household, can ever be placed in just the same position as a person who only attends at a shop or warehouse for a fixed number of hours to perform a stipulated piece of work, and then goes off where she pleases till next morning. There can be no doubt that the existing relations between domestic servants and their employers are by no means satisfactory, though nothing can be more absurd and contrary to notorious facts than to describe the attitude of the former as "the submissive service of slaves." It is certainly desirable that mistresses and maids should arrive at a better understanding as to the footing on which they stand towards each other; but little good is to be expected from maudlin mosnings over the imaginary miseries of a class which just at present is extremely well able to take care of its own interests, and by no means indisposed to use its power in that respect, or from spiteful attacks on the matrons of England as selfish and cruel slave-drivers. The truth would seem to be that, while there are probably faults on both sides, the cause of the present difficulty is mainly to be found in the fact that service is in a transition state between the recognized dependence of the servant on the master, and the repudiation by the former of all ties except those of pay and contract.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL POLICE-COURT.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL POLICE-COURT.

THERE are, no doubt, some advantages connected with the simple and summary process of the polico-courts in dealing with small offences; but it may perhaps be questioned whether it is altogether adapted to the purposes of ecclesiastical discipline. Those, however, who think it more important that justice should be swift than sure will probably be delighted with the project of a new court that is to despatch clergymen accused of irregular ritual or heretical doctrine with the same case and promptitude with which the magistrates dispose of petty thioves and drunken navvies. This remarkable scheme has just been started by, or at least in, the Times. That the Times, with its present weakness for all sorts of philosophical-Radical fads and priggish crotchets—one day denouncing the Inns of Court, another day threatening the publicans with a whisky war, now coquetting with Trade Unionists, and next flirting with Positivists—should take it up is not perhaps surprising; but it would be interesting to know a little more of the origin of the design. Whether the thing be right or wrong in itself, it is surely improper that it should be tossed upon the world, not as a carefully considered scheme emanating from an authoritative source, but as a mere jaunty omanating from an authoritative source, but as a mere jaunty leading-article description of a scheme, conceived in mystery, and put forth on nobody's responsibility. Somebody would seem to be much to blame for his folly or his cunning in sending up a pilot balloon of this kind, instead of leaving the matter to be sublicly presented in some suthers is degenerate and with a to be publicly presented in some authentic document and with a signature of weight. Whether or not the idea of the new court signature of weight. Whether or not the idea of the new court is the invention of the *Times*, the arguments by which it is supported are perhaps its own. Starting with the assumption that the Purchas Judgment is one of "the clearest decisions of the that the Purchas Judgment is one of "the clearest decisions of the courts of law," the writer displays his ignorance of the bearings of that decision by remarking that the "extreme High Church party" have refused to obey the "law about the priest's position before the altar." The fact is that the Purchas Judgment on that point hit, not the "extreme High Church party," but the whole party, and welded them into one with the sense of a common grievance; and it is this which has reduced the bishops to their present dilemma. Mr. Purchas did only what has always been believed, and is still believed by many lawyers of higher legal authority than at least half of the tribunal which decided against him, to be undoubted law, and to be affirmed in so many words by previous decisions of the Judicial Committee itself. Mr. Purchas, who in the first instance was condemned unheard, because he was not in a the first instance was condemned unheard, because he was not in a position to employ counsel to defend him, was afterwards refused a hearing when he had been provided with funds for the purpose; and there the matter stands. It is quite possible to think that this is not a satisfactory state of the law without sympathizing with Mr. Purchas's personal line of conduct.

As the *Times* endeavours to fasten exclusively on the extreme

High Church party the enormity of rejecting an equivocal judgment based on exparts argument, it must be supposed that it is ignorant of the notorious fact that the Bishop of London, who sat as a member of the Judicial Committee on that occasion, has given up insisting upon compliance with this point in his distribution of patronage. This makes it the easier to understand that "the example of such disobedience is contagious." It is absurd to talk of the highest Court of Appeal being "treated with a contunuely which no other class of Englishmen ever show to the humblest court of justice in the kingdom." A decision which has practically been abandoned by a high authority in the Church who had himself assisted in framing it can hardly be said to have the property and the reversel originals to the working of

who had husself assisted in framing it can hardly be said to have much title to respect; and the general opinion as to the working of the Judicial Committee was strongly expressed by men of both parties in the Judicature debates of hat Session with special reference to this very point of the Purchas Judgment.

It is instructive to observe what are pointed out as the chief defects of the present state of the law. We are told that the main source of all the mischief is not the uncertainty of the law, but the difficulty of putting the law in force. "When a suit has been carried through the Court of Arches to the Privy Council, and a doubtful point has been decided, the decision has no direct and a doubtful point has been decided, the decision has no direct offect on any one but the clergyman immediately before the Court. If another clergyman chooses to declare that he does not deem the decision binding on his conscience, and that he intends to maintain the condemned practice, a similar process must be gone through. This observation is apparently directed at the Purchas case, and the writer's meaning would seem to be that it is extremely improper and unfair that, when once, no matter by what means or under what circumstances, a decision has been obtained which is satisfactory to one party in the Church, any other party should venture to question the soundness of the decision and challenge a venture to question the soundness of the decision and challenge a rehearing of the question. Those who think that the Purchas Judgment is one of the clearest and most authoritative judgments ever given by a court of law, and who attach no importance to the fact that legal opinion is divided on the subject—some of the most eminent and experienced lawyers who have examined it being of opinion that the decision is bad law—are naturally anxious that it should be at once established as fixed and irrevocable, and that the only question should be how to punish those who dissent from it. It is obvious, however, that this would be to apply to doubtful questions of ecclesiastical law a very different mode of treatment from that which is applied to other legal questions. If there is a question of right of way, for example, all those who hold that a particular path is improperly closed to them are at liberty to put their alleged rights to

the test in turn if they choose—of course at their own peril. If they are found guilty of trespessing, they must take the consequences; but there is nothing in the fact that A. has been defeated in an action of this kind to prevent B. from raising the same question by a repetition of the same set; and even if B. is beaten, C., D., and all the rest of the neighbours remain equally entitled to reopen the matter if they think they have still a chance of obtaining a decision in their favour. As a rule, no doubt, a decision in one case is accepted as settling other cases; but that is only if the other persons concerned voluntarily chouse to submit to it, either because they have no hope of reversing the decision, or because they do not think the point sufficiently important for renewed litigation. If they pleased they could defy the decision, and the other side would then have no alternative but to attack them in detail or leave them alone. No question is ever decisively and finally set at rest by a judicial decialternative but to attack them in detail or leave them alone. No question is ever decisively and finally set at rest by a judicial decision in such a way that the discussion can never under any circumstance be reopened; and everybody knows that all sorts of questions are constantly turning up over and over again in the courts, with varying results. The present position of clergymen of the Church of England is simply this. They are entitled to interpret the law of the Church in their own way at the risk of being prosecuted by those who differ from them. If they are prosecuted, they have a right to vindicate their position and to show that the law, rightly understood, is on their side. The object of those who are now clamouring for a "simple, summary, and inexpensive" process for securing obedience to the law would appear to be to deprive clergymen of this privilege. They are not unreasonably afraid that, if such a question as that involved in the Purchas case were to be reopened, they would loss the advantage of a snatched victory, and they are auxious that all further discussion should be peremptorily closed. We have of course no intention of discussing the particular merits of this case. We have referred to it merely because the Times has done so, and our only object is to illustrate the exceptional and unfair way in which it is proposed to shut the mouths of clergymen who wish to only object is to illustrate the exceptional and untair way in which it is proposed to shut the mouths of clergymen who wish to show that their reading of the law is right before they are punished on the assumption that it is wrong. The spirit of the article on which we have been commenting is significantly indicated in the remark that on secondary points of ritual "a clergyman has only to act on his strict legal rights, and the parishioners must either let him are his own way or a require in a succession of arterway. either let him go his own way or engage in a succession of extrava-gant law-suite." A law-suit to prevent a man from exercising his legal rights may be fairly described as extravagant and something more; and the propriety of providing a summary means of punishing clergymen who have the presumption to stand up for what are admitted to be their rights will, we hope, be appreciated by those who value a just and impartial administration of the law more highly than a party triumph.

It is of course impossible to judge of the projected Diocesan Council from the account of it which is given in the Times. It is proposed that the Board should be composed in equal proportions of clergy and laymen, the latter being elected by the churchwardens of each diocese, and that the monition of the Ordinary, issued on the notice of the Board, should have summary effect, and be capable of being enforced by the sequestration of the benefice, subject only to an appeal to the Archbishop of the Province. A court of this kind would no doubt be preferable to episcopal autogracy, but there is perhaps some danger that the process of autocracy, but there is perhaps some danger that the process of election would set each diocese in a flame. Each of the candidates would naturally be expected to give some pledge in regard to whatever might be "the notorious Ritualistic" church in his part. of the world; and American experience of elected judges is by no means encouraging. The Times itself cannot disguise that "the great difficulty will be to define the limits of the proposed discretion, and to prevent its operation being rendered vexatious," and suggests that "bishops should give some security for their intentions by specific clauses in the Bill." In considering this question, Lord Salisbury's wise remark at the Leeds Church Congress, that there is no medium between the policy of Alva and the policy of Gameliel may be prefitably remembered. It has Congress, that there is no meaning networn the policy of Gamaliel, may be profitably remembered. It has been proposed that any member of a parish should have a right to call upon the bishop to enforce what is supposed to be the law, and the highest would then have no alternative but to do so. This call upon the bishop to enforce what is supposed to be the law, and the hishop would then have no alternative but to do so. This would be one way of getting rid of the bishop, but it would threw a dangerous temptation in the way of meddlesome or malicious parishioners. On the other hand, it would be equally perilous to place clargymen at the mercy of bishops to be dealt with offined, and the injustice of legislating against incumbents without some analogous tribunal over bishops is also obvious. We should imagine, however, that it would be idle to think of bringing furward a measure of the kind suggested during the present Session, with Parliament, Ministry, Convocation, and everything new. For good or bad, it would amount to a revolution in the Church, and ought not to be taken up in a light or hasty temper.

CHAUCER'S PILGRIMAGE TO CANTERBURY.

A BOUT half a mile beyond Dartford, at the top of the hill from which the churchyard looks down upon the church tapple, is the remnant of a heath called Dartford Brent. From this point, marked by a windmill, the old road noticed, in arthury maps as "Roman Road," and in the Ordmanos Map, No. 3, and Watling

Street," runs to the south of the m medern road, along the open high Street," rans to the south of the medera road, along the open high land shows the Themes, and then smong the woods, having on the left Stone Castle, where a castle stood at the time of the pilgrimmes. Nearly three miles from the Brent is the first cottage in the hamiles of Stonewood. The cottage garden divides the road into two hamiles. That on the left is Watling Street, and can be inflowed, on foot only, for a mile and a half, or less, through Swansoumbe Park Wood, and then over two or three fields night to the road which over two or three fields night to the road which continues wight on assistant to Elicated, on foot only, for a mile and a half, or less, through Elwanscombe Park Wood, and then over two or three fields nigh to Elyminghead, into the road which continues right on castward to Mochester. The right-hand road, running through Stonewood and a deep, wild, sandy lane, is a way for carriages to the point at which the path coming from Swanscombe Park Wood falls into the road. In the fields between the wood and the road the words "Ascient Remains" are printed on the Ordnance Map, No. 1. Roman coins and other relies have been turned up here by the plough, and it is said that there is still a large undisturbed treasure of such things. Southfleet is about a mile and a quarter to the south of these ancient remains. The Ordnance Map, No. 6, and the map "Britannia Romana" place close to this little town of Southfleet Vagniaces, a station in the second Iter of Antoninus, the nearest to Rochester on the way from London. Antiquaries do not agree as to the proper site of Vagniaces; one or another of them gives it to Wrotham, to Swanscombe, to Springhead, to Maidstone, or to Northfleet, and the map "Britannia Romana" marks it as standing on Watling Street. If Vagniaces and Southfleet were the same, or close together, and stood on Watling Street, then another way must be found from the cottage in Stonewood to Southfleet, and from Southfleet to Wingfield Bank, about half a mile east of Springhead. But it will be safe to believe in the road through Swanscombe Park Wood. Northfleet and Southfleet were the extremes of the fleet or creek which once ran inland from the Thames. It is probable that Vagniace was the military station at Southfleet, the head of the inlet, that the remains show another station which was on Watling Street, between Northfleet and Southfleet, and that a road from Vagniace joined the great road at Wingfield Bank. In Hasted's time the Roman road was, and to those who seek perhaps is now, very visible in its course from Springhead in a direct line towards Cobham Park and Rochester. to those who seek perhaps is now, very visible in its course from Springhead in a direct line towards Cobham Park and Rochester. From the ancient remains, passing Springhead and Wingfield Bank, it runs more than two miles to Northumberland (late. About midway, "Watling Street" is again marked on the Ordnance Map, No. 6, for the length of a mile. At the end of the two miles and more, it crosses the high road from Gravesend to Meophan, close to the Northumberland turnpike gate, and proceeds through the header of Singlewell on to Cubben, Park, sometimes up the close to the Northumberland turnpike gate, and proceeds through the hamlet of Singlewell on to Cobham Park, sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left of the present road, and at other times falling into the road itself. At the distance of rather more than two miles from the turnpike is St. Thomas's Well. Ten years ago, an old pump with a raised wooden platform stood over the well on a waste grass plot by the road side, and it still remains, but the greater part of the green margin is now enclosed in the roaden of a rabuilt cottage and the nump, impured but ween the but the greater part of the green margin is now enclosed in the garden of a rebuilt cottage, and the pump, jummed between the garden fence and the highway, looks fitter to supply a suburban alley than to mark the spring from which Chaucer drauk. For about half a mile from the well to Brewer's Gate, the northern lodge of Lord Darnley's park, we have an English country road in perfection, winding through the open woodland with snatches of greensward and fern. Here the present way does not seem exactly to follow the course of Watling Street, nor further on, for three miles more, from Brewer's Gate to Strood Hill, as it passes three miles more, from Brewer's Gate to Strood Hill, as it passes between orchards and hop-gardens on the one side, and on the other the park which, a few years after Chaucer's death, Joan of Chabers have the control of the control other the park which, a few years after Chaucer's death, Joan of Coblam brought to her third or fourth husband, Sir John Oldcastle. Hasted says that the Park pales seemed for some little space to stand on Watling Street until it came to Brewer's Gate, where it ran into a thick wood, and was not to be followed. At Strond Hill the modern coach road, coming from the north-west over Gadshill, receives the old road at the distance of a mile from Rochester. From Strood Eustace Deschamps, a friend whose society greatly influenced Chaucer; took the legend upon the England more than he loved Chaucer, took the legend upon the mith of which he once and again represented Englishmen as animals who had not yet shed their tails

who had not yet shed their tails.

Crossing Milton's smooth Medway, Spenser's bride of the Thames, the pilgrims went through Rochester, the Durobrivis of the second, third, and fourth itiners of Antoninus. Between the quarrel of the Friar and the Summoner near Bexley Heath, and the arrival at Rochester, the Wife of Bath, the Friar, the Summoner, the Clerk, the Merchant, the Squire, the Franklin, the Doctor, the Pardoner, the Shipman, and the Prioress, had told their tales, to which were added Chancer's Rime of Sir Thopas and his tale of Melibeus. At Rochester the Host called upon the

Monk :-

My lord the Monk, quod he, be many of chere, For ye shal talle a tale trewely. Lo Rouchester stendeth here inste by. Ride forth, min owen lord, breke not our game.

And the worthy Monk went on repeating, from a hundred tragedies that he had treasured in his cell, until his companions told him that his talking was not worth a furtherly, and called mon him for something gladsome, somewhat of hunting. On the high road at the top of Chatham Hill, adjoining Rochester, remains of Watling Street were to be seen in Hanted's time. These to Rainham, three miles, the hadge on the north side of the modern way stood upon the Roman road. Prom Rainham almost the Roman road. Prom Rainham almost the Roman road.

south side, and just short of Newington the two became one. In the Ordinance Map, No. 6, "Watling Street" is marked for the distance of about a mile from Newlagton to Kayvell Hill, where, according to Hasted, a great quantity of Roman urns and other relics have been found. Hard by are the remains of Roman entrenchments. Some antiquaries have been is elined to place the Roman station Duradeoms at or near Newington. Sittingbourne, named by the Stanmoner, is two miles beyond Kayvell Hill. Three miles further on is the handet of Green Street, and beyond for a mile, from the forty-fourth milestone, "Watling Street" is again marked on the Ordinancs Map, No. 3, and Duradeoms is placed close to Green Street, at the distance of a mile and a half west of Judd's Hill, and two miles west of Oppringe. The map "Britannia Romana" sets Duradeoms on Judd's Hill, and writes "Watling Street" over against it. Roman coins and urns in abandance have been found here, with ruins of Roman fortifications. If two inconsistent things could be allowed, there is authority enough to support both maps, and to give the old camp habitation both at Green Street and at Judd's Hill. Most of the copies of Antoninus make Duraleoms, which, on the second Itor, is the station next to Rochester, to be either thirteen miles distant from that tows, which would place it at Green Street, or sixteen, which would set it upon Judd's Hill. However, the Pentingerian Tables, says Hasted—and Mr. Somers seems to agree with them—make it to be only seven miles from Rochester, that is at Keycoll Hill. But in the third Itor, in some copies it is twelve, in others sixteen miles from Canterbury; twelve would give Green Street, sixteen Keycoll Hill, or a Green Street, or at Judd's Hill; and yet, quoth he, as though he feared that he had not been doubtful enough, Canden, Lambarde, Gale, and other loanned antiqueries, place it, where no Roman remains have been found, at Jenham, seven miles south of Sittingbourne; while Mr. Talbot and Dr. Stukely, after much hesitation, decl

When the sunne arose in the east full clere, Fully in purpose to come to dinere, Unto Ospring and brank there our fast.

Soon after leaving Ospringe, which is about nine miles from our journey's end, Watling Street and the modern coach road separate to join again at Harbledown, the boundary of the berough of Canterbury. Between Ospringe and Harbledown there is sure proof that the old Roman road and the road of the pilgrins were one. There is no vestage of a Roman way upon or near the modern road which passes through New Boughton—not Chaucer's ancient village of Boughton, clustering round the church, but the offspring of that new road along whose side it straggles. This coach road goes through the forest of Blean, and it is probable that there was a pathway there before the high road was made. At the top of one ridge of the Blean, between three and four miles from Canterbury, is an old public-house called "The Gate," perhaps marking an entrance into the forest. The main entrance was on Watling Street, about a mile to the south, where the old word hatch—a gate or door—is preserved, as it is universally on shipboard, and frequently in the names of places on land; as at Hatcham, the old boundary between Kent and Surrey, the old Halfpenny Hatch in the Kent Road, and elsewhere. The pilgrims' road probably ran direct from Ospringe, or from a point a little to the south of Ospringe, into South Street, a hamlet in the parish of Boughton, hear Boughton Church, which is about a mile to the south of New Boughton. Hasted says that, according to report, the old Homan road through South Street was once the only road in the parish of Boughton, and that in the year 1710 a coin of the Emperor Antoninus was dug up in a hedge on the wayside. There does not seem to be any trace of an ancient road direct from Ospringe to South Street. At the distance of little more than two miles east from that town, a road turning to the right leads into South Street. Since the pilgrims passed Rochester, the Monk, the Nun's Priest, and the Second Ann had told their tales before they came to Boughton. At Boughton under Blean, the thorp, the old village, the travellers

Whan that tolds was the lif of scinte Cecile, Er we had ridden fully five mile, At Boughton under Blee us gan stake A man that clothed was in clothes blake,

The Yeoman had seen them ride out of their hostelrie in the morning. The Master, wishing to be one of the company, followed, trotting and walking, and as he drew night to Canterbury, almost in despair of overtaking them, he had spurred on the last three trailes:—

16056. — Sirea now in the morws tide, Out of your hostelrie I saw you ride. 16043. — he had ridden more than trot or pas. 16052. Fast have I priked (quod he) for your sake,
Because that I wolde you atake.
26027. His hakeney, which was all pomeles gris,
So swatte, that it wonder was to see,
It seemed as he had priked miles three.
The horse eke that his yeman rode upon,
So swatte, that unnethes might be gon.

Our journey cannot be delayed to listen to those masterpieces, the Our journey cannot be delayed to listen to those masterpieces, the Prologue and the tale of the Canon's Yeoman. Chaucer's avowed contempt, with the false science of alchemy, as elsewhere of astrology, provice how far in understanding he was beyond his age; while the characters of the projector, deceived and deceiving, and the servant deluded with his eyes open by the strong will and bigoted belief of his master, witness the piercing sight with which the poot read the inner man. His alchemists are not, like Ben Jonson's, mere cheats. We are now at Boughton, under the western side of an ancient royal forest, the Blean, which seems western side of an ancient royal forest, the Blean, which seems western side of an ancient royal forest, the Blean, which seems from the Ordnance Map, No. 5, to begin at the distance of about a mile north of the village of Chartham, to extend along a range of hills, its western boundary, five miles north almost to Sea Salter, and to be about four miles in breadth from New Boughton to Harbledown, the widest part. It was not in any parish or hundred, and having been from time to time, both before and after the Norman Conquest, disforested in parts, became the abode of vagabonds and outlaws. One part of it, as resembling a free port open to all wanderers, acquired the name of the Ville of Dunkirk. Boughton Church and the houses around it lie at the foot, and on the western side of the hill which bounds the Blean on the west. According side of the hill which bounds the Blean on the west. According to a new order of the tales, the pilgrims, being at Boughton and within six miles of their journey's end, travelled back twenty miles to Rochester, and then retraced their steps. In Tyrwhitt's edition, the Canon's Yeoman, who boasted that his master could pave all the ground to Canterbury with gold and silver, rehearses his prologue and tale between Boughton on the west, and Bob-up-and-down on the east side of the Blean:—

Wete ye not wher stondeth a litel toun, Which that yeleped is Bob-up-and-doun, Under the Blee in Canterbury way?

Since there is no little town of that name from Boughton to Canterbury, we must search by the description, seeking between thom for a place of sudden rises and falls. A traveller on the western side of the Blean, leaving Boughton behind him, turning his face towards Canterbury and crossing the hill, will find the place, immediately under the brow on the eastern side. We need not seek up and down for undulations. To bob up and down signifies jolting and dislocation, the motion of breakers, not waves. We want a little town standing upon broken ground, and we find it halfway between Boughton and Canterbury. The pilgrims were at Boughton immediately under the western side of the hill, across which was their direct way to Canterbury. Between South Street in Boughton and the top of the Blean are the remains of the old Roman road along which the country people still pass. The Yeoman began his prologue and tale, which occupy nearly a thousand verses, at Boughton under the Blean, and when he had finished, the travellers were still under the Blean, but on the other side. Below the brow of the hill on the eastern side, where the Canterbury, we must search by the description, seeking between side. Below the brow of the hill on the eastern side, where the hatch or gate into the forest formerly stood, within the compass of about half a mile there are some fifty ancient buildings, containing perhaps two hundred inhabitants, small farm-houses and clusters of cottages two or three together, upon ground consisting of such sudden rises and falls that, standing on one field, nothing more can be seen of the houses in the next field than the chimneys. This is Chartham Hatch, and—there can be no mistake—Chartham Hatch is Bob-up-and-down, under the Blee in Canterbury way, three miles from Boughton and three miles from Canterbury. The collection who will not struckly through the forest bury way, three miles from Boughton and three miles from Canterbury. Travellers who will not struggle through the forest may reach Chartham Hatch by going along the highway through New Boughton to the third milestone from Canterbury, and then by a cross-road to the south towards the village of Chartham, distant three miles, on the South-Eastern Railway, Bob-up-and-down being halfway between the high road and the village. Behind a little inn at Chartham Hatch, kept by Henry Baldock, and immediately under the eastern brow of the Blean, overgrown with briars, and running westward between steep banks into the wood, are the remains of the old road. between steep banks into the wood, are the remains of the old road, answering exactly to the road not far from Canterbury, which Erasmus describes in the Persymutio religionis ergo. This is part of the road which goes westward through the Blean to Boughton. Near Baldock's house is a outtage formerly occupied by William Near Baldock's house is a cottage formerly occupied by William Hubbard, a wood-reve, born in the year 1775, who lived to the age of more than eighty-four years, and now by his son. The old road passes by this cottage, and is still used, though not for carriages, by passengers to Canterbury, going through part of Chartham Wood, and then between Bigberry and Howfield Woods to Harbledown, where it falls into the main road. The inhabitants of Chartham Hatch know by tradition that the old main road, once the only road from London to Canterbury, went through their hamlet, having passed Boughton on the western side of the Blean, and continued through the woods towards the east, to Canterbury. Between Bob-up-and-down and the journey's end the prologues and the tales of the Manciple and of the Parson were told, and the Canterbury Tales ended. Chaterbury Tales ended.

Having so far followed the path of the pilgrims from the Tallard, we leave them at Harbledown within view of the Cathodral.

CHURCH LEGISLATION IN AUSTRIA.

OUR readers may have noticed a telegram announcing the close, on Monday last, of the general debate on the Ecclesiastical Bill introduced by the Government in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichstag, which was passed by the large majority of 222, votes against 71. Here Stremsyer, the Minister of Worship, described the proposed laws as the result of a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the existing state of affairs, and not an attempt to oppress the Catholic Church, observing that "the flovernment cannot permit the abuse of religion for the purpose of intrigues fraught with danger to the State, or allow the ministers of God to become the missionaries of an organized opposition to of God to become the missionaries of an organized opposition to the laws of their country. It is not intended to wage war against the Church, but to bring about order in her relations with the the Church, but to bring about order in her relations with the Government, that she may freely exercise her holy mission without encroaching on the inviolable rights of the State." And the Prince von Auersperg, President of the Ministry, added significantly, in reference to the threat of the Opposition that the Bills, if passed, would never be allowed to become a reality, that the Government would take care to enforce respect for the laws. This brief announcement contains not only the record of an unusually stormy debate, which opened on the 5th and closed on the 9th inst., in the Reichstag, but the result—practically, if not technically, we must presume the final result—of an agitation still in progress which has lasted for several weeks, and pervades all classes and political has lasted for several weeks, and pervades all classes and political parties in the country. The vote of Monday last is not absolutely final, for the separate clauses have still to be discussed, and the Bill will then have to pass the Upper House, where a strenuous opposition, organized by the bishops, is in course of preparation against it. But the end can hardly be doubtful after so decisive against it. But the end can hardly be doubtful after so decisive a verdict of the Lower House on the main issue, secured by the combined action of several parties, not always in harmony with each other or with the Government. Of the details of these new measures we spoke six weeks ago, and it may suffice to repeat here that, if in some respects they resemble the Falk laws in Prussia, they are far less sweeping and oppressive; there is indeed little or nothing which a foreign critic is entitled to find fault with, although some regulations read strangely to an English ever and must depend on local circumstrangely to an English eye, and must depend on local circum-stances for their justification. It must be remembered, however, that the Ultramontane faction is a serious difficulty both to that the Ultramontane faction is a serious difficulty both to Austrian and Prussian statesmen, but there is one important difference; in Prussia the Ultramontanes really have grounds of complaint, whereas in Austria their opponents might allege much better reason for dissatisfaction than themselves. Up to this moment, notwithstanding the friendly language of Herr Stremayer at the time of the Vatican Council, the Old Catholics have been unable to obtain any sort of civil recognition in Austria, and cannot even get married except through the unwelcome and reluctant ministry of the Established clergy, who of course throw all possible obstacles in their way. It is not surprising to hear that one section of the Liberals were disposed to yote against the Government measure unless it was exvote against the Government measure unless it was extended to include civil marriage and a recognition of the status of the Old Catholics, though they eventually abandoned a status of the Old Catholics, though they eventually abandoned a line of policy which would have practically played into the hands of the Ultramontanes. The extreme irritation of the latter is perhaps partly to be explained by the new legislation involving the final and complete abandonment of the Concordat, which, according to received Roman maxims, is binding on secular Governments until annulled by the Pope, though it is not binding on him any longer than he finds its observance expedient for the interests of the Church. Of the fact of their irritation at all events there can be no doubt, so will easily appear from what her taken place and be no doubt, as will easily appear from what has taken place and

The Prince-Bishop of Seckau, Dr. Zwerger, who seems to be a very mettlesome prelate, sounded the alarm a month ago in his Lenten Pastoral, though contining himself for the moment to general Lenten Pastoral, though contining himself for the moment to general forebodings of the deadly perils to which the Church and the faith were exposed, and pointed references to the bright example of the "martyr" Ledochowski, which would have to be followed soon by all Austrian bishops who were not prepared "to betray their faith." Meanwhile the Catholic Casino in Prague, under clerical guidance, busied itself in organizing mass petitions against the new laws, and the Ultramontane Vaterland denounced in no measured terms this attempt to impose, under a new form, "whatever Byzantinism, Gallicanism, Febronianism, Josephinism, and Cæsaro-Papism had devised against the independence and rights of the Church." The Government on its side was naturally anxious to establish entire union among the different sections. of the Church." The Government on its side was naturally anxious to establish entire union among the different sections of the constitutional party on this question, and a preliminary conference under the presidency of Prince Auersperg was held for the purpose. A proposal of Dr. Smolka to postpone, with the view of shelving, the debate in the Reichstag was rejected, and on this a petition from the Bohemian Catholic Union was presented to the Emperor, entreating him, in case of the Bills passing, to withhold the Royal sanction "until the consent of those divinely authorized to represent the Catholic Church had been obtained." The Vaterland explained at the same time that the abolition of the Concordat was incompatible with the principles of the Syllabus. As the day for the opening of the debate approached, the strife grew hotter, and a large number of members on both sides put down their names to speak. Cardinal Schwartzenberg, Archbishop of Prague, who had come to stay at Visania during the sittings of the Reichstag, was regarded as the standard beauty of

the Opposition rather than Cardinal Ranscher, who kept more in the healercound. On March 4, the day before the commencement of the delate, these superred a highly inflammatory pamphlet of Bishop Eweger's. He denies in the first place all right of the State to deal with acclesization in the first place all right of the State to deal with acclesization matters except by consultation with the Holy See, and then proceeds to argue that, if the proposed laws should be enacted, Catholics will be absolved from all obligation to obey them on the ground that such arbitrary usurpations are mere acts of violence, and we are only bound to obey the lawful authority of the State; when it transcends the rights allowed to it by God, it is disobedience to Him to submit. But the tendency of the proposed laws, as of those recently enacted in Prussia, is, he adds, to unchristianize the people, and the duty of resistance is all the more imperative in Austria, where Catholics cannot plead the excuse of being in a minority. "Here we are the majority." Such is the tone and drift of the Prince-Bishop's manifesto, which has been scattered in thousands of copies throughout the country, with the view of procuring as many petitions as possible to the with the view of procuring as many petitions as possible to the bishops from the various local Ultramontane Unions in order to strengthen their hands in the Upper House, or, if necessary, in a direct appeal to the Crown, which, however, is pretty certain to prove ineffectual. Addresses of the kind had already been received from Troppau, Salzburg, and some other places, before the debate began. That there was little hope of victory in the Lower House was probably well understood when it became known that the Left, the Centre, and the Party of Progress were united to a nan in support of the Government, and that some even of the Poles—whose help the Right had counted upon—were on the same side also. And the rejection of a second attempt to shelve the question by referring it to a Select Committee, proposed by the Moravian deputy Prazak, left no room for doubt.

Accordingly, when the discussion actually began, although the crowded state of the House and the galleries testified to the rest felt in it, a want of confidence was noticed in the speeches of the leading opponents of the Government. Count Hohenwart, who represented "the feudal Ultramontane view," spoke with calm and incisive force, but somewhat coldly; and Father Greuter, who is described as "the most pugmacious champion of the Curia in Parliament," was thought to have lost something of the fire and sarcastic bitterness of his earlier deliverances. He took care, however, certainly to be irritating, if not effective. The Tyrol, he pointedly assured his hearers, would never obey the new laws; an Evangelical was being substituted for the Apostolic Empire, and Austria was simply following the lead of Prussia, like a flock of sheep. The new laws were not merely an attack on the hierarchy, but on the Church, devised in the interests of Prussia. The speaker warmed with his subject, and at length in a passionate peroration demanded, amid loud cries of "Order!" from the Left, what proof there was of loud cries of "Order!" from the Left, what proof there was of "the shameless imputations" of encroachments of the Church on the civil domain, and misuse of ecclesiastical property, which formed the pretext for the new laws. He wound up with a second and "solemn" declaration that "we in the Tyrol will never, never acknowledge such laws, come what may." Göllerich, who followed him on the opposite side, denounced hardly less bitterly the insubordination of the clergy, and concluded his speech with an emphatic assertion of the necessity for a strict execution of the laws, when passed, since the enforcement of the law is the sole adeemphatic assertion of the necessity for a strict execution of the laws, when passed, since the enforcement of the law is the sole adequate basis of the liberty of the people. Another speaker on the same side commended the Bill as "the supreme fructification of the Constitution;" while a third dilated in rather Exeter Hall fashion on the martyrdom of John Huss, the precursor of the Reformation, and reproached the speakers from Bohemia with their unfaithfulness to the memory of the noblest man their nation had ever produced. There was a good deal more oratory of the same kind, which need not be reproduced here. The result of the debate, prolonged to the 9th instant, has been already mentioned. debate, prolonged to the 9th instant, has been already mentioned. We may add that the Emperor has since then telegraphed from Pesth his approval of Herr Stremayer's speech in defence of the Bill.

In preparation for the contest in the Upper House the bishops are assembling in Vienna, where they were to hold a Conference to arrange their plan of action on Thursday last, at which the are assembling in Vienna, where they were to hold a Conference to arrange their plan of action on Thursday last, at which the Bishop of Breslau, whose diocese lies partly in Austrian territory, had promised to attend. And on the 19th the Prince-Bishop of Seckau is to address a general meeting of all the Catholic Unions. No doubt abundant matter for eloquent declamation and gloomy anticipations of the future will be found in the recent course of events in Prussia. At Münster and Trèves there have been popular riots, caused at the latter place by the imprisonment of the Bishop, and the forcible closing of his Seminary by the police; at Münster, by the seizure of the furniture in the episcopal palace, which was put up to public auction to pay the fines incurred by the Bishop for disobedience to the Falk laws. Nor are the Austrian prelates likely to overlook the still more stringent measures just passed, at the instance of Prince Bismarck, by the Federal Council at Berlin, which far surpass in severity even the laws of last May. These last enactments direct that any ecclesiastic (bishops included) who has been deposed or censured by the new Church courts, may be deprived of his rights of citizenship, and, pending the trial of his case, may be "interned" by the police at any place they choose to select. And no ecclesiastic banished or deprived of civil rights in his own State can be allowed to reside or chisain rights of citizenship in any other State of the German Empire without the express sanction of the Federal Council. A short and easy method is thus provided for the parament expulsion of any or all of the German bishops

from their country, and we can hardly wonder if their episcopal brothren in Austria take alarm at even the shadow of any similar scheme of legislation when proposed to be applied to themselves. The cases, however, as we observed before, are not really similar either in form or in substance. And while the practical effect of the Austrian laws will depend very much on the spirit in which they are carried out—for a large discretion is left in the hands wi the Government—it must be remembered there is no Bismarck and no Protestant majority at Vienna. On the other hand, the Austrian Empire, with its heterogeneous medley of nationalities and religions, and its inchoate system of "Home Rule" in Hungary, has difficulties peculiar to itself to contend with, and is hardly likely to press with undus severity on an influential and hitherto well-affected class of its subjects. Political complications are notoriously, all the world over, the opportunity of the Church. But if the Austrian bishops could make themselves very troublesome, as no doubt they could and would under severe provocation, they will pause, if they are wise, to ask themselves in the first they will pause, if they are wise, to ask themselves in the first place what is the real extent of their present grievance, and whether they have most to gain or lose in the long run by fighting a outrance what is, after all, much more the battle of the Roman Curia than their own.

WINTER IN CAIRO,

MURRAY assures us unreservedly that "nothing can be pleasanter or more salubrious than the climate of Cairo during the winter mouths," and undoubtedly he is right as to the rule. But the rule has its exceptions, and this winter has been one of them. We hear that there have been at least a dozen wet days during a couple of months; that the thermometer of a morning has sometimes fallen nearly to freezing point, and that there has been a prevalence of the bitter sirocco winds. Apparently it has been much the same over all the land of Egypt, and even in the lowmuch the same over all the land of Egypt, and even in the low-roofed cabins of the dahabeahs the voyagers have been glad to wrap themselves in extra blankets. To us who are accustomed to the treacherous cruelty of English seasons, and are shivering now under the rigours of an English March, an occasional wet day, a sharp morning, or even a burst of biting winds, may seem comparatively a small thing. We are never sanguine in our expectations of anything better, and thankfully welcome as so much gain anything that savours of Southern summers. We have solidly built houses too—where they have not been scamped by unscrupulous builders—and we were in the way of keeping up blazing fires before our coals went to fancy prices. But when you go abroad to look for summer in winter. prices. But when you go abroad to look for summor in winter, you are proportionately disappointed when you fail to find it. Good fortune in the search may be matter of life and death to yourself or to some member of your party. You burned your boats when you embarked on the Southern-bound stames, leaving all your home comforts behind you, and an English winter in an Eastern house may mean sudden death instead of new life. Even if you went castwards for enjoyment and nothing clse, daily disappointment is terribly fretting to the temper. Your actual if you went eastwards for enjoyment and nothing else, daily disappointment is terribly fretting to the temper. Your actual miseries will be bad enough, but you will sicken besides with the deferred hope of the lotus-eating existence of which you have been dreaming—an existence in which time was to roll along with you on casters, and you were to inhale on soft cushions of rose leaves the exhibitrating fragrance of balm-laden breezes, with nothing to remind you that you still bore the burdens of mortality but some extentionate hetalekenness or idde burdens of mortality but some extortionate hotel-keepers or idle and importunate beggars. In short, when you start for a winter sojourn abroad you stake heavily on the chances of a pro-pitious season. It is true that the chances may be many in your iavour, but that makes it all the worse when you find you have lost; and the further you have gone the more you feel injured when by the freaks of fortune you fare indifferently.

This must be especially the case when you invest in the lottery of an outlying health resort like Cairo. Cairo is a very long way off, and, besides the distance and the expense, there is a

long way oil, and, besides the distance and the expense, there is a great deal to be weighed in going there; but at least you have taken little thought about the climate. You must calculate on the possibility of cold seasons on the Cornice anywhere from Hyères and Cannes to Spezzia; and indeed the natives themselves acknowledge as much by fitting stoves and fireplaces into your apartments. In Rome you often get up of a morning to see the snow-flakes settled thick upon the house-tops, and the Chiaja at Naples is one of the blockest corners in Europa when the at Naples is one of the bleakest corners in Europe when the drizzle-laden wind comes whistling down from Vesuvius. But in drizzle-laden wind comes whistling down from Vesuvius. But in going to Cairo you expect to pass from Europe into something like the tropics. To all intents and purposes you are going to sun yourself in the country of Lalla Rookh and the Arabian Nights, for naturally when you indulged in romantic raptures over your preparations, you did not split hairs about the nicetics of geographical detail. From the hour when you rise to the time you go to bed—for of course you carry with you your indolent Western habits—you expect to be disporting yourself in a bath of perpetual sunbeams. Nor are your earliest experiences of the land of promise by any means unsatisfactory. You are wakened off Alexandria by the hourse rattle of the anchor-chains running out through the hawse-holes, and you hasten in the siriest of morning tollets on to the decks that are being washed by streaming bucketfule of water. You see a blood-red sun rising through a bank of cloud into a cloudless heaven, behind a line of analy beach

broken here and there by a house or a palm-tree. The light breath of the morning scarcely stirs a fold of your dressing-gown. From that time, until you arrive at Cairo, very probably all is pleasure, provided you have secured an intelligent dragoman to see you safe through the ordeal of the beggars and the donkey boys. If Alexandria appeared to be a reflection of the Bagdad of your boyhood although the Oriental life there was so largely diluted with through the ordeal of the beggars and the donkey boys. If Alexandria appeared to be a reflection of the Bagdad of your boyhood, although the Oriental life there was so largely diluted with commonplace Levantine rascality, Cairo is absolutely enchanting. In the general sense of light and brightness, in the exhiliaration of an atmosphere more buoyant than you have ever breathed before you fancy that its gorgeous novelties will never pall. You are transported into the most pictures will never pall. You are transported into the most pictures possibly Hildebrandt. In the gardens of the Uzbekëeh that stretch before your windows, you feast your eyes on the rich vegetation which you had associated hitherto with hothouses at Kew. The heavy masses of the velvety green are relieved by brilliant bursts of bloom on unfamiliar flowering shrubs. The costumes of the people strike you even more than the gay flowers of that brilliant winter garden. Particular turbans may be dingy, not to say dirty; many of the flowing robes may be ragged; but to your dazzled eyes the general effect is unimpeachable. And, after all, the Uzbekeeh is of the Franks Frankish, as you begin to find out when you stray into the Moskée, the former Frankish quarter, and further yet into the genuine Egyptian city. You are lost in admiration as you make your first solemn progress towards the bazaare, where the bright light comes glittering down through hanging coverings of many-hued carpets, from the strip of azure sky high overhead between the hanging roofs. You stare in delighted wonder at the various attractions displayed in a succession of stalls. The articles are so novel and so quaint in themselves that you scarcely realize how many of them are common in material and coarse in texture. Now it is the paraphernalia of the smoker—carved meerschaums and amber monthpieces, gorgeous hookahs and narghileys; now it is a show of fautastic slippers, worked in all manner of golden embroidery, and the moroeco dyed the smoker—carved meerschaums and amber mouthpieces, gorgeous hookahs and narghileys; now it is a show of fautastic slippers, worked in all manner of golden embroidery, and the merocco dyed in such colours as the West will never imitate until it learns to forget the value of time. Again, it is a display of many-coloured handkerchiefs with their broad fringes, or striped coverings of goatwool and camel-hair, or flimsy burnouses with their meandering veins of silk. Or, more characteristic still, it is a show of pottery ware, whose graceful designs have been disinterred from prehistoric tombs. The merchants impress you almost more than their goods. Each time that you are brought to a standstill, you are caught by the glittering eye of some impassive old Turk or Copt, caught by the glittering eye of some impassive old Turk or Copt, squatted cross-legged on the well-worn cushions of his divan, and gazing listlessly from behind his coffee-cup out of a floating cloud of latakia. Nor is it only the life of the city that you see about you in the bazaars. Conspicuous in the crowd are types of wild African life from distant oases and remote deserts. It is the season when the Bedouin come in to dispose of the shearings of their flocks and the garments they weave from them; and for months before the departure of the annual caravan for the Holy City there are pilgrims collecting from all Northern Africa in the hope of paying their expenses by trade. You have opportunities of studying Oriental customs, too, for most of the rites and compressing come off out of doors. Here is a group of nities of studying Oriental customs, too, for most of the rites and ceremonies come off out of doors. Here is a group of musicians and munumers fiddling and screaming before a house where a wedding feast has been in progress for days. There you are entangled in a troop of professional mourners, wailing and howling like jackals among the tombs. And when you have had enough of the town for the time being, there is plenty that is picturesque to be found above it or in the environs. You mount by the steep streets that lead to the citadel, and look out at eventide to where the sun is sinking in the Libyan desert beyond the Nile and behind the Sphinx and the Pyramids. As an American might say, the glow of the sunrise which you admired on landing "was not a circumstance" to what which you admired on landing "was not a circumstance" to what you gaze on now. To say nothing of the memories of those forty cen-turies which Napoleon revived in his lamous bulletin, the lights on the river and the foreground and the distant desert are what you would have called extravagantly impossible had you seen them in a painting. The tumbledown buildings of Cairo itself, the labyrinth of lanes and alleys, have all been swallowed up with their foul details in the broad effect of dazzling glory, and the whole is set off by the mosques with their minarets, and the domes of the tombs of the Caliphs and the Sultans. On the days when you do not feel disposed to climb to the citadel, you have the fashionable road to the gardens of Shoobra, with the lines of sparkling equipages, Frankish and Egyptian; with strings of laden camels; with ambling Arabs of the purest broad; with dark-eyed houris hypocritically veiled in their yashmaks; with the running Syces with their long wands of office, and their crimson-girdled draperies of white. In short, your first few fine days in Cairo fully realize your fondest dreams, and you feel that for months of such unalloyed bliss it was worth while to overdraw your credit with your bankers. of lance and alleys, have all been swallowed up with their foul

But in a brief space of time, even under the most favourable circumstances, you find it borne in upon you that all earthly pleasures are fleeting. The dryness and the warmth of the air begin to tell upon a temperament accustomed to damp and cold. There is little inducement to indulge in pedestrian exercise. There is truef in the Uzbekech, kept up at a vast expenditure on water-works, but everywhere also everything is burned and harren. There are measure of dust lying thick upon the roads, and the trees that line the drives to Shoobra are changing rapidly from green to

grey. The clatter of tongues in the crowded theroughtees begins to deafen you, and the jostling of uncivil Moslems becomes intolerable. When the first impressions of novelty wear all, the goods displayed for sale appear paltry. There can be an doubt that the stenches are horrible, and the people are not much cleaner than their streets or their dwellings. You begin to tire of your life in the hotel. The bedrooms are somewhat bare, the salle-a-manger is decidedly bleak, and the wire covers over everything on which flies can settle are unpleasantly suggestive of one of the most noisome plagues of Egypt. You are losing the fine edge of your appetite, and are inclined to grumble at the monotony of the fare. The fowls are lean, so are the nutton and the beef. Most likely the company borse you; the pleasantest of the guests are mere birds of passage, loitering homeward-bound from India, or else on their way to the Upper Nile. Yet you must remain perforce where you are, for there are not of such exalted degree as to induce the Khedive to place a palace at your disposal. All this is supposed to be in fine weather too; but if the weather breaks, as it has done this season, where are you then? There is no fire in your room, and nothing in the dark salon below stairs but a close and cheerless stove of tiles. Your windows rattle with each gust that shakes them, and the wind comes whistling in under the door and takes dismal liberties with the bit of carpet before your bed. Out of doors the bright blue sky has changed to a chilly grey. Your relaxed frame is chilled and shrivelled by the keen sirecco, which searches out any latent infirmity in the way of rheumatism, neuralgia, or toothache. It fills your clothes, your eyes, and your nostrils with the dust that circles round you in cloudy pillars. You long for rain to lay it, and when the rain comes it makes you only more wretched still. For you must take your stroll shroad through oceans of mud. There is something intensely depressing in the ward damp that envelopes you, and

REVIEWS.

FIGHTE'S POPULAR WORKS.

THE first thing to be observed about the works of Fichte translated in this volume is that, in spite of their title, they are not popular. It seems probable that Fichte himself thought they were, inasmuch as in the preface to the Bestimmung des Menschen he says that he intends it to be understood by any reader who can understand a book at all. We can only say that, if this is true in Germany, German children must be preternaturally wise by the time they are able to read. There is indeed one sense in which Fichte may be said to be popular; instead of expressing himself in the technical language accepted by philosophical writers, he tries to escape from preconceived associations by recasting his thought in fresh and unworn terms. In the same way Berkeley may be called popular in English philosophy. Not that Berkeley is alone among our philosophers in having taken some pains to write in clear English; but the comparison between him and Fichte is one to which we shall have to recur. Just now we have to say that Fichte is decidedly harder reading than Berkeley, being quite as subtle and more involved; and it is well known that divers English and Scotch philosophers, especially Scotch, have not succeeded in understanding Berkeley. On the other hand, Fichte's own text is considerably more intelligible than are any condensed accounts of his doctrine, however well done. But in this there is nothing peculiar.

The Memoir of Fichte which stands at the beginning of this

The Memoir of Fichte which stands at the beginning of this volume is useful and interesting; but we could wish it written in a less magniloquent fashion. We do not want to be told that when Fichte was poor, "poverty, the scholar's bride, knocked at his door." Still less do we care to hear, on the occasion of his accepting a tutorship at Zürich, that "he was to find an asylum in Liberty's own mountain home—in the land which Tell had consecrated to all future ages as the sacred abode of truth and freedom." A serious writer ought really to bear in mind at this time of day that Tell's exploits are not extended even by legand to Zurich, and that he did not in fact "consecrate" Zürich er amy other place, for the sufficient reason that he is a fabulous person. Ample proof will be found in this Memoir that Fichte was an upright man, a true friend, and a devoted husband, and that personal intercourse with him must have been a great fortune to those who enjoyed it. But what comes out above all is the uncessing vigour

Johann Geitlieb Fichte's Popular Works: the Mature of the Substant the Vocation of Man, the Destrine of Religion. With a Maturix by William Smith, LL.D. Louden: Tribiner & Co. 2873. such energy of the man. He seems not to have been happy except in action, and for this he seem had opportunities enough when once his reputation was established. His life as a Professor at Jens was snything but contemplative. He had not been there long before he went to work to reform the manners of the students. He accomplished his object to some extent, but still a disorderly minority made Jens for a season too hot to hold him. In a few years he found himself loudly accused of atheium, and notwithstending that the accusation was wholly unfounded and abundantly refuted, it was so far effective that he resigned his professorship rand migrated to Berlin. There he found a theroughly congenial employment in the foundation of the new University which was part of the great scheme of German regeneration. More than this, he appears to have been to some extent the founder of the Prussian system of national education. Yet, in the face of such facts as these, people continue to talk and write as if speculative philosophers were all mere dreamers, and never left any visible mark on the world. The remainder of Fichte's work at Berlin and the noble and touching close of his life are already familiar to English maders through Mr. Lewes's history, and it would be idle to attempt any abridgment in this place.

It is equally impossible to give within our space any sufficient account of the philosophical contents of the volume; we therefore select the piece which is most characteristic and most complete in itself, the Bestimmung des Menachen. This contains a general outline of Fichte's philosophy written at a time when he was in the fulness of his powers. Some analogy to the way in which he presents the problems of knowledge and being may be found by the English reader in Mr. Tennyson's couplet:—

Dark is the world to thee; thyself art the reason why; For is He not all but thou, that hast power to feel "I am I"?

The germ of the solution offered by Fichte is contained in Faust's The germ of the solution offered by Fichte is contained in Faust's intuitive exclamation, "Im Anfang war die That." From another point of view it might be regarded as a gloritied philosophical parallel to the doctrine of justification by faith. In its arrangement and method the work may be rudely likened to Borkeley's Dialogues tied in a knot, with a Platonic myth tacked on at the end. In form it is a monologue, the speaker not being Fichte himself, but an ideal representative of thunking humanity, whom for accounting the property of the strategic of the strate convenience we will call the Student. The first book is entitled "Doubt." The Student's purely scientific contemplation of the world leads him to a view which may be called a determinist " Doubt." Pantheism. All particular things are links in a chain of necessity; every part of the universe is bound up with every other part, and it is one indivisible force which rules the whole. Conceive the resting-place of a single grain of sand to be changed by a few paces, and you must conceive the whole past history of the world to have been different. I, too, says the Student, am a particular determinate result of the creative forces, partly of those which result in animal life, partly of those which result in thought. Nature contemplates herself from a new point of view in each individual. Every idea (Vorstallung)—we use the word idea in Berkeley's same, but any one who likes may read presentation—corresponds to said is the token of an outward reality. It is obvious that Fichte had studied Spinoza to some purpose, and we are in fact told that early in life he did pass through a stage of Spinozism. The Student had set out with the full purpose of following his reason whither it led him, and accepting its conclusions without erve; but he now finds that his mind revolts against these conchasions. He cannot brook to lose his independence, and become a mere link in the general order of things. He wants to be no slave, but a lord of nature. Feeling that there must be something wrong, he re-examines the path by which he has travelled. He succeeds in hitting upon the doubtful points, but finds that he has no means of coming to a decision either way, and the first book ends in absolute suspense. So far, it will be observed, the question of Edulism has not have saided at all of Idealism has not been raised at all.

The egond book is entitled "Knowledge."

The second book is entitled "Knowledge." A mysterious spirit appears in a vision to the Student, and offers to assist him in his researches. Then follows a dialogue, which goes ever much the same ground as Berkeley, presenting curious likenesses and differences. Both Fichte's Spirit and Berkeley's Philonous pursue the same general road to Immaterialism; a word which it may be proper to remind the reader is no modern figment, but Beskeley's own. In Fichta, however, the course is longer and more involved. As in Berkeley, it is shown that all perception must be perception of a state of consciousness, and that what we call the sensible qualities of objects are known only as modifications of consciousness; and even if it could be imagined that by means of a special organ we could perceive things in themselves, we cartainly have no such organ. The notion of a material substructura is get rid of by a process which in comparison with Berkeley's is clumsy, and which moreover tacitly assumes a good deal of very doubtful physiology. In due course the Student admits that the mality of sensible things in which man naturally believes, whetever cles it may be, is not that unknown "thing in itself," which artificial reason postulates as the cause of sensation. We must now pass ever some more developments, noticing only that there is a daring, but to an English mind quite hopeless, attempt to construct space out of mere consciousness. Any particular change of consciousness is assumed to be analogous to a linear motion, and consequently space of three dimensions, as containing all possible mental varietions. The next definite conclusion is that all knowledge and all consciousness as

the dislague the turn of thought and the expressions remaind one more of Fersier than of Barkeley. And now we came to a notable point of divergence from Barkeley. At the stage corresponding to this Barkeley's Hylas already trembles at a prospect of utter uncertainty, but is rescued from any further confusion by an appeal to the simple consciousness of solf-existence. But Fichte's Student goes on the whole way to Nikilism. Consciousness, he says in effect, tells me not of a self which is one and indivisible, a continuous thinking being which is the substratum of thought, but only of a certain determinate thought at each moment. This is precisely the step which Barkeley refused to take; he assumes as an ultimate fact that the Ego is given in consciousness as real and indivisible, and thereupon proceeds to build up his world anew. But the Student finds in the Ego nothing but a variable factor of consciousness, a mere opposite of the non-Ego, which changes with the changes of the non-Ego at every moment; Ich is only a synonym for Nichtding. The notion of personal identity is an artificial figurent like that of a material substratum. And so the Idealism which at first devoured Materialism has ended by devouring itself, and the student is left to blank Nihilism. He breaks out into reproaches against the deceifful Spirit who has brought him to this pass. The Spirit calmly replies that he has only learnt the conditions of knowledge, and that his mistake was to seek for the reality of things in that quarter at all. "Knowledge is not reality, for the very reason that it is knowledge." There is another way of attaining the long-sought Reality, and the Student may find it if he will. The third and lust book, entitled "Faith," shows how his search is ultimately rewarded.

The Student demands something beyond the sphere of his individual perceptions and independent of them. He seeks a restoration of his natural belief in the reality of the world, a means of confirming the irresistible feeling which tells him there is a reality against the equally irresistible reasoning which tells him there is none. He turns to examine this feeling and see if it can justify itself. How is it manifested? In Action. Action, not knowledge, is the purpose of man's life. Something in his nature forces him to act as if the world were real. As if it were real?—but in the very act of obeying this inner command the Student has revealed to him the true and abiding reality he seeks. He can form and act upon a definite intention, and his purpose as conceived by him (Zweckbeyriff, which might perhaps be rendered final concept, by analogy to final cause), together with the conscious power of realizing it, involves the assumption of a real and independent power quits different from the mere passive capacity for ideas. Here then is the point of contact between consciousness and reality. It is curious that l'ichte does not dwell more on this cardinal notion of the "final concept." It is by no means elementary, and seems open to much consideration. For instance, the reflection is obvious that the concept is presumably made up of materials already given in experience. But Fichte does not stop to notice the doubts that might be suggested on this or on various other grounds. In fact, he is on the peint of

overleaping dialectic procedure altogether.

What then (the Student asks himself) does the understanding. which alone he has hitherto consulted, say to this? nothing; it cannot prevent us from destroying all certainty with interminable and unanswerable questions, but it gives no proof or disproof. The whole matter is left open; what shall we do? We may disregard the voice of nature if we choose, but then life has no meaning. The Student resolves to cast away his doubts and follow the voice. Thus the balance which is left even by reason is turned by faith. The Spirit's dark hint is now understood. Not the Understanding but the Will is the true source of knowledge. The Student believes because he wills. He knows the reality of himself as an agent, and of the voice which commands him to action. Conscience, regarded not as a mere negative warning, but as an active command, is a higher form of the same impulse; and thus from the notion of pure activity the Student passes almost imperceptibly into that of action in obedience to a moral law. Further, the moral command, as we may now call it, involves the reality of the things to which the command relates. Hence the recognition the things to which the command relates. by man of the existence of his fellow-men, independent moral beings like himself, as an absolute certainty; hence also his assurance of the reality of inanimate things. "My world is the object and sphere of my duties, and nothing else." Thus we have come round to a belief which may be called Moral Realism. The process may be shortly resumed as follows: -- Pure contemplation ends in an apparently insoluble problem; the only solution is in action; man has a necessary belief in the reality of his own action, and the world is real because it is the medium of his action.

But the Student's search is not over. He feels a desire, nay a demand (absolute Forderung), for a better world. Then comes a brilliant vision of man's progress on earth. The catastrophic forces of nature will in time be exhausted, and man's conquests will be assured and extended. The anarchic forces of man's own nature will in time be exhausted also. Some day the ideal of a true State will be realized, and when it is once established the typo will spread over the world until all States are free and righteous, and was becomes impossible. But even this is not enough. Nothing more will be possible on earth, and if this finite and stationary result were all, man's destiny would not be satisfied. A still-higher vision opens to the Student. The high command which he has followed reveals to him a world of reason above the world of terms. "Reason's not for the sake of existence, but existence for the sake of reason." This sentence is the watchword of his faith; it saight be taken as the crucial sphorism of all & priori philosophy.

Whoever accepts this must accept some form of Metempirics—to use Mr. Lewes's felicitous substitute for "transcendental philosophy"—whoever rejects it must reject all. And now the intuitive reason shows a super-terrestrial world, not a future life in tuitive reason shows a super-terrestrial world, not a future life in continuation of this, but an ideal world enveloping and pervading this and all other worlds of sense. In that world Will, which we feel to be the true sovereign, but which is apparently baffled in the world of sense, has its full effect. Will is to the ideal world what motion is to the sensible world. As every motion of a particle in space has its appropriate and determinate result, so in the ideal world, in some way which we cannot understand, every right volition has its fulfilment, however fruitless it may seem to us here. And these results will be somehow laid up for us so as to constitute our starting-point for further progress in the next life to constitute our starting-point for further progress in the next life to come, under some finite laws quite different from the laws of the present material universe. This suggestion of an infinity of sensible worlds, each constituted in a way inconceivable to the finite minds related to any other, may be compared with the Attrinatice minus related to any other, may be compared with the Attributes of Spinoza's system. The super-sensual world does not itself belong to a future life more than to the present, or to one finite order of things, or to one moment of time in the same order of things more than to another; it is ever-present and eternal. It is distinctly said that its laws are not as the laws of the sensible world, and that it must not be called in to explain sensible phenomena. Thus the voluntary motion of a limb, considered as an avent in the sensible world is purely mechanical. As for as phenomena. Thus the voluntary motion of a limb, considered as an event in the sensible world, is purely mechanical. As far as the scientific view goes, a connexion of cause and effect between will and mechanical motion is absolutely unthinkable. "In this region of thought the motion of matter, even within my own organism, must be explained on purely material grounds." All discussion, therefore, of any causal connexion between mind and matter is abandoned as wholly vain.

Returning again to the intuition of a moral law, the Student departs in another direction, and finds that the law which rules the super-sensual world must be nothing else than an Infinite Will. This is the spiritual bond which unites the whole world of spiritual existence. Free agents can be aware of one another's existence, and influence one another's actions, only through the medium of their common dependence on this Infinite Will. This is Fichte's answer to the question which is equally troublesome to almost all answer to the question which is equally troublesome to almost all philosophies—namely, So far as concerns me and my world, or you and your world, your scheme may be good enough; but how do you account for the coexistence of you and me in a world somehow common to both of us? And it will be observed that this answer, though very differently expressed, and applied not in the intellectual but in the moral sphere of thought, is in truth the same as Berkeley's. The identity of general method notwithstanding great divergences in treatment and method, notwithstanding great divergences in treatment and daring constructive developments on the part of the later philosopher to which Berkeley would assuredly have had nothing to say leads to results which, if we look beneath the form to their kernel of pure speculation, are identical. The great difference is that Barkeley discretizes from himself and therefore from his reader. that Berkeley disguises from himself, and therefore from his reader, the assumption which overleaps the province of dialectic reason and forms the base of a transcendental construction; whereas Fiche, with an admirable insight and boldness, puts it forth without hesitation in its true character. The work ends in a strain of lofty exultation over the new-found life of spiritual freedom, which contains passages of a beauty hardly surpassed even in Plate. Fighte's rhibarolly is compating system of as a nursely in Plato. Fichte's philosophy is sometimes spoken of as a purely Egoistic Idealism; but the reader who has accompanied us so far will not fail to see that such a term is at least misleading. The importance of the individual Pgo becomes less and less as the Student goes higher in his speculation. Indeed, the relation of the individual to the universe—that is, not the sensible but the ideal universe-assumes towards the end an aspect which, taken alone, would be not inconsistent with a doctrine of Pantheistic Idealism such as was worked out by the Hindu schools. We have designedly abstained from any criticism on this constructive part of the Vocation of Man—not merely for want of room, or because of the difficulty of such a task, but also because Fichto is out of the range of demonstration and criticism altogether if once the fundamental assumption of the Moral Command is accepted. The question whether that assumption be valid is so bound up with the general questions which are at the root of all philosophy that it cannot be answered separately.

The translator of this volume, who is a warm admirer, if not a

disciple of Fichte, will doubtless pardon us for having almost forgotten him. So far as we have examined the translation, it appears to be accurate in substance, though it does not attempt more than is usually attempted by translations in dealing with terms which have no exact equivalent in English. It seems to us that the proper way in such cases is either to grasp the thought of the sentence as a whole, and then boldly recast it without regard to individual words, or else to fix a conventional sense on an English term for the special purposes of the translation, explaining that sense once for all in a note or preface. The common way, which is to use the nearest English word, or perhaps two in the alternative, falls between two stools; thus "conception of design or purpose"does not really translate Zweckbegriff. It also seems to induce a want of straightforwardness and decisiveness even in places where there is no difficulty. We cannot otherwise understand how the three words "Du folgerst rasch" came to be swelled into "Thon formest thy conclusions somewhat precipitately." The propriety of retaining thos in the English throughout the Student's dialogue with the Spirit is a smaller matter on which we are terms which have no exact equivalent in English. It seems to us

inclined to differ with the translator. No doubt any other form of address would under the supposed circumstances be quite impossible in German; but if an English-speaking spirit were to appear and offer to talk metaphysics with us, it is uncertain whether we should feel it necessary to say thou at all, and quite certain that we should forget to say it after the first ten minutes. Seriously, the constant repetition of a form of speech which with us is solemned unusual in a pursuly intellected discussion has a second and unusual, in a purely intellectual discussion, becomes cumbrous and tiresome. However, translations of such works as these are designed for use rather than for artistic effect; and this translation will no doubt be useful both to those who caunot command the original at all, and to those who have some acquaintance with German literature, but may be unfamiliar with the philosophical

THE HEART OF AFRICA.*

IT is impossible to read these volumes without feeling a considerable respect and liking for Dr. Schweinfurth. To many positive merits as a traveller he adds the negative meritnately not so common as could be wished—that he has no quarrel. nately not so common as could be wished—that he has no quarrel with his predecessors. On the contrary, he speaks of them all—Livingstone, Speke, Grant, Baker, and Burton, as well as his own countrymen—with uniform goodwill. We can, however, scarcely reckon amongst his positive merits the power of writing an amusing book. Many passages in his two thick volumes are interesting; some are interesting in a high degree; but there is also a great mass of information which is slightly tedious to the general reader. Few men who have gone through the weary process of long African travel can refrain from indulging in an excessive quantity of detail; and we cannot in candour call Dr. Schweinfurth an exception. The book might have been compressed and rearranged to advantage. However, Dr. Schweinfurth is a German, and brevity is not one of the conspicuous Teutonic pressed and rearranged to advantage. However, Dr. Schweinfurth is a German, and brevity is not one of the conspicuous Teutonic virtues. Of those virtues he has no inconsiderable share. He is a man of scientific training, and especially of great botanical knowledge. He is painstaking in collecting materials, if rather too chaborate in setting them forth. He is benevolent, intelligent, and persevering. The book therefore deserves to be read, and may be skimmed with advantage, by readers of less than German voracity of intellect. As a record of adventure it is not so exciting as the works of some of his predecessors. Dr. Schweinfurth had the advantage of being supported by the Egyptian authorities; and he fell in with a certain Aboo Sammat, who was of the greatest use to him in his explorations. Aboo Sammat appears to have been a man of very unusual qualities for his position. He was one of those rather ambiguous traders whose primary object is the collection of ivory ambiguous traders whose primary object is the collection of ivory from the native tribes, but who do not disdain to do a little slave-trading by the way. His commercial enterprises therefore partock of the character of military expeditions. Notwithstanding this, we are told that he "had the keenest sympathy for learning, and we are told that he "had the keenest sympathy for learning, and would travel through the remotest countries at the bidding of science to see the wonders of the world." The support of this phenix of traders was of the greatest use to Dr. Schweinfurth. The German traveller joined a caravan of one thousand men commanded by the Nubian, and penetrated far to the South from the upper course of the Bahr-el-Gazal, reaching the western slopes of the hills which rise to the east of Baker's Victoria N'yanza; and being the first European to cross the watershed of the Nile from the North. He discovered the singular cannibal tribe of Monbuttoos, and crossed the river Welle, identified by him with the Shary which flows into Lake Tand shed of the Mile from the North. He discovered the singular cannibal tribe of Monbuttoos, and crossed the river Wells, identified by him with the Shary, which flows into Lake Tsad. We shall not, however, dwell upon the geographical questions elucidated by his investigations. Returning unwillingly with his protector, when a few days' murch to the South might have his protector, when a few days' murch to the South might have joined his route with the last explorations of Livingstone, he had some fighting by the way, from which he fortunately escaped without injury to himself or his collections. Unluckily a sad catastrophe deprived him of some of the hardly earned fruits of his travels. Whilst staying at a Seriba, or native trading station, a disastrous fire broke out. He lost all his clothes, guns, and the best part of his instruments. He was left without tea or quinins. His preparations for a new expedition, his large entomological collections, his specimens of native industry, his extensive mecarological observations, his journals, his measurements of native collections, his specimens of native industry, his extensive meteorological observations, his journals, his measurements of native bodies, and the vocabularies which he had painfully collected were destroyed in an hour. He had kept the most valuable treasures by him, fearing to trust them to native conveyances. Those which he sent off escaped, and the remainder perished utterly. The blow was terrible; and we do not wonder that poor Dr. Schweinfurth was for a time painfully depressed. With praiseworthy courage he made another journey; and it is characteristic of his persevering spirit that, having lost all his instruments for measuring, he afterwards measured his distance by that pair of compasses which every pedestrian carries with him, or rather by which every pedestrian is carried. The process, as everybody knows who has tried it, is tiresome enough; but Dr. Schweinfurth heroically carried it out, and in six months had counted a million and a quarter of his steps.

Though his other adventures, which are very modestly described, were not so exciting as those of some travellers, he encountered dangers enough to try his courage. He recloses it as

The Heart of Africa. By Dr. Georg Schweinfurth. Translated by Ellen E. Frever. Leaden: Sampson Low & Co. 1873.

an advantage that he started with a disorganized spleen, and to this he attributes the fact that he escaped the attacks of fever so frequently diseastons in the malarious awamps of Central Africa. But if he was lucky emough to have a diseased spleen, he was not impervious to bullets. It is a pleasant practice of the native solders to be always letting off their guns by mistake, or, if intantionally, with a complete disregard to the direction the bullets may take. Various accidents, some of them fatal, took place amongst his companions from this cause; and Dr. Schweinfurth's escape from some ahots, not perhaps entirely random ones, caused him to be regarded as specially favoured by fortune. Thus from the nettle danger he plucked the flower safety; and the stings of infuriated bees, the assaults of all manner of vermin as numerous and spiteful as those which infested Chuzzlewit's Eden, the rushes of furious buffalces, and other little incidents of the same kind apof furious buffaloes, and other little incidents of the same kind appeared rather a pleasant excitement than otherwise. His enthusiasm indeed in the cause of science would have supported him through greater hardships. A quaint touch of humorous zeal comes out in several anecdotes. Dr. Schweinfurth always speaks of the strocities of slave-dealing and cannibalism as a thoroughly of the strocities of slave-dealing and cannibalism as a thoroughly humans man might be expected to speak. But even cannibalism and slave-dealing have a good side to them. Dr. Schweinfurth takes a great interest in ethnological observations, and consequently any practice favourable to the collection of skulls was incidentally usoful, though primarily detestable. He laments the scandalous maltreatment of a poor dying slave, whose body was finally thrown into the bush; but tells us with quiet complacency that he got the skull some days after. Some of his native allies made a raid upon their enemies, in which, as he says, the "most savage brutalities" were practised on both sides. The younger women taken were destined for the houses of their captors, the middle-aged women for work in their houses of their captors, the middle-aged women for work in their fields, the eldest for their caldrons:-

The skulls in the Anatomical Museum at Berlin [he adds] that are numbered 36, 37 and 38, might be supposed capable of unfolding a terrible tale of these depredations. Some natives brought them to me fresh beiled only a few days after the raid had been perpetrated . . . and as I was not able to bring the poor fellows to life again, I saw no reason why I should not purchase their skulls in the interests of science.

The observations which these skulls (they fortunately escaped the fire) were destined to illustrate are perhaps the most interesting part of the book. Dr. Schweinfurth gives vivid descriptions of the various tribes whom he encountered, and it is curious to remark how widely the various populations differ from each other, though, of course, with many points of resemblance. The Dinkas, for example, are as black as the alluvium upon which they live, whilst the Bongoes resemble in colour the red-brown soil of their district; a Bongoes resemble in colour the red-brown soil of their district; a fact which, as he says, suggests the theory of protective resemblances. They are equally contrasted in many of their habits. The Dinkas are a cattle-breeding race. They have enormous herds of cattle, which, for some reason which Dr. Schweinfurth cannot explain, appear to be in a state of more rapid degeneracy than the English thoroughbred is said to be. They are thin, miserable creatures, giving hardly any milk, whilst the cows rarely calve more than once. But the singular thing is that these Dinkas, though setting an absurd value upon their cattle, never alaughter them. We confess that we are a little nuzzled by the slaughter them. We confess that we are a little puzzled by the statement, because Dr. Schweinfurth, rather inconsistently, goes on to describe their mode of butchering. He declares, however, that they only eat those which have died a natural death, and that then the owner is too much afflicted to be able to taste his deceased property. He thinks that this strange custom may be a relic of an exploded cattle-worship; and we must admit that, whatever its origin, it seems to be a singularly unreasonable eccentricity. The Dinkas have also a superstitious reverence for snakes which infest their houses, and which they are said to know individually by name. Otherwise they are described as an intelligent as well as an affectionate race. The Bongoes, on the other hand, are an as an affectionate race. The Bongoes, on the other hand, are an agricultural tribe, with an extraordinary faculty for digesting the most nauseous kinds of roots and flesh in every stage of decay. They have, moreover, great skill in ironworking, and an enthusiastic love of music. Their creed, however, is limited and not very elevated. They have no belief in God, and translate the name Allah by "loma"—a word which is generally used to signify luck. They share, however, the universal belief in witchcraft, and believe in all manner of goblins and wood-demons. They are much given also to the widely-enread superstition signify fact. They share, however, the universal belief in witchcraft, and believe in all manner of goblins and wood-demons. They are much given also to the widely-spread superstition of lycanthrophy, and fully believe that their old women are in the habit of going out at night and entering the bodies of hyænas. Dr. Schweinfurth got into trouble for shooting one of these brutes, a native Sheikh saying that his mother was a hyæna woman, and that Dr. Schweinfurth might have been shooting her for anything that he could tell. This belief is, he thinks, the whole religion of the Bongoes, who, however, have many amiable qualities, though, like other inferior races, they are destined to rapid disappearance.

The most curious tribes are, in some respects, the cannibals whom he met in his furthest Southern expedition. The widely-spread Niam-Niam tribes, who are addicted to this practice, are said to bear a strong resemblance to the notorious Fans of the Western coast. But the most determined cannibals of all are the Monbattoos. Dr. Schweinfurth stayed for several days at the Geurt of their King Munsa. He describes Munsa as a specially repulsive person, though an intimate friend of his protector Aboo Sammat, and a potentate of great wealth, the splendours of his palace apparently surpassing those of Coomassie. Munza exhibited himself to the travellers dancing in a hideous costume in a large

hall before a large assemblege of his numerous wives. This interesting king of the cannibals was said to have a child killed for his dinner nearly every day, though out of respect for the sensibilities of his guests he tried to keep the practice out of sight during their stay. Twice, however, Dr. Schweinfurth came upon huts where human flesh was being prepared for culinary purposes. The Monbuttoos, he tells us, are "a noble race of men," though their customs are at first sight revolting; and the Berlin Museum has indirectly profited by the abundant supply of skulls produced by their peculiar taste in cookery. It was amongst these Monbuttoos that Dr. Schweinfurth made his most interesting discovery. He met several of the Akkas, who It was amongst these Monbuttoos that Dr. Schweinfurth made his most interesting discovery. He met several of the Akkas, who appear to be the originals of the pigmy tribes of whom we have heard since the days of Herodotus and Aristotle. Once he actually came upon a corps of these Akkas forming part of the King's army; but they departed in the night, before he had time to examine them fully. He became the proprietor of a young Akka, who unfortunately fell a victim to his inordinate gluttony during Dr. Schweinfurth's descent of the Nile. The traveller laments his loss with touching affection, though we do not quite understand in what proportions regret for a follow-traveller and regret for the loss of a curiosity were blended in his mind. The mystery thus revealed is perhaps a little disappointing. The dwarf race of Africa averages about four feet ten inches in height, and appears to be identical with the Bushmen of the Capo. They are strange beings, according to the description given of them, and may in some ways be regarded as a step towards the "missing link." Though diminutive and queer in their notions, they are exceedingly active and admirable hunters. in their notions, they are exceedingly active and admirable hunters. Their skulls are almost spherical, and are so prognathous as to exhibit facial angles of from sixty to sixty-six degrees. In their postures as in their faces they have a resemblance to the apes, and their language is singularly inarticulate. Though we regret the loss of poor Neswue—that was the name of Dr. Schweinfurth's provided the confine that was confined that we would rether any limit to a requirement. loss of poor Nsewue-protégé—we confess t -we confess that we would rather see him in a museum protégé—we confess that we would rather see him in a museum than cultivate a close personal acquaintance. One of the interesting anecdotes related of this young gentleman is his extreme delight at seeing Dr. Schweinfurth boiling the head of a slain A'Banga. He rushed about the camp shouting, "Bakinda he he koto," or "Bakinda is in the pot," with ecstasy. "Such a people," observes Dr. Schweinfurth upon this, "would naturally excel in the inventive faculty of laying traps and snares for game." This may possibly be true, though we do not quite see the force of the argument; but Neswue. however engaging, was slightly objectionable in his Neewue, however engaging, was slightly objectionable in his manners.

We have taken but a few specimens of Dr. Schweinfurth's observations; but we are glad to say, in conclusion, that his book, though rather voluminous, is full of interesting matter, especially for the botanist and the ethnologist. He deserves no small degree of the credit due to the travellers who can describe as well as encounter exciting adventures.

EWALD ON THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

WE should have liked Mr. Ewald's book better if it had been VV less palpably a collection of odds and ends. He first gives us two articles reprinted from the Times, then an alphabetical list of the different classes of public Records, then an article—we know not whether reprinted from anywhere—on the State Papers, and, lastly, a "Brief Clossary of Words to be found in the Public Records." This last, consisting of words of all manner of dates and in various languages, is too brief to be of much use, though it may sometimes help a man when he wants to know the meaning of an old word in a hurry. In the second of the two articles from the *Times* we recognize an old friend. Mr. Ewald wrote the article in the *Times* which provoked an amusing controversy rather more than a year ago. He mentioned the fact that certain shires were not entered in Domesday, and added, with somewhat of simplicity, that this was "for some reason left unexplained." Then, as some of our readers will remember, everybody who knew nothing shout the renders will remember, everybody who knew nothing about the matter, and one man, in the person of Mr. Luard, who did know something about the matter, began to write to the Times to explain the unexplained reason according to his own notions; each man, excepting of course Mr. Luard, sending in a guess more absurd than the guess sent before it. We then took upon ourselves to state the simple facts of the case, facts about which no one who knows the history of those times can have a shadow of doubt. And now Mr. Ewald, while keeping is his test his own remark as it was, does us the honour to quote as his text his own remark as it was, does us the honour to quote us at some length in a note. But it is rather funny when Mr. Ewald calls our simple statement of facts an "opinion." This phrase illustrates a state of mind. Some things of course are matters of opinion. It often happens that men of equal knowledge and equal judgment will differ as to the inferences made from Certain facts, and they will also sometimes differ as to the facts themselves.

This last is in truth the same process, as it means they come to different conclusions as to the value or the meaning of particular pieces of evidence. But there is a class of people who, when one man makes a blunder and another corrects him, think the blunderer rather persecuted, because "every man has a right to his opinion."
We saw the other day a paper in which a man asserted that the
state was only three thousand miles from the earth, and defied all
the matronomers in the world to prove that he was wrong. No-

Cher Public Besords: a Brief Honelbonk to the National Archives. By Elex. Charles Ewald, P.S.A., London: B. M. Pickering. 1872.

body would call this matter of opinion, though men often think that statements on historical matters which are just as absurd are matters of opinion. The Times, for instance, thought it was a matter of opinion whether Alfred founded University College. Some people, we believe, think it matter of opinion whether a wolf suckled Romulus and Remus. So Mr. Ewald seems to see matter of opinion in the plain facts as to the state of certain districts in the days of William the Conqueror.

One statement of Mr. Ewald's about Domesday we do not understand. The sure that the second volume.

stand. He says that the second volume

is in quarto, written upon 430 double pages of vellum, but in a single column, and in a large, but very fair character. It contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, part of the county of Rutland included in that of Northampton, and part of Laneashire in the counties of York and Chester.

The second volume contains Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, while Northamptonshire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, with the districts which belonged to them then but do not belong to them now, are all in the first volume; and if Mr. Ewald undertakes to talk about Domesday, he really should not leave out the important difference between the character of the two volumes. The volume which contains Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk answers to the Exon Domesday, and is doubtless the arms original document, itself while the contains Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk answers to the Exon Domesday, and is doubtless the very original document itself, while the first volume is really an abridgment. The shires in the first volume we have only in an abridged form; Essex and East Anglia we have only in the unabridged form. Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devonshire, and Cornwall we have in both. Then, while speaking of the origin of the name Domesday, Mr. Ewald should have mentioned that there are plenty of other Domesdays—that of St. Paul's, for instance, whether they were so called in initiation of the great Domesday, or whether they took their names from some common source. Mr. Ewald also should not say, even on the authority of the Red Book in the Exchequer, that Domesday "was begun by order of William the Conqueror, with the advice of his Parliament, in the year of our Lord 1080, and completed in the year 1086." The "deep speech" which King William had with his Witan may by those who do not like English be fairly enough turned into a "parlement," but the date of the deep speech was not 1080 but in 1085. The wonderful speed with which the Survey was made was one of the most wonderful things about it. And it is hard in quoting the Peterborough Chronicler to make him talk about a "virgate of land" when he talks in plain English about a yard; and it is harder still, when he talks in plain English about a yard; and it is harder still, if he is to be quoted, to leave out the choice bit of all:—" Hit is scenme to tellanne ac hit ne puhte him nan scenme to donne."
Again, does Mr. Ewald really believe that "there was already at that time extant a general survey of the whole kingdom made by order of King Alfred "? And what is meant by saying,

In the time of Edward the Elder, we read of the Chancery existing for the making out the royal charters and precepts, and that, as its duties expanded, it became the office of the prothonotary to write, enroll, and pass under the great scal almost every instrument which related to transactions between the king and foreign powers.

Edward the Confessor undoubtedly had a Chancellor, but is there Edward the Confessor undoubtedly had a Chancellor, but is there any mention of such an officer in the tenth century anywhere except in the false Ingulf? About the prothonotary of those days we are quite in the dark: moreover Domesday ought not to be patted on the back and called "That most perfect survey in its way, though made eight centuries ago, called the Domesday Book." All this is a kind of thing which we are used to when keepers of records and libraries—a most useful class of men in their way meddle with the proper province of the historian. So it is an odd way of talking to speak of the Chapter House of Westminster as "The Chapter House, Poet's Corner, Westminster," defining the Chapter House of a church, though now alienated from the church, by the nickname of one of its transepts. And, though the Dialogue de Sencourio was once attributed to Gervase of Tilbury, yet since Professor Stubbs set forth the history of Henry the Second and Richard the First, it should be ascribed to him no longer. And it is a Richard the First, it should be ascribed to him no longer. And it is a strange way of talking to say of those great editions and prelaces, and of those other volumes of the Chronicles and Memorials which are worthy of the company in which they appear, that "different ancient chronicles, illustrative of matters of ecclesiastical and archeological interest, have also appeared, edited by able palsographers and antiquarian scholars." The history of the first two Angevin Kings, and—as Mr. Ewald also talks of the Calendars of State Papers—we may add the reign of Henry the Eighth, are something more than matters of ecclesiastical and archeological interest, and their historians are something more than able palsographers and antiquarian scholars. palmographers and antiquarian scholars.

palseographers and antiquarian scholars.

But with all this, which is only what we should expect from "one of the senior clerks of Her Majesty's Public Records," we are glad to hear all that Mr. Ewald has to tell us as to the history of the Public Records, their evil case in past times, and how much better they are looked after now. And one thing strikes us throughout, that all through the centuries when they were left to rot, to be eaten of rats, to be piled up in sheds, or to undergo any other horrible fate that might happen, it seems never to have been the fault either of the King or of either House of Parliament. The House sent up addresses, Kings sent out orders, but the thing never seems to have been done. One reason doubtless was that there were no proper officers to look after the Records. The Records were seattered about here and there in all manner of unfit places, in the heads of underlings who cand nothing about the Records themselves, and thought only how they might serew fees out of those who wished to consult them. Mr.

made Keeper of the Records in the Tower under Charles the Second, and he also quotes a Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1836, giving an account almost as pitful, though not quite so graphic in language, of "4,136 cubic feet of National Records deposited in a most neglected condition" in sheds in the King's Mews, Charing Cross. Among the documents were various skeletons of dead rate, and the live ones had to be hunted out by a doc. Pity that pobely amilia. live ones had to be hunted out by a dog. Pity that nobody could be found with the cursing power of St. Ivor, who, according to Giraldus, cleared the land of Ferneginan of those animals without the help of a dog:—"Unde mures majores, qui vulgaritar rati-vocantur, per imprecationem sancti Yvori episcopi, cujus forte libros corroserant, prorsus expulsi, nec ibi postes maci, nec vivere libros corroserant, prorsus expulsi, nec ibi postes m valent invecti."

When attempts were really made to mend this seate or sample, they were not very successful, as long as what was done was to appoint large Commissions, consisting mainly of men who had plenty of duties of other kinds. The Records could not be properly looked after till they became more distinctly the special training of a smaller set of men. Such a staff has been organized When attempts were really made to mend this state of things, perly looked after till they became more distinctly the special business of a smaller set of men. Such a staff has been organized under the Master of the Rolls, with what good effect every one knows. But this has been largely because the Master of the Rolls has been Lord Romilly. It cannot be taken for granted that every Master of the Rolls will be full of Lord Romilly's spirit, nor does there seem any good reason for attaching the duty to that of an Equity Judge, to say nothing of what may happen when the Judicature Act comes into force. The Public Records should surely form a public department to themselves, and such a department could not start under a better chief than Sir Thomas Hardy.

Mr. Ewald has also something to tell us about the State Papers, as well as about the Records strictly so called. He describes the care with which they were so long shut up from everybody save those who could get a special permission from a Secretary of

As an instance of the strictness with which the State Papers were guarded we read that as late as 1775 Lord North, then prime minister, begged "the King's approval to have free access to all correspondence in the Paper Office"; and in 1780 it was necessary for the Ordnance Office to have the Secretary of State's permission to "search the Paper Office for any documents that regard their department."

It is worth notice that in Queen Anne's reign Jeremy Collier had leave to make use of the State Papers when writing his Ecclesias teave to make use of the State Papers when writing his Ecclesias-tical History, his outlawry doubtless being, under the orthodox Queen, looked on as practically set usede, though it never was for-mally annulled. Here again Lord Romilly has come to the help of historical students, and the State Papers, as Mr. Ewald says, may now be consulted as easily as the books in the reading-room of the Heitish Museum. of the British Museum.

Of Mr. Ewald's Glossary we have said a few words already. But it shows in several places how the researches of sound scholar-ship do bit by bit make themselves felt. We have, for instance, definitions of Fideland and Bocland which may quite pass muster, though, if we are to have a glossary at all, we want a little more, and a reference or two. In one definition we are not sure that Mr. Ewald's zeal does not carry him too far; we do not quarrel, but we are not quite sure that Professor Max Muller might not, with the following entry in his Glossary:—

Cyning, a king, a son or child of the people, manifestly a patronymic, like Uffing, son of Ufla, &c.

So it does seem manifest to a plain Englishman; still we have a kind of painful vision of a Sanskrit ganaka hanging before our eyes. But it is better to take the bright side of things, to turn our eyes away from the ganaka, and rather to rejoice that we have at any rate got rid of the canning or cunning man.

EMANUEL DEUTSCH.*

MANUEL DEUTSCHI was one of the few men who in a short life have done very much, and have done everything well, and whose greatest grief has been caused by their inability to He had toiled with indomitable energy in that vast fie of later Jewish literature which has exercised on the thought, the philosophy, and even on the legislation of Europe an influence not easily to be measured, but which remains for all but the scantiest minority of scholars an unknown, if not a repulsive, wilderness. In this wide region it had been his hope to work the rich mines of knowledge which even for the most diligent and clear-headed of workmen must be at first, and perhaps must long remain, an almost inextricable labyrinth. By incessant industry, sided by a learning which ranged over all that might illustrate and bear upon his special subjects, he had more than laid the foundations of the great fabric which he hoped to raise; and when he came for-ward to show English readers some results of his labour, and to point the way to researches promising a richer harvest, he was re-

point the way to researches promising a richer narvest, he was received at once as one who could speak with authority, and who had taken a foremost place among European scholars.

In spite of the vivacity and elequence of his language, and of illustrations from the literature both of the success and the modern would which threw life into the least inviting portions of his subject, the treatises which won for him a great name addressed themselves chiefly to men of more than ordinary culture, bearing,

^{*} Library Remains of the late Emanual Destroit; with a brief Ma. London: John Murray. 2874.

and seal for imouledge. For these every page would show that they were reading the words of a man in whom the highest mental powers were united with intense carnestness; but it was impossible for them to knew how vast a work this man had planned out, how great were the difficulties which he had surmounted, and with how mighty a fire his genius and his energy, in no mere figure of speech, were consuming themselves. Then came, a few years—it might almost be said a few months—later, the story of falling health, followed, after a short interval, by the tidings of his death. The volume which bears his name must remain perhaps the only memorial of one who, whatever verdiet might be passed on his work by others, could never be satisfied with it himself; but for those who never saw him, much more for those who were his friends, the most instructive, certainly the saddest, portion of this volume is the memoir which tells the story rather of his thoughts than of his life.

The attempt to criticise in a few sentences or paragraphs treatises chick are the fruit of a learning as wide as it is deep would be so which are the truit of a learning as wide as it is deep would be so idle a task that we may be forgiven for speaking at present about the man rather than about his work. Few probably will read the first page of this short megacir without being reminded of the earlier years of a man singularly unlike Mr. Deutsch. Apart from any opinion as to the truth or the falsehood of the teaching to which Mr. John Stuart Mill was subjected almost from his infancy, Mr. James Mill's system of education has with scarcely a discontinut voice here denounced as ingeniously and substitutely. utient voice been denounced as ingeniously and relentlessly.

That system out the child off from his fellows, put a strain on his mind which, whatever might be the result, must in itself be highly dangerous, and, by turning his thoughts into channels of attaining the hardware which we was dilimeter had before him as the one the happiness which yet was diligently held before him as the one end and aim of all human effort and all human knowledge. From quite other motives and for very different purposes, Mr. Deutsch ras subjected to a training which, if not so cruel, was even arder. James Mill, while he stuffed the brain of an infant with the most abstruse arguments of Plato, was yet not such a simpleton as to forget that mind and body alike need a due amount of relaxation. From fresh air and exercise accordingly the younger Mill was not debarred; and the keen delight which he found in botany aided not a little to prolong his life to old age with undiminished vigour. The good sense thus shown by the elder Mill seems to have been wholly lacking in the uncle who, after long and carnest entreaty, obtained from the parents of Mr. Deutsch the charge of their son. A man of great learning, who had made the Talmud his special study, he had no scruple in taking a child st eight years old and compelling him to leave his bed at five o'clock during winter and summer alike, and to study without fire or food for one or two hours, until the time for daily prayer, which took up another hour. The rest of the day until eight o'clock at night was passed, we are told, in close application to books, "one quarter of an hour being the only time allowed for recreation, and about the same for exercise and fresh air." For five years the child had to struggle on under this crushing burden; and the biographer may well add that he used to look back to those years with painful self-pity, although his attachment to his uncle was profound and tender, and his gratitude to him unbounded.'

Possessed of a remarkably robust constitution, Mr. Deutsch found himself at an early ago attacked by a disease of which neither he nor his friends suspected the nature, but which inflicted on him fearful agonies in its conflict with his great natural strength. It needs, however, no profound medical knowledge to see that the system under which he was brought up just at a time when the healthy and unrestrained action of all the, bodily organs is most of all indispensable, was amply sufficient to lay the foundation of deep-seated and insidious disease, or at the least to predispose the body to fatal disorder. He had not reached his fortieth year when this disease first began to show its effects. Up to that time he had enfoyed what seemed to him a robust health, which tempted him to disregard the ordinary precautions needed to preserve it. He had acquired the habit of almost incessant toil, and taught himself that he could scarcely afford time for dinner, certainly none for idleness. We may set down these mistakes as causes tending to hurry on any malady by which he might be attacked; but there can be no reasonable doubt that the involuntary slavery of the solitary of any must be infinitely more mischievous than the hardest toil of the grown man, who has no mean relaxation in the society of his friends, and in the mare consciousness of the purpose for which he is working. Nor can it well be matter for surprise when, by a discovery made too late, his disease was found to be cancer. The outdoor amusements of an English public school would in all likelihood have insured for him a hale old age; and learned philosophers like Mr. Dentach's uncle are unwittingly guilty of acts which can be fitly described only as alow murder.

But, in spite of this caninous beginning, his sound sense and his dasply religious life brought to Mr. Deutsch a larger share of happiness than fell to the lot of the distinguished thinker with whose childhood his own exhibits some likeness. He was able at an early age to see that circumsteness had given him special advantages for the acquisition of that knowledge which was for him most precious, and that in the great field of mental toil his lines wast east in pleasant places. He could feel that not every key of a most precious, and Virgil on his booksies standing by the side of the Mischanh and the Midrash, or could be steaped in the create and the Takanud before he was introduced to the Alasdamia of Plate and the friends. He could appreciate the living men from whom

he drank in wiedon; Bäckh, from whom he learnt to see the Athens of Pericles and Themistocles in the fulness of its 1752; Meincke, who taught him Horace by the light of Herman and Heine; Ranke, who showed him "the bright germs of those goodly trees of freedom under whose shadows the peoples of Europe now dwell"; Ritter, who "discoursed of all plants, from the coders of Lebanon to the hyssop that grows in the ruins of Vizagapatam." Lastly, he could exult in his sejawrn of twenty years "in the midst of that Pantheon called the hiritish Museum," "the treasures of which were at his beek and call all days and all hours—Alexandria, Rome, Carthage, Jerusalem, Eidon, Tyre, Athens."

The work which he crowded into these twenty years was prodigious, but the hundred and ninety essays and articles written for Chambers's Eacyclopedia, for the Dictionary of the Bible, and for Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literaturs, with the articles in the Quarterly Review on the "Talmust" and "Islam," were, as he hoped, merely preparatory to the great task of his life—a complete Treatise on the Talmud and other portions of ancient Jewish literature. He had resolved to ascend a great mountain, but the depression which overtook him on the way can scarcely be accounted for by the labour of his maturer years alone. We may mark the utterances which bespeak an overwrought apirit, even immediately after his return from the East, where he had found "all his wild yearnings fulfilled at last." His one great effort, in all his work, had been to realize the life of the men who left as their bequest to posterity the vast mass of Hebrew lore in the Talmud and other Commentaries on the Bible. For years he had toiled on in something like confidence that he should be able to do this. In the very prime of manhood this confidence deserted him, and he began to regard as a rash task the attempt to "resuscitate a time which perhaps, after all, had better remain dead":—

Who knows? [he asks] perhaps, after all, I may be only and really ln-a dream, while I fancy I see golden towers and palaces gleaning in the derk blue depths, streets, and market-places crowded with a motisy crew—Roman, Greek, Byzantine, Jewish, Indian, and the rost—hearing the vague wild hum of strange dead voices, and seeing, above all, the weird, strained look in their eyes which prays and implores unceasingly—Redeem us. . . . What will it avail anybody when I have proved to ocular demonstration that they had wisdom, and prowess, and honesty, and wit, and humour (which is more), and passions, and love in those burned days? For, after all, this is the end of all investigation into history or art; they were even as we are. Why, therefore, not be satisfied with this general result?

The light around him and within him was, in fact, being overclouded by the darkest shadows. He was utterly oppressed by a sense of the futility of his own self-sacrifice:—

It is that [he says] I might be a thousand times more useful to my immediate friends by not giving myself up thus utterly to labours which, taken all in all, will amount to but very, very little, in the long run. I may prous and bring out a few details; I may teach a few—and these generally don't need to be taught this—that man is not bad from the beginning, and certainly not because he does not happen to dress and eat quito in the approved fashion. But, after all, what is the having done this compared to a real good, active, useful life, when days mean days and nights mean nights; a life not a prey to all kinds of haunting things, and one which has a real—not a so-called ideal—aim and purpose?

These are the expressions of a mind not only overwrought, but fairly oppressed with toil; and it would be a gross injustice to put down such words to the temper which leads most men to see the benefits or advantages of other callings in strong contrast to the drawbacks of their own. We have here not the discontent to the drawbacks of their own. which, in the old phrase, makes the ox wish to be saddled and the horse to try the plough, but the exhaustion which follows an excessive application of mind in one special direction; nor is it possible to determine exactly how far this may or may set have possible to determine exactly now ar this may or may set have been the result of the fatally mistaken system to which he was subjected in his childhood. The dissatisfaction, however, arises in part, we can scarcely doubt, from the nature of the subject to which he devoted the labour of his life; his discouragement is caused by the difficulty of presenting the men who raised the "vast mounds of Chaldee literature" as really living men before the eyes of modern Europe. The difficulty is not felt by those who have to deal with the wit, humour, and jokes of Aristophanes, the genial learning of Herodotus, the wisdom and energy of Pericles and Themistocles, the consummate generalship of Hamibal, Alexander, and Caesar. It would be quite otherwise if all our knowledge of these men, nay, of all Greeks and all Ronans, were gained from books in which their biographics were jumbled up with the whole body of Greek and Roman law, proverbs, habits, customs, ritual, tradition. But this is precisely, in Mr. Deutsch's words, the luxuriant Talmudical wilderness in which the modern investigator finds himself plunged, and in which to one "schooled in the harmonizing and methodizing systems of the West" "everything seems tangled, confused, chaotic." He will see, it is true, if thing seems tangled, confused, chaotic." He will see, it is true, if he perseveres, that there is an order running through this chaos; but he will also see that of the two great currents of thought, which sometimes run parallel, and sometimes appear to meet and to cross each other, one seems to the Western mind, if not to turn fact into fiction, yet at least to make anything out of anything. If the legal portion exhibits a terrible intricacy, the Western scholar is apt to be still more repelled by the imaginative portions in which the historical as well as the prophetical and ethical parts of the Hible are "transformed into a vast series of themes almost masseal in their wonderful and capricious variations." That no profit is to be got from digging in these mines it would be rush and toolich to any; but for any one man life is not long enough for the tesk of bringing the contents of Tahmud, Targum, which sometimes run parallel, and sometimes appear to meet and

Mischash, Midrash, into shapes that would make them as readily

accessible as is the literature of Greece or of Rome.

In this great task Mr. Deutsch has done more than merely break ground; and probably even of the few who expressed their admiration of his Quarterly articles on the Talmud and on Islam not many saw fully the momentous issues involved in conclusions which to Mr. Deutsch seemed to be demonstrated. From this vast and mysterious storehouse of ancient learning, and from this alone, can we, in his belief, gain "a real notion of the mental atmosphere, of the dogmas and doctrines, the ethics and ceremonies, the prose and the poetry of the time when Christianity was born." From this alone can we determine the measure in was born." From this alone can we determine the measure in which the thought of ages long preceding the Christian era has mingled itself with beliefs which are assumed to be exclusively Christian, and the measure of the common elements in the conflicting religions of the Eastern and the Western world. We may regret that a life spent on a task from which we might look for vast results has been cut affort by excessive toil; but although it may have seemed so to himself, his work has not been in vain; and the Hebrard lines carved on his grave at Alexandric hear the and the Hebrew lines carved on his grave at Alexandria bear the true legend that his broast was burning with good things, and that his pen was the pen of a ready writer.

TWO LITTLE WOODEN SHOES.

WHEN on one occasion the Duke of Wellington wished to W IIEN on one occasion the Duke of Wellington wished to give a dinner to a thousand men, he ordered his cook to bring him a list of the dishes that would be required for a plentiful meal for fifty. Having received this, he told the man to repeat each dish twenty times, and he would then have the number he really wanted. On some such plan as this does the author who under the absurd name of "Ouida" writes novels no less absurd awell out her story to the proper size. She has in the present instance been so moderate as to content herself with one volume and with 322 pages. If however, we are not mistaken as to the and with 322 pages. If, however, we are not mistaken as to the plan she pursues, she began by writing her story, as it very well might have been written, in some twenty or thirty pages. We imagine her sitting down with a large folio before her, and writing only one sentence at the top of each page, leaving the rest of the sheet blank. When she had come to that end which she of the sheet blank. When she had come to that end which she means to be so sad, but which her critics find so pleasant, and had killed off her heroine, she then no doubt began all over again, and filled, up the blanks she had left by repeating ten times or so, though in slightly different words, the sentences that stood at the top of each page. We might also liken her to the prophet of old, who, when he had ordered a given quantity of water to be record over the sacrifice, had it nouved a second time, and again poured over the sacrifice, had it poured a second time, and again third time. Or, better still, we might liken her to the member for Peterborough, who, when he has said a foolish thing once and

whird time. Or, better still, we might liken her to the member for Peterborough, who, when he has said a foolish thing once and got into trouble for it, says it again and gets into trouble again.

We must bring our comparisons to an end however, else our readers will accuse us of repeating ourselves as much as "Ouida." The plot of Two Little Wooden Shoes is as simple in its manufacture as the shoes themselves. A child is saved from drowning in the first chapter, in order that she may in the last chapter down herself in the very same piece of water. An old man, fifteen years before the story opens, "had seen a grey bundle floating among the water-lilies in the bit of water near his hut, and had hooked it out to land, and found a year-old child in it, left to drown no doubt, but saved by the lilies, and laughing gleefully at fate." The ununknown woman who had thrown it in "had left it there to drift away to death, not reckoning for the inward ripple of the current of the toughness of the lily leaves and stems." No doubt "drift away to death" has a very pretty sound about it, though not much sense. A child thrown into a pond is not meant to drift away anywhere, but to go straight to the bottom. In "a little piece of water," too, there are not currents to be found, and even if there were any, what would the ripple of the current have to do with it? If by "inward ripple of the current "the author means to say that the wind was blowing to the bank from which the child was thrown, why does she not say so? But then, if it was the inward ripple or wind that saved the child, how about the lilies which must have stopped it from maxing and then, if it was the inward ripple or wind that saved the child, how about the lilies, which must have stopped it from moving, and which nevertheless saved it too? The author is welcome, if she likes, to let "the inward ripple of the current" of a pond bring a which novertheless saved it too? The suitor is welcome, it are likes, to let "the inward ripple of the current" of a pond bring a year-old child to the shore, as she is welcome to let the lilies uphold it, but she cannot have both at the same time. Leaves and stems of lilies will not hold a thing up and let it pass also. As for a child laughing gleefully at fate when found early in the morning floating in a pond, although we cannot pretend to have much knowledge of a year-old child's laughing at fate, we are experienced enough to feel sure that it would at the same time have been squalling at the cold water. Be this as it may, the child was brought up by the old man who found her, and helped him in his small garden and went with him to sell flowers in the great square of Brussels. They had sharp times of it in the winter, when "the country gardens were bitter, black, wind-swept desolations, where the chilly roots huddled themselves together underground like homeless children in a cellar." Black desolations as the gardens were, yet at the very same time "the pinnacles of Ste. Gudule were all frosted white with snow." But in a country

* Tree Little Wooden Shoes: a Shetch. By Quida, Author of "Chan-des," "Trioutrin," "Under Two Flags," &c. London f Chapman & Hall.

where chilly roots can huddle themselves together, and, while they where chilly roots can huddle themselves together, and, while they huddle themselves in the place where they have always grown, are like homeless children; in a country, too, where things are frested white, not with frost, but with snow, it is not surprising if the wind should leave the snow to lie on a pinnacle while it sweeps it out of the country gardens. The old man had odd notions of gardening, for, as the girl—Bébée she was called—once "said reproachfully to the great gaudy gillyflowers and the painted sweet-peas, 'He never let you know heat or cold; he never let the worm gnaw or the snail harm you; he would get up in the dark to see after your wants; and when the ice froze over you, he was there to loosen your chains." Whether worms gnaw gaudy gillyflowers or painted sweet-peas, we are not naturalists he was there to loosen your chains." Whether worms gnaw gauny gilly flowers or painted sweet-peas, we are not naturalists enough to say. Perhaps worm is used in its widest sense, and includes all creeping things. We are more puzzled about the ice that froze these summer flowers, and more, puzzled still about the manner in which the gardener loosened their chains. However, even if old gardeners are not to be found getting up in the dark to scrape the ice off gaudy gillyflowers and painted sweet peas, "Ouida's " passage rends very prettily, and to a person who never happens to have seen a garden or ice, perhaps it has a certain air of truthfulness. So, too, may another passage where we read that "the buckets hung at the bottom of the well, and the flowers hungered in vain, and the neighbours held aloof, and she shut-to the hut-door, and listened to the rain which began to fall." How the buckets hung when they were at the bottom of the well, and how the flowers hungered for water, instead of thirsted, and how they hungered in vain at the time when the rain was beginning to we cannot pretend to say.

"Ouida" is always being carried away by the inward ripple of the current of her own flood of words, and there is no one at hand to hook her out to land. She has got what she someof the current of her own flood of words, and there is no one at hand to hook her out to land. She has got what she somewhere calls "all the fantastic luxuriance of fancy," with no judgment wherewith to guide it. In one place she describes how the people years before, "in their babyhood, had run out of their huts fearful, yet fascinated, to see the beautiful Scots Greys flash by in the murky night." If the beauty of the Scots Greys was to be dwelt upon and their flashing by, the murkiness of the night need not have been dwelt upon. In another place she writes that the ships lying in the cannal at Brussels had "about them the sweet, strong smell of that strange, unknown thing, the sea." This, when translated into the language of common sense, doubtless only means that the ships smelt rather strongly of bilondoubtless only means that the ships smelt rather strongly of bilgewater. A cabin-boy of one of these ships was almost as good at words as "Ouida" himself, for "he would try and make Bebee understand what the wonderful wild water was like—now black as that thunder-cloud, now white as the snow that the winter wind had that thunder-cloud, now white as the snow that the winter wind had tossed, now pearl-hued and opaline as the convolvulus that blew in her own garden." Brussels must rival even Wapping in marine curiosities if it has ships that have smells which, though strong are yet sweet, and cabin-boys who use such fine words as pearl-hued and opaline. A ship we notice, by the way, which was to go from the wharf at Brussels to Norway, "was to be back in port in eight months, bringing timber." "Ouida" would be far safer if she were to keep as indefinite as possible. Even one of her ordinary readers must see the absurdity of a ship taking eight ordinary readers must see the absurdity of a ship taking eight months to go from Belgium to Norway and back. A few pages later on she tells of a girl eating red and white currants on the very day when the man she was in love with gave her a branch of white pear-blossom. "Ouida" makes almost an estentatious display of her betanical knowledge in this story, and yet she has the pear-tree in blossom and the current-tree in fruit at the same time. However, the pear-blossom gives her, what she always wants, a senti-mental ending to the chapter:—

Bebee had only one sorrow that night. The pear-blossoms were all dead and no care could call them back even for an hour's blooming.

"He did not think when he struck them down," she said to herself

We have a scarcely less wonderful phenomenon than this in those "salt sea-fed rapids" in which the wicked hero had been described as "swimming all his life." "Ouida" would hold, it seems, "sait sea-ted rapids" in which the wicked here had been described as "swimming all his life." "Ouida" would hold, it seems, that all the rivers do not run into the sea, but that some run out of it. But the country about which she writes is every way remarkable. "The May days," she tells us, "are short in the north lands of the Scheldt." Does she really think that the further south you go in summer the longer are the days? and has she ever been in Belgium—we might say in England—in May, that she says that in these latitudes the May days are short? There is no nonsense that she will not write if only she can get a fine sound out of it. In Belgium" bees boom," for instance, and, when a child pulls open a rosebud, get "into its tender bosom." How fine is the following description of a train:—"A great iron beast rushed by hex, snorting flame and bellowing smoke" (why not bellowing and booming smoke?); "there was a roll like thunder, and all was dark; the night express had passed on its way to Paris." As, however, the station through which it passed at full speed, without stopping, was Brussels, the author has consulted "fantastic fancy" rather than bradshaw. Perhaps we can give no better notion of the luxuriance of this fancy of hers than by quoting the passege in which she paraphrames the vulgar fable of the cock scratching up the jewel on the dunghill:—

It is of no-use to simpt the little chaffineh of the woods with a rulti in the little chaffineh of the woods with a rulti in the little on the leavest better. The bird is made to feed on the brown better, on the country that the scarlet hips of roses, and the blossoms of the wind-ball the little had gon, though it be a material's, will only strike had

The snake plays a great part in "Oulda's" curiosities of natural history. The wicked here on one occasion was stroking the heroins's hand, "es a man may stroke the soft fur of a young cat," when "Bébés looked up with a sudden and delicious terror that ran through her as the charm of the anake's gase runs through the be-wildered bird." The comparisons indeed are somewhat confusing wildered bird." The comparisons indeed are somewhat containing officen the heroine is first a young cat and then a bird, and the hero a man and a snake; and we doubt whether, as the author would seem to imply, there is anything delicious in the terror that a bird feels when bewildered by a snake. In another passage we have a woman described as "a beautiful brown wicked-looking thing like some velvet enake who leaned over him as he threw down the painted cards upon the lace, and who had cast about his throat her curved bare arm with the great coils of dead gold all a-glitter on it." In the old Christmas ballad we remember how Dives was described as "sitting on the serpent's knee." "Ouida" would seem to give the creature arms also. The birds that figure in the story not quite so remarkable as the anakes, though, when the heroine are not quite so remarkable as the snakes, though, when the heroine had drowned herself, "the starling poised above to watch her as she slept." The swallows, however, were not so attentive to her, for "they would never tell her snything of what they saw in winter over the sees. That was her only quarrel with them. Swallows do not tell their secrets. They have the weird of Procne on them." We wish some of our authors could get any kind of weird on them, so long as it would keep them from writing nonsense. "The Sun also held his peace;" but here we will let "Onida" greak for herself:— "Ouida" speak for herself:-

1 30 July 18 1

But the Sun shone on and held his peace. He sees all things ripen and fall. He can wait. He knows the end. It is always the same.

He brings the fruit out of the peach-flower, and rounds it and touches it into ruddiest rose and softest gold; but the sun knows well that the peach must drop—whether into the basket to be eaten by kings, or on to the turf to be eaten by ants. What matter which very much after all?

The Sun is not a cynic; he is only wise because he is Life and he is Death, the creator and the corrupter of all things.

It would have been well if "Ouida" had contented herself with all the luxuriance of silliness. She has chosen however to write in a way which a very few years ago would have been thought offensive even in a man. The taste of the novel-reading world is corrupt indeed. While such miserable works as those which corrupt indeed. While such miserable works as those which "Ouida" writes find a ready sale, there has for years been no reprint of Miss Edgeworth's novels. There is no great wonder that in an age when such a silly and disagreeable story as Two Little Wooden Shoes is in great demand there is not to be had a copy of Helen or Patronage.

BARON AMBERT'S HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

ONOGRAPHS on various parts of the War of 1870-71 have appeared, do appear, and will undoubtedly continue to appear, with a profusion never before heard of. Our table is even now loaded with a new set of such volumes. But until recently there has been no serious attempt to compile a trustworthy history of the whole conflict up to its close; for Rüstow's work, one of the series which that prolific writer has put forth avowedly to meet the immediate market demand, before even the newspapor reports of the war were concluded, can hardly aspire to be counted as history at all. Indeed to us it seemed, when viewed as a first narrative only, a remarkably incomplete one, the viewed as a first narrative only, a remarkably incomplete one, the author having sent his parts one after another from the press without having acquired any sufficient information from that side whose doings are always the most obscure—the one that was defeated in the struggle. This was in some sense excussable, for partial cortain of the Exercise groundly undertook to tall their own feated in the struggle. This was in some sense excusable, for until certain of the French generals undertook to tell their own stories, and M. Freycinet's bulky volume was opportunely issued as though expressly to confirm their complaints of the shortsighted and meddlesome character of the Tours War Office, there was no possibility of framing an account of the campaigns on the Loire and Somme that would satisfy any impartial person. The French generals, by the way, have been severely censured in Germany, and spoken unfavourably of among ourselves, for committing to print their narratives, of which a necessary element was an exposure of their countrymen's follies and mismanagement. But those who this seem to us to take an overstrained view of what patriotism ramuires from the soldier. The French commanders have not been requires from the soldier. The French commanders have not been more prolific than the German staff in works on the various sections of the war; and if there is more that is unpleasant for them to tell, such could hardly fail to be the case with the party that suffered so severe a succession of defeats. Be the reader's judgment on this point what it may, he will at any rate hardly be unthankful to them when he finds that their fragmentary stories have enabled Baron Ambert to weave together the threads which connect the various portions of the war, and to present us with a single volume in which we may trace the whole course of events. even months which ended in leaving g the momentous se country once so proud of her military prestige prostrate at the querors' feet.

conquerors feet.

Haron Ambert became very favourably known among ourselves some ten years since by his studies in Tactics, the most complete work of its kind that was then to be procured. It embodied the results of the Napoleonic era, and carried them on down to the data when they were slightly modified by the appearance of the Ministrial the rifled gun in the Italian fields of 1859. The wast tactical

revolution since introduced by the breechloader has made lessons drawn from that era of little more value than a study of the battles of Gustavus or Frederick. But in his day Baron Ambert did good practical service, especially by his expectate of the fallacy of a notion very current at the time of Solferino, that armies were about to be changed into parks of long-range camon, and that infantry and cavalry would cease to be the principal factors in war, and take the humbler part of mere escerts to the guns that were to fight the actions. Absurd as this theory seems now, when all the military world is straining after the technical improvement of foot and horse, it was popular enough fourteen years since, and Baron Ambert was the writer to whom we in England, as well as his own countrymen, were most indebted for its successful refutshis own countrymen, were most indebted for its successful refuta-tion. He writes in the present work in the same agreeable style that he then used, one more gossiping perhaps than accentific— a fault which increasing years have rather developed, but which will not be unpleasant to the general reader. He has used carefully the best authorities available on either side, and speaks as far as pos-sible from the best sources of history, eyewitnesses of the facts recorded, though he gives, as is natural, rather too much was the

recorded, though he gives, as is natural, rather too much weight to the views of his own countrymen and comrades where they are opposed to those of the Germans they encountered.

The main drawback of his work, beyond a certain want of scientific construction, is the strong bias of the author in favour of that Imperial system of which he is one of the avowed and honest supporters. But it is useful just now, when it has become the habit to paint the Second Empire entirely in the darkest colours, to meet an author whose character for rectitude is undeniable, and his nurrows professional rather than pulitical, who creatly understant the second control of the con his purpose professional rather than political, who openly undertakes the defence of Napoleon III.'s system, not from any hope of future advantage in some fresh upsetting of the existing order of things in France, but from sincere gratitude to the ruler under whom he himself enjoyed consideration, and his country a long period of undeniable material prosperity. There is not the least fear for the present that the modern Ossarism now everywhere secuted will find too many defenders; and it is interesting to learn what may really be said on the side of its upholders, and in excuse of its rich and prosperous, and apparently, as a whole, contonted with it. But this strong bias of Baron Ambert's in favour of his deceased master leads naturally to his not less strong aversion to those who built up a fleeting rule of their own on the ruins of the Empire. To understand his aversion to the Government of the 4th September it is necessary to think what the sentiments would be of an old officer of our own Guards if he with Crown and Parliament upset by the rush of some overwhelming national calamity, the responsibility for which was charged on them by the mob, and found power seized, under pretence of restoring its position to the country, by a set of Radical journalists. and unscrupulous lawyers who were sharp enough to thrust them-selves into office before the lower class of demagogues could anticipate them. As to his views of the National Guards of Paris, and of the Communists who were framed out of them during the German investment by the process of natural selection which Trochu's weakness left at work, Baron Ambert was arrested and maltreated, like poor old Marshal Vaillant, by some of the horoes whose exploits in defending the capital never carried them out of sight of the wine-shops at the barriers; and he may be excused therefore if he forgets his office as historian when he has to speak of those in excuse of whom no writer at present, unless indeed we recken General Cluseret, has anything to utter worth repeating. With these exceptions against the Baron's impartiality of judgment, we have little to say but what is favourable of his work; and to those who cannot afford to gather a library on the war, himsy aspecially be commended as giving a conventions and regulable especially be commended as giving a compendious and readable account of those very parts of it which were least noted at the time. Thus, for instance, the admirably conducted retreat of General Vinoy from Mezières to Paris after the disaster of Sedan is well told in a single chapter from Vinoy's own work, and is very properly characterized at the close as "one of the finest operations of the war." Baron Ambert adds to this narrative that he was himself present at the reception of Vinoy on his arrival from Mezières; for he had loyally placed his own military services, in view of the threatened danger, at the disposal of the Governor of Paris, despite his detestation of his politics. And he was much struck at the coldness of the reception which Trochu gave to the only French officer of rank who at that time had done his duty successfully in the field. Possibly the ambitious captain who had pushed himself into the presidency of the new Government had, at that early period of his power, a pressage of the day when the mob which had conferred it on him should shout for his own déchéance as loudly as they had for that of his late Imperial master, and when the honest soldier who stood before him should be named by universal onsent the successor in the command in which he had utterly

Such questions as these, with the more important events which Baron Ambert chronicles, we shall leave the reader to study in the work itself. To attempt to review it in detail would of course be to write a commentary on the whole way. We shall confine our further notice to that preliminary portion in which he discusses the responsibility of Napoleon III. for the disasters of 1870; for here, it is be possible, some fair excuse should be found to the Imperial shortcomings. Baron Ambert's second chapter is wholly devoted to this theme, and it is hardly likely that the case as he present it here in defence of his dead master will be more ably and the chapter. "Those who saw the Emperor," the chapter

Histoire de la guerra de 1870-72. Par le général Basse de Parie: Pica.

begins, "at the moment of the declaration of war will never forget what affliction seized him in presence of the ardent demonstrations which preceded his departure for the army." As Napoleon thus evidently foresaw coming disaster, the question arises all the more forcibly, why had he done so little to ward it off? We fear that few readers will find the answer given at all satisfactory who do not share Baron Ambert's admiration for the Imperial Constitution of 1852, which, he assures us, "suited the temperament of France, as it contained sufficient liberty and maintained the principle of authority;" an opinion the first part of which events hardly justify, since they forced on that attempt to crown the edifice which appears in the author's view to be the one single mistake in Napoleon's life. From the time of thus departing from the path of order, by relaxing the authority of its chief, the true Empire ceased to be. Obscure pamphleteers attacked authority; public meetings became saturnalia; and the Emperor would have at last become weary of a part which was unworthy his name and his heart. But the evil had aready committed serious ravages, more obvious, it is said, to the true Imperialists than to the Emperor. And this was the state of affairs when war was declared, and the national awaking which Napoleon hoped for did not take place begins, "at the moment of the declaration of war will never forget national awaking which Napoleon hoped for did not take place because "revolutionary intrigues had weakened the public conscience."
We fear, by the way, that such a defence as this for his hurrying into war will not gratify those friends of the Emperor who had pitted him as one forced into it by others, though they blamed his want of foresight as to its military conditions.

Nor is Baron Ambert more happy when he goes on to apologize for the Emperor. He shows indeed clearly enough that Sadowa had the natural effect of setting Napoleon to think seriously of the coming struggle. His conclusions were that it would be necessary, in order to preserve to France her rank in Europe, to give her muster-rolls a larger number of soldiers, and her army a better organization. Commissions were appointed, and proposals framed; but his will "was shattered against the unforeseen obstacles he but his will "was shattered against the unforeseen obstacles ne encountered, and what he did obtain corresponded in no degree to the military and political necessities of France." His Ministers themselves opposed the plan of reorganization; and so the Emperor "saw his hopes of regeneration fall to the ground." As a sort of compromise the Garde Nationale Mobile was created; but the means needed for its organization were withheld as being too expensive, and it consequently received no training at all. When the pensive, and it consequently received no training at all. When the war broke out those enrolled on its lists might indeed have been war broke out those enrolled on its lists might indeed have been of some use if transferred into the regular army; but there was probably a just fear of their want of discipline, and as this measure was not attempted, "the army had gained nothing by the efforts of the Emperor." Just the same sort of story is repeated as to other needs. The Emperor saw the defects of the French field-gun; his "Artillery Committee would not for an instant admit that there could be a cannon in Europe superior to it." The Emperor are received the receiver of studying beforehead, the statement that there could be a cannon in Europe superior to it." The Emperor perceived the necessity of studying beforehand the strategy of the coming war; but his projects "were based on alliances which seemed assured"—but were not. The Emperor took care that there was plenty of material; but it did not prove readily available at the crisis, because "the system of detachments and dissemination had created difficulties in the way of prompt mobilization." In this matter indeed, as the author justly puts it, Prussia had learned to combine two things formerly distinct—preparation and formation. France was surprised in the campaign

preparation and formation. France was surprised in the campaign bacause, although her forces were prepared, they were not formed.

We need not follow the worthy Baron through the rest of his elaborate defence of the sovereign to whose memory he is devoted. At the best it is but the merest palliation of that dreamy weakness of the Third Napoleon on which we very recently commented in revisiting his own Posthumous Papers. The truthfulness of this revisiving his our Posthumous Papers. The truthfulness of this exculpatory chapter is fully confirmed by its unconscious similarity to the Emperor's own apology for his mistakes. But the value of the narrative that follows will excuse to most students of the history of the war the needless prolixity of this introduction, which only gives fresh proofs that the Imperial machinery which had been revived by the Napoleon of our day in imitation of his greater predecessor's statecraft had got entirely beyond his powers of management at the very time when the rash plobiscite of 1870 country his right to project to confirm his right to project in

seemed to confirm his right to maintain it.

SKETCHES OF ETON.

TIHIS good-looking volume contains fourteen etchings of Eton and its neighbourhood, with about the same number of minor sketches printed along with the text; and the text itself consists of fifty-eight pages of letterpress. Mr. Chattock is already known as a skilful landscape-artist, who, like many other painters in the present day, has given a part of his time to etching. There is always, or nearly always, a time of probation during which an artist, however skilful he may be in one art, attempts the acquisition of another; the water-colour-painter who tries his hand in oil, the oil-painter who makes experiments in freeco, has to struggle with difficulties which are often quite as much created by the work that the artist has done previously as inherent in that which he is endeavouring to do now. He will be especially liable to failure from the old habit of struggling with something which it would be better to forget, or to consider of secondary importance. It is each that one great reason why carriags-horses are not good

Bletcher of Eton. Etchings and Vignettes by Richard S. Chattock, and Descriptive Notes by W. Wightman Wood, of the Lines Temple, an expense of the Chatton. London: Sealey & Co.

for the saddle is because they cannot forget the es upon it in imagination, and so, being no longer sustained by it, are liable to stumble and fall. Just so the painter who first begins to etch is liable to fall from a reliance upon certain qualities of sipainting that cannot be got in etching without qualities of sipainting that cannot be got in etching without qualities of sipainting that cannot be got in etching without great labour and the charm of that stabed work which is perfect in its own paraller. the charm of that etched work which is perfect in its own peculiar kind. Mr. Chattock deserves the praise of having wisely avoided this danger. His etchings are genuine etchings, and the deserts which a severe criticism might point out in some of them are never defects of method.

It is curious that the authors of this work should have thought of them, what the art of etching consists in; but perhaps for the general reader such an explanation can hardly as yet be considered altogether superfluous. They very properly correct the error common amongst amateurs by which pen-drawings are called etchings:-

And first let us notice, in order to dissipate it, an impression which is sometimes found to prevail that "stching" is the same thing as drawing with pen and ink. One frequently hearp of "stchings" being done by amateurs which turn out on inspection to be simply drawings, more or less elaborate, executed with a fine-pointed pen upon paper. But whatever this it may be allowable to apply to such a drawing, it is clearly incorrect to style it an "stching," for the art of stching (so-called from the German cases, to cat) consists essentially in the crosion of lines upon a metal or other surface by means of uquafortis.

The writer goes on to explain how the plate is protected where the acid is not intended to act, and also what Dry Point is. Most of our readers who care about the fine arts will already be familiar of our readers who care about the fine arts will already be familiar with the process, at least in theory; for, though somewhat modified in points of detail by modern practitioners, the principles of it are exactly what they have been for centuries. We pass on therefore at once to a technical subject of more novel interest, Mr. Alfred Dawson's process, called "Typographic Etching," which has been employed for all the minor illustrations in this volume. Mr. Dawson (who is a son of the well-known in this volume. The process of the process of the son of the well-known in this volume. tried once more what has been tried already by so many inventors tried once more what has been tried already by so many inventors—namely, to discover a process by which a draughtsman's own line might be printed, as woodcuts are printed, along with letterpress. Any one who was partially acquainted with recent art history, but not accurately critical, would say at once that this desideratum had been found several years ago. There have been a dozen "substitutes for wood-engraving," such as Mr. Palmer's glyphography, M. Bellay's process, M. Comte's process, the graphotype, dallastype, &c., all of them ingenious, but all imperfect in one way or another, either because the lines were thinner or thicker than the lines the artist drew, or else because they were often broken and disconnected. Mr. Dawson's process they were often broken and disconnected. Mr. Dawson's process appears to be quite sound, and artists who have tried it inform us that the lines are neither thinner nor thicker than they ought to be. If on further trial it is found to be satisfactory in these respects, it will be a decided acquisition to the fine arts, and Mr. Alfred Dawson will have a claim upon our gratitude. Processes of this kind will never supplant wood engraving, but they may be of great use for cheap and rapid illustration in which the artist wishes to communicate directly with his mublic

wishes to communicate directly with his public.

The subjects of Mr. Chattock's etchings are of the kind which attach themselves to our memory of any well-known place. They could not have been more happily chosen, for they combine two kinds of interest which it is not always easy to reconcile—the interest that would engage the attention of an old Etonian with that which would attract an artist, or anybody taking pleasure in art for its own sake. Illustrations of locality usually fall into one of two pitfalls which await the unwary designer. Either he preserves local fidelity at the cost of art and so wastless accurations. of two pitfalls which await the unwary designer. Either he preserves local fidelity at the cost of art, and so produces something which may suit people who know the place but cannot have the least value for others, or else he is so very artistic and imaginative that no one can recognize the places that he represents. It is partly, perhaps, a consequence of Mr. Chattock's good luck in choosing such a locality as Eton that there appears to have been no incompatibility between artistic purposes and a great degree of topographic truth. The place is admirably suited for artistic illustration. The old College itself is worthy to be drawn because of its aspects; and there are in the immediate neighbourhood a fine river, a magnificent castle in a noble situation, and an illustration. The old College itself is worthy to be drawn in several of its aspects; and there are in the immediate neighbourhood a fine river, a magnificent castle in a noble situation, and an abundance of beautiful trees. Windsor belongs to Eten from the artist had an excellent excuse for paying attention to the river in the aquatic instincts of Etonians. Altogether the scenes at and about Eton are so well worth aketching that an etcher of tasts and ability could hardly go wrong in his netections, and would never feel compelled to abandon the aims of an artist energy which serves as a frontispiece, we find ourselves quite chose to the rather rough and very substantial old building, and we have abit of that flat-topped wall on which there has been such a woulderful amount of trading in fruit, sweets, cysters, bats, build, flowers, birds, dormice, and other unnecessaries. "The Callege from the River" gives a fine imposing view of the edities are which, which its turners and battlements confusedly reflected in the walls. This plate scenes to up very cloverly managed throughout, and its artistic expression of height variety and restlements to the spectator. In "Romans health the artistic conveyed to the spectator. In "Romans health that in this case the walls might allowship have lifted the Castle higher in

the air, since this view (though no doubt correct enough as a literal representation) fails to convey the idea that the Castle has a grantily also atta. In the "Sixth Form Beach" we have a rather limited but undeniably fine bit of "intimate" English landscape, two or three very fine and lofty trees, and efforground of dark water with some palings and a house just indicated beyond it. Mr. Chattock has made the most of this material, treating it in the genuine spirit of an etcher, and the plate is one of the most satisfactory in the volume. The "Chapel Seaps" sadly want a few figures to enliven them; there the plate is one of the most satisfactory in the volume.

"Chapel Steps" sadly want a few figures to enliven them; there is far too much dead wall here, which would have done well as a background to something more interesting, but is very insufficient in itself; happily the gas-lamp, the window, the stair-wall, and a bit of crocketting on a buttrees save the plate from absolute vacuity. The "Chapel from the Clump" is a good subject well managed, but it is rather a pity that the building leans so much. Hardly any artist draws a vertical line naturally, but he ought always to find out by experiment which way his lines have a tendency to lean, and then correct the tendency. The tree trunks are very good in this plate; indeed we may observe that Mr. Chattock is strong in trunks, which he appears to have studied with especial care, but he is not so strong in foliage, which is generally touched rather. he is not so strong in foliage, which is generally touched rather heavily. That in "Sheep's Bridge" expresses mass very effectively, and in the "Upper Club" the masses are well rounded, yet for some reason there seems to be a deficiency of the quality which we will venture to call leafiness. "The Brocas" is an evening seem on the views under a postingle offset with a more algebrate, sky, than My river under a poetical effect, with a more elaborate sky than Mr. Chattock usually attempts. "Boveney Lock" is the pretiest plate in the volume, full of freshness, and air, and light, with a sky so happily treated that it is quite a model for etchers, and a grand central mass of trees perfectly successful in their light and " Surly Hall" seems rather unfortunate in being so much blacked up; an issue of some kind would have been desirable. In "The Thames at Oakley" it is a pity that Mr. Chattock has introduced a sail near the left-hand corner, which makes a triangular patch of crude white cutting against the trees disagreeably, and the trees themselves are very heavy and black. The plate called "Monkey Island" is much more harmonious; indeed, so far as harmony is concerned, it is one of the best in the volume, but still there is some heavings in the treatment of the deeply-bitten poplars. "Maidan beat is a presented with year vigorous realism and it a head Bridge is presented with very vigorous realism, and is a successful study, but not a composition. We have purposely given the titles of all the plates, that our readers who know Eton given the titles of all the plattes, that our readers who know Eton may see what Mr. Chattock has done for the College and the river; but we have not given the subjects of the typographic etchings in the text, which illustrate such things as "Windsor Bridge," the "Clock Tower," "Upper School Stairs," "Lower School Passage," the "College Pump," and so on; in a word, all sorts of interesting bits that would not have afforded subjects important enough for the more serious etchings out of the text. The two sets together de the great wavely may be a subject.

do the work vary thoroughly.

The text by Mr. Wightman Wood is a lively and straightforward account of the customs and history of the place, written with full knowledge as well as experience and affection. It is

wonderful how the school increases:

From 1812 to 1852 the school fluctuated considerably; during that period the minimum, including collegers, was 444 in 1836, and the maximum was 777 in 1846. In 1853 the sum total was 600, and since then there has been a continuous increase. Ten years ago the school numbered 830, and now it contains 930, and "the cry is still "they come." If the time the higher the place will be destroyed, and yet it is a difficult metter for the authorities to stam it, especially as the increase is not disproportionate to that of the wealth and population of the country.

Mr. Wood gives rather a favourable account of one great instrument of culture, the birch:—

Mr. Wood gives rather a favourable account of one great instrument of culture, the birch:—

We have said, that the Head-Master's room is commonly called the Byshking Room? and no visitor will fail to observe the "block" upon which the executions take place—not but that the two steps of which it consists form a very harmless-looking piece of furniture. Flogging with a birch has from time immensorial been the regular constitutional punishment at Rica; it is administured by the Head-Master only, and no other kind of corporal punishment is permitted; the corrective power of the Assistant-Masters being limited to imposing tasks of extra work (too frequently of a melies instead of an improving character) and to maining offenders present themselves at unusual hours. If an Assistant wants to go beyond this, he must send the bey to the Head-Master. The consequence is that there is messessily much show flogging than at those schools where the Assistant-Masters have the right of caning; and it is far better that it should be so, as the Ricar system ensures deliberation and uniformity, in both of which the other is defective. There are many, no doubt, to whom the mere mention of this subject is like a red cloth to a buil, but we veature to assert that if corporal punishment is not an absolute meacessity in a great public achool, at any rate it is the mode of punishment least open to objection. If a boy has to write out lines, he is compelled to waste time which he might be spending poolitably, besides ruining his handwriting, and acquiring disgust for the entjets-master of his punishment; and, on the other hand, it is impossible to give him extra profitable work without unsuly working the Master, who, heating him up, or breaking up his play-time, keeps him them healthy examenes, and is isjurious to his physical development. But a moderate flogging has none of them disadvantages; it is found to be very determine these who arrestly regards the birch with respect, in which medit upon it would be the most unprofitable supercre

fir. Wood evidently regards the binch with respect, in which subset there is even a slight minters of effection; such is the materially sweetening power of the far-past resistingment of youth; philipping as may be the senciations of the "Swishing Room,"

those of the Playing Fields are likely to be still more delightful. Mr. Wood writes of this Elysium in the glowing language that we should expect from an old Etonian:—

We should expect from an old Extension:—

Premising the possibility that our tasts is warped by an excessive sensitive in favour of our Alma Mater, weekeg to record our unfattering comment in favour of our Alma Mater, weekeg to record our unfattering comment in favour of our Alma Mater, weekeg to record our unfattering conviction that there is not on earth a place and ignition as the Exos. Flaying-Fields." The spot so called is, in truth, a perfect little "park," with water, timber, and greensward charmingly blended. The silventy Thomas, as yet triumphant over his ensumes the sewers, glides rapidly along the front, while the enclosed space is bleated by a humble but friendly triinstary during the last reach of its independent existence. The trace are for the most part clus of the largest size, many of which, we griseve to say, having existed beyond the usual three hundred years of elm-life, are no longer able to withstand the altacks of wintry gales, and are becoming more and more dismembered in each succeeding year. The grass throughout is sheep-the, and large plots dedicated to cruket are kept as trim and even as large.

As Me Wood lower Eton as yours and amuseoistes its largests.

As Mr. Wood loves Eton so much, and appreciates its beauty so completely, it is unnecessary to observe that he regards the long low visduct of the Great Western Railway with anything but favour :-

Formerly the view all round from the Brocas was extremely plotureaque, specially of St. Leonard's hill across the river, but it is now entirely specific by the Great Western Railway, which, in order to keep out of the floods that visit the Thames valley in winter, comes into Windsor for two miles upon arches. He must be a Philistine indeed who can look with patience on this hidsons screen of brick and mortar; nevertheless, as far as the "Great Western" is concerned, it is doubtless a necessity, and as regards the Etom anthorities, it is a just retribution for their constant opposition to all the former schemes of the railway company. When the main line of the Great Western was planned, though railways had then bean in existence ten years, ktom College, like Oxford University and other good old Tories, was horrited at the idea of so revolutionary a change in the conditions of focumotion, and joined with the Crown tooth and nail in driving the main line away from Windsies, through which place it would have been taken but for these adverse infinithe idea of so revolutionary a change in section the crown tooth and nail in driving the main line away from Wandson, through which place it would have been taken but for these adverse inflacences. They were not oven satisfied with the proposal that the line should come no nearer than Slough; and Serjeant Manuscher, in opposing the Bill of x825 before the Committee of the Lords, used language of which the following is a specimen:—He said that if the railway were made "the following is a specimen:—He said that if the railway were made "the following is a specimen:—He said that if the railway were made "the following is a specimen:—He said that if the railway even made "the College, it would be choked up for want of traffic, the drainage of the country destroyed, and Windson Castle left unsupplied with water. As for litter College, it would be absolutely and entirely rained; London would pear forth the most abandoned of its inhabitants to come down by the railway and realints the minds of the scholars, whilst the beys themselves would norm the most abandoned of its inhabitants to come down by the railway and pollute the minds of the scholars, whilst the beys themselves well take advantage of the short interval of their play-hours to run up to town, mix in all the dissipation of London life, and return before their absence could be discovered."

THE COSTER LEGEND.

THIS treatise, written by a Dutchman, and placed within the reach of English readers by the translation of Mr. Hemels, has for its object to expose the Coster Legend, or, as the author prefers to call it, the Coster Villany, by which his countrymen have so long suffered thomselves to be duped. The way in which this object has been carried out is best explained by Dr. Van der Linde himself in the preface:-

Linde himself in the preface:—

If I had written for any other public but that of Holland, much of what I have said about futenberg could have been omitted, that being better known elsowhere; but the bad faith of the Costerlans has obscured and distorted all this for the Netherland public. It ought to be enabled to compare history and fuble. The so-called arguments for Hasrlan, placed by the side of the historical documents for Mentz, would be already a condemnation of the Costerian misleading demagogues. All documents are here together for the first time. Whoever has no leisure to make a study of the subject, let him read the book without the notes; by a simple reading he will be convinced that the Haarlem statues are crumbled down before criticism, like Dagon before the ark of the coverant. Let us watch how long the Haarlem prople will remain deaf to the truth!

If there is any truth in the old saying about the incurable deafness of people who do not wish to hear, we should think that Dr. Van der Linde will have to watch a very long time. There is no task more hopeless than the attempt to overthrow a popular legend. People fancy that what they and their fathers and grandfathers have heard and believed from their cradles must be true, whatever reasoning may be used against it. And as in this case the legend is supported by such tangible evidence as wine-pots made from Coster's type, books printed at Coster's press, a house in which Coster lived, a pedigree of Coster's descendants, and a statue of Coster himself lately set up in the market-place at Haarlem, Dr. Van der Linde will, we should fear, find it doubly hard to prove that this legend is after all a mere myth. There is no part of a Dutch-man's creed to which he clings so closely as to his belief in the wonderful invention of his countryman Lourens Coster. Even in our own country popular feeling favours the claim of Coster. whole story is just one of those pretty, sentimental, improbable tales which people like to receive as true. A worthy old Dutchman whole story is just one of those piecy, as true. A worthy old Intehman who, while walking in a wood, shapes letters out of beech bark for the good of his grandchildren, who finds out by accidentally treading on them that he can take off impressions of them on paper, and then follows up this discovery till it ends in a printing press, is a very lovable character. The virtue of this excellent old man shines out still more brightly from the contrast of the exceeding wickedness of the villain of the piece, the deceitful assistant who worms himof the villain of the piece, the deceifful assistant who worms numself into the old man's confidence only to rob him of the fruit of his invention—his wonderful types. Even the time of the theft adds interest to the tale. Who but a very accomplished villain would have chosen Christmas-Eve and the hour when his pious manufactures at church to carry out his evil plan? Then, mastir was at church to carry out his evil plan? Then,

The Macrican Layend of the Inscettin of Printing. By matter Chaire. Orthogry Stramined by Dr. A. Van der Linde, until by J. H. Hanels. London : Blades, Eest, & Hieden. 1871. By Louis mouth to mouth by a string of old and respectable men, who shed tears over the inventor's wrongs, and point to the wine-pots made from the very types which they somewhat illogically declared to have been stolen, helps to lend to the story just that spice of the marvellous and sentimental which was needed to win a popular verdict in its favour. Few of those who hear it have the time or the patience to sift the evidence on which it rests. Most people have some faith in the truth of the proverb which says that there must be water where the ox was drowned, and hold to it that no such story is got up without at least some shadow of truth.

For the benefit of those who have neither time nor inclination to go into the subject for themselves, Dr. Van der Linde has now brought together for the first time all the documents that throw light upon it. He traces the story back to the tiny germ from which it first sprang. This was the testimony of Coornhert, who, in 1561, on the evidence of "very old, dignified, and grey heads," ascribes the honour of the first invention of the art of printing to Haarlem and not to Mainz. From these ancient worthies he had heard, it would seem, the name and family history of the inventor, but he does not reveal them. It was left for Hadrianus Junius, some twenty years later, to prove that this first inventor was none other than Lourens Janszoon, called the Coster, or Sacristan, from the office which was hereditary in his family. As for the testimony of Guicciardini, on which the Dutch have hitherto laid great stress as coming from a foreigner who could not be prejudiced in their favour, it does not amount to much. It is true that he tells us that the people of Haarlem in his day believed that printing had been first discovered in their city, and had writings and other memorials to prove it. Of the truth of their pretensions he says he does not wish to judge. But as these same citizens of Haarlem told him at the same time another story of a tame merman that had been caught in the Frisian Sea, and had lived many years at Haarlem, and as he in all good faith and simplicity relates this story, it is clear that either Guicciardini or the men of Haarlem from time to time allowed their love of the marvellous to get the better of their love of truth.

To Hadrianus Junius, then, we must, it would seem, give the whole credit of coining a fiction so flattering to the national vanity that it was received at once without questioning as a part of the national history. He gives to the inventor not only a local habitation and a name, but also a date; for he tells us that some one hundred and twenty-eight years before he wrote his "Batavia," Lourens Janzzoon the Coster lived at Haarlem in a respectable house, still to be seen in the market-place. As the "Batavia," did not appear till some time after the death of the author, the date at which the part of it where he treats of Coster's invention was written, and therefore the date of the invention itself, is somewhat doubtful. The destruction of the Haarlem wood in 1426 made it needful to fix some year earlier than that date for the walk in the wood which led to such wonderful results; and therefore the Dutch have agreed to accept 1423 as the time of this first discovery, though the alleged theft of the type did not take place till 1440. Dr. Van der Linde points out how, to make the chronology of these several events fit in to one another, a great deal of juggling has been needed. This is most evident in the pedigree of Gerrit Thomasz, who gave himself out as the grandson of the inventor, and of whom Junius could been possessor of a tavern of good repute in the market-place. In this tavern were still to be seen the noted wine-pots.

this tavern were still to be seen the noted wine-pots.

A copy of this pedigree is given to the public by Dr. Van der Linde. The original is preserved among the other relics in the Museum at Haarlem as a very great treasure. In it is traced the descent of Gerrit Thomasz from Lucy Coster, the daughter of the supposed inventor. This Lucy, it would seem, became the second wife of Thomasz Pieterssoen, and is thus described in the ancient document:—

Zyn tweede wyff was Louris Janssoens Cos--ters dochter die deerste print in die werlt br--ocht Anno 1446.

After pointing out that the date here has been tampered with, the 6 having been turned into an o to make it tally with the 1440 of Junius, and after explaining the very suspicious nature of the word print, at that time only applied to a woodcut, or drawing, Dr. Van der Linde further adds:—

Dr. Van der Linde lurther auus:—
We see here a fable arise before our very eyes. A Haarlem citizen has a pedigree made for him, probably to put it up in his ian; at least he occupies the house in the Market-place, which seems to have always been an inn. But the frame wants lustre, and so the pedigree is linked by the probably totally fictitious Lucye (the second wife, "tweeds wyff") to a Haarlemer; to a Haarlemer who (she awkwardness and naïveté of the expression may not surprise us at all in such a product of family vanity) "deerste print in die werit brocht." Such fabricators of pedigrees exist in multitude to this very day.

With a real and patience worthy of a better cause and of a better reward, this painstaking inquirer has made diligent search in the archives of Haarlem in hopes of finding something more certain about this mysterious author of "deerste print," who according to some authorities was an imherent, according to others a sheriff, and according to his generally according to these a sheriff, and according to his generally according to name a sacristan. By these researches one Louwerije Jansszoen, and one only, has been brought to light as living at Haarlem in the afternation than Jansszoen in the account-book of the church the Haarlem, Dr. Van der Linde decides that he must have been a

tallow-chandler in the town somewhere between the years 1441 and 1451. After this date he set up an inn, and finally in 1453 he must have left Haarlem, as the sum of eight guilders is entered in the treasury accounts as paid by him in that year for "ferry toll"—that is, duty of departure on his goods when he left the town. The descendants of this same Louwerijs or Lourens are easily traced, for at Haarlem there still exists a "heiling Karstgilde," or Holy Christmas Guild, set up in order that its mambers might lend each other mutual aid in the lofty aim of over-eating and over-drinking themselves at that holy season. To this jovial body Louwerijs belonged, and as the stalls of its members are hereditary, the names of his descendants are found in the entries of the chair register of the guild. In this register "deerste print" is not brought forward either linked with the name of Lourijs Coster himself or with that of his grandson, Gerrit Thomasz. It seems then more than likely that its insertion in the pedigree was a politic fiction of the innkeeper intended to increase his custum. No doubt it acted much as a striking advertissment might act in the present day, and lured the wily Gerrit's fellow-citizens into draining more than their wonted number of draughts as deep as the traditional Dutchman's draught should be, to the memory of their host's illustrious grandfather. If we inquire further into the nature of the respectable old men who made such an impression on Junius, we find that the aged Cornelis, who represented himself as a fellow-worker of the thief who stole the types, and who wasted so many tears over his fellow-workman's villany, could not have been more than ten years old at the time of the theft. As for the other old man, Junius's tutor, Galius, according to the calculation of Mr. Chatto he could not have been more than thirty-six when he repeated the story which he had heard from the lips of Cornelis to his hopeful pupil. At that age, as Mr. Ohatto observes, it is not usual for persons to have grey

Though we cannot but admire the thoroughness with which Dr. Van der Linde has sifted and exposed the shadowy grounds on which has been built up the claim of Haarlem to the glory of the greatest invention of modern times, we cannot agree with his interpretation of the mysterious words "getté en molle" of the Cambray MS. This "getté en molle" of Abbot Robert seems to us utterly meaningless as applied to any other than cast type, and can by no stretch of imagination be made descriptive of block books. Nor do we think that this stout advocate of the claims of Mainz has succeeded in robbing his country of its claim to the credit of first excelling in xylography at all events. This claim rests on the famous passage from the Cologne Chronicle of 1449, which runs thus:—" Wiewail die kunst ist vonden tzo Mentz, als vurez vp die wyse, als dan nu gemeynlich gebruicht wirt, so is doch die eyrste vurbyldung vonden in Hollant vyss den Donaten, die dae selfist vur der tzyt gedruckt syn." That is, although the art was found out at Mainz in the manner now commonly used, yet the first forecast was found in Holland in the Donatuses printed there before that time.

there before that time.

The writer of this first account of the rise and progress of the art of printing quotes Ulrich Zell as his authority, and states very plainly that, though actual typography was first perfected in Mainz, yet the forecast of the invention was known before in Milland. Dr. Van der Linde sweeps this testimony away by explaining that the Cologne chronicler was weak in his geography, and that he used Holland as a term for all the Netherlands, and that in this case he must have meant Flanders or some of the North-German States. If this be granted the whole passage loses its value. It might just as well be said that the writer meant some other town when he wrote Mainz. In his chapter on the several editions of the Speculum Dr. Van der Linde pulls down ruthlessly all the theories that bibliographers have built up as to their great age. This theory has hitherto had the seemingly unanswerable evidence of the paper marks as its foundation. This foundation is here shown to be very shifting sand, as the same paper marks are found in books printed in the latter part of the infleenth century at Mainz, Cologne, Nürnberg, and Strasburg, On examination of these marks and of the type Dr. Van der Linde is of opinion

that the pure North-Notherland, common Low-German sharacter of the xylography of the Speculum, places the book ideforically in the second half of the xill century, and—in combine with the whole current of the Notherland-German development of wood-engagening, with the positive dates

of all the discovered typegraphic and mylagraphic illustrated works (mostly from a 1740 till the rith emitury) for in the third quanter of that century, and so as all 1750. I may edd to this that Holtrop, the best judge of Netherland incumabals, during a long discussion on the Specula, made the following confusion to me: "When you sak me on my conscience, I must say: these books are not so old."

After having pessed in review and denounced all the other treasures of the "municipal show-booth," Dr. Van der Linde concludes with the following extortation to his countrymen, which is a fair sample of the strong language in which his feelings find vent when dealing with those who are opposed to him:—

Indeed, the Coster-question is "national." And that it is so, is a sad

aign.

Notimal! One of those miserable words which corrupt the minds of the people! Anthropophagy, lepra, impurity, laxineas, thievishness, all these may be national, if we only know of what "nation," Battaka, Icelanders, Arabs, Laxinaroni, or Caffres, we speak. National by itself means nothing; the question is whether we mean national vices or virtues. Our "moderation" (suphemism for lukewarmness and apathy) is very national, but on that account no less detestable. And our national gin is a national plague. On the other hand—for our national perseverance (although it is too slow), spirit of independence (although it is somewhat prevential), language (although it is too meagre for song), for our national vegetables and cows—all respect! But not, for instance.

Not, for instance, for our national Canada and cows—all respect!

instance
Not, for instance, for our national Coster, for "our" Coster. He exprour ridiculous self-adoration, and it is a national interest to destroy him.

BALTET'S ART OF GRAFTING.

OF all the arts connected with horticulture none is superior to that of grafting, either in the interest of the operation or the importance of its results. So marked and various are the latter that can afford to part with the fiction and romance which ancient writers have woven round this art, and to rely on ascertained facts to prove that, in partnership with nature, it achieves triumphs de-nied to nature working alone, and performs miracles of transformation, development, reproduction, union, and multiplication. But in the cultivation as well as in the intelligent exposition of this art British horticulture has to look up to the successful ex-periments of our Gallic neighbours, and to learn from them many niceties of manipulation and system which are alien to our rougher and readier treatment. It may be, indeed, that our rougher and readier treatment. It may be, indeed, that of the forty-three various modes of grafting which M. Thouin enumerates in his Monographic des greffes, a good many might fairly be deemed rather curious than useful. Nevertheless the refairly be deemed rather curious than useful. Nevertheless the residuum, after eliminating these, would contain improvements upon our more rudimentary modes in each division of the methods of grafting. Hence the especial usefulness of the handy treatise just put forth from the Garden Office, and translated from the French of the most successful Continental professor of the grafting art. Systematically arranged, intelligently illustrated, almost exhaustively handled, the whole topic is laid open to the systematic or professional as well as simplified for the use of the amateur or professional, as well as simplified for the use of the tiro in the pages before us. It is only to be regretted that a reviewer, who cannot reproduce the drawings and diagrams with the letters that denote points of section or details of operation, finds a difficulty in doing this very useful manual the justice it

"Grafting" is defined to be the union of one plant with another for support and nutriment, passed through the roots and stem of that other to the grafted plant. This latter is the scion, which must have at least one shoot or eye, whilst that on which it is engrafted is the stock. The objects of such a union, which does not interfere with the character or constitution of either of the parties concerned, are to modify the wood, foliage, or fruit which results from it, to develop these in parts of a tree where they are defective, to reinvigorate an exhausted tree by fresh sap, to bring the two excess of monoscious plants into union, for reproduction, on one stem; or, lastly, to multiply woody or herbaceous plants for use or ornament with a rapidity and a success not uniformly

accorded to propagation by cuttings :-

eccorded to propagation by cuttings:—

Without grafting [writes M. Baltet] our orchards would not contain such rich collections of fruits for all seasons; our forests would be without a large number of important kinds of trees; and we should not experience the pleasure of seeing in our parks such a brilliant array of native and exotic abrubs. There remains one observation more to be made in favour of grafting—namely, that the plant, or fragment of plant, grafted on another preserves its original qualities and characteristic properties. It will produce branches close or spreading, leaves purple or silvery, flowers white or rose-coloured, fruit large or small, early or late, exactly resembling the variety from which it was taken, and without being influenced by the neighbourhood of, or contact with, several similar kinds grouped on the same stock.

To ensure success, however, there must be both manipulative skill in the operator and an observance of certain essential conditions. One of these is that there must be affinity between the species. Experiments in grafting must be confined to the same botanic family, at all events within the same natural order. Peach or agricet may be grafted on each other, or on their bardier congeners, the almond or the plum; the mediar and quince will flourish on the bawthorn, though the blossoms of the tree which furnishes the stock are dissimilar from those of the scion. Chinese tender roses will graft on our wild hedge-rose, and there is no end to the vagaries which may be wrought by grafting fruking branches of pear, mediar, servise, mountain-ash, as well as double and red thorns, cotonesster, and pyracantha, on the same

thorn stock. Akin to this law is the teaching of observation in reference to propagating varieties of the pine by grafting. The stocks must be analogous to the grafts or axions. Pines with five leaves units best with the Pinus excelse and the Norwegian pine; those with two or three leaves do best with P. Sylvestris, Austriaca, and Laricle (though these in general suit the greatest number of varieties); and Pinus Pyrenaica, in the South of France, makes a good stock for some forms of the two-leaved group (see p. 195). On the other hand, you cannot graft a sweet chestnut on the alien horse-chestnut any more than vines on walnuts or roses on black currents. Other essentials are analogous vigour, though, if there be a difference, the graft should be of later vegetation, as well as greater vigour and hardihood, than the stock. This is shown by the results of grafting the pear on the quince, the apple on the paradise stock, and the cherry on the Mahaleb. And while it is of importance that the stock should not be so weakly as to communicate its tenderness to the graft, it is of prime consequence thorn stock. Akin to this law is the teaching of ob ance that the stock should not be so weakly as to communicate its tenderness to the graft, it is of prime consequence to see that the latter be pure-sourced and hardy. "The degeneration, more apparent than real, of species and varieties is especially due to the selection of bad subjects for propagation." Intimate union, also, between the two parts is a size gust sus, and this not through the epidermis or pith, but the "alburnum," or new wood, between the inner bark and the heart-wood, which represents the new and living extension of the medullary rays. Another rule is to graft while the sap is in motion, and in the same condition in scion and stock; either at the flow in spring or the ebb in autumn. The aim should be to choose a warmish atmosphere that will not chill the nutritious fluid, and though in some cases open-air grafting may extend to November, all winter

mosphere that will not chill the nutritious fluid, and though in some cases open-air grafting may extend to November, all winter grafting belongs to the propagating house or the cloche. That grafts made at the new moon possess special vigour is an old-world fable, which we scarcely need M. Baltet's authority to relegate to the limbo of delusions about grafting.

As concerns skill in the operator, the pages devoted to his tools show the advantage of our French neighbours over ourselves in instruments of precision. There is much to be learnt from their budding-knife with its ivory spatula to raise the bark without risk of rust, in the "combined grafter" (p. 14), and the métro-graffe, which is the grafter's pair of compasses, with which he measures the back of the bevel of the graft, and then traces on the stock the same sized groove for its reception. And when we come to the essentials of ligatures and grafting clay, it becomes a marvel how any gardener, professional or other, can be content to deal with grafting clay, a nasty and literally "mucky" compound, when he can procure at Covent Garden Market a cleanly French substitute, a cold mastic manufactured by M. L'homme Lefort of Paris, and sold in tin boxes in which it preserves its pliability of Paris, and sold in tin boxes in which it preserves its pliability even after the box is opened. The merits of this preparation consist in its being always ready for use, as easy to spread about a graft as butter on bread, and more certain of keeping in position when so spread than the old and objectionable materials. cheapest ligatures, which serve the purpose of cotton and wool at a less cost, and with some advantages over them, are cut lengths of the leaf of the reed-mace and the bur-weed, two members of

of the test of the recentification the bur-weed, two members of the natural family of Typhacom.

Of the methods of grafting, that "by approach" is the most ancient, primitive, and natural. It consists in uniting two trees by their stems or branches, the leaves of the scion not being removed as in other modes, because it remains attached to the parent plant while being joined to the stock, an exactly corresponding portion of wood and bark being removed from each at the point of grafting. After the graft is a year old, it may be detached from the parent stem. This method is adopted in two fashions: (1), the ordinary mode of retaining the upper part of the scion after its juncture with the stock; (2), the mode called "inarching," where the cut top of the scion is inserted under the bark of the stock. This latter may be done with an eye or with park of the stock. Instatuer may be done with an eye or with a branch, during the sap-flow in spring or summer; its object is the restoration of defective parts of trees, and in some cases multiplication; and its differentia from ordinary grafting by approach, which is done by veneering and inlaying, lies in cutting off the top of the scion, and inoculating it under the bark of the stock. No one who has this manual to refer to will find either method a failure if he lays to heart its careful directions as to stock. No one who has this manual to refer to will find either method a failure if he lays to heart its careful directions as to treatment after such grafting, and as to the detachment in due course of the scion from the parent stem. The romance, so to speak, of this part of the subject is illustrated, verbally and by drawings (pp. 49-56) in such a way as to show the various modes of "grafting by approach" from a common parent tree, which may be elevated in a pot, and yet unite with half-a-dozen circumjacent standards. By the "approach" method you may renew a defective stem, inarching branches upon it above the diseased part, re-establishing the healthy flow of the sap which it has impeded, and eventually cutting away the cankered base. Not less neat is the way in which the restoration of a main branch in a fruit-tree trained to the form called "chandelier palmette" is effected by planting as a stock a young tree into which to graft, by approach or inarching, the defective branch. Approach-grafting is also extremely successful in the figure-training wherein French fruit-growers excel, and the resort to it in grafting the trees which compose a "single cordon" one on another by lengthening or joining short branches with an inserted supplement, is an ingenious series which reflects credit on its inventor, M. Ricaud of Heaune.

A much larger division is that of grafting with detached scions, the resort being branches, or parts of branches, with one eye at

The Art of Grafting and Budding. By Charles Baltet.

least, and from two to six inches at length. With these may be undertaken the various sectional methods of side grafting, crown grafting, grafting, "de précision," cleft grafting. English method, and mixed grafting. Of these, side-grafting is in this handbook limited to cases where the scion is insurted in the side of the stem, or on a branch of the stock, either between the bark and the alburnum, or in the latter itself, the bark in no case being removed; and this side-grafting may be either, performed with a simple branch, or a based branch, i.e., one cut from the parent with a heal or strip attached to the base. As odd and uncommon mode, which comes under the head of side-grafting, and is applicable to hael or strip attached to the base. An odd and uncommon mode, which comes under the head of side-grafting, and is applicable to gumless old stocks and bare stems, is to drill bark and alburnum, without touching the pith, with an oblique hole from above downwards, and into this, properly smoothed, to fit the rounded and pointed end of the graft. Perhaps there is a greater attraction in crown grafting, which is suitable to a large number of trees and shrubs, and is an operation practised in spring. It is indispensable in the case of large trees, of which a number of scions may sable in the case of large trees, of which a number of scions may be grafted so as to enjoy the ample nourishment of their roots. The principle of this mode is to insert the thin, pointed end of the seion between the bark and wood of the stock in an opening made by a small implement of wood or ivory. The thicker the stock, which must have been headed down a month before grafting, the more scieds it will find room for; only a distance of two inches should be left between each. A bandage is necessary after the insertion of the scions, and the application of grafting-wax to the cuts and covering-bark will provide against the danger of rents. An improved mode of crown grafting owes its invention to Professor du Breutl, who has written much upon this and kindred subjects. Broul, who has written much upon this and kindred subjects. Its merits are the multiplication of points of contact in order to accelerate the cohesion of the graft, and the sloping direction in which the stock is cut to prevent the cozing sap from obstructing such cohesion. This has been found very successful in the department of Isère, where the walnut is very largely grafted. We must pass by the interesting sections on grafting "do précision" to give a hare glauce at cleft grafting, which is performed by splitting the stock (which is first cut obliquely, and then smoothed horizontally across the top) diametrically, and afterto give a bare glauce at cleft grafting, which is performed by splitting the stock (which is first cut obliquely, and then smoothed horizontally across the top) diametrically, and afterwards inserting, in a vertical cleft made by a point of the pruning-knife, a wedge-shaped scion. If the cleft grafting be with a single scion, the skill of the grafter is displayed in not splitting the stock right across; but if with two scions, he is called terminal cleft grafting, which is another process, inasmuch as here the grafts are not applied to the top of a stock headed down previously, but inserted at a cleft in the middle of the terminal bud. It is applied to the walnut and the fir; and the success of this method with the varieties of the genus Pinus may be conceived when we learn (p. 105) that M. Jules Barotte of Brachay (Haute-Marne) has by it, in open ground or forest, without protecting his grafts with paper caps, as some do, converted for twenty years past thousands of Pinus sylvestris into Pinus Austriaca and P. Laricio. In come respects what is called "saddle grafting" is the converse process to cleft grafting, for in it the stock is fashioned into a wedge shape, the end of the scion lapping over it, so as to suggest the mane. Where the stocks are of moderate size, this method is very successful, and it is applied by French horticulturies to the multiplication is petto of rhododendrums and camellias. What the author of this treatise calls "English grafting" includes ordinary splice grafting (i.s., the exact fitting and binding together of stock and scion are cut with corresponding notches in addition at the ordinary splice; and whip grafting, the old plan of

In some respects what is called "saddle grafting" is the converse process to cleft grafting, for in it the stock is fashioned into a wedge shape, the end of the scion lapping over it, so as to suggest the name. Where the stocks are of moderate size, this method is very successful, and it is applied by French hortical turists to the multiplication is netto of rhododendrans and camellias. What the author of this treatise calls "English grafting" includes codinary splice grafting (i.e., the exact fitting and binding together of stock and scion are cut with corresponding notches in addition to the ordinary splice; and whip grafting, the old plan of heading down the stock and cutting it on one side only to receive the scion, which has a long splice cut, and is partially cleft or notched. Tongue grafting is the most common of these, and we can conserve that the form of it figured in p. 113 is an improvement, in point of solidity and extra security. Why it should merit the name of the "Thunderbolt" method we are at a loss to conjecture. It would be interesting to compare on this point the original with the translation. Our limits proclude our going into the mysteries of root grafting and bud grafting, though both are fraught with interest. The latter is sufficiently popular with our amateur gardeners to induce them to seek hints and assurances from the book itself.

The last quarter of this useful volume consists of an annotated list of plants and trees suited for grafting, with the methods proper to, and the results to be expected from, each. This will be found valuable as well as curious. We gather, e.g., from the account of the "Aucuba" how, by cleft grafting, e.g., from the account of the "Aucuba" how, by cleft grafting being discipus, all the branches of the male stocks, but one, might be grafted with male scions, and on female shrubs one male branch might be similarly introduced." The Garrys, too, may be cleft-grafted on the Aucuba. In like manner, as the Salisburia is a discious conifer, cleft grafting can bring about its fruit-bearing by the union of both saxes on the same stem. Apropos of cleft grafting, by thus uniting scious of the European upon the American varieties of the walnut in the forkings of the branches, a twofold profit, we are assured, may be made of the timber of the stem and the fruit produced by the graft. We might also commod instantous is which the curiosities of grafting vapuhed by experience amply make up for the untenableness of manner middle water whom the material disease of the material is made manufacture in the curiosities of grafting vapuhed by experience amply make up for the untenableness of manner middle water incommend the material disease of manner middle water in the new material materials and the new materials and the new materials are the new materials.

will soon yield its sorn fruit untainted by a single back quality:

It is easy to change a citier apple-tree into one which will have fines. It is easy to change a citier apple-tree into one which will have fines. It is easy to change a citier apple-tree, a wild plant after his an apple of partier in a second with a fruitful one, and to gather in actions: making quinces, and even pears from the hawthord that is planted for the white cheking will thus be conseed with fines the making the paramidal poplar will become an undurelle, and the second of the will be easy to be presented for any yield masts for shape I It is dually seen that this system of shape in the city of the presented in the consequence of the presented in the consequence of the presented in the consequence of the present of the prese

Need more be said to recommend a volume which theory from practical knowledge all the latest discoveries in the art of grafting, and places the whole process within the read of the methodical amateur? An art can never have been meant to languish in neglect or descende, which method means observation taught and suggested to old world materialist. The this was so may be fitly shown from Mr. Blackmer's recommendation of the Georgics, where (see Book II. 90, and mentioning some curious results of grafting, the post authors the modern art of grafting in the following pertinent lines:

Nor is the mode to bud and graft the same.

For where the buds (like emerads in their frame).

Pushed forth the bark, their filmy jarkins split.

A narrow eyelet through the crown is allt;

Herein the germ, a stranger, they compress,

And teach with juley rind to coalesce.

To graft—the knotless trunks are hoped amain,

And cloft with wedges deep into the grain.

Then fruitful scions are enclosed; nor long

Till a great tree with langhing boughs leaps out,

And looks up with astonishment and doubt

At stranger leaves and fruit that must be wrong.

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THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

*THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Speech from the Throne, and they have taken advantage of the opportunity to compose the document in granmatical, if not elegant, English. Lord Granville and that the first paragraph was copied from the Quitte's Speech of 1869; and the circumstances in which two successive Parliaments met were so closely similar as to excuse the placerism. The conventional Conservative Government in the present Session. It is not yet half and the laws of transfer by Parliament Session. The conventional statements will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be exercised for the maintenance of the third will be the third will be the third the third will be the third third the third will be the third will be the third third the third will be the third will be the third third the third will be the third third third the third will be the third third will be the third third will be the third third third will be the third third will be the third will be the third third will be the third third will be the sould be effectually simplified. A cartalinance of the existing powers of devise and settlement of the title sould be effectually simplified. A cartalinance of the existing powers of devise and settlement would limit the range of the inquiries which are now indicated the will be the sould be effectually simplified. A cartalinance of the existing powers of devise and settlement would limit the range of the inquiries which are now indicated with the third will be the sounce of the processor; or it his third will be the sounce of the processor; or it his third will be the sounce of the measure, the maintenance of the cartalinance of the cartalinance of the principles of a measure, the maintenance of the will be imposed to defer to their authority and the house of Commons. The S whom the majority are Liberals, will decide thall be approved by Parliament. The thall be approved by Parliament. The that," which has at first an ominous probably a testinical Scotch meaning, ct, has probably a testinical section invaling, floridand it is generally used in a rhetorical or many stage. The practical ingracity of the Scotch bindered them the advantages of Home Rule, M. Many Spinish Control of the Rule.

who had been previously Equity lawyers. The experiment of a single process for all civil litigation may be tried in both countries with at least equal facility. More difference of opinion is likely to arise on the provisions which may be made for appellate jurisdiction. There is much reason to doubt whether Lord Selbonne was well advised in abolishing intermediate appeals in England; and there will be greater inconvenience in any measure which compels Irish suitors to resort to the Courts of Appeal at Westminster, except in cases of importance. The Lord Chancellon and his advisers will not fail to consider with due attention the suggestions which Lord Justice Christian has made in his recent pamphlet. There can be no doubt that the House of Lords and the English and Scotch snembers of the House of Commons will do their numest to render an Irish Judicature Bill efficient for its purpose; but the large body of Home Rule members will, if they think fit, be able to interfere seriously with any project of Irish legislation. It is impossible to deny that they have a right to be heard on all questions, or that they represent important constituencies; nor can it Selborne was well advised in abolishing intermediate or that they represent important constituencies; nor can it be ostonsibly assumed that they are influenced by any but the most respectable motives. Whenever an Irish Bill is proposed, they may object to it either as bad in itself, or because he effecting a weeful motive it meahant the respectable. is proposed, they may object to it either as had in itself, or because, by effecting a useful reform, it weakens the argument for a domestic Legislature. It is also prebable that they may refuse to concur in the establishment of any new Imperial tribunal, although they acquiesce in the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, which theoretically includes a number of representatives of Iroland.

When Mr. Claratony's doubts as to the meaning of Homestics. When Mr. GLADSTONE'S doubts as to the meaning of Home Rule are hereafter solved, it will probably appear that the repeal of the Union implies the repudiation of all enternal jurisdiction. If Mr. Burr and his friends desire to have the designs of an alien Government and Legislature for the good of Ireland, they may probably succeed in defeating the Indicature Bill.

It was already known that the Government had resolved to refer to a new Commission some of the disputed questions between artisans and employers. Some of the workmen have expressed their disapproval of further inquiries on the ground that the issue is ripe for decision; but as Mr. MACDONALD has accepted an appointment as Commissioner, it is evident that the dissatisfaction expressed by Mr. Harrison and by others is not un nimously fult. The appointment of the Commission may pe haps be justified by the value of its recommendations; nor is these any urgent need of immediate legislation; but the workmen urge that all the facts and arguments are already known, and that the Government will in any case be responsible and that the Government will in any case he responsible for the measures which it may ultimately propose. Mr. DISBAELI will probably be disappointed in his expectation that it will be possible to legislate on the subject during the present year. The Cabinot has not yet had that it deliberate on the difficult questions in dispute; and the simplest plat would have been to amagnize and vinding the expediency of adjourning the dispussion to a light seem of the investigation that their interested in the subject of the investigation that their may enterly by less public and less elaborate modes of investigation that their may remember of the investigation that their may remember the proposed changes in the lay subjecting the only and Provident Bogieties may also affect the interests of the members of Trade Unions; but it is the finite easts of the members of Trade Unions; but it is the finite easts of the members of Trade Unions; but it is the finite easts of the members of Trade Unions; but it is the finite easts of the members of Trade Unions; but it is the finite easts of the members of Trade Unions; but it is the finite easts of the members of Trade Unions; but it is the finite easts of the members of Trade Unions; but it is the finite easts of the members of Trade Unions; but it is the finite easts of the members of Trade Unions; but it is the finite east of the members of Trade Unions. framers of the Speech referred to mere matters ery and detail.

The dovernment was in the pleasant position of feeling itself for the moment secure from sarcasm, which was more fikely, if any members of either House were in a satirical to be directed against the losing party. The Ministers had therefore no scruple in announcing a measure for the relief of the licensed victuallers, which an Opposition enjoying better spirits would have plausibly described as a landable proof of gratitude for services recently rendered. At a later period of the evening Sir WILFEID LAWSON, with the courage of a good man struggling with adversity, gave notice of the reintroduction of the Permissive Bill, which the timidest of publicans no longer contemplates with alarm. It must be intolerable to the few votaries of total abstinence who are still found in the House that the victorious victuallers should receive a public testimonial from the hands of the Government. When the measure is introduced it will probably be found to be of the most innocuous kind. Sir H. Selwyn-Ibbetson will, as Under-Secretary at the Home Office, probably be charged with the duty of introducing the remedial Bill; and it is too much to be feared that the original author of one of Mr. BRUCE'S Bills is still lukewarm in his devotion to the interests of beer. The licensed victuallers have some real grievances to complain of; and probably, if the late Government had remained in office they would have obtained redress. The task imposed on the justices of regulating the hours of closing is invidious; and it will be desirable to effect the same object by legislation, applicable with a certain elasticity to towns and rural districts. With the exception of the Land Transfer Bill, all the measures noticed in the Queen's Speech are of so modest a kind that they would in an ordinary Session not have been honoured with formal mention. The country is well satisfied that no ambitious legislation is proposed.

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THE majority of the PRINCE IMPERIAL.

PRINCE IMPERIAL has been made the a much greater great Bonapartist demonstration, and success has attended this demonstration, importance is unquestionably larger, than and its politic time ago could have seemed possible. All the ago could have seemed possible. All the ago could have seemed possible. All the personages of the party came over, numerous deputies and senators, and crowds of dismissed Imperialist prefects. There were, too, a sufficient number of humbler adherents to show that Imperialism has a large hold on the affections to show that Imperialism has a large hold on the affections of some who do not expect to get any personal gain out of a restored Empire. That it was a sham demonstration, or a demonstration of mere fortune-hunters, is quite inconsistent with the facts. The Bonapartists came there partly because they must be Bonapartists or nothing, but in a much greater degree because they liked and regret the system of the Empire. Even outside the Imperial clique there is a growing feeling that the late Emperor was in some measure hardly judged, and that he was unjustly condemned as solely responsible for mistakes which others, and it may as solely responsible for mistakes which others, and it may be said France itself, shared with him. Royalty, too, has in itself abiding attractions, and those who wish in France to worship royalty are driven to Chislehurst to find a vent for their feelings. They cannot take any sincere interest in the antiquarian fanatic of Frohsdorf, and it would be as easy to love a respectable bronze statue as to love the Count of Paris. At Chislehurst they find an heir to a Crown who is at least amiable, who is intelligent enough to scho the pet phrases of his set, who behaves with commendable moderation and self-respect, and is in every way as creditable a lad of eighteen as admirers could hope to discover. The EMPRESS, too, has attractions which once charmed a Court, and a character which is fitted to secure the respect and admiration of well-wishers, if not to command the sympathies of a nation. Royalty at Chielehurst mand the sympathies of a nation. Royalty at Chialchurst is royalty in an imposing and winning shape, and the Bonapartists may justifiably claim that this is an advantage on their side which it is something to be able to offer to France. There are many persons in France, and very many in Paris, who want a Monarchy for other than political reasons, who think that trade will languish without a Court, who like having great people to see and talk about, and who comfort themselves with believing that things are more likely to keep quiet for a year or two if there is some one. Feelings such as the commonly left out of the rackoning when poli-

tical calculations are made; but public epinion on political questions is really the fruit of many other things than political theories. *To say that France withes for a Monarchy is probably quite untrue of France at present. France takes every possible occasion to protest against having a Monarchy farced on it. But it is also true that there are very many persons in France who is not exactly Legitimists, or Orleanists, or Bonapartists, but who exactly Legitimists, or Orleanists, or Bonapartists, but who feel that a Monarchy might possibly help to fill their empty pockets and would certainly give them a good deal of temporary amusement. To such persons the Bonaparte family has, it must in fairness be acknowledged, very considerable attractions. The Empress and her son are fitted to be the centre of a Court, they have had enough of misfortune to make them interesting, and yet have not been fortune to make them interesting, and yet have not been far or long enough removed from the sphere of French life to stamp them with that old-fashioned impracticable character by which Royal exiles are generally marked.

The Duke of Papua made a speech to the Panca, and the Princemade areply, of which all that need be said is that they were very well suited to the occasion. When an Imperialist talks to the son of his late master about the Pance's father and the Prince has to speak of his father and mother in return, it was impossible that any but the best features of the character and the happiest incidents of the career of Napoleon III. should be brought into prominence. That the late Emperon began his reign by corrupting the troops, shooting down hundreds of innocent people, and gorging with plunder a set of needy adventurers, may be historically true, but the Imperial family and its friends cannot be expected to refer to these things. It is also historically true that there was a much brighter side to the reign and character of the Prince's father, and on this side it was equally pleasant and justifiable to dwell exclusively. The late EMPEROR was a singularly kind-hearted man, a faithful control and a salitification. friend, and a politician who anxiously tried to avoid commonplace and routine administration, and to grasp such ideas as seemed to him statesmanlike. In the same way the stock Napoleonic traditions and ideas are capable of being exhibited in attractive colours we do not inquire being exhibited in attractive are practically managed, the too curiously how plebiscites are practically managed, the Napoleon dynasty has had plenty of popular approval in its time. It really is democratic, if by that is meant that it is not the pet and plaything of an aristocratic caste, and that it became align a stoody contamp. For Declination

that it keeps alive a steady contempt for Parliamentary government. It also did for a considerable period manage to identify itself with the interests of three great powers in France—the army, the priests, and the peasantry; and even now the officers, if not the private soldiers, of the army look with affection on its memory, and the priests take good care to let it be known that, even if they would have preferred to see HENRY V. on the throne, they will be very well content if they see NAPOLEON IV. reigning instead. Whether the peasants can be coazed or frightened back into wishing for an Imperial restoration remains to be seen. Those who settled what was to be said to the PRINCE IMPERIAL and what the PRINCE should say in return showed tact as much in what was not said as in what was said. There was nothing to inspire an alarm lest France should be hurried by an Imperial Government into a funnous grusade for the restoration of the Temporal Power. There was no hittorness towards approximate the same that if for the restoration of the Temporal Power. There was no bitterness towards enemies, nor any sign that if his party triumphed the Prince then would have recourse to that bloody sword of justice which the rival Pretender expressed last autumn so much anticipatory delight in the prospect of using. Nor was there any hurry in grasping at the prize before it is ready. The Paince has full confidence that his father's old friend and communicate has full confidence that his father's old friend and companion, the Duke of MAGENTA will give him as good a chance as any one else. The Prince offers himself merely as an amiable and willing young person, who will any day under-take to govern France if he is asked, and who meanwhile will go on pursuing his studies with laudable assiduity.

There is nething to quarrel with in this. He will go or
stay away as he is wanted, and the only question is whether

stay away as he is wanted, and the only question is whether the studies are likely to be arriently surfailed. If it had not been for the Duke of Hacoura, the natural answer would have been that, in spite of this great dame stration, and the specthes, and the violet and gold of the regrets of dismissed officials, he would never have had sime to go on studying antil he had become very learned man. But with the Duke working hard him night and day, making a Republic impossible, and a Robert successible Assembly impossible, and a Roberts.

impossible above really is no saying but that the Prince may be Emperor before long. M. Traine semarked to the Duke of Buogarz and his alies, when the vote of the 24th of The was impending that they were displacing him to make room by the Empire. This was exactly what they thought they were wrong. While the PRINCE IMPERIAL has been enictly doing his lessons, and never dreaming of the kind friends he had in an unexpected quarter, they have been clearing one obstacle after another out of his path. We must bowever, add in fairness that the path. We must, however, add in fairness that the Prince has also lately received much assistance from another set of his adversaries. The Assembly has occupied itself for more than two years in collecting and publishing Reports about the Government of September, and the mode in which it conducted the war, and these Reports have been, if not palpably unfair, so drawn up as to create as unfavourable an impression as possible of the Republican beroes. The numberless errors, follies, and faults of the young Dictator and his friends have been brought into a blaze of daylight. M. GAMBETTA himself has been very discreet; he has held his tongue, striven to avoid offence and accepted so far as he possibly could the leadership of M. THIERS. But he cannot get the French world to forget his past altogether, and the memory of adverse critics is being continually refreshed by the publications of the Assembly. The amount of respect paid to the once powerful members of the Government of the 4th of September is now very small, and the blunders they made are the prevailing topic of public conversation. These tales of Republican misdeeds have been exceedingly useful to the Imperialists. Any one who looks down the list of those who made part of the Chislehurst demonstration will see many names which would lately have provoked utterances of indignation or contemptuous pity. But now there will be many Frenchmon who will merely shrug their shoulders and say that after all the other lot were as bad. To be the last but one sot of people found out is a great element of success in French politics, and the Imperialists seem entitled to claim this element as their own. There are indeed many Frenchmen who will judge the Chislehurst demonstration from a higher point of view, who will ask why France should be deceived once more by the platitudes of crowned democracy, or why honest men should not do the best they can for their country without troubling themselves whether M. their country without troubling themselves whether M. ROUBER or M. GARBETTA made the most mistakes some time ago. But then these are precisely the Frenchmen whom the Duke of Broglis is trying so hard to snub, enfeeble, and exclude from public life; and if he succession holding on in his course much longer, they may lament the restoration of the Empire without being able to prevent it.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

THE debate on the Address would have been a very tame affair had it not been for the speeches of Mr. Graderons and the Duke of Somerser. Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, in proposing the motion for the Address, made some inoffensive remarks on the catastrophe which has befallen the Liberal party; and this gave Mr. Graderons an opportunity of referring to the recent dissolution, to the causes that had led to it, and to the results that have flowed from it. He had, however, nothing new to reveal as to the history of the dissolution. He could but say that the clottons of the autumn made them feel still more uncomfortable. As soon as the Revenue returns made it clear that there would be a large surplus, Mr. Graderous determined to de something splendid in the way of finance. But for this purpose he needed, as he says, increased Parliamentary strength, and a renewal of the confidence of the country. He did not notice the main objection to the course he took, which is that he did not really ask for Parliamentary strength to help him to spend his surplus as he pleased, but used his satisfiated must be get him Parliamentary strength. It was the first way to maintain silence on this head. Mr. Graderous made a great mixture, and he is probably as fully sware as any one clear that the made it. Lord Suspense and in the other House that this war not the first time a lifetime had gener to the country on a flamentary question. No one complains

that Mr. GLADSTONS went to the country on a question. What is alleged against him is that it makes capital out of a particular financial position, and, without raising any distinct financial question, promised to perform a financial feat which he fancied would be specially wolcome to the constituencies by means which he did not explain. What he did was to come before the electors without any political programme or any distinct financial programme, but with the offer that, if they would give him a new lease of power, he would put more money in their pockets than they could have hoped was possible. However, all this is an old story now, and the warning given has been sufficiently clear and strong to make it very un-likely that any other Prime Minister will repeat Mr. GLADSTONE'S dangerous experiment. When Mr. GLADSTONE passed from the causes to the results of the dissolution passed from the causes to the results of the dissolution he got on much safer ground. Sir William Struing-Maxwell had expressed a natural regret that six weeks of the Session had been lost. Mr. Gladstone replied that it was quite worth while to lose six weeks of a Session in order to get a Parliament and a Ministry in harmony with the real wishes of the country. This is manswerable. As a Liberal and a Minister, Mr. Gladstone of course regretted the decision at which the constituencies arrived but as a friend of the at which the constituencies arrived, but as a friend of the Constitution he was delighted to think that England did constitution ne was designed to think that England did not, like a neighbouring country, exhibit the spectacle of a popular assembly sitting on and legislating with the feelings of the people arrayed against it. At any rate Mr. Gladstone has escaped the humiliation of being a second Duke of Broques. As Mr. Gladstone did not expect the elections to turn out as they did, he does not intake his disconting at the and of transmission. justify his dissolution at the end of January by pointing out that a national benefit which he never contemplated has resulted from the course he took. But this does not prevent it from being true that the dissolution has produced this national benefit; and no one can deay that the time had come for a new Parliament and a new Ministry, when it has been so conclusively shown that the old Parliament and the old Ministry had lost the confidence of the country.

The Duke of Somerser was as ill-natured as it was possible even for the Duke of Somerser to be, and the expressions of his ill-nature were so coarse and over-charged that his purpose was defeated and he did harm to no one but himself. The Duke calls himself a Liberal, and there are no doubt questions as to which his Liberalism is indisputable. But he is one of that disagreeable class of Liberals whose main delight and occupation consists in finding fault with whatever Liberals do, vituperating Liberal statesmen, and exaggerating the errors and blunders of his party. If any Conservative had said what he said, every one would have exclaimed that a manifestation of such virulent feeling from the lips of an opponent was in the worst con-ceivable taste. But because the Duke chooses to call himself a Liberal, he imagines himself to be above all the rules of taste and decorum. He first took occasion to bespatter the new Peers whom Mr. GLADSTONE has sent to the House of Lords, and ironically observed that some of them would be of great use to their Lordships, as, if they wanted to understand how the Post Office could be mismanaged, they would have Lord EMLY at hand to explain the secret to them, and Lord ABREDARE would be equally available if they had any difficulty in comprehending what was the best means of getting up a serious quarrel with the licensed victuallers. No doubt Lord Emr. did make a shocking mess of his administration of the Post Office, and Lord ABERDARE blandered and shifted till he made the publicans as mad as bulls. But there is a time for abuse and a time for refraining from abuse, and the first night of the meeting of a new Parliament was certainly not the time for a Liberal to decide two humble members of a fallen Liberal Ministry. When the Duke passed to speaking of Mr. GLADSTONE, his violence went beyond all bounds. He described Mr. GLADSTONE as coquetting with those who wish to dismember the Empire, and as licking the very dust off the feet of democracy. There was, no doubt, a basis for these excessively strong phrases. Mr. GLADSTONE'S letter to Lord FERMOY about Home Rule was not what it should have been. He professed that be could say nothing for or against Home Rule until he understood what was meant by the term. Lord SELBONNE replying to the Duke of Somensur, said that there could be no doubt about Mr. Gladsroug's real opinion of Home Rule, because he had stated some time ago at Aberdeen

that no statesman could entertain any proposal for dis-membering the Empire. This would have been very membering the Empire. This would have been very satisfactory if only he had repeated it on the eve of the Irish elections. The impression produced by his letter to Lord Fermor was not that he would consent to the dismemberment of the Empire, but that, in order to catch Irish votes, he affected not to understand what he understood so well some months before when speaking at Aberdeen, that Home Rule did mean the dismemberment of the Empire. By thus striving, and striving in vain, to win Irish votes at the cost of some want of straightforwardness, Mr. Gladstone lost many English votes, and deserved to lose them. It is equally true that Mr. GLADSTONE has sometimes seemed to look with injudicious favour on schemes of change which may be called in the bad sense of the word democratic. But that he licked the dust off the shoes of democracy is a statement absurdly untrue. What is much more true is that his term of power came to an end because, among other reasons, he would not fall in with the extreme section of his party. Even, however, if the Duke of Somenser had been as guarded and accurate in his language as he was wild and inaccurate, he would have been choosing the wrong time and place to make his remarks. The Ministerial leaders showed themselves far above taunting and abusing opponents who have just been decisively beaten, and an isolated and unimportant laboral might have had the decency to follow their example.

There was no topic in the Address to call forth much comment or any excitement. Every one united in praising the conduct of the troops and their officers in the Ashantee war, and the time had not come when any one could pretend to say what use England is to make of its victory. Whether Parliament should have been summoned at the outset of the war was a nice point of constitutional law, which was languidly and indecisively debated by the leaders of the two parties in the Commons, much in the spirit in which the Curer Justice seems to have debated with himself the mysterious point whether it was his duty to report the arrest of Mr. WHALLEY to a House elected after the arrest was at an end. The Indian famine was a subject of discussion that could not fail to excite interest, and Mr. M'Cullage Torrens went so far as to propose in regard to it. One of those amendments to an Address which are made to be withdrawn, but sure to give their maker an opportunity of speaking at greater length on a subject than he would otherwise venture to do. The Government has done all it can do by promising to afford at the carliest possible moment all the information it can command as to the extent of the famine, and the means taken or to be taken to alleviate it; and the announcement of the inten-tion of Ministers to bring in a Bill to supply India with funds is the best indication they could have given of their sense of the magnitude of the calamity, and of the exertions that must be made to meet it. It is not impossible that the famine may have the effect of directing the attention of the present House to India in a degree unknown to its predecessor; and for this, as for other reasons, men of all parties may join in the wish that Professor FAWOTT, who was the one man out of official circles who cared for India, may soon take his seat again in Parliament. Every one either acquiesced in the small legislative programme which the Ministry offers, or congratulated them on its smallness. Mr. GLADSTONE had no fault to find, nor any doubts to suggest, except as to the appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the laws relating to masters and servants. Whether the step taken by the Ministry is a good or a bad one will depend on its practical The first thing a Government has to do which appoints a Commission under such circumstances is to get persons to take part in its labours whose decision will command confidence and respect; and in this respect tho Government has been so successful as to fill with vexation those leaders of the Unionists who resent that there should be a Commission appointed. The next thing is to see that, if possible, the Commission shall work hard enough to presont a Report so early as to preclude the suspicion that the real use of the Commission is to get the whole question shelved. Mr. DISRAELI expressed his entire confidence in this second kind of success being achieved, and we can only trust he may be right.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

L ORD SALISBURY'S promised statement as to the position of affairs in Bengal and the measures which it is proposed to take in consequence will not come too soon. In the absence of such information, it is hard to determine how far a newspaper Correspondent, new to India, can be trusted to distinguish between avoidable and unavoidable obstacles to the prompt and regular distribu-tion of food supplies. But Mr. Fornes's letters in the Daily News tell of delays and confusion which to all appearance might have been prevented if the work had been taken in hand a little earlier. The Indian Civil Service has been often credited with military as well as with civil virtues, and considering that the famine was foreseen early in the autumn, and that the transport difficulty was singled out from the beginning as that which would give singled out from the beginning as that which would give most trouble, it seems strange that we should now be hearing for the first time of measures of organization. It is intelligible that the means of carrying food to the remoter villages can only be devised as the necessity arises, but the difficulties now spoken of are what may be called main-line difficulties—difficulties about ferries, difficulties about transshipment, difficulties about cradients difficulties about transports of the second secon gradients, difficulties about tramways and new lines of railroad. It is intelligible again that many of these obstacles should not yet be got out of the way, because the labour of surmounting them has proved greater than expected, and consequently that the original calculation of the time required has been found too short. But it is not so easy to understand why in the middle of February many of these elementary works should be at most only just taken in hand. In November last Bengal was in the position of a territory threatened with invasion, and it might have been expected that in the interval between that date and the appearance of the enemy inside the frontier all the obvious obstacles to the passage of supplies would have been removed. Or, if this expectation involves too low an estimate of the amount of work to be done, it might still have been expected that the operations necessary for removing conspicuous obstacles would long ago have been begun. Lord Derry said on Thursday that the machi-nery for taking food to the people cannot be extemporized with effect. That is, no doubt, true of the machinery token as a whole; but when we hear of machinery now just beginning to be constructed which, when finished two months hence, will make this or that part of the work go smoothly, we are tempted to ask why the process was not started two months earlier, so that its completion and not its commencement should have synchronized with the first stress of the famine. It is quite possible that there may be a good answer to the charge of procrastination implied in Mr. FORRES'S letters. It may be that the Government of India has been working its hardest ever since the autumn; and that what to persons at a distance, or even to persons on the spot who are new to the work, seems like needless delay, is really the inevitable delay which arises from being short-handed. The papers about to be laid before Parlament, and the explanations from the SECRETARY of STATE by which they will be accompanied, will probably clear up all doubts upon this head.

The Bill introduced by the Under-Secretary of State for India will give ample opportunities for examining the financial side of the famine. What Mr. TORRENS proposed to effect by the amendment he moved to the Address is not very clear. The House of Commons may be trusted to give proper attention to the subject without a formal assurance of the interest and anxiety which it intends to bestow upon Lord GEORGE HAMILION'S Bill. To commit Parliament to an undertaking not only to alleviate the existing distress, but also to prevent as far as possible its recurrence in the future, would have been an act of impredence which it is startling to find suggested even by an amateur Indian legislator. It is one thing to say that in meeting this sudden demand on its treasury the Government of India shall be assisted from Imperial resources, and another thing to say that the cost of an resources, and another thing to say that the cost of an adequate system of irrigation is to be thrown upon the English taxpayer. Probably Mr. Torrans did not into pledge the House of Commons to anything so printing as this, but this is certainly the sense in which the last clause of his amendment would have been accounted as Indian.

The want of logic which so often characteristics.

sectings. There are two views as g the calamity in Bengal between asonably be divided. One is that at some recent relief meetings. to the means of meeting the which opinions may reasonably be divided. One is that the cost of feeding this vast population for a great part of a year should be borne by the Government of India. The other is that the burden should be shared by the Imperial Government. There are cogent arguments alleged in behalf of each of these views; but for a third view which just now seems popular with the English public there is simply nothing to be said. We are well aware that in questioning the action of the Relief Committees in London and elsewhere we run counter to no less eminent an authority than Lord LAWRENCE. And if Lord LAWRENCE had given no reasons for his opinion in favour of raising money by private subscriptions, we should have hesitated before opposing it. But by resorting to argument he has descended to the level of common men, and his reasons are those of the philanthropist, not of the ex-Viceroy. The letter of the Bishop of Man-CHESTEE in the Times of Thursday proved this beyond dispute. Lord LAWRENCE's case amounts to this, that the Clovernment of India will want every farthing it can get, and that there are a large number of sufferers whom Government aid cannot reach. The first plea, literally interpreted, would mean that the subscriptions which Lord LAWRENCE calls for are to go to aid the Indian revenue, and we do not deny that, in itself, this would be a very proper form for private benevolence to take. But the question is, whether the Indian revenue will, in the long run, be really benefited by aid of this kind. Charity can at best provide for but a fraction of the expense which the Government of India will have to incur, and yet the fact that it has been helped in this way may make the notion of a direct grant from the Imperial Exchequer more unpalatable to the English taxpayers than it otherwise would be. It is pretty clear, too, that if the theory that the subscriptions go directly to aid the Indian revenue, and only indirectly to relieve the sufferers from the famine, were made public, the flow of liberality would very soon be checked. An impoverished exchequer is too impersonal an object to excite general sympathy. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that when Lord LAWRENCE says that the Indian Government wants English money, he only means that the subscribers need not fear that there will be no use for their money when it gets to India. Lest, however, this general assurance should not be sufficient, Lord LAWHENCE dwells on the impossibility of reaching all the sufferers by machine the impossibility of the control of the nery so systematic and unclastic as Government aid. argument is completely disposed of by the Bishop of Man-CHESTER. It would be perfectly applicable to distress in England, or in any country where a private charitable organization might be set up in every parish. But over the greater part of Bengal there will be no one to distribute relief except the officers of the Government; and it is not easy to see how the mere fact that he is administering a private fund can give an official power to deal with particular forms of distress which he would not possess if he were administering Government funds. Apparently a "famine wallah" is, after spending twelve hours or so every day in superintending public works and the distribution of food at relief centres, to spend an hour or two in the evening in searching out sufferers "of gentle birth," and relieving them from the private purse made up for them in England. While engaged in this inquiry his whole demeanour and aspect is to undergo a mysterious change. At six o'clock, while giving relief on behalf of the Government, he will be the hard, determined official. At seven o'clock, the consciousness that he is administering charitable, not State, relief will have softened his voice and smoothed his brow, and converted him into a ministering angel. This is the fond belief of the Mansion House Committee. We think it more probable that the same man will distribute what will practically be the same fund in the same manner and on the same principles. He will have no time to pursue fine distinctions, or to keep in mind that one bag of rice out of every hundred has been paid for by private subscription, and must therefore be distributed differently from the ninetynine which have been supplied by the Government. What the few hundred thousands which will be contributed by the few hundred thousands which will be contributed by private charity will do for the relief of a calamity on which the Government will certainly have to spend millions, and is bound to spend all that is required, it is needless to calculate. It is satisfactory, however, to remember that, considering the uses to which money nominally spent in charity is called applied at home, it may be a

real advantage to get a certain proportion of it sent out of the country. From this point of view, at all events, we wish success to the Relief Committees.

ENGLISH POLICY ON THE GOLD COAST.

THE successful close of the Ashantee war is regarded with universal and unqualified satisfaction. It matters comparatively little whether the King holds himself bound by the treaty which has been tendered for his acceptance. He will probably not discontinue the practice of human sacrifices, and his payment of the remaining instalments of the compensation demanded by Sir Gabner Wolselley will, if it is made, produce surprise as well as satisfaction. It seems not improbable that the foreign invasion may be followed by civil war. The relations of the great feudatories to the Kino are imperfectly understood, but it may be conjectured that, like ambitious chiefs in all parts of the world, they will renounce their allegiance if they are no longer held in subjection by fear. Whether a revolt of some or of all of the outlying tribes would destroy the Ashantee power is at present uncertain. The chief of Adausi retains so much respect for his former sovereign as to think it prudent to retire from the Ashantee territory as seen as he seconded from the Empire or Confederacy. The more powerful chief of Beequah, who also meditated the recovery of his own independence, may perhaps think himself strong enough to retain his dominions while he repudiates Ashantee supremacy. There has to the present time been no rumour of a rebellion in the Ashantee country itself; nor is it known that the people of Coomassic and the neighbouring country are discontented with their sanguinary ruler. The effect of the late defeat on the relations of the Ashantee kingdom with the population of the interior is uttorly unknown. Recent events have sufficiently proved that the warlike reputation of the Ashantees was well founded; and they are still more than a match for enemies who are not superior to them in weapons and discipline. Fortunately the interest of Englishmen in the politics of Western Africa is now once more of the faintest and most purely philanthropic character. The Ashantees have been temporarily disabled; and perhaps they have been permanently intimidated. They have no means of knowing the extent of trouble which they have occasioned, and probably they are not at present inclined to undervalue the resources of England. It is indeed suggested that they would be formidable enemies if they possessed arms of precision with suitable ammunition; but cartridges adapted to Snider rifles cannot be procured in unlimited quantities; and probably some check will be placed on the importation of weapons. The money which has been spent in the campaign may fairly be credited to a capital account. The country south of the Prah has been practically secured against invasion for several years. If he confidence of the Ashantees hereafter revives, it may perhaps be necessary for those who then administer colonial affairs to repeat the lesson of the recent war. task of government and protection will in the meantime have been greatly simplified. The loss of life which has been incurred is greatly to be regretted, but it has happily not been excessive.

The full accounts which have at last been published confirm the impression that the campaign has been couducted with laudable vigour and prudence. Sir GARNET Wolseley had already promised the evacuation of the districts which are more or less under an English protectorate before the arrival of his troops from home. His original attempts to secure the aid of the Fantce chiefs proved utterly abortive. It was found useless to assure them that the quarrel was their own, and that the sovereign Power only proposed to supply their deficiencies. They have perhaps since been confirmed in their opinion that the English Government had objects of its own, and that it was strong enough to defeat the Ashantees without native assistance. As soon as the troops from home were ready to disembark the General marched without delay through a now friendly country to the Prah; but, as he moved away from the coast, he naturally felt more and more the embarragement arising from an insufficient supply of carriage. It is said that some desponding officers of Control declared that the expedition had failed, and that it would be necessary to return with all speed to the const. Fortunately the General was not inclined to yield to the first appearance of difficulty; and it happened that

the enemy, by making overtures of negotiation, provided an excuse for a halt which would in any case have been unavoidable. By this time Sir Garrer Wolseley has probably reconsidered his hasty charges of treachery. While the invading troops were waiting for the collection of native carriers, and while the Ashantce army was gathering in front of the capital, both parties amused their opponents with discussions of the terms of peace. The hostile intentions of the King were discovered about the time at which the English general was again ready to move. Then came the four days of fighting which ended in the capture of Coomassie; and the continuing difficulty of obtaining supplies compelled Sir Garner Wolseley to burn and evacuate Coomassie, and to commence his return march without delay. The exploits of Captain GLOVER deserve the fullest recognition. With the aid of a few English officers he contrived to create an army on the Volta; and although he was deserted by a large portion of his troops, he ultimately marched on Coomassie with a force of between four and five thousand men. His advance must have been known to the Ashantees when they were engaged with the main body of the English; and there can be little doubt that Captain Grover effected a diversion of the highest importance. It is highly satisfactory that his line of retreat to the coast took him through the ruined town of Comassie. Any returning confidence which the Ashantees may have derived from Sir Garner Wolfeley's rapid retreat must have been destroyed by the arrival of another English force on the ground which had been evacuated a few days before. In the distribution of honours and rewards, Captain GLOVER and his assistants will certainly not be forgotten. The art of training and commanding barbarous auxiliaries is essentially Imperial and characteristically English.

The Cabinet will perhaps entrust to Lord CARNARVON the preparation of a policy to be permanently adopted on the West Coast of Africa. Lord DERBY's intimation that former errors will be avoided requires further explanation; but some modification of Lord GREY's proposal will probably be adopted. After the experience which has been acquired of the unfitness of the Fantees for military operations, all plans for organizing a native army must be abandoned. Lord GREY would limit the linglish possessions to the ground which is covered by the guns of the forts, and he distinctly disclaims all intention of founding or maintaining a protectorate. During his official career Lord GREV was perhaps too much inclined to establish constitutions in all English dependencies; but he Astly declares that a representative Government in the Fantes country would be a mere absurdity. The chiefs should, in his opinion, be encouraged or compelled to form among themselves a Confederacy, which nevertheless should not be allowed either to exercise power or independence. It would be the duty of the Governor to determine on all important measures, and it would be the humble function of the native Council to execute his orders. Although it is at first sight difficult to distinguish between sovereignty and the exercise of absolute authority, Lord Gazy suggests possible reasons for the institution of the double government which he proposes to construct. The laws and customs of the country cannot be conveniently abolished; and yet it is impossible that they should be directly administered by English functionaries. The system of slavery which prevails not only in Western Africa, but in all sountries which have not reached a certain level of civilization, must be tolerated, and cannot in accordance with English habits of thought be openly acknowledged. The native chiefs will be exclusively responsible for the faults of their domestic institutions, while the Government as an external authority will control their commercial and political relations. Lord GRET refers with merited praise to the success of Governor Maclean, who forty years ago contrived both to govern the country almost without support from home, and to maintain friendly intorcourse with the Ashantees, who had shortly before defeated and slain an English general officer. It is perfectly true that some uncivilized tribes, and some more perfectly true that some uncivilized tribes, and some more advanced communities, can only be efficiently managed by a ruler who possesses the peculiar gift of making himself oboyed. When society in Jamaica had been completely disorganized eight or nine years ago, an Indian civilian entracted with the necessary powers rapidly restored order and prosperity. His successor has been judiciously milected them the same incomparable nursery of administration and statement. It might perhaps be difficult to socure for the Gold Coast the services of an Indian of great official experience; but there is reason to hope that a post not generally attractive will be hestowed with exclusive regard to personal fitness.

CHISLEHURST AND VERSAILLES.

IF the English Liberal party, when at the height of its power, had repealed the Septennial Act, and entrusted the right of dissolving Parliament to the House of Commons, we might still have been governed by a Liberal majority of sixty-six. If it be further supposed that Mr. GLADSTONE had just introduced a Bill to restrict the franchise on the avowed ground that, with the suffrage as it is, the Conservatives are certain to carry all the partial elections, the parallel with the existing order of things in France will be complete. The Assembly cannot be dissolved except by its own act, and the majority of the deputies are so well assured that their constituents are tired of them that they are ready to support any Government which will put off a general election. Their last hope is placed in the new They know that they do not represent the Electoral Law. constituencies as they are, so they are going to try whether they cannot so remodel the constituencies as to convert they cannot so remodel the constituences as a conven-them into something which they can represent. The first election which is held after the new Electoral Law has been passed will perhaps convince them that this hope has no foundation in fact, and when this becomes clear they will doubtless dread dissolution as much as they do now. A Parliamentary Government which dares not go to the country, and knows no other attitude than that of simply clinging to life, is so ridiculous an anomaly that any moderately consistent form of government looks respectable compared with it. A pure despotism is preferable, because the despot has at least force on his side, whereas the Duke of Broglin and his creatures have only the reflected strength which is derived from Marshal Mac-MAHON. A despotism resting on a plébiscite is preferable, because, though a popular vote taken without discussion, and without the filtration that comes by election, is the worst possible way in which a nation can express its mind, it at least proves that the nation acquiesces in the rule imposed on it, though it may do so carelessly and ignorantly. The Government which the Duke of Brogers has undertaken to administer has the form without the power of representation. It is professedly based on popular consent, but as popular consent is not forthcoming, it is quite pre-pared to dispense with it. The Bonspartists who arranged pared to dispense with it. The Bonapartists who arranges the little festivity at Chielehurst are well aware of the opportunity which the Duke of Buoglin's policy gives them. Government by plébisoits cannot hold up its head against real Parliamentary government, but it has an immense superiority over a sham Parliamentary government. If the French people were really represented at Versailles, the address of the Preson Imperial has Monday would be a many traditional equalities of a fakehood which. would be a mere traditional repetition of a falsehood which, in ceasing to deceive, has ceased to be hurtful. But, by the side of a mock Legislature sitting by the grace of the army and willing to submit to any usurpation, even an Imperialist Restoration may have attractions. Government by plébisoite is not what the Passon describes it; it is neither safety, nor right, nor extrength restored to authority, nor an era of prolonged accurity reopened for France. But it is a more colourable imitation of all this than the existing Government. If the Duke of Brocker, instead of introducing a new Electoral Law, had appealed to the country, and an Assembly had just been returned which expressed the unmistakable desire of the French nation to live under a moderate Republic, there would have been something ludicrous in the assertion that public opinion is irresistibly attracted towards a direct appeal to the nation as the necessary foundation of a legitimate Government. If every French constituency had just been choosing its representatives in the Legislature, the assumption which underlies the Phinar's words would have been obviously untrue. As things stand, it is not obviously untrue. On the contrary, public opinion is convinced that without an appeal to the nation of some kind a definitive Government is impossible, while it is at a loss how to bring about this appeal so long as the Duke of Brooks and his

In such a conjuncture as this in Boundaries, have one great and standing about their own principles flow

plebionite afterwards. Parliamentary statemen have a spect even for the dead forms of Parliamentary government, and though the deputies now sitting at Versailles for the most part deputies only in name since who returned them have long ago made it those who returned them evident that they have withdrawn their confidence, there is a technical sanctity about them which it would be well, if possible, not to violate. Though they be but Scribes and Pharisees, they sit in Mosse's seat; and in a country where legal Gevernments have so often been overthrown, there is a natural and proper unwillingness on the part of those who hope that France has learnt something from her late misfortunes to repeat the process even when circumstances might seem to justify it. thing of this feeling was probably at the bottom of M. THISRS'S prompt submission to a vote which he knew would not be confirmed if the issue could be transferred from the Assembly to the country. A Bonapartist has no soruples on this head. A plébisoite is to him an all-sanctifying and all-absolving process; and as for Parliamentary government, he would gladly see it discredited as the only dangerous rival of his darling fetish. Consequently, no neurping Government can afford to despise the Bonapartists. There is a power in their mock appeal to the people which can only be overthrown by the greater power of a real appeal to the people. The accident of a Bonapartist general finding himself in command of the army, or of any important fraction of the army, might be enough to give the party the momentary control of affairs, and even a momentary control would enable them to bring a plébiscite into play. Addressed to a nation which had the power of giving complete expression to its wishes in a freely elected Assembly, the Bonapartist trick would be harmless. But, addressed to a nation which is governed by the Dake of BrogLie without a plébiscite, it may be more successful. It is estimated that the new Electoral Law will disfranchise three millions of Frenchmen. A certain number of voters will be struck off by the postponement of the political majority until twenty-five; a large number more by the provision requiring three years residence from every voter not born in the Commune, unless he is qualified under the tax-paying franchise. Under such a law as this the mouths of the Bonapartists can never be completely closed. They can always challenge the decisions of the Assembly as coming from a body which has deliberately forfeited its claim to represent the country. When they appeal to a plébiseite it will be no longer an appeal from the shrewder and more intelligent representatives to a less shrowd and less intelligent populace; it will be an appeal from a maimed to an numaimed electorate, from the electorate as it has been doctored by the Duke of BROGLIS to the electorate as it was left by Napoleon III. So long as the same men for whom the Bonapartists claim the right to vote Yes or No as regards a particular form of government have the right to vote by their representatives on every question of public concern, the offer of a plébiscite can have no charms. But if among those to whom the Bonapartists'appeal there are three millions whom the Duke of Brogus has deprived of their votes, it is impossible to say what charms there may not be in the thought of regaining them.

The suthors of the Electoral Law would have something to say in their own defence if it were probable that the measure would have the result they expect from it. The majority in the Assembly are disgusted with the course which the elections have uniformly taken. For various reasons they have the thought of a Republic, and they see that in the present temper of the constituencies a dissolu-tion will inevitably establish the Republic. They next assume that by excluding Radical voters the evil may be averted, and that by postponing the age at which a man ted, and that by postponing the age at which a man mes an elector to five-and-twenty, and insisting on mars' residence in the case of electors born out of manuae, this exclusion of Radical voters will be. They must have studied the partial elections to the purpose not to see that the first of these assumpectors born out of groundless. It is not the Radical frightened the Duke of Bacquin groundless. open repudiation of the principles which he he d all his life. His terrors are due to those runs of his new evocation of mint in eing is a moderate Repub. term of Roy

and material progress under the Septements them there would be under a Republic. The assumption that this changes proposed by the Committee of Thirty would get rid of Radical voters is not much measure the truth. In whatever aspect the Electoral Law is regarded, it constitutes a conspicuous monument of the short-sighted fally of its authors.

MR. SUMNER.

MR. CHARLES SUMNER'S name will be long remembered by his countrymen, though to foreigners he scarcely appears to have strained the rank of a statesman. The process of political degeneracy which has affected the United States without interruption since the days of colonial dependence consists, not in the intellectual or moral decline of the American people, but in the constantly growing indifference of the constituencies to the qualifiertions of their elected representatives and rulers. manipulation of enormous numbers of votors naturally falls into the hands of professional managers, who for many easons discountenance eminent or scrupulous candidates. The most flourishing community in the world can happily afford to dispense with the ordinary securities for good government and prosperity. In no other country could the management of the finances be entrusted without ruinous consequences to functionaries ignorant of the rudiments of economic science. The Americans are so rich that they can afford mismanagement of the Treasury; and their habitual independence of government renders them tolerant of official incapacity and corruption. Mr. Summe was of a higher type than the majority of modern American politicians. Representing in the Senate the most highly educated State in the Union, he had himself the advantage of educated State in the Union, he had himself the advantage of literary culture; and at an early age he acquired the reputation of a sound lawyer. When he engaged in politics he attached himself to a cause which was not recommended by vulgar or selfish motives. At that time the agitation against slavery was thoroughly unpopular, except in some parts of New England; and the alliance between the slave-halding interest and the Democratic restriction. holding interest and the Democratic party might well have been deemed irresistible. Of the philanthropists who exerted themselves against the extension of slavery with an ultimate view to the overthrow of the system, Mr. Summer almost alone attained a high political position. As an orator, although his style would not have suited European tastes, he was copious and impressive, and throughout his whole career he was exempt from all suspicion of the corrupt proclivities which were indeed less characteristic of his contemporaries than of a younger generation.

When the violence and rashness of the Southern leaders resulted in political suicide, Mr. Sunner scarcely enjoyed the share which he might have expected in the unforessent triumph of the principles which he had consistently supported. It is uncertain whether he was influenced by resentment for a brutal assault on his person by a member of the slave-holding body, or whether his long-oberished sympathy for the oppressed negroes had biassed his political judgment. He never appreciated the difficulty of the transition from slavery to freedom, or the expediency of reconciling as far as possible the defeated Confederates to the new order of society. In the earlier part of the contest he would willingly have promoted a servile insurrection, and he was probably disappointed by the acquiescence of the negroes in their accustomed condition after the Rapublican party opposed more pertinaciously the policy of closing as soon as possible after the termination of the war the chasm which had been opened between the Northern and Southern States. Mr. Sunner might be possible to pay almost exclusive regard to the interests of the negroes. A stateman ought to have remembered that the superior race also had its rights, although it had not been for the time favoured by fortune. Mr. Sunner's miscalculations in domestic policy were less mischievons than his perverse efforts to create animosity between the United States and England. As the most canner than the perverse efforts to create animosity between the them his perverse efforts to create animosity between the suppointed to the highest post in the Sente, as Chair-land the Committee of Foreign Relations. It might have been supposed that a Englasor, who divided with

the Secretary of State the functions which elsewhere belong exclusively to the Foreign Minister would have understood that the first of diplomatic duties was to prevent the possibility of foreign intervention in favour of the South. It was not unknown to Mr. Summer or to Mr. Seward that the Emperor of the French was anxious to facilitate his Mexican enterprise by combining with England in a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which might have easily grown into an alliance. A courteous demeanour, and even an exaggerated profession of confidence in the friendly relations of England, would have tended to ensure the maintenance of neutrality if there had been any risk of a rupture. The misapprehension which prevailed in the United States as to the intentions of the English Government and the feelings of the nation might have excused an irritated feeling; but it ought at the same time to have recommended the observance of the utmost caution. Instead of controlling his temper in the interest of his country, Mr. Sumner at a critical moment gratified his own feelings and courted popularity by an extraor-dinary burst of vituperation which would have been undignified if it had followed an actual rupture. At the time when the English Government strained the law by detaining the Confederate cruisers at Liverpool, the Chairman of Foreign Relations denounced its conduct in language which was evidently intended to stimulate feelings of bitterness between the two countries.

The same unreasonable batred of England found expression after the conclusion of the war in the notorious speech by which Mr. Sumner induced the Senate to disallow Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON'S Treaty. To Mr. Sumner belongs the discredit, affecting his character both as a lawyer and as a statesman, of having invented the monstrous claim for some hundreds of millions of indirect damages on the pretext that the English nation was responsible for the acts of two or three Confederate cruisers. It would be a waste of time to revive a one-sided controversy which was afterwards summarily settled in favour of England by an unfriendly tribunal. The passionate antipathy which was exhibited in Mr. Summer's proposterous claim was explained by the defects which prevented him from attaining great-ness as a statesman. He was probably incapable by nature of seeing two sides of a question, and his angry misappre-hension of English policy was aggravated by personal disappointment. Many years ago Mr. Sunner had received in English society even a more cordial welcome than that which is naturally extended to eminent. American visitors which is naturally extended to eminent American visitors. His character, his accomplishments, and more especially his well-known antagonism to slavery, had procured him many admirers, some of whom considered themselves his friends. On the question between slavery and emancipation no subsequent difference could have arisen; but there was a not less material issue on which after the secession English opinion was seriously divided. Mr. Summer had either originated or adopted the wnich was in his judgment amount even to the Constitution of the United States. Few Englishmen ever wavered in the belief that slavery was intrinsically wrong; but the authority of almost every American politician and lawyer might have been cited in support of the right of discontented States to secede from the Union. No judicial decision except the fortune of war has at any time impugned the soundness of the opinion which English politicians shared with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. A loss vehement partisan than Mr. Sumner would have understood that bystanders may claim to determine for themselves the issue involved in a quarrel as well as the merits of the dispute.

In his later years Mr. Sumner's power and popularity visibly declined. It is not for foreigners to decide how far he was justified in his political hostility to General Grant. There is no doubt that many Republicans of the highest character distrust either the President himself or the advisers by whom he is surrounded; and Mr. Sumner cannot be accused of political puritanism because he was opposed to a combination of which General Butler is reported to be the principal manager. It was perhaps not his fault that the dissatisfaction of the more respectable members of the party was used by election managers to promote the ridiculous nomination of Mr. Greuler in opposition to General Grant. Mr. Sumner before the election addressed an appeal to the coloured voters whom he had so consistently served in favour of the Reform candidate; but he found that his authority no

The coloured voters perhaps judged rightly that their safety lay in the predominance of the orthodox Republican party; nor could they understand how Mr. Summer found himself in alliance with their ancient Democratic enemies. After his re-election General Grant succeeded in pregaring the removal of Mr. Summer from the Chairmanship of Foreign Relations; and probably he would have found, if he had lived, that his political career was virtually at an end. When his weaknesses and errors have been forgotten, Mr. Summer's reputation will probably survive in the memory of his fellow-citizens.

THE BILLS OF THE FUTURE.

A LTHOUGH the present Parliament is likely to be less restless and fussy than the last, there is no reason to suppose that it will not have plenty of subjects to occupy its attention. As soon as the House of Commons met on Thursday, the pent-up energy of a number of eager legislators found vent in a shower of notices of motion. Many of them are of course old friends. A Session without a Bill for the abolition of the Game Laws or a Permissive Bill would come upon us almost as strangely as the Speaker without his wig. They are part of the familiar furniture of the House; and when Mr. P. TAYLOR and Sir W. LAWSON made their respective announcements, old members who had been spared to return to their seats must have felt themselves once more quietly settling into the jog-trot routine of many Sessions. A considerable part of the business of each Session is simply a repetition of what is done every year. The old motions are brought up by the same people, the old speeches are made over again, and the old ceremony in come through of a formal division on a foregone conclusion. is gone through of a formal division on a foregone conclusion. As Mr. Newdegate was returned at the election, it follows as a matter of course that we are to have a motion for an inquiry into monastic and conventual institutions. Mr. TREVELYAN'S Bill to extend the household franchise to counties dogs him like his shadow; Mr. Plinsoll's Bill for the survey of merchant ships is also a part of himself; and Ireland would certainly not be Ireland if some Irish member did not turn up with a motion about that tre-mendous question, the drainage of the Shannon. The Bill for conferring the franchise on women is this year, in the absence of Mr. Jacob Bright, to be brought forward by a Conservative, Mr. FORSYTH; and it is supposed that Mr. DISRAELI may be disposed to smile on it. When the time comes, it is not improbable that the astute Premier may discover that his conviction of the justice of the summer belongs to that purely sentimental order of deas which was represented on another occasion had the famous "his torical conscience." Mr. Right. The reserving International Arbitration for a later 25th Clause, and Mr. Dixon is at hand time in attentory School Roards and computers attended. time in attendance Boards and compulsory attendance as indispensable conditions of political freedom. Mr. Bass is to renew his attempt to enable all debts not exceeding 51. to be repudiated with impunity, without reference to the debtor's capacity to pay what he owes. Sir J. LUBBOCK's modest Bill for the better protection of public monuments will perhaps obtain in a comparatively quiet Session the attention which it deserves. Motions about the Income tax, the Ballot, the Ironclad Navy, the Dockyards, and other matters are also in prospect.

It is evident that, whatever may be the measures of the Government, the House of Commons may be trusted to keep itself furnished with abundant materials for discussion. Tiresome as many of these old subjects are in their monotonous iteration, it would be a very short-sighted view to assume that time is altogether wasted in discussing them. There are in some of them germs of sound ideas which require development; and it is often the best way to expose a troublesome folly to get it thoroughly talked out. It must not be forgotten that statesmanship includes not merely the getting hold of the right policy on all sorts of subjects, but the education of the public mind, so that it may appreciate and go along with what is proposed. In such a country as ours it is scarcely possible that a measure could be passed without the general assent of the public; but it is necessary that the people should not merely assent to, but should thoroughly understand, what is going to be done. Any one who looks back over the career of the late Government can hardly fail to discover that one times of their early successes and of their subsequent distribute was simply that in the first instance, they cannot a ripe public

cpinion along with them, whereas in the next stage they were dealing with subjects which few people had had time to think about and to comprehend in all their bearings. Even if the Ministry knew their own mind on these subjects, which may perhaps be doubted, it is quite certain that the country did not. The scoret of the Irish University Bill, for example, was guarded so jealously and closely up to the moment of Mr. Gladstone's speech that it fell upon minds for the most part quite unprepared to receive it, and the favourable impression which was produced by a plausible statement disappeared the instant the hard clauses of the Bill were seen. It is possible that, if Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had taken a little pains to instruct opinion as to the actual conditions of the problem, their proposal would have obtained more careful consideration. Under the government of a beneficent despot, all that is required is that the despot should decree the right thing to be done, and see that it is done without delay. In a free country, where the people are associated with their rulers in determining the course to be pursued, and where, even after an Act is passed, its satisfactory operation depends very greatly on the temper in which it is received, it is necessary to make sure in the case of any important legislation that there is a sufficient body of matured opinion to give new measures a fair chance.

It was probably on this ground that the Government stermined to refer the questions relating to the Master and Servant Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the Law of Conspiracy to a Royal Commission. mistake has perhaps been committed, but, as it is a generous one, it may be forgiven. The Government has perhaps been indiscreet, according to the calculations of worldly prudence, in proposing this concession without waiting to be asked for it. Human nature is for the most part so constituted that what is easily obtained is compressively little relucal and is according a constituted that comparatively little valued, and is sometimes even received with ungrateful suspicion. The so-called loaders of the working classes have reasons of their own for being alarmed at the prospect of an inquiry into the truth of their assertions and the extent to which they can be regarded as really representing the opinions of those for whom they assume to speak. It may be hoped, how-ever, that the great body of working-men, who have lately shown a disposition to think for themselves and to set aside the dictation of the self-appointed spokesmen, will, on reflection, be satisfied with the inquiry which is about to take place. The names of the Commissioners, including Chief Justice COCKBURN, Mr. Justice SMITH, and Mr. RUSSELL GUENEY, to supply the judicial element; Mr. T. HUGHES and Mr. MACDONALD, the President of the Miners' Association, representing the labouring class; and Lord WINMARLEIGH (Mr. WILSON-PATTEN), Mr. BOUVERIE, Mr. ROBBUCK, and Mr. GOLDNEY, as a sort of general jury, are a sufficient guarantee of the thoroughness and impartiality with which the inquiry will be conducted; and there can be no doubt that the subjects which they are to take in hand will receive careful investigation. been urged that everything that can be said about the matter has been said over and over again, and that what is wanted is not information, but legislation. No doubt there are some persons to whom the whole subject is perfectly clear, and who would be prepared to legislate upon it at once; but this is not the state of mind of the country generally. If it were only a question of general principles, there would be no reason for appointing a Commission: but it is mainly a question not of principles. ing a Commission; but it is mainly a question not of principles, but of facts, as, for instance, whether the present state of the law is really required by a tendency to commit the offences against which it is directed, and whether it operates in any respects harshly or aggressively. It is said that, if the Home Secretary wants to ascertain the opinion of workingmen, Mr. HENEY CROMPTON can tell him all he need care to know, and that the Federation of Employers may be consalted on the other which it is not the mere opinions of one side or the other which it is needfal to get at, but the broad facts as to the actual operation of the law; and this broad facts as to the actual operation of the law; and this can only be ascertained, not by consulting prejudiced advocates on either side, but by sifting cases, taking the evidence of persons who have had experience of the working of the laws, and so getting at the facts of the matter. It is very easy to argue in a broad, general way about such questions, but there are, we anspect, very few people who know at this moment how the law which has been attacked really operates. It will be time enough to legislate when this has been ascertained in an analysis and the state of the laws are assertanced.

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thentic and authoritative manner, and a few months for this object can well be spared. There is nothing surprising in the disinclination of the Trade Unionist leaders to have their system examined. Nething could be more significant than the fact that the part of the Trade-Union Act of 1871 which provides for the publication of the rules and accounts of each Society has remained almost a dead letter. The Unions would obtain certain advantages through registration, but this would involve the publication of their rules, and, whatever may be their reasons, they prefer that their rules should not be known.

CONSERVATISM AND SCEPTICISM.

TT is generally assumed, and with good enough reason so far as The generally assumed, and with good enough reason so far as the actual condition of politics is concerned, that conservation and scepticism are antagonistic forces. The belief is doubtless well founded that the existing social and political order is intimately connected with the established faith, and that to attack one is therefore more or less directly to attack the other. We generally find that a religious aceptic is inclined to be a political Radical; and though we may occasionally find such hybrids as a Conservative infidel or an orthodox revolutionist, we regard them as acceptional and presume that such a combination of them as exceptional, and presume that such a combination of opinions implies a logical infirmity in the mind where it exists. Not many persons, it may be, have framed a perfectly cohorent system of opinions, and deduce all their political and religious theories from a few deep-laid first principles common to both spheres of speculation. But there is an instinctive intellectual system. spheres of speculation. But there is an instinctive intellectual sympathy which outruns the logical process. There is an affinity between dogmas which is felt even where its ground is not consciously recognized. It may, however, be displited whether the antipathy between conservation and scepticism is really so irreconcilable as we sometimes assume. The old English Free-thinkers were generally Whigs, as the French materialists at the end of the last century were naturally revolutionists. But they had a superficial reason for this connexion of opinions which was sufficient by itself. So long as the State professed to interfere, however mildly, with the free expression of thought, people who attacked the accepted dogmas were forced also to attack the State. When disbelief in the doctrine of the Trinity was punishable by law, Unitarians were forced to resist a power to which they might perhaps not object on principle. Meanwhile a good many thinkers, for whom the danger of persecution was practically imperceptible, were at once conservatives in politics and destructives in religion. The most conspicuous of all the English sceptics belonged to this class. Bolingbroke's hatred of theologians did not prevent him Bolingbroke's hatred of theologians did not prevent him from leading the Tories; Hume, the most thoroughgoing of sceptics, was as conservative in his politics as Johnson; and Gibbon, the most elaborate assailant of Christianity upon historical Gibbon, the most elaborate assailant of Christianity upon historical grounds, gave a steady vote to the Tory Government, and was one of the few men of intelligence who thoroughly approved the measures against America. Such men, in spite of their ability, were doubtless short-sighted; and they were quite wrong in supposing that they could attack the established religion which they hated without injuring the political order to which they were attached. Everybody can now see plainly enough the natural consequences of such a policy. And yet there was nothing directly inconsistent in the view which they took. We use the word scepticism very loosely; and frequently call a man sceptical not only when he is in a state of doubt, but when he holds a set of opinions irreconcilable with our own. Scepticism in the stricter sense may be naturally connected with one variety of conservatism. Horace Walpole, who was a Voltairian so far as he had any opinions, gives the theory very clearly. If, he says, he had been in the place of Luther—a tolerably wild hypothesis—he would have required a very clear revolation from Heaven before he had preached Luther's doctrines. And his reason is, in its way, a very good one. It was not quite clear, he says, that the doctrines were true, whereas it was perfectly clear that to preach them would involve the loss of innumerable lives. If, indeed, Lather could have distinctly foreseen all the massacres, persecutions, and all income a supplied of the property of the says, that the doctrines were true, whereas it was perfectly clear that to preach them would involve the loss of innumerable lives. If, indeed, Lather could have distinctly foreseen all the massacres, persecutions, and and all income and a supplied from the Medoward time to must be would involve the loss of innumerable lives. If, indeed, Lather could have distinctly foreseen all the massacres, persecutions, and religious wars which resulted from the Reformation, it must be granted that a very strong conviction of duty or a very feeble sympathy with human suffering would have been required to make him pronounce the signal for strife. A Walpole-Luther—a man, that is, who disbelieved in the Pope but did not believe very much more in anybody else—would naturally, perhaps we may say rightly, have held his tongue. The conviction, in fact, that truth is unattainable, or is not canable of communication may say rightly, have held his tongue. The convection, in lact, that truth is unattainable, or is not capable of communication to the bulk of mankind, is not calculated to make reformers. It must generate a conservatism, not of the highest kind indeed, but of that kind which consists in letting sleeping dogs lie as long and as quietly as possible. If the world is enveloped in impenetrable mist, and the ablest man differs from the fools only in seeing that what they take for firm land is nothing but an unsubstantial fog-bank, his best wisdom must clearly be inaction. If any institubank, his best wisdom must elerry be maction. It any institution is standing, that is a reason for not upsetting it; at least, it keeps pickpockets at bay, and enables philosophers to drew their sents and keep their studies unburnt. The prejudices which support it may be more prejudices, but there is no chance that in this world, where everything is a puzzle and the puzzle become; more kepsless the longer it is studied, we shall ever get any better apport. If truth is unattainable, one groundless prejudies is pretty nearly as good as another, and all attempts at revolution are merely so much trouble thrown away. When you are in such a quick-sand, it is best to be quiet. At the cost of a great effort you may possibly make a plunge to what you take for the bank; but the philosopher knows that you will be in the same quicksand still. The inconsistency of such men as Hume was not that they were conservatives by propensity, but that they could not hold their peace when they held that nothing was to be got by speaking; or rather, their error lay in the opinion that any institution could permanently survive the open admission that it has no real meaning. Systematic acepticism is not a state in which the ordinary human mind can maintain itself; and therefore the ideal of the Humes and Walpoles, a state of things in which everybody should agree to do nothing, because admitting that they could know nothing, was simply unattainable. port. If truth is unattainable, one groundless prejudice is pretty

was simply unattainable.

What is generally meant by scepticism is something very different from this; and, as is frequently pointed out, it is quite consistent with, if it does not necessarily imply, dogmatism. It is not an assertion that a man should be in a state of permanent incapacity to make up his mind about certain subjects, but a percuptory on that he ought to come to very definite conclusions about The convictions which it favours may indeed be of the assertion that he ought to come to very definite conclusions about them. The convictions which it favours may indeed be of the negative kind; but they are not the less imperative. The sceptic of this variety warns the human intellect off certain provinces of speculation, and declares that a sufficient rule of life may be constructed without reference to them. Whether wrong or right, his doctrines are intended to lead to action as distinctly as the doctrines which he attacks, and are as capable of dogmatic assertion. The two statements, "I have no opinion whatever upon such or such subjects," and "I positively assert that nobody has any right to any opinion upon them," coincide, so far as the latter implies the former; but one may stimulate while the other necessarily paralyses. Scepticism of this last variety passes into fanaticism just as easily as the dogmatism of which it is the antithesis. The conviction that the Pope is an impostor may produce energetic action as easily as the conviction that he is infallible. The true sceptic would be unable to say whether the Pope was or was not an impostor, and would infer that his power had better be maintained within its existing limits and not introduced outside of them. Which state of mind is right must, of course, depend on the particular opinion in question.

There are matters on which overybody must be sceptical, because they are admitted to lie beyond the limits of human thought; there are others on which people ought to be degnatic, so far as that word merely implies a clear conviction, because the truth has been established on evidence sufficient to satisfy any external inquirer. In the ordinary sense of the word, however, a sceptic is a man who takes the negative of the doctrines generally accepted in a given time and place, and is therefore presumably inclined to a revolutionary view of things in general.

The vagueness with which such words are used, especially for

purposes of mutual recrimination, has led to some very random purposes of mutual recrimination, has led to some very random criticians upon many subjects. It is, for example, not unconfunnly said that scepticism is destructive in art as in politics. In third sense, there is probably much truth in the doctrine, though there are some obvious exceptions. The poetry of scepticism, it is suggested, must necessarily be feeble. The doctrine will generally hold good for the kind of scepticism which allies itself with conservatism. A man who holds with Gibbon's philosophy that all religions are equally fulse must generally be a man of frigid temperament. No man of strong sympathies and passions—that is to say, nobody who has the first qualification for susceptibility to poetical impulses—will easily reconcile himself to look upon all opinions with impartial contempt. A mind so delicately balanced that it can permanently remain in the state of doubt from which that it can permanently remain in the state of doubt from which Descartes professed to start must have a singular capacity for taking things quietly. There is, indeed, a poetry of pure scepticism, but it implies that rare combination of qualities which is typitled by Hamlet. A man may have strong feelings about the world, and yet have a constitutional incapacity for making up his mind to accept any decided theory. His scepticism is the result, not of a frigid temperament, but of an over-refining intellect; and, in such a case, his doubts may become a terture and express themselves in poetry which certainly need not be shallow, though we may not approve its tendency. It expresses the emotions of a thinker who is unlucky onough to symmathize in turn with all sides of overy question, not onough to sympathize in turn with all sides of every question, not of one who is equally indifferent to all. Hamlets, however, are an exceedingly rare commodity in the world, and their rarity is hardly to be regretted from the moralist's point of view. One can have being conceive a man who shared Hume's philosophical views being conceive a man who shared Hume's philosophical views being capable of genuine poetry. Such a man guards himself instinctively against the poetical emotions because he feels that they are dangerous in the highest degree to the preservation of a complete neutrality. But, on the other hand, a poet like Shelley was a capite in a very different sense, and, it may be said, a sceptic by accident. He had thrown everboard all the religious dogmas of his time; but his emancipation had not the least tendency to make him distrustful of his own infallibility. He rejected creeds as emphatically as the most crabbdox could affirm them; and though the number of acticles in his own creed was very limited, he was quite as ready formated. His poetry, therefore, might suffer from the colourless themselved his destripes—as, in first, one always feels after reading him the kind of giddiness caused by a stay in a highly rarefied

atmosphere; but his doubts did not tend to paralyze his sympathies, and to encourage intellectual or moral indifference. And therefore, though we seel that there is semething manufactuatial and even radically unpoetical about the abstract theories which supply in him the place of a creed, his fervid imagination finds sufficient scope for the production of exquisite poetry. However flinsy and unsatisfactory the temple in which he worshipped, the hymns which he raises are not chilled by any doubts so to the worthiness of the object. We feel that if Shelley had been brought up under different conditions, he might have become an obedient follower of Southey, and have denounced the ferocity and materialism of the worst class of revolutionists quite as vigorously as he fell upon kings and priests. upon kings and pricets.

Dogmatism, in short, in the sense of resolute adherence to one set of opinions, may be as easily on the conservative as on the destructive side; and it is often a mere accident whether it puts on the external form of revolt against established doctrines or of destructive side; and it is often a more accident whether it puts on the external form of revolt against established doctrines or adherence to them; and whether, therefore, it goes by the name of scepticism or obstructiveness. Pure scepticism ought properly to be conservative, although it is a very dangerous ally. It might be a curious, but it would be rather a dangerous, question to ask how often it is to be found passing itself off for sound faith in the most respectable clothing. In this queer masquerade of life it is perhaps better not always to look too closely into things, or to inquire how often we might find a would-be Popo in the guise of a red-hot Radical, or the reverse and perhaps less respectable phenomenon. It is dangerous to lay down any confident rules, in a world so little governed by logic, as to the camps in which people may accidentally find themselves. Nobody, it is probable, would be more surprised than the persons themselves, if the trustendencies of every man's opinions were suddenly revealed to him. Our supposed allies would often prove to be ensmies in diaguise, and our enemies to be unconsciously playing into our hands. Mr. Mill pointed out to the Conservatives in the most epigrammatic of his speeches that they should not consider it an insult if the great force of human stupidity were reckoned as on their side of the question. Perhaps he himself was not entirely without support from the same element; and, in the same way, dogmatism and scepticism play strange pranks, and are often to be discovered where they would be least welcome if openly avowed.

SEAMEN AND OTHERS ON THEIR TRAVELS.

WHEN a boy of adventurous tastes and an inquiring turn of mind takes it into his head that he must see the world, he is pretty safe to decide upon going to sea. If his parents and guardiens are amenable to reason, and dutifully consent to the gratification of his wishes, so much the better; if not, and if he has the makings of a man in him, he runs away. Such at least used to be the regular course of things in the nautical romances and dramas of an earlier school, when the author was in want of a dushing hero-privateersman, buccaneer, or seamen in Her Majesty's service. Such we believe to be still not unfrequently the course of things in actual life, and we fancy that the flower of the men in the Royal and mercantile marine, the pick of the English engineers and stokers who are looking after engine free from the Poles to the Tropics, have been moved by their restless the men in the Royal and mercantile marine, the pick of the English enrineers and stokers who are looking after engine fires from the Poles to the Tropics, have been moved by their restless spirits to betake themselves to the professions they adorn. How far they find their hopes realized must always be matter of individual opinion; and whether or not their choice really repays them must be very much a question of temperament and intelligence. In one sense sailors certainly see a very great deal; in another sense they see next to nothing at all. It is true that they have constant change of scene and climate, if that is enough to content them. On one voyage they are running over troubled and turbid waters into masses of dense grey fog, while a rapidly falling thermometer indicates the close propinquity of icebergs. On the next they may be becaused on a transparent sea of glittering steel under a sky of staring blue, in which the sun is glowing like a fire-ball. They may even enjoy the excitement of a shifting panorama of distant coast-lines, or be gratified by a faint series of dissolving views at each successive headland which they pass in the day-time. Now and again, after long weeks or months at sea, they are brought to an anchor or moored to a quay in front of some strangling anylomeration of buildings. Occasionally they disembark among such a cosmopolitan population as you may see everywhere from Livaspool to Hong Kong; and perhaps they may be congratulated on having iulfilled their dectiny very much to their own satisfaction. But if they held, is spite of experience, to their early idea of "seeing the world," we can exceed in agine a more exasperating existence than theirs. For they are continually skirting the fringes of life; coasting a land of promise on which they are seldom suffared to set foot; while they are perpetually having their curiosity piqued by tantalizing glimpace of the masses are quite sufficient to extend the representation of the self-th masses are quite sufficient to extend the readers

sterns prisoners who issuested the familiar is while the people of Peris demolished the east of twenty the ancient mariners who navigated the world by instalments might the torquis estille. In mines we repeatedly discumnavigated the world by instalments might part the information they have accumulated almost as terrely the old Indian General immortalized in the memoir prefixed to the Ingelsky Legends, who condensed his impressions of every-thing—econory, suttee, the caves of Elephanta, &c.—into the curt monosyllable "hot," prefaced by qualifying adjectives of various of intensity.

in the most out-of-the-way of seaports that make any pretensions to a speciality in the way of export trade you are as likely as not to come across a British seaman. You may be wandering at the back of the world, possibly in South America, like the

lost heir of the Tichbornes, and in the course of your perambula-tions somewhere between the Cordilleras and the sea you arrive at

tions somewhere between the Cordilleras and the sea you arrive at a resting-place considerable enough to figure in capital letters in the school maps. Seen in the reality, it seems a heaven-abandoned spot emough, and the last place in the world likely to be visited by Englishmen. There is a curving line of storm-tessed breakers which must often swell into an impracticable hearier of surf; a strip of shelving beach to correspond, and a confused jumble of whitewashed, flat-roofed hovels which collapse periodically under earthquakes and tornadoes; while, towering behind the whole, there smoulders a burning mountain. But on making some causal inquiries of your impreparation.

towering behind the whole, there amoulders a burning mountain. But on making some casual inquiries of your innkeeper, you learn to your surprise that the British Government has subsidized a Vice-Consul, for the town does a considerable trade. It appears that there are mines in the mountains and some guano islands in the offing, while tons upon tons of rails and railway plant are being landed for a line in course of construction. So, if your necessities, pecuniary or other, should take you to the Vice-Consul's you are pretty sure to run up against some broad-shouldered countryman, whose fresh-coloured face contrasts agreeably with

countryman, whose fresh-coloured face contrasts agreeably with the sallow features of the mongrol official who bows and scrapes to you. There is no mistaking either the Englishman's nationality or his occupation. He has brought his sturdy sea legs ashore with him, and rolls cheerily across the bleak white-washed little den when it is a question of a comparison of documents or setting his hand to a register. According to his social standing as wearned to a register. According to his social standing, as measured roughly by the tonnage and cargo of his vessel, he may be attired in a frock-coat and flowered satin waiscoat, or may be made all snug in a fur cap and a close-reefed pea-jacket. In any case his

snug in a fur cap and a close-reefed pea-jacket. In any case his dress infallibly shows his supreme contempt for the climate, for the chances of a sunstroke, and for the fashions adopted by the natives. He eschews ginghams and flimsy cottons, although the thermometer may be standing at anything you please, while the rarified air is like the breath of a blast furnace. He scorns to avail himself of those scanty strips of shade in which the seasoned inhabitants delight. His business despatched with Her Majesty's representative, he is sorely put to it to kill the time; but, as the speculative citizen is sure to have provided him with a house of call. Thirsty of course he is, and small blame to him: and "par-

call. Thirsty of course he is, and small blame to him; and "partaking of refreshments" is at all times an unfailing resource. But he has no opinion of the drinks of the tropics, although he may have

been persuaded to try them from motives of curiosity. He did once taste sangaree in the West Indies and pulque at Vera Cruz. Here he gulps down his rum and water, although his blood is simmering already, and abominably fiery the mixture is. No doubt many of his countrymen, in very different spheres of society and far more liberally educated, would carry their English likings about with them, just as he does. Do we not know how Indian officers swear by brandy as a wholesome stimulant, and do but the garrisons on the blazing Rock of Gibraltar swallow butts of ourning sheary in midsummer?

sherry in midsummer?

anwhile the opportunities which our bored mariner is missing would stir the envy of many a member of the Scientific Societies. To say nothing of the botanizing to be done in the depths of some of the valleys, and the geology and rich mineralogy of the neighbouring sierra, hard by is one of the most famous Auacas in all South America, teening with the secrets of Prus-Inca civilization, and many of them to be got at by merely disturbing the soil. It is an extravagant supposition, of course, that our friend under any circumstances should go in for the archeological or physical researches which would have tempted a Prescott or a Humboldt to take a forecastle passage tempted a Prescott or a Humboldt to take a forecastle passage in his ship. But even in the greater cities with numerous attractions which are much more in his way, he leads the same self-contained life. He prolongs his stay ashore in them because he finds more pretentious establishments arranged expressly for his accommodation, where there is an agreeable society of gentlemen of his own class. In the little town under the Cordillaras the entertainment provided began and ended with the spirit-bottle. He had to pass the time in solitary drinking, unless he brought his first officer with him for company, nor was there a pipe or a screw of tobasco to be had for love or for money. In cities like Rio de Jameiro, Calho, or Vera Oren, there are marine boundings. of tobases to be had for love or for money. In cities like Rio de Janeiro, Callas, or Vera Oran, there are marine bourding houses that are patronized absent emiriely by merchant captains and arganizations and the shipping clashes of the houses with which they some into contact. You can not only have "nest spirits," but bitter ale and Guinness's stout, caused bear and pungent packles, churchwarden pipes, and the chickent of Reistol birdseys. These boarding-houses are the last plains in the city that the ordinary transfer is likely to be recommended to, for, if you have not come off a long sen-veyage, you less your liking for these likelish.

luxuries in the enervating atmosphers of the terre calcate. But to the hearty, healthy, sociable miles for whom they are intended they offer all that is most dealrable. The guests strip to their shirts and pantalooms, and dine, drink, and smoke in their shirt-sleeves. They exchange the old familiar talk that passes current like well-used coin without losing perceptibly in the process, and they have little inducement to quit such good company. For of course they know nothing of the language, and next to nothing of the country or people. The scenery may be benutiful, and indeed they have surmined as much after taking a good stare at the beach through their telescopes; but they have never thought of getting a nearer view of it. So they sit on in the clouds of tobacco smoke in stifting hilliardrooms, instead of refreshing themselves in the balmy breeze of the rooms, instead of refreshing themselves in the balmy breeze of the rooms, instead of refreshing themselves in the balmy breeze of the evening with the beauties of the tropical gardens that girdle the city. As for brightening themselves and their ideas by mixing with the crowd of pleasure-scekers, they may go once in a way into the fashionable streats to have a good stars at the shop-windows, and to make some purchases to carry home for souvening. But the streets are very little to their taste; the inhabitants return their staring with interest; they strongly suspect that the shopkeopers swindle them first and mock them afterwards. Consequently they have fellen hash on the same religenity of Consequently they have fallen back on the sage philosophy of making the most of antheoments which they know are congenial to them. So it comes about that the class cultivate a habit of apathy which has become a tradition with them. Exceptions there are; but, as a rule, it is a point of honour with them to show a polite indifference to all objects and considerations that are a panel indifference to an objects and consideration that it foreign to scafaring matters, and many a man has coasted the grandest scenery and the most interesting historical sights on the scaboard of the globe, without having acquired a single definite idea except as to the precise localities of lighthouses.

It is all very natural. If boys is a comparatively humble condition of life are caught early and shipped for sea, they can hardly be expected to develop any enthusiastic appreciation of the sublime and beautiful, or to have cultivated any regard for the sanctity of the hallowed associations in the world's history. When weathering the Horn, you think rather of the storms of wind when weathering the Horn, you think rather of the storms of which and hail that come sweeping down upon you than of the platureque mountain-tops round which they gather. Or, to come nearer home, a skipper navigating among the Isles of Greece, or working up "the Arches" past the plains of Humer. But do the ordinary run of our English tourists behave very differently, although next of them have been educated at arcaliant schools and many most of them have been educated at excellent schools, and many of them have finished at the Universities? If they start on a summer tour up the Rhine and round by Switzerland, they herd with cockneys in British caravassersis, shuaning all foreigners as if they were plague-stricken. They sit down to mean easif they were plague-stricken. They sit down to mean each the cliffs and the castles. Or, if they go south for a winter in Rome, how much time do they devote to its history, art, and archaeology? We are no advocates for cramming so many churches down against the grain in the course of a busy and missepent day; or for recling off coloured canvasses by the ell because they are labelled with the names of distinguished paintars. But we think it is noting to the opposite extreme when grathemen live in most of them have been educated at excellent schools, and many think it is going to the opposite extreme when gentlemen live in the Eternal City precisely as they might do at Brighton ov Houlogne; when they devote their mornings to exercise back and a run with the hounds in the midst of a plurality of foxes; when they sit down of an afternoon to a rubber, if they do not feel equal to a stroll round the billiard-table; finishing with a dance that sends them to bed at the small hours of the mora-ing. We can forgive a man a good deal of idling if he only shows ing. We can forgive a man a good deal of idling it he only shows from time to time a refined consciousness of his privileges, and exhibits a graceful sense of contrition, occasionally rising to remorse. But we confess we have no kind of toleration for the man who takes a pride in closing his eyes, and makes a blind dash after the phantom he calls pleasure through the thousand attractions for which less favoured mortals are sighing.

THE ANGELIC DOCTOR.

A N obscure paragraph in some of the daily papers, which may easily have escaped the notice of our readers, announced the other day that the sexcentenary of St. Thomas Aquinas had been observed, with a "triduo" of services and sermons, at the Roman Catholic monastery of Woodchester, in Gloucestershire. It is in Catholic monastery of Woodchester, in Cloucesterabile. It is in fact just six bundred years since, at the early age of forty-eight, the "Angelic Doctor" rested from his life-long toils; and, little as his name may be familiar to the general public, it recalls an example and a period of intellectual energy which deserve, for many reasons, not to be forgotten or ignored. The time has passed by—thanks in great measure to the labours of German scholars of various schools of thought—when it was the fashion to scholars of various schools of thought—when it was the fashion to pooh-pooh the schoolmen as a more tribe of bigots or triflers. Nor will any competent critic be found at the present day to endorse the less extreme judgment of the brilliant, but not always exact, historian of Latin Christianity, who tells us that amazing as are the monuments of scholastic learning, "the sole seminant to posterity is that barren amazement." A writer so little than to any policylus or accludantical avenual bias as the late Mr. Mill open to any seligious or ecclesiastical sympathies as the late Mr. Mill hampronounced a far juster verdict, and a hotter judge of the question than either Dean Milman or Mr. Mill, the lamented Professor

Shirley of Oxford, is more ungradging and outspoken in his praise. He notes, indeed, what is obvious on the face of it, the scenningly impassable barrier, which separates the school lastic from all other literature; but he addadist the vast tenses of the schoolmen, not only bespeak an amount of literary toil rare in the most cultivased times, but also show a precision of thought and ability of logical analysis which may challenge comparison with the best works of the best ages of philosophy. And this is especially true of the second and greatest period of scholasticism to which Aquinas belongs. The volume by M. Haurfau, reviewed the other day in our columns, deals only with the earlier, and indeed mainly with what may be called the pre-scientific, period of mediaval theology intervening between the close of the patrictic and the opening of the scholasticism. It is true that three authors belonging to that earlier period, Peter Lombard, Gratian, and Peter Commetor, were long considered to form a complete theological library, and that it includes the lifetime of the acute but sophistical Abelard. But the thirteenth century is beyond all comparison the golden age of Scholasticism, though in the fourteenth it still had some conspicuous names to show, as, for instance, that of Duns Scotus. And of all the celebrities of that age, there is not one to compete—with St. Thomas Aquinas, "the angel of the schools." That thirteenth century was marked, not only in literature, but in every sphere of active or artistic development, by a surprising efflorescence of intellectual and moral energy throughout Europe. The age of St. Thomas, as Bareille has observed, was also the age of Innocent III., of St. Louis, of Albert the Grat, of Roger Hacon, Giotto, and Dante. It witnessed the birth, not only of the Summa Theologie, but of the Divina Commedia and Imitatio Christi, and in architecture of the cathedrals of Cologne and Amiens, and the Sainte Chapelle. In that century the Universities of Oxford and Paris and the two great Orders

commanding genius in the most opposite quarters.

Thomas was born in 1227, according to the most generally received reckoning, but whether at Aquino, Belcastro, or Rocca Secca, is still disputed. He was of noble blood on the side of both parents, nephew disputed. He was of noble blood on the side of both parents, nephew of Frederick Barbarossa and Henry IV., and cousin of Frederick II., and connected with the Royal Houses of Aragon, Sicily, and France. As with other men who afterwards became illustrious, various traditions surround the childhood of the future Saint. Before his birth a Dominican friar is said to have appeared to his mother Theodora, and told her that, though her child would be sent to Monte Cassino, in the hope of his obtaining the abbacy of that wealthy establishment, he would in fact become a brother and shining light of the Order of Preachers. What is more certain is that, when one of his infant sisters was sleeping by his side, she was struck dead by lightning while the boy remained uninjured in his nurse's arms. At five years old he was placed at Monte Cassino, then the most famous school of letters in Italy, and it is recorded that even then his constant question to his teachers was "What is God?" Later on he was sent to the University of Naples, where both the new Orders of Franciscans and Dominicans Naples, where both the new Orders of Franciscans and Dominicans held theological chairs. Thomas attached himself to the latter, and at the age of sixteen asked to receive the habit of St. Dominic. Ilis mother was furious. She followed him first to Naples, and then to Rome, and when the Dominicans sent him to Paris, she had him waylaid on the road, and for more than two years his relations kept him in continement, and sought by years his relations kept him in confinement, and sought by every device of violence and seduction to withdraw him from his purpose. At last the Pope (Innocent IV.), and, at his instance, the Emperor, interfered, and the young novice was eventually allowed to return to his convent. The General of the Dominicans then took him first to Paris, and thence to Cologne, to study under Albert the Great. His biographers relate how, when approaching Paris, his companion asked him what he would give to be the king of that fair city, to which Thomas replied, "I had rather have St. Chrysostom's treatise on St. Matthew than be king of all France." Albert, who was some thirty years older than Thomas, stands perhaps next to him among contemporary writers, though at a long interval. Like others, he at first thought his pupil dull and deficient, and at Cologne the future theologian got the sobriquet of Bos Siculus, but on better acquaintance his master exclaimed, "The youth Cologne the future theologian got the sobriquet of Bos Siculus, but on better acquaintance his master exclaimed, "The youth whom we call Dumb Ox will one day make the world resound with his bellowing." And accordingly at twenty-two he was appointed Second Professor and Master of Students under Albert, and at that early age he composed his two first works, De Ente et Essentid and De Frincipies Natura. Nor was he a mere student and recluse. We are told that, when he was preaching on the Passion in Lent, the whole congregation burst into a passion of tears, and at a later period, when Urban IV. sent him to preach in the cities of Italy, the churches could not hold the modifications who flowed to hear him. And from all parts of Essentials, professors, months—asking his advice or solution of their biddicies. Some likes of the axisant of his literary behous may

be formed from the fact that his Commentary on Greec alone fills over 1,250 pages of the large quitte adition printed in double columns. And the lucid style and arisagement of his works contrast remarkably with those of the tarties schoolmen. At the age of thirty he had attained the senith of his ignorer and fame. In 1257 her took his doctor's degree at Paris, and in the same year composed his Summa Contra Gentiles, discussing the principles of natural and revealed religion, the digin and nature of evil, the salsehood of pantheism, the relations of reason and faith, and the existence of God. The philosophical form of the dogma of Transubstantiation, which had been defined shortly before his birth at the Fourth Lateran Council, was by general consent referred to him for decision and determined, in a Realistic sense, by his writings. It was at his suggestion that Urban IV. in 1254 instituted the festival of Corpus Christi, and the office for the feast, still preserved in the Roman Breviary, including the well known sacramental hymns Pange lingua and Verbum Supernum prodiens, is his composition, as also the Landa Sion, familiarized by Mendelssohn's music to modern ears. Urban was less fortunate in employing the services of the great theologian for the reconciliation of the Greek and Latin Churches, for his treatise Contra Errores Gracorum was entirely based on forged authorities, by which he as well as the Pope was deceived.

It was in 1265, at the ripe age of thirty-eight, that Thomas began his principal work, the Summa Theologia, which was left unfinished at his death. This is not the place to enter on a criticism of the great masterpiece of scholastic genius, nor can we do more than briefly indicate its contents. It comprises a complete aystem of natural and revealed theology, regarded both in its divine and human aspects. In the first part the author treats of God and the Creation. In the second part, which may be compared with the *Ethics* of Aristotle, and which is perhaps the most valuable as it is certainly the most original portion of the work, the whole theory of human nature and action is discussed, the passions the behirs of ristnessed and their relations to the passions the behirs of ristnessed and their relations to the second part. sions, the habits of virtue and vice, and their relation to happiness as the final end of life, as also the theological virtues and moral law. The third part expounds the plan of redemption both on its objective and subjective side. Under this last head we are brought eventually to the doctrine of the seven sacraments, as the application of redeeming grace to the soul; and here, in the treatment of the fourth sacrament, of penance, the work was interrupted by the author's premature death. It was while writing this last article that he is said to have heard the approving voice from the crucifix, Bene de Me scripsisti, Thoma, quam ergo mercedem accipies? to which he replied, Non aliam, Domine, nisi Teipsum. At the Council of Trent the Summa was placed on a table in the midst by the side of the Scriptures and the decrees of Councils and Popes. In 1274 Gregory X. convoked the Second Council of Lyons with the view of reuniting the Greek and Latin Churches, and issued a special Bull directing Thomas to attend it. He prepared to obey the summons, but although he was still in the He prepared to obey the summons, but although he was still in the prime of manhood, his earthly work was done. Incessant mental toil had worn out what was never a robust frame, and at the Bonedictine Abbey of Fossa Nuova his journey was stayed. There, after a few days' illness, he died on the 7th of March, 1274, and was buried in the conventual church. Nearly a century afterwards his body was carried to Toulouse, where it still rests. John XXII. had already canonized him. Titles of courtesy or honour, albeit endorsed by the sanction of a Papal Bull, do not always commend themselves to the indement of the outer world, but no one who is themselves to the judgment of the outer world, but no one who is even moderately acquainted with his unselfish character, blameless life, and splendid intellectual achievements, will grudge the Angelic Doctor the distinction awarded him by the reverence of six centuries. On the value of his philosophical and theological speculawas accepted on all sides as axiomatic has been superseded by the wider knowledge and more searching criticism of a later age. The same might of course be said of Aristotle or Plato, and the name of Aquinas is not unworthy to be placed beside theirs. Of all the lover line of Spints and doctors who forms in the Roman Calendae. long line of Saints and doctors who figure in the Roman Calendar, and whose various claims on the devotion of the faithful are set forth in elaborate detail in the gigantic series of Hollandist biographies, there is none who has more nobly earned his place in the catalogue. We can hardly be surprised to find Bucer declaring that "but for Thomas he could overthrow the Church of Rome," and Dante assigning him so high and exceptional a position in Paradise, above the reach of praise.

WOMEN'S WORK.

In a letter which appeared a few days ago in the Times Miss. Faithfull tells a story which has a melancholy moral. One of the men who advertise "home work" for ladies was detected by one of his victims, and received the punishment which he deserved. The case shows that a living may be made out of the natural desire of women to add to their means without going from home. There is certainly nothing surprising in the fact, when we think how great is the number of unemployed and half-supployed women who are urgently in need of a little addition to their incomes, and who have a natural aversion to leaving their families. We cannot wonder at the result. Everybody has known good widows left with children on their known, and with just means enough to-less them out of the workhous. They have be strongle desparately and painfully to proved the breaking up of their little

households, and gradually leave the melous arts by which a pittance may be priorited from the compassion of strengers or the
languid good will of substicies. Realiting can be more patients, or
more deserving of sympathy, thin, such asses. Very likely there,
has been no gross sublack of prindential confiderations. The interes
sity of the suffering shows that there is still a spirit of independence.
If the suffering shows that there is still a spirit of independence.
If the suffering shows that there is still a spirit of independence.
If the suffering is not consent to abandon their daties, they slight
find a refuge in the workhouse, or in some charitable institutions.
The sternest political economists may admit that in such cases a
little help might be judiciously administered, which should
prevent, instead of encouraging, demoralization. It would of
course be a most desirable thing to enable such sufferers to help
themselves; and home work, if it were a possibility, would supply
the want. A woman may have plenty of leisure at home, who yet
cannot leave her home for the day without depriving her family of cannot leave her home for the day without depriving her family of essential services. Such cases make it perfectly natural that there should be an urgent demand for home work; and, as we see, the demand is strong enough to be turned to account by impostors. Miss Faithfull, however, tells us, and she speaks with considerable authority, that home work is scarcely to be had. She says that "pride and prejudice," besides want of capital, prevent ladies from seeking employment, except by secret means; and she apparently infers that these bad qualities ought to be discouraged as much as

In one sense, of course, we must agree with her without reserve. If ladies are really in want of work, the pride which prevents them from making their wants known is a false pride, and is very likely to lead them into scrapes. There is nothing wrong in the endeavour of a lady to support herself or her family, and the sconer we get rid of the silly superstition which imputes any discredit to the practice, the better for everybody concerned. We confess, however, that, with all due respect for Miss Faithfull's means of information, we should not have supposed this mistaken pride to keep up appearances is, indeed, common enough and mischievous enough in English families: common enough and mischievous enough in English families; and doubtless encourages this as well as other evils. But our experience has also shown us that there are many women are only too anxious to make their wants known as ly as possible, who actually become a nuisance to their ds, and even to their friends' friends. Such women widely as friends, may, as we have suggested, have other reasons for desiring home work beyond the desire to keep the fact of their working secret. So long as it is considered to be a woman's province to attend to domestic duties there will be a natural desire to obtain home work. Not only widows with families, but daughters with incapable parents and elder sisters in large families, and women in many other relations in life, will be bound by strong and women in many other relations in file, will be bound by strong ties to their homes, and yet have spare time on their hands for work. Miss Faithfull, however, assures us that the demand cannot be supplied. "Work at home," she says, "is an impossibility unless a woman has some special gifts. Artists and authors are the only men who can do their work at home, and women must be subject to the same conditions." No doubt there is a good deal of truth in this remark, and it explains incidentally one rather painful phenomenon. The number of women who try to do some sort of literary work is enormous, and we fear that it must be increasing. A lady does not like to take in washing or needlework, and indeed is generally incapable of either of those employments. She is, however, generally capable of writing in the schoolmaster's sense of the word, and naturally infers that she is also capable of writing in the literary terms. in the literary sense. Shakspeare's trade, so far as it was observable from the outside, consisted in making a number of black marks upon white paper; and we have no doubt that many of his neighbours in Stratford-on-Avon considered that they of his neighbours in Stratford-on-Avon considered that they could perform that operation with equal facility. The opinion certainly seems to be prevalent amongst a large class of ladies, and the quantity of works published gives a faint indication of the result. If the public could be aware of the very small proportion which the published matter bears to the vast quantities of manuscript never destined to be translated into print, they would have a startling revelation of the strength of the feminine desire for employment. The supply in this case undoubtedly outruns the demand, and we must admit that it is manuscript never destined to be translated into print, they would have a startling revelation of the strength of the feminine desire for employment. The supply in this case undoubtedly outruns the demand, and we must admit that it is not very easy to suggest many other ways in which women can find profitable employment without more or less deserting the sphere of domestic duty. The question, indeed, deserves consideration by people who are anxious to improve the position of women, for there is no obvious reason why a good many subsidiary processes in many occupations abould not be more or less carried on at home. The tendency of modern times to collect all labour into great masses has many palpable evils; and though we may admit that it is partly due to inevitable changes, we should not be disposed to sit down without an effort as in the face of an inexorable necessity. We hold that, if women can only be employed at the price of materially weakening domestic ties, the fact would supply a very strong argument against many attempts, otherwise very commendable, to provide a greater variety of occupations for women. Reformers would be doing better service by pointing out methods of reconciling the two spheres of daty than any dognastically pronouncing them to be irreconcilable. The desire for work at home seems to be frequently legitimate, though it may sometimes also imply an excessive regard for appearances; and possibly it is within the limits of human ingenuity to discover means of partly supplying it. eens of partly supplying it. On another point, however, Miss Faithfull speaks with unde

some. She make out that women should shandon the "tirly intaining notion" that they can jump into amployment without previous training. Huminals of women, she talke as apply weak what they can do, they make a reply which residude and the formula supplyed by waiters at as brilingly British and. To the question, What can I have for dinner? The storacypyd reply in Whatever you please; under which must be understood the condition, So long as you are satisfied with chops or taisles. In like manner the hidies reply that they are ready for any supplyment, so long, that is, as the employment requires no knowledge and no skill. Any number of untrained women can be provided for any vacant posts; but it is very hard to find women who are litted to fill them. It would be presumptuous in us to question the accuracy of Miss Faithfull's statement that this theory of the inutility of previous training is a "truly feminine notion." And yet we are strongly inclined to suggest that it might with almost equal propriety be called a truly British notion. These it not, in fact, underlie a great many of our educational theories? We are slowly making a change in many departments of life, but it has still a wide popularity, and is even advocated as an elevating theory. People say, and rightly enough that it would be a content in the wide popularity, and is even advocated as an elevating theory. People say, and rightly enough, that it would be a great pity to substitute a merely technical training for a system tending to a general cultivation of the intellect. To this doctrine we fully adhere; but we must admit that it is very frequently applied in a sense which depreciates the value of all special training. We used to hold, for example, that it was the special glory of a British difficur that he was a gentleman before he was a soldier, and to infer that he ought not to be trained in professional knowledge. The ordinary British clergyman, again, learnt a certain quantity of Latin and Greek, and was then turned loose upon his parishioners and left to acquire such theological knowledge as he might fancy in the intervals of an active life. Barristers despised any instruction, with the ex-ception of training in the rule of thumb; and men of business are still inclined to regard all general knowledge as a distinct disadvantage in practice. If the only question lay between an education which had no reference to a man's duties in after life, and an education which never lifted him above the immediate hand-to-mouth application of empirical rules, there might be a difficulty in deciding which was the less mischievous. We venture to think that the two systems may in time be combined, and that he had the hard feather than the development of the combined and that the human faculties may be developed in such a way as to cultivate special aptitudes without neglecting the acquisition of knowledge of no immediately utilitarian advantage.

We are perfectly ready, however, to admit that feminine educawe are perfectly ready, however, to admit that lemmine seduca-tion has been at least as useless as masculine, and decidedly more frivolous. The wretched girls who are turned out of school with a scanty provision of so-called accomplishments are too often as ill-fitted for domestic life as for profitable employments. The evil is not confined to any one class. There is abundant room for improvement amongst the middle and lower classes as well as improvement amongst the middle and lower classes as well as improvement amongst the middle and lower classes as well as amongst the higher. Children are turned out from National Schools with a scanty provision of superficial knowledge which is as useless for any of the practical wants of their lives as the more showy knowledge in which their betters are drilled, or by which, to speak more accurately, they are varnished. Whether women are hereafter to find their most appropriate sphere of action at home or abroad, we have no doubt that they might be infinitely better fitted for either class of duties by a more sensible and thorough system of education. Thus, indeed, is a very assemble and thorough system of education. Thus, indeed, is a very assemble, and one which hardly anybody will be inclined to dispute. It may well be impressed upon us more strongly by such facts as those which Miss Faithfull mentions. Every year there are more women in want of employment, and it is to be hoped that in time we shall begin to think of fitting them for employment.

Meanwhile it is a fortunate circumstance that there is one kind

Meanwhile it is a fortunate circumstance that there is one kind of employment which it is proposed to throw open to women, and which, by general consent, needs no kind of education or training whatever. Indeed it has the peculiar merit that the less educated the person the greater the need of throwing it open to him or her. We refer, of course, to political life, in which it is difficult to say whether knowledge or ignorance gives the better qualification. If women show themselves capable of writing books and teaching schools, we are reminded that persons of such ability should be allowed to have as great an influence in the State as an ignorant voter. If, on the other hand, they show a tendency to take up the most violent and unreasoning lines of sgritation, and to pursue Meanwhile it is a fortunate circumstance that there is one kind the most violent and unreasoning lines of agitation, and to pursue them with the greatest indifference to argument, we are informed that the franchise is the best means of education; and that the degradation of a slave is the strongest reason for his emancipation. We fear that, in this case, it is not unlikely that the enfranchisement may precede the training; and as women are pronounced by their advocates to be incapable of all other employment by reason of their ignorance, it is some consolation to think that political employment will enable them to turn their abilities to good and wise purposes by its own efficacy.

THE BISHOPRIC OF BASEL.

WE were led a little time back through the ecclesiastical controversies in Germany to say somewhat about the history of the ecclesiastical divisions of that country, and to contrast their listory with that of the ecclesiastical divisions of England and of Phanes. We have now before us, in the Bundesblatt, Feuille

Fédérale, or official paper of the Swiss Confederation, the complete summary of the ecclesiastical controversies which have been going on since 1871 in the Swiss diocese of Basel. We must say that on since 1871 in the Swiss diocess of Basel. We must say that the official press is a little slow, as resolutions taken by the Federal Council on January 14th appear only in the Bundesblatt of March 7th. Still, better late than never, and it is a gain to get

March 7th. Still, better late than never, and it is a gain to get an official summary of disputes which we have heard about bit by bit for nearly three years. The whole controversy is very curious in itself, setting aside the present interest which it must have in the eyes of zealous partisans of either side. Those who are not in this way immediately interested may look on and see some attractive anomalies, historical, geographical, and constitutional, such as always suggest thought to those who study them.

First of all, let us remark that the present Bishopric of Basel has the least possible connexion with the ancient Bishopric which played its part in mediaval history, and which lasted, in a somewhat mutilated shape, down to the general smash of things. It is only by a figure of speech that Mgr. Engène Lachat, who has been deposed, rightfully or wrongfully, by a body called the Diocesan Conference, can be called the successor of Bishop Henry of Neufchâtel, who, when he heard that his enemy Rudolf was chosen King, called on God to sit firm on his throne, lest Rudolf should strive to climb thither also ("Sitze fest, Gott der Herr, sonst wird Rudolf auch bald deinen Thron besteigen"). There is of course the great difference between old and new Bishops in those parts generally; namely, that the old Bishops were temporal Princes, while the new ones are very far from being anything of the kind. And moreover the possession of a temporal principality by the ancient Bishops is not without its effect on the controversion which are new ones are very far from being anything of the kind. And moreover the possession of a temporal principality by the ancient Bishops is not without its effect on the controversios which are going on now. The old diocess of Basel, a diocess in the province of Besançon in the Kingdom of Burgundy, took in part of Elsass and part of what is now Switzerland, including of course the city which was the seat of the Bishopric. As usual, the Bishop was a temporal Prince within part of the territory subject to his spiritual jurisdiction. Before the Reformation he had lost all temporal authority in the city of Basel, which had become a free city and had joined itself to the Swiss Confederation. The Reformation deprived him of his spiritual authority in his former capital, and made him an exile from his cathedral church. But he still went on, both as Bishop and as Prince, in the small district known as the Bishopric of Basel, and of which we have lately heard a great deal by its new name of the which we have lately heard a great deal by its new name of the Bernese Jura. The Bishops of Basel were allies of the Swiss Confederation, and, when things were recast in 1814-15, their former principality became an actual part of the Federal territory. By the arrangements then made it became part of the Canton of Bern. Divided from Born by a mountain range, differing in language, differing in religion, having no historical associations in common with the Canton to which it was joined, the Bishopric of Basel was a most unnatural appendage to German and Protestant Bern. The district had formed a separate State; it was larger than several of the Cantons, and it should surely have been admitted into the Confederation as an independent member. But in the days of the Treaty of Vienua the notion of getting territors in compensation for other territory was still in men's minds, and as Bern had hopelessly lost Vaud, and as the Dishop of Basel was not to be set up again, Bern got his dominions to make up for the loss of Vaud. But it was not till \$23 that the new Bishopric of Basel was not up by a saving of Capaciting between the loss of Rome. was set up by a series of conventions between the See of Rome and the Cantons concerned. The new diocese was wholly Swiss, and took in the Cantons of Basel, Solothurn, Aargau, Thurgau, Jug, and Lazern. The greater part of the large district which formed the new diocese had never before had anything to do with Luzern and its renowned minster, had even been in another pro-vince, that of Mainz, as forming part of the diocese of Constanz, Solothurn was in the same province of Besancon, but in a different diocose, that of Lausanne. And as the chair of the restored Bishopric was placed in the minster of St. Ursus at Solothurn, which thus became, in all but giving his title, his cathedral church, it would seem that it was only the clinging to an old name for a new thing which hindered the newly founded prelate from being called Bishop of Solothurn, instead of Hishop of Basel.

This is the new diocese whose affairs have lately caused so much

This is the new diocese whose affairs have lately caused so much stir, and in which so strong a measure as the deposition of the Blahop has been taken by the body called the Diocesan Conference. This is a body very different from the voluntary assemblies which bear that name among ourselves, and consists of representatives of the Governments of the Cantons which have joined in the foundation of the Bishopric. This body, though the majority of its members are Protestants, has a voice in the appointment of the Bishop, and it is thence somewhat oddly argued that it must have the power of deposing him. Moreover, the appointment of the Bishop, and it is thence somewhat oddly argued that it must have the power of deposing him. Moreover, the Canton of Aargau has passed a law for the separation of Church and State, and has withdrawn itself from the diocese of Basel. This means, we conceive, that the State, as a State, no longer recognizes the Bishop as an official person, leaving the Catholic body in the Canton, as an unestablished sect, to recognize what it pleases. Lastly, there are the acts of the Bernese Government in the Jura, of which a good deal has been heard. Out of all these affairs a good number of appeals to the Federal Council have naturally arisen, and the summary of them forms a kind of ecclesiastical history of the Bishopric of Basel for the last three years. We will give a short elected of the chief points in them; but we will first act down two convictions of our own which have been strengthened by their stady. The one is that the old Bishopric of Basel ought never to have been made part of the Causen of Barn; the other is, that th

have been made part of the Cauten of Barn; the other is, that there was great wisdom in the primitive arrangement which made archail-astical and civil divisions always agree, and that there must always be great awkwardness when one acclesiation jurisdiction runs into the temporal jurisdiction of several independent States, whether those independent States be great Kingdoms or little Cantons.

It must be borne in mind through the whole matter that the Federal Constitution leaves strictly ecclesiastical questions to the Cantons. The Federal Constitution secures liberty of conscience; it guarantees freedom of worship, and forbids that my man, at all events any man of a recognized Christian confession, should be subject to any civil disqualification on the ground of his religion. But it haves to the Cantons to establish and to endow, to diseashfish and to disendow, at their good pleasure. The Federal power has no right to interfere in any ecclesiastical question, unless indeed the peace and security of the Confederation is threatened, or unless some act can be shown to have been done which involves a breach either of and security of the Confederation is threatened, or unless some act can be shown to have been done which involves a breach either of the Federal Constitution itself or of any of the cantonal constitutions which the Confederation has guaranteed. This almost amounts to saying that the Federal power cannot be made to interfere unless it chooses, and it is very plain that at this moment the Federal power has very little mind to interfere. We do not say that the Federal Council is disposed to treat its Cathelic appellants with injustice. But it containly seems disposed to make out to them. rederal Council is disposed to treat its Catheire appellants with injustice. But it certainly seems disposed to mete out to them only the strictest and most literal justice. "And one of its rulings might raise some curious questions. The relations between the Bishoprie of Basel and the Cantons which form its diocesse depend on certain conventions between those Cantons with one another and with the Pope, in the days before the present Constitution, made when the Cantons had the right of free diplomatic intercourse with foreign Powers. These conventions the Pederal Council decides to be matters with which they have no conservations that they have no conservations that they are not engagements entered into by the Council decides to be matters with which they have no concernres inter alios acts; they are not engagements entered into by the
Confederation, nor are they in any way confirmed or guaranteed by
the Confederation. Is dealing with the Pope all this does not
much matter, but supposing an international question with any
other Power should arise out of an obligation contracted by a
Canton in the old state of things, to whom have the obligations of
that Canton passed now? The case is certainly not a likely one
to happen, but it is theoretically possible.

Among the appeals with which the present Report deals, the first
begins in the Canton decreed the separation of Church and State,
the separation of the Canton as such from the Bishopric of Basel,
and ordered among other things one which we should like to hear
more about in detail. This is, that in all the schools of the
Cantons religious instruction should be given in a form independent

Cantons religious instruction should be given in a form independent of all confessions—that is, in our own kindred jargon, in an undenominational form. On this the Swiss Bishops, through the Bishop of Sitten, send a memorial to the Federal Council praying that the Confederation will interfere to induce the authorities of Aargau to rescind the vote for the separation of Church and State, and to observe strictly the treaties touching the institution of the Newform. Distropric. The Federal Council now makes answer that it can do nothing. In the separation of Church and State, the Canton of Aargau has not gone beyond its rights as a sovereign Canton, and the treaties about the diocese are res inter alios acta, with which

of Thurgau, claiming that the Canton should be represented in the Diocesan Conference by Catholic deputies of the choice of the Con-Diocesan Conference by Catholic deputies of the choice of the Consistory, and no longer by deputies, Catholic or Protestant as might happen, named, it is not clear whether by the Legislature or by the Executive of the Canton, but in either case by the Canton as a State and not by the Catholic part of its inhabitants. This appeal again is rejected, and we hardly see how it could have been otherwise. For whatever may be the ideal right of the case, as a matter of fact it was the Canton as a Canton which had always acted in matters relating to the Bishopric. One might have said that it was only fair and decent to appoint Catholics only to sit

Next comes an appeal from the Catholic Consistory in the Canton

the Confederation has no concern.

that it was only fair and decent to appoint Catholics only to sit on a body which has to deal with the internal affairs of their own religion, but the Federal Council does not sit to decide questions

of fairness and decency, but questions of constitutional law.

Next come the documents dealing with the deposition of Bishop Lachat by the Diocesan Conference. This act took place on the 29th of January, 1873. By that act the see is declared vacant, Bishop Lachat is forbidden to exercise any episcopal function, the Governments of the Cantons concerned are invited to with the content of the content of Selection. the Governments of the Cantons concerned are invited to withhold the episcopal income, and the Government of Solothurn to look to the removal of the prelate from the episcopal palace. All this, to say the least, is rather a high-handed way of doing things on the part of a body whose competence was at any rate sure to be called in question, and it shows to our mind the awkwardness of a state of things in which the Bishop of Basel stands without any intelligible superiors, temporal or spiritual. Ecclesiastically he is immediately under the Poye, without any Metropolitan. As a man, he is doubtless subject to the laws of the Swiss Confederation and of the Canton of Solothurn. the laws of the Swies Confederation and of the Canten of Solothum. But, in what we may call the temporal side of his existence character, the check on him seems to lie only in this conservational character, the check on him seems to lie only in this conservation shadowy Diocesan Conference. This body predesses to depose will from his Bishopine; but it is clear that sealous Ostholies will not look on such a deposition as good for anything. And it is no liest clear that the Conference cannot of itself stop the Bishop from his income, or drive him out of his palace, but the District him the Cantons which have the power to do so. It is these that that

a a deposition suggest both from its spiritual and temporal side, ain a dead latter. Against this act in is not wonderful that a ther of apposit should be made to the Council. The deposed ate is naturally the first to appeal. He of course denies the or of appeals should be made to the Council. The deposed is anticulty the first to appeal. He of course denies the sity of the Conference to depose him, and maintains that the acts of the Conference are further contrary to various articles, both of the Federal Constitution and of the Constitutions of the Cantons carned, and that they are further in themselves null, as two of concerned, and that they are further in themselves hull, as two of the Cantons which form past of the diocese, Luzern and Zug, have had no share in the act. The appeal of the Bishop himself is approved by a number of appeals from various Catholic hodies within the diocese, all protesting against the act. It is argued, for instance, that the deprivation of the Bishop by the Diocessan Conference violates the article of the Federal Characterision which forbide any man to be mid-like act. Constitution which forbids any man to be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of his natural judge. It is also argued that in the Cantons of Thurgau and Solothurn the deposition of the Bishop ought to have been put to a vote of the people. But the Federal Council argues that the act of the Diocesan Conference is not a judicial one, and therefore was not contrary to the clause of the Federal Constitution appealed to. And it argues that, as the Bishop was not deposed by an act of the great Councils of Thurgan or of Solothurn, it is not an act which can be brought to a vote of the people of those Cantons. In fact the long and acute arguments of the Federal Council all tend to the one conclusion that they have nothing to do with the matter, and that their only duty is to do nothing. We are far from saying that they are wrong, but we do say that the whole dispute shows how anomalous the whole state of things is. If the Federal power had direct jurisdiction in the matter, or if the diocese of Basel were confined to a single Canton, the course would be clear. There might be a to a single Canton, the course would be clear. There inight be a struggle between Church and State, but there could be no question as to who represented the State. If a Bishop is deposed by Act of Parliament, here or in any other country which has a single Parliament co-extensive with the whole country, zealous churchmen may declare the act to be spiritually invalid, but there is no doubt as to its temporal effect. It is much less clear when a Rishop is deposed, not by the Legislature of any independent State, but by a an Conference made up of deputies from several independent States, and which does not seem to have ever received any commission to depose Bishops. All that the Federal Council was conwas to oust their own jurisdiction, and this they have very successfully done. They were not called upon to say whether the acts complained of were right or wrong from any other point of view, and they therefore really leave the matter in as much confusion as they found it.

THE ORGAN OF THE ORTONS.

The will readily be understood that "the greatest circulation in the world " is not to be supported by ordinary means. There are pushing publicans in low neighbourhoods who do not rely altogether on the fierce temptations of their vitriolized gin and hocused beer, but who make a point of having always some extra attraction on hand—a breas band for Saturday nights, a dwarf, or a fat girl, or some other monstrosity in the bar, or perhaps, if nothing better is to be had, a stuffed two-headed terrier in a glasscase. The Desity Telegraph would seem to be conducted on a similar principle. It appeals to a vulgar appetite for coarse and fiery sensationalism, and it is necessary therefore that the supply of sensations should be vigorously kept up. It must be admitted that these are at least forthcoming in sufficient variety. Now it is the "People's William," amid the glare of literary red-fire and Boman candles; now it is a notorious Parisian prostitute whose private life is flashed upon the public through the electric wire. Another day we have "the old savage of the desert," followed by the startling news of the fall of Khiva just a month or so before Khiva falls. Poor Madlle. Deselée on her bier is served up for the gratification of a diseased curioaity with as little compunction as Cora Pearl in her boudoir. Nothing is sacred, nething respected, if only it can be made to answer the purposes of trade. A Correspondent sent down to Portsmouth to describe the arrival of the troops from Africa seizes upon "a lady in deep mourning, with a fair-haired girl.all sable, save for the clean white pinafore," who comes sitently down to her meals in the hotel where the Correspondent is staying. "There is no welcome for the softwoised lady, no kisses for the fair-haired child. She will see the old regiment march into barracks or to the station, hear the band play, and weep when the honest people shout. What can this poor creature be doing here? Why "—and so on, with more in the mass scheming strain. It is to be hoped that at least "

sight they love is severed needs, and spouting blood, and corpose that line the road in a deed procession." We might say of this description, as the writer says of Commanie, at every shuddering breath the stomach turns. It might aimout have been written by a gorged vulture in a nightmare. Even the Telegraph itself, in its eagurness to pander to brutal tastes, has soldom produced anything more losthsoms and disgusting. Some allowance, however, must be made for the present exigencies of that unhappy journal. It has lost the political ideal on which it traded, and needs all its old savages and dead processions of swollen corpose to fill up the gap. The "People's William"—slas! no more the people's—has ceased to be of commercial value, and a substitute of some kind must be found.

must be found.

This circumstance perhaps helps to explain why the Orton family have been added to the attractions of the Telegraph. The confidences of the late Cabinet are replaced by the confidences of Arthur Orton's brother and sisters; and the Telegraph apparently is only sorry that the prejudices of the Judgue should have prevented it from becoming the organ of Arthur himself. "If," we are told, "public opinion had had its natural expression, as it has upon vital laws under debate, great social problems unadved, and all the other matters where it is found to assist morality and right judgment, the case might have been out short long are, to the immense economy of public time and money; and ago, to the immense economy of public time and money; and Justice would not have addly seen the instincts of uninformed persons going against facts." There can be no doubt what this persons going against facts." There can be no doubt what this means. The Penly Telegraph is—at least in the opinion of the means. The Ikuly Letegraph is—at least in the opinion of war Daily Telegraph—the natural expression of public opinion; and if it had only been allowed at the outset to "assist morality" in its own peculiar manner, the Tichborne case would have been very soon disposed of. "It is the one instance where the papular voice has gone wrong, and it is also the one instance is which it massived no suidance and no halp to discussion and decision from received no guidance and no help to discussion and decision from the press." It would no doubt be "an immense economy" if the the press." ts of law could be abolished and the administration of justice left to the discretion of the newspapers. It would only be necessary for some public officer to observe what each of the papers said on any question which happened to be raised, to ascertain their respective circulation, and to make an award in accordance with the opinion expressed in the paper which sold the largest number of copies. It is worth while, however, to observe some of the possible consequences of such an arrangement. In the present instance the Telegraph has arrived at the conclusion that Arthur Orton is an impostor, and this is also the conclusion of the jury. It may be observed, however, that the fact that the Telegraph holds this opinion now, after the imposture has been completely exposed and Arthur Orton condemned, is by no means a guarantee that it would have been found on the same side if it had taken up the matter at the beginning, and evolved the truth from its matter at the beginning, and evolved the truth from its own internal consciousness. Its sympathies, as it is perpetually beasting, are always on the popular side. The classes to whom it chiefly appeals to support its circulation are just the very people who used to cheer the Claimant; and it is easy to conceive how strong the emptation would have been to espouse the cause of the Paople's Roper. This would have been the remular side and it is easy to conceive how strong the remular side and it is easy to conceive here. Roger. This would have been the popular side, and it would also have been the side out of which the greatest amount of semention might have been extracted. It is a very tame business going over plain facts which, if looked at in a commonsense way, can only plain facts which, if looked at in a commonsense way, can only point to one conclusion. Nothing can be more commonplace than an infant heir's succeeding in a hum-dram way to an estate because it had fallen to his father after his uncle's death. The romantic improbabilities and impossibilities of the Chaimant's story, the vicissitudes of his career, and the racy peculiarities of his own character, would, we fear, have been, for a mind constituted like that of the Daily Telegraph, a dangerous weight in the other scale. It is easy to see in which direction there would be the greater scape for rowerful writing and for the excitement of public curiosity: for powerful writing and for the excitement of public curiosity; and it is obvious that, if the *Tolograph* had quashed the (liginant at the outset, it would have deprived itself of an article of commerce which has probably been highly profitable to it during the last year or two.

On the whole, then, considering the ordinary tendencies of the Telegraph, its worship of notoriety, its systematic pandering to vulgar appetites and projudices, and its reckless manufacture of sensations, it may perhaps be doubted whether it is quite certain that it would, if left to itself, have arrived at the conclusion which it now supports. In any case, however, nothing can be more certain than that, if discussion had been telerated, the Claimant would have found support, if not in this, at least in some other newspaper or newspapers. There would have been papers taking each side, and day by day the question would have been complicated and obscured by inflammatory articles, and by assertions of so-called facts which cluded every kind of examination. The speeches which were made at the Claimantis meetings give some idea of the tone in which the controversy would have been conducted at least by one party, and there is no reason to suppose that the other would have altogether escaped the infection. The letters which the Telegraph has been publishing since the close of the recent trial illustrate in a staking manner what would have been the consequences of allowing public opinion "its free natural expression" during the course of the inquiry. This correspondence begins with a statement purporting to have been taken down from Charles Orton, in which he confirms the justice of the verdict on his brother, and attailing appears to have been excited by learning that his assem,

Mrs. Tredgett and Mrs. Jury, were receiving "their five pounds a month in a regular manner" on the understanding that they should "be careful and keep their own counsel." He wrote to his brother as Sir Roger, and assuming him to be a friend of Arthur Orton, asked for a little assistance. After an interval, during which he had made overtures to the other side through Mrs. Pittendreigh, he received a mysterious reply from Croydon—"Why should you in had made overtures to the other side through Mrs. Fittendreigh, he received a mysterious reply from Croydon—" Why should you injure one that never did harm to you? I shall send you in a day or two what you require. Desist"—this last word appearing in the place of a signature; and this was followed next day by a five-pound note, and a promise that it should be continued every month. It was while this subsidy was being regularly paid that Charles made an affidavit that Arthur was not his brother; but after a time the payments began to fall off, and when Arthur sailed for Chili, Charles, never expecting to see him return, thought that the moment had arrived for going over to the Tichborne family. He calculates that, taking it altogether, he did not receive more than eighteen shillings a week from Arthur, and in a second letter he states that he afterwards obtained for some time a pound a states that he afterwards obtained for some time a pound a week from the other side, who have, however, refused to do anything more from him. Not content with denouncing his brother, Charles denounces his sisters too, asserting that they knew perfectly well who the Claimant was, and among themselves "never spoke of him but as Arthur." This accusation has brought forward the sisters in self-defence. Mrs. Jury denies everything Charles has said, except that he was on bad terms with his sisters, for which, she says, they can "give good reasons, not the least of which is his conduct in having lent himself to be the associate of detectives and conduct in having lent himself to be the associate of detectives and others in sending into penal servitude for fourteen years a gentleman whom he knows to be no more his brother Arthur than he is himself, and which he does simply for money, being too lazy to work for his bread." Mrs. Tredgett is also very sorry to have to write as she does of her brother Charles—"so bad a son of so good a father"; but, she says, "I cannot find it in my heart to stand by and see a fellow-being thrust, as the Claimant is, into penal servitude for fourteen years as being my brother Arthur, when I well know he is not, without lifting up my voice against it, and against the brother whose conduct has helped to lead up to it." The Claimant's behaviour to herself and her sister was "that of a gentleman, and not such as an impostor would have used—even to gentleman, and not such as an impostor would have used—even to his sisters." Mrs. Tredgett does not indicate how she thinks an imtor would be likely to treat his sisters, but it seems not improbable postor would be likely to treat his sisters, but it seems not improve that he would think it necessary to pay them for their silence. Mrs. Tredgett is apparently under a misapprehension in supposing that Charles helped to bring about his brother's conviction; for he was not called as a witness, partly on account of his false affidavit, but chiefly because there was an overwhelming body of testimony without him. Since Mrs. Jury and Mrs. Tredgett have thought it worth while to vindicate their characters, it would have been it worth while to vindicate their characters, it would have been interesting to know why they were not examined on behalf of the Claimant. The only explanation is either that they themselves were afraid to go into the witness-box, or that the Claimant's advisers were afraid to put them there. If they were as anxious as they say they were to save an innocent man, it is strange that they should have postponed their testimony in his favour until after his condemnation; but statements made in the witness-box might have involved responsibilities which do not attach to letters to the newspapers. Mrs. Pittendreigh also has joined in the correspondence. "There has been," she says, "no person whose name has been associated with the Tichborne case more cruelly calumniated than mine, and no person deserves it less"; but unfortunately she throws no light on the only point of interest with which she has been connected—the forged letters which were produced at the former trial; nor is it quite clear how she came to be connected both with the Ortons and the Tichborne family.

Now that it is known that the Daily Telegraph is holding

with the Ortons and the Tichborne family.

Now that it is known that the Daily Telegraph is holding an open court where any one can say anything he or she chooses, without fear of being cross-examined or prosecuted for perjury, it is possible that other persons besides the members of the Orton family will come forward to defend their conduct and to offer explanations. It is obvious, however, that all statements of this kind are simply worthless, being made without responsibility, and without being liable to the test of cross-examination. There is no reason to suppose that the Daily Telegraph is really foolish enough to believe that it is serving the ends of justice by publishing this correspondence, or that it has any object in view except to keep alive for a little while longer a profitable sensation. It enables us, however, to form some idea of what trial by the Daily Telegraph would amount to if it became an institution of the country.

INFANTRY TACTICS SINCE THE WAR.

WHATEVER may be thought of the cause, there is no doubt WHATEVER may be thought of the cause, there is no doubt as to the fact, that one result of the great struggle of 1870-71 has been that its tactics have been looked upon as a completely fresh starting-point for further reforms in that branch of the art of war. It might naturally have been expected that this would rather have been the case with the Bohemian campaign of 1866, when the terrible power of the breechloader was first demonstrated at the cost of Benedek and his army. And the movement of which was are speaking did indeed in a sense begin soon after with the publication of the Retrospect. But the controversy which that famous the property and although the spirit of its criticisms entered into and

influenced, perhaps unconsciously, every branch of the Frust ermy, no actual embodiment of the new teaching had appeared army, no actual embodiment of the new teaching had appeared at that time in the regulations of the service, nor was its truth admitted by those who had to superintend their working. Hence it is that the battles of Woorth and Spicheren were fought without any other guide than the Instructions of 1847, brought into more practical working by the experiences of 1866, which were rich no doubt in teachings of their own, but not wholly applicable to this new case where the fire of the needle-gun was overpowered by that of the Chassepot. Both victors and vanquished now powered by that of the Chasepot. Both victors and vanquished now avow that the circumstances carried them far beyond all existing forms when these were brought to the new and terrible test of breechloader fire. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Germans, in order to keep their place in advance of other tacticians, have already modified their drill practice. But the latest changes in their infantry instructions (of which Colonel Newdegate has given English readers an excellent account) are avowedly tentative, and therefore open to debate. Military reforms are almost invited, as it were, to speak out; and one at least has been found who desires to tread in the steps of Captain May, and to complete his work by advocating "Timely Alterations in the Drill Instructions" (Zeitgemüsse Veründerungen des Exercier-Reglements der Preussischen Infanterie. Leipsic), very much in the sense in which that celebrated essayist wrote.

It must not be supposed that the mantle of the author of the

It must not be supposed that the mantle of the author of the Retrospect has wholly fallen on the anonymous pamphleteer who follows out his ideas. Readers of the Zeitgemässe Veränderungen will find in it but little trace of the vigorous imagery of the original reformer on whose work it builds. It is useful, however, as presenting in a clear but somewhat dry form the results of recent presenting in a clear but somewhat dry form the results of recent experience, as they are seen by the most numerous and not least intelligent class of officers who are personally concerned with them. A more general view of these results is best to be found in the work of Boguslawski. The present essayist, who writes anonymously, confines his attention solely to the work of the arm to which he belongs, and to the development of the special infantry tactics created by the war. He prefaces his study with some very plain, if not eloquent, observations on the conduct of matters in 1870, which may well account for his withholding his name. Whilst admitting the truth of the well-known military rule which guides such matters in Prussia, "Regulations should not be experimental, but the result of real experience," he points out that, although the army had had the special good fortune of success in 1864 and 1866, when the requisite trial was made of the working of those small tactical units known as company-columns, and first officially introduced in 1847, yet it was allowed to enter on its third war without any of the altered training to which the facts of the two former wars should have pointed. Hence it was compelled to fight in forms which had not been, as they should have been, made its second nature, but which (as the use of the company-column in manceuvring) were varied according use of the company-column in manocuvring) were varied according to the commander's fancy with different bodies of troops; and as these, even thus freely treated, failed to meet the exigencies of the breechloader, it was driven to make new experiments in the field. The victories of the Germans were due, this critic declares, to their strategical leading and to the courage and energy of the troops, aided by the mistakes of the enemy; but no one can praise their tactical handling either in the mass or in detail. Indeed the extraordinary losses suffered, such as those at St. Privat, were really due to the lack of drill instructions suited to the time, and to the bad tactics which resulted from it. The Prussian army was compelled, just as was the French, to fight in quite another mode than that in which it had been trained; and every chief of a company or battalion had his own little method for the occasion. There is now, however, plenty of experience gathered. All points to an alteration of the forms in use, and the only question is in what direction and to what extent these the occasion. shall be modernized.

Having thus, like his forerunner, prefaced his proposals with sharp criticisms on a successful campaign, the essayist applies himself to his real work. The rest of his treatise may naturally be divided into two parts. In the one he examines the tentative drill recently practised by the Prussian infantry, and in the other

he puts forward his own scheme as a substitute for it.

In the first part he examines the method so much employed in the German army of using half-battalions at certain stages of a movement, and shows its defects, which are indeed usually admitted, since its use is rather the result of accident, arising out of the discovery that a battalion is too much for any one man to manage when the fire of the enemy compels him to diamount. The emayist has no difficulty in showing that this arrangement, with its two chance commanders acting under the battalion field-officer, is in every way tactically inferior to a proper use of the four companies individually under their regular chiefs. From this he passes to a detailed examination of the experimental drill tried last year, which consists, as to the first or real fighting line, of the two wing companies advanced in the normal division of skirmishers and supports, but the latter opened out, and these followed by the other two, acting together as a half-hettalion in a column drawn up with increased distances between its sections. The second line, again, follows entirely in similar columns, or in line with intervals. These new fermations of column and line are absolutely condemned, as rendering moreoments slow, and forming needlessly large marks for distant fire. There would be no necessity, it is pointed out, for using them if the reviews of the drill-book would take hold of the simple the discovery that a battalion is too much for any one man to mana

treth that the day of lattellion movements has gone by, and that he widther should discretive be taught and trained entirely in the school of that company in which he invertibly has to fight. Having self the way in this conclusion, the writer gone on to suggest the beautifications which he proposes in company drill, and which consist, in fact, in making the present commanding officer of a bettellion act as one at the head of several factical units brought together, instead of regarding his charge as a single one to be temperarily separated on occasion.

To will be seen that in this respect he goes further than

temporarily separated on occasion.

It will be seen that in this respect he goes further than May, who, in his Prussian Infantry in 1869, advocated a new drill of his own, which was founded on the battalion. And as this second publication of his awakened much controversy when it appeared, it is as well to add here that the "open-order line" which he proposed, and which was so strongly objected to, was but a prophecy of the "firing-line" of the battles of 1870-71, on the use of which, as being the only possible form of attack with the breechloader, so much has been written recently. It must be said, however, that May did not discover that this would become but one with the line of skirmishers, which in his proposal was retained for separate action in front of it. And the new essayist follows out his leading idea more logically than May, since he insists that the company, which facts have made the fighting unit—as the Retrospect pointed out after the war of 1866, and Von Moltke himself had indicated even before it—should also be made the unit for all training purposes, so that the practice of be made the unit for all training purposes, so that the practice of peace should be henceforth in thorough conformity with the facts of war, and the infantry soldier enter on his work in the field as something thoroughly familiar to him.

Whilst the German army is thus found engaged in critical examination of its past and experiments and projects for the future, it is natural to ask whether the same activity of thought is displayed by its late adversary. The answer is that, though much is and has been said in France of improved organization and modified tactics, hardly anything of a practical nature has been done in either direction. Officers of the more educated class do done in either direction. Officers of the more educated class do indeed meet for discussions, listen to lectures, and read eagerly the numerous translations of German books which the Paris press sends out, but there is no originality of thought anywhere apparent. No Frenchman, for example, appears to have put forth any essay as to new infantry tactics that has been as much read among his comrades as the Paris translation of Major Tellenbach's late lecture on the "Fighting of a Company in Loose Order." This remarkable study is devoted to suggestions for the practical working in the field of the new unit, and aims at giving at once more intelligence in the general direction, and freer scope to the powers of those who lead its component parts of sections and groups under the captain. The author's special object is to combat the notion of those who believe author's special object is to combat the notion of those who believe the day to be arriving when the battle of infantry will dissolve into a mere horde of active and intelligent skirmishers, fighting altogether independently, though influenced by some general direction. There is no possibility, he shows, of any such solution of the problem now before his comrades. The ideal of a tirailleur's tactics is individual action, no doubt; but it must be united with the greatest possible facility of directing the whole body. And, in proceeding to show that the company formation is very best agency discoverable for this under present conditions, and in elaborating the means by which it may be used to the greatest effect by Gurman officers, Major Tellenbach's lecture affords unconsciously a strong confirmation of the truth of the Leipsic unconsciously a strong confirmation of the truth of the Leipsic essayist's theory already noticed, that the day is past for training infantry, save for mere parade purposes, in any other school than that of the company. The view of the latter writer, though he does not cite his original authority, as he might well have done, is in fact simply that the time has now arrived when May's predictions have become proved facts, and when his suggestions should be carried out to their logical results. But forms are ever more slow to change than the arms which they have been framed to use. The same spirit of conservatism that frowned on the Retrospect is still strong in the Prussian service. And the next war on which it enters may very probably find the Mauser rifle in each infantry soldier's hand, and the guns that cover him vastly improved on those of 1870, without the system of battalion manœuvres to which European armies are chained by tradition having disappeared before the progress of tactical reform.

PRINCE FLORESTAN.

LITTLE book which has just been published under the title of the "Fell of Prince Floreston of Monace, by Himself," would perhaps scarcely call for remark were it not for the strange parade with which it has been announced, the ridiculous remours which with which it has been announced, the ridiculous ramours which have been circulated as to the supposed authorship, and the equally absurd praise which has been bestowed on a very medicere production. "I am Prince Florestan of Wurtemberg"—so it begins—"boxs in 1850, and consequently now of the mature ago of twenty-four. I might call myself "Florestan II.," but I think it better taste for a dethermed Prince, especially when he happens to be a Republican, to resume the name that is in reality his own." To give an air of reality, to the namethat is in reality his own." To give an air of reality, to the namethre, it is preferred by a sketch of Monace reality, and a map of the principality; and the name of real paragons are finely introduced. It is intimated that within the last first

months the then releasing Prints. Charles III., was personable by his only son, Prince Albert, to go to see with him in his packt for a brief cruise. It came on to blow hard that night, and nothing was heard of them again. Prince Albert's little boy, six wears old, was proclaimed sovereign, and Florestan, son of the sister of the late Prince, found himself unexpectedly next heir to the throne of Monaco. A few days afterwards the young prince was thrown out of his carriage and killed on the sput, and the throne itself was now open to Florestan—"a half-Protestant, half-free-thinking, Republican, German, Cambridge undergradusts, anddenly called to rule despotically over a Catholic and Italian people." He tells us that he was thoroughly English in his ways, having been educated at Eton and Trinity. At Eton he had lived rather with the King's scholars than with his own natural allies, and at Cambridge his friendship was more in King's than in Third Trinity, and he joined the First Trinity Reat Club in order to avoid the exclusiveness of the Third. His opinions were those of universal negation. He had heard Mr. Seeley at the Union windicate the Paris Commune, and had supported a motion for applying the surplus funds of the Society for the erection of statues of Masaini in all the small villages of the West of England, which was carried, but neutralized by the fact that no surplus funds ocald he carried, but neutralized by the fact that no surplus funds could he discovered. He had subscribed to the West of England, which was carried, but neutralized by the fact that no surplus funds ocald he carried, but neutralized by the fact that no surplus funds ocald he liked Sir Charles Dilke, and cherished "the ordinary undergraduate detestation of Mr. Gladstone." There were," he says, "no Liberalis at Cambridge. We were all rank Republicans or champions of Right Divine." Mr. Disraeli was his admiration ass public man, because "in politics one always personally prefers one sopponents to one's friends." Under these circumstances Under these circumstances a throne had no charm for him, and he would have gone to Monaco to proclaim a Republic if he had thought that the French would allow it. The next heat thing was to exercise his sovereignty in the interests of Liberal progress his experiences in carrying out this design form the main subject of

the story.

Ilis first step was to put a stop to the minute personal supervision to which his people were subjected. The weekly reports informed him that on such a day a man named Marsan had called the carbineer Fissori a fool, that such a tishing-boat had gone out and such another come in, that a private in his guards had caught a cold in his head, and so on; and these absurd details disgusted him. "I gather," he told M. de Payan, his Minister, "from this tedious document that my principality of five thousand persons possesses every appliance and every excrescence of civilized government except a Parliament. The perfection of bureaucracy and of red tape has been reached in a territory one mile broad and four red tape has been reached in a territory one mile broad and four red tape has been reached in a territory one mile broad and four miles long. Contralization may be less hurtful than elsewhere in a country that is all centre; but I mean that this should cease." He ascertained that there were eleven hundred and sixty posts to fill in a country where there were only thirteen hundred grown male inhabitants, and that consequently many posts were filled by a single man. Public works were dealt with liberally by M. Blanc, as a part of his "concession" of gambling-tables, and from the same source the income of the Prince was largely aided. M. Blanc's enterprise excited his admiration; and on visiting the Casino, he found the proprietor a little new less and on visiting the Casino, he found the proprietor a little new less and on visiting the Casino, he found the proprietor a little new less largely aided. M. Blanc's enterprise excited his admiration; and, on visiting the Casino, he found the proprietor a little man in black, who, when a few years older, will be as like M. Thiers in person as he is already in tact, power of talk, decision of manner, and a total absence of fixed opinions. M. Blanc was amusing himself with a mild game of l'atience—he never plays anything else, and knows sixty kinds. Florestan's idea was to turn the roulette revenue to account in making Monaco a Munich and Dresden all in one, with a gallery of the greatest modern paintings, a magnificent orchestra, a theatre of the first rank, and, in short, art in all its highest forms. He found M. Blanc hesitating whether English families would be most attracted to Monaco by pigeon-shooting or by an English church; but his choice was in favour of the former, on account of the opposition of the Jesuits to the church. Florestan told him never to mind Jesuits; but M. Blanc, with a significant smile, remarked Jesuits; but M. Blanc, with a significant smile, remarked that he would sconer not go against them. The sagacious manager thought that the theatre, orchestra, and works of art might perhaps be made to pay; at any rate they were only matters of money; but over the reform of the army, of the Church, and of education, of which Florestan spoke, he shook his head. "Why trouble yourself?" he asked. "You are rich, and your people are contented." The commander of the forces did not relish the reform of the army. Pare Pellico the Legit priors who wellly valled. contented." The commander of the forces did not relish the reform of the army. Père Pellico, the Jesuit priest who really ruled the country, had no objection to a national milita, but resisted any meddling with the Church or education. Dr. Coulon, the only Liberal in Monaco, sympathized with the Prince, but asked him how, as a democrat, he could think of imposing his will on the people in a matter on which they were unanimous. Père Pellico was in favour of a Parliament which he knew he could get Pellico was in favour of a Parliament which he knew he could get elected to suit his views, or a plobiscite which he could dictate beforehand. "How liberal a politician can afford to be," thought Florestan, "when he has the people with him!" The only one of the reforms which was popular was the national army, which the reforms which was popular was the national army, which their wives. An edict on the subject of education created much dimetical colors, and an inopportune visit from General Garibaldi, who make a furious speech against the Pope, brought matters to a crease.

The results of the property of the property of the property of the property of an according to France. The Non was M. Blanc, who,

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as a Frenchman, had no right to vote at all. On his return to Cambridge the Prince finds himself at one with Mr. Freeman in thinking that a sudden breach in the continuity of national institutions is an evil, and that the more gently and warily the wards is done the more likely it is to be lasting.

It will be seen that this is a not very wonderful squib on a somewhat hackneyed subject. It is the cort of thing which has been productive for a small college with but injustice has been

It will be seen that this is a not very wonderful squib on a somewhat hackneyed subject. It is the sort of thing which would make a reputation for a small college wit, but injustice has been done to it by the extravagant manner in which it has been put before the world. Even a really clever book would be almost certain, under such circumstances, to disappoint expectation; and Prince Florestan is rather smart than clever. A good deal of its fun borders upon impudence, while some of it preses decidedly over the line. To say, "I have seen many amusing sights in the course of my short life, I have seen an Anglican clergyman dance the can-oun," is not exactly wit. If it is true it is hardly a joke, and if it is false it is also stupid. The introduction of real names betrays a prosaic mind and poverty of invention, and weekens instead of strengthening a fanciful tale. Reference to "a hall-porter as big as Mrs. Bischoffsheim's" may perhaps be supposed to supply that local colour which is so refreshing to some minds; but the story about the Duke of Cambridge, at p. 70, is simply a vulgar personality. The idea of the book, though not new, is a good one, and might have been worked out with much effect; but unfortunately it is treated in a weak and superficial way. The writer just sees his opportunities, but wants power to use them. He tells us that there is no moral to be drawn from the fall of Prince Florestan which is applicable to the present state of English politics; but possibly Mr. Gladstone's overthrow may be glanced at in the career of the headlong young despot who wishes to compel his people to be as democration himself whether they like it or not. It is also suggested that the best chance for Republicans is to leave religion alone. The author describes English constitutional Monarchy as a democratic Republic tempered by snobbism and corruption, and expresses his preference for a "socialistic autocracy," provided you can secure the best of autocrats. On the whole, this satire appears to be wanting equally in ph

POPGUNS FOR TWO.

A NEW chapter has been added to the history of duelling.

A Honour has been satisfied among the pupils at Mr. Swift's school at Lincoln, and a jury have seen their way to a verdict of "Not guilty" in the trial which has arisen out of this duel. The prisoner was fourteen years of ags. The weapon which he used was a piatol, such as is ordinarily sold at toy-shops for sixpence, and was meant to be used with caps only as a popgun. It appeared to be made of some brass material, and had a trigger. It was difficult to conceive, says a reporter of the trial, that any one should attempt to load it with powder and ball, and we should think that the danger of standing behind it when about to be discharged was greater than in front of is. The firearms supplied by English traders to savge races have considerable capacity for harming those who use them, and it is no disparagement of the gallantry or skill of our troops to suggest that probably a large percentage of Ashantess were killed or wounded by their own weapons. If, however, the parties in a duel are supplied with pistols equally liable to explode backwards, there is of course equal risk to both; and this would be perhaps a more satisfactory arrangement than the use of strong, but ill-made and erratic, weapons which would almost preclude the possibility of a second finding a safe place to stand in. It appears, indeed, that that which might have been expected from the use of sixpeny pistols did actually occur, except that one of the parties got it both ways from his own pistol and his adversary's, while the other escaped untouched. All the formalities were observed exactly as they are laid down in treatises on the subject. The seconds loaded the pistols. One of the seconds measured out thirteen paces. Two pegs were fixed in the ground, and a combatant placed himself at each peg. They both aimed. One of the seconds counted three and dropped a handkerchief, and both fired. Seagrave's pistol burst in his hand. He called out that he was hit and baseding. The boys not actor

coly breath, but bleed, was spent. Burn, who owned the pistols, appears to have instructed and emouraged the other begin in their use. Hanks, who was ten years old, fought a deal with Dawson, at which Burn was present. A bullet grazed Banks's hand. "They did not think that the pistols would hart, but thought they would hit." It was true than when Burn she was the post the bullet went half an inch into the wood, but he was surgeon's evidence that a bullet must have gone half an inch an more into Seagrave's leg. He had been in some danger from the wound, but was expected to get well. The father of Hurn deposed to his usually peaceable conduct, and the jury, probably to the satisfaction of themselves and everybody in Court, were able to arrive at a verdict of not guilty of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The play of judge and jury was converted, in the case of Burn, into a formidable reality, and we can only hope that the red gown and flowing wig of the Judge have produced a suitable impression upon the mind of the youthful prisoner.

The first and most obvious comment upon this case is that, if boys will fight at school, they had better fight with fists in a fair ring. We have heard indeed of "seminaries," or "establishments for young gentlemen," where there is no fighting, and no desire for it. Whether this delightful result is due to the character of the master or of the boys we do not know, nor do we greatly care, as, if real, we are sure that it is exceptional. Few fathers, if they were honest, would confess that they would wish their sons never to have fought at school; but certainly the introduction of pistols, and particularly of sixpenny ones, is alarming. This display of manly spirit in boys has occurred at a private school; but boys at public schools are not deficient in pugnacity, although it has not usually armed itself with any weapons beyond those which nature has supplied. The Report of the Fublic Schools Commission which deals with games, fagging, and flogging, is silent as to fighting, although the Commissioners must have remembered their own school days, and may have supposed that the nature of boys was not greatly changed. It was told of a schoolmaster of the barbaric eighteenth century that, if two boys were brought to him for fighting, he supplied each of them with a birch, and bade them lay on, adding that he would flog the boy that first gave in. This ingenious trant belonged to a species of schoolmaster now happily extinct. His successors probably avoid as far as possible knowing anything about the details of school fights, trusting to the supervision of the older boys or to some general regulations to prevent roughness degenerating into brutality. The force of "public opinion," even in a small private school, is shown by this Lincoln duel, and one of the best hopes of school-masters lies in giving to this public opinion a healthy tone. If a duel with sixpenny pistols could come to be regarded as a rid-culous burlesque of manliness, there would be little danger of bullet-wounds being given in the leg by way of satisf

bullet-wounds being given in the leg by way of satisfying honour. This occurrence renders credible the stories of duels among women which writers on the subject have collected. The Duc de Richelleu caused a duel between two ladies through the blunder of his secretary, who appointed both to visit him at the same hour. The Marquise de Nesle, invited by her rival to fire first, only cut off a branch of a tree. Then the Contesse de Polignac exclaimed, with the coolness of a bully, "Your hand trembles with passion," and, firing in her turn, cut off a small piece of the ear of the Marquise. Another duel between a dancer and a singer of the Opera in Paris was interrupted by the arrival on the ground of the lover about whom they had quarrelled. His impassioned oratory produced small effect, but luckily he managed to get hold of the pistols and drop them in a wet place. In some of the most bitter of these quarrels the combatants aimed with swords at their rivals' faces and bosoms. One lady actually fought a duel with her lover, although it is difficult to understand how he could have been induced to fight with her. Perhaps the so-called duel was like one of those brawls where all the beating is on one side. An actress of the time of Louis XIV. of France was an accomplished fencer, and bullied all men who dared not meet her. She must have been an awful tyrant of society. The greatest bully among men usually confines his outrages to his own sex, but this woman insulted other woman, and if men took their part she made those men fight with her, and killed them. We believe that Lola Montez fought duels, and we are sure that, if she did not, it must have been for want of opportunity. A woman of good nerve might make a formidable antagonist with pistols, and even with the small sword skill would go far to supply the want of strength. According to the notions which formerly prevailed, the weakness of the weapons which were used by the two boys at Lincoln would rather have been a cause of danger. An experiment was likely and wea

men to when he was seet an application. However, he returned with the document to the principal, who remarked that the word "applicat" was written with two pts. The frithmen insisted that the word "applicat" was right, and wanted to fight his principal upon the question. The boy Burn, who insisted on giving to Seegrave "another chance for his honour," would have become a celebrated duellist in the last century if he had not been killed out of it at a premature age. His presence at the Lincoln school seems to have operated like that of Sir Lucius O'Trigger at the Bath assemblies, and if he had not edged in words about honour and provided pistols, a farce which nearly ended tragically would not have been began. There are not many records of duels between boys, but we read that an Irish child of six years was brought out "to see papa fight," which, considering that both principals and seconds engaged with pistols, and atray shots must have been flying about, was neaful practice. It is easy to see from the example of this school that when once "public opinion" had been created in any society neither good sense nor morality could long stand against it. Among the men of our time the best security for abstinence from duelling is the dwad of ridicule, but if public sentiment should alter, we doubt whether law would operate as a restraint. For one class of injuries there is indeed a remedy which did not exist formerly—we mean the Divorce Court.

THE THEATRES.

NEW play by Mr. Tom Taylor, when he chooses to take the necessary trouble, is pretty certain to be successful. He has chosen an interesting period and has skilfully improved on history. The horror of Lord Clancarty, stanch Jacobite though he be, at the plot for assassinating King William III., and his warning to the King, are incidents which actually occurred, although Lord Clancarty was not the hero of them. He was married as a boy to a daughter of Lord Sunderland, parted from her at the church door, and never saw her again until he met her accidentally on coming to England as a Jacobite emissary. These facts are suitable for dramatic treatment. In the play the husband and wife, meeting as strangers, fall slightly in love with each other, and when Lady Clancarty learns that the handsome, gallant Captain Heseltine is her husband, she learns also that he is implicated in a conspiracy and liable to death. They meet only to part again immediately, and such an incident becomes, with good acting, powerfully affecting. It recalls, indeed, the pathetic lines in which another devoted follower of the Stuarts—the unfortunate Earl of Derwent-water—laments the cruel fate which sent him on his wedding-day to exile:—

The soldier from the war returns, And the merchant from the main, But I have parted from my love, And ne'er to meet again, my dear, And no'er to meet again.

The plot for seizing and carrying away, or in other words for murdering, King William was actually conducted by Sir George Barclay under a commission from King James authorizing him to do "acts of hostility" against the Prince of Orange. Barclay crossed the Channel in a privateer which landed him at a desolate spot in Romney Marsh. Here a contraband traffic in French wares was briskly carried on; but the smugglers had discovered that of all cargoes a cargo of traitors paid best. The lonely house called the Hurst became the resort of men of rank and consideration who lodged there while waiting for a passage to France. The Duke of Berwick, the ablest and most devoted of the adherents of his father King James, was among the guests at the Hurst. Barclay, having been long absent from England, was personally unknown to those who were to be joined with him in the plot. He was directed to walk in the evening in the Pianas of Covent Gardon with a handkerchief hanging from his pooket. It is difficult for us to realize such a state of things as having existed in England only two centuries ago. Treason and running cargoes have become equally obsolete, and the Sovereign neither dwells at Kensington nor hunts in Richmond Park. In the time of King William III, there was no bridge over the Thames between London and Kingston, and the King used to go in his ceach, escorted by his Guards, through Turnham Green to the river, where he crossed, and found another coach and set of Guards waiting for him on the Surrey side. The return was made by the same route, and it was on the return that the Guards were to be attacked and overpowered, while Barclay, with eight trusty men, was to "levy war" immediately on the King's person. Meanwhile Berwick was in England, endeavouring to carry out a plan more suitable to interest character of one of the first soldient of that age. Men of rank and fortune assured them that they would have their swords for their rightful King as soon as a Fasuch energy landed, and Berwick assured them that a French

This is the state of things which Mr. Tom Taylor incompented in his play. The part which was really performed by a gentleman manual Presidence has been assigned by him to Lord Chancarty. This addisons attempts to save the King without harming the conspirators. He goes to Kensington Pales, obtains an interview with the King, and warm him. The King perceives that the admires the General while rejecting the King. To the King's remark, "I never saw you before," he answers, "Neither I nor anybody else ever saw you before," he answers, "Neither I nor anybody else ever saw you before," he answers, "Neither I nor anybody else ever saw you before," he answers, "Neither I nor anybody else ever saw you before," he answers, "Neither I nor anybody else ever saw you before," he answers, "Neither I nor anybody else ever saw you before," he answers, "Neither I nor anybody else ever saw you before," he answers, "Neither I nor anybody else ever saw you before," he has they inight, could enter without respect the presence of "the anthmatic skeleton who covered the slow retured of King Aillian spoke English badly, and knew little, and cared less, about English seets and parties. But on two points he and his new subjects were always fully agreed. He and they loved racing well, and fighting better, and on the course at Newmarket, and in the trenches at Namur, he and they thoroughly sajoyed the sport. Hence the interview of King William and Lord Chancarty is true to nature and history, and with good writing and careful acting—and nothing can be better than Mr. Henry Neville's Chancarty—furnishes an effective scene. The success of Mr. Tom Taylor does not prove that an inferior artist might not have falled, but still it may at least be said that the materials for ancessful plays exist abundantly in English history, and the splendid accessories which modern taste demands cannot be better employed than in ornamenting a Court. The ladice-in-waiting on Princess Anno may wear any quantity of fine dresses without suggesting the remark that t

acting—and they are well acted—atrongly interesting, and the play is likely to bring prosperity to the Olympic Theatre. It is to be hoped that Mr. Tom Taylor will dig deeper into the same mine. If there has been of late years little talent devoted to dramatic writing, there has been less industry.

In striking contrast with this drama of the past is a drama of the immediate present, which has been produced at the Court Theatre. The character of Roaring Dick is as true to human nature in the mineteenth century as that of Lord Clancarty in the seventeenth. Indeed the same qualities which loved the chances and braved the perils of Jacobite conspiracy now exhibit themselves less nobly in the gambling and brawling of gold-mining in California. As there is no American land west of San Francisco, it is perhaps difficult to say where these qualities will find their next appropriate field, and it must be owned that if fighting in taverns be a necessary "institution" of a new country, the usages of the seventeenth century were preferable to those of our own time. The novel called *Ready-Money Mortiboy* has been converted into an effective drama in which the parts of Rearing Dick and his associate Lafleur are well sustained. Like King William III. and Sunderland, each member of this partnership has qualities which the other lacks. Lafleur has patience and skill at all games of cards, but he lacks the nerve of Mortiboy. He believes in his system, but does not acruple to assist its working by cards inserted in his sleeve. Mortiboy, playing a friendly game with his former partner, discovers and exposes this fraud, and Lafleur in revenge draws a revolver and shoots him dead. Such an incident has occurred frequently in Californian taverns, and by a permissible license it is represented as occurring between two returned gold-miners in England. Perhaps the nearest antitype of Roaring Dick in the seventeenth century will be found in the buccancers of whom Scott has drawn so fine and faithful a picture in Rukeby. The friendship be

cisto of the Spanish main. Bertram
Thought on Darian's desert pale,
Where death leastides the evening gale.

He remembered that he had saved Mortham's life, and also that he had been driven from Mortham's house, and he shot Mortham in the press of battle on Marston Moor. Latieur shoots Dick in his own room. The speech of Dick Mortiboy at the children's feast, however shocking to the respected Vicar of the parish, was replate with practical associty. "Children," says he, "you've got to be discontented." Indeed, the fame, power, and position of England are due to her discontented children. It is to be feared that the teaching of the Church Catechism alone would neither have carried Drake round Cape Morn nor Livingstone to the great river Luslahs. We may indeed suppose that these leaders of explaration by see and land obeyed a divine impulse equally with the ploughmen and delivers who sleep in the churchyard of their own parish. It would be more to our knowledge there would be no adventures in

real life to supply materials for dramatic composition. The dangerous dectrines of Dick Mortiboy are, however, necessarily limited in their practical application. When a farmer asks him limited in their practical application. When a farmer asks him what could be done without labourers, he answers that not ten per cent. of the children to whom he spoke would have the pluck when they became men to emigrate. Ninety per cent. would remain to grow corn and weave cloth, not perhaps contented, but submissive. The select few of bolder spirits and more active bodies make our yovages of discovery, our wars our history and leafly the materials voyages of discovery, our wars, our history, and lastly the materials for our dramatic literature.

REVIEWS.

CURTIUS'S HISTORY OF GREECE .- VOL. V.

CURTIUS'S HISTORY OF GREECE.—VOL. V.*

MR. WARD has now translated Curtius's History as far as Curtius has written it himself—that is, down to what he calls "the Last Struggle for Independence." This means the struggle of Demosthenes against Philip. Let us begin by saying that the last chapter of this volume, the chapter which records this struggle, is, setting aside the geographical and other general chapters in which Curtius is all himself, incomparably the best part of the book. It is the best piece of narrative that he has written. Every one will remember that this part of the history is not Mr. Grote's strongest point. But the whole Macedonian time is Bishop Thirlwall's strongest point, and he and Curtius come here into natural competition. We wonder whether Curtius has read Thirlwall. His references to English works, save now and then to Grote, are of the very rarest, and form a marked contrast to Bishop Thirlwall's constant references to German works in days when Grote, are of the very rarest, and form a marked contrast to Bishop Thirlwall's constant references to German works in days when German was a tongue much less known in England than it is now. Anyhow, at this stage Thirlwall and Curtius are the two narratives to compare. In the earlier stages of the Philippic story, the Amphipolitan, Olynthian, and Phokian stages, Ourtius's marrative seemed to us, not perhaps positively heavy and feeble, but heavy and feeble compared with the narrative of the Bishop. In the last stage of all it is no longer so. In the story of Amphissa and Chairôneia the English writer does not fall below his former level, except so far as he is at any time more at home in describing a negotiation than a battle; but the German writer level, except so far as he is at any time more at home in describing a negotiation than a battle; but the German writer decidedly rises above his. In this part of his work Curtius shows a life, vigour, and power which is quite new to him, and he carries us on with him in a way in which we do not remember his doing so in any other strictly narrative part of his work. He and Bishop Thirlwall agree in doing justice to the Athenian side, and yet not doing injustice to the Macedonian side; this Mr. Grote was too exclusively and devotedly Athenian to do. Never has Demosthenes been more worthily dealt with than he is here dealt with by Curtius, nor have the position and designs of Philip ever been better set forth. Curtius thoroughly understands both Philip's position with regard to Greece generally and his special position with regard to Athens, and this Mr. Grote did not, because he could not. Mr. Grote could Greece generally and his special position with regard to Athens, and this Mr. Grote did not, because he could not. Mr. Grote could not fully understand Philip's position, for the same reason that Demosthenes could not understand it; Thirlwall and Curtius, while yielding not one jot to Grote in admiration for Athens and Demosthenes, can see the other side of the case too. They can see that, though Philip put an end to the greatness and independence of the Athenian democracy, yet still he was not a mere barbarian destroyer—that his position with regard to Greece is something very different from the position of Parius and Xerxes. The scheme of Darius and Xerxes was to make Greece a satrapy of a barbarian kingdom. The scheme of Philip was to transfer to himself, as the King of a Greek State, the same kind of supremacy which had in earlier times been held or claimed by the great cities of Greece in carlier times been hold or claimed by the great cities of Greece in turn, by Argos, Sparta, Athens, and Thebes. Philip would make himself, like Agamemnon, the Bretwalds of Hellas, and would, in numself, like Agamemnon, the Bretwalde of Hellas, and would, in that character, go forth against the barburians of the East. The practical differences between such a supremacy as this when held by a Greek city and when held by a Macedonian King are plain upon the surface. To go no further, in the hands of the Macedonian King it was sure to be far more steady and lasting. The position itself, however, is one which Grote does not understand, but which Thirlwall and Curtius do.

But when we find Curtius so well understanding the state of things at the time when he leaves off, it makes us only the more wonder why he should have left off at that time. In the general history of the world, as distinguished from the political general history of the world, as distinguished from the political history of Athens, the Macedonian supremacy in Greece-is not an end but a beginning. It is the beginning of a new life, of a new dominion on the part of the Greek mind. When Philip overthrew Athens and Thebes at Chaironeis, it was as little the end of Greek history as it was the end of Roman history when Alaric entered the Salarian gate. In both cases what seemed to be the ending of the old life was only the beginning of the new. No History of Greece which has yet been written has even tried to show the connexion of Greeian history with universal history at this end. But Curtius, if he really stops where he stops as yet, is further from doing it than anybedy else. It shows strange blindness in a political History of Greece as distinguished from a political History of Athens only, wholly to leave out the Federal period, the tale of

* The Ristory of Greece. By Professor Dr. Ernst Curtius. Translated by Adolphus William Ward, M.A. Vol. V. London: Richard Bentley & Son. 1873

which Bishop Thiriwall has told with great clearness, and which since he wrote, has not lacked expounders either in Germany or in England. Mr. Grote's contempt for the Greece of Polybios is if not justifiable, at least intelligible; in Curtius we do not anderstand it. But Ourtius winds up even some than Mr. Grote, for while Curtius stops at Chaironeis, Mr. Grote does go on to Dêmêtrios Poliorkétés. In so doing Mr. Grote, if he does not record the last struggles of Greece for independence, does at least record the last struggles of Athens for independence. But even setting aside Achaian revival, we cannot understand how Curtius can call the war of Chaironeia the last struggle for Greek independence, when there are still before him the driving out of the Macedonians from Thebes, the war of Agis, and the Lamian war. Macedonians from Thebes, the war of Agis, and the Lamian war. It is especially strange in Curtius, who is so careful to connect his It is especially strange in Curtius, who is so careful to connect his subject with general history at the other end, that he should wind up his work, if he really means to do so, at a point which makes a natural ending for a chapter or a volume, but which certainly makes no ending at all for the whole history. Curtius is, beyond everybody else, the historian not so much of Greek politics and warfare, as of Greek art, Greek culture, and Greek life generally. It is strange that he of all men should stop at a time when, if Greek political feeling received a deadly blow, general Greek culture received a new start, and began the conquest of a new and almost boundless dominion. We have said over and over again that in dealing with the internal politics of Athens Curtius is not happy; but we have also said politics of Athens Curtius is not happy; but we have also eaid over and over again that in his pictures of general Athenian culture and life he is eminently happy. We should have liked to have and life he is eminently happy. We should have liked to have more sketches of the same kind from his hand. He fails in his conception of the city democracy of Athens; if he went on further, we suspect that he would fail in his conception of the Federal democracy of Achaia; but we can conceive no man more highly qualified to give us a picture of Antioch and Alexandria in the days of their glory, and to compare the art and intellect of Hellas in its native home by the Ilissos with the same art and intellect when

transplanted to the banks of the Orontes and the Nile.

The present volume is strictly, like the less fittingly called compendium of Justin, an Historia Philippica. It takes in the reign pendium of Justin, an Historia Philippica. It takes in the reign of Philip, with such other matters as are needed to make the reign of Philip understood. Among these is naturally the geography of Macedonia and the growth of the kingdom up to Philip's time, done, as such a subject was sure to be done, in Curtius's best manner. We have too a picture of "the policy and intellectual life of Athens up to the beginning of the public career of Demosthenes." Here we think that Curtius would have done better if he had kept the literary and artistic part more distinct from the political and military. There is no denying that the political and military history of the time - say from the death of Epameinôndas to Philip's siege of Olynthes—is not an attractive time. It is a dull time in itself, and there are no good materials for writing its history. We have no contemporary narrative, we have hardly any consecutive narrative there are no good materials for writing its instory. We have no contemporary narrative, we have hardly any consecutive narrative except in the stupid Diodóros, and we do not get the full advantage of the Greek orators till a little later. And even when we get to the great orators, it needs a very skilful hand to steer us through all the details of their contradictory statements and abuse of one another. Bishop Thirlwall, as we have already implied, has done this more effectually than either of his successors. But has done this more effectually than either of his successors, the time is a time of great intellectual activity, though, as in public life the military and political departments were test parting off from one another, so merely intellectual activity was largely parting off from both. Demosthenes himself showed one side of this separation. He took his place as a soldier in the ranks, but no one would have thought of setting him to command the warlike expeditions which he so carnestly called on the people to undertake. In the men who had lived on from an earlier age the divitake. In the men who had fived on from an earlier age the division of labour which characterizes the time comes out yet more strongly. Plato and Isocrates are men born within a few years either way of the death of Pericles, but who lived on into the thick of the days of Philip—Isocrates indeed almost to the end of Philip's days. But in the days of the childhood or even the youth of Isocrates a man could not have your favor by providing political of Isocrates a man could not have won fame by writing political pamphlots in the form of speeches, speeches which every one know were never meant to be spoken, but were simply meant to be read, pamphiots in the form of speeches, speeches which every one knew were never meant to be spoken, but were simply meant to be read. It is curious to read Curtius's character of Isocrates. He sees his weaknesses, but still, after summing them all up, it is somewhat mild to say that he was "not a man equal to the highest demands of his age." Under the strong hand of Bishop Thirlwall the amiable dreamer comes off somewhat worse. In his contemporary Plato we get a further step in the divorce between speculative and practical life. Isocrates makes a part, whatever we hold to be the value of that part, in the political history of Greece. Plato lives altogether outside that political history. He lives far more outside of it even than his own master Socrates, who, if he had never talked a word of philosophy, would still have deserved to be remembered as the honest citizen who refused to obey the illegal bidding of the Thirty. In fact, we are half startled at finding the name of Plato at all in a chapter whose pages are headed the "Policy of Athens." The little that he has to do with the practical life is rather to be looked for in the history of Syracuse. On the whole this second picture which Curtius has drawn of the general life of Athens strikes as as hardly so successful as the earlier one. It drags a little in residing; the whole life of the volume seems to be hept for, and to some out in, the last chapter. We will not go mask into matters of detail, but we cannot help remarking that Curtims is, as in so many other things, quits pres-Grotian in his notions of the Thedrikos or festival fund. Mr. Grots understands as well as any man what the abuses of that fund ages against which Demesthens had to atruggle, but he brings out, as no one had brought out before him, what was the real nature of the fund itself. It was, as he somewhat daringly puts it, the "church fund of Athens." He likens the proposal to employ it for military purposes to a proposal in a modern State so to apply the funds commonly voted for public worship. Like most other analogies, the analogy is not perfectly exact, but it brings strongly out what ought never to be forgotten, the essentially religious character of the fund. Now, before Mr. Grots wrote, it was quite perdonable not to understand this. But it is too bad when a scholar who has, or ought to have, Grote open before him can calmly scholar who has, or ought to have, Grote open before him can calmly write sentences like these:—

A merry life for the people is the most important of all considerations; and to procure the means requisite for this is the first and most serious task of a senscientious statesman. It is as if in a monarchy the principle were assexted, that the income of the state is in the first instance designed to defray the count-festivale, court hunting-parties, and other amusements of the covereign, while what is left over must suffice for the requirements of the commonwealth. Only, of course, a principle so utterly repugnant to the essential idea of a state is but rarely put forward and carried out with so charmingly simple an openness as it was by Eubulus.

Now the Athenians even under Eubulus were not absolutely fools, Now the Athenians even under Eubulus were not absolutely fools, and moreover we hold that Curtius is unduly hard on Eubulus, who does not seem to us to be anything worse than a commonplace conservative politician. The comparison which Curtius makes is had in every way. The royal chapel would really be a nearer parallel than the royal hunting parties, but in the whole analogy Curtius is seemingly misled by those rhetorical passages of orators and poets which, wish great truth from one point of view, speak of the Athenian Dêmos as King or tyrant. But a Court hunting party, or a Court should one Court shouthing sless can have no real analogy. Athenian Dêmos as King or tyrant. But a Court hunting party, or a Court chapel, or a Court anything else, can have no real analogy with the Theörikon, because the Court festivity, of whatever kind, is in its own nature a thing in which only a few people can share, while the Theörikon was in its nature a thing which the whole people shared. The whole notion of this Theörikon springs from that agreeable connexion, or rather identity, between devotion and festivity which was so characteristic a part of the Greek religion. It was doubtless a great point that the people should have a merry life, but it was because the merrier they were the more merry life, but it was because the merrier they were the more pious they were, the merrier they were the better the gods would be pleased, and the more would the city flourish under their probe pleased, and the more would the city hourish under their protection. All this Curtius puts out of sight, and, in putting it out of sight, he puts out of sight the peculiar difficulties under which Demosthenes lay when he proposed to make changes in the matter of the Theörikon, the cautious way in which he approached the subject, and the special daring which was needed by the man who approached it at all. Curtius does not in this case put things into Mr. Grote's mouth which Mr. Grote never said, buthe writes an important large of history, on which Mr. Grote has thrown special light as piece of history on which Mr. Grote has thrown special light as if Mr. Grote had never written it at all. This is not the way in which history should be written. And now, as we have fully admitted all along the great merits of many parts of Curtius a book, we must again raise our final protest against the new light displacing either of our own old ones. We can conceive no man better displacing either of our own old ones. We can conceive no man better fitted than Curtius to put forth admirable essays or lectures on many detached points of Grecian history; but the political history of the Greek commonwealths was work for another and a stronger hand. It was work, not for a traveller or a professor, but for the man who was all the better Radical member for the City of Landau heaves he was a large properties to be the historian of the of London because he was preparing to be the historian of the Athenian democracy, who was all the better historian of the Athenian democracy because he had been the Radical member for the City of London.

Of Mr. Ward's translation we have spoken so often that we need ardly say much again. On the whole there are now fewer strangely tranged sentences, fewer strange combinations of words, than in arranged sentences, arranged sentences, fewer strange combinations of words, than in the earlier parts of the work; but we still have had sometimes to look to the original in order to make out the meaning of the translation. We will notice only one case which has constantly struck us through this volume. Curtius, naturally and fairly enough, constantly talks of the Athenian Demos as the Bürgerschaft or body of citizens; this Mr. Ward constantly translates "civic community," as in other compounds of Bürger and Bund, he constantly uses the adjective of civic " and "federal." We fully grant the great difficulty of translating many of the compound words which give such nower of Rurger and Bund, he constantly uses the adjectives "civic" and "federal." We fully grant the great difficulty of translating many of the compound words which give such power to German, as to Greek, political language. But Mr. Ward's version of them often gives quite another idea from the original. The cause of all this is, as we have often said before, that Mr. Ward really knows the German language too well to translate well out of it. While we have been reading his translation of Curtius, we have been looking at some parts of Dr. Ihne's translation of himself, where the German writer reproduces his own work in English with which Mr. Ward's will not bear comparison. But this is just because Dr. Ihne is dealing with his own work, which he may treat as he pleases. Mr. Ward is bound to translate nomehow. Dr. Ihne, if hafinds it hard to translate, is not bound to translate at all, but may repreduces it in any shape that he difficulty of the are glad that Mr. Ward's has got to the mod within ground task; we wish to see him at work on comothing better this immediating anything. He has the shall in him to win a place in first rank of living historians, and we should be well played.

to think that he is engaged on something in which his wenderful knowledge of the language, the literature, and the history of Ger-many may be a help, and not, as in this case it has proved, a

QUATREVINGT-TREIZE.

THE wonderful and tempestuous genius of M. Victor Hugo has again found scope in a theme purhaps more suited to it than any on which it has been exercised since the masterplece of Lee Missirables. In dealing with these critical spisodes of the French Misérables. In dealing with these critical spisodes of the French Revolution the poet-novelist is on his own ground. M. Victor Hugo's assurance that his father served against the insurgents of La Vendée may not induce us to accept with perfectly unqualified faith his account of the subterranean habits, mysterious communications, and generally superhuman capacities for brigandage of the Vendean peasuntry; and even his own intimate knowledge of Paris can hardly warrant more than a presumption that anything he tells us of the Paris of 1793 will be at least possible. But still he is addressing his countrymen on matters in which they have a common national interest with him, and for the knowledge of which abundant materials exist. There is happly no chance of which abundant materials exist. There is happily no chance in this case of performing any such strange feats of learning as in L'Hommo qui rit, where M. Victor Hugo's researches among English institutions led him to the discovery that a Wapentake is a terrible officer of justice, armed with an instrument called "the iron-weapon." Not that the eccentricities which are familiar to iron-wespon." readers of his previous works are by any means absent in this book. We shall presently see that there are quite enough of them. But they are not of the gross and glaring kind which made his last But they are not of the gross and glaring kind which made his last work unworthy of him, and there is promise of their being more than counterbalanced by the fruits of the true power which has obviously not deserted him. We say "promise," for we have not before us the full plan of the work. These three volumes are entitled "Premier récit." What more is to come we know not; but we may conjecture that the whole will be on something like the scale of Les Misérables. In that case the same general effect may perhaps be repeated. In Les Misérables there are extraordinary digressions—technical, topographical, historical, and what not; tedious dialogues, gratuitous horrors, and impossible incidents. But the force and volume of the whole carry off all this and more which would break down an ordinary romance; and the result of which would break down an ordinary romance; and the result of all the strange elements thrown together in seeming confusion is a prose epic. M. Victor Hugo's genius is volcanic. When he works on a great scale his blemishes are the scoriss of a lavastream. But it does not follow that on a smaller scale the blemishes have only the same proportional effect. The minor blemishes have only the same proportional effect. The numor operations of volcanic forces may send up nothing but hot water and mud. At present we find that in *Quatrevingt-treise* there is a somewhat unreasonable proportion of dress and extraneous matter. Any less daring or less discursive writer would have brought the book within half its present length. But the first two or three volumes of Less Mistrables taken by themselves would produce push the same effect; and in these circumstances out first duce much the same effect; and in these circumstances our first

duce much the same effect; and in these circumstances our first general impression must needs be only provisional.

In the various chapters of these volumes all M. Victor Rugo's characteristics are to be found in detail. The words which he himself applies to the Convention are precisely fitted to express his own eminence and his own faults—"Itien de plus difforms et de plus sublime." The parallel goes further; for, as he observes on the same subject, the deformities are obvious on any near and on the same student, while the grandeur only comes out afterwards in a comprehensive view. Hence the critic of M. Victor Hugo's writings has a somewhat invidious task; for particular objections which show their own grounds must have more weight in proportion than a general admiration which assumes the reader's confidence. confidence.

The persons of the romance may be divided into two classes. There are some of an ideal kind, whose doings furnish the framework of the story, and who serve as pegs for the author to hang various sentiments and speculations upon. There are others of a less ambitious but more human kind, for whom M. Victor Hugo may not have intended us to care so much, but for Victor Hugo may not have intended us to care so much, but for whom, in fact, we care most. To take the real people first, they consist principally of three children named Remi-Jean, Gros-Alain, and Georgette, who in the first chapter are found wandering help-lessly with their mother, driven from her home by the war, and Sergeant Radoub, of the Paris battalion Bonnet-Rouge, in command of the party who find them. They are solemnly adopted by the battalion on this wise:—

Une veuve, trois orphelins, la fuite, l'abandon, la solitude, la guarre grondante tout autour de l'horizon, la faim, la solf, pas d'autre nourriture que l'herbe, pas d'autre toit que le ciel.

Le sergent s'approcha de la femme et fixa ses yeux sur l'enfant qui tétait.

La petite quitta le sein, tourna doucement la tête, regarda avec ses belies prunelles bleues l'effrayante face velue, hériseée et fauve qui se penchalt sur elle, et se mit à sourire.

elle, et se mit à sourire.

Le sergent se redressa et l'on vit une grosse larme rouler sur sa joue et s'arrèter au bout de se moustache comme une perle.

Il éleva la voix.

— Camarades, de tout ça je conclus que le bataillon va devenir pèrc.

Il éleva la voix.

Camarades, de tout en je conclus que le bataillon va deveuir pèrc.

Est-ce convenu! Nous adoptous ces trois enfants-ià.

Viva la République! orièrent les grenadiers.

Cost dit, fit le sergent.

Et il étendit les deux mains nu-denns de la mère et des enfants.

Veilà, dit-il, iss anfants du betaillon du Bonnet-Rouge.

Fictor Hugo Quatrosingt-traise. Premier rieit. La guerre civile. B 2

La vivandière sauta de jois.

— Trois têtse dens un bonne
Puis elle écleta en sanglet
j dit :

- Comme la petite a déjà l'air gamine!
- Vive la République! répétèrent les soldsts.
Et le sergent dit à la mère:
- Venez, citoyenne.

The whole of this chapter is in the author's most charming and natural manner, for M. Victor Hugo when he pleases is the most natural of writers. We see no more of them till the third volume, when they are the hostages of a small band of Vendean desperades besieged by the French troops in a solitary castle. There is a description of their childish play which, if not very material to the narrative, is anyhow a welcome relief to the grotesque horrors which the author has thought fit to accumulate at that part of the book. In particular there is a chapter quaintly headed "Le Massacre de Saint-Barthélemy," which shows how, being left alone with a unique edition of the apocryphal Gospel of St. Barthelomew—which, by the way, gives occasion for one of M. Victor Hugo's alarming exhibitions of learning—they most innocently pull it to pieces. They are finally restored to their mother and to the battalion. As for Sergeant Radoub, he is a brave and honest fellow and, to judge by the opinion he delivers at a count-martial presently to be mentioned, the only one of the grown-up people to whom the general intoxication of the year '93 has left any common sense. The persons who are not human are the following:—The Marquis de Lantanac, who comes from Jersey to take command of the Vendean revolt, and is besieged in his own ancestral tower. He it is who, after having escaped with the remnant of his followers, when they are the hostages of a small band of Vendean desperadoes

is who, after having escaped with the remnant of his followers, comes back alone to rescue the children from the configration in which they had been left to perish. The scene is one of M. Victor Hugo's finest; but it is unfortunate that he could not somehow contrive to make Lantenac ignorant of the original diabolical plan, which one would hope even infuriated and bigoted rebels would not be capable of conceiving. Then comes Gauvain, great-nephew of Lantenac, commander of a national expeditionary force which besieges the tower. Lastly, Cimourdain, formerly a priest and tutor to Gauvain, now attached to his command as delegate of the Committee of Public Safety. He is in a sort the leader of the club of extreme politicians known as the Evêché, and the chiefs of the Mountain Lock on him with respect the Mountain look on him with respect. So far as we have been able to ascertain, all these persons are fictitious, although Cimourdain is introduced with various traits and circumstances which look as if they were borrowed from some actual biography. As for the probability of their conduct as told in the story, let a very short account suffice. On board the vessel in which Lantenac is conveyed to Brittany a gun break vessel in which Lantenac is convoyed to Frittany a gun breaks loose from its lashings. The results are of the most alarming kind; whether they would be such in fact we do not stop to inquire, especially as we are here overwhelmed with a whole vocabulary of marine terms of art on which even M. Littre throws no light, and the very magnitude of M. V. Hugo's assumptions of special knowledge makes it impossible for any mortal critic to test them. However, the man who was answerable for the gun not having home procedure expect of the contract to except the its angles of the sum of the second contract to expect the second contract to the second contract the second been properly secured undertakes to capture it, and does so after a terrific combat. The Marquis calls up all hands, and proceeds first to decorate the man with the cross of St. Louis for his bravery, and then to have him shot for his negligence.

we come to Gauvain and Cimourdain. Gauvain is the only creature for whom Cimourdain has a personal affection; and it must be said that there are lucid intervals in which he appears as a real and lovable person. Cimourdain has saved his pupil's life in illness in old days, and by a somewhat superfluous stroke of art he is made to save it again in fight at the very moment when he rejoins him. At the end of the book Lantenac saves the children, at the risk to himself of falling into the hands of the Republicans. Cimourdain has been sent from Paris on purpose to have Lautenac guillotined, and is about to proceed to that operation; but Gauvain, after a sharp conflict of motives, contrives his ancestor's escape. Thereupon Cimourdain sits in court-martial upon Gauvain, the court being composed of himself, a commissioned officer, and Sergeant Radoub, and condemns him to death by a casting vote, Summent Radoub ampletically dissenting, and observing not with-Sergeant Radoub, and condemns him to death by a casting vote. Sergeant Radoub emphatically dissenting, and observing, not without reason, "Jo n'aime pas les choses qui ont l'inconvenient de faire qu'on ne sait plus du tout où on en est." After which Cimourdain has a solitary interview with Gauvain, and they discuss the prospects of the Revolution with great tranquillity and satisfaction, though with certain theoretical differences. Next morning Gauvain is duly guillotined and Cimourdain shoots himself. And so ends the last volume. If this incident were the work of any other man than M. Victor Hugo, we should take it as a malicious allegory of the sort of benefits mankind have to expect from the practical application of such ideas as those ascribed to Cimourdain. But the author has laid one scene at Peris, and has thereby found occasion to discourse at large and without any allegories upon the significance of the year 1793. This portion of M. Victor Hugo's romance, like many chapters of Les Mistrables, is, in truth, in the ambit of the romance, to use a convenient legal metaphor, without being really parcel of it. But it is too prominent and characteristic to be neglected, and we reserve it, together with sundry minor points of execution, to be dealt with in a separate notice. THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

THE PRINCESS GRARLOTTE.

THES little volume—"brief memoir," as the author calls it—is

L a richarge, with some new ingredients, of an article in the

Quarterly Review of January 1873, hearing the title "Unpublished Letters of the Princess Charlotte." It was not stabled
in the Quarterly to whom the letters were addressed, but Lady
Rose Weigall, having now revealed herself as the writer of the
article, says that they were addressed to her mother, the late
Countess of Westmoreland, who, as a girl, Miss Wellesley,
was companion and playmate of the young Princess Charlotte,
and who became the Princess's most intimate and confidential
friend. The letters begin in 1813, after Miss Wellesley had
married Lord Burghersh, and the last was written within a few
days of the Princess's sad and untimely death. The new ingredients in the volume are materials supplied by Her Majesty
(what, is not stated), a series of letters from 1798 to 1804
written by the Princess's governess, and also letters of Miss Hayman,
who was the Princess sub-governess for a few months in 1797
when the Princess was only in her second year, and who was afterwhen the Princess was only in her second year, and who was after wards in the service of the Princess of Wales.

The unhappy marriage of the future George IV. with Prince Caroline of Brunswick doomed the Princess Charlotte, the

offspring, to misery from her cradle. The parents were formally separated very soon after the birth of the Princess, which was at Carlton House, on January 7, 1796. The Princess of Wales was to retain her apartments at Carlton House, with free access to the infant. Lady Elgin, as governess, was at the head of the nursery establishment, and superintended everything she was the modium of communication between the Prince and Princess. The Princess of Wales had a villa at Charlton, near Blackheath, but came constantly to see her daughter:-

In these early days—the summer of 1707—the Princess of Wales was constantly backwards and forwards between Charlton and Carlton House, coming most days to play with her daughter, either in Miss Hayman's room or in the nursery; but never encountering or holding any sort of communication with the Prince, who, on his part, avoided the nursery, most likely through fear of meeting her.

The Prince, having the child in the same house with him, saw very little of her. Miss Hayman writes, June 7, 1797:—

The Prince's time for seeing the child is when dressing, or at breakfast.

... He has not been up here, having dropped that custom many months, nor has he sent for the child or seen it since the birthday, but he was some days out of town. I do not often know whether he is at home or abroad.

Here is an amusing extract from a letter of Miss Hayman, of the same year, telling how the child in her second year mimicked Canning:-

Princess Charlotte is very delightful, and tears her caps with showing me ow Mr. Cauning takes off his hat to her as he rides in the Park, and I hold or up at the summer-house window.

In 1804, when the Princess was eight years old, Lady Eigin resigned her post, and was succeeded by Lady de Clifford. About this time the Prince of Wales proposed to place the education of the Princess under the control of his father, George III., who upheld the cause of the Princess of Wales and doted on the Princess Charlotte. The young Princess was now sent to Windsor to be under the eye of the King. The Prince of Wales, caring nothing himself about seeing his daughter, was very jealous of her intercourse with her mother, and visits from and to the mother were made rare. The father of the Princess of Wales, the Duke were made rare. The father of the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Brunswick, lost his life at Jena, in 1806, and her mother than came to live in England, and settled herself near her daughter at Blackheath. It was then arranged that the Princess Charlotte should go once a week, on Saturdays, to the house of the Duchess of Brunswick, and there see her mother. The Princess of Wales thus wrote to Miss Hayman in a letter of 1807:-

On Saturdays my daughter comes at three o'clock to dine with my mother, when company is always asked to meet her, consisting of old and steady people. At four o'clock I appear; at six Charlotte leaves us.

steady people. At four o'clock I appear; at six Charlotte leaves as.

These short Saturday visits to her mother were the chief, if not the sole,, enjoyments of the child's existence. She loved her mother. "It is quite charming," wrote George III., February 25, 1805, "to see the Princess and her child together." In 1811 George's III.'s insanity and the Regency of the Prince of Wales affected the Princess Charlotte's position for the worse. The King had sympathized with the two Princesses, mother and daughter; the Queen's feelings were the other way. She leaned to the Prince of Wales. The young Princess's life became harder and gloomier. We quote from Lady Rose Weigall:—

A main part of this pernicious policy was to keep the young Princess soulded from the world. The Regent had reason to fear that her appearance in public would give a fresh stimulus to the wistespread feeling in favour of herself and her mother, and render him proportionately more unpopular. He was further bent upon avoiding everything which could look like a recognition of her as the heir-presumptive to the Criwm, probably hoping that by the death of his wife, or by a divorce, he might hereafter have a son through a accord marriage, and shut out the daughter of his detected consort from the thronts. . . The Princess Charlotte was regarded as a rival to be empressed, rather than as a future severage who was to be trained for her imperial editor. Past fifteen at the reasonancement of the Regency, and presentes of her again, she, on her edds, was talky alive to the importance of her pastition, and to the determination of her father to ignore it. The attenue to degree them of her privileges applied her trible these some

A Brig Maint of the Princes Charles of White, will blind on her Commenced other Commission Papers. By the Lady & Safell, Landon, Sate Murray, Ann.

is when she had the eager lenging of a girl to break loose from her my beath sty in its p

When the Princess was usually assumes, Lady de Clifford sittined from her post of governess, and was ancousted by the Richess of Leeds. On Lady de Clifford's retirement the Princess had hoped that a change might be made in her establishment, that she might be allowed a "Lady of the Redchamber," instead of heing continued under a "governess," and that she might be allowed to "come out." She wrote to her father requesting these things. The letter made him furious; he immediately posted down to Windsor, taking the Lord Chancellor (Eldon) with him; and there, in the presence of the Queen and his sister Princesses, the Regent and the Chancellor scolded the Princess "for the enormity of here and the Chancellor scolded the Princess "for the enormity of here demands, pretty much as a souple of angry nurses might scold a child of four years old." So writes Lady Rose Weigall. Miss Knight, who now became sub-governess, has in her "Autobiography" given the following account of Lord Chancellor Eldon's

Bysoe her Majosty, Princess Mary, and Lady de Clifferd, in a very rough manner, the learned Lord expounded the law of England as not affording her Boyal Highness what she demanded; and on the Prince's asking what he would have done as a father, he is said to have answered, "If she had been my daughter, I would have locked her up." Princess Charlotte heard then my daughter, I would have locked her up." Princess Charlotte heard then with great dignity, and answered not a word; but she afterwards wont into the room of one of her aunts, burst into tears, and exclaimed, "What would the King say if he could know that his granddaughter last been compared to the granddaughter of a collier."—Miss Knight's Autobiography, vol. i. D. 184. p. 184

Lady Rose Weigall relates the same incident less circumstantially

Princess Charlotts, with all her impulsiveness, had the self-command to remain silent under the storm of abuse. It was not till she reached her own room that she burst into team, and broke out into complaints of the indignity put upon her by her father, who, not content with rating her himself, had brought the Lord Chancellor to back him up, and suffered her in anmeasured language. Always scalous to propitiate the resigning power, Lord Eldon forgot the decorum which was due to a lady, let alone the respect which was due to the heir-presumptive to the throne.

The Prince Regent moved his daughter from Windsor to London, and established her at Warwick House, close to Carlton House, and immediately under his eye. She was permitted to continue visits to her mother, now living at Kensington, but orders were given to her attendants never to leave her alone with her were given to her attendants never to leave her alone with her mother. In December 1813, just as the Princess was reaching the completion of her eighteenth year, her father made up a match for her with the hereditary Prince of Orange. His object was to get his daughter out of England. The Princess wrote to Lady Burghersh, about the middle of December, telling how she had been hurried into an engagement; and, in her unhappy position, no wonder that she hurriedly caught at a chance of emencination from her father: emancipation from her father:

emancipation from her father:—

On Friday night the Prince of Orange arrived in England; the Prince (Regent) wished excessively I should see him, which I agreed to. On Sunday evening I diesed at Carlton House to meet him with a small party—the Castleregha, Liverpools, Lord Bathurst, two Fagels, besides the Duches of Leeds, and myself and the Duke of Clarence. During the evening I was called out to say what I thought of him, and, in short, to decide in his favour or not, on so short an acquaintance. However, I decided, and in his favour; we are funce, or promis, therefore, on his ruturn from Holland. I confess I was more agitated than I can express at the whole proceeding. The Prince was so much affected himself, but so happy, that it has quite appeared to me since hike a dream! He was with me Monday and yesterday, when I took leave of him, as he is off to-day fur Holland, and will not be able to return before spring. He thinks about April, when he will go to Berlin and bring over his family here for a short time. He teld me yesterday what has cut me to the heart nearly, that he expected and swished me to go abroad with him afterwards to Holland, but that I should have a home here and there, and be constantly coming backwards and forwards; that he whaled me to go to Berlin, and travel in different parts of Germany. He was all kindness, I must say; at the same time, as he teld me, it should never prevent my seeing and having my friends with use as much as ever I liked; that he should be happy if they would all go with me, or else come and see me; his auxious wist, I must say, is to do what I like as much as possible to make me happy, and study everything that can make me so.

By a refinement of erusity the Princess was ordered not to tell

By a refinement of erusity the Princess was ordered not to tell her mother of her angagement. She wrote to Lady Burghersh, February 14, two months after it:---

I was silowed to go to Connaught Place [her mother's house] on the 7th of last month [her bixthday], but not to dine there. My birthday was kept quietly at home, and, except for a few cadesax, totally neglected. I thought she [her mother] looked ill and gnown thin, and her spirits wretchedly bad: since then I have not been. The interdict as to my informing her has set been taken off; but I have broken through it, as I could not endans her being sits fact to be told of what so nearly affected her child. I wrote the other day to her, and her answer was letter than I had hoped to meetive, as I happen to knew, from the best methority, that she did not like it. It was short, and very good-natured to me. That is ever

A week afterwards the intendict was removed; but, as we in seen, the Princen's filial instinct had anticipated the permiss to tell her mother. She wrote to her friend, February 26:—

The interdist has at last been taken of my tongue. Lord Liverpool was with me the other day, to say I might now wells and inform the Princess of it, as it was no langur to be last never, and it would be strateging the work not the first informed of it. Indeed, Lord Clarecuty, of the Princes, had other to send over a passes of high rank to set me fir this Hamiltony, and as he was either on his way as files, would be I might had be subsected by the Princes of the princ

I had both a kind and good-humoured letter on it, which I en to higher powers [her father], and in a few days I propose gets which will be proper, as I have not done so since day man atmounted to her.

Time, which brought reflection, fixed and intensified the determination of the Princess to remain free as to going abroad with the Prince of Orange. As heir to the Dutch throne he would be compelled to live in Holland; she, on the other hand, was helr-presumptive to the throne of England, and conflicting duties might, and probably would, call on her to remain here; and, constitutional questions apart, her heart was in England and with her mother, near whom she wished to stay, and personal feeling and affection were embarked in her resolute advocacy of perfect freedom to decide for herself, after her marriage, as to going abroad with the Prince of Orange. She seen found after her hurried engagement that, though esteeming the Prince, she did not love him; there was therefore no passion to restrain her from pressing what she believed to be a legitimate and proper demand. A long correspondence ensued, which Lady Rose Weigall publishes in artense; the marriage was on the point of being broken off; at last the Prince of Orange's father was called in by the Prince Regent to settle the matter; and it was settled in accordance with the Princess Charlotte's wishes. The Princess had shortly before Time, which brought reflection, fixed and intensified the de Princess Charlotte's wishes. The Princess had shortly before written the following admirable letter to the Prince of Orange, after receiving a letter from Lord Liverpool, the Prime Minister, re-

fusing to advise the Prince Regent to comply with her wishes:—

Warwick House: Monday, May 9, 1814.

My dear William,—It is with the deepest regret that I have received the enclosed letter from Lord Liverpool, which, unless you have infinence enough to make them after their opinions, puts an end I fear to an alliance a had every reason to expect would have insured my happiness, and which from the very high opinion I shall ever entertain of you, I shall not coasse to regret if broken off; and I regret it the more as I feel persuaded that if there had been any inclination to conciliate on the part of Ministers it might have been obviated. I have at least the satisfaction of ficility perfectly sure that it is not owing to either you or myself, this unlooked-for termination. With every sentiment of regard and friendship, believe ma,

The difficulty as to foreign residence got over, and the Prince having entirely her own way, all seemed settled and the marriage a certainty. But discussions and dissensions arose on other a certainty. But discussions and dissolutions and the Prince of the Prince of the Prince Recent and Orange. The Prince stood in fear of the Prince Regent and wished to humour him. He did not acquiesce in the Princem's wishes and intentions as to treating her mother as her mother, and ignoring her parents' quarrels. There arose a little trumpery quarrel, on which the Princess finally broke off the match. "The Princess Charlotte," says Lady Rose, "wanted the Prince of Orange to ride with her in the riding-house. He started objections and she represented him till approved at he represented him till approved at her released. tions, and she reproached him, till, annoyed at her vehemence and pertinecity, he left her to recover her temper. The climax had come, and in the evening she wrote peremptorily to say that their engagement must cease." And so it was. It did cease. The Prince of Orange was taken by surprise, but the Princess was determined. termined.

The Prince Regent was furious at his daughter's conduct, but could not help himself. In anger he appeared at Warwick House, July 12, 1814, and aunounced to his daughter that all her attendants would be dismissed that evening and replaced by strangers. "The Princess controlled herself while she remained in her father's presence, but the instant she could occape any result of the course of the largest replaced to her course of the largest residue to her course of the largest residue to her the stant she could occape any rushed to her own room, put on her homnet, ran into the street, hailed a hackney-coach, and drove off to her mother's house in Connaught Place." Lady Rose Weigall proceeds:—

When the Princess Charlotte's flight from Warwick House was discovered, her friend Miss Mercer, who was present and had heard her utter some disjointed exclamation about going to her mother, set off with the Bishop of Salisbury to Connaught Place, and sent back word to inform Miss Knight of the result. The good lady followed with the Princess's maid and some clothes, and found her at dinner with her mother, her mother's lady-inwaiting, and Miss Mercer. Meantime the Regent had called on Lord Liverpool, Lord Eldon, and the Duke of York, and some hours of negotiation ensued at Connaught Place between the envoys of the Regent, and the runaway Princess and her friends. Both sides recommended the Princess to return. She yielded at last to their united opinion, and at two o'clock in the morning was escorted back to Cariton House by the Duke of York, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice. Various accounts have been written by the different agors in the scene of what took place. Lord Eldon leconically described her as "kicking and bouncing," but finally giving in. Lord Brougham has left a more melodramatic account of the cloquent appeal by which he persuaded her to go back to her father; and even the contemporary newspaper reports all vary as to details. But the plain narrative of Miss Knight gives the greatest impression of truth, and from her account it would appear that the Princess passed the hours she spent in Connaught Place nearly entirely alone with her mother and the ladles in the Princess of Waler' own room, while the gentlemm same and went below; and the influences to which she yielded were probably the wishes of her mother and the entreatles of Miss Mercer and Miss Knight. When the Princess Charlotte's flight from Warwick House was discover ir friend Miss Mercer, who was present and had heard her utter some d Knight.

The Princess's life, miserable before, was now made much more so by her father. Nearly two years afterwards she was released from what can only be called a state of durance vile by a marriage of affection with Primes Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. Happiness at last came with Trines Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. Happiness at lest came to her. But it was of brief duration. Every one knows the sad and. In the moment of looked-for joy death came to her; being delivered of a still-born child on March 5, 1817, she died within a

delivered of a still-born child on March 5, 1517, and the warms—
how hours afterwards.

Lidy Rose Weigall has been fortunate in acquiring excellent materials, and has put them together in a pleasing style, but her "brief mission" does not go beyond these materials, and has an imperfect and fragmentary character. This is not the only defect of the book.

The author permits herself to use unnecessarily strong language in condemnation of the Princess of Wales, and, inspired probably by her mother Lady Westmoreland's feelings, accuses the Whig party of an interested espousal of the cause of that Whig party of an interested espousal of the cause of that most unfortunate woman, adding that the same political party "would only have been too happy to render it more attractive by linking to it the grievances of the Princess Charlotte with all the interest which attached to her youth, innocence, and regal prospects." Lord Brougham's Autobiography, untrustworthy in many respects, may be relied on for the correspondence which it publishes; and there may be seen ample proof in his correspondence at the time with Farl Grey, Whitbread, and others, of the backwardness of a large part of the Whig party in the case of the Princess of Wales, and of caution and delicacy in handling the grievances of the Princess Charlotte. Lady Rose Weigall treats the "Delicate Investigation" of 1806 as conclusive condemnation of the Princess Investigation" of 1806 as conclusive condemnation of the Princess of Wales. George III. had written to Lord Eldon in July 1804 that the Princese's "injuries deserve the utmost attention of the King, as her own conduct has proved irreproachable." Lady Rose Weigall pronounces that "her eccentric, reckless behaviour was soon to deprive her of all title to the epithet." Reckless is a strong word for indiscreet, which is the most that can be made out of the qualification by which the Commissioners who conducted the "Delicate Investigation" accompanied their entire acquittal of the Princess on the charges brought against her. The caution administered by these Commissioners did not amount to reproach. The Princess was acquitted of the Douglas charges. Lord Eldon, no chivalrous knight-errant, and Spencer Perceval, the purest of men, unflinchingly supported her; and Perceval wrote for her her memorable letter to the King on the Commissioners' Report. Lady Rose Weigall speaks of the Princess Charlotte's affection for her mother, "notwithstanding the mother's weaknesses and vices." The last is a Investigation" of 1806 as conclusive condemnation of the Princess "notwithstanding the mother's weaknesses and vices." The last is a strong word, utterly unjustified as applied to a woman against whom, even at the last and at the worst, crime was "not proven." Men of unimpeachable honour, and women of unsuspected purity, befriended her to the last, in spite of all her undoubted indiscretions. Lady Rose Weigall, who here may have the excuse that she is the Princess Charlotte's biographer, and irresistibly moved as such the Princess Charlotte's biographer, and irresistibly moved as such to take up the cudgels for her under all circumstances, severely blames the Princess of Wales for leaving England and deserting her daughter in 1814. In July 1814 the Princess Charlotte had fled from Warwick House, and from her father's cruelty, to take refuge with her mother in Connaught Place. She was taken the same night, by the advice of her friends and of her father's, to her father's residence at Carlton House; and the Princess of Wales father's residence at Carlton House; and the Princess of Wales concurred in this advice, and did not endeavour to keep her in her own house. Lady Rose Weigall hereupon writes as follows:—

She [the Princess Charlotte] was acting under an impulse of indignation or alarm in an unforeseen emergency, and probably her calculations did not extend beyond the instinctive notion that her mother's house was her proper sanctuary, and her mother's countenance her surest support. But her expectation of finding sympathy and protection was destined to meet with no response. The persecution the Princess of Wales had undergone had long deteriorated her character, and ended by hardening her leart. Her affection had gradually been stiffed under the overpowering sense of her own "brongs, which filled her mind, and rendered her indifferent to her daughter's welfare. She had recently made up her mind to go abroad, that she might live free from all restraint, and absorbed in her own sellish plans, the last thing she desired was to be mixed up in the disputes between father and daughter. Much as she liked excitement, the sudden apparition of the runaway Princess was anything but welcome to her, and she was quite as anxious to get rid of the fugitive as the Regent could be to recapture her.

Her mother's coldness and eagerness to send her back were probably a bitter disappointment to her. She left Connaught Place, as already stated, with the Duke of York, and reached Carlton House just before daybreak. She was not allowed to return to her own rooms in Warwick House, but lodged in Cariton House, and an entirely new set of attendants were placed about her, and she was removed in their charge a few days later to Cranbourn Lodge, in Windsor Park. At the end of the months she had a sinal interview with her mother to take leave of her before the Princess of Wales' departure from England, and this was the last time they ever saw each other. Princess Charlotte was deeply hurt at her mother's wilfulness in going abroad, perceiving how detrimental this step must be to her, and feeling, no doubt, that it was an ungrateful return for the uncompromising efforts she had made lately on her behalf, efforts which cost much, as the mother She [the Princess Charlotte] was acting under an impulse of indignation

mother was not only sinned against but sinning.

There are surely two modes of interpreting the Princess of Walee's conduct. Could she be insensible to the injury that might ensue to her daughter from her remaining near her? Might she not feel that by going abroad she might even ease her daughter's position? What good at that time could she do for her daughter in England? The daughter had, it is true, with a filial loyalty which deserves no special eulogy, battled with the Prince of Orange for the right of treating her mother as guiltless, and discussions on this point had contributed to the breaking off of the engagement. But these discussions and many acts of the Regent showed that, while the Princess of Wales was within the daughter's reach, the woes of the latter were aggravated and her fate embittered, and the mother might have disinterestedly felt that her absence would be a benefit to the daughter whom she was totally unable to protect. The Princess departure for the Continent was not approved by many; but it was advised by Canning and Lord Dudley, two scalous, disinterested, and fearless friends.

Section 5.

PATERSON'S MEMORIALS OF PROFESSOR SYME.

A LTHOUGH it is strictly from a professional point of view the the life of the late Professor Syms can be assumed to posses sufficient interest to call for its embodiment in print, his trag sufficient interest to call for its embodiment in print, his transcendent merits as a surgeon were such as to make it only due to his memory that such a work should be undertaken. It would have been a slur upon the profession which he so ably served and ornamented had his eminent contributions to pathological and operative surgery, the impulse given by his words and axample to the generation who flocked to his teaching, and the very controversies which so bespoke the man and were the means of bringing into relief so many of his latent gifts and energies, been left without the recognition or the abiding monument which a record of his life and labours could supply. Amongst colleagues, friends, and pupils the desire for a memorial of a man so valued and renowned could not fail to meet with a fitting exponent of the admiration and regard inspired by one who had stood for years the acknowledged head in his own department of science and practice. Many willing hands contributing their share to the stock practice. Many willing hands contributing their share to the stock of materials, the office of biographer of James Syme devolved upon his old friend and associate, Dr. Robert Paterson, Vice-President of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Medico-Chirurgical of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, whose oration as President of the Harveian Society of the same capital at the annual meeting of 1873 has been made the nucleus of the volume before us. Dealing mainly, though not exclusively, with the scientific or professional aspect of Syme's career, and drawn up as far as was possible in his own words, the value of this memoir lies in its setting in their true light those contributions of his to the surgery of his day which are indicative of real genius, together with an estimate of the man as a reformer of surgical method or clinical teaching; his diagnostic power and his unsurpassed skill as an overstor being disquostic power and his unsurpassed skill as an operator being not more conspicuous than his gift of conveying knowledge to others, and of carrying with him the intellects and the hearts of Principles of Surgery, a text-work upon the subject, his numerous contributions to the medical journals of the time show his unwearied industry, no less than the concentration of thought and feeling, expressing itself in terseness and conciseness of language, which justified a celebrated advocate in saying of James Syme that he never wasted a word nor a drop of ink nor a drop of

Sprung from a good Scotch family and inheriting from his father a temper of firm perseverance combined with courage and self-reliance, James Syme, born at Edinburgh, November 7, 1799, was more marked in his early years by patient study than by brilliance of parts. To this steady ability, joined to the excellent grounding which he received at a private grammar school, was due the good place which he took on entering the High School at the age of ten. Quiet and meditative, with a certain shyness and reserve about him, he had but few companions, and those chiefly of kindred tastes, with whom he kept up friendship through life, many of them rising like himself into eminence. Chemistry formed his favourite pursuit. The dissection of small animals, picked up in the intervals of school-time and in holiday rambles, shared with this mind and heart. A certain thickness of speech, approximating at first to an impediment, was greatly modified and well nigh obviated by pains and skilful training as years went on. All young Syme's pocket-money went in chemicals and apparatus, and his experiments were the admiration of the school. A striking sign of his instinctive tendency towards the realistic or natural rather than the literary sources of knowledge, no less than an augury of the success which he was thenceforward to achieve, was seen by his chosen companions on his leaving the High School at the close of six years. Dashing from among them, the lad, with an air of dignified resolve they had never witnessed before, took his books and threw them from him, as much as saying, "Away with these toys! I am now done with Quiet and meditative, with a certain shyness and reserve about as much as saying, "Away with these toys! I am now done with

as much as saying, "Away with these toys! I am now done with them. The more serious business of life is before me, and to it I mean to address myself."

Matriculating at the University of Edinburgh in November 1815, James Syme made botany and philosophy his first studies, the chemical teaching at the time being there, as throughout the United Kingdom, rather low. Joined by Robert Christiaon, now the distinguished Professor, he got together as a chemical society a dozen or so of students, working ardently with occasional mishaps in a large underground cellar as well as in his private lodgings. dozen or so of students, working ardently with occasional mishaps in a large underground cellar as well as in his private lodgings. In March 1817 he was able to announce to the world through the medium of the Annois of Philosophy the discovery, by means, of the distillation of coal-tar—then lately brought into notics by the lighting of Edinburgh with gas—of a solvent for escutchous, which was turned by Mr. Mackintosh into a material of boundless manufacture and the foundation of untold wealth. Had the patent advised by his friends been taken out by the asknowledged a of the invention, a large fortune would doubtless have added to the scientific credit and the sense of confidence of added to the scientific credit and the sense of confidence which was all that Syme reaped by this early stroke of genius. At the same time he was drawn irresistibly sowards anatomy, with a view to surgery, so his eventual and absorbing puresit, partly by early him, partly by the charm of Barelay's power as a lecturer, while as it was by the influence and absorbing surgery in the University of the Life of Faces Syme, Professor M. Chainel Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, &c. By Ribert Paleston, M.D. View President of the Royal College of Physicisms, Edinburgh, &c. Edinburgh; Edinburgh; &c. Edinburgh; Edinburgh; &c. Edinburgh;

of Lision, then demonstrator under Barolay; from whom however that rising operator parted in 1818, and set up an anatomy class of his own, taking Syme with him, and encouraging the young surgeon to assume ere long the office of demonstrator. Be rapid yet stondy was Syme's progress, that by the year 1822 he occasionally lectured for Liston, and had the sole charge of the dissecting rooms. In that year a short course of study in Paris brought him into contact with Listranc, who took a lively interest in him, as well as with Dupuytran, whose heart he won by the loan of a set of Liston's instruments in a case of diseased none. Becoming in 1822 a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, after having already joined that of London, he distinguished himself in the autumn of that year by his first important operation. It was the earliest case in Scotland of amputation at the hip-joint, and was a modification of that of amputation at the hip-joint, and was a modification of that of Listrace, in which Syme was assisted by Liston, Abercomble, and other professional friends, the time occupied being about a minute. A characteristic letter to Dr. Sharpoy, whose friendship he had A characteristic letter to Dr. Sharpoy, whose friendship he had gained in Paris, tells of his modest delight at this success, which has, he writes, thrown the good town into commotion. In the next year occurred the deployable rupture with Liston, who had abandoned to Syme the teaching of anatomy, though retaining a certain interest in the classes. That jealousy, and nothing else, was at the bottom of this break in their close friendship is all that his biographer has to say upon the matter, whilst it is scarcely possible to state exactly how the feud arose, or on which side lay the greater share of blame. The number and variety of controversies and estrangements in which Syme found himself involved from time to time, coupled with his known warmth of temper and sharpness of tongue, forbids our holding him altogether blameless. Free as he is stated to have been by original disposition from anything like a disputatious spirit, a change is traced in him from the time of his setting up his surgical hospital at Minto House and the professional warfare it brought upon him. There is much point in the remark of an old friend, Dr. Belfrage, minister of Slateford, to the remark of the confidence of the confiden to whom he confided his difficulties of this sort, that Syme was always right in the matter, but often wrong in the manner, of his It was most inopportune that the appointment of Syme as Professor of Clinical Surgery led him, as a matter of supposed duty, to attend the operating theatre at all times when any rtant operation was going on, to the intense disgust and scorn of Liston, and to the expectancy on the part of the class of some unnesmly outbreak. Stories are still told of retaliations behind his rival's back too petty for the dignity of one like Liston, such as allowing furtive peeps of a small simian head which he kept in his pocket during lecture, with sly allusions to a likeness which required no verbal hint for the enlightenment of the anused students. Curiously as the two great men were alike in many points, both of character and career, as Dr. Paterson has shown in an interesting chapter, in physique there could hardly be a greater contrast. Syme's sharp and eager face, with his spare and almost puny frame, might seem to make him no match for the burly form and bluff, if not gross, aspect of his antagonist. Yet, well knit and wiry, Syme was no more wanting in fibre of nerve or muscle than in fixity or force of mill. will. Never was there a hand more firm and unwavering in operations, or a mind more rigidly held in control and ready with resource. Without the muscular strength which enabled Liston to perform amputation of the thigh single-handed, the house-surgeon only aiding by holding the limb and tying the arteries, Symo had a style of surgery attended with no less confidence and success, prompt, sure, and even artistic. The softening of manner which his friends remarked in Liston, as an effect of his removal to London, had for one happy result the reconciliation which was brought about near Christmas in 1839, the way being paved by a letter full of character, in which he speaks of Syme's having already "broken the ice, though rather in a roughish way," and of his own wish to have their grievances and sores "not plastered up, but firmly cicatrized." Their old friendship seemed entirely renewed when Liston revisited Edinburgh in

ship seemed entirely renewed when Liston revisited Edinburgh in the autumn of 1847, not many menths before his death.

The history of Syme's short-lived appointment at the University College Hospital of London is given by his biographer with all needful fulness, and in a straightforward way, the letters of eminent and trusty friends contributing much towards clearing up his conduct and vindicating his ultimate resolve. No act of his life, it may be said with truth, was more characteristic of his insight and courage. At home once more, within five months, in his chair at Edinburgh, he was elected towards the end of 1848 President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of that city. Devoting his whole energies to pure surgery, he won his way to the foremost rank, and advanced his department of science by a series of operations as brilliant as they were novel. The thanks of patients whom his skill had saved from despair or death, even from suicide, showered upon him. In 1850 he was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and in that capacity entertained in liberal style the leading members of the British Association at his beautiful country house, Millbank. His repute as the first surgeon of the day not only brought him honour at home and fame abroad, but made Edinburgh the centre for the diagnosis and treatment of the most difficult cases. Amongst the most important, unusual, and critical operations in which his skill was successfully displayed was one, in 1857, for aneurism of the common carotid array, which he described in his report as by far the most ardures that had occurred in the whole course of his surgical anaments. Scancely less difficult was an operation for glutcal anaments of the hip, which had not been seen since the time of the surgical anaments of the hip, which had not been seen since the time of the surgical anaments.

John Hell, sixty years before. Syme, it was remarked, was never at fault. Unforcessen difficulties never found him without resquent, and never shook his nerve or unsteadied his hand. The last case reported by him—in March 1865—was one of total excision of the tengue, which he had twice tried before, but unfavourably. Here, instead of cutting all the muscles of the os hyoides, as in the former cases, he resolved to retain entire the mylo-hyoides and gunio-hyoidei, and morely divide the attachments of the genio-hyoglossi. He also dispensed with chloroform, so that the patient, instead of lying horizontally, might sit in a chair, the blood not passing backwards into the pharynx, but running out of the meuth. A special interest attaches to this case from its having been adduced not long ago by Mr. Twisleton and quoted in our columns, as an instance of the recovery of speech after excision of the tongue in connexion with the supposed miracle of the African martyrs under Hunneric.

In his address to the British Medical Association at Leanlington in August 1865, which his biographer has printed at length, we have a valuable summary of recent progress in surgery, the credit of not a few, nor those the least important, steps being due to Ryme himself. The surgeons of Ireland were forward to welcome him and do him honour on more than one visit, whilst their brethren in America were zealous in acknowledgment of his improvementa, with especial reference to the "Syme amputation" of the anklejoint. Elected the first representative of the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen in the Medical Council, he would doubtless have been chosen once more on the expiration of his term of office, but for the effects of paralysis, which after repeated seizures carried him off on the 26th of June, 1870. Litigious and quick in quarrel as he has been called by those who dwelt most preminently upon the professional controversies and legal suits in which he was so often engaged, it must in fairness be allowed that the cause of warfare was, with Syme, by no means so much personal aggrandizement or pique as what he held to be the interests of science and truth, or the honour of a profession which he adored. In the most critical of these legal disputes he came off for the chief part with success, whilst in all he has been allowed in the end, if not in the immediate heat of strife, to have been actuated and austained by none but generous and pure motives. Where money was concerned he was uncalculating and lavish to a fault, and it was scarcely less by his devoted and chivalrous practice than by his brilliant achievements in science that he mised and dignified the profession of his day.

MYSIE'S PARDON.*

In a "Letter to a Friend in London," the unive felf-assurance of which is rather amusing, the author of this book explains his reason for writing it. He has been much exercised by the "ludicrously inexact representations" of Australian life concocted by rapid writers who, after a scurry through the colonies, feel themselves qualified to instruct their fellow-countrymen in everything pertaining to those distant lands. With a view of correcting false impressions and letting the people at home know how Australian colonists really do live, Mysic's Pardon was written. The author's aim has been to present a perfectly accurate picture of social life in the colony of Victoria in one or two of its phases. The aim is an excellent one. The conditions of life in Australia, although not perhaps quite arcadian or idyllic, present a new field for the novelist's talent, and a welcome exchange for the lovely bigamists and impossible murderers who enliven the fiction of our own more mature civilization. We are only sorry that Mr. Hay's performance falls short of his promise, and that the experiences of a somewhat long residence in Australia have not crystallized into a more complete "photograph of colonial life." The faculty of observation is not altogether the affair of time which our author supposes. His Australian scenes are provokingly devoid of local colour. Except a description of the "Corner" at Ballarat, a famous rendezvous of gamblers in mining shares, the topographical surroundings of his story have not much that is distinctively Australian about them. So far as the main interest of his story is concerned, the venus might be changed without any violent wrench to any provincial town in the old country. Nor, barring the reflection of an epidemic fever for speculation, are the social surroundings at all more characteristic. The feature of Victorian life most vividly, and probably most truly, portrayed in this work is domestic rather than social. It is full of the sayings and doings of a set of obtrusive and irrepressible

The delineation of the chief character in this book—heroine she can hardly be termed, even by courtesy—has evidently been a labour of love for the author. But he is too enamoured of the strong individuality with which he has invested her to realize the unpleasing and unsatisfactory impression which his handiwork is likely to produce on the less preposessed mind of his reader. Towards Mysie Raeburn one feels as one feels towards certain characters in real life whom one is invited by some esoteric admirer to take upon trust. One is told that they have sterling good qualities, sincerity, self-reliance, a sense of duty, much that is respectable, even estimable; but, unfortunately, they have such

Magnice Purdon, By James Hay, 3 vols. London: Blackwood &

an unamiable way of asserting themselves, they exhibit so many asperities of manner and speech, that they remain all their lives objects of dislike and repugnance to the outer world. To this class of virtuous hedgehog Mysic belongs. The only way to make a character of this sort acceptable is to temper the bristles with a vein of latent tenderness. Beatrice may be as wasnish and wein of latent tenderness. Beatrice may be as waspish and trenchant as she likes provided that Benedick is permitted to catch a glimpse now and then of the warm heart and generous sympathies which underlie her bitter mood. There is little of sympathies which underlie her bitter mood. There is little of this undercurrent of sensibility in Mysic. What there is flows in too narrows channel to compensate for the dominant harshness and want of good feeling which she exhibits. She is passionately attached to the memory of her dead mother; but a devotion to the dead which takes the form of habitual injustice to the living is a sin and not a virtue. Lady Macbeth had a kindly recollection of which takes the form of habitual injustice to the living is a sin and not a virtue. Lady Macbeth had a kindly recollection of her definct father; but it certainly does not avail to place her conduct before the dispassionate reader in an altogether amiable light. Captain Raeburn, a weak-minded Fifeshire squireen of dissipated habits, finding himself a widower, determined on a second marriage. A dutiful daughter would have at once seen that such a step was on prudential grounds most desirable. But Mysic's jealousy for her mother's memory did not permit her to take this calm view of the matter, and after a "hot battle" she quits the paternal roof for ever. After this it is not surprising she "felt harder," and became "harsh and repellent," and "acornfully cold" to all mankind except her uncle and brother. "The only thing," we are told, "which at this period saved her from becoming an utterly unbearable, unwomanly woman, was that what she had gone through had intensified the love she bore to her dead mother." We fail to see how this progress in morbid sentiment prevented her, either then or later, from becoming unbearable and unwomanly. On the contrary, it was precisely the extravagant love for her dead mother that inspired the actions which those epithets justly describe. On the death of her uncle Mysic seeks a new home in Australia, where her brother has settled as a colonist near Ballarat. Australia, where her brother has settled as a colonist near Ballarat. But even at the Antipodes her susceptibilities on the score of her dead mother are destined to new trials. Maggie, the child of the detested second marriage, is consigned on the Captain's death to the care of second marriage, is consigned on the Captain's death to the care of her Australian relatives. Here, in spite of sundry petty jealousies in the matter of housekeeping, things go on pretty smoothly between the two half-sisters, till one line day the elder, under a stupid misunderstanding as to the intentions of a worthy young banker who wished to make the younger his wife, flies into a passion, behaves like a lumatic, and utters words so insulting to her stepmether's memory that Maggie is forced to follow her example, and quit the house. A devotion to the memory of a dead mother which takes the form of vilifying the dead mother of another strikes us as an instance of flial plety hardly less grotesque than that of the young wife in Tricache and Cacalet who cannot bring herself to clope with her lover without carrying with her the portrait of her more adorée.

Mysic's Parlon, or rather one should say her reneutance, is

Mysic's Pardon, or rather one should say her repeutance, is brought about in the following manner. She had conceived an absurd and unreasonable projudice against George Garden, who had trifled, as she wrongly supposes, with Maggie's affections. Why she should have opposed a marriage which would rid her of the presence of a sister whom she could not bring herself to love, is a mystery which our author does not explain. By her bitter tongue she had driven Maggie away; but as the result of this was merely to Easten her marriage with the young banker, no great harm was to hasten her marriage with the young banker, no great harm was done. But no sconer are the young couple happily united than the bank is brought into difficulties by the abscending of a fraudulent manager. The bridegroom is forced to hurry over to New Zealand in pursuit, and the bride insists on accompanying him. The vessel in which they are erroneously believed to have embarked on the return voyage is lost with all hands. This news of the shipwreck reaches Mysie, and overwhelms her with hurses and compared to the return to the horror and compunction :-

horror and compunction:—

And with the thought came the appalling self-accusation that of Maggie's death, she, and she alone, were the cause. If ad it not been for her detestable temper, and for her want of control over the violence of her speech, her sister would not have been driven from her home, thereby precipitating the marriage which had led to this latal journey. . . and what had been her object for all the evil she had wought? Because of her mother, and the love she had borne her, and the resentment she had felt against all who were in any way connected with the insult to her memory. Mysle asked herself now how that mother would judge her for what she had done; and she knew that the sentence would not be one of approbation. Would she who had loved all human beings who crossed her path, and had been beloved by them in return, have bestowed a blessing an her daughter, whose hatred, malier, and all uncharitableness had led to such a disastrous termination? Mysle could not think she would. And when she cause to reflect on the way in which she had been brought up by that dear mother, and on the careful solicitude with which her young footsteps had been tended, and contrasted herself with the "mitheriess hairn" Maggie had been when she canno across the weary wa, asking for a home and homelike hearts, and had been set forth to find love among strangers, Mysie saw, as if by a revolation, &c. &c.

Her suspense, however, is of short duration. The next morning Maggie arrives safe and sound, having taken passage in another ship. The salutary revolution in Mysic's ideas brought about by the fright is complete and leating; and the curtain falls on her figuring in the new capacity of indulgent maiden aunt to Maggie's children.

It is a relief to turn from Mysic's violent temper and interminable flow of "Fifeshire Doric" to some of the many minor characters who crop up in this work, apparently merely to chatter and effice themselves. They have little to do with the story; and their

raison d'être is explained by the introductory note in which Mr. Hay informs us that this work has already appeared in a sectation in a Melbourne journal. The temptation to multiple characters, by way of spacing each fresh instalment of a nor with something new and piquant, is one of the chief vise of this form of publication. We have already remarked upon the obtrusiveness of the servants in this work. There is North the Irish cook, and Babbie the Scotch housemaid, and Too the Irish cook, and Bebbie the Sostah housemaid, and Toma Blarnigan, a lazy tippling man of all work, who all chatter most consumedly, each in his or her active dialect. In one chapter we learn "How Norsh went to Chapel"; in another, expressly devoted to "Tom Blarnigan," we are told in great detail how that pleasure-loving person won a fiddle at a raffle. Then there is the Dodder family, equally divided between virtue and vice—the father and daughter simple, loving, and honest; the mother a furious termagant, and the son a thief and forger. The ups and downs of Australian life are illustrated by the experience of Joe Dodder, who gets into trouble through some mining shares. of Joe Dodder, who gets into trouble through some mining shares, which ultimately turn out to be worth 14,000/. Then we have various specimens of the Australian farmer—John Raeburn as various specimens of the Australian farmer—John sacours as placid and good-humoured as Mysic is the contrary; Mr. Campbell, a colonist from the Scotch Highlands, who excites Mysic's wrath by an offer of marriage, received, of course, with a very uncomplimentary torrent of Fifeshire Doric; Mr. Waller, a "great, broad-shouldered, genial Englishman"; Mr. Ingoldsby, who believed the legends that bear his name to be the records of his family history; and, lastly, by way of contrast to those varieties of the virtuous farmer, Mr. Westbury, a fraudulent farmer, and the accomplice of the abscending Netherwood. The last-mentioned accomplice of the abscending Netherwood. The last-mentioned gentleman was the bank manager of Armstrong, Garden, and Co. It required a remarkably smart man to do business in Ballarat; and, without doubt, Mr. Netherwood, who owed much of his success in business to a remarkable squint, which shifted from one eye to the other so as to puzzle and embarrass the observer, is a remarkable instance of Ballarat smartness, very inadequately required by a mild sentence of nine months' seclusion in gaol. It is a curious instance of the propensity which every one in this book has to chatter, that Netherwood, in the crisis of his fate, cannot get off to New Zealand without a talk to the barber who comes to shave off his beard and whiskers: off his board and whiskers:-

"The gentleman as employed me," said the barber, "informed me as you wanted a change of countenance. If we could only get a change of hearts."

"Irop that," said Netherwood, with an oath. "I have no time for any humburgging... only fire away quick, as there is no time to lose."

"You see," answered the barber," "everything in a job of this kind depends upon being artistical. I am an artist, and like to do my work well.....
You see, sir, those eyes of yours are puzzling. So I was forced to fancy to myself how they would be described in print, and to make them as unlike that as possible...." that as possible. . . .?

"Go to the devil!" said Netherwood; "how much do I owe you?"

"Go to the way...
"Three guineas."
"You know how to charge, at any rate."
""""""" and not do it for less—that is, artistically. . . ."

"You know how to charge, at any rate."
"I could not do it for less—that is, artistically. . . ."
"Guineas," said the barber.
Netherwood laughed as he placed three shillings beside the gold. "You are as bad as a barrister," said he.
"Yes," answered the barber gravely; as he pocketed the money, "it is unbecoming the dignity of artists, barristers, and us, to take less than guineas. Before I go, might I solicit a subscription for our little Zion?"

We trust that this was an exceptionally "smart" barber, and that the artistic disguise of absconding criminals is not a recognized branch of the trade in Melbourne. In New Zealand a whole set of fresh subordinate characters come upon the scene; but the reader will probably be content with the samples already culled

from these volumes.

We can say nothing in praise of the style in which this book is written. The story, such as it is, is unskilfully told, and in language which is often slovenly and confused. The capricious use of "Fifeshire Doric" involves a strange violation of probability. It is true that Mr. Hay anticipates the objection by observing that while Mysic adhered to her native dialect, her brother, whose business required him to mix with all varieties of men, spoke with "a form of English words," although with an unmistalably Scotch accent. Speech, however, is not the mere matter of volition which our author would have it, and nothing could be less likely than that a brother and sister, brought up together and fondly attached, should speak two different languages. notice, too, traces of this arbitrary distribution of tongues in an earlier generation of the family, for while Captain Rasbura of Fifeshire talks the purest English, Mr. Archibald Bonthron, his brother-in-law, equally of Fifeshire, talks the most pronounced Seotch.

BRAMES'S COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR OF THE MODERN ARYAN LANGUAGES OF INDIA.

THIS is an attempt to satisfy a need which has been long felt, and to a certain extent the book may be considered sucoeseful. It contains some theories which may be rejected as unsound, and others which are crude and require deliberate investigation, but so far as it goes it is a valuable contribution to Comparative Philology. It is, however, only an instalment of what promises to be a somewhat lengthy week. There is an introduction of one hundred and treater name according with a introduction of one hundred and twenty pages, occupied with a

A Chappenetice Grammar of the Modern Argan Languiges of Salls: to wit, Hingh, Panjabl, Sinthi, Cinjurat, Marchi, Cong, and Bangal.

By John Bannet, Bengal Civil sterving, Sta., See Landon - Ordinar & Co.

Sounds in the subject; the rest of the volume is devoted to Sounds in that no program is made beyond the alphabet. A second volume on the Noun and Prenoun is promised at some indefinite period, and the author hopes in complete the work with a fairly volume on the Verb and Particles.

The languages which Mr. Beames has subjected to comparison and the Hindi, Panjahl, Sindhi, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya, and Bangail. These are the chief Aryan languages of India in modern days, but there are a great many dialectical varieties which are of very high philological importance. Hindi is the widely spread language which is spoken in the valley of the Ganges down to Rajmahal, where the river makes its bend to the south; Oriya is the language of Orissa, and is the most circumscribed of all the seven. The names of the other five languages indicate with sufficient precision the districts in which they are another. Mr. Beames dent precision the districts in which they are apoken. Mr. Beames very justly remarks that a work like the present is beyond the powers of a scholar in Europe, and could only be produced by one living in India, and acquainted as well with the written as with the vernacular language. With four out of the seven languages fir. Beames claims to be familiar; as to the other three, he has been compelled to trust to books and friendly co-operation.

The languages dealt with in this volume undoubtedly spring from a common source, and that the Sanskrit. It is

a fact enfliciently proved, that the spoken Sanskrit is the fountain from which the languages of Arvan India originally sprung; the principle portion of their vocabulary and the whole of their inflectional system being derived from this source. Whatever may be the opinions held as to the subsequent influences which they underwent, no doubt can fairly be cast on this fusidamental proposition. Sanskrit is to Hiadi and its brethren what Latin is to Italian and Spanish.

The modern Latin tongues of Europe have passed through the intermediate stage of the Romance languages, and the Präkrits of India form a similar break between the modern tongues and the Remis form a similar break between the modern tongues and resold Sanskrit. We had occasion in a former number (Satarday Review, March 1, 1873), when reviewing Dr. Muir's "Sanskrit Tanta," a book of which Mr. Beames has confessedly made great use, to enter at some length into the peculiarities and affinities of the various Prakrits, so that we need not now touch that part of the question. Suffice it to report that the modern lengueses of of the question. Suffice it to repeat that the modern languages of India trace their descent through the Prakritz from the old Sanakrit, or, as Mr. Beames has it, "the spoken Sanskrit." Between the Vedic Sanskrit and the classical Sanskrit of the Ramayana and Maha-bhurata there is a clear difference. Many of the old Vedic forms have, in the natural course of things, worn themselves out; and besides, the grammarians had been at work on the language, and cramped it with their rules, so that Mr. Beames is probably right when he says "that it may be safely denied that Sanskrit was over spoken in the form in which it has been handed down by Brahmanical authors." There must, however, have been a spoken language, and, according to Mr.

Reames,

It may be accepted as a well-established fact that the Aryan races entered India not all at once, nor in one body, but in successive waves of immigration. The tribes of which the nation was composed must therefore have spoken many dialects of the common speech. I say "must" because it is contrary to all experience, and to all discoveries lithere made in the science of language, to suppose otherwise. All the races of the great Indo-European family, whether they migrated into India, Persia, or Europe, have been found, however far back they can be traced, to have spaken numerous dialects of a common language; but this common language is made as one homogeneous speech, spoken without any differences of prenunciation or accent by the whole race, at a time far anterior to the sariiest date to which they can be followed.

There is much of truth and much of suchability in this but will

There is much of truth and much of probability in this, but still it cannot be said that the opening statement in this passage is "a well-established fact." This is the sort of blemish which appears every now and then in the work. The author is ovidently a man of strong convictions, and he does not always take sufficient pains to prove what he feels to be true. It may safely be admitted that there were different dislects, if not even great diversities, of Language among the early Aryan immigrants, but whether those differences arose before or after the settlement in India is hardly capable of proof, and is of no great philological importance. That there was some difference of dialect, and that the classical Sanskrit did not descend wholly and solely from the Vedic, appears to be proved by the fact that the classical Sanskrit contains some words of which the forms are more archaic than the Vedic forms; thus Sans. griha is geha in the Vedic and geha also in Prakrit; Sans. hrita is kāta in the Vedas and of a similar form in Prakrit. Bans. With it Math in the Vedas and of a similar form in Prakrit.

"One of these languages," Mr. Beames goes on to say, "became at an early period the vehicle of religious sentiment, and the hymns called the Vedas were transmitted orally for centuries, in all probability with the strictest accuracy." To this we entirely assent. But he goes on say that

After a time the Brahmans consciously and intentionally set themselves to the task of constructing a served language, by preserving and reducing to tale the grammatical elements of this value the grammatical elements of this varied themselves of the stand tell whether in carrying out this task they availed themselves of the stand of one dislect alone; probably they did not, but with that rare power of analysis for which they have ever been distinguished, they seized on the salient features of Aryan speech as contained in all the dislectional magnitud them into one harmonitous whole.

This view of the matter we must at once reject. These have been writers who have maintained that Zend is a fabricated him guern, and much has been written about the artificial character of the later Sanning; but the theory that charies Sanning; was guerned "consciously and intentionally" from a variety of dialects. era special purpose is contrary to science and will handly

meet with acceptance. If this were a correct representation, Sanakrit would less its philological value, and would not deserve that prominent position it acceptes in the present work. There can be no doubt that the common vernacular of the Sanakrit-speaking people differed considerably from the Sanakrit of the poems—the language of the learned and the vernacular of the poems—the language of the learned and the vernacular of the vulgar differ more or less in all countries; but we know absolutely nothing about "spoken Sanskrit;" the written language is all that has come down to us, and with that we must deal. It may well be, however, that many vulgar words which never found their way into the classical Sanskrit still survive in the modern tongues.

modern tongues.

Passing on to the Prükrits of the drams, Mr. Heames selverts to the fact of the different characters speaking in different dialects, and considers it "highly improbable that this custom represents any state of things that ever existed." No doubt it is; but the practice may be attributed to a conventionality of the stage, a conventionality not altogether unknown to the European drams. The general character of the Prakrits is their breaking down of the original words, the rejection of consonants, especially of compound consonants, and the preference given to vowels—a preference which they share with their counterparts, the Romance languages. The author appears to have grave doubts as to whether some of The author appears to have grave doubts as to whether some of the Präkrits were ever real spoken languages. Quoting some passages, he declares them to be like to "some Maori or other Polynesian dislect rather than to anything Aryan; and I cannot bring myself to believe that the people of India at any stage of their history ever spoke such a form of speech." Very probably not. But it must again be remembered that all these specimens of Präkrits are derived from the plays, and it may have been considered funny and amusing in those days as well as in the present to exaggerate the vernacular peculiarities of the various characters. It is unnecessary, however, to lay any great stress upon the Prakrita of the dramas, as there are ample materials for philolo-gical purposes in the Pali of Buddhist literature, and in the Jain works written in the Maharashtri Prakrit. Strange to say, Mr. Beames, so far as we have seen, takes no notice of the Buddhist Gathas, a species of popular ballads or verses found scattered in Buddhist writings, composed in a corrupt Sanskrit, and apparently intervening between the Sanskrit and Prakrit eras.

As to the period when the Präkrits and Pali were spoken we need not here inquire, but inscriptions show that a language closely approximating to the latter was in use some two or three centuries before the Christian era. Of the modern languages Hindi is the principal and the most ancient. Mr. Beames places its rise in the eleventh century. The great bulk of the words in all these languages is clearly traceable to the Sanskrit, and the difference in the grammatical structure is that usually found between ancient and modern languages. The latter have thrown between ancient and modern languages. The latter have thrown off the synthetical or inflectional form, and have adopted the analytical, in which the work of inflections is performed by separate auxiliaries and particles. Much of this modern grammatical structure is also distinctly traceable to Sanskrit, and Mr. Bannes "strenuously denies" that non-Aryan elements "have had any hand in the formation of the analytical system which the Aryan tongues at present exhibit." He may be right in his conclusion, but he is very inconclusive in his reasons for rejenting the supposed identity of the particle ko, which is the sign of the dative case in the Dravidian as well as in the modern Aryan tongues. With an umbensant dismaragement of the opinions of tongues. With an unpleasant dispuragement of the opinions of others, which too frequently makes its appearance in the work, he charges Dr. Caldwell with having "gone quite wild on the subject" of this particle. But the only way in which Mr. Bennes is able to account for its origin is by stating that the old Hindi form is kaun, that the Sanskrit accusative being formed, as in Latin, with m, nouns unding in ka make their securative in kam, and this kam is the Hindi kaun and the modern ke. This is not impossible nor altogether unlikely; but something more than bare assertion is required before it can be admitted that the ke was thus derived. Nouns in ka are common enough in Manskrit, but still not so common as to be a leading type likely to be seized

upon for such a purpose.

The work brings out very clearly the materials of which the modern languages are composed. Native writers have divided them into three classes, which, to avoid the use of unknown terms, we will call Sanskrit, Sanskritic, and Rural. The Sanskrit words we will call Sanskrit words have the same form as in the parent language; the Sanskrite are modified words, clearly traceable to their origin; the Rural or country words are such as are not thus distinctly traceable. The last is an important class of words, of which too little is at present known to justify an opinion as to their origin. A careful investigation of them may, as Mr. Beames considers, affiliate many of them to the Aryan stock. The proportion which these words bear to the general language is but small. The whole interest of the present investigation is centred in the Sanskritic words, and the manner in which they have descended, whether through the Prakrits or direct from the Sanskrit. One peculiarity, which at first sight is perplexing, is the fact that many Prakrit words show greater attri-tion and decay than the same words in the modern languagestion and decay than the same words in the modern languages—thus Sanskrit rātri, Prāk, rāt, Hindi and other modern tonguages rāt. This proves that, although the Prākrits occupy an intermediate stage, such words as this have not passed down through the Prākrite with which we are acquainted. In the majority of the Prākrite with which we are acquainted. In the majority of the property of the majority of the majority of the modern. Into this class of words Mr. Beames the ancient and the modern. Into this class of words Mr. Beames

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enters at considerable length in his chapters on "Sounds," and traces a great number of words from the Sanskrit down to the modern tongues, distinguishing the changes peculiar to the different languages, and showing how one language affects one kind of modification and another a different kind. This is very interestof modification and another a different kind. This is very interesting and instructive, but it might have been made more generally useful. The Indian words are printed in the Deva-nāgari characters, without any transliteration in Roman letters, so that the general student of comparative grammar must learn this character before he can use the book. A stumbling-block is thus placed in the way of philologists who would like to compare the process of derivation as exhibited in the Indian with that of the European languages. Mr. Beames is quite alive to the many remarkable points of similarity between these two families of languages, and he should have afforded every facility for a critical comparison of their laws of change. of their laws of change.

The pure Sanskrit words in the modern language are of little or no philological value. They have been introduced in modern times by writers whose learning, or affectation of learning, has led or no philological value. They have been introduced in incoder times by writers whose learning, or affectation of learning, has led them to employ a Sanskrit word in preference to a vermecular one, just as we have and have had writers who prefer Latin words to good old English ones more vigorous but less imposing. The words which came in when the language was in process of formation adapted themselves to its genius; those of later introduction retain the rigid forms of the original language just as with us. But ws, having once appropriated a Latin word, have generally been content with it, and have not borrowed it a second time; or, if we have done so, the old adaptation and the modern appropriation usually have some difference in meaning. But in the modern tongues of India there are large numbers of words having double forms with no variety of signification. The old one being the form used in familiar language, the modern one occurring only in books or in the language of pedants.

Mr. Beames enters into an inquiry as to the period of the rise of these languages. He fixes upon the eleventh century a.n. as that of the Hindi, the principal language of the group. Panjābi and Gujarāti he regards as subsidiary forms of the Hindi. Marāthi "remained a Prākrit till the twelfth or even thirteenth century, and third, Orlya, which must quite have completed its transformation.

"remained a Prakrit till the twelfth or even thirteenth century, and third, Orlya, which must quite have completed its transformation by the end of the fourteenth. Bangali was no separate independent language, but a maze of dialects without a distinct national or provincial type till the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century." Where these languages come in contact the dialects spoken upon the border partake of the characteristics of each other, and as all the languages are of one stock, and have so many points of redenblance, there seems to be a probability that some of the seven will be gradually absorbed. Mr. Beames thinks that Panjäbi and Gujarati will be assimilated to the Hindi. "Sindhi, on the wast, Bangali on the east, will resist absorption much longer; the former owing to its fundamental divergence of type, the latter by virtue of its high cultivation and extensive literature. Oriya and Marathi may probably continue to hold their own to a more distant time." There is yet another language quite of modern growth, which already holds a leading position, and seems destined to supplant some or all of them. This is the Urdū or Hindustani, a simplified form of the Hindi, and essentially Aryan in its groundwork and grammar, which owes its origin to the intercourse between the Mahommedan conquerors and their Hindu subjects. It has been flooded with words of Arabic and Persian origin, and is especially the language of Musulmāns, but it has origin, and is especially the language of Musulmans, but it has appeal most rapidly, and Mr. Beames has fair reason for his opinion that,

With the barriers of provincial isolation thrown down, and the ever freer and fuller communication between various parts of the country, that clear, simple, graceful, flexible, and all-expressive Urdu speech, which is even now the largest frace of most parts of India, and the special favourite of the ruling race, because closely resembling in its most valuable characteristics their own language, seems undoubtedly destined at some future period to supplant most, if not all, of the provincial dialects, and to give to all Aryan India one homogeneous cuttivated form of speech—to be, in fact, the English of the Indian world.

We look forward to the continuation of this work with con-We look forward to the continuation of this work with considerable interest, and hope that the author's official duties may not greatly delay its publication. We hope, too, that in the mean name he may learn to speak a little more tenderly and respectfully of the works of others. It is amusing to find a young writer characterizing Sir G. C. Lewis's Ethay on the Romance Languages as "a clever little work," but a different feeling is roused when the works of the pioneers of Oriental learning are spoken of disparagingly because they are not abreast with the knowledge and requirements of modern times. Mr. Beames will do well also if he takes a hint that we have given and do well also if he takes a hint that we have above given, and prints the whole of his examples in Roman as well as in Indian letters. The languages of modern Europe and of modern India are so much akin, and have so many points of resemblance, that no bar should be placed in the way of those who would compare them.

SCOTLAND FIFTY YEARS AGO.

SCOTLANI) fifty years ago must have been one of the plea-santest and one of the most backward countries in Europe. Social life in Edinburgh was in those days merry, intellectual, not

Letters on the Affairs of Scotland from Henry Cochburn, Solicitor-roid under Earl Gray's Government, afterwards Lord Cochburn, to may Probable Kranssly, M.P., afterwards the Right Hon, T. F. Lennety, 4818-1850. London; William Rhigway. 1874.

severely shetemious, and, as it still is, unceremotious. Resignationar parties (the comfort of which may, to shy or nervous man, have been chequered by the formalities of "rounds of tousts" and "rounds of sentiments") begat late supper parties, where wine soff wit flowed freely and dry formalities were unknown. Hand-drinking and hard-swearing judges, weary of hanging prisoners on dubious evidence and damning counsel, met at the social board or at the whist-table the very counsel whom they had just consigned to perdition, and drank and talked, and set late hours—sometimes till the courts met next morning—with them and with their friends. And at these pleasant gather-vivial Calvinists with all the sourness of their faith reserved for Sabbath in the kirk; quaint, old-fashioned Scotch ladies, with keen and ready wit unfettered by restraints of prudery; leading politicians on their way to and from London with the latest ansodote of Royalty and the gossip of the Court; and last, not least, the men of letters of the time, the author of Waverley and his friends, the smart promoters of Blackwood's Magazine, and the band of Edinburgh Reviewers. The society of Edinburgh was a brilliant society in those days. The sayings and doings thereof are all chronicled in Lord Cockburn's "Memorials of his Time;" a book which, even in the mutilated form in which it has been given to the public, throws more light upon the social condition of a country, or at least the capital of a country, than any other given to the public, throws more light upon the social condition of a country, or at least the capital of a country, than any other book of recent times

book of recent times.

But, while social life was thus bright and pleasant, the political condition of Scotland was almost incredibly stagnant. Up to the end of the last century many of the colliers and salters in Scotland were in a state of slavery. They belonged to their respective mines, and changed hands when the mines changed hands like any other part of what would now be called "the plant." By an Act passed in 1799 (39 George III. c. 56) it was enacted that all who were still in bondage "shall be free from their servitude." Thirty years after this the whole people of Scotland were, as to political freedom, as the salters and miners had been as to personal freedom. They had no voice whatever in the government of their country; a few Tory gentlemen managed the whole thing. There was nothing like popular representation; there were no emancipated burghs; no rival of the Established Church; no independent press; no free public meetings; no Bank until 1810 that would have free dealings with any one who was not a Tory. Forty-five members free public meetings; no Bank until 1810 that would have free dealings with any one who was not a Tory. Forty-five members of Parliament were sent to represent the country, of whom thirty were sent by the counties, and fifteen by the burghs. The whole electors in Scotland numbered only 3,253 in 1830. The thirty county constituencies did not make up two thousand electors among them, and they consisted of a small body of gentlemen who possessed property, and of electors who had no property but an empty feudal title, acquired for the sole purpose of creating a right to vote. Their numbers being thus limited, they were the more accessible to influence, so that the Government with a little management had no reason to dread the return of a single Opposition member. The burgh representation was ingeniously arranged so as to exclude the possibility of independence. The Town Councils, who were self-electing bodies, returned the members to Parliament. Edinburgh had one member all to itself; but the other fourteen members were returned to represent districts of five burghs each. Glasgow rejoiced in having a fifth part of a member. Fach Town Council of the five burghs elected a delegate, and these five delegates met and elected a member. It was other fourteen members were returned to represent districts of a we burghs each. Glasgow rejoiced in having a fifth part of a member. Each Town Council of the five burghs elected a delegate, and these five delegates met and elected a member. It was not worth while therefore to bribe even the whole of the Town Council; a majority of the delegates was quite sufficient. It was not worth while therefore to bribe even the whole of the Town Council; a majority of the delegates was quite sufficient. It was a simple enough matter to secure a Scotch seat in those days. You had to profess the Government politics and then get into communication with the leading territorial magnate of the district of burghs. "So you represent my Scotch burgh now," said a well-known English Judge to the representative of a cluster of burghs in the South-West of Scotland; "I used to sit for them in the good old days. They are somewhere in Invernesshire, are they not? I was never nearer them than Middlesex. I used to send Lord—— a cheque for two thousand pounds at each election; and he asked the delegates to dinner, and made them drunk, and then they elected me. That was all I knew about the constituency. I got the seat: Lord—— got his two thousand pounds; the delegates got their dinners; so it suited all parties." The people who were supposed to be represented knew little about the elections, and cared less. They might hear the church bells ringing, or they might see the return of their representative posted up in their streets. But the election was performed at a dinner party, or in a private apartment from which, in case of need, the public were excluded. The representation of the people of Scotland having been managed thus carefully, it is not surprising that Scotchmen falled to distinguish themselves in Parliament. For that long century and a quarter from the Union till the Reform Act they all, except one or two, appear to have done nothing but give dumb Ministerial votes.

But even more remarkable than the representation of the scopie w

nelecting the jurous, and a judge appointed by Government picking the jury, even the sechblanes of jurtice disappeared. A case is elted in one of Lord Cockburn's letters in this book in which one Stawart of Archifel was tried for the death of Campbell of Glenure. The Duke of Arquit obtruded himself as Lord Justice General to preside at the trial and put thirteen Campbells on the jury. What possible chance could a Stewart have in such a case with a Campbell for judge, and thirteen out of fifteen Campbells for jurymen? This to be sure was in 1746. But long after this, and before Lord Cachburn's persistent efforts to remedy such a monstrous state of things became successful, juries were invariably selected in this fashion. "Come awa', Maister Horner," said Lord Braxfield to a jurymen (father of Francis Horner) whom he had selected to be one of the jury on a celebrated political trial; "come awa', Maister Horner, and come awa', and help us to hang ane o' thas damned secondrels." "Let them bring me prisoners," said the same eminent Judge on another occasion, "and I'll find them law"; and no doubt he did find them law of a sort consistent with the spirit of the time. spirit of the time.

These strange anomalies in Scotch politics and jurisprudence, and others of a not less glaring character, are the subjects of this clame of letters. The letters are addressed to Mr. Kennedy, an Ayrahire gentleman who happened to be in Parliament during the sen years before the passing of the Reform Act, and who, when appointed to an office in the Treasury, had charge of the Bills relating to Scotland, and acted generally as Secretary of State for that country. His chief correspondent is Mr. (afterwards Lord) Cockburn. He was the centre of the small knot of distinguished with the small knot of distinguished. that country. His chief correspondent is Mr. (afterwards Lord) Cockburn. He was the centre of the small knot of distinguished Whigs who struggled on in Edinburgh against Tory insolence and domination during the darkest part of Scotland's later history, when the Dundases and their underlings were omnipotent and Toryism supreme. The object of Mr. Cockburn's letters to Mr. Kennedy is to keep him instructed in Scotch feeling and opinion when he is in London fighting the Whig battle against almost hopeless odds; to enlighten him as to the different jobs the Tories are perpetrating or intending to perpetrate in Scotland; to suggest ecounter jobs in the interest of the Whigs; and generally to keep him up to the mark in his labours to emancipate his country. "Fight, and on your stumps, for Cowell being joined to Bute, and Orkney to Shetland." "Don't take your eye off the burghs." "Do worry Sir George in our Scotch Committee—and Hum Drum—and all Hopes and Dundases." "For the love of God and the Court of Justiciary, look after the law of combination, since Providence and Huskisson have given Hume a Committee on that subject." "Do you attend the burials of your electors? Murray does." "Our meeting has gone off admirably. . . . Except an indication for ballot, which Oragi instantly put down as not within the requisition, there was no approach to Radicalism. A shilling at the door always excludes that virtue." "The family of Anstruther held this office for the greater part of last century, with a disgraceful job of a salary—about 1,000L a year, I believe. It is now held by Mr. John Ker, W.S., at a salary, I believe, of about 400L! (N.B. A job also. Smite it. He is Lord Dundas's agent, who got it for him.)" "Colin M'Kenzie is going to attempt to resign in favour of his brother William the writer; and the said William is off to London to secure the job, of course through the ——, whose agents he and Colin have long been." Such morsels of whose agents he and Colin have long been." Such morels of advice and information put in pithy or in humorous sentences Mr. Cockburn writes from time to time to Mr. Kennedy. His letters are full of such. Many of them might well be quoted entire, but we must content ourselves with a single extract describing Lord Advocate Jeffrey's reception by his brethren on the Bench when he was made a judge:—

the Bench when he was made a judge:—

Jeffrey is a Lord of Session! an actual red-gowned, paper Lord. A framer and lover of acts of sederunt. An admirer of the Nobile Officium. A deviser of interlocutors. A hater of the House of Lords. He nods over the same bench where nodded the dignified Eskgrove, and aderns the long pure cravat which typified the calm elegance of the judicial Braxfield. I wish you had seen him as he took his seat. Part of the ceremony consists in his going behind their Lordships, the whole being present, from right to left, where his place is, shaking hands with each as he passes. Four cordial shakes there were, Mackensie's, Monorief's, Cranston's, and Fullerton's. But the other nine Had you seen Charles Hope hailing as a brother the Editor of the Edinburgh Review; Balgray polluting his Perthehire pain with that of the framer of the Resoum Bill, elenching his Beacon fingers, as the dog whom in the year rece he caused the Faculty to reject from being even a Collector of Decisions, approached; Gleniee grimning at the challenger of David Hume; and Meadowbenk taking him all in his arms with estentiations hypocrisy.

If all the letters in this huge volume were as good as that just quoted, and if they had been woven together by a well-written enameeting narrative of the events to which they referred, it would have been unnecessary to say one word against the editing and publication of the book. But unfortunately it is not so. There is not even a thread of narrative. The letters are arranged chronologically, and that is all that the editor has contributed. Many of Cockburn's letters are obviously of a private character, and chook burn's letters are obviously of a private character, and been contitled, and nearly every letter from everyhody clas. What possible good could come of preserving, not to say publishing, such a letter se this: letter as this:--

Inther so this:

Prom Viscoust Althory, M.P.
Althony, Outster 50, 1850.

He Duan Sun,—I will be at Breeker's under a time o'clock to meet ruly,

Attenday.

Why insert all the official "whips" sent round by Lord Althory at the beginning of each Sestion to the Government supporture? Why, above all, insert that strange epistle at page 5.75 tracing the pedigree of Mr. Kennedy's "red roan buil Tyrene," through "Alabaster," "Jupiter," "Trunnell," "Smith's Ball," and so on through no less than ten great granddams to "Jolly's Bull"? Such a narrative may possibly be appreciated by an archeological cattle-dealer in the wilds of Ayrahise. It can have no conseivable interest for the ordinary educated Englishman, nor does it throw any very brilliant light upon either the social or the political state of Scotland fifty years ago.

WILLSHIRE ON ANCIENT PRINTS.*

WILLSHIRE ON ANCIENT PRINTS.*

THIS handy epitume of a large subject has been compiled with a twofold purpose. First, it is meant to supply the student of ancient prints with a systematic summary of materials which have become too widely scattered to be readily available. And, secondly, it is intended "to furnish the inexperienced collector with certain instructions which may be practically useful to him at the beginning of his career." That the subject of "ancient prints" has been already worked almost to exhaustion is seen from the authorities which the author impresses into his service. Among English experts are Strutt, Bryan, Ottley, Dibdin, Cumberland, Chatto, Sotheby, and Hamerton; and among Continental writers of monographs or systematic treatises are Bartsch, Robert Dumesnil, Nagler, Blanc, Passavant, Dalaborde, Alvin, Heller, Galichon, Meaume, Parthex, and Weber. Mr. Willshire has shown considerable critical discrimination and manipulative skill in condensing into a compact volume these multifarious stores, though here and there he fails to economize space, as when, for example, he allows himself to be led away into descriptions and criticisms which have only an indirect bearing upon the subject in hand. The motive, however, may be to gain popularity for topics proverbially dry; at any rate, it must be conceded that these pages are made to read pleasantly. The author indeed brings to his task qualifications superior to these of an industrious compiler; he has himself the experience of a collector. Accordingly, under the title "Advice on commencing the study and collector. piler; he has himself the experience of a collector. Accordingly, under the title "Advice on commencing the study and collection of ancient prints" we meet with passages which, though rather elementary, are practical and to the purpose. Take the following:-

During our own time we have witnessed a great change take place. We could tell such stories of hunting up really good things in dirty dut-of-the way shops, known to a few of the initiated, as would not be credited by the more recent devotes.

more recent devotee.

To become the collector of mere curiosities should not be the desire of the true art-student.

We would advise that in forming a collection the novice deal with a few masters only at a time, and that as examples of those are procured, he study them carefully in conjunction with the history of their authors and their works generally, so that when other specimens are met with the collector may be more prepared for their critical examination than otherwise might be the case.

The man of taste, rather than the mere collector, will seek excellence before some peculiarity, not of any value in itself, but perhaps rather detrimental to the artistic merits of the engraving. But to the collector—pure and simple—a "state," a "first state" in particular, however intrinsically poor or incomplete it may be, and from its rarity, however costly, is a thing that must be searched for and ultimately obtained at whatever ventures, otherwise his collection without it remains incomplate.

Engraving, taken in the widest sense of the term as signifying all work of the graver, comprises line-engraving, etching, mezothit, and wood-engraving. In fact little is excluded from this extended category save lithography, a process distinguished as being of the pencil and not of the needle or the graver. An art so varied and multitudinous stretches far beyond the limit of a single volume. As to the artist himself, it comprises the utmost skill and talent represented by the names of Marc Antonio, Albert Dürer, Martin Schön, Rembrandt, Raphael Morghen, Toschi, Strange, Woollett, Sharp, and many others. Moreover the artist who works with the graver has had accorded to him the rank not of a copyist merely, but in some measure of an originator and a creator; his translations into black and white are more than literal transcripts, they often become free paraphrases; and when, as with Rembrandt, Dürer, and Schön, the designer and the executant meet in the same person, the plate has all the attributes of an original product. The hand moves in chedience to the will the lines are recovering to thought in their obedience to the will, the lines are responsive to thought, in their vigour and in their tenderness they speak direct from the artist to the spectator. No execution is more sensitive to the vibration of a nerve, or more instinct with a motive of the mind, than that which arises or more instinct with a motive of the mind, than that which arises from the intelligent and delicate handling of the graver. Form, texture, material, even colour, can all be expressed through lines individually and collectively, and when these lines are composed with grace and symmetry, they are rhythmical as the line of a poem and musical as the cadence of a song. Hence it is that the practitioners of this art have had accorded to them in the Academies of Europe a position scarcely short of the highest. By the sid of some such handbook as that now before us the student many obtain entrance into a world of beauty, senecially if on the may obtain entrance into a world of beauty, especially if, on the case hand, he has strength to rise out of dry and barren anti-quantanism, and, on the other, sufficient art intuitions to enjoy art for its own sales, an enjoyment which brings manifold reward.

An Introduction to the Study and Collection of Ancient Prints. By Sam Hagies Willshire, M.D. Edin, late President of the Medical sty of Lendon, &c. London: Ellis & White. 1874.

17.7

Some famous engravings have had eventful histories, and have passed through strange viciseitudes. The life of an engraving, stretching as it occasionally does over several hundred years, is specially sensitive. A piece of paper is necessarily frail in constitution; it is liable to a thousand misadventures, and though it may happily survive all perils, it will bear on its face the ravages of time. In Italy we have sometimes been interested in tracing the successive conditions of some of the best known plates, such as Raphael Morghen's engravings from Leonardo's "Last Supper," and Sanzio's "Transfiguration." The copper-plates remain still in existence, and are occasionally worked from; but they have suffered so much from wear and retouching that individual lines are in parts lost, so that the latest impressions approach lithographs. We have examined side by side examples from these plates in three or more stages, and the monetary value of the latest compared with the earliest was not in the ratio of shillings to pounds. Travellers in Italy have need to be on their guard against imposition—many are the victims; perhaps for all parties it is safest and best that the copper-plate should be destroyed as soon as its art quality is gone.

The volume before us cannot but suggest, over and above the question of art merit, the great monetary value of now extant engravings—works which as to numbers are reckoned by tens of thousands, as to the producing artists by hundreds and as to large of time by

The volume before us cannot but suggest, over and above the question of art merit, the great monetary value of now extant engravings—works which as to numbers are reckoned by tens of thousands, as to the producing artists by hundreds, and as to lapse of time by four or five centuries. No less than 308 pieces are assigned to Marc Antonio Raimondi, and the number of existing impressions of each plate it were hard to estimate. The prices of course vary vastly according to the state of the plate or of the impression, but we find that at the sale of the Hippisley collection twelve engravings by Marc Antonio realized 1,1816. 18s. A far higher figure than any recorded in this volume was reached a short time ago by the portrait of Arctino. Quite a sensation was excited in art circles when it became known that more than 7006, had been paid by a leading connoisseur for a choice impression of this plate famed for the beauty of its technique; we have just examined this choice impression in the Gallery of the Burlington Club. The exceptional price given is specially indicative of quality fine examples of the print are rare; indeed Mr. Willshire tells us that it is "more difficult to procure good impressions of Marc Antonio than of any other engraver of the same date, and that the mass of examples in the hands of second-rate dealers is absolutely

Passing to Rembrandt the statistics of the auction-room are still more astounding. The number of etchings by this, the greatest master of the art, is set down as at least 350, and it has been estimated that "a complete collection in first-rate condition could not be acquired for less than 1,400l. or 1,500l., though perhaps it might be said with more truth that it would be impossible with any amount of money to make a parfect and satisfactory set, for two reasons." One is that certain rare specimens can saldom some into the sale-room, the other that the number and real of collectors are far in excess of the works in the market. M. Charles Blanc relates an anecdote which serves to illustrate the exorbitant and somewhat capricious rise of prices. This well-known critic and connoisseur possessed in his collection 304 prints by Rembrandt, which he parted with to M. Thibaudeau. At the death of the latter these etchings were put up to auction, but the sale proved a failure. "It seemed," says M. Blanc, "as if there had been a tacit agreement between amateurs and dealers to stop the biddings." But, as a sample of the curiosities of print-dealing, it is added that "aix months later the same prints sold for triple the amount" realized by the representatives of M. Thibaudeau, and that "now they are worth at least five times as much." M. Blanc tells us that he has tried, but in vain, to form another collection; simple amateurs have to give way before "the crushing sombinations of financiers." "Alss!" he concludes, "nowadays Governments and millionaires alone can possess the collective works of Rembrandt in fine condition." The argument is pushed to extremity in the marvellous progression in the price of Rembrandt's masterpiece, "Christ Healing the Sick," commonly known as the "Hundred Guilder" print. An impression cost during the artist's life about \$8. 8s. of oar present money; in 1755 the same work realized only 7l, in 1809 the price had rison to 41l. 7s. 6d.; in the year 1840 the value was further augmented to 231l.; in

Some useful practical suggestions are thrown into the chapter which treats of "the examination and purchase of ancient prints." The tire is told to take up a print, weigh it in his hand, note the thickness, quality, and condition of the paper, determine under a good light and with the aid of glasses its state, whether early or late, the amount of reparation it has undergone, "whether ink, grease, or spots of paint disfigure it, or if there be any staining." The novice is also put upon his guard against copies and other spurious imitations. "Almost all good prints have been copied, some several times over," and certain copies "are as rare, or even rarer, than the original"; thus the question may easily arise whether a supposed Direr may be but a copy by another engraver, or whether a "presumed Cetade may not be an Ostade, nor even the copy of one, but be the legitimate, unpretending work of smother master." It is tree that a great maxy orpies or forgeries make open confession of their parentage by their inferior technique, by coarseness of line, by want of brilliancy, by difference of size, by reversal of the composition, by some variation in the monageum or signature, or

by unwonted characteristics in the paper or the water-mark. Still the utmost caution must be used even by the most experienced collector in dealing with masters imitated so consummately as Rembrandt, Lucas van Leyden, and Ostado. We have heard persons well conversant with the picture galleries of Europe assert that they would undertake to find copylets competent to produce facsimiles of the masterpieces of each great painter in turn. The boast, though a little rash as to such complex products as pictures, would seem to be within the limits of experience in the more mechanical or routine art of engraving. The remember to have seen Toschi at work among his pupils in Parma on the copper-plates from the freezoes of Correggio, and as we passed from table to table, so firmly was the school established in its style that it sometimes became difficult to distinguish between the master and the scholar. Since the death of Toschi we have revisited the same atolier, and can testify that its present director, Signor Raimondi, has so far inherited the talent and the traditions of the founder as to tread step by step in the old footprints. It is true that the entire series of engravings which happen to be now before us are diversified by individual idiosyncrasies; yet the prevailing style is throughout so much of a piece as to make it easy to understand how the great masters of the art have been increased or forged. Of the facility of making facsimiles some curious amples are adduced in the volume before us; thus Mr. Setheby mentions a certain Amunciation, formerly in the collection of Mr. Ottley, of which a facsimile was engraved, and then an impression worked off on old paper. Mr. Ottley would not be persuaded that this print was only a copy until the original had been produced. "That impression," adds Mr. Sotheby, "since the decease of Mr. Ottley, passed into other collections, having been, without the smallest doubt of its genuineness, sold as an original impression." Mr. Maberly tells a still stranger story, which we cond

Hudson the portrait-painter, the master of Reynolds, obtained the very rare etching by Rembrandt called the "Coach Landscape," and gave a supper to his amateur friends at which to display his piece of goed leak. Benjamin Wilson, his brother painter, though at the time selecting great enthusiasm, amused himself afterwards by etching a companion plate in the style of Rembrandt. An impression was sent to Paria, and at the same time the report circulated at home that there had been discovered in France a companion to the "Coach Landscape." Hudson hastened to Paria, bought the print, then, on his return, collected once more all his amateur friends to a second supper, and again received their congratulations. The same party, Hudson included, were shortly after invited to a supper at Wilsua's. When all came to the supper-table, every plate was found turned down, and on the guests lifting their plates, behold under each one appeared an impression of the unfortunate companion of the "Coach Landscape," and under Hudson's plate lay the moncy he had paid to Wilson's confederate in Paris for the purchase.

In the closing chapter, which deals with a difficulty felt by all collectors—the safe and lucid arrangement of prints—we meet with the sensible but obvious remark that the treasures of the connoiseour should be kept in order as the herbarium of the botanist, the cabinet of the numisunatist, and the museum of one engaged in scientific inquiry. Such an arrangement not only familitates reference, but favours study, and invites to the reading up of books which elucidate the history of engraving and the sister arts. Yet further perplexities arise in the conflicting claims of chronology, nationality, and artists. A classification based on chronology, nationality, and artists. A classification based on chronology is the best for continuity of history; nationality favours distinctive divisions into achools; while the separate system which allows to each meater his own portfolio is obviously to the advantage of biographical illustration. But the truth is that no one classification can be of universal application, and the wise man will use only so much of each method as may best meet his wants. We see no mention of a plan which answers well in the Print Room in Dreaden. There, upon the walls, is ranged a representative selection from the larger collection hidden away in cabinets. By this means the student finds visibly before his eye the history of the art as represented by the masterpieces best worth remembrance. We would further suggest that the wall frames should be made with backs easily shifted, so as to admit of a ready change of subject; thus the whole collection might be brought under schilbition in succession. The noble art of engraving is now; also, so much a thing of the past that we can ill afford to have historic treasures hid away in portfolios which are seldom opened.

THORPE REGIS.

WE find in Thorpe Regis the same sweetness and simplicity of tone, and the same keen sense of natural heavity and facility in describing it, which gave the Rose Garden its special charm of tender grace; but we do not think the suther has done so well in certain other essentials of her art as formerly, and with much that is excellent to admire in her new book there is also something that is below the mark to condean. Her first fault is the manner of introducing her characters. It is vegue and puzzling; and, for want of a distincter labelling in the beginning, we have considerable difficulty in niching them into their proper places, and understanding who's who and what relations each beers to the other. They are spoken of as if we ought to know in about them, rather than as creatures perfectly entirely indicated as not intelligence and familiarly indicated as not intelligence and heard

[&]quot; Thorps Busin Bride Author of "The Boss Gerden," Unewayee," &c. des. givale. London: Smith. Edder, & Co. 1874.

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of for the first time. Hence we have to turn back and place together broken hints and fragmentary indications, which hinders the smooth running of the tele in the beginning, and sets up little barriers that irritate a swift reader. Also, though this is a minor matter, so many names begin with M—e.g. Mannering, Miles, Milman, Maddox, Margaret, Marion, and Marmaduke—that the frequent fricarrence makes it confusing to the eye and monotonous to the ear. This may be a small fault, but true art is free from small faults, and, while it takes care of the weightier matters of plot and character, does not disdain the lighter ones of style and method. This long list of initial M's was an inadvertence doubtless; but criticism knows nothing of inadvertence, and may not

copt such a ples as an excuse.

The theme of the book is beyond the execution. To trace the The theme of the book is beyond the execution. To trace the gradual strengthening and ennobling of a hasty, presumptuous, ardent youth by the fiery process of adversity, and the as gradual lapse of a weak and selfishly desponding nature into absolute dishonour by the pressure of jealousy and fear, needed a more powerful as well as a more subtle hand than that of our present writer. The situation was good, the idea strong; but it is not given to every one to wield thunderbolts or to hold free and clear the slander threads of secret motives; and unfortunately Thorps Regis is only one out of many instances where an author has mistaken his or her best capabilities, and where the work has in con-Above 35 only one out of many instances where an author has instances his or her best capabilities, and where the work has in consequence fallen short of the design. The character of Anthony Miles is a very bright study in the earlier pages. He is one of those high-spirited, irrepressible, self-confident young men who accept every new theory as a proved fact, and hold themselves consequently the reliable provided and put array one to right. accept every new theory as a proved fact, and hold themselves consecrated to reform the neighbourhood and put every one to rights. The old lawyer, Robert Mannering, reported of him that he "nearly blew up Underham with the chemicals he got hold of when that idiot Salter's back was turned"; that he "bribed the doctor's sesistant, and half poisoned poor old Miss Philippa with learning how to mix medicines"; that he "upset his mother, and frightened her out of the few wits she possessed by trying a new fashion of harnessing"; while his brother Charles Mannering adds that, "if the boy goes on in this fashion, there must be a new science created for his benefit." All of which indictments are reasons sufficient why he should not be allowed to see the sacred Farleyense, when he went to the lawyer's garden and interfered in the treatment of a Gesnera which Mr. Robert Mannering had been assiduously cultivating on charcoal and cocoanut; or, as the old gardener contemptuously called it, "itemy nonsense." Itsaides being officious and a universal reformer, Anthony Miles is also conceited and a poet. He had done well at college and gained the Charcellor's gold medal, also as much applause as was good for Chancellor's gold medal, also as much applause as was good for him. Winifred Ohester, the Squire's daughter, a girl with a strong sense of truth and inner nobleness, thought he had gained more applause than was good for him. Wherefore, though she loved him more than any one else did outside the Vicarage, his own him more than any one else did outside the Vicarage, his own home, she never scrupled to say sharp little things which should out his crest when he held it too high. For if Anthony Miles held himself consecrated by nature to the task of putting the world at large to rights, Winifred Chester apparently considered herself told off to that of keeping Anthony himself in a decently humble frame of mind in spite of his temptations, both internal and external, to be over-well pleased with himself. Thus the young reconle, in love with each other as they are quarrel more often than ternal, to be over-well pleased with himself. Thus the young people, in love with each other as they are, quarrel more often than they do anything else, and at one time nearly make shipwreck of their whole happinese together. All this is well told. The young man's raw vanity and hot "enthusiasm for doing good, for upholding right, for beating down wrong"; the girl's impatience at his folkles, his conceit, and at the flattery which he accepted so kindly, and which made what was already bad enough so many degrees worse; his wounded self-love at her uncompromising severity, and her enger with herself when she had given freer vent than usual to her displeasure; his mixture of folly and good feeling, hers of temper and a high standard, make up a very truthful sketch of character and action evidently observed and drawn from the life.

So too is the weakly, self-indulgent, self-bewailing Marmaduke See too is the weakly, self-indulgent, self-bewailing Marmaduke Lee, who means at his hard fate in being kept chained to an uncongenial deak, but who has neither the courage nor energy to lift himself into a higher sphere, and who is of the kind that waits for myens and the falling of reasted larks. He loves Marion Miles, the sister of Anthony the reformer, but he loves himself more than all; and makes use of the girl's devotion to help him in his endeavour to get good terms from Mr. Tregennas, on whose momises he present to rely rather than on his own exertions. He is a despicable character enough; but between weakly, self-indulgent complaints, and the dishonour of opening, reading, and destroying a letter not addressed to him, is a long way only to be reached by many stages. And we do not think that the author has been careful enough to trace these stages. Men will do such dishonest things in their trades and preferations as are sentimed by custom, and think none the worse of themselves; on the contrary, they will think they are many than justified—worthy of special applause if they have define the rick with more than common neatness, and that healthning would be Quinotism and prudery. But the very man ight would oversech him neighbour in a largain, or mislead him by a false statement, would heafine to intercept a letter and the faviolability of a sealed letter is one of them. We till that

Marmadule's beames in this matter is strained and doubtful; and even granting the action, we protest against the accritics of so generous and loyal a girl as Marion to so mean and pitful a secondred. It would have been better for her to have suffered the disappointment of a girl's love affair than the far desperantery which must have fallen on her in later life as she grow to the knowledge of the worthlessness of the man she had married, and the bitter mistake she had made. It is strange how our lady authors vacillate between an amount of high-flown scrupulosity so atterly impracticable and exaggerated as to be good for nothing outside fairy tales, and the estimate of truth and honour as things having no fixed properties, and to be used or abandoned as time and occasion serve. Between these two extremes the simple straightforward manliness which would not for self-respect condescend to a meanness, commit dishonour, or tell a deliberate lie, yet which has a rational sense of life and understands the need of self-preservation, moral and social as well as physical, gets lest in the log of a fancy humanity which gives us anything rather than honourable men, by no means disposed, however, to be the prey of the unscrupulous.

The only other characters which hold anything like a prominent place in the gallery of Thorpe Regis are David Stephens, the deformed and eager Methodist preacher, and Ada Levell, the false and heartless country who thinks two strings to her how better than one, and whose davourite lover is the man who can make the best settlements and give her the handsomest house. We think the author has drawn the character of Ada a little more agitable than was necessary. Her want of truth and loyalty are too extreme; so much so indeed that they create a sort of reaction in the reader's mind; and the natural impulse is to question the securacy of the portrait rather than help in denouncing the iniquity of the character. Here, again, we wonder at that odd blindness to demerit which Anthony shows in his relations with Ada, just as Marion had shown before in her rel tious with Marmadules. The young lady with the long seft curl on her neck seems to us so transparent a humbug that we cannot understand how a clever fellow like Anthony could be deceived by her; or how he could have descreted his loving, steadhest, noble-minded Winifred for such a mass of folly and frivolity. In the same way, too, David Stephens, strong in zeal and faithful to his cause as he is, gives up his heart into the keeping of a girl who is neither of his pessuasion nor up to his religious height, and to leve whom would have been in his mind an awful backeliding and a temptation of the Evil One. But David, too, following the edd law of moral incongruity specially affected by lady writers, holds back the knowledge which would have cleared Anthony from the undeserved suspicion cast upon him by Marmadule's act of villamy and dishonour; and "I thought you hindered the good work" is the reason he gives for a silent complicity in a cruel falsehood by which an innocent man's fair fame was destroyed, and the happiness of a life nearly wrecked for ever. We cannot accept such distortions as these for homest portraiture. Nonconformity does not warp a man's consciones so

Some of the best passages of this book are the descriptive scenes scattered through the pages like charming vignettes. Of these the most neatly and the most completely done is the description of Thorpe Regis itself in the beginning. It has the clearness and the vividness of Dickens without his mannerism, and is an excellent example of photographic idelity and artistic grace. The author has evidently a keen sense of natural beauty, and her power of patting on paper what she sees is equal to her power of discerument. She has also at times, and those by no means rare, a wonderful grace of words, a pictorial power and quaint application that lend colour and life to her scatteness. But these good qualities do not make up for graver defects, and, while giving all due weight to the one, we must not forget to insist on the other.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

IN our notice of Dr. Schliemann's former publication we cheaved that it exhibited the merits and defects incident to the production of a self-taught man. The remark is equally applicable to his recent narrative of his explorations in the Trued, it being always borne in mind that the merits are far more conspicuous than the drawbacks, the farmer relating principally to the manner, the latter to the manner, of his work. Dr. Schliemann's

carrain tradition of Projections Atterthiner. Bericht ther die Augrabaugen in Trajection. We think that W.C. Helarich Schliemann. Leipzig: Breckhess. London: Asier

independence is evinced by his resolve to decide the vexed question of Homeric topography for himself by spade and mattock; his energy is equally shown in the persevering accomplishment of his task. While scholars laboured to reconcile the site assigned for Hion by Demetrius and Strabo with the text of Homer, Dr. Schliemann demonstrated the impossibility of the theory by actual excavation on the spot. Not only were no tokens of the existence of a city discoverable on the site, but the depth of soil was even insufficient for the foundations. The result seemed favourable to the theory which denies Troy's existence altogether; but if Dr. Schliemann was mighty to pull down, he proved no less potent to reconstruct. His speculations had already led him to the conclusion that the site universally assigned before the promulgation of Demetrius's theory was the correct one. Here, he said, Troy will be found; there accordingly he dug, and the results of his explorations must be admitted to have either vindicated his asgacity or established his almost supernatural good luck. The remains discovered by him may never have borne the name of Troy; the identification of the ornaments he has found with Priam's treasure may be wholly fanciful; the destruction of the place may have been unconnected with any expedition from Greece; but, allowing all this for argument's sake, it is still clear that the district has a bond fide history; that men existed and events happened about the period commonly assigned for the fall of Troy which may perfectly well have originated such a tradition as we find reproduced with poetical embellishments in the Hiad. More might be fairly claimed; but this suffices to assert for the Homeric poems at least as definite an historical basis as that of the Italian epics on the Carlovingian cycle of romance; and when it is considered that the latter are to a large extent professedly fantastic, while Homer tells nothing that a romance; and when it is considered that the latter are to a large extent professedly fantastic, while Homer tells nothing that a pious Greek of that day might not accept as fact, it is fair to conclude that the element of definite historical truth in the Iliad is much more considerable than that in the Orlando. The audacity is much more considerable than that in the Orlando. The audacity of Homer's exaggerations is equally palpable, and will occasion less surprise to most people than to the sanguine Dr. Schliemann. "I should have liked," he exclaims, "to have found Troy a thousand times bigger"; but there is no evading the fact that the præ-Hellenic remains only occur over a limited area, everything discovered outside of which is found at a comparatively slight depth, and belongs to the Grecian epoch. The depth of the objects referred by the discoverer to the age of Priam is about eight metres; throughout a further substratum of five or six metres occur other throughout a further substratum of five or six metres occur other remains, generally in stone or terra cotta, which Dr. Schliemann considers to belong to a still more primitive settlement on the site. The actual Troy must have been confined to the enclosure which The actual Troy must have been confined to the enclosure which Homer represents as the Pergamos, or citadel, thus creating the conception of a large surrounding city, which, in fact, never existed. The population cannot, in Dr. Schliemann's opinion, have exceeded five thousand, and even this reduced number he only accommodates by the hypothesis of lofty, many-storied houses; for which, however, he assigns independent reasons. As regards its literary form, the book is an unaltered reprint of letters addressed to friends during the progress of the excavations; and thus preserves the vividness and freshness of the explorer's daily hopes and fears, triumphs and disappointments, far more effectually than could have been accomplished by any subsequent manipulation of the materials. Especially graphic is the author's description of the circumstances attending the discovery of the golden ornaments described as "Priam's treasure," the glitter of which he was fortunately the first to observe—how he instantly called the workmen off to luncheon, and during their absence, with no small risk, disengaged the precious objects from the crumbling ruins, aided by off to luncheon, and during their absence, with no small risk, disengaged the precious objects from the crumbling ruins, aided by his wife, who wrapped them up in her shawl. A full appreciation of his discoveries is impossible without an inspection of the accompanying atlas of 218 folio photographic plates, the character of which we can only briefly indicate. The objects represented may be imperfectly classified as—1. Disks or platters in terracotta, adorned with ornamental devices, among which two descriptions of crosses are conspicuous, with leaf or flower patterns of conventional execution, and occasionally, as it would appear, with rude representations of animals. These occur at all depths from 1 to 16 metres, but never among the remains of unquestionably 3 to 16 metres, but never among the remains of unquestionably Hellenic origin. 2. Stone knives, lance-heads, saws, whetstones, of the usual style of execution, and found at the same depth. The almost total absence of bronze weapons is remarkable, considering the evidence afforded by the elaboration of other objects, and by the occurrence of the mixed metal electron, of a fair degree of proficiency in metallurgy. A few copper knives and spear-heads, however, are found at a considerable depth. 3. Vases and other however, are found at a considerable depth. 3. Vases and other vessels of terra cotta, occurring in extraordinary numbers throughout the entire depth of the excavations, and in general repeating the same five or six varieties of pattern with little alteration. They are usually in a remarkable state of preservation. One only is painted; one or two more are inscribed with what we trust will prove to be alphabetical characters. 4. The singular images which Dr. Schliemann describes as owl-headed, and considers to represent Athene, though some of the accompanying details seem scarcely in harmony with the attributes of a virgin goddess. Grave doubts have been expressed whether the figure actually represents an owl at all, and we decline to stake our critical infallibility upon the question. 5. The so-called treasure of Priam, found at a depth of eight and a half metres under circumstances which in Dr. Schliemann's opinion prove it to have been packed together for hasty removal, as might be expected in the case of the sack of a city, and subsequently exposed to the action of fire. It consists of a variety of objects in gold and silver,

among which are particularly to be noticed some golden beadhands of really beautiful workmanning; clustered gold spangles of an elegant leaf pattern, vasce, bracelets, thin oblong plates of gold, plansibly identified by Dr. Schliemann with Homer's rabarra (the resemblance to the ancient Japanese golden currency is very apparent), and a double-mouthed cup, in shape something resembling a butter-boat, and clearly a modified form of the primitive drinking horn, which the discoverer pronounces a specimen of the enigmatical dimag duismidder. 6. Greek busts and vascs, with a spirited bes-relief and two inscriptions of the first century n.c., found at a depth of from one to two metres, and belonging to New Tilum. The number of small curiosities is infinite; among them we may notice an unmistakable figure of a hippopotamus, bespeakwe may notice an unmistakable figure of a hippopotamus, bespeaking intercourse with Egypt; and a pair of terra cotta vasce pierced with holes, which Dr. Schliemann wildly conjectures to be beehives, but which, as a lady friend points out to us, were probably intended for incense-burners. Dr. Schliemann's minuteness in stating the precise depth at which each object was found is most laudable; we have only to regret that the execution of the photographs is very inferior, and the arrangement not always the most systematic.

Professor Richard Foerster , considering that ancient mythology only admits of satisfactory treatment through the medium of logy only admits of satisfactory treatment through the medium of a series of monographs on the individual myths, exemplifies his principle by a copious treatise on the legend of the rape of Proserpine, as represented both in literature and art. It was originally, he shows, a legend connected with the Eleusinian mysteries, the localization of it in Sicily being a later development. The archeological department of the subject is very fully treated, embracing a description and attempted explanation of all the extant works of antique art bearing relation to it.

Dr. H. Duntzer's † latest Homeric essays are in part a realy to

Dr. H. Duntzer's † latest Homeric essays are in part a reply to criticisms directed against a former work. He occupies a middle criticisms directed against a former work. He occupies a middle position between the conservative and sceptical schools, maintaining the personality and antiquity of Homer, but disputing his authorship of the Iliad and Odyssey in their present shape, which he considers them to have assumed in the time of Pisistratus. He appears to agree with Mr. Grote in the hypothesis of an Achilleis as the original kernel of the Iliad; the admiration aroused by this is held to have produced a school of epic bards, whose performances, so far as available for the purpose, were moulded into their present shape in the age of Pisistratus. It is not explained how, on this theory, the poems should be so devoid of allusions referable to a later date than that of their original composition, which is admitted to have been between B.C. 850 and 776.

Herr Müller-Strübing's endeavour to illustrate the history and constitution of Athens from the plays of Aristophanes I possesses

constitution of Athens from the plays of Aristophanes I possesses the merits of erudition, freshness of thought, and a zeal which fully justifies the use of the adjective polemic on the title-page. Its great defect is a prolivity which will provoke many a reader to cast the volume aside without ceremony, and which is the more very strong because totally needless. The excision of all reduced raises vexatious because totally needless. The excision of all redundancies would reduce the work by two-thirds, greatly to the advantage of Herr Strübing's arguments, which would have some chance of being appreciated when it was possible without excessive fatigue to ascertain what they were. At present we can only say that he is at variance with almost all modern authorities on all the points raised in his treatise, some of the most important of which relate to the administration of the Athenian inances. Pericles, he contends, owed his influence in the State to his office as treasurer, contends, owed his influence in the State to his office as treasurer, not as strategus. The charge against Cleon in the "Knights" is not one of corruption, but of maladministration in having procured the reduction of the tributes paid by the allies. Another long chapter is devoted to Thucydides, whose good faith as an historian is seriously impugned. These views may probably be paradoxical, but they are at all events conceived with an originality which makes it a real subject for regret that they should owe so little to the manner in which they have been put forth.

Oscar Peschel § has made no original contribution to our knowledge of the human race, but we know no treatise better adapted than his to fulfil the desideratum of a manual of the science of anthropology. The inquiry, pushed simultaneously along various

anthropology. The inquiry, pushed simultaneously along various lines of research, has resulted in a confluence of physiological, zoological, philological, ethnological, and historical data, with the whole of which it is vain to expect any investigator to possess a first-hand acquaintance, and ample room remains for the scholar who, without restantions to original preserve in a contract of the scholar way. who, without pretensions to original research in any one branch of the extensive subject, possesses the judgment and ability to take a comprehensive survey of all. Herr Peschel, whose own special branch of science is the geographical, has made hisself fully acquainted with the laboure of specialists in other departments, and is fortunate in possessing a sobriety of judgment especially necessary in fields of research which have sometimes appeared wholly surrendered to extravagant speculation. His part is rather that of an expositor and critic than that of an independent inquirer; the views of various schools are fairly stated, and the

^{*} Der Raub und die Rüchkahr der Persephone in ihrer Bedintung für die Mythologie, Litteratur und Kunst-Guschichke. Von R. Foerster. Stuttgart : Heitz. London : Williams & Norgate.

[†] Die komerischen Fragen. onden: Williams & Norgate. Von Dr. H. Düntner. Leipnig: Rahm

¹ Aristophenes und die historische Kritik. Politischle Stinden zur Gazehichte von Athen in fünften Jahrhandert zur Ch. G. Von H. MüllerStrübeng, Lopzig: Tunbaer. London: Trübene & Co. § Politeriunde. Von Onar Parchel. Leipzig : Duncher & Humblet, ondon's Williams & Notgote.

reviewer's own opinion neither obtracts nor concealed. A moderate Darwinian, he is struct to the theories of the polygenists, and attributes a common origin to the human race, at a time, in a place, and under circumstances at present incapable of verification. After a brief discussion of this obscure department of the subject, he peases to those physiological and philological distinctions which must form the groundwork of every classification, but whose various, and to a considerable extent dubious, character renders a scientific arrangement so difficult. Next follows a survey of the material and moral progress of mankind from its most primitive condition to the civilized state; and we finally arrive at the ethnological classification of the race. Herr Poschel admits seven species into the genus homo—the Australian, Papuan, Mongolian, Dravidian, Hottentot, Ethiopian, and Caucasian man. The admission of the fourth of these varieties alone appears open to criticism, and will be contested varieties aloue appears open to criticism, and will be contested alike by the philologists who discover a relationship between the Dravidian and Mongolian languages, and by the physiologists who seek a common origin for Dravidians and Australians in the hypothetical submarged continent called with unconscious satire

Senhor Macedo's work on the geography of Brazil * goes beyond the strict promise of the title in giving also pretty full historical details of the settlement of the various provinces, as well as of the general history of the country, its political constitution, and its general history of the country, its political constitution, and its natural products. A very flattering picture is presented of the suitableness of the Southern provinces for European immigration, while it is admitted that the experiments made in this direction have not hitherto been attended by any noticeable success. Notwithstanding an occasional grandiloquence of style, the work conveys an impression of honesty and thoroughness. Its principal drawback

is the absence of a map.

Herr Louis Rosenthal† is by no means a scientific, or even highly cultivated, traveller; he possesses, however, the gift of quick observation, which, joined to a lively style, makes his unpretending work sufficiently entertaining. Having gone out to Buenos Ayres without any very definite object, he found his way across the Panapas to Chili, where he obtained employment in a coal-mine, and mixed with a society resembling that of Malinilla coal-mines. and mixed with a society resembling that of Melipilla, so famous in connexion with a more celebrated personage. Growing restless, he moved northward, and essayed to establish himself as a photographer at Quito, where however he found that the ground was pre-Diagusted at such want of encouragement, he returned to Europe, bringing a number of views which are to be reproduced in photography. The book is cheerful and amusing throughout, and, if making no material addition to our knowledge, it gives at all events a lively idea of the social circumstances in which a European adventurer in South America is likely to find himself.

European adventurer in South America is likely to find himself.

Although containing much miscellaneous information on subjects connected with natural science, A Polar Summer; cannot be described as belonging to the scientific category of works of travel, but rather to the class in which the object is less the literal reproduction of facts than of the impression left by them upon a sensitive and receptive mind. It is, in fact, a work of that genus of which Bothen affords the best known English type, and, if less intellectually brilliant, is accreely less effective in the portrayal of the most picturesque aspects of manners and scenery. The brevity and intensity of the Arctic summer have in themselves something dramatically suggestive of the contrast afforded by the habitual climate of the country; and this hurry of Nature, conscious sometaing dramatically suggestive of the contrast anorded by the habitual climate of the country; and this hurry of Nature, conscious of the shortness of her season of affluence, is extremely well rendered by the authors' straightforward and eager style, abounding with beauties of detail, but betraying no trace of minute elaboration. The scene of their peregrinations was the region included between the White Sea and the stretch of coast from its opening to the Norwegian frontier; their descriptions alternate continually be-Norwegian frontier; their descriptions alternate continually between land and water, and it is hard to say whether the luxuriant, almost oppressive life of the primitive forests bursting into summer glory, or the bright freedom of the waves, is felt and rendered with more accuracy and charm. There are also pictures of bleak moor and inhospitable wilderness; of the autumnal beauty of the woods during the wane of the year; and of the simple, good-natured inhabitants. A chapter on the Samoiedes is especially interesting, and contains much curious information respecting their religion and superstitions. The natural history of the region is fully treated in an appendix; the chief value of the work, however, consists in its representation, not of the facts, but of the poetry of nature.

The modern age of chemistry dates from the refutation of the phlogiston theory by Lavoisier. Passing lightly over the earlier stages of research, when the science might fitly be described as groping in the dark, Herr Kopp 5 dwells very fully on its subsequent development. His style is clear and easy, and if the dimensions of his volume appear formidable, it is fair to remember the extent and intricacy of the subject.

. .

The little German earthquake of March 1872 had the advantage of taking place in a civilized country, which has occasioned its phenomena to be investigated and recorded with far greater accuracy than those of more memorable convulsions. Here you Seebach has collected three hundred and twenty-four observations, from which, with the aid of mathematics and geology, he endeavours to deduce rules applicable to the deportment of earthquakes on all occasions. on all occasions.

The latest member of Gustav Freytag's + series of historicosocial romances is a decided improvement upon Ingo and Ingrahan.
The approximation to modern times and sympathies is favourable
to a writer possessed of all the advantages that knowledge and to a writer possessed of all the advantages that knowledge and literary dexterity can confer, but destitute of the creative gift. Herr Freytag's accurate acquaintanes with the manners of the eleventh century almost supplies the want of that personal observation which insures the success of his novels of modern life. The feat is not quite performed; the mediaval period is not made actually living for us; we never lose the consciousness of looking on a picture. The workmanship is nevertheless so clever, the style so easy, and the details generally in such excellent keeping, that the Yellowhammers' Next may be perused with very considerable pleasure. The opening chapters, where an impetuous young here struggles to escape from the convent where he has been educated, remind us forcibly of Scott. The subsequent scenes are skilfully contrived to display the feudal system from a variety of points of view, especially as regards the relation of the monarch to his powerful vassals.

Are there Gods 1 is a romance of nearly the same period, scarcely historical, however, and rather a prose poem than a novel.

scarcely historical, however, and rather a prose poem than a novel. The purpose may have been to exhibit the influence of unwented trains of thought upon the barbarous simplicity of a Berserker. Halfred's scepticism, however, contributes little to the effectiveness of the story, which will be most enjoyed if regarded simply as a narrative of wild, stormy Norse adventure. As in Freytag's work, the modern man of letters is somewhat too apparent, but the artifice of composition is frequently relieved by a touch of genuine

Fordinand Löwe's translation of Kriloff's fables 5 is no doubt Ferdinand Löwe's translation of Kriloff's fables \$ is no doubt very close to the original, but its accuracy only serves to bring dut the deficiency of the latter in one of the prime virtues of a good fable—conciseness. The point is frequently frittered away in a multiplicity of minor details, ingenious in themselves, but adding nothing to the general effect. The Russian La Fontaine has evidently gained much in Mr. Ralston's English prose version, by which he is principally known in this country.

It is sufficient merely to name an elegant reprint of the Wunderhorn || as a boon for all who appreciate the careless, inimitable beauties of genuine popular poetry.

* Das Mitteldeutsche Erdbeben vom 6 Marz 1872. Von K. von Seebach. Lelpzig: Haessel. London: Williams & Norgate. † Das Nest der Zaunkönigs. Von Gustav Freytag. Lelpzig: Hirzel. London: Williams & Norgate.

† Sind Götter? Die Halfred Sigskaldsaga. Eine nordische Erzöhlung aus dem zehnten Jahrhundert. Von Felix Duhn, Stuttgart: Cotta. London: Trübner & Co.

§ Krylof's sämmtliche Fabels. Aus dem Runischen übersetzt und mit einer Einleitung begleitet von Ferdinand Löwe. Leipzig: Brockhaus. London: Williams & Norgate.

§ Des Knuben Wunderhorn. Alts deutsche Lieder gesammelt von L Achim von Arnim und C. Brentano. 2 Bds. Berlin: Grote. London: Williams & Norgate.

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^{*} Geographische Beschreibung Brusiliene. Von J. M. de Macedo. Uebernetat von M. P. Alves Nogueira und W. T. von Schiefler. Leipzig: Brechhana, London; Williams & Norgeta.

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ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

COMPLAINTS are sometimes made that English opinions with regard to the affairs of the Continent are not only wrong or hazy, but are capricious, and are often strong one way for a time, and then just as strong the other way. We judge the inhabitants of other European nations, it is said, from our own insular point of view, are very unjust, admire the wrong men, and adore or detest equally without foundation. In contrast with these hifting, confused, and ill-informed judgments, we are asked to compare, greatly to the disadvantage of our more democratic times, the steady purpose and definite aims of England when it was under the rule of a governing class, and was the woul of the coalition against Naroi Eon. No doubt much of what is written and said in England about European nations in these days is not very valuable, but there are sente things to be considered on the other side. It must be remambered that, if we have wrong opinions about other European nations, and do not understand much about them, we are at least the only European nation which trees for know anything about other mambers of the European to know anything about other members of the European family, or to form anything that can be called an opinion about them. Frenchmen—even intelligent and well-educated Frenchmen—know as a rule simply nothing about England or English politics or society. There is in one or two German papers a correspondence from England which is not wholly unmeaning, but that is all that can be said Englishament least try to know something about the Continent The leading papers keep correspondents in every great capital, and all the principal events of European history are copiously and not inaccurately described. When Englishmen read they read to form an opinion, and if they form an opinion they like to express it. The less they know the sooner they are ready to pronounce a judgment, and most readers are naturally guided in a great measure by what their favourite journal says on Continental topics. A great many rash judgments are thus pronounced; but other nations fall into fewer errors, not because they know other nations fall into fewer errors, not because they know more, but because they know less. In the old days a few persons in the upper circles kept up communication with the Continent, and knew something of what was going on there. A definite policy, which was not by any means always a wise policy, which was not by any means always a wise policy, which was not by any means always a wise policy, which was not by any means always a wise policy, was pursued in the experience of France shows that the Empire was only one among many bad experiments which the French the Empire was only one among many bad experiments which the French seem willing to try successively. We must look sometimes and is so wide that no one can say where it begins or where it sends. Everybody judges for himself, in the sonse of repeating as his own the last thing he has found in his morning newspaper. This does not lead to much useful result immediately, but it is the only way in which bodies of men dain begin to move forward. To get them interested it anything is the first step to getting them to have a mederately right opinion about it; and they must pass through the etage of having a fair amount of has wrong opinions to the etage of having a fair amount of has begin to may variability attributed to English opinions. The mispadgments of Englishmen about Continental efficiency of the present and the property of t more, but because they know less. In the old days a few

itself a creditable one Englishmen as they begin to know and think more about the Continent learn to be shy of their own insular prejudices. They try to see with the eyes of others. They are even captivated with Continental things and people simply because they are not English. They distrust the application of general principles which suggests itself most readily, and they are often thus led to take up first this and then that theory about France or Germany, and do not heed the repreach of inconsistency, because they are anxious to understand, or seem to understand, successive sets of people and different guides of Continental opinion with whom they feel they have not much in common, and to whom this very feeling

makes them wish to be generous and lenient.

The Chislehurst demonstration has served as the most recent occasion for unfavourable criticism on English opinion. The Prince Imperial has been flattered and praised, his qualifications for a great station have been, it is said, ridiculously exaggerated, and the Empire is now spoken of as the only chance of safety and happiness for France. It is but a short time since those who are so warm in their admiration of the Empire and of the late EMPEROR lavished all the resources of rhetoric in denun-EMPEROR lavished all the resources of rhetoric in denun-ciations of the Man of Sedan, and of the rotten system which he had built up by intrigue and violence. Possibly there may be some truth in the accusation, and there may be a little want of political prin-ciple at the bottom of this striking change of opinion. But it may be remarked that Englishmen cannot be much blamed for not being wiser in judging of French affairs than Frenchmen. If there has been a change here in opinion as to the Empire, so there has been in France. It is beginning to be seen there that the EMPRIOR was not the only person responsible for the disasters of the war; and weariness of the conflicts of parties in the Assembly, and disgust at the short-sighted policy of the Duke of BROULER, and at the scandals of the Government of National Defence, have made men more ready to pardon the errors and follies of the Government that kept France going in some shape during a long period of prosperity. There does not seem

deser extreme, and to put as thick a coat of whitewash as they can command over the black paint they have been daubing on too liberally before. But it is difficult to say why utterances made in this frame of mind should be dignified with the name of English opinion. They are only at the most contributions to English opinion, and the real English opinion on Continental matters, so far as there ringuish opinion on Continental matters, so far as there can be said to be such an opinion, is not the opinion of such hasty judges, but that of the bulk of moderate and fairly informed men, which in the long run determines the judgment of the nation, and, unless in moments of panic or of popular excitement, determines its foreign policy.

When the matters to be indeed of a real of the continuous continu

When the matters to be judged of are such as Englishmen can understand without much difficulty, when the course of political action has been consistent, and there has been nothing to provoke much censure in the personal careers of those who have taken leading parts in that political action, English opinion is consistent, reasonable, and unmistakable. The King of Italy has now been twenty-five years on the throne, and the Italian nation has just made his completion of this period of his reign an occasion for testifying its good will towards him. Italy owes much to him, and is glad to testify its gratitude. For more than half his reign he has been waging a great battle, for more than half his reign he has been waging a great battle, first against the Austrians, and then against the Pore, and he has won the battle against both enemies. The Italians have shown a very considerable capacity for managing their affairs. They have clung to unity in spite of many attempts to shake them in their purpose; they have gained something like security in most of their provinces, and they have managed in one way or other to get their ecclesiastical religious telegrated even where it might seem most likely to policy tolorated, even where it might seem most likely to give offence. The Duke of Brogniz dired with the Italian Minister to celebrate the day kept in honour of Victor EMMANUEL, and got well abused by the clerical journals for doing so; and, although this is a small thing, it is sometimes by small things that nations can judge how they stand with the world. During the whole part of the Kind's reign which has witnessed the rise and progress of his kingdom, English opinion has never wavered. It has been warm and steady in favour of the Italians. It has applauded their efforts and approved their purpose. Of course there have been Englishmen who have differed from their countrymen as regards Italy. Mr. DISRAELI, for example, tried at one time to hand on the traditions of the Tory party which saw in the temporal power of the Pors a humble means of preserving the European equilibrium, and keeping a hold over the Irish But the general current of English opinion was quite steady, and flowed uniformly in favour of Italy. When, on the other hand, there is great difficulty in understanding the problems to be solved and the ciscumstances in which a foreign country is placed, English opinion is hesitating, or, if not hositating, is hasty, and changes not unnaturally as new facts present themselves, or new ideas are seised. The King of ITALY is not the only sovereign in whose honour a celebration has been going on this week. The Gorman Empanon reached the age of age of seventy-seven a few days ago, and his birthday was made a national festival. What do Englishmen think of him, and of the use he made of his French victories, and of the laws which he and his great Minister are enacting against the pricets? Most sensible Englishmen are content to own that they do not really know what to think. They feel that the limits of defence against future attacks which a victorious nation may wisely set are not to be easily ascertained, and that the issues between Ultramontanism and modern society are very deep and wide. The consequence is that English opinion on current German politics is somewhat hazy and variable; but then it may be almost said to be desirable that this should be so, for the subjects to be discussed and weighed

of faith when his Budget is produced. Mr. DISBARIA has unfortunately been far less discreet than his colleague. Lord Hampton, in explaining the grievances of ratepayers, naturally omitted all reference to the arguments which have been urged against plans for relieving local taxation.
The leading member of a deputation is understood to speak as an advocate, and to present to the Minister and ke addresses only the side of the question which he for the time represents. In his reply Mr. DISBAELI thought fit to use even stronger language than Lord HAMPTON'S, and to pledge his Government to deal with local taxation during the present year. It was, he said, utterly unjust to levy taxes for general purposes on one kind of property; yet every tax, national or local, is levied for purposes not directly connected with the subject-matter of taxation. The excise on spirits is applied to the maintenance of the army and navy, although consumers of gin and whisky have no exclusive interest in the national defences. The house duty is charged on one description of property consisting of houses of 20l. rental, and the Income-tax falls only on incomes exceeding 100l. a year. The reverse of Mr. DISRAELI's proposition would be so far truer that it would be more conformable to universal practice. It is wholly impossible to determine whether a tax on any particular article or on any special kind of proporty is just until it is converted with other kind of property is just until it is compared with other taxes which may perhaps redress the balance. It is also material to inquire into the duration of the burden, for charges which have for a long series of years been taken into account in contracts and purchases involve no injustice to the actual taxpayer. There was far too much of the politician and the partisan in the tone as well as in the substance of Mr. Diskalli's answer to the deputation. It is greatly to be regretted that he has nover acquired a technical knowledge of finance, and also that, unlike some of his predecessors who shared his deficiency, he is not willing to devolve on skilled advisers the responsibility of dealing with taxation.

A deputation was about the same time urging upon the Charcellor of the Exchequer the repeal of a tax which exactly satisfied Mr. Disk Li's definition of a burden imposed for general purposes on one kind of property. The brewer's licence is paid by the brewer out of his own pocket, inasmuch as the custom of the trade and the nature of the article in which he deals render it impossible for him to transfer the burden to the consumer. A charge of 400,000l. a year cannot be distributed over hundreds of millions of pints of beer annually consumed. One of the strongest objections to the arbitrary imposition of burdens on special classes of the community is that the grievance attracts little sympathy from those who are indirectly benefited by the inequality. The prosperous body of brewers are not commonly regarded with compassion, and yet they are entitled to justice. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE was scarcely accurate in comparing their demand for relief with the proposal for abolishing the Income-tax. A fallacy was implied in the question whether the abolition of the licence duty would affect the price of beer; and Mr. Pavon, as the leading member of the deputation, virtually threw his case away when he hastily, and perhaps incorrectly, answered that, although the price would not be altered, a better article would be supplied for the money. The real objection to the tax is that it is arbitrarily imposed, not on the consumer, but on a limited class of producers. The exceptional favour accorded to the representatives of the ratepayers will dissatisfy both the community at large and the more judicious owners of real property. Possessions which are invidious because they are visible derive security from the not less perceptible contribution which they make to public wants. As soon as Sir Massey Lores had obtained his untoward victory over the late Government, Mr. Goschen took the opportunity of proposition large addition to the taxes which already fall on landowners. Notwithstanding the late Conservative reaction, landed Should be so, for the subjects to be discussed and weighed are too large and complicated to admit as yet of a clear and consistent opinion of any real value being formed about them.

RATES AND TAXES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

IR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has displayed in his answers to a dozon deputations the prudent reticence which may be expected from a Chancellor of the Exchequer. No body of brewers, of maltsters, of farmers, of applicants for the removal of direct or indirect taxes, will be able to charge Sir Stafford Northcors with a breach Commons any selicine for transferring public charges from the rates to the taxes; but Mr. Gladerous and several of his late colleagues will be formidable financial critics, although for the present their party is not strong in muscle. By mixing up politics with finance, Mr. Disharin deprive himself of the right of commenting on Mr. Gladerous's most conspicuous error.

stone's most conspicuous error.

Mr. Laing's speech on the Income-tax was highly senson. able, although he can scarcely have been aware of Mr. DISRAELL'S premature disclosures. It is well that financiers of authority should protest against the cant of describing as a war tax a mode of providing revenue which has been deliberately maintained by successive Governments and Parliaments during thirty years of peace. It is, as Mr. Lang said, uncertain whether there would have been in recent times any surplus if the Income-tax had not supplied a contribution which has never been less than 5,000,000l. By the aid of the Income-tax 40,000,000l. of taxes have been removed, nor is there any reason why the process should now be discontinued. Even the mistakes which the Government is apparently about to commit furnish additional reasons for retaining the Income-tax. When the ratepayers complain that one kind of property is subjected to exceptional burdens, they point directly to a charge on personal property which can scarcely be levied except in the form of an Income-tax. There would have been no pretext for their agitation if it had been possible to raise a local Income-tax in the form of a rate upon personalty. true that while Mr. DISEARLI'S policy of relieving local taxation renders the Income-tax still more indispensable, it is likely at the same time to make it more unpopular. The tradesmen who conduct the agitation against the tax will find a plausible argument in the suggestion that a part of the proceeds is applied, not to national purposes, but to the relief of owners and occupiers. The contributors of the greater part of the revenue arising from the Income-tax have, as Mr. Laing remarked, never complained of the burden. Until lately the agitation was directed exclusively against Schedule D; but in the course of a controversy which has lasted for twenty years some popular delusions have become untenable; and malcontent shopkeepers no longer hope to secure exemption for themselves except under colour of a total repeal of the tax. It is for this reason only, as the spokesman of an Income-tax deputation lately confessed, that the Government is urged by a minority of direct taxpayers to sacrifice an income of five or six millions. But for Mr. GLADSTONE'S adhesion to the clamour for repeal it would have seemed impossible that any Chancellor of the Exchequer should comply with a partial and unreasonable demand.

The advocates of repeal are perfectly consistent when they object to proposals for the relief of small incomes. Any arrangement by which a tax may be made more equitable or less unpopular necessarily weakens the arguments of its opponents, but it is surprising that those who have long denounced the taxation of trade profits should be shocked at a proposal for raising the limit of exemption on the pretext that it tends to confiscation. It has been explained again and again that a small household pays a larger proportional amount of indirect taxes than a large ostablishment; and the rise in the price of ordinary articles of consumption furnishes in itself a sufficient reason for altering the standard of exemption. The argument of conaltering the standard of exemption. The argument of confiscation may be met by the plan of levying the tax exclusively on the excess of income beyond a fixed amount. A part of the surplus could not be better employed than in providing for an adjustment which would in future greatly mitigate the discontent caused by the tax. The House of Commons will probably adopt any Budget which may be proposed by the Government, but, although it is almost impossible to oppose the removal of any burden, the repeal of the Income-tax would cause much dissatisfaction. There can be no doubt that Mr. Lang's speech was received with approval by both sides of the House. The soundest portion of the Liberal party would condemn the policy of unnecessarily increasing or perpetuating indirect talation; and the representatives of the property, if it were relieved of the Incometer, which be liable to the readjustments which were indicated in Mr. Grandwar's Germanick and in Mr. Grandwar and in ed in Mr. GLADSTONE'S Greenwich address. A reduction of the tex from threepence to twopence in the pound would be a feeble compromise, though such a change would be preferable to total repeal. There is fortunately no resson

to apprehend that Sir Szarrono Northcore will begin him official career by converting a surplus into a deficiency. His chief has indiscreatly pledged the Government to bestow a portion of the surplus on the receptyers; and in the presence of a stagnant or declining trade it will be necessary to allow an ample margin between the estimates of revenue and of expenditure. If there is a disposable balance, it would be most advantageously applied to the repeal of the sugar duty, although Mr. Diskarl expressed a contrary opinion in one of his election speeches.

SPAIN.

THE result of the battle which was proceeding on Thurs-THE result of the battle which was proceeding ommander day last between Serrano and the Carlist commander to the west of the beleaguered town of Bilbao will probably On the 26th SERBANO occupied some of the positions of the Carlist army; but in his telegraphic reports he claimed only a partial success. The lines of Somorostro are strong; but the assailants have a great superiority in artillery. The generals in command are the ablest on either side. It is but lately that, for the first time in nearly forty years, the Carlist insurrection has assumed the proportions of a regular civil war. The outhusiasm of the population in the Royalist districts must be thoroughly genuine, for the difficulty of Don Carlos and his generals is not to obtain recruits, but to find arms for the levies which flock to his standard. It is said that whonever one of the onemy's convoys is intercepted, a number of men corresponding to the stock of rifles which may have been captured is immediately added to the Royalist army. No intelligible explanation has been given of the means by which the Pretender obtains funds for the heavy expenses of the campaign. No Carlist lean has been publicly negotieted were in the page, that tiated, nor is it known that capitalists in any country are interested in the success of the enterprise. The insurgents are deficient in cavalry and artillery, but they appear to be well provided with small arms, and the rarity of desertions proves that the troops are not dissatisfied with their pay and provisions. It is now many weeks since they invested Bilbao; they have occupied Olot, and threatened Gerona and Valencia; and in one considerable engagement they obtained an undisputed victory. The summary dismissal of the Cortes and the Republican Ministry at the beginning of the year, and the simultaneous reduction of Carthagena, appeared to be fatal to the hopes of the Carlists; and it is certain that the accession of Pr y Mangall and the Federalists to power would have rendered the Northern insurrection irresistible; but, although a military leader has now for three mouths been at the head of the Administration of Madrid, the war has until lately not been prosecuted with extraordinary vigour. Marshal Sergano probably found when he took office that the demoralization of the army through the former efforts of the Republicans had for the time deprived the Government of the means of terminating the civil war. It was not until the failure of Moriones to relieve Bilbao, that the Chief of the Government determined to take the command in person, and to accumulate on the scene of action all his disposable forces. A struggle between armies which are severally estimated at the number of twenty-five or thirty thousand men is more serious than any contest which has occurred in Spain since the date of the Convention of Bergara. As lately as the autumn of 1872 SERRANO, then commanding in the name of King Amadeo, suppressed the Carlist rising with an army of a few thousand men.

The defeat of the Chief of the Government at the head of the principal Spanish army would probably cause a renewal of the political agitation which has been of late strangely suspended. The Federalists or Socialists, who are the only genuine Republicans in Spain, were strong enough, although they formed a small minority of the whole population, to obtain undisputed possession of power on the abdication of the King. Soon afterwards they summoned a Cortes which, like all Spanish Assemblies, represented only the party which happened for the moment to be dominant. In the course of a few months two or three successive Ministries, consisting of charlatans who were successive Ministries, consisting of charlatans who were consisting distinguishable from traitors, rapidly reduced the constry to a state of anarchy which tended to social and political dissolution. The commencement of a reaction was indicated by the accession to power of Castelan, who had the hencesty and courage to repudiste in practice the dectrines which he had spent his life in preacting. Whose

the Cortes, after a long suspension of its sittings, refused to support the only respectable leaders of the Republican party, the vigorous action of PAVIA and the dictatorship of Serrano were almost universally approved; yet it cannot be supposed that the irreconcilable faction has been either annihilated or converted. The promoters of the Carthagenian insurrection furnished the Carlists with an opportunity of organizing their forces in the North; and probably the capture of Bilbao and the repulse of the relieving army would be regarded with complacency by the Republican malcontents. It is not improbable that the operations of Serrano may be influenced by the fear of political disaffection; but if he has the good fortune to return in triumph to Madrid, he may for the present defy all opposition. His own ulterior designs are only subjects of conjecture. It is possible that he may prefer the Presidency of a Provisional Government during an indefinite time to the exercise of the same power as Regent in the name of Don Alfonso. In common with all other military and naval chiefs, SERBANO is opposed to the permanent adoption of a Republican form of government, and his opinion is probably shared by all the upper and middle classes of Spain, and by a large section of the peasantry. Until the Monarchy is restored, the constitution of Spain will resemble the intermittent form of government enjoyed by the Israelites during the turbulent period recorded in the Book of Judges. When the Republicans from time to time obtain the upper hand, every province will do that which is right in its own eyes, until it becomes necessary to select a Jephtha or a Gideon of the type of Prim or Serrano. The advantages of a settled dynasty will probably be ultimately recognized in Spain, as formerly in the Holy Land.

Don Carlos has lately asserted his claim to sovereignty by a declaration which indicates a sympathetic intelligence of Spanish customs and modes of thought. In anticipation of an early recovery of his dominions, the Pretender annonness that no debts contracted by the Republican authorities after the date of his own entry into Spain will be recognized by his Government. Repudiation is a truly national instinct, and if any capitalist has been rash enough to lend money to any Spanish Government since the abdication of Amadeo, he ought not to complain of an additional and contingent probability of losing his desperate The Republican Government will not even be expected to recognize Carlist loans; and in the provinces which are the scat of war the chances of both parties may perhaps appear to be equal. For several months the Liberal army has obtained no material advantage, and it has suffered several reverses. If the operations had been confined to the land, it is doubtful whether SERRANO could attempt with any prospect of success to raise the siege of Bilbao. Unfortunately for the Carlists their opponents have undisputed command of the sea; and on several occasions they have attempted to disembark detachments of troops in the rear of the besieging army. Some of their enterprises have been baffled by the Carlist commanders; but within a few days General Loma has effected a landing to the west of the lines of Somorostro. The bombardment of the town, which commenced more than a week ago, had about the same time been intermitted; but it was not known at the time whether the suspension was preparatory to an assault, or whether it was caused by a diversion on the part of the relieving army. It is now certain that all the efforts of the Carlist forces were needed to meet the formidable attack of Serrano. Whatever may be the result of the immediate contest, it is not a little surprising that insurgents who commenced the struggle without artillery, with a scanty supply of arms, and without a base of operations, should now be engaged in the siege of an important place, and that they should at the same time make head against an army superior in numbers. It would seem that SERRANO has n compelled to concentrate in the neighbourhood of Bilbao all the troops at his disposal; for, although some small bands of insurgents are said to have been attacked small bands of insurgents are said to have been attacked and dispersed, Saballs and other Carlist leaders have made considerable progress, and Gerona and Vittoria are threatened. In the former civil war, the death of Zumalacarregur before Bilbao was practically decisive of the result. It was then understood that the Northern Fewers were prepared to recognize the Government of Don Carlos if his troops had entered Bilbao. At present no foreign intervention or influence is to be hoped or feared by either combatant; but the defeat of Saballo would justify a demand on the part of the Way if a useful reform is proposed. They aid not abandon attempts to make Lord Wesseler's Act a working reality until they had satisfied themselves that it encesses would justify a demand on the part of the When Lord Carres became Chancellor in 1867, he

Carlists to be acknowledged as belligerents. Internation relations have assumed an entirely different character since it was thought that the interests of England and France required them to support the claims of Que ISABELLA to the Spanish throne. If the grandson of the former Pretender can make his way to Madrid and reduce rival parties to submission, his title will be as good as that of any Monarchy or Republic. Since the departure of King AMADEO no Government in Spain has been sufficiently stable to obtain or deserve recognition from any European

All parties in Spain seem to regard political controversies as obsolete. In former times the Duke of MADRID professed principles closely resembling those of the Count of CHAMBORD and the Legitimist party in France. Reigning by divine right, he was nevertheless disposed to listen to the representations of an elected Cortes; but in general he proposed to restore absolute Monarchy, and, like his predecessors before the Revolution, to maintain a close alliance with the Church. It is a remarkable fact that the clergy have, except in the Northern provinces, abstained from agitation in favour of the Carlist cause. They found by experience that a nominally Liberal Queen could be as much devoted to the interests of the Church as Don Carlos himself; and they prudently abstain from encouraging the host lity of Governments which have better prospects of success. The majority of Spaniards have, up to the present time, scarcely contemplated the possibility of the re-establishment of the male line of Boursons. The chances are perhaps still in favour of Don Alfonso, who has become, with the exception of Don Carlos, the only possible claimant of the throne. The Republic is for the time thoroughly discredited; and it would be absurd to invite any foreign prince to accept the succession of ANADEO. Serrano, who may probably retain supreme power for some time if he succeeds in suppressing the Carlist insurrection, is already far advanced in years; and no other military chief seems likely to succeed to the position which he has acquired by fortune rather than by extraordinary achievements. A nominally constitutional Monarchy would perhaps afford to Spain the best prospect of recovery from the consequences of numerous revolutions which have for the time destroyed both authority and obedience. Don Carlos, though he is the heir of the Bourson Kings of Spain, would be regarded in the greater part of the country rather as a foreign conqueror than as a legitimate occupant of the throne.

THE LAND TRANSFER BILLS.

ORD CAIRNS has taken up the measures which Lord Selborne introduced last year for the simplification of the transfer of land. They really owe their origin to Lord Cairns himself, being mainly based on proposals which he made as long ago as 1859, when he was Solicitor-General under Lord Derby's Government. They then dropped, and the subject of Land Transfer passed into Lord Westbury's hands. He adopted a completely difference of the subject of Land Transfer passed into Lord Westbury's hands. Lord WESTBURY'S hands. He adopted a completely different system, and his system proved a total failure. He set up an expensive office for registration, and this was all. It turned out that there was nothing for the office to do. Lord WESTBURY'S scheme was a scheme, not for registering titles, but for registering statements about title. It provided a registry, not of the fact of ownership, but of deeds; and, as Lord CAIRNS said on Thursday night, it provided a registry of deeds of the worst kind, because under it the person registering had the power of placing on the register not the deeds themselves, but a statement of what he considered to be the effect of each particular deed. The Act was a dead failure, and, as the CHANGELLOR stated, the cause of this failure lay entirely in the Act itself, and not in any indis-position of solicitors to take advantage of its provisions. Every set of persons in turn gets a good word said for it, if it waits long enough; and Lord Carris took occasion in his speech to say a good word for solicitors. The more eminent members of that profession are, according to his experience, most anxious for every legal improvement, and never let any consideration of their own interests stand in the way if a useful reform is proposed. They all not abandon attempts to make Lord Westerser's act a working reality until they had said themselves that it entailed experter expenses and record teamble than had been

appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of Lord Wassaux's Act, and that Commission strongly recommended that all attempts to work on the basis provided by Lord Wassauxy should be abandoned, and that there should be a recurrence to the principles on which the Brand Lord Carres in 1859 had been framed. Different Vitical obstacles stood in the way of any practical effect being given to the recommendation of the Commission until last year, when Lord Selbonne brought in his Bill, which was in the main an embodiment of what the Commission had recommended. Lord CAIRNS gave a general approval to its provisions, as was natural, considering that he was the original author of the system it established, and that that system had received the sanction of a Commission he had appointed. But the Judicature Bill stood in the way, and there was no hope of the Land Transfer Bill receiving sufficient attention last Session to allow of its being adopted by Parliament. In order, however, that time might not be wasted, Lord Cairns made a wise suggestion which Lord Selborne wisely adopted. This suggestion was that the Bill, or rather Bills, should be placed in the hands of a counsel of the highest eminence, so that they might be moulded most carefully and every thing done to make them practically operative. SELBORNE selected Sir Charles Hall for the task, and the mode in which the difficult task was discharged proved so satisfactory as to elicit from both Lord CAIRNS and Lord SEL-BORNE the most enthusiastic expressions of approval. When it became probable that the days of the GLADSTONE Government were numbered, but before the change of Ministry was actually made, Lord Selborne sent to Lord Cairns all the materials which he had collected for the Bills of the coming Session relating to the Transfer of Land; and it is in this way that Lord CAIRNS has been able to get his measure ready for the opening of the Session. The measure now proposed to Parliament is therefore the work of two Chancellors of the highest eminence labouring together, and assisted by the most eminent conveyancer of the day. If such a measure is not, so far as it goes, a really good measure and likely to work well, it is difficult to see how

any satisfactory measure on such a subject is to be framed. What Lord Caiers proposes is that there shall be a registry, not of deeds, but of title. He formerly wished that the whole system of registration should be under the control, not of a Registrar, but of a body having a constitution and powers similar to those of the Irish Landed Estates Court; and last year, when Lord Selboers proposed to use the services and staff of the Registrar under Lord Westruer's Act, Lord Caiers repeated his opinion that something in the way of a Landed Estates Court would work better. He has now, however, adopted Lord Selboers's suggestion, partly because, having the responsibility of office, he is not quite happy at the thought of having two establishments, one to do nothing, and the other to do everything, and partly because he thinks that it might not be easy to define the relations of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court to the Supreme Tribunal of Judicature which will soon come into play. The new system is to be worked through a Registrar, and is at first to be worked only in London, power being reserved to set up district branches of registration in any place where business is found to be so extensive that there is a prospect of the costs of such establishments being met by the receipts. There are three main questions as to such a scheme as Lord Caiers proposes. The first is, What is to be registered? the second is, What shall be the effect of registration? and the third is, Whether the adoption of the system shall be compulsory? Lord Caiers proposes to register fee simple estates, leaseholds of a certain length, and charges where mortgages are on the estate. The effect of registration will be of three kinds, the Bill permitting the registration of three sorts of titles—a title absolute and indefeasible; a title limited that is certified to be the owner. The attainment of an absolute title is also to be sided by three changes. If persons come before the Registrar may, under the sanction of the Court, regist that a title

the Registrar will be at liberty to receive as facts recitals in deeds twenty years old. On the other hand, Lord Camus does not propose that the registration of an indefeasible title shall settle anything as to boundaries. The owner of the estate will not be certified to be the owner of every inch of ground included by reputation in the estate. His neighbours will be as much able to dispute a boundary question with him as ever. The reasons given by Lord Caires for leaving the question of boundaries still open seem conclusive. If the registered until every adjacent landowner had been called on to make and sustain any claims to boundaries he might think proper. At present, although boundaries are very often uncertain, there is very little contention, and still less litigation, about them. But if every adjacent landowner had to assert or abandon his possible claims whenever a plot of land was sold, there would be an amount of squabbling and delay which would render registration almost impracticable. Thirdly, is the adoption of the system to be compulsory? Lord Cairns proposes that for three years there shall be no compulsion at all; and that after the expiration of three years there shall be compulsion in a very gentle, but, as the Chancellor believes, perfectly effectual, shape. The purchaser will be then so far under an obligation to register, that, until he does register, he will obtain, not a legal, but only an equitable title. The inconveniences to which he would be thus subjected are of a kind too technical to dwell on, but they are sufficient to make every prudent solicitor advise his client in ordinary cases to register; and every one knows that, in land purchases, what the solicitor advises is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, practically done.

a hundred, practically done.

Lord CAIRNS, like Lord SELBORNE, adds to his main measure a subsidiary Bill for shortening the periods of limitation in respect of suits relating to real property. The periods of forty years, twenty years, and ten years fixed by the Act of William IV. are to be cut down to thirty years, twelve years, and six years respectively. Lord CAIRNS has, indeed, done little else than make Lord Selborne's Bill slightly milder. The period after which some sort of compulsion was to be introduced was fixed by Lord Selborne at two years, while the Conservative Chancellor tries to make his landed friends slightly more comfortable by substituting a period of three years. Where Lord Selborne, in altering the Act of William IV., chose ten years and five, Lord Cairns gives a little longer grace, and chooses twelve years and six. The recognition of absence beyond the seas as a ground for the extension of the time during which suits relating to real property may be brought was abolished by Lord SELBORNS in his Bill of last year, on the ground that in these times of locomotion and newspapers a man beyond the seas is practically as likely to be aware of his rights as a man staying in the United Kingdom. Lord Cauns last year objected to the innovation, and, as he was silent on the subject on Thursday, it may be presumed that he still retains his opinion. The CHARCELLOE has a third measure of his own, which is beyond the scope of Lord SELBORNE'S Bills of last year. This measure proposes to remedy some technical faults in the existing law of vendors and purchasers, which Lord CAIRMS thinks give rise to needless inconvenience. On the whole, the CHANCELLOR'S scheme, or rather the scheme of the two Chancellors and Vice-Chancellor Hall, will probably be found a safe and simple one, although its operation must necessarily be slow, and must always be limited. It is, as it purports to be, merely a scheme for simplifying the transfer of land. With interests in land apart from transfers it makes no pretensions to deal. Land that is not sold or meant to be sold will be unaffected by it, and it will be only gradually that any great part of the land of England will get on the register. But the saleable value of land that is once on the register will be so much increased that landowners will be inclined more and more to take advantage of the Act, and will like to think that they have augmented the market value of land with which they have no intention of parting. At first the Act would make little practical difference, but time would extend the sphere of its beneficial effects, and it may be confidently expected that before a quarter of a century has elapsed a very considerable portion of English land would be so held that it could be transferred to a purchaser quickly and at a very moderate cost.

THE FAMINE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Abstract of Correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council relative to the Drought in Bengal is as satisfactory as abstracts usually are. It gives what the compiler considers most important in a vast body of correspondence extending over a period of three months and a half. Unfortunately there may often be two opinions as to what is most important, and in this respect the compiler's judgment appears at times to have been at fault. Thus of the VICEROY'S Minute on the non-prohibition of exports, which has already been printed in the English newspapers, he gives both the substance and the full text, while of Sir George Campbell's first letter, recommending prohibition on the ground that "every grain "of rice would be wanted," there is only a short abstract; and of a further letter urging the same policy in more detail we are only told that it was "powerful." Officials to whom the preparation of abstracts is entrusted ought to know, or ought to be taught if they do not know, that what is wanted from them is the contents of documents, not their private opinion of their value. The full text of these letters from the Lieutenant-Governor, and of any others which urge, or appear to urge, upon the Vicenov the adoption of a policy different from that actually adopted, ought to be printed at once. If there is any large failure in the measures taken to save the population of Bongal from death, the blame will lie in the first instance upon the VICEROY, or upon the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, or upon both. It is only fair that the case of both authorities should be before the English public during that preliminary period in which opinion is slowly forming. Upon the particular question of probibition of exports, Lord Northerock's apparently convincing arguments cannot have their full force until they are set side by side with the reasoning which they were intended

It is especially necessary that the minutes of the Conference held at Calcutta on the 10th of November, and of Sir George Campbell's letters of the 10th and 11th of November, should be published in full. The Times, which has at length abandoned the theory that the prohibition or non-prohibition of exports is the cardinal point of a famine policy, now maintains that this Conference disclosed the *beginning of a "vastly greater" difference between Sir George Campette and Lord Northebook. It is not easy, until all the particulars are before us, to determine how far this is true. In his letter of the roth of Northebook. true. In his letter of the 10th of November, Sir Groren Campella says, according to the Abstract, that "the most "pressing measure was the scattering broadcast of relief houses, so as to have one for every group of villages "within reach of every one's home, and the purchase, "transport, and storing of grain in the places in which it " was most likely to be wanted for purposes of relief." At the Conference on the same day he asked " whether any and "what provision was now to be made for eventual "charitable relief? Was Government to buy and store "grain at once for charitable relief?" It is not quite clear whether "relief" in the letter means the same thing as "charitable relief" in the questions asked at the Conference. If it does, it is important to have more information as to the part assigned in Sir George Campbell's mind to charitable relief and relief given in the shape of employ-ment. In his letter he seems to make no mention of the latter sort of relief, and to write as though charitable relief, and not merely relief in the shape of employment, must at once be brought within reach of every one's home. If this is what his letter really says, there does seem to have been a serious divergence between his idea of the proper famine policy and the VICEBOY'S. The rule which the VICEROY laid down at this Conference was borrowed from the Report of the Orissa Famine Commissioners, of whom Sir George Campbell was one. It was this-" That Govern "ment should supply employment by means of public "works, and that the public should supply the means of gratuitous relief to the helpless." If Sir George Campnear to urgo immediate provision for eventual charitable relief, is it to be understood that his experience in Bengal has led him to modify his faith in the rule he laid down for Orissa? For ourselves we see no reason to depart from the opinion we have already expressed, that a combination of Government and charitable agency tends to paralyse both. Lord Northerook stated at this Conference that the Government would contribute an equal sum to

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that collected by private persons, but at the same time he adopted the declaration of the Lieutemant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in 1859, that every district officer is to be held "personally responsible that no death "occurs from starvation which could have been avoided "by any exertion or arrangement on the part of the district officer or his staff." When the personal his are asked to give money for the relief of distress are told in the same breath that, if they do not give, the Government will take care that nobody is the worse for their refusal, they cannot help seeing that the real gainer by their liberality is the Government. If the Guardians of the poor in England were to ask for help to support the paupers in the several workhouses, every one would feel that, as the Guardians are bound to support them anyhow, such private contri-butions would really be in aid of the ratepayers, not of the paupers, and we can see no difference between this case and the case of private contributions to the relief of the sufferers in Bengal. Nor do we believe that the public, whether in India or at home, will see very much difference either. A certain amount of money will come in as an evidence of personal sympathy with the distressed population; but when it has all been reckoned up, it will remain a more when it has all been reckoned up, it will remain a more nothing in comparison with the necessity that has to be relieved. Yet the uncertainty how much will come in in this ray, and the conscious and unconscious waiting to see precisely what does come in, must to some extent delay the acticle of the Government in providing for the demands which they will have to meet in the end.

As regards the transport of grain into the interior, the Abstract, or the correspondence, is unsatisfactorily meagre.

Abstract, or the correspondence, is unsatisfactorily meagre. In the seventh Special Narrative, dated the 31st of December, the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR says that transport will be particularly difficult in the districts of Tirhoot and Chum-

parun, and in part of the division of Rajshaye. On the oth of January the Vicenov complains that accurate information as to the sufficiency of country carriage had not been obtained, "though the attention of the Bengal "Government had been repeatedly called to it since "November." This was after a conference with the IMEUTENANT-GOVERNOR and his Secretary, at which it is also stated that "the question of constructing trumways was "discussed, and the project was abandoned." By the 13th of February the Vicenov had seen ground for distrusting the wisdom of this resolution, and an engineer had been dispatched to Tirhoot to construct a tramway from the Ganges to Durbhunga. In this despatch occurs the the Ganges to Durbhunga. In this despatch occurs the first mention of the Viceroy's dissatisfaction with the information supplied from Tirhoot. Sir Richard Templa had reported that provision still had to be made for the conveyance of the grain to the villages, and though Sir Grorge Campbell, in forwarding his minute, expressed some doubts as to whether it did not over-estimate the needs of the Tirhoot districts, the Government of India formally records its disappointment "that local officers had so long neglected fully to appreciate "that local officers had so long neglected fully to appreciate the requirements of that part of the country, and had "thus postponed to the present time arrangements which "thus postponed to the present time arrangements which "should have been made many weeks before." The want of organization of which Mr. Forens's letters contain so many examples is thus explained. The proportions of the famine have been under-estimated by those who had the best means of gauging them, and the consequence is that they have been caught unprepared. How far the blame must rest upon the local officers, and how far upon those of

shaye, but upon this point the papers are silent.

The Home Government has been blamed, as we think unfairly, for not making a grant in aid of the Indian Exchequer. The time has not yet come for deciding by whom the cost of the famine is to be borne. That is a question which cannot be settled until it is known what the cost will be, and upon that point unhappily full knowledge will not be attainable till the autumn. All that can now be done is to spend without stint, and when the money to do this is to be raised by a load, it is perfectly possible to postpone all further considerations. Whether that loan shall ultimately be availed by the the Considerations. postpone all rurtner considerations. Whether that loan shall ultimately be repaid by the Government of the land, or by the Imperial Government, or by the two Governments jointly, must be left for future consideration. The Home Government is responsible in the less most for the finances

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their superiors whose business it was to test their reports, there are not at present the materials to determine.

is even more essential to know is, whether there is any

ground to fear a similar under-estimate in the case of Raj-

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of India as well as for every other particular of its adminis-tration. The discussion of these questions may properly be left to the spring of 1875.

THE HOME BULE DERATE.

A. BUTT and his supporters did neither good nor harm to their cause by the Amendment and division on the second night of the Session. It was impossible that they should delay for any long time the expression in Parliament of the opinions which they had professed at the hustings; and at the same time they could not be expected at once to introduce a definite measure which would have exposed them to special criticism as well as to general repudiation of their principles. It can have mattered little whether they betrayed a little earlier or later the secret of their weakness both in argument and in numbers. At the last moment Mr. Burr attempted to evade a division, having perhaps, when he moved his Amendment, hoped that some one at least of the English members who had pledged themselves to Home Rule for the purpose of the elections would take the opportunity of estensibly redeeming his pledge. It is satisfactory to find that the minority consisted exclusively of representatives of Irish constituencies, although Sir G. Bowyer and Lord Robert Montagu thought fit to remember that they were Catholics rather than that they were Englishmen. The Irish voters of Newcastle and some other Radical boroughs will now understand that there are higher duties than the performance of election

It is great sin to swear unto a sin; But greater sin to keep that sinful onth.

The genuine Home Rule party rallied fifty votes out of fifty-eight; but not a single independent member could be found to avow himself a convert or a dupe. Although the Amendment only referred to the alloged dissatisfaction of the Irish people, it was understood on all hands that the question at issue was the partial or total dismemberment of the Empire. Although, in apparent conformity with an understanding among themselves, the speakers in favour of Home Rule repudiated the doctrine of separation, nearly all of them contradicted themselves by appealing to the precedent of Canada and Australia. All the great colonies are now virtually independent, except as far as they think fit to retain a nominal connexion with the English Crown. It is distinctly understood on both sides that if at any future time the Dominion of Canada should prefer absolute sovereignty in its own territories, an acknowledgment of full independence would not be withheld by England. The colonists are not represented in the Imperial Parliament, which in turn exercises no control over their domestic or financial legislation. Neither Canada nor Australia contributes to the cost of the Imperial army and navy; nor would they share the burden of any war in which England might be engaged, unless they found it necessary to provide for their own defence. Both Canada and Australia have, in disregard of the interests of English commerce, established protective tariffs, which have, with or without remonstrance, been allowed by the advisers of the Crown. The establishment of an Irish Government of the Canadian type would be equivalent to separation.

Since Mr. GLADSTONE implicitly believes the assurances of loyalty which are tendered by the Home Rule members on behalf of themselves and their constituents, it is perhaps not surprising that he is still unable to understand the nature of their principal demand. It is true that their explanations of their purpose are abundantly ambiguous; but the confusion is caused, not by their ignorance of their own meaning, but by the difficulty of reconciling their moderate language with their dangerous design. Those who are not conventionally incapable of seeing visible objects which lie straight before them have no need to look further than the proposed government of Ireland by Ministers exclusively responsible to an Irish Parliament. If the speeches and resolutions of public meetings have any significance, one of the first conditions of obtaining power in Dublin would be a pledge to procure the release of the convicts who are a litter sentence for civil or military crimes con-nected with the Fenian conspiracy. As some of the crimi-rals are within English jurisdiction, the refusal of the Crown to release the prisoners would produce an immediate collision between the Krish and Imperial Parliaments. It

are, nearly without exception, Englishmen and Scotchmen. If the claim were resisted, a conflict of authority would be immediately produced; and perhaps it was in antinipation of difficulties of this kind that Sir G. Bowyer proposed the establishment of a Supreme Court, to be copied from the American Constitution. It was impossible to reduce to a more intelligible and illustrative absurdity the numerous anomalies involved in the demand for Home Rule. That a court of law should determine the limits within which the powers of the Imperial Parliament are to be exercised is a proposal which has never before been gravely submitted to the House of Commons. Mr. Sullivan, whose elequence has been justly praised, declined even to discuss the question whether Irish independence would be used for the oppression of Protestants by the Catholic priesthood and oppression of Protestants by the Catholic priesthood and their adherents. It is probable that Mr. Sullivan has nepersonal sympathy with projects for Catholic ascendency; but when he sees the English members for Irish boroughs by his side, he can scarcely fail to suspect that religious he well as political objects are involved in the agitation for Home Rule. Neither Lord Robert Montage nor Sir-George Bowyer can claim to be an Irish patrict; nor can there be any doubt that in their present relations with the Home Rule party they regard only the interests of the Church. If the priests and the Fenians were neutral there would not be half-a-dozen Homo Rule members in In one of the most important counties of the House. Iroland, a Home Rule candidate supported by the Roman Catholic clorgy was utterly defeated by a Fenian opponent, who is now counted among the loyalists under the lead of Mr. Burr. In other districts the priests have used their influence on the side of Home Rule, although it is fair to admit that Cardinal CULLEN refused to take part in the opposition to the re-election of Colonel TAYLOR.

The grievances which were alleged by the supporters of the Amendment had little to do with the real issue before the House; and, on the other hand, the objections raised to the scheme of Home Rule by Mr. Newdrants and Mr. GLADSTANN are not the true objections to the project. Mr. Burr would readily concede any security which might be required against the undue interference of Irish members with the special interests of England and Scotland; nor would he be unwilling in the last resort to dispense altoether with the representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. The more closely the rights of Irish members were restricted, the stronger would be their claim to the exclusive control of Irish affairs, including all affairs which might be common to Ireland and to the rest of the kingdom. Partial objections to the details of a scheme which is absolutely inadmissible as a whole only strengthen the case of the promoters. Arguments which tend to show that a particular project is objectionable almost necessarily admit the possibility of improvement. Home Rule ought to be rejected because Ireland must be contented to be ruled. not at home, but at the seat of the Imperial Government. Either the legislative or administrative defects which are alleged to exist admit of remedy under the present system, or they must be recognized as unavoidable. They could only furnish sufficient reasons for the concession of Homo Rule if they were of so intolerable a nature as to ontweigh the evils of separation. The hardships of which Mr. Burr and his supporters complained are the results not of English legislation, but of the unhealthy condition of Irish society. Although it is perhaps proper on all public occasions to profess a sanctimonious horror of suspension of constitutional rights, it is much better that journals should be restrained from propagating treason than that jurors should acquit the writers in violation of their oaths. The violence of the so-called National Press of Ireland is, even under the coercive laws, such as would not be tolerated in any other part of Europe; and if they were exempted from necessary restraints, rebellion and murder would once more be preached with impunity, and perhaps with success. Mr. Johnston's statement that some of the patriotic newspapers professed an eager desire for the victory of the Ashantees over the English troops was perfectly well founded. It is again perhaps shocking that Westmeath farmer should require a licence before he can carry a gan; but before the Act was passed, every farmer and every landlord in Westmeath was exposed to imminent risk of death if he refused to obey the commands of secret conspirators acting through hired assessins. collision between the Irish and Imperial Parliaments. It A purely Irish Government must either adopt similar is almost certain that an Irish Parliament would impose an imstheds of protecting life and property, or it must leave enoughteens tax on the property of absence hadderds, who them unprotected. Mr. Mittensell Hawar may claim the

merit of having discovered the oddest grievance which has at any time been attributed to Kinglish misgovernment. According to Mr. HENRY, the price of labour has increased in Ireland so much that farmers can now hardly cultivate their land. "The result was that during the year just "closed 217,000 acres of land in Ireland went out of cul-"tivation; 37,000 acres of land in fremme went out of cul"tivation; 37,000 of these acres were turned into grass
"farms; but that left 180,000 acres which had gone to
"absolute waste." It is strange that the demand for fixity
of tenure should be urgent when the land is rapidly going out of cultivation; nor is it easy to understand how the establishment of Home Rule is to remove the evil which Mr. MITCHELL HENRY deplores. It may, however, be well that the Irish people should understand that one of the blessings which are to result from the institution of national independence will be, though by an unexplained process, a beneficent and large reduction of the rate of wages.

THE SEPTENNATE.

THE nature and duration of Marshal MacManon's authority continue to be the subject of much languid controversy. None of those who take part in it, except perhaps a portion of the Left Centre, are entirely outspoken as to the interpretation which they put upon the vote of the Assembly which created the seven years' term. The Right are naturally the most inclined to be straightforward, because on any strict Monarchical theory the Marshal is keeping the King out of his rights. But even Monarchical theorists can be driven to temporize, and the Right on the whole prefer the existing stop-gap to any which is at present likely to be substituted for it. This existing stop-gap is made up of two elements, Marshal MacManon and the Duke of BROGLIE, and hitherto the Duke of BROGLIE has been the more influential of the two. But if the Right were epenly to separate themselves from the Government, the Duke of BROGLIE might have to make his choice between resignation and a change of policy. Neither of these alternatives would advance the interests of the Right. If the Duko resigned, Marshal MacManon would have no difficulty in finding a Minister to take his place. Indeed it is the Duke of Broglie that is the principal obstacle to a reconciliation between the Left Centro and the Government. If he were out of the way, a serious attempt would probably be made to give some kind of definitive organization to the much-talked-of Conservative Republic. A large part of the Left Centre would in their hearts be rather glad than not to see this attempt made under Marshal MacManon's rule. The Republicanism of the Left Centre is of the most moderate conceivable type, and it is doubtful whether they did not think even M. THEES himself a too extreme politician for their purpose. They recognize the difficulties of founding any government which is not a Republic, and they have sense enough to see that even a Republic, provided it be sufficiently firm in its seat, is better than no government or than a merely provisional government. But they would like to keep the construction of the Republic in their own hands. In their ideal State there is no place for Republicans of the type with which the term has hitherto been associated. It is necessary of course that the Republic should be formally recognized as the legal government of the country, but it is almost equally necessary that this should be done in a way to discourage Republican enthusiasm. M. THIERS has not been properly careful about this latter point. He has spoken of the Republic as though it were in itself a fairly good sort of government. The section of the Left Centre who lean most towards Marshal MacMahon are hardly prepared to go so far as this. They would as soon think of calling a wooden leg a good sort of leg. If you have lost the leg which nature gave you, you must put up with a wooden leg, but it is mere childishness to try to hide the fact that you have sustained a very unpleasant loss.

This is very much the feeling of the Conservative Republicans in the Assembly. In the country things have taken a different course; and though the Republic which the peasantry would found if they had the power would be inensely Conservative, it would not apparently be viewed as the simply necessary evil which a part of the Left Centro seem to consider it. Men who look at the future with this resigned gloom would be a good deal cheered if they knew that the work of organizing the Republic was to remain in Marshal MagManon's hands. There is nothing extreme or

enthusiastic about him. He treats forms of government as a sensible soldier ought to treat them—as something altogether subordinate, that is, to the maintenance of public order. It is much pleasanter to discuss constitupublic order. It is much pleasanter to discuss constitu-tional theories when you know that, whether your theory or your adversary's commands most votes in the tissembly, Marshal MacMahon has the army at his command, and can be trusted not to allow any theory which he distrusts to take practical shape. If, therefore, the Duke of BROOLLE were forced to resign, there might easily be a coalition between his auccessor and the Left Centre, which coalition between his successor and the Left Centre, which would lead to an entire redistribution of Parliamentary parties. It is not the interest of the Right to provoke this, and consequently they are forced to use some prudence in speaking of Marshal MacMahon's rule. 'They know that so long as they do not precipitate a quarrel between the Marshal and his first Minister, the Duke can be trusted not to irritate them more than he cannot help. For, though it is in form open to the Duke to change his policy, it is scarcely possible for him to do so in fact. Even the less than moderate Republicanism of the most Conservative section of the Left Centre is offended by his reactionary extravagance. No declaration of his readiness to accept the Republic would stand a chance of being believed. Any such protest on his part would merely lose him the support of his friends, without gaining the support even of the most placable among his opponents.

And, to do the Duke justice, he is not in the least likely to make any such protest. He is willing enough to acquiesce for the present, because he sees that the Government which he would like to see established is not at present possible, but he is not prepared to place any additional obstacle in the way of its being established hereafter. The Count of CHAMBORD cannot live for ever, and seven years hence he may see more clearly than he does now that Monarchy after his pattern can never be set up again in Thus, if Marshal MacManon can be maintained at the head of affairs for the full term of the Assembly's vote, without the Republic becoming any more definitively organized than it is now, Orleanism will have two possibilities open to it. The Count of CHAMBORD may be dead before the seven years are over, or he may have seen his way to abdication. In either case the Count of Paris will be the sole and legitimate Pretender, and the final attempt at a Restoration can be made with all the advantages of constitutional principles and the tricolour flag. If, unfortunately, the Count of CHAMBORD should be still living and tunately, the Count of CHAMBORD should be still living and still obstinate, the Duke of Broglie perhaps hopes that Marshal MacMahon's torm of office may be still further extended. Or, as is more probable, he has too much to occupy his mind to give his thoughts any time to throw themselves so far forward. The majority, at all events, of the Right Centre may be supposed to think with the Duke of Broglie, and it will be seen that their support of Marshal MacMahon is really dependent on his authority not being twisted, as they really dependent on his authority not being twisted, as they would call it, to the establishment of the Republic. Their satisfaction that the Government is provisional marks them off from the Left Centre. Their desire that it should remain provisional for seven years certain marks them off from the Right. That there is a section, however, of the Right Centre which does not share the first of these views is shown by the recent speech of M. DE FOURTOU, the Minister of Public Instruction, in which he treats it as possible that Marshal MacMahon may remain in power with other counsellors than the present Cabinet. This evidently points to a Ministry in which the Left Centre should be represented, and it is hardly conceivable that such a Ministry should exist without some sort of positive recognition being accorded to the Republic.

The attitude of the Left towards Marshal MacManon is equally reserved with that of the Right. Just now it is their one to treat his authority with a great show of deference. So many attacks are made on it from the side of ence. So many attacks are made on it from the side of the Right that the most extreme Radical is naturally led to support it, if from no other motive than mere perversity. The Legitimist and Bonapartist organs constantly parade their desire to see the Marshal replaced by a ruler who can show either an hereditary or a popular title to the throne, and so long as they do this the Left are constantly many tent to call the Duke of Broglis's attention to their own superior loyalty. In addition to this, the Duke of Broglis is not disposed to allow them anything like so much license as he allows to those whose Conservation are not be side of excess. It is understood that Legitimist and Bonapartist

disaffection may be telerated as an innecent eccentricity, but that Republican disaffection will be taken as directed against society. So long therefore as the Duke of BROOLIE remains Minister the Left have good cause to be careful, and even if he were succeeded by a Minister of less proand even if he were succeeded by a Minister of less pro-nounced conservation, it is by no means certain that the Marshal nimeelf would not regard an agitation to substitute a King for a President as something different in kind from an agitation to replace one President by another. That the Left genuinely acquiesce in Marshal MacMahon's rule, or are willing to see the Republic organized under the supervision of an ex-Imperialist general, may fairly be doubted. But they are too weak in the Assembly and too uncertain of their strength out of doors to make it prodent uncertain of their strength out of doors to make it prudent to let their discontent appear. The most unfortunate feature in this state of things is the discredit which it unavoidably brings upon Parliamentary government. The Assembly is made up of parties which know that they do not represent the country, and of parties which are uncertain in what proportion they represent it. The Right and the Right Centre answer to the first half of this description; the Left and the Left Centre answer to the second half of it. Until a general election has brought the Assembly and the electors into harmony, the worst enemies of constitutional and Conservative principles will continue to be found in the ranks of their professed defenders.

DR. HAYMAN'S CASE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR MALINS, however strong might be his opinion that Dr. HAYMAN had not been fairly treated by the Governing Body of Rugby School, had clearly no alternative but to decide against him on the legal question which was raised as to their authority. Dr. HAYMAN'S Bill challenged the grounds upon which the Governing Body had dismissed him from his office, and argued that, on such grounds, they had no right to dismiss him. To this the Governing Body replied that they would not go into the question of the justice or sufficiency of their reasons for thinking Dr. HAYMAN unfit to be Head-Master, because they were entitled to dismiss him at their own discretion, if they were not satisfied with him, and the Court of Chancery had no power to interfere. Before, therefore, the VICE-CHANCELLOE could pronounce a judicial opinion as to the propriety of Dr. HAYMAN's dismissal, or even hear evidence on the subject, he had to determine whether he had any power to meddle with such a subject at all. This was the only point which was really before the Court, and it was to this point alone that Sir R. Malins's decision was directed. It is provided by the 13th section of the Public Schools Act that the Head-Master of every school shall be appointed by, and hold his office at the pleasure of, the Governing Body; and that all other Masters shall be appointed by and hold their offices at the pleasure of the Head-Master. The language of this clause would appear to imply the co-existence of two potentates, one indeed subject to the other, yet absolute within his own sphere. It is as if a monarch were to say to a vicercy, "Here is a territory for you; rule it at your "discretion; appoint your own Ministers; promote, "exile, bow-string them as you please. On the "exile, bowering them as you please. On the "other hand, you will be held responsible for the "other hand, you will be held responsible for the "condition of the country, and if things go wrong "the punishment will fall on your own head." It will be seen that the absolutism of the Governing Body over the Head-Master is distinctly coupled with the absolutism of the Head-Master over his assistants; and it was Dr. HAYMAN's contention that the Governing Body did not adhere to this bargain, that they arbitrarily deprived him of the right assigned to him by the Act of Parliament of choosing his own subordinates, and that it was because he choosing his own subordinates, and that it was because he insisted upon this right—without which, indeed, he would be insisted upon this right—without which, indeed, he would be paralysed and powerless—that they discharged him. The Governing Body replied that they had dismissed Dr. HAYMAN simply because they did not think he was the right man for the place, and that they had a right to do so without justifying their reasons to the Court of Chancery. The VRIE-CHARGELLOR held that the Act of Parliament placed the parliament plac the Head Master so absolutely in the hands of the Governing Body that "he was at their mercy just as "much as a condman was at the mercy of his master," and that they could dismiss him for any reason that they could dismiss him for any reason that seemed to them sufficient, provided that they were not accuration was founded were inquired into by the Trustees, assumed by any correct motive. As no correction was

imputed to the Governing Body, the Court had no power to question or control them in the exercise of their general discretion.

It does not require much reflection to see that, if the Vicu-CHARCELLOR had given any other decision than this, he would have practically assumed on behalf of the Court of Chancery the pleasant duty of managing a public school—boys, Masters, Head-Master, and Governing Body altogether. If the Court of Chancery could be invoked for the purpose of compelling the Governing Body to retain a Head-Master in whom they had lost confidence it would be squally open to whom they had lost confidence, it would be equally open to the Assistant-Masters to appeal against dismissal by the Head-Master. The case, as the VICE-CHARGELLOR said, is really the same as that of a domestic servant, and we may add, as that of a clerk or workman in any establishment. An employer is not responsible to any tribunal for the soundness of his judgment as to his choice of servants. If he finds that he cannot get on with any of them, although it may be pure prejudice on his part, still they must go. There are no means of compelling him to retain their services, although any person who thinks that his character has been unfairly disparaged by dismissal is of course entitled to sue for compensation. It is quite clear that the world would soon be brought to a standstill if people had to work with servants, not of their own choosing, but imposed upon them by the authority of a court of law. A Head-Master is a person of great dignity and importance; but so is a Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and how can we conceive of a Parliamentary Under-Secretary going to the Vice-Chancellor to ask that the Cabinet should be compelled to keep him in an office for which they believe him to be altogether unfit? Mistakes for which they believe him to be altogether unfit? Mistakes will constantly occur in regard to such matters. Prejudice, narrowness of mind, hasty or superficial consideration, or mere downright stupidity, will always have an effect; but it would be absurd to think of setting up the Court of Chancery as the supreme arbiter of all the details of social existence. To govern must necessarily be the object of a Governing Body, and they certainly would not govern except in name if they were liable to be checked at every turn by a Bill in Chancery. It is true that the Act bestows on the Head-Master absolute authority to choose the Assistant-Masters, but the Governing Body have the right to dismiss him if they think that his appointments are right to dismiss him if they think that his appointments are injurious to the school. Whether in this instance or not the Governing Body made a wise and worthy use of their supreme authority is of course a very different question from that as to the integrity of their motives. Dr. HAYMAN's Bill could have been admitted only on the ground of a distinct allegation of malice or corruption. As this was not alleged, there was nothing to be inquired into, except the general discretion of the Governing Boly which was beyond the discretion of the Governing Body, which was beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery.

It will be observed that there were two questions at issue —first, whether the Governing Body acted within their legal powers, and next, whether they made a fair and reasonable use of those powers. It has been decided that in dismissing Dr. HAYMAN they did what they had, in a strict legal sense, a right to do; but the VICE-CHANCELLOR did not hesitate to express very strongly the opinion, which is probably shared by most impartial persons, that Dr. HAYMAN never for a moment had a fair chance at Rugby, at least after the old Trustees had been superseded by the new Governing Body. He was met at the outset by a concerted and organized hostility which reminds one of nothing so much as some of the practices of the Trade Unions. He was picketed by the Assistant-Masters, who also combined with Bishop Temple to ratten his prestige and authority as head of the school. There is a story of a schoolmaster who, on a visit from a member of the Royal Family, begged to be excused from uncovering, because, if the boys were once to suppose that there was anybody superior to him in the world, there would be immediately an end of his authority. What must boys think when they see a new chief hustled and bonneted by his predecessor and a rabble of ushers? It is evident that Dr. TEMPLE and the Masters did all they could to insult, degrade, and humiliate the new Head-Master in the eyes of his subjects. He was held up at the very

repeated, and were never withdrawn. Dr. Tample supported them, and even went so far as to threaten, in almost so many words, that he would use all his influence with parents to rain the school if the Trustees persisted in retaining Dr. HAYMAN as Head-Master. Forgetful not only of those generous principles which are embodied in the higher code of honour, but even of the common decencies of personal intercourse, he wrote a letter to the Trustees in which, admitting that he knew personally nothing of Dr. HAYMAN until he came for a few days to be his guest, he asserted as the result of his genial and hospitable study of his visitor at the dinner-table, that he was "quite incompetent," that if he became Head-Master "the moral tone and discipline of the school would sink, "and the confidence of parents would be justly with-"drawn." He added that he would himself take care, by his significant and unmistakable manner of answering questions from parents, to advertise as widely as possible his opinion of the hopoless abyss of moral decay into which the school had fallen. Dr. TEMPLE was not ashamed to put his name to this letter, which might almost from its tone have been signed by "MARY ANN," with a coffin underneath. In violence and virulence it is scarcely exceeded by the familiar intimidation of an exasperated Unionist or a vindictive Ribbonnan. Dr. TEMPLE had been for a number of years at the head of the school; he knew many of the parents; and as the Trustees had spirit enough to resist his implied threat, it may be presumed that he carried it out.

BROADHEAD in his memorable examination at Sheffield explained that when he employed an agent to fire at one knobstick with an air-gun, or got a canister of gunpowder dropped down the chinney of another, he had no desire to do them serious personal harm; he merely desired to disable them from working in opposition to the rules of the Sawgrinders' Union, the interests of which he had at heart. There is no reason to suppose that Dr. he had at heart. There is no reason to suppose that Dr. Temple wished to ruin Dr. HAYMAN, but he had the interests of his traditional Rugby at heart, and he felt bound-in perfect honesty no doubt-to take any means which were open to him of getting rid of a Head-Master who has been denounced by one of the more candid of the Rugby Unionists as a "Tory and High Churchman." Dr. TEMPLE can hardly have supposed that he was going to Exeter to uphold the traditions of that diocese as they were understood in the time of his predecessor, and he would probably have syn pathized with Dr. HAYMAN if the Dean and Chapter had serenaded him, as he encouraged the Masters at Rugby to seronade his successor, with a chorus of "Ba, Ba, Black Sheep." The Trustees did what they could, while they remained in office (short of summarily dismissing the mutinous Assistant-Masters), to protect the Hend-Muster, and in a significant minute they rebuked the Masters for attempting to spread disorder among the pupils; but their term soon came to an end, and the weight of the Governing Body was then thrown into the scale against the head of the school. He was compelled to work with men who had grossly insulted him and whom he distrusted; and because the state of a school so conducted was found to be unsatisfactory he was dismissed. It is quite clear that, as Vice-Chancellor Manns said, he never had a fair chance. If it had been within the province of the Court of Chancery to sit in judgment on the administration of the school as regards good taste, good feeling, honourable impartiality, and fairminded equity, the decision of the Court would probably have been different. The "traditions" of Rugby as represented by Dr. TEMPLE'S conduct and by the whining cant and priggish self-sufficiency of the Masters' letter are cortainly not very edifying; and it is to be hoped that some means will be discovered of purifying the atmosphere of the school. It has hitherto been supposed that the peculiar merit of a public school lies in that spirit of generous and loyal maniferess which is infused into the pupils; but it may be doubted whether this is likely to be the result of such influences as at present prevail at Rngby.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF THE ASHANTEE WAR

TIME Ashantee war affords another patent example of the great military maxim long since affirmed by Weshington, that in the face of a savage foe the purely defensive is seldom possible and never politic. Nothing could be more different in its outset than this from our late advanture in Abvasimia, although the closing the march on Coomassic, bore a similarity to that cam-

paign which must have struck the most unobservant. But our successful advance to the enemy's capital and our final intensity was, in the case of the Ashantses, only gradually forced on in as necessary by the course of events, instead of being planned deliberately beforehand as the original object of the expedition. Nothing could have been more repugnant to the netional view not many months since than a close imitation of the war with King Theodore, although the savage potentate of Ashantse held in durance certain European captives taken as much in defiance of all right as the tyrant of Magdala seized his; and a long and tedious correspondence as to their liberation by ramoni was actually conducted down to the very time when hostilities commenced. But neither the treachery of King Koffee Kalkali to restore them to the Administrator, nor even his unprovoked inroad on the soil which he knew to be under our Protectorate, would have roused the nation to the necessary sacrifice. This was paign which must have struck the most unobserve would have roused the nation to the necessary sacrifice. This was simply forced upon us by the carrier events of the war itself. We need not employ our space in searching for the causes which made need not employ our space in searching for the causes which made England so unwilling to proceed to extremities in this particular case. We prefer rather to review the events as they occurred last year, as the simplest means of showing how the march to Coomassie grew naturally out of them.

It was as long ago as the 30th January, 1873, that the Ashantee King, for the fifth time within this century, threw an army over the Prah. The actual pretext for this sudden attack was never even officially announced. Up to the very time that it took place King Koffee was in regular correspondence with the acting Administrator

Koffee was in regular correspondence with the acting Administrator of the Gold Coast on the subject of the release of the missionaries, and he had professed just before that it was only the pressure of his chiefs which compelled him, much against his will, to raise the amount of the ransom asked at first for them, which had amount of the ransom asked at first for them, which had been consented to on our behalf. No doubt the negro monarch, whose family has been established on the throne of Coomassis for one hundred and seventy years, funcied he had hereditary claims over part of the town of Elmina (originally known as St. George del Mina in its Portuguese days), lately ceded to us by the Dutch. But war had not been threatened by him on this account. No such claim had been imported into his recent correspondence No such claim had been imported into his recent correspondence just spoken of. And the previous history of Ashantee invasions, with the suddenness of the opening of this last, furnishes convincing proof that this new inroad was simply one of the usual wars of conquest and rapine which are the tradition of his monarchy. The extraordinary weakness of our garrisons in West Africa, which comprised but four companies of black troops, of which two wars at Sierre Leone, was of course fully known by means of the spice which the Ashanten had always heard to receive the spice. which the Ashantees had always largely used as part of their pre-paration for hostilities. The humility with which we had sought to buy back the innocent German captives carried off from their peaceful labours on the Volta had probably contributed, more than has been anywhere admitted, to confirm the belief that we want has been anywhere aware when here to defined the Prowere barely able to hold our works, much less to defend the Protectorate. The handful of Houssas, of Glover's native police, which was stationed at Elmina, was probably counted up as the whole extent of the levies of foreign negroes on which we could rely. The natives of the protected coast tribes were notoriously inferior to their fierce inland neighbours in organization as well as courage. And there seemed therefore reason for the Ashantee belief that a bold advance would at once place the resources of the Protectorate at the mercy of the army, hom us within our pestilential little forts, and possibly in the end weary us out of a position on the coast-

line which we seemed hardly caroful to preserve.

Colonel Harley, however, an officer whose merits have hardly had justice done them, was not at all inclined to yield the invaded country without a struggle. He had a large acquaintance with, and influence over, our native allies, and had seen service in the last of our Ashantee wars. And it is a plain proof that he at least did not think as ill of the Fantees as it is just now the fashion to do, that he at once started to meet the enemy, trusting for his resources to the nearest of the protected tribes, and calling on them to gather against the common foe. Near Mansa, thirty miles inland, his motley gathering soon came into collision with the miles inland, his motley gathering soon came into collision with the advance of the invaders, and some indecisive skirmishing began the actual hostilities. But when the fighting became more serious, a sudden panic among a section of the Fantee followers, such as sit mobs of undisciplined armed men are subject to, soon spread and carried the whole to the rear in disorder. The Ashantee general followed the retreating force slowly, but without encountering further opposition, until he halted almost within sight of Cape Coast Castler, when the gives of which it had search a shelter. under the guns of which it had sought shelter. The Ahantees of under the guns of which it had sought shelter. The Ahantees of Elmina, who had long before, during their chromo quarrals with the Dutch, had relations with the invaders, received a body of them into the town; and there seemed to be nothing left of our Freetentorate but the fort of that place, which was still held by the Houssas, and a few square miles of ground outside the walls of Cape Coast Castle, which were covered with thousands of panic-stricken fugitives from the interior, beyonding the line of their homes and clearings, and falling an easy pray to the pestimene which of course followed scarnity among their consider make.

The news of these disesters peached us in May. The gen-feeling then, however, prevailed, and netwelly had full we with a timid Cabinet, that it was impolitic to do much more a defend our own forts efficiently. Frinciple and greendout is little power in our councile in such anterest say time. Pu-centificant is what the Gallinial Minister, will be colleagues look

The Ministry, almostly grown unapopular, had a material four of the African diments, which approvided to standing distillar of each a bold policy as would hear with it even the appearance of aggression. So the measures taken were limited to the despatch of two hundred marines from England, and the order to said from the West Filter to the Coast the rest of that and West Indian Regiment which had furnished the detachments for the latter before the war broke out. Colonel Harley meanwhile was forced by sinkness to quit the seens of action, and the military charge fall to the senior officer of those thus directed to the scene of action.

The immediate successor to the command, Colonel Festing, who brought the reinforcements from England, and who had already been distinguished on active service, proved a man of too much vigour and sepacity to leave the new resources of the defence unused, modest though they were. If not able to enter the bush and take up the struggle in which his predecessor had been worsted, he could at any rate, by means of the co-operating squadron, command the line of the coast; and he had the promise of aid on shore to a small extent from the seamen and marines. So, on the 13th June, soon after his arrival, he proceeded suddenly from Cape Coast to Elmina, and demanded the evacuation of the town—which is severed from the port by a considerable stream—by the hostile force that held it. Being refused point-blank, he proceeded to drive out the enemy, and the Ahantees who harboured him, with shell from the steamers, sided by the gans of the fort. Following up this attack by water, he next, landed his small command on the flank of the now evacuated place, which the shells had fired; and when the Ashantees advanced boldly from the forest to drive the white men back to their vessels, their force of some thousands was soon checked by the fire of the Snider rifle in front, and, being taken skilfully in flank by a party of seamen under the lumented Lieutenant Wells, it was routed with a slaughter of several hundreds left on the open ground on which they had ventured. For the moment our prestige seemed restored. The Ahantees professed to fall off from their late allies; and the latter in their discouragement began to suspend their late alarming pressure on the ground round Cape Coast itself. Festing svailed himself of this to cover his front by constructing a strong redoubt known as Fort Napoleon, at a point some five or six miles inland, and chosen so as to protect the strip of coast between Elmina and Cape Coast Oastle, being nearly equidistant from the works of each.

The next phase of the Stripgle was much less favourable to us.

The next phase of the struggle was much less favourable to us. Some six weeks after the affair of Elmina, Commodore Commerell, who, as the chief of the West African squadron, was present to assist the land forces, undertook to explore the lower part of the Prah, which, after encircling our territory by a long course westward, disgorges itself into the sea fifteen miles west of Elmina, in the Ashantee territory, and close to the negro town and the abandoned Dutch fort of Chamah. The brave but perhaps overbold sailor appeared to think that the presence of his vessels nearthis place secured the neutrality of the tribe that lined the stream; but he was soon bitterly undeceived. Not two miles up the river his little flotilla fell into an ambuscade—whether of hostile Ahantees themselves, or of an Ashantee detachment posted there with their connivance, does not appear. He himself was very badly wounded; the second in command only less severely; the footilla, which was not equipped for any such rude proof, had to quit the fatal stream precipitately. And although the town of Chamah was instantly destroyed by the Rattlesnake, in retribution for this treachery, the affair was undoubtedly so serious a misfortune as to more than undo the good effect of Festing's previous success. Another repulse of a boat party under Lieutenant Young not many days after, a little further down the coast, spread the rising flame of disaffection. The doubtful tribes all along the coast began to turn openly against us, and to seek terms from the Ashantees at the cost of probable permanent subjection to Coomassie. And as our little garrisons were at this time more than decimated by the sicknesses incident to the hottest season, there seemed much reason to fear that the last vestiges of our rule on the coast were doomed to disaffectors.

doomed to disappear.

But this melancholy state of things had its natural effect on the proud and great people who have been so long accustomed first to grumble over, and then to plunge boldly into, those colonial wars to which the Empire ruled by Great Britain really owes so much of its splendour. The cry for effective succour was loudly raised at home, and swelled gradually until decisive action was forced upon a half-hearted Cabinet which would fain have shrunk from Imperial responsibilities. The press spoke grith sufficient distinctness as to the proper course to be pursuad, and the proper person to be entrusted with the undertaking. The choice key practically between two soldiers, both in the very prime of manly vigour; the one justly famous for extraordinary victories won over unheard-of numerical odds by his unaited genius for training and leading fistive levies; the other, literally a man of war from his youth up, who had served through four campaigns of groof with ever-rising credit, and had of late conducted a difficult supedition with such complete success as to win that highest of all praish which comes to the commander who accomplishes a difficult political object without the cost of one through decided. The choice of the Ministry fell on Eir Granat Wolkers, and large powers, civil and military, were at once confidence that heart he new Granard was stated promptly, with a small last them the new Granard was stated promptly, with a small last them the new Granard was stated promptly, with a small last small military in white troops was promised him in some of absolute

much, to be used, however, only during the about healthy season. And the idea was now with some health on entertained that possibly the commander might find it measurery, in order to distant proper terms, to gain possession of, or at least appear before, the enemy's capital.

In delaying the shipment of the white contingent until the

In delaying the shipment of the white contingent until the sickly season had gone by, it is probable that a very wise discretion was exercised. Indeed from this time only two mistakes of any weight have been noted in the sundaet of the war. One of them was of course the neglect to support the contemplated counter-invasion of King Koline's country by shipping at once the proper means, especially in the farm of military workmen, for carrying on and ediciently protecting the road leading towards Coomassie, the completion of which for use as the line of communication and supply was already recognized to be a prime necessity. The other was the partial division of command which arms from the time when Captain Glover, formerly amployed with great success to train the native police at the great commercial settlement of Lague, was hurried back to the Coast-with power to raise a co-operation force which was to set from the more open country about the mouth of the Volta, far to the eastward of Cape Coast Castle. Of course it was understood in a general way that his operations were but subordinate to Sir Garnet's strategical views. But the fact came clearly out in the course of events that the Colonial Office regarded him and his contingent as their special charge, and thus as a thing distinct from the more purely military conduct of affairs on the side of Cape Coast. It is owing probably more to the high personal character of these officers and their patriotic feeling than to the good sense of these officers and their patriotic feeling than to the good sense of these officers and difficulty arese to mar the completeness of the success which followed.

Arrived at Cape Coast at the beginning of October, Sir Garnet Molseley applied himself at once to the double task that lay before him of forming native lovies for the purpose of taking the offensive, and closring and protecting the first part of the old road to the Prah by which any serious advance on Coomassie would have to be made. From their large camp at Manipon, some sixteen miles to the north, the Ashantses watched without disturbing him. No doubt their failing stock of food—for the Fautes previsions seized by them were giving out—produced or aggravated sickness in their crowded force. But their supplies of powder and rum were heard of as going regularly to them from the side of Elmina; until the English general, by a surprise conducted with a secresy and ability which richly earned success, threw his little force, mearly all of blacks, on to villages which they held in that direction, and so effectually carried them by his sudden attack, and so completely destroyed them, as at once to show his enemies that they were no longer safe in the shelter of their native forests. This opening stroke of Wolseley's both impressed them with a sense of defeat, and cut them off from the coast-line altogether, to his own immense advantage when the real struggle came later, and when their failing ammunition could not be replenished as of old through the smugglers who have maintained the evil traditions of the Gold:

Const trade for lawlessness and rascality.

After this came a sort of doubtful era in the war. Reconnaissances pushed forward on the bush roads from Elmina and Cape Coast proved the enemy to be retiring from Mampon; but how far his retreat was prolonged or even real could not be ascertained. Our front was evidently only made safe by the works on the Prah road at Dunquah, and by the large post of Abracumpa, a few miles west of it, covering the approaches to Elmina. And after a series of skirmishes during the last week of October, so inducisive that it was doubtful whether our advanced posts could be maintained, the General was forced to write of his position as "somewhat humiliating," and to announce that the uturly untrustworthy nature of the Fantece, who were to have formed the bulk of his intended native army, prevented his following up the Ashantees. though he had good reason to believe them to be in decided retreat. This despatch settled the last doubts of the Ministers at home; and not two regiments, as formerly promised to him, but three, wer under immediate orders, with a detachment of artillery, and with the engineers whose services would have been invaluable from the first in a country where skilled labour could neither be bought nor impressed, and to the lateness of whose arrival it was largely due that our victorious column was all but cut off at Coomassie by the advent of the spring rains.

Whilst Wolseley's report was yet on the way home, the Ashantee general brought matters to a different stage by an overbold offensive. Weary of insation, or pressed by orders from Coomassie, and perhaps encouraged by the repeated retreats of our reconnoitring parties, he led the bulk of his forces—now greatly reduced by sickness—to the attack of our central post at Abracampa, skilfully prepared against such an event, though with very rude material, by the lamented Captain Buckle. The asamit hasted over great part of the 6th and 7th November; but when Sir Garnet strived at the scene of action with all available succour, Major Russell and the 650 men under him (of whom but fifty was white, and 100 black regulars of the 2nd West) had inflicted a decisive and bloody repulse on the numerous assailants, and the Ashantes general was drawing off utterly dishestened. This defeated his retreat with his demonstrated troops on the Prain. Our control of the language and his headful of Engineers pashed their road work stability forward on to and screen the Prain, and the arrival of the white theory and decision.

mander-in-Chief the longed-for means of conducting the offensive campaign against the enemy's capital, which in its conception and success alike bears a striking similarity to Lord Napier's achieve-

ment in Abyssinia.

At this point we purposely close our record. What followed is in the memory of all, and has been admirably told and illustrated in the despatches and correspondence which the public has but recently perused with no less eagerness than pride. Nor is it our duty to point any special moral, unless it be the single purely military one that, however well savages or semi-civilized troops fight on occasion, sustained effort is not within their power. A careful study of the events after the one important and serious action of Amoaful (where it has been happily said that Wolseley adapted his tactics to new and special conditions, fighting his troops rather on the ancient Roman model of close order than according to the modern principle of extension), convinces us that the real pinch was only felt by our brave soldiers there. Beaten fairly on their own chosen ground, where a vast superiority of numbers had allowed them deliberately to employ the outflanking tactics favoured by the national traditions, the enemy fell back in disorder which increased more and more until the sudden dispersal came outside Coomassie, at the moment when they felt instinctively that no one had anything more left to save but his individual person or property. Hurried as our triumph was, it was yet complete enough to show the world once more that, though we are fond of boasting of our peaceful policy, and are often ready to follow political culera who make avoidance of all war their boast, we have yet the old English aptitude for fighting when occasion compels. Happy shall we be if in each case of need we find ready to our call general so skilful, a staff so energetic, soldiers so enduring and brave, as those who have just returned in triumph from the heart of the Ashantee kingdom.

CONTEMPORARY MYTH-MAKING.

"THE Napoleonic Legend" has become a recognized form of words, and most worthily. For it is a form of words which forcibly brings home to us the fact that, aide by side with our better means for preserving historical truth, exactly the same processes go on which have created the mass of myth, legend, tradition, and more falsehood which we find sometimes standing alongside of, sometimes displacing, the genuine history of past times. Eighty years ago the name of Buonaparte was no more illustrious in the eyes of mankind in general than the name of Tonkins. To the few who had heard it—and those who had heard it must have been records who grantly any deep indeed into Italian local history. been people who groped very deep indeed into Italian local history —the word Buonaparts doubtless had a better sound than the word Tomkins, and it had a sound all the better because then, and long after, it was sounded full in four syllables. It was still an Italian name with a meaning to it; it was not, as now, cut down to three better because then, and the world in ground the name had never been heard and cut down to three French syllables without a meaning. But by the world in general the name had never been heard, and by the world in general the Christian name Napoleone had nover been heard either. No one indeed could have read Italian history with much minuteness without coming across two or three bearers of the name. But none of them were men at all in the first rank of Italian history; so they might then easily be forgotten, while with a reader of our times their name ensures their being remembered. Within these eighty years the names Napoleone and Buonaparte, clipped and cut short years the names Napoleone and Buonaparte, clipped and cut short to be sure in the process, have not only become famous; they have not only become more famous than any other names of their time; they have actually become mythical. The name of Buonaparte they have actually occome mythical. The name of Buonaparte has become as truly legendary as the names of Arthur and Charlemagne; as there is an Arthurian cycle and a Carolingian cycle, so there is also a Napoleonic cycle. With all this before us we are better able to understand how very soon the Charles the Great of history began to turn into the Charlemagne of romance. And, better able to understand how very soon the Charles the Graat of history began to turn into the Charlemagne of romance. And, more than this, when we see the strange ideas which many people have of things which have happened in our own time, of the events of the last thirty years, we better understand the current mistakes about the expulsion of the Athenian Tyrants which Thucydides took so much trouble to set right, and we better understand how every circumstance of the events which led to the Norman Conquest of England could have got misrepresented during the lifetime of men who must have remembered all about it. Wonderful, some may say, that the same process should go on in an age of printing, an age when everybody reads books and newspapers, which went on in an age whon there was hardly any writing except a few inscriptions on stone, or in an age when writing, though as familiar as it is now, was almost wholly the professional business of a single class. We suspect that the books and newspapers do very little to hinder the growth of legend; we are not sure that their existence does not really make it more easy. Their use is of another kind; they do not hinder legends from growing up, but they give us the means of correcting them when they have grown up. They enable us to do more thoroughly what Thucydides and Florence of Worcester tried to do. We ove to them that there is no danger now, as there was danger in both of the two other cases, of the truth being wholly forgotten. The true version is there, ready to be appealed to at any time. But the existence and the false version by the side of it. Indeed the fact that everything is

written and printed, that every man skims his newspaper, that many men skim their books, really helps the other way. It helps to make men careless and satisfied, and convinced that they know all about everything. It helps to make memory less strong even in actual spectators and actors. A man who knew that, if he did not accurately remember a thing, it would certainly be forgotten or misunderstood, was much more likely to remember it accurately than he is now that he can write down an accurate statement ready to refer to whenever he wishes. His written statement will be more accurate than the other man's memory; but his memory will be less accurate. When Herodotus set to work to write down the history of the things which happened when he was a child, his materials, besides a few public inscriptions on stone and brass, were to be found in the memory of men of the standing of his father. Those materials were much more trustworthy than the same kind of materials are now. His unwritten testimony was better than any unwritten testimony what could be had for events at an equal distance now. Only we have means for checking and correcting our written testimony which Herodotus had not.

Now the notions which a great many people have of the history of France six-and-twenty years ago are exactly of a piece with the notions which Thucydides says that most people at Athens had in his time about the driving out of the sons of Peisistratos. The two confusions of history of course start from exactly opposite notions of politics and morals; but as perversions of truth they are of exactly the same kind. The Athenian held that to upset a despotism and to restore a commonwealth was so worthy a work that it justified private assassination. The belief of many comfortable Englishmen is, that to upset a commonwealth and to set up a despotism is so worthy a work that it justifies public massacre. Harmodios and Aristogeiton were the destroyers of tyranny, the restorers of freedom, the men who sacrificed themselves for the good of their country. They really did nothing of the kind, and, to make it seem that they did, three or four years of the history of Athens had to be wiped out. So a great number of people seriously believe that in the year 1848, the late ruler of France, being already President or Emperor or something or other, saved society by putting down a roaring mob of Red Republicans. We have heard so over and over again from people of all kinds, and by no means always of the same way of thinking in politics. We have often had it elaborately explained to us, by a slight confusion between June 1848 and December 1851, how the soldiers had once had to knock under to them a second time. When the word conspiracy or rebellion is applied to the act of December 1851, people stare, and do not understand. It is not a question whether a certain act does or does not deserve to be called conspiracy or rebellion; their state of mind is that the man who did it was an Emperor, and that an Emperor cannot conspire or rebel. All this is exactly like the Athenian confusion. To make it appear that it was not Cavaignac but Buonaparte who put down the Reds in 1848, three or four years of French history have to be wiped out,

of crowds of people who must have known all about them.

The whole ceremony which has been lately gone through at Chislehurst is an outgrowth of this process of tradition forming itself under our own eyes, and it also gives us some lessons by showing us under our own eyes how the notions of divine right and hereditary succession grew up in past times. The whole thing implies that the family of Buonaparte has something about it different from other families; that there is something which gives its members a right to rule in France which other families have not. The young man who is the subject of homage has, plainly been taught to think that he is quite different from a son of M. Thiers, of M. Gambetta, or even of Marshal Mac-Mahon. And it is no wonder that he thinks so when so many people come out of France to Chislehurst to tell him so. Unless there were something which set a Buonaparte, as a Buonaparte, above other people, no party could be found that would propose to hand over the rule of a great nation to a young man of no experience, whose character must be unknown and unformed, and who as yet has had no chance of doing good or evil in his own person. Now what ground is there for looking on a Buonaparte, as a Buonaparte, as something thus privileged above the rest of the world? There are two grounds on which a nation may reasonably accept hereditary succession in its rulers. In early times it may really be believed that a particular family is literally divine, that it springs of the blood of the Gods, and has therefore a right to command the allegiance of ordinary men. And, when this belief has died out, the members of a particular family is literally divine, that it springs of the blood of the Gods, and has therefore a right to command the allegiance of ordinary men. And, when this belief has died out, the members of a particular family is literally divine, that it springs of the blood of the Gods, and has therefore a right to command the allegiance of ordinary men. And, when the authorized have really ma

which for eight hundred years never lacked a male heir to sit on the throne of Hugh Capet, is the oldest and most brilliant example in the world. Or, again, a nation may do as we have done ourselves; it may be convinced that, whatever may be the evils of hereditary succession, its advantages outweigh them, and it may therefore entail the Crown in a particular family by a formal law. It is hard to see how this last argument can be made to apply to the house of Buonaparte, for, if we attach so much value to sham pickecite as to hold that France has twice elected the Buonapartes as her rulers, France has also twice driven them out by pickecite of a much more real kind. The young Pretander himself is not made to put forth any claim to the throne unless he is called to it by a pickecitum. But why should he think, or why should anybody think for him, that a pickecitum bestowing power on any other human being in France or out of it? Gambetta, Thiers, MacMahon, have all some personal qualifications for power—at all events, in the opinions of their own partisans. The youth at Chielchurst may have equal or greater qualifications than any of them, but as yet he has had no chance of showing them. And we may add that a pickecitum calling on a man whose qualifications are unproved to discharge the functions of a personal government is far more unreasonable than a law which calls on the next heir, without regard to his qualifications, to succeed to a constitutional throne. A personal government calls for personal qualifications of the highest order, such as hereditary succession certainly does not secure. Now it would be quite wrong to say that, even in a constitutional State, where the King reigns but does not govern, personal qualifications are of no importance. Even in such a State as ours the personal character of the King is by no means a matter of indifference. There may be a wide difference between a good King and a bad one. But the qualifications needed for a constitutional King are not of the same high and unusual ch

Why then should any party, why should any one man, look to this particular young man as a possible ruler rather than to anybody else? No reason can be given, except that he is the son of his father, the great-nephew of his great uncle. It cannot be mere preference for that form of government which in France is called Empire. For if it is thought well to invest one man with Imperial power, it would be just as easy to invest somebody else. Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, may any of them be set to rule as well as Tiberius or Nero. The whole thing resolves itself into a matter of birth, and that birth should be held to have anything to do with the matter is the point in the whole case which is really worth study. How has it come about that the House of Buonaparte is looked on as having some kind of hereditary right? It cannot be because the Buonapartes have any right by the existing law of France, for the law of France, so far as France can be said to have any law, does not recognize them. It cannot be that they have any claim of divine birth above other men; at least we have not seen any pedigree in which the lawyer of Ajaccio was traced up to Zeus or Woden. They cannot claim, like the Royal House of Paris, to have been among the rulers of men for a thousand years, seeing that eighty years ago their name had never been heard of. They cannot claim an unbroken succession even during those eighty years, for as yet no Buonaparte has ever succeeded another. They cannot boast that their rule has been specially prosperous, for each of the two Buonapartes that have reigned has dragged down France into the lowest depth of overthrow, and has been driven out amid general rejoicing. The whole thing is a superatition, but it is instructive as showing us, for once in a way, the beginning of a superstition. A family of which two members have reigned with a long interval between them has got in the minds of many to be invested with something of the same greatness and mystery as if it had reigned without interruption for eight

SENTIMENT AND LOGIC.

To is a common complaint of many reasoners that their opponents bysines to esparate questions of feelings from questions of pure logic. People are only too apt to believe a thing because it is pleasant, instead of believing it because it is proved. The reasoners who make this complaint most energetically are generally assailed by a counter charge. It is said that, under pretence of limiting them-

selves to purely logical considerations, they manage to omit the most important elements of the problems of which they treat. According to the common illustration, the life disappears under the dissecting knife; and the observer detects only the mechanism of the dead body instead of the forces of the living organism. This is the meaning of the common saying that writers of the utilitarian or experimental schools are wanting in knowledge of human nature. They are dispassionate in their reasoning simply because they forget to take the passions into account; and yet without a clear recognition of the force of passion all reasoning about human affairs becomes more empty verbiage. This, for example, was the fault of the recolutionary agitators whom Burke demounced so often and so eloquently for importing geometrical methods into politics. They reasoned as if human beings were mere colourless units, capable of being arranged in such combinations as might please the fancy of the legislator without reference to previous history or to existing prejudices. The doctrine of the Rights of Man therefore begins by omitting to consider the whole series of enotions and beliefs by which society is principally moulded. The same fallacy, in various degrees, runs through the writings of all constitution-mongers from the days of Harrington or of Sieyès to our own. The universal postulate is that a mere shuffling of the cards will alter the nature of the pack. A similar delusion underlies the theories which propose to abolish differences of sex by legislation. Their advocates, having themselves but a small allowance of human nature, imagine that that important element in human affairs can be restrained by simply ignoring its existence. Of course there is an easy retort. To object to changes because they shock your feelings is simply to consecrate the blindest prejudice. If the mode of abstract reasoning on politics is often too dry, at least it helps to bring political arrangements into harmony with reason; whereas the opposite syste

with existing interests. The contest between the two opposite types of thinkers will doubtless be perpetual; and doubtless, as in all other never-ending contests, each side has something to say for itself. The proposition is unassailable that the pleasantness of a conclusion is not a reason for accepting it. It is equally true that people without strong feelings are unable to understand the very meanings of the words which are to be employed in their reasonings. A man without a keen sense of shame could not argue a question of morality more satisfactorily than a deaf man a question of music. And therefore the conclusion would seem to be that a man should be accessible to sentiment whilst forming his premisees, and should discharge his sentiment whilst drawing his inference. The difficulty is, of course, enormous in practice. The reverence which a man feels for a doctrine disinclines him to examine its truth; and, if he has no reverence for it, he cannot appreciate its full meaning. Possibly the difficulty may be surmounted by a conscientious training of the faculties; and, indeed, some minds are so constituted that a desire to believe in the truth of a proposition sometimes predisposes them to doubt it. This, however, is little more than a kind of intellectual nervousness; and, as a rule, it cannot be questioned that the effort to judge one's own creed impartially is beyond ordinary powers. Moreover, the connexion between reasoning and feeling is often too closes to admit of any such separation. The process of judging is only in part reducible to a chain of syllogisms. Dr. Newman gives to that kind of reasoning which is conducted by less formal methods, the name of the illative sense; and though we may deny the propriety of describing it as a separate faculty, we may admit that he gives under that name a lively account of our ordinary methods. He under that name a lively account of our ordinary methods. He takes as an illustration the case of a dispute as to the authenticity of a passage in Shakspeare. It is obviously impossible that the really decisive considerations should be put into the form of ordinary logic. One may indeed settle certain collateral points by such methods. It may be proved by arithmetic that some words occur in the disputed passage in greater proportion than they appear in other writings of acknowledged authenticity. It may possibly appear that some phrase or grammatical form is used which did not make its appearance till a later period, or which had died out before Shakspeare was born. But in any really doubtful cases we shall be unable to discover any such which had died out before Shakspeare was norn. But in any really doubtful cases we shall be unable to discover any such external tests. It is only by an occasional felicity that we can judge of poetry by rule and line. And when such methods are not available, the only test is the judgment of a critical faculty of which no precise and definite account can be given. A man has read Shakepeare till he has become saturated with the spirit of his writings and can detect a harmony or a discord which is not perceptible to the less acute ears of ordinary mankind. The process ceptible to the less acute ears of ordinary mankind. The process is that by which we have to judge in most of the affairs of life. We can swear to the identity of a friend although we have not made a catalogue of his features and should even be unable to tell in his absence whether his eyes were brown or blue. The test is the purely internal sensation, the fact that the impression which he sakes upon us corresponds to the undefinable but not less lively impression which we carry about in our minds. An artist may be able to match two colours with microscopic accuracy, though no words have ever been invented which would enable him to discrimimate the precise shade which he recognizes. In this case we might be able to checkthe judgment. We might try experiments which would show conclusively whether the artist's eye for colour was really as lessn and trustworthy as he supposes. But in such a case to that

of a Shakespearean text, we must very frequently take the result upon credit; or, at least, the only applicable test would be the agreement of a large number of qualified experts. Such an agreement would go to prove that, if there was an error, it was due not to any personal peculiarity, but to some general cause; and the improbability of its existence might be carried beyond any existence in the carried beyond any

assignable limits.

Now, in a very large number of the most important questions that can be raised, this kind of intuitive judgment is the only one accessible; and it then becomes exceedingly difficult to assign the share which the sentiments may have had, or ought to have had, in determining the logic. The fact that a certain conclusion is repulsive may be not only a motive but a sufficient reason for rejecting it. This, for example, is obviously the case in much postical rejecting it. This, for exhibit, is one dusty she case in much post as criticism. A given poem makes one man yawn, another laugh, and a third cry. Which is right? Some people reply that all are right, and that therefore all criticism is merely a record of personal impressions. We should entirely deny the accuracy of this conimpressions.. We should entirely deny the accuracy of this con-clusion, and maintain that the difference in the intellectual power, in the truthfulness of perception, and in the power of expression of different poets, is just as much a real quantity as the difference of weight between the coxswain and the rowers in a University But we admit that no sufficient test can be discovered for individual criticism; and that till later generations have pro-nounced their verdict we must be content with a judgment based upon feeling. The same difficulty occurs in moral and political disputes. One man asserts, and another denies, that a particular view of morality is debasing. If ow is it to be decided which is right? The utilitarian replies that he can give us an external right? The utilitarian replies that he can give us an external test; and pronounces that course to be right which is the most productive of happiness. But, admitting this to be true, we still have the infinitely complex question, What is happiness? which can only be decided by a man's own feelings, and by his sympathy with the feelings of his neighbours. If he is convinced that the pleasure of eating is greater than the pleasure of thinking, he will inevitably attribute the same sentiment to others, and will hold that he contributes to the pleasure of mankind more decisively by increasing the amount of food in the world than by increasing the amount of intellectual power. Ultimately, therefore, we must allow the emotions to judge in this case as well as in others. Or, again, to take a political question, a Ottmately, therefore, we must allow the emotions to judge in time case as well as in others. Or, again, to take a political question, a man will say that the feminine type which is produced by the concession of woman's rights is, on the whole, lower than that which is produced by the old-fashioned system. He will grant that woman gains in the power of public speaking, and has perhaps more opportunity for logical practice, but he will say that such advantages are too dearly bought by the loss of tenderness and modesty. The diagrapt which the proposal greatest in his mind is therefore not The disgust which the proposal creates in his mind is therefore not morely the expression of a prejudice, but gives a distinct logical reason, though one which by its nature cannot be reduced to numerical or quantitative expression. The advocate of woman's rights may evade the point by appealing to the doctrine of abstract rights. That is substantially to beg the question by assuming that the differences between men and women are too superficial to be taken into account in legislation. But if the question is stated as one of experience, it is impossible to evade the point raised, or to it otherwise than by those instinctive verdicts in which

sontiment is indissolubly blended with logic.

The difficulty therefore goes more deeply into the substance of all the most important disputes than appears at first sight; nor does it appear that there is any royal road of escape. The judgment upon many difficult questions can only be obtained by the slow elaboration of many generations and different schools of thought. But there are some obvious considerations which may tend to shorten the discussion. The scientific reasoner may admit that, if his conclusions are shocking to the ordinary prejudices of mankind, the fact allords at least a presumption that he has left some elements of the question out of account. When reasoners in the last century had satisfied themselves that all morality was an enlightened selfishness, the disgust which their conclusion caused in some minds was a sufficient proof that they had formed an in-complete theory of human nature. The disgust, in fact, was itself a phenomenon which required to be explained, and which could not be satisfactorily explained by simply calling it prejudice. And, on the other hand, it is also true that it is generally possible to obtain tests which may be independent of feeling, and which are therefore free from one source of error. A good deal of light, for example, has been thrown upon Shakapennean controversy by an examination of the external characteristics of the versification. A tendency to use redundant syllables, or to make the phrase end with the line, may appear to be characteristic of particular poets or of particular periods of their lives. When such a conclusion particular periods of their lives. When such a conclusion has been established by a sufficient induction, it supplies a test which must override any pretence to intuitive judg-ment. The resemblance in the intrinsic character of the thought appeals indeed in one sense to a higher faculty; but unluckily the judgment upon such matters is more easily deluded. unicerry the jungment upon such matters is more easily deluded.

And, as ultimately it is a question of fact, we must assume that
the two tests will coincide, and that the variet of men of insight
will be confirmed by the verdict of the counters of syllables
and analysers of the external structure of the verse. The same The same and analysers of the external structure of the verse. The same principle applies in the more important questions which we have noticed, though its application requires more time and a wider area of observation. Whatever the difference of the intuitive judgates. ments upon moral and political questions, there are certain points of general agreement without which opinion must remain for

ever in a state of energy; everybody would agree, for ample, that a moral standard or a political arrangement wi led to the increase of drunkenness, corruption, and physical disease must be a had one. Observation of the complex phenomena of society is indeed so difficult and so obstructed by all kinds of prejudices that it is difficult to discover a satisfactory test, and almost impossible to discover one which shall be plainly decitive. To discover such tests should be the object of historical and principal interior and property of the contract of the c inquirers; and, whatever the difficulty of the problem, it would be easy to show that it is not impossible. The real difficulty is to impress the lesson when it has once been established; and that is the province in which the illegitimate interference of soutiment makes itself felt, and deserves a good deal that is said of it. Enough facts have been established to decide some questions which are still warmly debated even by people who admit the legitimacy of the methods employed, whilst they shut their eyes to the

GAMBLING ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAPPILY for gentlemen professionally interested in transce-tions on the Stock Exchange, there is no danger of the public ceasing to gamble, and almost as little risk of effectual inter-ference by the Legislature. On the contrary, the field for operations has been steadily and rapidly widening, thanks to the necessities of all ranks and conditions of mon, at home and abroad. In the good old times when the first of the Rothschilds laid the foundations of the family fortunes, Consols were about the only thing worth being dabbled in by dealers on a large scale. And when the nation was engaged in its life-and-death struggle with Bonaparte, as Consols fluctuated violently in sympathy with the convulsive efforts of the combatants, there were ample margins left for profits. In the piping days of peace that followed on Waterloo, and still more under our later policy of non-intervention, Consols have been so "stiff," except under most exceptional circumstances, that there has been little to be made of them by those who hastened to be rich. But this was of little consequence, as they have been superseded by an infinite variety of investments which contain enough of the elements of hazard to satisfy the most reckless and avaricious of gamblers. First came the foreign loans, amounting to an aggregate that is almost fabulous, many of them being held simost entirely in England. It is England that finds the capital for "permanent improvements" all the world over. We lend freely on the vaguest prospectuses of railway systems, of roads and harbours, docks and warehouses, gas-works, water-works, and the like, which are all up in the clouds in the meantime. When a Federation consolidates itself into a Monarchy; when a Monarchy breaks loose from the transmits of efficients. from the transmels of effete despotism, and renews its youth as a Liberal Republic; when a colony snaps its chains and asserts its independence; when a subversive revolution and change of government happens anywhere under the sun, it is England that is invited to lend on the security of promises and professions. When our debtors go to war to defend their honour and their credit, it is we who find the money as their sleeping partners. It is a significant and startling fact that in the course of two-and-twenty years ending in 1873, the various States of the world have contracted debts with us to the amount of 2,218,000,000/. In short, we are always lending, and never learning by experience, although the securities which represent our contributions prove so often delusive, and our debtors are perpetually breaking on our hands. Next to the foreign funds come the endless undertakings floated by private enterprise, to which the outside public can so easily associate itself, thanks to the blessings of limited liability. Notionly do we develop every conceivable industry in the British Isles and our own colonies, but we are eager to assist our foreign friends in matters beyond the means or beneath the notice of their Governments. We dig their mines and drain their lands; we light their streets and draw their water; and every concession which they are pleased to offer us becomes a more question of terms. So omnivorous are we known to be in our appetite for new undertakings. votons are we known to be in our appetite for new undertakings-that anything rejected by the shrewdines of our American cousins may generally be placed to a profit in London. In short, in the growing flush of our national prosperity we have turned bankers and money-lenders to all the world; while the glut of money has festered the tribe of ingenious gentlemen who follow the new and lucrative profession of "promoter." If we make money fast, we spend it faster; and a high rate of interest on investments is matter of necessity to men who live at high-pressure pace. Consols are gone out of date with every one except trustees and bloated millionaires; and few persons who retain the control of their property are described in the control. of their money ever dream of locking it up for a lifetime. But, as of their money ever dream of locking it up for a metime. Dut, as high interest involves a certain element of risk, we must keep a close eye on our investments, and all the purchases we make in foreign funds or limited Companies partake more or less of the nature of time bargains. The extra risks might well suggest the idea of a sinking fund by way of insurance against ugly contingencies. of a sinking fund by way of insurance against ugly contingencies. But prudence is too expensive a luxury for needy men, and indeed most people find that even with high dividends regularly paid it is hard enough to manage to make the two ends meet. We are painfully embarrassed when our foreign friends get behindhend with their half-yearly coupons, or when the reports of our justicators. Companies (limited) announce the disappointment of our reasonable expectations. We get nervously agitated over audden drups in the markets and although we are too much inclined to shut our eyes to ominous warnings, just at last, when really inglitened, we much off to realise. Sensionally these is a panic

still a grand crisis, and among a great deal of buying and selling a good many of us are relies wholesale. But, short of ruin, there are always many unlinely persons recklessly eager to recoup themselves for inconvenient lesses. Hence there are always a number of time bargains going forward between settling days, and a variety of self-titles mominally changing hands. It is estimated that of the whole business transacted on the Stock Exchange only one-twentieth part relates to genuine investments. It is certain that from 1871 to 1872 there was an increase in the number of manshers of the Stock Exchange of 170, and from 1872 to 1873 of \$6, which is sufficiently conclusive as to the progress of gambling and the growth of speculative business.

As we remarked at the outset, we do not believe for a moment that anything that can be said or written will materially diminish the amount of wild speculations by outsiders. If, however, anything were likely to produce that effect, it would be a elever treatise on "The Theory of Stock Exchange Speculation" (Longmans and Co.) which has just made its appearance. It is brief and businesslike, although pleasantly written, and it is to its author, Mr. Arthur Crump, that we are indebted for the suggestive statistics which we have given

are indebted for the suggestive statistics which we have given shove. He draws the obvious conclusions from them. He proves so mathematical demonstration that no amateur speculator can sibly hold his own in the end against the ring of professional confederates; but, foreseeing that his wise warnings will be wasted, he goes on to give amateurs who are bent on raining themselves the best counsels in his power. As to the proposition with which he starts, it ought to be pretty nearly self-evident; nor can anything be much closer than the analogies between play on the Stock Exchange and play at the gaming-table. There are fixed odds in favour of the bank in either case. At the starts is the above of commission contents to the substant of the starts of commission contents to the substant of the starts. There are fixed odds in favour of the bank in either case. At the Stock Exchange, in the shape of commission, contangees, backward ations, and all the rest of it, a man must part in advance with a considerable percentage of his prospective profits, just as there is the oprès at rouge-et-noir, and one or a couple of zeroes at roulette. In each case alike the play comes very much to a question of temperament. The man who used to lose his head and his temper at Homburg when the luck had set in against him was very speedily parted from his money; while the impassive veteran who cut his losses short and lay black setiently in home of a happing vein could at least product his an patiently in hope of a happier vein could at least prolong his enjoyable excitement. So the amateur investor who is making losses where he looked for gains is never easy until he has recouped him-The opportunity he counted upon having turned him, he will insist upon creating others. He had ventured his capital on the faith of his superior astuteness or exceptional inforcapital on the faith of his superior astuteness or exceptional information, and now he goes in for sheer gambling. As for the "information" which so often proves a deadly lure to the amateur, Mr. Crump shows at what a tremendous disadvantage he stands in that respect. On the Stock Exchange each eager philanthropist is playing his own little game instead of the game of other people; and authentic "tips" are rurely going a-begging. No bit of news that is worth the having is suffered to leak out until it has been made the most of by its original possessor. And if you attempt to bring superior shrewdness to bear upon intelligeness that is patent to the public, even then you learn that others are before you. The contents of the latest telegram are generally found to have been somehow known beforeland and discounted by parties interested. Now that news is flashed to the Exchange found to have been somehow known beforehand and discounted by parties interested. Now that news is flashed to the Exchange from all the great commercial centres, the leviathans of specularion command the markets more decidedly than ever. There are formidable syndicates which have their regular agents in Vienna, Paris, or Berlin, and which very possibly may have friends or partners among those who actually direct Continental politics. What chance has the owner of a few hundreds or thousands with admirably informed gentlemen like these? As likely as not they have prepared for a great upward or downward movement by operating to a moderate extent in the opposite direction by way of blind. If our amateur speculator is extraordinarily shrewd or sharp, he may very probably cut in just in time to be squeezed sharp, he may very probably cut in just in time to be squeezed and secrificed. And there is this to be said besides, that the speculator on a small scale is less of a free agent than he is apt to suppose. Substantial securities like Consols eway very slightly up or down, so that the professional gentleman who jobs them can afford to deal at very close prices. There will be but a margin of a very few shillings between his buying and his selling price. But the man who do a hit of cambling in an off-hand way plungs a very few shillings between his buying and his selling price. But the men who do a bit of gambling in an off-hand way plunge by preference into securities that are extraordinarily sensitive. Tidings of a revolution, or ramours of coupons to be dishonoured, may send these down a good many pounds in as many minutes. The jobber must necessarily name very wide prices by way of safeguard against such contingencies, and the speculator who has just bought at 38 may be unable to get out on the instant for anything more than 35. Add to this, that when the available aggregate of a speculative stock is very limited, it may be monopolized in the hands of one or two persons; and should they have reason to suspect that an innocent has "put his foot in it," they will refuse to let him extricate himself except on terms of their own, and combine to put him to a remoraeless ransom.

they will refuse to let him extricate himself except on terms of their own, and combine to put him to a remorseless ransom.

These and many other considerations should deter any rational being from risking his money in the face of such appalling odds. But although such continues in one shape or another have been urged over and over again, the Stock Exchange, as the have seen, has been rapidly increasing its business, just as the habite at Homburg and Wieshaden were more and more crowded that after year. And if a man is blindly bears on speculation,

we strongly recommend his taking this treatise as his guide to the philosophy of the matter. The writer will warn him to take the philosophy of the matter. The writer will warn him to take the philosophy of the matter. The writer will warn him to take the weather into account, and will tell him to buy the most delicate aneroid that can be procured for money. He will show him how, in the absence of disturbing influences, prices grow buoyant in a buoyant atmosphere; how at one season of the year the world is sanguine and willing to buy, while at another there is a tendency to depression and promiscuous selling. But he will warn him that, as a rule, he is more likely to realize by "bearing" than by "bulling, although it is the natural impulse of the uninitiated to rush to buy in rising markets. The knowing fishes will be found to swim against the sot of the general stream, and their fine instinct acquaints them with the run of the currents and undercurrents, and teaches them to anticipate the obb and flow of the ides. Again, most people can play a winning game tolerably well; the difficulty is to lose with resolution and discretion. "Cut short your losses and let your profits run on" was the golden maxima that made the fortune of one of the greatest financiers of the last generation, and Mr. Crump quotes the saying that is current is the City.—Very few men know how to "cut a loss." It is the moral of his book that they will find abundant opportunities of practising the art, although their capital is unlikely to hold out until they have made themselves perfect in their lesson.

CAUDATI.

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NOM the twelfth to the close of the fifteenth century, and, it Would seem, as late as the Reformation, it was a common belief that, when the English elected to come forth out of the brute creation, they brought their tails with them. Grooks and Sicilians, Frenchmen and Scots, rabble, soldiers, knights, princes, historians, and poets, in the streets, on the battlements of besieged towns, in kings' courts, on the field of battle, in the cloister, and in the closet, hailed them as Condati, mon with tails. In the year 1191, Richard I. being at Messina on his way to Acre, certain Greeks and Sicilians followed him and his attendants through the streets, crying out "Caudati." When the English were besinging streets, crying out "Caudati." When the English were besieging Dunbar, on the 28th of April, 1296, the Scotch army approached to raise the siege, and the garrison displaying their banaus on the battlements shouted, "Now ye English dogs, we will slay you and cut off your tails." In the Crusade of St. Louis, in the year 1250, a grandson of Fair Rosamond, William Longsword, who claimed to be Earl of Salisbury, a perfect knight, to whom the French King gave a white horse that he much loved, was with the Crusaders in Egypt. The King's brother, the Count d'Artois, took from him by force spoil which he had taken from a rich caravan going to Alexandria. St. Louis could not prevail with his brother to return the booty; and the Earl, finding no redress, withdrew in displeasure, while the Count, with a scornful length, exclaimed:—" It were well if the noble army of Frenchmen were purged of the Condati," Salisbury had returned to the camp refere the battle of Mausourah. The Templars were in the van, the Count d'Artois led the second division. The Master of camp before the battle of Mansourch. The Templars were in the van, the Count d'Artois led the second division. The Master of the Temple wished to drive back and join the King; the Count was for spuring onward. Longsword endeavoured to mediate between them. Then said the Count aloud, "Of the cowardree of these timed tail-bearers! how fortunate, how perfect would our army be if it were but cleared of all tails, and those that bear them!" The Earl replied, with indignation, "I recken that to-day we shall be where thou wilt fear to come nigh my horse's tail." After a gallant charge the Christians were driven back: There was no hope for them but in flight. The Count, turning to Longsword, proposed to fly, and the Farl answered him, "It would be displeasing to God that my father's son should flee from the face of any Sararen; I had rather die in honour should flee from the face of any Sararen; I had rather die in honour than live in shame"; and there he died gloriously, and D'Artois also perished, either drowned in a branch of the Nile, or crushed beneath beams of timber in the narrow street of Mansourah. A hundred years afterwards Eustaco Deschamps, the early friend to whom Chaucer in his youth probably owed personal acquaintance with Petrarch and knowledge of the Roman de la Rose and the works of Dante, who loved and admired and praised our poet, and hated England with a bitter harred, regarded Greey and Poitiers by taxing the English with their tails. Alluding in a rondem to their intemperance, and playing with his words, he confessed that they were stronger than his countrymen, since they carried two tuns with a hogshead and a half - non quem - appendant :-

Certes plus foresent les Angles. Que les François communément.

Car deux tonas aux portent aden Et une queue proprenent.

In a ballad, again reminding them of the tuns and the tail, he declared that they were a beer-drinking people, brown as mastifis, and he ended each stanza by bidding them was their tails:—

Ce sont deux tonneaulx de dopin, C'est voir, et la queue de lèz.

Franche dogue, dist un Anglois, Vons ne faietes que hone vin.

—Bi faisons bien, dist le François; Mais vous fuvez le lunequin, Roux estes comme pei de mastin, Wuilsquot, de moy apprenez, Quand vous yeze par chemia, Laves yestre queue leves. And there is the burden of another ballad, written when he was taken by the English at Calais:---

-lors dis : oil ; je voy vo queue.

Another French poet, a century after Deschamps, wrote of a certain cat from Calais, that he must have been of English lineage, for he had a very long tail:—

Ce cat nonne vient de Calais, Na mere fut Cathan la Bleoë; C'est du lignage des Anglois, Car il porte—très longue quaus.

In later times the same monstrous belief was received by the Papists; but they supposed that the stigma had been set upon us at the Reformation. Du Cange was sorely perplexed by the word Candatus. Why the English should have been mocked by his people as Caudati was a mystery to him. Once he thought it might be from the points of their shoes, caudas calceorum, in which they delighted beyond other nations; but he was not well satisfied with that explanation. Next he asked himself whether it might have been because they were very spruce, and neatly combed, for the Western nations, so he teaches us from Gondelinus, called one that was combed Coti, that is, ecous, crop-tailed; but neither did this interpretation satisfy him. Last of all, taking Matthew Paris for his guide, he concluded from the story of William Longsword that the Caudati were faint-hearted, Couards, in the Italian Codardi. It fared with him as with other refiners who overlook the plain truth at their feet to run after subtleties, the mon of whom Swift declared that he had never found one to be once in the right. If, instead of tasking his wit to find hidden likenesses between things unlike, he had accepted the plain sonse, that the English were a brutal people, with the mark of the beast upon them, and had set himself to learn for what special act of brutality the miraculous punishment had been inflicted, he might have found the fable in Polydore Vergil. He tells us that when Archbishop Becket passed through Strood, on his way to Canterbury, immediately before he was murdered, the inhabitants cut off his horse's tail; by the divine will, adds the historian, it was decreed that the descendants of all the men who were partakers in that villanous deed should be born with tails, like dumb animals; but now, in our day, that mark of infamy has perished with their posterity. The words "descendante" and "posterity" may not be allowed without some reserve. It was never pretended that the curse foll upon the gentle sex. Polydore, who wrote in the Court of Hen

A curse prevails,

The babes of Strode are born with horses' tails;

and Ben Jonson, in one of his masques, the Vision of Delight, spread it over the whole county:—

The haunches of a drum, with the feet of a pot, And the tail of a Kentish man to it: Why not?

We have found in the legend told by Polydore Vergil the true meaning of the word that puzzled Du Cange, but what was the origin of the legend? Matthew Paris has preserved the grain of truth out of which the rank fiction eprang. On Christmas Day, in the year 1170, five days before his murder, Becket pronounced sentence of excommunication, from the pulpit of Uanterbury Cathedral, against Robert de Broc, who had cut off the tail of a certain horse carrying the Archbishop's victuals. Matthew Paris says nothing of the infliction of tails; neither do the four authors of the Quadriloga, the Life of Becket. But those biographers do record another, and, as they suppose, a miraculous, effect of the sentence. They say that after the excommunication, the very dogs under the table where De Broc sat would not so much a stouch the bread that he had fingered, which might be true and yet no miracle; for the dogs may have been already cloyed with flesh from those same accursed fingers. As early as the third Crusade, twenty years after Becket's death, the rumour that Englishmen were Cinidati had spread throughout Europe, and that fact, taken with the legend preserved by Polydore Vergil, leaves no room for reasonable doubt that Robert de Broc's offence and punishment gave rise to the fable. It is impossible that Matthew Paris, who was a monk of St. Albans Abboy, could have been mistaken as to the crime and the excommunication. The chroniclers of St. Albans were, above all men, especially informed of the last days of Bocket. A little while before his death, the Archbishop was at his manor of Harwes, about seven miles from the Abbey. Simon the Abbet sent him a noble gift of meat and drink, and travelled to Woodstock to intercede for him, but in vain, with the young King Henry, the eldest son of Henry II. While the Abbot was at Woodstock, his brother visited Backet daily, and supplied him with plenty of the best of food. Simon came back from Woodstock, where he had found nothing that the legend parts of the least daily, and supplied

home, entreated that he would be his companies to Contenbury, his comforter in tribulation. Simon answered that he must abide with his church at the approaching festival of Christmas. "Oh!" exclaims the monkish chronicler, "with what sorrow and sighing was the heart of the Abbot oppressed, when it was made known to him that he might have been a partaker in Bribet's martyrdom!" This honour was not reserved for Simon. This to be content with the glory of a half-martyr, which he had fairly earned, for Matthew Paris warranta, in words not to be misunderstood, that he would certainly have gone to Canterbury had he but known that he should be murdered there, he was left to find consolation in the duty of dispensing to his church some of that most excellent meat and drink with which the Archbishop had been supplied, and of which men made of the common stuff of martyrs think but little. Matthew Paris, who died in the year 1259, was born soon after Becket's death, and, as the historian of his monastery, could not fail to be well instructed in all that happened to the Archbishop from the day he left Harwes. It may be safely concluded that the horse's tail was cut off, that the excommunication did follow, and thence the legend.

safely concluded that the horse's tail was cut off, that the excommunication did follow, and thence the legend.

But Lambarde, jealous for the honour of his own county, the garden of England, the Invicts, the vanguard of liberty, affirms that the legend does not belong to Kent, but was brought from Dorsetshire by John Maier, a false Scot who gave occasion to Polydore Vergil to traduce the innocent men of Strood. Without professing to have consulted the authorities that Lambarde cites, it seems possible to trace the Dorsetshire fable to its source, and to find out how two stories, with nothing in common but affronts offered to dignitaries of the Church, became blended, one borrowing from the other, until the same miracle was evoked from the malice of one Saint, and notwithstanding the mercy of another. It is said that after the conversion of King Ethelbert, St. Angustine, preaching to the people of Dorsetshire, was insulted by the inhabitants of the town of Cerne, who pelted him with the tails of flahes; afterwards they were sorry, and he forgave them. Lambarde relates this on the alleged authority of some work of William of Malmesbury—probably, if it be in any work of his, the De gestis pontificum Anglorum. There is no reason to doubt that St. Augustine may have been ill used by some of the heathen whom he taught; and, if he ever was in Wessex, it may have been by the inhabitants of Cerne; but Alexander Assebye and Hector Boethius have added the legend of Strood, and ascribed to the merciful Angustine the avenging miracle which properly belonged to Becket. They tell how, at the prayer of the Saint, tails were planted upon his enemies. Then came John Maier the Scot, who, because Augustine, even if he visited Wessex, was more conversant with Kent, changed the scene from Cerne to Strood, making it appear that our first Christian teacher, and not Thomas & Becket, was the true performer of the miracle. Beside these gatherings from Lambarde, there is yet another version of the story in Tysilio's "Chronicles of the Ki

it happened.

The conclusion is, that whatever wrongs St. Augustine may have sustained from the men of Cerne—and he could have sustained mone there if he was never in Wessex—the dishonour to the horse-which was carrying Thomas à Becket's victuals (perhaps a parting Christmas gift from St. Albans), the excommunication and the cry at Messina twenty years afterwards, fix the legend upon Strood. It may be a lying legend, but whatever reproach it carries must, as between Kent and Dorsetshire, be borne by the Kentish men. It will seem the lighter if they believe with Stertinius that they suffer in common with all mankind, excepting such as be Stoics:—

hoe te Crede modo insanum; nihilo ut sapientior ille Qui te deridet, caudam trahat.

Qui te deridet, caudam trahat.

Believe no more than this, that you yourself are an ass; by no means, that he who laughs at you is wiser than you; he, too, drage his tail behind him.

ENGLISH CARDINALS.

of the nine names announced in a recent telegram as destined for promotion to the purple at Easter, three only will be of any interest to the general public. The six Italians said to be selected for red hats may be known in Italy, but certainly are not known beyond its borders. This cannot, however, he alleged of Mgr. De Mérode, Mgr. Déchampe, and Dr. Manning, whose names are more or less familiar to the outer world. Mérode, who was in the army before taking orders, is a Belgian, and brother-in-law of the late Count Montalembert, and is a man of some mark. The Archbishop of Mechlin is less envisbly distinguished by the prominent part he took in carrying out the infallibilist policy at the Vatican Council, and by his controversy with Father Gratry, whose crushing refutation of the infallibilist theory we subsequent "effectment" of the author can deprive of its sting. But the heat

described the three in England is of course Dr. Manning, whose three in the report is correctly described as premature; and it will, schooly another link in the long and not undistinguished the of English Cardinals. A work by Mr. Folkestone Williams the published and reviewed in our columns about six years ago (June 13, 1868), as excellent in design as it was unhappily faulty and inadequate in execution, under the title of Lives of the English Cardinals from Nicolas Brakespear (Pope Adriam IV.) to Thomas Wolsey. Two more volumes were promised, bringing down the history "from Reginald Pole to Nicolas Wiseman inclusive," but we are not aware of their having yet appeared; possibly from the author's having adopted our advice to qualify himself for the further prosecution of his task by a more extensive course of reading in both ecclesiastical and English history than he seems to have previously attempted. Indeed his proposal to commence this new series with Cardinal Pole was a characteristic specimen of his slipshod method of procedure. Pole is not the he seems to have previously attempted. Indeed his proposal to commence this new series with Cardinal Pole was a characteristic specimen of his slipshod method of procedure. Pole is not the first English Cardinal after Wolsey any more than Brakespear is the first on the list. The first English Cardinal was Robert Pulleyn the schoolman, who died four years before Adrian IV. mounted the Papal throne. And between Wolsey and Pole stands the venerable figure of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, clothed in the red robe, not 'of office, but of martyrdom. Cardinal Fisher's appointment was solemnly promulgated at Rome by Paul III., although Henry VIII. took very effectual means, according to his own brutal jest, to prevent his wearing the hat designed for him. And as it is the promulgation, and not investiture with the badges of office, that makes a Cardinal, no chronicle of the English Cardinals from which Fisher's name was omitted would be complete. Up to the time of Wolsey there were twenty, of whom six were Archbishops of Canterbury, the last being Bouchier, in Edward's IV.'s reign, who appears at first to have shown some hositation about accepting the dignity, which even then was unpopular in this country, as may be gathered from the old saying, "It was never merry in England since Cardinals came in." And hence perhaps partly the comparatively thin sprinkling of red hat among English prelates during the four centuries preceding the Reformation. Naturally enough there have been still fower since. But still Mr. Williams's forthcoming volumes, if they ever appear, ought to contain a good deal of interesting matter. Not to dwell on the names of Fisher and Pole, there is Oardinal Allen, who played so important a part in the religious troubles of Elizabeth's reign, and the half-mythical-sounding name of the Cardinal of York, the Henry IX. of Legitinist devotion. And, to come nearer our own times, we have Cardinal Weld, whose amiable and pious the Henry IX. of Legitimist devotion. And, to come nearer our own times, we have Cardinal Weld, whose amiable and pious own times, we have Cardinal Weld, whose amiliable and plous character will be familiar to many in the pages of Mrs. Schimmelpennick's graceful autobiography, and who obtained the express sanction of George IV. to accept his dignity, and was offered a residence in Kensington Palace; and, after him, Cardinal Acton. It is rather strange that no Life of Cardinal Wiseman should have not appeared. Parkner Mr. Williams will be the first to appear. yet appeared. Perhaps Mr. Williams will be the first to supply the omission; but, although he counts among English Cardinals, it must be remembered that Dr. Manning's predecessor in the see of Westminster was an Englishman by virtue of domicile only, being of Irish extraction on his father's and Spanish on his mother's side. Still less, of course, can Cardinal Cullen come into the reckoning; and indeed Mr. Williams announces his intention of publishing separate biographies of the Scotch and Irish Cardinals.

The only surprise that can be felt by anyone at Archbishop Manning's promotion—whether it takes place at Easter, or, according to a later rumour, in June—is that it, should have been so long delayed. A distinguished foreign ecclesiastic, to whom an English traveller had expressed his regret that Dr. Newman had not been made a Cardinal, is said to have answered, with a significant smile, "My good friend, Dr. Newman is not the stuff Cardinals are made of." And to any one at all acquainted with the ways of Rome for some centuries past the force of the remark will be obvious enough. The Cardinalate is a sort of hybrid dignity, half civil, half ecclesiastical, but far more closely connected with the Court than with the Church of Rome. Laymen may be, and often have been, clothed with the sacred purple, always on the professed assumption of their intending to take orders eventually, and they have even voted in Papal Couclaves. But this right no Cardinal below the rank of a sub-deacon is now allowed to exercise. The speciality of a Cardinal is that he forms one of the inner circle of the Court, or, if we may be allowed to use an expressive mismomer—of the royal family of the Sovereign Pontiff. Hence Cardinals claim, and are allowed in Catholic countries, precedence of every one except Princes of the Blood, and a lay Cardinal even would rank above the first Archbishop in the land not being a Cardinal. They form the entourage of the Pope, and are his nearest and natural advisors. And accordingly the first and most indispensable requisite in an aspirant to the post is not power of mind, or theological attainments, or seal for the work of the ministry; he need not, que Cardinal, be à profound thinker, or a learned doctor, or a pastor of souls, though there have no doubt been Cardinals of whom all this might be truly predicated. But he must above all things he accordingly the first and most indispensable on the interests, as well temporal as spiritual, of the Vatican. In all cases where the choice of the Fope is unfitted Do

was able to obtain the red hat for Archbishop Darboy, though he was, with perhaps one exception—of a prelate who has also been jealously excluded—incomparably the greatest man in the French episcopate; but it was promptly and readily accorded to his obscure but more subservient successor in the sec of Paris. Independence of mind and character is precisely the disturbing influence which would not be welcomed in the Sacred College, and a man like Wolsey or Richelieu would not easily gain an entrance there in this day, and would certainly find himself in a very uncongenial atmosphere if he did. Dr. Newman, with all his uncompromising loyalty to the Holy See, of which he has given abundant and repeated proofs, is said never to have been a favourite at Rome, and we can quite believe it. It is many a long day since the Church of his adoption has enlisted such a mind as his in her service, but nevertheless—or rather for that very reason—it is perfectly true that he is "not the sort of stuff Cardinals are made of." The reverse is true of Dr. Manning, who rises, indeed, morally and intellectually above the great majority of his future colleagues in the Papal Senate, but who shares with them in a very eminant degree the peculiar aptitude for ecclesiastical promotion—and, above all, for promotion to the amphibious dignity of the sacred purple—which seems with some men to be a natural gift.

It is related in the Life of the late Bishop Grast of Southwark, that when quite a child his invariable reply to all questions as to what he meant to be was, "I will be a bishop"; and a bishop in due course he became. There is a class of men in the Church of England as well as in the Church of Rome who are thus "to the

England as well as in the Church of Rome who are thus "to the England as well as in the Church of Rome who are thus "to the manner born," and whose successful career might be predicted by an intelligent observer almost from the cradle. The former Archdeacon of Chichester and present Archbishop of Wastmins ter is one of them. He pursued, we believe, for a short time a secular calling in early life, but his ecclesiastical instincts were too strong for him; even in his school and college days a kind of archidisconal flavour, so to say, had been observed to hang about him; and at an age when most clergymen are still uneasily oscillating between one curacy and another, he was already a rector and archidescon, reputed to be the trusted counsellor of bishops, and to have a volce required to be the trusted counsellor of bishops, and to have a volce introduced into Parliament, whether by the Government or the episcopal Bench. The late Lord Aberdeen is said to have expressed his intention, in the event of his taking office, to bestow the first vacant mitre the event of his taking office, to bestow the first vacant mitre that might fall to his disposal on Archdescon Manning, and at all events there can be little doubt that, had he remained in the Established Church, he would long since have risen to the bench, and not improbably to the top of it. Nor were his new allies less prompt to discern his exceptional capabilities for official life. Of all the Anglican converts none have had so uniform or so brilliant a career of success in their new communion. From the first his diplomatic tact and keen sense of fitness asserted itself. Ordained priest by Cardinal Wiseman within a month of his secession, priest by Cardinal Wiseman within a month of his secession, while the foremost of his fellow-converts had years to wait, and created a doctor by the Pope soon afterwards, the ex-archdescon passed in rapid succession through the stages of Provest, and Protonotary Apostolic, to the Archbishopric of Westminster. One higher prize alone remained, short of the highest of all, which appears to be now within his grasp. And he has undentably earned by his services at the Vatical Council the most ample reward at the disposal of the Pontiff when he has done so much to sender inthe disposal of the Pontiff whom he has done so much to render infallible. It is generally believed to be only through the parrow jealousy of Roman red-tapism, suspicious alike of converts, of foreignors, and of intellect in every form, that he has been kept out in the cold so long; though it is also possible that he may not have eagerly courted a titular princedom which in his own country could receive no official or social recognition. Speculation has indeed been rife among Protestants, but only we suspect among Protestants, as to the chances of a second English Pope. Since Adrian IV. the triple crown has twice seemed ready to descend on the head of an Englishman. Cardinal Wolsey's candidature was notorious, and was backed for a time by the authority both of his own and the French Government; and some years later Cardinal Pols thought himself, and was thought by others, almost sure of being elected. But in those days there was no prescription of centuries against foreign nominees, and England still counted as a Oatholic country. If any conjecture may safely be hazarded as to the result of the next Conclave, it is that the successor of Pius IX. will almost certainly be an Italian, and quite certainly not an Englishmen. It is very unlikely that Archbishop Manning himor his friends cherish any such anticipations as have been Pope-maker if he has no prospect of becoming Pope, and his Protestant fellow-countrymen will be the last to grudge him the gratification of so natural an ambition. Cardinal Wiseman, with grauncation of so natural an ambition. Cardinal Wiseman, with all his weaknesses and eccentricities, was a man of real genius, and of far more varied learning and accomplishments than his successor in the archiepiscopate. But he was weak in just the points where Archbishop Manning is strong. If the latter had been charged with the conduct of the "Papal Aggression," the too famous Pastoral extra Portam Flominiam would have been as faultless in style as it was in fact ridiculous, and there would have famous Pastoral extra Portam Planniam would have been as faultless in style as it was in fact ridiculous, and there would have been no Durham Letter or Ecclesiastical Titles Act. Cardinal Wissman was sometimes described by his admirers as "a child of mature," and an element of unconacious childishness there certainly was about him, which led him into mistakes often sufficiently banchable, but sure in his position to be interpreted for the worst by unfriendly critics. Unfortunately for himself he had little disconnent of character, and least of all did he understand English.

character, and that is a kind of science in which Dr. Manning, who has no claim to genius, is never at fault. He knows exactly how far he may go without giving offenes, what can be safely said, and how to say it; and he has the immense advantage over his episcopal colleagues of his Harrow and Oxford training. And hence, while his opinions are really much more extreme and entagonistic to ordinary English prejudices or convictions than those of his predecessor, he has not only contrived somehow to establish for himself among Protestantara repute for moderation, which might hardly be endorsed by his co-religionists, but has secured a position—notwithstanding an occasional growl from Christ Church or Exeter Hall—such as no Roman Catholic ecclesiantic has ever held in this country since the death of Reginal Pole. The only English Cardinal since then who has attempted to assert himself provoked the nearest approach to a repetition of the Lord George Gordon riots possible under the altered circumstances of the day. Archbishop Manning, who is not yet a Cardinal, has quietly won a far more prominent place before the world than Cardinal Wiseman ever sought to gain, and holds it with the contented acquiescence, not to say the good will, of his countrymen.

PARLIAMENTARY NIGHT-BIRDS.

A MODERN poet has celebrated in gloomy verse the midnight heur when "the rats and the bats and the vipers and the creeping things come out." This is the favourite hour of the Parliamentary night-bird. It is the hour when honest folk are or ought to be in bed, and when other people make the most of their opportunities. In a thin House towards the small hours of the morning a Bill may sometimes be slipped through, or a division may be snatched, which would have no sort of chance at any other time; and until the Session before last, the only protection against a surprise of this kind was for those whose suspicions were aroused to doom of this kind was for those whose suspicions were sroused to doom themselves to literally sleepless wigilance night after night as long as the objectionable measure steed upon the Notice-paper, which might be from almost the beginning to the very end of the Session. At the close of each sitting there are always a great many subjects which are left over for another night, and these may be continually put down on the paper and as regularly postponed as two or three o'clock comes round. Many nights might thus be wasted in vain watching, for as often as there was a good attendance the matter would be put off in the hope that at some other time it might be whipped through under the blinking eyes of a handful of drowsy legislators. Late vigils for weeks and perhaps months together naturally exhaust the flesh and dull the spirit even of the most scalous members, and then at last the chance comes. If it were palous members, and then at last the chance comes. members, and then at last the chance comes. If it were known that on a particular night—no matter how late—the observations Bill would certainly come on, those who opposed it would not grudge sitting up for it in order to settle the matter there and then. What is intolerable is that it should be kept dangling over their heads during the whole of a Session, and that they should be compelled to spend night after night waiting for it to come on, with the prospect that if, by any accident, they should fail to muster in sufficient force, it would be hurried through by a snatched vote. Accordingly it was agreed a couple of Sessions are that, with the Accordingly it was agreed a couple of Sessions ago that, with the exception of a Money Bill, no order of the day or notice of motion to which opposition was offered should be taken after half-past twelve o'clock at night. This arrangement worked very well as far as the convenience of the great body of members was concerned. Instead of being kept out of bed until all hours of the morning in order to worked to work the morning in the transfer to work the morning in the transfer to work the morning in the state of the state of the state of the morning in the state of the sta instead of being kept out or bed that all hours of the incring in order to watch for a Bill that never came on, simply because it was waiting to dodge through when nobody was looking, they were released at a reasonable hour. If the subject in which they were interested had not come on before half-past twelve, they knew that it could not come on afterwards, and they could therefore go home with an easy mind. On the other hand, however, a rule of this kind is naturally offensive to those who find that it interferes with their tactics. On Tuesday night, when Mr. Heygate moved that the rule should be ro-enacted, a cry was raised on behalf of with their tactics. On Tuosday night, when Mr. Heygate moved that the rule should be ro-enacted, a cry was raised on behalf of the rights of private members. It was said that this rule dealt with them very hardly, as they had no chance of getting their proposals brought forward except at a late, or rather a very early, hour; and that a fixed hour beyond which opposed business must not be taken operated as a temptation to opponents to talk against time in order to shelve an obnazious subject. Private members who wished to try their hand at legislation were thus boxed up in a corner, and were practically described subject. Private members who wasned to try their hand at legislation were thus boxed up in a corner, and were practically deprived of the power of legislating at all. It was therefore proposed that the rule should not be held to apply to any Bill which had passed through Committee. At first sight this had the look of a plausible and simple compromise. Mr. Disraeli somewhat hastily expressed approval of it, and it was carried, but not without a division which showed how keenly the danger was appreciated by a considerable number of members.

considerable number of members.

It does not require much reflection to see that, if it is necessary to impose a check on opposed business being taken late at night, it is exceedingly unwise to relax the rule which has been in force during the last two Sessions. A Rill which has passed through Committee is very close upon being send a third time and passed; and the last stage is constitues the most important of all, because comething may be done in the manufacture of the Rill. A Bill passes through Committee character of the Rill. A Bill passes through Committee that and the next night the report of amendments.

may be period before headly anybody has seen them, unit-before anybody has had sufficient time to consider them and to understand their effect on the measure in all its After that the Bill has only to lunk in the tank corner notice-paper till there is a chance of smuggling it dirough concerted gathering of its supporters, who turn up suddenly-critical moment in an empty House just dribbling itself Moreover it is often not until a measure has reached an adv stage—even when it has not been altered—that its real dust full scope begins to be appreciated. The motion for leave to duce a Bill and the first reading are usually mere formalities. title of the Bill probably affords no clue to its intentions; the preamble is equally vague and unmeaning; and the more certainly will its object be disquised in the account given of it on the second reading. This is really the first that is heard of its contents, and care is often taken that wave little shall be heard and that what is ing. This is really the first that is heard of its contents, and care is often taken that very little shall be heard, and that what is heard shall convey a very imperfect idea of what is proposed to be done. The printed Bill is perhaps not delivered until the day for which the second reading is fixed, and it may be pushed through Committee before members have had an opportunity of studying it in black and white, and looking up the different studying it in black and white, and looking up the different statutes which, in one way or another, are to be affected by it. Nothing is more subtle and deceptive than an innocent-looking Bill, and innocent-looking Bills, like men of similar appearance, are often the worst of rascals. The roguery which is contemplated demands and suggests the cover of carefully simulated innecence and simplicity. Of course we do not mean to say that members definition had support and simplicity. Of course we do not mean to say that members of the House of Commons are constantly lying in wait to play off tricks of this kind; but it certainly does happen from time to time that measures of very serious importance contrive to slip through without adequate consideration. To headlong reformers and harum-scarum legislators the multiplied precautions of our cautious ancestors may perhaps appear to be tiresome and obstructive; but obstructiveness is not invariably an evil, and it is obvious that a net is of no use if the fish which it is most important to eatch are able to escape through its too widely opened meshes. All checks are inconvenient to people who are in a hurry, but then it is the object of checks to keep people from going too fast, and to secure deliberate and well-considered movement. It is no doubt true that the half-past twelve rule tends in some degree to discourage and repress the efforts of private legislators, but it may be doubted whether anything particularly valuable is often lost in this way to the country. On the other hand, it is certainly a means of preventing headless, accidental, or tricky legislation, and that is an important public benefit.

an important public benefit.

The legislative attempts of private members are for the most part serviceable chiefly as a means of promoting discussion and cultivating opinion on subjects which are not yet understood. Now and then perhaps a meanber may succeed in carrying a useful Bill on some side subject which deserves attention, but which the Government has not time to deal with; but, as a rule, if the subject is of any importance, it is scarcedy possible that anything can be done with it unless it is taken up by a Minister. Mr. Fawcett's Irish University Bill may be cited as an exception, but there can be no doubt that it ought to have been in the hands of the Ministry, and that it was only the Premier's petish blundering which led to an important measure of this kind being carried through the House in charge of a private member. The development of species on the principle of natural selection is quite as marked in the Parliamentary as in the animal world. It is only a very strong Bill, strongly supported that has any chance of getting through fairly, and it must be admitted that, looking to practical results, it is a very good thing that Bills which do not comply with these conditions should be smuffed out. In regard to the preparation of Bills the Ministry acts as a sort of Committee of the House. It may be assumed that a Bill which has a decided najority in its favour will be taken in hand by the Treasury Bench. It is then drafted by the Parliamentary draftsmen; it is carefully considered, not only by the departmental officials who are specially interested in it, but by the departmental officials who are specially interested in it, but by the Government of the first and it is presented on responsible authority. A private member's Bill, on the contrary, may be, and too often is, only some weak personal crotchet, or the Project of a small minority; it is parkaps drafted in a loose, unbusiness-like way, and, evan if the principle wore agreed to, would have to be remodelled before it could be carried into pra



to one m the attenues were purity by per time amountly care purity by per ge mandous come to the likeway same been eliting since the same mandous come and a same been have been sisting since the early firemous. Some being since the early firemous, so fifty or eighty private members? Bills either on its prospect; and unless some restriction for hour at which they can come on at night, ply he condemned to elsephon and intolerable would simply be condemned to elsepless and intolerable. It is to be hoped that the rash relaxation of a useful rule

A JOURNALIST OF THE EMPIRE.

Charges of M. Hugelmann, a Parisian journalist, on various charges of swindling, forms an instructive chapter of modern Present history. M. Hugelmann was one of the favoured journal liste of the Second Empire, and represents one of the type gany and corruption which sprang from its faculent and rotten He lived in much splendour during the reign of his master, provided sumptuous lodgings for various mistresses, and was a compineous figure in seciety. After the final crash he started a Bonspartist paper in London, and subsequently contrived to attant himself for a time to the skirts of M. Thiers. He has just been brought before the police magistrate at the Palace of Instice accused of fraudulant bankruptcy and other acts of dishonesty, and has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He is described as a good-looking man, with quick, plausible address, and a confident suile always playing on his lips. His contributions to the press were not distinguished either by wit or literary graces, but he appears to have been not wanting in literary graces, but he appears to have been not wanting in a cartain courageous cleverness and advait effrontery. It was not, however, what he himself wrote as a journalist which made him remarkable so much as the use to which he put his commexion with the press. He began life by writing, while a lad at college, a copy of verses in honour of Louis-Philippe. In 1848 he was a lieutenant is the Garde Mobile, and went over to the insurgents with his men. He then became a noisy member of various ultra-Republican clubs, and vapoured about the Commune. After the days of June ha was sentenced to transportation under the assumed name of s sentenced to transportation under the assumed name of Count de Vergny. In Algeria he made a reputation for himself by his daring insubordination, and because the hero of the more restless and reckless convicts. Escaping to Spain he married a Spaniard, and set up a French newspaper in Madrid. The Empire had by this time been established, and when a Spanish journal, ia, spoke in an offensive manner of the Empress, Hugelmann seized his opportunity, challenged the editor, fought a duel with him, and took care that the particulars should be made known in the proper quarter. He was immediately invited to return to France. He had an interview with the Emperor, and received a pardon and an appointment in his confidential service—that is, as a spy and creature of all work. A bully who could use both pen and pistol was always welcome at Court. Hugelmann wrote for the papers in the interest of the Government, attacked its adversaries, and helped to manufacture the spurious public opinion which was supposed to be the bulwark of the State. He also collected private intelligence, and made himself useful as an instrument of obscure intrigue. It may be supposed that he did not neglect the Bourse, where in those days Ministers and mouchards alike played their game. In his way he was no doubt a useful man, daring, energetic, and unscrupulous; and he made the most of his positi on.

These probably never was a Government served by so many dis-potable and dishonest persons, blacklegs, cheats, and swindlers all kinds, as the Second Empire. Some of the most prominent and intimate associates of the Emperor were notoriously tainted. French generals looted abroad. Such an one, Governor of Algeria, coublesome creditor or two at intervals to keep the rest quiet. Ministere plundered at home. They used the public money for private speculations, and every bubble Company had its commexions with the State. Like draws to like; corruption in high regions spread throughout, and the type of character which is elsewhere to be found in the more shady corners of the Turt, or on the serve of the police curve recently required to the configuration. the verge of the police-court, naturally gravitated to the confidential service of the Empire. There was a close, suspicious odour about that Court which kept honest men at a distance. It was not merely the notorious means by which its adherents gained their money, but the still more notorious and shameless way in which it was laviabled in coarse and breasen profligacy, which correded the whole system, and honeycombed it with purulent disease. Fingulament was only an underling, but he had the characteristics of his means was cally an underling, but he had the characteristics of him. He field to London, saw the Empress, and started the findam was a rich men shut up in bessiged Paris, whereas he was all the time living at his sonn expanse in London. When M. Thisney's star, was into the according, Fingulanant thought he time living to renounce Romagnetism, as an error. Bousparties, he amised to renounce Romagnetism, as an error. Bousparties, he amised to renounce to "the fillustrious citizen whom he was all the time had anised to renounce formulation as an error. Bousparties, he had been twisted from the limitatious citizen whom he was linearly met to fight against as soon as, rising above parties, he that Court which kept houest men at a distance. It was not ment not to fight against as soon as rising above pretion he make the that France must not be escribed to any of

The illustrious citizan aggrega, to have been set public to ellow Hugalmann, some hind, of open captible to silow Hugalmann same. hind of opening to sitting and Hugalmann made use of his mel or supposed connected gather bribes for the use of his influence in obtaining opened of the Legion of Honour, pardons, and other favours from the Legion of Honour, pardons, and other favours from the Legion of Honour, bad got into trouble about a contract for the revictualling of Paris after the siego. Hugalmann undertook to arrange the matter with the anthonicies and procume Larivière's release on payment of cartain sums to himself. His extracted a considerable amount in this way, and when Larivière rofused to give any more, he threatened to expose some of his transactions in one of the journals with which he was connected. The bribe demanded as the price of allance having been refused, the defamatory article was published. Happily connected. In a price demanded as the price of amount survey, been refused, the defamatory article was published. Happily this led to the suppression of the paper. In connection with Larivière's affairs, Hugelmann stated in court that he heard that the English Government was disposed to interfere in regard. that the English Government was the first the some money due on a contract. He read to M. Thiere the journals in which it was said that "the Lord Chancelles was tries journals in which it was said that "the Lord Chancelles was tries and necessary for the said that the lord that the said that the to some money due on a contract. He read to M. Thiers the journals in which it was said that "the Lord Chanceller was trie micontest, and necused France of had faith." M. Thiers listened, and said, "That is very serious"; but a solicitor was brought over from London, and the matter was arranged. It is pessible that Hugelmann's careor might have collapsed even under the Empire, and his resources were new limited by the effects of the war. He had been bankrust in 1855 and 1867, and became bankrupt again in 1873. At the moment of his arrest in this last instance he had only tan france in his pessession to provide for his family. Yet only a short time previously he had contracted with an uphalaterer to famila a suite of rooms for one of his mistusses at the cost of 30,000 france. The inquiries which were thus begue showed that his subsequent expenditure had been provided for by a series of impudent and systematic france. He seems to have spent shout five thousand pounds a year. Hugelmann pleaded in court that he was a man of weak and easy nature, and that he had all his life hear a victim of imposition. He had houses convictions, but his simplicity had been abused. The Judge, hawever, thought the simplicity had been on the part of his dupes, and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment. After the lashion of Franch criminal courts, the Judge subjected the prisencer to a close and bitterly personal interregatory, ridiculing him as "a universal genins, a political director, man of business, and courtier," and even tenuting him with the infidelity of one of the mistruses upon whom he lavished his money, but who refused to receive his visits encept from twelve to we o'clook.

Horelmann, it will be observed, was at once a Government and

from twelve to two o'clook.

Hugelmann, it will be observed, was at once a Government upy and a journalist, and the parts were no doubt occasionally interchanged by the hangers-on of the Imperial Court. Journalists of a certain stamp played an important part under the Empire, were employed in various confidential missions, and even attained high employed in various confidential missions, and even attained high public advancement. But never at any time was the press so degraded in its servility and vensity. Adherence to the Government was made profitable in many ways. Places and pensions, and the secret favour of the backstairs, were to be had by service-able writers; and the influence which they were supposed to exercise in official quarture commanded a high price, and was finally sold. The right to establish a journal was in itself a valuable consist. sold. The right to establish a journal was in itself a valuable concession. The newspapers were quite willing to work for other persons on the same terms as those on which they worked for the Government, and to puff theatres, epora-houses, singers, dancers, financial speculations, as they puffed the Empire. They became, in fact, more advertisement sheets, the columns of which were open to those who were willing to pay the price. With a few honourable exceptions, the whole system of the Parisian press was an organization of impudent imposture and extertion. What most galled tion of impudent imposture and extention. What most galled thoughtful and independent Frenchmen at this time was not so much the denial of freedom of speech to journals which criticized much the destal of freedom of speech to journals which criticized the Government as the spurious opinion which was passed off in the name of the public. It has been sometimes suggested that anonymous journalism is a shelter for dishonesty and corruption, but it can hardly be said that the experience of France proves the value of published names as a security for the personal character of newspaper writers. The perpetual fluids of rival journalists, their amegant and importance personalities, and the notorious vensity of a large number of Frenck papers, would certainly seem to point in another direction.

THE THEATRES.

THE THEATRES.

I'T has pleased Means. Spiers and Pond to open a new theatre as it part of the gigantic eating-shop which they have established in Piccadilly. If we are to regard this theatre as a fibre lounging-place after dimer we cannot reasonably complain of the moderate character of the entertainments prevaled at it. Mr. Byron has written one more comedy in which he acts himself. He utters his carn witticisms in a languid drawling manner just as he did in other plays. Many of these sayings are new, and some of them are good, but nobody else throughout the play says a single word worth listening to. The American-Lody will not increase the author's nymention, nor will it, we should think, after the first novelty of the house has worn away, draw fall andishess to the Oriterion Thante. This almost melancially to see Mr. J. Clarke trying to make mire. This almost melancially to see Mr. J. Clarke trying to make mire. Stir almost melancially to see Mr. J. Clarke trying to make mire.

that she is not the most disagreeable specimen of her class that we have met with. Perhaps this theatre is intended to become after a time a superior sort of music-hall. In this character its situation would ensure full houses, while there can be no difficulty in supplying the entertainment. At present it is simply one more addition to the number, already excessive, of playhouses of exactly the same class. Before the Criterion Theatre was erected Mr. Byron could find managers to accept any comedy he might write, with or with the court of the country of the count find managers to accept any comedy he might write, with or without a character for himself; and certainly the company which he has collected could have found employment adequate to their talents without building a house on purpose for them. If Messrs Spiers and Pond are carrying on this theatre at their own expense, we may doubt whether the experiment, at least in its present form, will be long persisted in. But if they can find a millionaire who desires to benefit mankind, that may make a difference. It is wonderful to observe the confidence with which Messrs. Spiers and Pond enter upon this now branch of business. Managers are sometimes called "caterers" for public amusement, but it does not follow that a tavern-keeper is competent to conduct a theatre. follow that a tavern-keeper is competent to conduct a theatre. Mr. Gilbert has been employed to write a short piece which precedes Mr. Byron's comedy, and thus Mears. Spiers and Pond are able to say that they have employed the best artists in dramatic work. Mr. Gilbert has not on this occasion been particularly happy, and he, like Mr. Byron, has completely failed to provide Mr. J. Clarke with any opportunity for being funny. The idea of a country where everything is upside down is not prolific of mirth, and one might almost as hopefully invite visitors to the Criterion Theatre because it is underground. The newspapers unanimously praise the decorations of this theatre, and declare that the American Lady has been "sumptuously" placed upon the stage. Messrs. Spiers and Pond can and will command for their new Messrs. Spiers and Pond can and will command for their new undertaking whatever may be bought for money, and it is unfortunate that they cannot order a new comedy like so many yards of silk for hangings. They must go either to the well known manufacturers of plays, whose stock may happen to be exhausted, or to beginners, who either have no materials at all or do not know how to use them. Messrs. Spiers and Pond deserve credit, however, for attempting to conduct a new theatre without burlesque. It remains to be seen whether the attempt will succeed.

It would be interesting to obtain statistics of rejected plays:

It would be interesting to obtain statistics of rejected plays; and perhaps when everything else has been exhibited at South Kensington, we may be allowed to witness the process of manufacturing a comedy. The stimulus to dramatic composition by the opening of new theatres must be enormous, and we almost wonder that authors of established reputation do not take pupils at a handsome premium, like engineers or equity draftsmen. At present the only way to learn to write is by writing; and if we desire harvest in autumn we must deal tenderly with the blades of corn in spring. A play called Queen Mab, which has been produced at the Haymarket Theatre, is, we understand has been produced at we could wish that the indulgence to which an by a beginner, and we could wish that the indulgence to which an early effort is entitled were less necessary. There is not, however, any special fault in the play, which is painfully similar to many There is not, however, plays by distinguished authors. This resemblance can hardly be complained of, because, if the present demand for plays continues, it can only be supplied by working up the same material again and again, as they do with paper-stuff. The opening scene of this play is transacted in a lodging in Bloomsbury, occupied by an obscure actor and a girl who passes for his niece. This is Queen Mab, who maintains herself by painting, and cooks and makes herself generally useful, as well as ornamental, in the lodging. Her uncle and his friend, who is as small in literature as he is on the stage, begin the play with British beer in pewter, and end the play with Bavarian beer in glass. This persistent exhibition of drinking upon the stage is a grave matter, worthy of the attention of the Alliance. It is apprehended by that body that attempts will be made to induce the new Parliament to relax the Licensing Act, and "in this appalling state of the British Empire," a writer in the Alliance News urges the friends of temperance and prohibition to plead with Heaven for the speedy arrest of the moral and physical plague. It is certainly worthy of remark that a great deal of drinking—not mere make-believe, but honest drinking—occurs upon the stage. The pot which is brought in full does not long remain so, the stage. The pot which is brought in full does not long remain so, and Queen Mab not only hands the pot to her uncle and encourages him and everybody else to drink and smoke, but actually talks of lighting a cigarette herself. Those who have adopted a belief in the wickedness of the stage will thus find it confirmed. The "appalling state of the British Empire" becomes more appalling still when we observe that the Criterion Theatre is a mere excrescence of a drinking-shop, and indeed it may be suspected that several new theatres have been opened partly with the view to profit by sale of refreshments to the audience. It must be ewned that refreshment of some kind becomes almost a necessity to carry one through the performance of a so-called "new Atthic refreshment between the performance of a so-called "new Atthic refreshment between the performance of the performan to carry one through the performance of a so-called "new" comedy. At this moment, however, we are concerned rather with drinking and amoking upon the stage, to which, without being devotees of the Alliance, we should like to see some limit placed. The baronet's son, who is in the Guards, amokes a cigar in the first act, and a pipe in the second act of Queen Mab. The critics say that this is a "Robertsonian" play, and certainly the lamented inventor of the comedy of our time can easily be imitated up to a certain point. Positions are peeled and sliced and put with other ingredients into a simpan by a lady, while a gentleman sits by and smokes. There is indeed, some lively talk over this cooking and the language of the language of the language of the

situations. If it were not so, the experiment would be indeed hopeless. We should not object to the suthor's excursion into what is called Bohamia, if he brought back with him anything worth the journey. But it appears that in Buhamia they are as stupid as in Belgravia, besides being values. The notion of sending Queen Mab, accompanied by him uncle, to teach drawing to a young lady in Cornwall appears to promise material rather for farce than comedy. The Guardaman ought to marry the young lady who is an heiress, and he of course continues with the drawing mistress in Cornwall the flirtation which had begun over the stewpan in Bloomsbury. There is nothing new in this, but a certain originality is displayed in making the gentleman insult both ladies almost at the same moment. This heavy swell, it must be owned, behaves disgracefully, parhaps heavy swell, it must be owned, behaves disgracefully, perhaps through his addiction to tobacco. He makes love with apparent sincerity to the mistress, and then tells the pupil that he could have no serious intentions towards a "vagabond." A hig tree conveniently enables the artist to overhear this remark upon herself, and she thereupon goes into an effective passion. upon herself, and she thereupon goes into an effective passion. The third act passes at Homburg, and ends with a marriage between the artist, who has now attained fame, and the Guardsman, who has lately done something comparatively respectable. The other lady marries an earl, who is brought in for that especial purpose, and the uncle and the uncle's friend call for Bavarian beer to drown their sorrow. All this is tedious to tell, and more tedious to see. But the language, as we have said, prevents the play from being an entire failure. If it be an early effort, partial failure is not surprising; and after all it is nearly as amusing as the latest effort of Mr. Byron.

Thus, in a new sense, extremes meet. Mr. Byron's own part

Thus, in a lnew sense, extremes meet. Mr. Byron's own part in the one play and that of Miss Robertson in the other are of in the one play and that of Miss Robertson in the other are of nearly equal merit, and there is nothing else in either beyond vulgarity or mere padding. It may perhaps be thought that with the Haymarket Theatre ill-supplied with plays there was no call for further competition in the same market. On all accounts it seems to us that a new theatre was unnecessary, unless it can do either a new thing or an old thing in a new and better way. If the Criterion Theatre is merely intended to produce ordinary plays in an expensive way, we have enough theatres of that kind already.

HOLDING A BRIEF.

IN the Spectator of the 21st of March the Saturday Review is said to be "obviously holding a brief for the Council of India" -the inference intended to be drawn evidently being that upon the —the inference intended to be drawn evidently being that upon the Bengal famine the Saturday Review expresses, not its own views, but the views supplied to it by or on behalf of the Council of India. We think it right to give an unqualified contradiction to this statement, both because it is untrue, and because it attributes to the Saturday Review conduct altogether unworthy of an independent journal. A barrister, or agent, or representative of any kind may rightly hold a brief, because it is known to every one that in his capacity of advocate he is merely stating his client's case, and not expressing any opinion of his own as to its sufficiency or insufficiency. A journal stands in a different its sufficiency or insufficiency. A journal stands in a different position. It is supposed to be expressing its own views upon the questions that come before it. Its weight with the public depends upon this; and if it morely expresses views supplied to it without giving its readers warning that they are not its own views, it is gaining influence under false pretences. It ought not to be necessary to explain to the Speciator that the relation of a journal to its readers is that of a judge employed to report upon the merits of a dispute for the information of asuperior authority, and that it has no more right to hold a brief for this or that person than a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has to hold a brief in a case upon the merits of which he has been ordered to report to the Queen. It is to be regretted that a contemporary which professes to respect the proprieties of journalism should think it consistent with its reputation to indulge in random talk of this kind.

REVIEWS.

NASMYTH AND CARPENTER'S MOON.

THE moon has been sadly neglected of late years. In spite of the vast impetus which has been given to the study of the physical nature of the heavenly bodies by the improvements effected in all descriptions of astronomical instruments, and the multiplication of skilled observers, our knowledge of it has increased but little. As the field of the first and decisive victory of the Newtonian Theory, and the only heavenly body sufficiently near to us to warrant a hope that we shall become acquainted with the minute configurations of its surface, it at one time hade fair the the minute configurations of its surface, it at one time hade fair to

The Moon; considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite. By Ju Namyth, C.E., and James Carpenter, P.R.A.S., into of the Education vatory, Greenwich. With Twenty-Four Illustrative Planes. Lond John Murray. 1874.

The Mean, her Motions, Aspects, Scenery, and Physical Confidence. Richard A. Proctor, S.A. Cambridge. With These Longer Photographs Rutherford (unlarged by Brothers), and many Planes and Chapter Longement & Co., 1875.

coveries. But the discovery of the spectrum-analysis threw it into the shade. As the new methods are applicable to self-luminous bodies only, or, to speak more accurately, to bodies in such a state of chieff or temperature as is compatible with the existence upon their of vest quantities of incandescent gaseous matter, the necessary conditions of their successful application were not to be found in the still face and borrowed light of our faithful satellite, and it was natural and even desirable that selenography should be for a time neglected while men were working the rich vein that had been opened out by Kirchoff's great discovery. Nevertheless we are glad to find tokens that this period of comparative neglect is drawing to a conclusion. The amount of high-class literature that appears upon a subject is not a bad measure of the interest that, is taken in it, and of the degree of attention it is receiving; and in the present publishing season there have appeared no less than three works specially treating of the moon, and all of them by authors whose names are sufficient warrants that the contents of the books will not be unworthy of the attention even of those who are best capable of being themselves teachers. It would perhaps are best capable of being themselves teachers. It would perhaps be more accurate to say that two such books have appeared, for Mr. Rutherford's splendid lunar photographs and Mr. Proctor's carefully writtes treatise should be looked upon as forming one work. Thus regarded, they give a much more complete digest of all that is known or suggested about the moon; but, in spite of this greater completeness of treatment, they will scarcely sustain the rivalry of the admirable work just published by Mesers. Nasmyth and Carpenter. Though we differ radically from these last-named writers on many fundamental points, yet it is impossible not to feel that they have given a great stimulus to the study of the physical con-figuration of the lunar surface, and that they have adopted the right method of ensuring steady progress in the future. The care that they have taken in the execution of the photographs with which the book is so plentifully supplied would deserve all praise even if it had not been crowned with such complete success; but so admirably has the method adopted by the authors answered, that the reader is well nigh placed in the position of an independent observer. He has a large proportion of the facts upon which the opinions have been based laid before him in a form which enables him to use them for the same purpose himself, with a minimum of liability to the errors usually arising from the use of secondhand evidence. The choice of objects to be thus represented as been made with great judgment, while for beauty of execution has been made with great judgment, while for beauty of execution there is no comparison between the photographs in the present work and those of Mr. Rutherford, of which we have spoken, though even these last are very fine; and the letter-press will, we think, be found to be more instructive as well as more interesting than that of Mr. Proctor's treatise. To do him justice, at least one-half of Mr. Proctor's work is devoted to matters not touched upon by Messrs. Nasmyth and Carpenter, such as the exact nature of the lunar orbit, her librations, and the different inequalities of her orbital motion. All these are treated by him as they should be by a man who is a complete master of the mathematical theory of the subject, and who never forgets that he is writing for nonof the subject, and who never forgets that he is writing for non-mathematical readers. Acknowledging the excellence of his expo-sition, we still do not feel inclined to set a high value on such writing. The number of persons able and willing to face all the difficulties of mathematical thought who have not had a mathematical training is but small, and to all others such explanations are uscless. The mathematician prefers more thorough and complete investigations in which he can avail himself of all the aids that mathematics give, while the general reader finds it impossible to grasp the hard abstract reasoning which even so incomplete a treatment must contain. And in the other helf of the work, in which he covers much the same ground as that covered by Mesers. Nasmyth and Carpenter, we must give the preference to the latter. They write like specialists who have studied the subject intimately, and have something of their own to say, and who say it with effect; while Mr. Proctor's book has much more the air of a compilation relieved occasionally by original speculations, some of which leave the reader in doubt whether the author is serious in suggesting them.

The problem which forms the subject-matter of almost the whole

of Messrs. Nasmyth and Carpenter's work is that of accounting for the peculiarities of the moon's surface. As we have said, they harely touch on the other questions of interest relating to the moon. These peculiarities are fortunately of a very definite type; there is no doubt as to the nature of the phenomena the causes of which they are seeking. The minor details are of course still beyond the are seeking. The minor details are of course still beyond the reach of even telescopic vision, but the shapes of the vast mountain chains that stud the surface, and are its most striking feature, are as certainly known, and their dimensions have been as accurately measured, as the most fastidious could desire. These mountains lie but seldom in chains like terrestrial mountains; usually they lie round the edges of vast crateriform depressions, ranging from three hundred utiles in diameter downwards. The great majority of these depressions are less than fifty miles across, but, from a breadth of one hundred miles to one so small that it is respectly visible, there is no important break in the continuous warkstion of their dimensions. And it is from this that the special difficulty of the problem is falt to arise, though we believe that in seams future time it will be pointed to as the main source of its simplicity. That the smaller of theirs depressions are similar in nature and origin to terrestrial volcanis craters is allowed by every one. Mr. Proctor perhaps excluded, who would have us believe

that they are all the marks of splashes made by the politing of large meteoric masses upon the surface of the moon when it was plastic—a suggestion which we would advise him to index under the title "Faceties" in his next edition, to save his scientific reputation from suffering at the hands of those who are too dull to recognize a joke. But all are not equally prepared to admit the possibility of a similar origin in the case of those of a larger size. possibility of a similar origin in the case of those of a larger size. Even omitting the largest of all, which are in some other respects exceptional, there are many of these craters that measure seventy miles across, and are surrounded by mountains of heights up to eighteen thousand feet. We should naturally expect volcanic disturbances on our satellite to be on a smaller scale than those upon our own planet, yet what volcanic phenomena have we that can compare in scale with these? Our craters would be insignificant chieses upon the moon, scarcely worth mapping down on our lunar objects upon the moon, scarcely worth mapping down on our lungs charts. And yet to adopt a different theory of the origin of the small and of the large craters is to refuse to acknowledge the almost infallible proof of likeness of origin which is given by unbroken continuity in the members of a series. That the difficulty of accounting for their origin is so great, unless we adopt different theories for the production of the larger and the small craters, seems to us but a poor excuse for so unsciontific a proceeding. Were our knowledge of Plutonics so accurate and deep-reaching that we were certain of the causes and history of volcanic phenomena upon our own earth, we can imagine ourselves being compelled sorrowfully to abandon the conception of uniformity of origin. But when our explanations of these are but little more than guesswork, there can be no sufficient reason to do so; and the construction of a patchwork theory by which a selection of hypothetical causes can be made to appear sufficient to account for the several portions of the unbroken chain of various-sized lunar craters is the result of that almost childish impatience of the Unexplained which drives some men to frame explanations of phenomena while their very nature is still in doubt. Not that we think that the time has not come for a true theory of the origin of those peculiarities of the lunar surface, or that the careful examination of the possible and probable causes of the same that we find in the present works will do nothing to aid the discovery of their true genesis; but we are sorry that in neither of these treatises do we find a scientific method pursued. The consequences are what might have been expected. The peculiarity of these treatises do we find a scientific method pursued. I he consequences are what might have been expected. The peculiarity of even imperfect attempts guided by scientific method is that a convergence of results speedily shows itself; while in the absence of this guidance any amount of divergence may occur at any stage of the process. That it is thus in the present case may be deduced from the fact that in these two books appearing almost simultaneously, and each claiming to represent the latest results of science, there is such a diversity that Mr. Proctor does not even mention the theory which Messrs. Namyth and Carpenter put forward as the true solution of the problem, and they in return are equally silent about the one in isvour of which he pronounces.

How do Messrs. Namyth and Carpenter propose to account for the existence of these lunar craters? They may be said to have three different schemes applying respectively to the small, the medium-sized, and the large craters. The first-mentioned they conscive to be formed in a manner in all respects analogous to that in which the craters of terrestrial volcances are formed; an eruption with or without overflow of streams of lava throws up a conical mountain with a central vent, and during the continuance

conical mountain with a central vent, and during the continue conical mountain with a central vent, and during the continuance of this eruption, or on the occurrence of a fresh one, the top of the cone is blown off or melted, or so completely undermined by the lave beneath that it collapses, and thus a wide lake of molten rock is exposed which the subsequent gradual subsidence of the lave converts into a depression of the peculiar bowl-like form which volcanic craters usually possess. This theory seems to them inapplicable to the case of the larger craters, let us say those from five to seventy-five miles broad. They very reasonably urge that, if these are to be the "basal wrecks" of formerly conical mountains, the cones themselves must have been of gigantic dimensions, and that we have no warrant for imagining that such vast mountains have ever existed on the moon, since we can find none at the have ever existed on the moon, since we can find none at the present time whose dimensions approach these. To avoid this difficulty, they suggest that the jets of ashes and lava thrown up in a violent eruption, falling over on every side, would naturally deposit the matter of which they consisted at a uniform distance from the centre of disturbance, and would thus form a ring-shaped ridge of which it would eccupy the centre. The small conical mountain which is usually found in the centre of these monstrous craters, riage of which is usually found in the centre of these monstrous craters, they suppose to mark the centre of eruption, and to have been formed by an outburst subsequent to that which formed the large crater—in fact, to have been the dying effort of the disturbance which is represented by the crater itself; and they rightly assume that such an outburst would in all probability he much feebler than its predecessor, and would be likely to form a conical hill, insamuch as we see this to be the case in our terrestrial volcaning eruptions. The level nature of the floors of the craters they account for by supposing lava to have welled up in the ages between the two periods of cruption, and the terraced character of both the inside and the outside of the ring of mountains they sacribe to landslips. Yet, even when supplemented by these ingenious subsidiary hypotheses, the theory seems woefully inadequate to account for the ring-shaped ranges of still vaster dimensions. For these, therefore, the authors of the present work have a different theory. They engagest that a vast and deep-seated upheaval has washeded a huge portion of the solid crust of the moon from its attachments to the rest of the crust, and has lifted it bodily up till

the molten matter pouring through the gap round the edges has formed a mountain-chain round the upheaved portion, and has so far relieved the compression beneath its surface that it sinks back into its former position, or even below it. We honour the courage which is daunted by no difficulty, and we feel that the authors were bound to make their theory a complete one; but we should have not the less felt bound to point out the μ laring absurdaties of this hypothesis had not the more than diffident tone in which they themselves speak of it rendered such a proceeding unnecessary.

All this is very unsatisfactory. We do not wish to be severe upon a theory which has evidently been the result of much thought on the part of its authors, but the more we reflect upon it the less there seems to be to recommend it. Apart from the fundamental defect of suggesting radically different origins to things alike in all respects but the scale on which they are formed, it requires the laws of dynamics at the moon to be different from those with which we are familiar. It is easy on paper to draw a diagram of jets rising vertically upwards and then bending over and falling at a considerable distance from their starting-point; but in the absence of wind and atmospheric resistance, what is there to cause them to do so? We are aware that most of the ejected matter would not rise perfectly vertically, and thus would not fall absolutely at the place from whence it started; but from the nature of the case the greater part must rise nearly vertically, and thus the heap of ejected matter would be highest at places very near the orifice. We need not appeal to be highest at places very near the orifice. We need not appeal to theory to show this. The writers themselves admit that the result of a feebler eruption is to form a conical hill; in other words, that of a needer eruption is to form a conical hill; in other words, that in such cases the highest portion of the pile of ejected matter is at a small distance from the oritice compared with the breadth of the whole pile. Why should the intensity of an eruption alter the general contour of the resulting pile? Is it not evident that it could only affect its dimensions, and that a violent eruption would not deposit a distant ring of ejected matter of small height compared with its breadth, with a wide level interval between it and the orifice of the ejection, if a weaker cruption in another would be appointed by the deposition of a genical hill elevation. variably results in the deposition of a conical hill closely surrounding the orifice, and sloping away on all sides from the vent which is now at or near its summit? Nor is this the only serious defect in the theory. How does it account for the fact that the bottom of a lunar crater is, at a depth below the surrounding peaks, usually from two to three times as great as their height above the surface without? It is true that we are treated to a diagram which represents the wearing away of the edges of the orifice by an eruption until the whole interior of the ring of mountains is funnel-shaped. Indeed this is necessary to the theory, for its authors admit that much ejected matter must fall short of the mountain ring, and they urge that it would slip back again down those funnel-shaped sides, forgetting how much of it would be deposited in an early stage of the eruption, and that this would effectively prevent the formation of such a funnel-shaped depression. But a diagram is not a demonstration, and if the readers of the book will just imagine this diagram to be drawn to scale, they will see that this part of the theory would require a depression of such wast dimensions that of itself it is almost sufficient to discredit the whole scheme. Abundance of similar difficulties suggest themselves when other parts of the hypothesis are subjected to a thorough examination, and the final result is to make us reject totally this ingenious theory as a piece of intelligent guesswork which has been guided rather by the consideration of external peculiarities than of less striking but more essential cha-

The most remarkable feature of the whole is that Messrs. Nasmyth and Carpenter should have adopted this artificial and clumsy theory while they had one ready to hand free from all these objections, and so natural and obvious that they themselves are compelled to mention it with something very like approval, as applied to the larger crateriform formations, though it is at least as applicable to the smaller once. The truth of the Ebullition Theory of Professor Dana is, in fact, almost beyond controversy; like Natural Selection, none can deny that it has been at work; the only question is whether it is sufficient alone to account for the phenomena. Its simplicity is certainly much in its favour. Seeing that in such enormous craters as that of Kilauca in the Sandwich Islands there is a level bottom consisting of boiling lava, either exposed to the air or thinly covered with a cooler crust, and reflecting that, in the absence of all aqueous agencies, the only way in which we can conceive any large level plain to be formed is that the whole of the matter forming it should have been fluid at one and the same time, Professor Dana suggests that all the lava in each lunar crater must thus have been in a fluid state together. This is almost undentable. And but little more than this is needed to account for their formation. Assuming that the moon was once covered by a crust of rock under a portion of which at least lay malted rock of the same nature, nothing is more natural than that the contraction of the crust should cause great overflows of lava which would spread far and wide. The outside portions would be tept at their original temperature, and the tendency would be less so often noticed in cruptions) to melt the already solidified rock with which it was in contact, and thus the original versus over that already formed, which, as the cruptions recwired in the profile of the same approaches all times; and thus we call the already formed, which, as the cruptions would spread in the same of lava surrounded by

a range of hills terraced on the outside and filling up the space they enclosed. When the contraction of the nucleus of the moses or some other cause made the melted lava subside, there would be left a deep hollow, the sides of which would be terraced inside (as is the case at Kilauea) if the subsidence were intermittent, as would probably be the case, and the depth of which would is wholly independent of the depth of the plain outside, inasmally as it was filled with a fluid mass long after all communication had been cut off between them. Add to this, slight recurrences of the disturbance to account for the central cone and the many minor craters that occur within the larger one, and whose existence this theory would lead us to expect, and that something of this kind must have happened access to be rendered certain by the presence on the moon's surface of one large crater where the last stage—the subsidence of the contained lava—has not yet taken place. The formation named Wargentin is in all respects like the other large craters, save that it is filled to the hrim. And the innumerable instances of streams of extruded matter on the outside of large craters shows that they too must once have been vast lakes of melted rock. This theory has not only the advantage of being a natural one, and one in conformity with which our terrestrial craters are formed; but it is applicable to all flat-bottomed craters—that is to say, all those which are not so small as to be the mere results of fairly insignificant disturbances, and as to the formation of which no doubt exists. So independent is it of the size of the crater, that it leaves us in the dark as to the causes that determined the size in each case, though it would seem probable that the size of the larger craters (in which we should include even the enormous Mare Crisium) was due not only to the greater violence of the disturbances, but to the early epoch of the moon's history at which they occurred. The size of the lake of melted lava formed as we have described wou

We cannot notice here many other points of interest which are discussed with great ability in the present work. The nature of the bright streaks which radiate from such centres as Tycho and Copernicus, and which traverse hundreds of miles of the moon's surface in straight lines over mountain and valley, and the nature of those still more wonderful "cracks" in the surface, which are or those still more wonderful "cracks" in the surface, which are represented as being gloomy valleys about a mile wide and some ten miles deep, and of all lengths up to one hundred and fifty miles, are problems which must for a long time remain unsolved. The suggestions of Mesers. Namyth and Carpenter are very valuable, but we think they might have been made more so by a more attention at the templing of molecules on the subject of income. tive study of the teaching of geology on the subject of igneous agencies. If, instead of appealing to a few doubtfully valuable experiments as to the expansion of metals and rocks on solidification (in one of which there seems to be grave reason to fear they have misconstrued an effect of surface-tension, and have imagined that, to be due to convection which was in reality due to capital that, they had studied the igneous and metamorphic formations which we have reason to believe to be the oldest, we think the value of their work would have been greatly increased. Though it may be true, as Sir John Herschel says, that lunar craters offer the volcanic character in its highest perfection, it is a mistake to imagine that their true analogues are the craters which are being formed now or which have the content and the perfection. which belong to comparatively recent geological ages. Astronomical tests have made it so certain that neither water nor an atmosphere exists on the moon, that to parallel the case of its volcanic phenomena we must search for such as occurred on our earth before any sedimentary strata were deposited. Even then we shall have no analogous cases if we are to believe those seismologists who ascribe volcanic disturbances to the action of water; but we trust that this hypothesis will soon be abandoned, as it rests on little but the fact that volcances are usually near the sea cosst. Physicists have since that time learnt much about the effects of temperature and pressure that they did not know before, and it seems much more likely that these disturbances are due to large quantities of matter existing in some state of little physical stability, such as that in which a body is at once a solid, a fluid, and a gas. Increased study of the moon will aid the adoption of some such hypothesis, since we cannot imagine that such typical volcanic phenomena can be due to causes totally different to those to which terrestrial volcanoes are due, and we are equally unpre-pared to admit the existence of water on the moon. If an identity of origin is finally admitted, we may hope to get most valuable in-formation as to our early geological epochs from salence why. For while on the earth there are potent agencies at work softening down the harsh outlines of igneous action, on the moon everything remains in its own primerval ruggedness. No sedimentary deposits have veiled the effects of the first convulsions, and it would seem that even upheaval has modified them but little. There is as much difference between the moon and the earth in this remuch difference between the moon and the earth in this respect as there is between a specimen that has been kept in a vacuum under a glass case and one that has been left to rut exposed to the main, dust, and mould. It is not a wild prophecy to say that in a not very distant future we shall owe most of our knowledge of the variety at the strings of the world's development to the strings of the

FROM THE INDUS TO THE TIGRIS.

In the wear 1857 Br. Bellew was appointed medical officer to the Mission sent to Cabal under Major General H. B. Lumsden. In 1862 he published a journal of his proceedings, which contained much valuable information shout Airhan manners and political in 1869 Dr. Bellew was one of the officers in attendance on the Assir of Cabul when he was received by Lord Mayo at the Umballs Durbar. One of the political questions touched on at that calebrated meeting was the definition of the boundary of Seistan, as between Afghanistan and Persia. And when, in pursuance of the policy commenced by Lord Lawrence and developed by his successor, it was resolved that Major-General Pollock should be deputed to meet Sir F. Goldsmid and come to some settlement with the Persian authorities, the author of the work now before us was again singled out to form part of the deputations of Persian diplomacy and Russian intrigues will be disappointed. But he will not fail to be interested in a graphic description of a large tract of country net often visited by Europeans, from the hand of one who is an active sportaman, a good botanist, a keen observer of scenery and character, and a finished Oriental scholar. To understand the plan of the work it is indispensable to keep in view the route which gives its title to the book. The diplomatists left Mooltan at the close of December 1871, and dropped down to Sakkur on the Indus. Thence, by Shikarpur, kelat, and Quetta, they reached Kandahar, taking, in fact, some of the line of country over which our troops marched to occupy Afghanistan in 1838. From Kandahar they struck due west, to the Helmund river and the inland lake of Seistan, now reduced to mud and clay by unprecedented drought. Here they were met by Sir F. Goldsmid and his party from Teheran. After this point, instead of crossing the great desert of Khorassan to the city of Yead, they proceeded in a northerly direction through Birjand, Ghayn, and Bijiatan, to Meshed and Nishabor. We apprehend that Dr. Bellew to a semi-Hindu or Sanscrit name.

In little more than six months the author had made something very like a circuit of the Persian Empire, had experienced every variety of heat and cold, drenching showers and cutting winds, and had stored up a vast number of observations illustrative of manners and customs, and doubtful or unknown points in geography. No one can complain that the work has failed to bring out graphically the natural features of the country. A strong family likeness seems to belong to the whole region from the frontiers of Scinde to the Turkish Arabian territory. Long dry and deserted tracts, where the bare clay gives sustenance to no tree, bush, or even blade of grass; salt efflorescence dazzling the sight and deceiving the fancy; valleys and defles dotted with huge boulders; bleak and dreary uplands; high ranges of mountains where the cutting winds chilled the marrow and froze the breath on men's beards, while the thermometer dropped many degrees below freezing point at dawn of day; stretches of country covered either with tamarisk jungle or with wild almonds, tallips, caroxylou, bulbous plants, and luxurious pasture; fountains of bitter water in some places, and, in others, limpid streams flooding the country and rewarding the toil of a scanty population with cornfields and vineyards, and orchards of lustious fruits in profusion; sheep and cows, caravans and artisaus, at particular localities; and then, again, long wastes in which the telescope could discern nothing but a solitary traveller or the advanced guard of the Turkman raiders, the terrors of the waste; ancient rains with puzzling inscriptions, which spoke of a time when Chengiz and Timur had not cleared off the population by thousands; and misery and distress imprinted on the very features of the inhabitants by the recent famine in the Persian provinces—those are the most striking characteristics which we owe to the suthor's intelligent observation and praiseworthy habit of daily jotting down his facts. We must remark, on the other hand, that many of the details, thoug

The spars to the southward have different names. . . . Khejah, Arabí, Teha, and Surkhish. To the north of the Toba spar is the Seima Dag or flat of the Seima section of Kakarm.

The Tarin infec comprises four great divisions, via, the Abdilis or Durgents, the Ter Teries, the Spin Terins, and the Zerd Terins or Zenrius.

The following might be useful to a carryon anxious to escape the hands of robbers and to get clear of a bad neighbourhood.

The Hill range (of the Nimbaluk plain north of Ghayn) is called Myenz, and the passes, from South to North, are massed Dahna, Gharosh, Magri, Rijing, Balaghor, and Dahna Buleman.

While we commend the diligence which could collect, and the method which can arrange, these intensely local psculiarities, we turn with more pleasure to the anecdotes of Afghan manners and Persian mendacity with which the book abounds. The author lit his pipe with a burning lens, whereat his native attendant of course ascribed the feat to magic, and muttered twice the word "Ropentance!" and "What devilry or misfortune is this!" Then the Afghan Commissioner, known familiarly as the Saggid, in attendance on the Mission, had acquired from books and papers some insight into European politics, but he was fairly beaten in his attempt to understand the freedom of our press, and the existence of any Government under the fits of hostile criticism. In vain was it pointed dut that a free expression of public opinion was the safeguard of an Administration. "You people puzzle us entirely. It is a very bad avetem, and encourages disaffection. It would not do for us. The Government would not last a day." Of a similar character were the comments of an Afghan priest on the use of a telescope by the party of Sir F. Goldsmid:—"Yes! the Farangis have been here, and they have gone. They mounted to the top of every high mound, and put telescopes to their eyes. They have seen all our country, inside and out, and made a map of it. God only knows what will become of us now!" The Indicrous effect of these remarks was heightened by the fact that they were delivered, not in Persian, but in the Pushtoo or Afghan language, which the speaker wrongly believed to be unintelligible to the author. Two chiefs, who in earlier days had known Major D'Arcy Todd and the unfortunate Captain Conolly, appear to have conceived the American War of Independence and the France-Prussian campaign to be contemporaneous events. "Is there such a country as Yangi Dunya (the New World)? and is it true that they have rebuiled and set up an independent Government?" "Is their country near Farangistan?" and so on. Again, "Who are these Prüss? They must be a great natio

On the whole, possibly from his longer intercourse with them, Ir. Hollew seems to have been more favourably impressed by his Afghan friends than by his Persian acquaintances, and though not blind to their fickleness, treachery, and violent bursts of passion and fanaticism, he speaks in terms of just eulogy of their independence, hospitality, and friendliness. The Persian, on the other hand, with his elegant address, external polish, and cultivated diction, seems to possess the faculty of telling silly lies with the most imperturbable face. The Mission was on more than one occasion deceived by hyperbolical language and profuse promises of welcome and supplies, while nothing was provided, and the cattle and camp followers were half starved. A fluent Captain of horse hoped that the journey had been pleasant, well knowing that everything had been done to make it as uncomfortable as possible. Once something like a practical joke was played with success, and the Englishmen were invited to visit some ruins at K6i Marut in the neighbourhood of Lash, and to read a curious inscription about the purity of the well Zamzam at Mecca and the Kaaba or temple at the same place. Part of the said inscription was cant or gibberish, in which the word "chaf" occurs twice; and as no such inscription was discovered, the conclusion is irresistible that the whole proceeding resembled an English word of very similar import and sound. Two specimens of skulls were wanted by Dr. Bellew for a learned friend. Nothing could be more opportune. Eight hundred Turkmans had lately been slain or captured by Persian cavalry, and their heads, stuck up in terrorem, would be seen at the gates of Meshed, or Mashhad. The process of desiccation was then minutely described, and the English traveller was promised as many specimens as he required. On arrival at the second city of Reza, the eighth Imam, it turned out that there had been no raid, no capture, and no bleached or unbiasched heads stasses on poles anywhere. The governor of a place called Turbat Eng

Prom the Indies to the Theris: a Marration of a Journal through, the Chambrin of Belockisten. Affiliations. Meccanism, and Iron, in intermediate which a Granythal Community and Veneralizery of the Realizer Simplesser, and a Research of the Memory and Chambert of the Realizer and Aldebudge on the Memory from the Indias to the Rights. By Henry Walter Belling, Still. Landon: Tollings & Co. 1899.

habitual indifference to truth, something to a love of pleasantry, and something possibly to a desire of baffling and puzzling the inquisitive, energetic, irrepressible Farangi, who, with a note book and a pencil, was always collecting statistics of floods and famines, and vexing his attendants with inquiries as to kings and dynastic that had flourished long ago, and where this stream rose from, and what was on the other side of that high range of hills.

A more melancholy part of the work is the account of the traces

A more melancholy part of the work is the account of the traces of the famine of 1870, and its interest is heightened by our sympathies with our own fellow-subjects now threatened with a similar calamity in Behar. There ought, however, to be no parallel between the cases. We shall, it may be hoped with some confidence, soon see how such a visitation can be checked, if not wholly conquered, by British statesmanship and benevolence. Dr. Bellew tells us, only too graphically, how nations have fared under a sovereign of their own creed and colour. After the Mission had left Seistan the effects of drought and sterility were soon seen by the roadside, in every village, and in towns which, relatively, we may pronounce to have been till lately populous and flourishing. At Mahiabad, Ghibk, Rúm, Calát, and other places, half, or nearly, half, the population had died. Some families had emigrated. The survivors, gaunt, emaciated, with haggard features, swollen feet, and distended stomachs, had scarcely strength left to bury their dead decently, and they fought savagely amongst themselves for the loaves which the Englishmen vainly endeavoured to distribute with some regularity and method. vainly endeavoured to distribute with some regularity and method. For silver or copper coins (in Persian, kran, or pul-i-siyah) they had neither desire nor use. The cry was "Bread, give us bread." Dr. Bellew estimates the loss of life, in the province of Khorassan alone, at a hundred and twenty thousand, and for the whole Empire at one million and a half of souls. We do not make out that any measures whatever were anywhere systematically attempted either to cheer the population or to save life. It is calculated that the ravages will not be repaired for the next thirty

calculated that the ravages will not be repaired for the next thirty or even fifty years.

There are many other topics either discussed or illustrated in these pages which are full of meaning. We occasionally hear of native ideas of finance and their adaptability to an Oriental race. Whether the following can be adapted to any set of human beings, or whether it does not combine the minimum of revenue to the State with the maximum of oppression to the people, the reader may judge. The Government of Kandahar is supposed to collect from the city itself and from two hundred villages about 220,000l. But very little of this amount finds its way to the Imperial Treasury at Kabul, as each governor pays his own civil and military establishments direct. This is one of the points revenue, too, is rarely collected in cash. It is payable in kind, but the trouble of collection is avoided by giving the officials assignments on the peasantry and landholders in lieu of pay. Of course collected and officials take their full dues from the population, and as much more as they can squeeze besides. It is scarcely possible to conceive a mode of taxation better contrived for the avoidance to conceive a mode of tuxation better contrived for the avoidance of all responsibility and the stoppage of all progress. Dr. Bellew notices in the old maps an error in geography which about the time of the appearance of his book, if not before, has certainly been of the appearance of his book, if not before, has certainly been corrected. Ghayn or Kayn is to the north, and not to the south, of the town of Birjand. The error may be explained by the fact that in earlier maps there are shown two places named Ghayn or Kayn. An accurate scholar like the author will no doubt have been irritated by several misprints in Persian words which his own correction of the proof-sheets, had it been possible, would have set right. Hans for hauz, fountain, and Sadobiat for sad-o-bist, one hundred and twenty, are obvious misprints, which an elementary knowledge of the language would detect. On the other hand, the author is a little too much of a purist. It is all very well to spell new and unfamiliar names by the most minute and accurate process of transliteration. But "jungle" instead of jungal is anglicized, and we should have preferred to recognize the sacred book of the Mahommedans in its old shape as Koran rather than guess what Curan means. Our opinion of the Mission and of than guess what Curan means. Our opinion of the Mission and of this its particular result is, however, unimpaired. A political object of importance has been at length attained; two Oriental States cannot but have felt increased respect for the character and talents of our countrymen; and a remote region, strewn with the fragments and relics of ancient dynasties, has been vividly described.

> QUATREVINGT-TREIZE. (Second Notice.)

(Second Notice.)

W E have now to speak of the view given by M. Victor Hugo of Paris and the Convention in 1793. His picture of the state of Paris is one of the most graphic contributions ever made to the history of those times; but for Mr. Carlyle, it would be unique; it also has every appearance of being true. Some of the most striking characters of this combination of physical distress with danger from a foreign enemy and a critical state of politics have unhappily been reproduced in our own time so as to enable readers even without any special knowledge to judge of the internal probability of M. Victor Hugo's description. Eighty years peaced, and again the people stood in long files to receive the day's meant, and again the people stood in long files to receive the day's retain in their turn, hunger-stricken and uncomplaining.

Parks Hope Quatresing-freien. Promier riell. "Les femmes dans cette misère étalent vaillantes et étalent." So it was again in the late German siege of Paris; so tee we can believe in that arrange contrast of a scrupulous and even estentatious abhorrence of private crime subsisting together with the most unrestrained and mercilees violence of factions, and the most high-handed defiance of public law; for it was repeated, though in a less degree, in 1870 and 1871. M. Victor Hugo, on the other hand, goes eighty years backward for a parallel to the reaction that came after the Terror:—

Un accès de folie publique, cela se voit. Cela s'était déjà vu quatrevingts ans auparavant. On sort de Louis XIV comme on sort de Robespierre, avec un grand besoin de respirer; de là la Régence qui ouvre le
siècle et le Directoire qui le termine. Deux saturnales après deux
terrorismes. La France prend la clef des champs, hors du cloître puritain
comme hors du cloître monarchique, avec une joie de nation échappée.
Après le 9 thermidor, Paris fut gai, d'une agaieté égarée. Une joie
malsaine débords. A la frénésie de mourir succéda la frénésie de vivre, et
la grandeur s'éclipsa. . . . C'est ainsi que Paris va et vient; il est
l'énorme pendule de la civilisation; il touche tour à tour un pôle et l'autre,
les Thermopyles et Gomorrhe.

Poeders who know auxit bing of the author's formes marke will not

Readers who know anything of the author's former works will not be surprised at finding it still an article of faith with him that Paris is the centre of the universe. But we cannot help stopping to remark that this is perhaps the most dangerous of all the fallscies which carried away the leaders of the Revolution, and have more or less carried away French politicians ever since. All means were justified in the cause of the Republic, for it was the Republic not only of France, but of the world. "La liberté du monde et les droits de l'homme sont bloqués avec vous dans l'aris," cried St. Just. Louis XVI. must die, not because he had committed any definite offence, or because his life was dangerous to France, but for a lesson to kings and peoples all the world over. to France, but for a lesson to kings and peoples all the world over. And French writers, M. Victor Hugo among the foremost, go on to this day repeating all sorts of variations on the theme that mankind at large have derived some wonderful benefit from the French Revolution, for which France, and Paris in particular, deserves their eternal gratitude. The fact is that the French delivered themselves from a wholly intolerable state of things at a terrible price. To them the deliverance was no doubt worth the price. But what has the rest of the world gained by it? In England we had all reasonable improvement thrown by it? In England we had all reasonable improvement thrown back for well-nigh half a century. The political development of Germany was, as it seemed till only the other day, hopelessly interrupted. As for Italy, no better witness can be found than Mazzini—certainly no counter-Revolutionist—who spent almost his last breath in warning his countrymen against a blind and pernicious imitation of Parisian democracy. That the French Revolution has produced effects of heardly measurable importance throughout Europe it would be idle hardly measurable importance throughout Europe it would be idle to deny; but that those effects are matter for unmixed congratula-tion (although the assumption is constantly made) it seems at least hazardous to assume. After this word of necessary protest we may give M. Victor Hugo's own general account of 1793:—

may give M. Victor Hugo's own general account of 1793:—
93 est la guerre de l'Europe contre la France et de la France contre Paris.
Et qu'est-ce que la Révolution? C'est la victoire de la France sur l'Europe
et de Paris sur la France. De là, l'immensité de cette minute épouvantable,
93, plus grande que tout le reste du siècle.
Rien de plus tragique, l'Europe attaquant la France et la France attaquant
Paris. Drame qui a la stature de l'épopée.
93 est une année intense. L'orage est là dans toute sa colère et dans toute
sa grandeur. Cimourdain a'y sentait à l'aise. Ce milieu éperdu, sauvage et
splendide convenait à son envergure. Cet homme avait, comme l'aigle et
splendide convenait à son envergure. Cet homme avait, comme l'aigle en
er, un profond calme intérieur, avec le goût du risque au dehors. Certaines
natures ailées, farouches et tranquilles, sont faites pour les grands vents.
Les âmes de tempête, cela existe.

On the Convention he is, as usual, wildly oracular in generalities, while clear and forcible in detail. He gives a kind of Homeric catalogue of the members of the Gironde and the Mountain, almost every one brought into relief by a special trait or anecdote. He also describes the general aspect of the Assembly in a passage which on a first reading seems obscure from the multitude of local and architectural details, but gradually becomes luminous. The obscure and timid majority of the Convention is disposed of in a few paragraphs of consuments accomments. few paragraphs of consummate scorn:-

few paragraphs of consummate scorn:

Au-dessous se courbaient l'épouvante, qui peut être noble, et la peur, qui est basse. Sous les passions, sous les hérolsmes, sous les dévouements, sous les rages, la morne coue des anonymes. Les bas-fonds de l'Assemblée s'appelaient la Plaine. Il y avait là tout ce qui flotte; les hommes qui doutent, qui hésitent, qui reculent, qui ajournent, qui épient, chacun eraignant quelqu'un. La Montagne, c'était une clite; la Gironde, c'était une élite; la Plaine, c'était la foule.

Les cures les plus généreuses ont leur lie. Au-dessous même de la Plaine, il y avait le Marais. Stagnation hideuse laissant voir les transparences de l'égoisme. La grelottait l'attente muette des trembleurs. Bien de plus misérable. Tous les opprobres, et aucune honte; la celère latente, la révolte sous la servitude. Ils étaient cyniquement effrayés; ils seviles tous les courages de la lâcheté; ils préféraient la Gironde et choisisseient la Montagne; le dénoûment dépendait d'eux; ils verseient du cêté qui réussissait; ils livraient Louis XVI à Vergulaud, Vergulaud à Danbon, Danton à Robespierre, Robespierre à Tallien. Ils piloriaient Marat vivant et divinisaient Marat mort. Ils soutenaient tout jusqu'au jour ch ils sunversaient tout. Ils avaient l'instinct de la poussée décisive à donner à tout ce qui chancelle. A leure yeux, comme ils s'étaient mis en service à la seu-versaient tout la frait de la latent le peur. De là l'audece des térpitudes.

Will it be believed that in various places besons and after this.

Will it be believed that in various places before and after this Mary Victor Hugo writes of the Convention as a whole in terms of immensured admiration? No more unworthy and undignified essentily is known to history than this Convention, elected in the midst of panic and massacres, sitting day by day with their frame and pretences of sovereignty, in the midst of simual violence, out-

lawing their own members at the command of rioters, and dis-regarding every principle of ordinary justice while they talked about regenerating humanity. But M. Victor Hugo thinks all such notions are short-gighted. The glory of the Convention is too great to be looked from closely:

Jámais rien de plus beut n'est appara sur l'horizon des hommes. Il y a Himaleya et il y a la Convention. . . La Convention fut tolsée par les yopes, alle, faite pour être contemplée par les aigles.

Its general behaviour is excused by a figure of speech which in any writer for whom we had less regard we should call transparently impudent:—"I.a. Convention a toujours ployé au vent; mais ee vent sortsit de la bouche du peuple et était le souffie de Disu." If M. Victor Hugo had happened to think of Shakspeare's Coriolanus he might have seen that his metaphor was dangerous.

In another part of the book is an extraordinary piece of metaphysical politics, being nothing less than an à priors demonstration that the Republic is the best form of government, and this because it is truly patriarchal:—

it is truly patriarchal:-

Est-ce donc que la révolution avait pour but de dénaturer l'homme? Est-ce pour briser la famille, est-ce pour étouffer l'humanité, qu'elle était faits? Loin de là. C'est pour affirmer ces réalités suprêmes, et non pour les nier, que 80 avait surgi. Renverser les bastilles, c'est délivrer l'humanité; abolir la étodalité, c'est fonder la famille. L'auteur étant le point de départ de l'autorité de l'autorité étant incluse dans l'auteur, il n'y a point d'autre autorité que la paternité; de là la légitimité de la reine-abeille qui crée son peuple, et qui, étant mère, est reine; de là l'abaurdité du roi-homme, qui, n'étant pas le père, ne peut être le maitre; de là la suppression du roi; de là la république. Qu'est-ce que tout cela? C'est la famille, c'est l'humanité, e'est la révolution. La révolution, c'est l'avénement des peuples; et, au fond, le Peuple, c'est l'Homme.

We should gladly have dwelt more on the parts of the work where the author puts forth his true powers, and have said less of these vagaries; but the very title of the work so manifestly amounces it as a political romance, and the chapters of political digression are so considerable in proportion to the whole, that honest criticism

has no choice.

The device by which the Convention is brought into the story is a meeting between Danton, Robespierre, and Marat, at which Cimourdain comes in, and by a sudden thought of Robespierre's receives the commission which takes him to Gauvain's army. The figures of the three formidable leaders of the Mountain are drawn to the commission of the three formidables are strongly and device of the three formidables are strongly and device of the three formidables are strongly and device of the three formidables are strongly and the strongly are strongly as the strongly as t strongly and decisively. There is no attempt to make them amiable, or to construct any particular theories of their good intentions; and the picture, though of course ideal, and concentrated in a manner that should strictly be reserved for dramatic art, is probably just. M. Viotor Hugo's concrete representations are definitely and faithfully worked out, notwithstanding the vagueness of his abstractions. The dialogue is hot and even quarrelsome; and at one point Marat is made, by a somewhat daring exercise of the novelist's discretion, to wind up a long tirade on conspiracies, high prices, and other dangers of the nation with the prediction, "Robespierre fera guilletiner Danton."

We have yet to notice some points of style and execution besides what we have incidentally touched upon. The peculiarities in small matters are such as might be expected. The Absolute and the Infinite are frequently invoked; one curious phrase of this kind is "l'inexprimable mansuetude de l'infini." And occathis kind is "l'inexprimable mansuétude de l'infini." And occasionally we find other strange turns and conceits which interfere
with general artistic effect. But there are also epigrammatic
phrases of much power and felicity scattered through the book.
Thus of Fonché, "ame de démon, face de cadavre"; of the Vendean
war, "résistance bête et superbe," "paysans contre patriotes."
This is put into Danton's mouth:—"En temps de révolution, les
prêtres se fondent en citoyens comme les cloches en sous et en
canons." These are only specimens which we have happened to
note, and very possibly not the best.

In the course of the book there are two enjacdes of bettle.

In the course of the book there are two episodes of battle. One is the surprise of Dol by Gauvain's troops, where the enemy barricade themselves in the market-place, but are driven out by Gauvain boldly taking their position in the rear with twelve men and seven drummers. The story is told, we will not say in M. Victor Hugo's best manner, but in his good manner. It is not equal to the defence of the barricade by Enjolras and his in M. Victor Hugo's best manner, but in his good manner. It is not equal to the defence of the barricade by Enjolas and his companions in Les Misérables, which indeed we cannot expect to see equalled even by M. Victor Hugo himself; but it is quite worthy to be ranked as a pendant on a smaller scale to that matchlese narrative of obscure heroism. The other fight in Quatrevingt-treize is the storming of the castle of La Tourgue by the Republican troops. This is not so happy; there is a long preliminary account of the castle, overladen with architecture and antiquities, and the fighting itself is both tedious and revelting. Napier's account of the breach at Bachjos, splendid as it is, yet borders on the horrible. M. Victor Hugo gives us all the possible horrors of storming a breach, which are, if anything, increased by the whole affair being on such a small scale—for it is a simple round tower garrisoned by less than a score of men—and he does not give us any splendours. Whether this tower of La Tourgue ever existed, or, in spite of the minute test graphical and archeological description, is as fictitions as its limits, the Marquis of Lantenac, we think it unnecessary to conside, as M. Victor Hugo had at any rate a perfect right to invent its. But he has repeated one or two listorical fictions which not even a novelist has any right to repeat. He alludes, without the least corpression of doubt, to the legand of the Vengeur, and event to Pitt's hired assessme and forged assignate. Indeed these Ri a whole cargo of forged assignate in the ship which

brings the Marquis of Lantshao. Possibly it may be said that a romance-writer is justified in adopting vulgar errors which were current at the time in which the action takes place; but then, as M. Victor Hugo obviously prides himself on minute accuracy, he can scarcely claim a license of this kind. But all this does not revent him for the can be considered. prevent him from being unique among modern writers of romands, or his book from being one in which any reader who is not enslaved to commonplaces must find much to admire, and, by the exercise of a little judgment, may find a good deal to learn.

THE NORMAN PEOPLE.

THIS anonymous book is very much less wild than we had an pected from the title-page. We thought that a book with such a title was going to be an extravagant genealogical rhapsody in honour of this or that English or American family. We thought we were going to have all the myths in Sir Hernard Burke dished up again with a special American garnish. Of this kind of thing the book is quite guildless. It is throughout quiet enough; it has simply the weaknesses which belong to every writing in which a man goes at a subject which he does not fully understand in all its bearings, and therefore mends a good deal of time in fighting against shadows. and therefore spends a good deal of time in fighting against shadows. Our author takes infinite pains to prove that the Normans who settled in England at and after the Conquest were not merely a settled in England at and after the Conquest were not mersy a military aristocracy, but had among them people of all classes. His intense seal to prove this brought home for the first time to our mind that it was a thing which anybody could ever have doubted. The Norman seal of our anonymous writer is exactly like the Scandinavian seal of Dr. Dasont and his admirer in the Times. Indeed the present writer takes up Dr. Dasent's notions with some fervour, as serving to help out his own. The only thing is that we cannot make out who it is that either the Scandimaxian or the Norman enthusiasts are fighting against. We cannot make out who the culprits are; all that we know is that we ourselves are quite guiltless. It never came into our heads for a moment to think that the Norman settlers in England were merely noment to think that the Norman settlers in England were merely a small military aristocracy. We never heard of anybody else that ever thought so, and we needed no arguments to prove that the case was quite otherwise. How could any man think that the Normans in England were only a small military aristocracy, when we have the fact staring us in the face in Domesday that the Conqueror brought his cooks with him? Surely was taken to be a valid that we have taken some pains to explain to the world that Thomas, citizen of London and Archbishop of Cantarbury, was no "Anglo-Saxon" champion, but the son of Gilbert of Rouen no "Anglo-Saxon" champion, but the son of Gilbert of Rouen and Rohesia of Caen. Yet he was surely not a member of an aristocracy, and if, at one time of his life, he showed military tustes, he gave some scandal by so doing. Then again our author fights strongly against certain unknown people who have taught the doctrine of the "extinction" of the Norman race in England. We at least have never held that the Norman settlers in England became extinct, but rather that something much better happened to them—namely, that in a wonderfully short time they were turned into very good Englishmen. So far we have really nothing to dispute about with the author of the Norman Prople. We would gladly join our forces with his in a common attack on his opponents, if we only knew where his opponents were to be found. Nay more, we have to thank our author for doing very good service in upsetting several mythical pedigrees. The third shapter, headed "Criticism of Family History," vigorously sweeps away several of the fables in which Stanleys, Ashburnhams, and others have devised for themselves forefathers of whom history known nothing. The chapter on the whole must be pleasant reading for the Ulster King-at-Arms. But, when the author goes on to make certain inferences from these undoubted facts, we are by no means prepared to follow him. He tells us in his preface that his object

to show that the Norman settlement at the Conquest consisted of something more than a slight infusion of a foreign element—that it involved the addition of a numerous and mighty people, equalling probably a moiety of the conquered population—that the people thus introduced has continued to exist without merger or absorption in any other race.

"Moiety" is perhaps Norman for half; so we conceive that this means that the Norman settlers formed something like a third of the whole population of England. We now begin to shake our heads, and, when we get to the denial of "merger or absorption into any other race," we can subscribe only in a non-natural sense. That is to say, the Norman settlers in England were certainly absorbed into the general mass of the English nation, but then that was not absorption into another race, because the Normans and English were of the same race. What was the real Norman, as distinguished from the Frenchmen, Bretons, and others who followed William as well as his own Normans? The Norman was simply a Danc-in some cases a Saxon—who had learned to talk French. The blood of a man from Coutances was much the same as the blood of a Yorkshireman, and the blood of a man from Raysuz was much of a Yorkshireman, and the blood of a man from Haysux was much the same as the blood of a man in Hampshire or Sussex. In whatever character they came into England, whether as conquerors or as peaceful settlers—for we must never forget that the Conquest was hardly more important as a conquest than as opening the way to peaceful settlement—they came, not indeed to the lands of their fathers, but to a land packied by other colonists from the lands of

The Norman People and their cristing Descendants in the British ninions and the United States of America. London: Henry S. King. Dominions and & Co. 1974.

their fathers, who had not, as they themselves had, failen away from the speech and ways of their fathers. In short, as it has been epigramatically put, the Norman was a Dane who had gone into Gaul to pick up a slight French varuish, and who came into England to be washed clean again. We believe that the real kindred between Normans and English—a kindred which we may be quite sure that neither side thought of at the time—had a great deal to do with the case with which the Normans in England turned into Englishmen. turned into Englishmen.

turned into Englishmen.

But here comes the question, Why was it that the fusion of the long-catranged kinsfolk took the form which in the end it did take? The Normans became English; the English did not become Normans. The long struggle between the two tongues ended, not in the English-speaking people learning to speak English. Why was this? French had everything on its side but one. It was for a long time the Court language, the fashionable language, the literary language, the Janguage of public business, and even of law. It had the advantage over English of not being a tongue pent up within a single island, but a tongue which for some centuries was the means of communication between large classes of people was the means of communication between large classes of people in all lands from Scotland to Palestine. It would not have been wonderful if the new form of Latin had almost as thoroughly supwonderful if the new form of Latin had almost as theroughly supplanted English in England as the old form of Latin had ages before supplanted Celtic in Gaul. There can be only one reason why it failed to do so—namely, that the English-speaking part of the population was at all times an enormous majority of the population. If the Norman settlers, warlike and peaceful, had, with all their other advantages, made up a third or a fourth of the whole population of England, it could hardly have failed but that French would in the end have supplanted English as the language of England. Instead of this, English, discouraged in every way, and, paradoxical as it may sound, really for a while every way, and, paradoxical as it may sound, really for a while more discouraged as the natives and the foreign settlers drew nearer together, always remained the language of the mass of the nearer together, always remained the language of the mass of the people, and in the end became once more the fashionable and literary as well as the popular speech. The results of the struggle are of course to be seen in a large French infusion into the English tongue; the speakers of French, in learning to speak English, greatly changed English; still it was the speakers of French who learned to speak English, and not the speakers of English who learned to speak French. This one simple fact seems to us to upset any amount of theories and inferences. Nothing but an altogether overwhelming majority of the population could. but an altogether overwhelming majority of the population could, under such circumstances, have won a victory for its tongue over a tongue which had on its side every advantage except that of numbers. Still less do we understand what the writer means when he goes on to say that "the Norman settlement as a race is as distinguishable now as it was a thousand years since." A thousand years since Rolf and his comrades, if Rolf had begun his exploits so early as 874, spoke good Danish—according to the Tours Chronicler, they spoke English; their descendants now speak, some French, some English, and we do not see how they are to be distinguished from other speakers of French or of English. Here in England, if the author of the Dialogus de Sessocarie in the time of Henry the Second could not distinguish Englishmen from Normans, we cartainly cannot undertake to do

Singlishmen from Normans, we certainly cannot undertake to do so now. We cannot guess why Smith should think it fine to turn himself into Vernon; still a real Vernon, who has always been Vernon, is by this time as good an Englishman as Smith.

The argument to show that so large a proportion of the present English people is of Norman descent is chiefly based on an examination of surnames. The writer takes for granted that every bearer of a name which is, or can anyhow be made out to be, French or Latin, must have been of Norman descent. By this present he costs towather a yest number of what he sets down as means he gets together a vast number of what he sets down as distinctively Norman surnames, which are certainly borne, as he says, by persons in all ranks of society. But, first of all, if they all are Norman, we suspect that our Smiths and Wrights alone would go a long way towards outnumbering all of them; and we altogether deny that many of them are any sign whatever of Norman descent. Clark, Clarke, in its endless spellings, is set down as a Norman name, because forsoth Chricus is a Latin word, and hone was the Clarke in Norman latin word, and Olark, Clerke, Clerke, in its endless spellings, is set down as a Norman name, because forsooth Clericus is a Latin word, and because there are Le Clercs in Normandy. It would be strange if there were not; the same causes which produced Le Clercs in Normandy produced Clerks in England. "King" too appears on the list, because "Rex" and "Le Roy." are found in Normandy. "The great number," we are told, "of this name is Normandy explains the number in England." We really think that we were capable of inventing the sarname King for ourselves without translating it from the Latin or French; and, if anything, one would think that Normandy, which had only Dukes, would be more likely to borrow the name from England, which had Kings, than England was to borrow it from Normandy. It seems never to have entered the writer's head that, in the times when England and Normandy had a common severeign, Normandy might semetimes learn something from England as well as England from Normandy. In the same page with King we find Kilby spelt two or three ways, and this too is ruled to be Norman, from Guillebourf in Normandy, because these was a Robert de Kilebourf in Normandy in 1180. The writer did not stop to think that Richard or John Miller in England, either in 1180 or now, was at least as likely to this his name from Kilby in Leicestonhim as from Quillebourf in Normandy, Smith himself, to our utter eurprise, appears among the Richard or man, because it was "originally Faber or La Fèvre."

was called Smith, was in Latin called Falor, and in B Privac: that is, always suggesting that Fabre represent and does not rather represent Wright. On the supposeibility we are saided to believe that Godricus h the Suffell D appears among a long string of Englishmen day, 339 b, was a Norman, as well as divers others whose neighborove them beyond all doubt to be Englishmen. The writer assumentarly to forget how many men from the twelfth century enwards look like Normans who were perfectly good Englishmen. A. Godric or a Wulfstan cannot be a Norman, but a Richard or a William may always be an Englishmen. Our old friend the Estate or a long light ground of the state of william may always be an Englishman. Our old most descriptordshire crusader and martyr, so crossly forgotten by his own county historian, Robert the son of Godwine, is typical. If his father's name had not happened to be preserved, we should not have known that he was not a Norman or even a Frenchman.

As for a chapter on "the Gothic Origin of the Normans, Danes, and Anglo-Saxons," and the present diffusion and numbers of the Gothic race, followed by a "Genealogy of the Gothic Nations,"

it is kind to hold our peace. When a man undertakes to tall us where our forefathers and kinefolk were and what they were doing, in the year 2000 B.C., we no more undertake to dispute with him than if he were talking about Pelasgians or Draids.

CURWEN'S HISTORY OF BOOKSPLLERS.

WE begin our review of this stout little hook with the state ment that it is unquestionably arousing. Ill-started indeed must be the reader who, opening it anywhere, lights upon six consecutive pages within the entire compass of which some good anecdote or amart repartee is not to be found. Among tradesone, our booksellers perhaps more than any other class are rich in traditional pleasantries, rendered additionally pleasant by a literary flavour. Indeed to some of the best known tales we have heard the term "Bookseller's Joe's" applied. Such a name would exactly fit the ancient legend of the student who, having asked for some work connected with medical science, was immediately presented with Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy—a le known to every bibliopolist in the United Kingdom. a legend probably om. With stories

of this kind Mr. Curwen is lavish, not to say prodigal.

For the motto on the title-page he is indeleted to Mr. Carlyle, who says that "in these days the ordinary histories of kings and courtiers were well exchanged against the tenth part of one good history of booksellers." Whether, when he made the remark, the Chelses sage had in his mind a work of exactly the same kind as Chelsee sage had in his mind a work of exactly the same kind as the gossiping book before us we may reasonably doubt, for that nation must have reached the height of preverbial felicity the history of any two or three of whose kings does not comprise events more important than most of those which make up the bulk of Mr. Curwen's record. The chronicles of a prosperous firm are interesting to the members thereof rather than to even that omnivorous personage the "general reader"; and though the story of the man who comes to London from the country with the inequirable half-grown in his breeches-nocket, and after many soubs evitable half-crown in his breeches-pocket, and after many saubs and annoyances attains wealth and honour, is likely to fire the young aspirant with a lofty spirit of emulation, one hero placed in such desirable circumstances will quite answer every purpose, nor does the moral gain new point when we learn that, as Brow throve, so throve Jones and Robinson. Even the eminence reached by Alderman Kelly, who, the son of a Kentish shepherd, was "more than a Lord Mayor—he was a true friend; he was a loving, dutiful, and tender son-qualities not always ensured even by commercial success"—even this high enlogy does no more ethical work than the tale of Dick Whittington; and we may remark generally that in the record of the very great and deserved prosperity of some of the best men in the trade, there is pretty sure to be something in the shape of a "lucky hit" which corresponds to the ancient Lord Mayor's cat. In the case of this very Alderman Kelly the secret of his advancement lay seemingly in his hitting on and working out the notion that the sale of books could be greatly increased if furthered by the process of "canvassing" (otherwise hawking) adopted by ballad-mongers from time immemorial :-

time immemorial:—

For the first two years [says Mr. Curwen] his operations were confined solely to the purchase and sale of miscellaneous books on a small scale, and the limited experiment proved successful. Of Backan's Domestic Medicine herought one thousand copies at a low price, and, having prefined a cheer memsir of the author, and divided them into numbers or parts, he went out himself in quest of subscribers; and a thousand copies of the New West's Preparation were treated in a like manner, and with similar success. Therefore the resolved to print at his own risk, always adopting the actional method, and working his books, from first to last, entirely through the hands of his own agents; and the profit he found in this scheme depended almost entirely upon the happy knowledge he possessed of lumma character, and the entitus florating that with which he was able to select his canvasaers. One of the first works he published in this manner was a large Family Hibis, Pamily Hibis. To each of his canvasers he gave steek on credit, worth flows sol, the subscribers right research upon, and the plan issues a speedy return of capital. The Hibis extended to 17g numbers, and the entity work cost the subscribers right righ course, in weathy or monably driblets; and as 80,000 copies were soon add, the great receipts must have reached about a so,000. To the Hibbs entended the Little of Carist, Food's Ministers, and the History of Haddeline, and all in fallet, with coppendent and the cubic papers. Manuscribe of the Hibbs entended the Little of Carist, Food's Ministers of the Plant with the cubic cubic papers. Manuscribe of the paper of the subscribers of the Hibbs entended the Plants of Carist.

**Food's Ministers and the History of Haddeline, The paper day with coppers plate cuballiahments; and the History of Ministers. Burnyan's Plants of Carist.

**Little of Ministers of Minist

* A. History of Book sellers y the Mile mad the Print. By Henry Cur was. London: Churco & Windon



angustent gelfishen, z style of the s passage from the biagraphy of a not parity as a good specimen of the nerra-unty because it shows a condition of the by important a likebox, parily m: a good mecimen of the nerrare style of the writer, parily because it shows a condition of the
eding masses to which nothing at the passent day exactly corregods. Mr. Chrwen is quite right, as far at least as the first,
use is consensed, in placing "Kally and Virtue" at the head of
a chapter on the "Mumber" trade, as distinct from Chambers,
night, and Cassell, who head the "literature of the people."
edly's trade, which began about 1800, was not based on any
inciple of champess. On the contempy, his books, disfigured as they
are by hideous engravings, would have been found monatrously
are had the fall price for them been paid at once. He simply adsensed the large shass who would rather pay sixpence a week than
confered, not for diffeen, but for ten guineas cash, would have
been sejected with indignant surprise. In the book trade he was
that the "tallyman" is in another branch of commerce. With been sejected with indignant surprise. In the book trade he was what the "tallyman" is in another branch of commerce. With the movement for the diffusion of knowledge, with the three energetic promoters of the movement named above, with the publishers of the highest class who now send forth handsome editions of British classics at prices that our fathers would have deemed fabulous, he had nothing in common. In tracing the beginning of the movement Mr. Curwen merely names Bell and Cooke. He might also have mentioned Walker. There was a day, not very long past, when sertain standard works were chiefly presented to the public in Cooke's or in Walker's editions, and it may be added that their books were very respectably illustrated.

ooks were very respectably illustrated.

To a cortain limited extent a history of booksellers is, when press over a long period, a contribution to the history of literature; spread over a long period, a contribution to the history of literature; but it is to be observed, on the other hand, that students of literary history generally derive their knowledge from the biographies of the authors themselves, and that many, when they have learned of Murray through Byron, will not greatly care to learn about Byron through Murray. To those who are acquainted with the lives of Scott, Byron, Moore, &c., several of the states recommed a propos of their publishers will appear terribly familiar. Still there is no harm in arranging old facts according to a new classification, and the classification adopted by Mr. Curwen is highly to be commended. His chapters respectively treat of to be commended. His chapters respectively tract of the "Booksellers of the Olden Times"—which "olden times" extend from the invention of printing to Lackington, of Finsbury Pavement; of the "Longman Family," as patrons of classical and educational literature; of "Constable, Cadella, and

classical and educational literature; of "Constable, Cadell, and Black," associated with the origin of the Edinburgh Review, the Waverley Novels, and the Encyclopedia Britannica; of "John Murray," encourager of belles lettres and travels; of "William Blackwood" and his Magazine; of "Chambers, Knight, and Cassell," promoters of popular literature; of "Henry Colburn," shade for three-volume novels and light literature; of the religious "Rivingtons, Parkers, and James Nisbet"; of technical literature, represented legally and medically by "Butterworth and Churchill"; of "Moxon" and poetical literature; of "Kelly and Virtue," as distributors of numbers; of "Thomas Tegg," first in the "remainder trade"; of "Thomas Nelson," providing our children's literature; of "Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.," as collectors for the country; of "Charles Edward Mudie," the grigantic circulator, and "W. H. Smith and Son," purveyors of intellectual fare for railway travellers. A chapter on provincial booksellers concludes for railway travellers. A chapter on provincial booksellers concludes the series. These divisions, however, must not be too logically criticized. While, for instance, we find Scott, Byron, and Moore associated with the older firms, we can scarcely accept Mr. Moxon as the main representative of poetical literature. For practical purposes—that is, for the benefit of these who wish for some easy guide in their search after gossip—the arrangement is sufficiently

Notwithstanding Campbell's toast in honour of Ronaparte be-Notwithstanding Campbell's toast in honour of Ronaparte because he had recently shot a bookseller, the impression conveyed by Mr. Curwen is that the makers and vendors of literature have, in spite of sundry squabbles, generally been on pretty good terms with each other, and we find ample record of hospitalities of which Sootland is especially the scape. The two parties being exhibited in their social as well as in their commercial relations, an opportunity is afforded of bringing in several characteristic aketches of men noted in their day; and though much of the matter is to be found elsewhere, the figures of Christopher North, of Theodore Llock, and others will to many readers be new as well as entertaining. entertaining.

It is, however, chiefly as a book of anecdotes that the chronicles of Mr. Curwen will be consulted, and from the abundant store before us we pick out two or three almost at random. By no means had is one that relates to Charles Rivington, the founder of a well-known firm which has now flourished for more than a dred and fifty years :-

A poor view in a remote country discose had presented a serment so perspirable to his parishioners that they begged him to have it printed, and hall of the honour conferred and the greater honours about to some, the clargyman at once started for Losdon, as recommended, to filtrington, to whom he triumphantly related the object of his journey. Rivington aponin his his proposels, and asked how many copies he would like structured. "Wiley, sir," suplied the dergyman, "I have coloured that there are in the distribution ten thousand parishes, and thus each pashs will at least take one said ellumn many, so that I think we may vertical to print thirty-live or initial discounted option."

Charles Rivington, we are taid, purchased to act on this a magnetion, but two months passed believe the dampy me the result of his venture. Growing impatings, he saked this result in the account absolute Browing his custors

that he was in no hungy about source his due. Much to hisabout the r

The Rev. Dr. . .

To printing and paper, 35,000 copies of sermen.
By sale of 27 copies of said someon .

Balance due to C. Rivington .

-

Shortly afterwards he received a letter in which the good-natured bookseller contessed that he had merely been jesting with this reverend friend, having really printed no more than a funded copies, of the expenses of which he made a present to the author. Another story is told of another member of the same thankly, James Rivington, who crossed the Atlantic in 1762, and having been appointed "King's Printer to America," advocated the Printer to America," advocated the Printer to America, advocated the Printer to America, advocated the Printer to America of the articles were remarkable for their personality, and the reservice of cowhiding had, even in those days, come into commune practice of cowhiding had, even in those days, come into comments use. Mr. James Rivington, cited by Mr. Ourwen, shall stil within own words the story of his interview with Etham Allen, a realous Republican who called upon him with a hostile intention:—

own words the story of his interview with Etham Allen, a sealous Republican who called upon him with a hostile intention:

I was sitting down after a good dinner, with a bottle of Madeira before me, when I heard an unusual noise in the street, and a busza from the boys. I was in the second story, and, stepping to the window, saw a tall figura in tarnished regimentals, with a large cooked bat, and an anormousty long sword, followed by a growd of boys, who occasionally cheered him wish huzasa, of which he seemed quits unaware. He came up to my door, and stopped. I could see no more—my heart told me it was Etham Allen. At the hour of reckening had come—there was no retreat. Mr. Stayles, say clork, came in, paler them ever, chaffing his bands. "Master, he has using I's "I know it." I made up my mind, looked at the Madeira, possibly teather, plans. "Show him up, and if such Madeira cannot modify him, he must be harder than adamant." There was a fearful moment of angeness; I heard him on the stairs, his long sword clanking at every step. In the house there word, my dear Colonel, until you have belien a seat guid a glass of old Madeira." "But, sir, I den't think that it's proper—" "Not another word, my dear Colonel, until you have belien a seat guid a glass of old Madeira." "But, sir, I den't think that it's proper—" "Not another word, my dear Colonel, until you have belien a seat guid a glass of old Madeira." "But, sir, I den't think that it's proper—" "Not another word until you have taken mother glass, and then, my dear Colonel, we will talk of old affairs, and I have some queer events to detail." In short, we finished three looties of Madeira, and parted as good friends as if we never indeasuctors be otherwise.

The following content to seat a fearful mind cause to be otherwise.

The following extract from the funeral sermon preached by Dr. Hamilton at Regent's Square Church in honour of the leading Frangelical bookseller, Mr. James Nisbet, though intended and doubt to be pathetic, has a tinge of sly humour about it which apparently has not altogether escaped the notice of Mr. Curwon:-

With a sanguine temperament, he [Mr. James Nishet] had strong consisting and an sugger spirit; and, whilst he sometimes magnified into an affair of principle a matter of accondury importance, he was imperiant of opposition, and did not always concelle to an opposite the sincerity he sajustly claimed for lunself. Then, again, his openness was almost exceeding and his determination to flatter nobely sometimes left him to say things more plain than pleasant.

Those only could appreciate his another was confined to the walks of his habitual homeolenes.

Dr. Hamilton was clearly of opinion that the dectrine implied in the proverb "De mortula, &c." ought not to be carried too ax, even in a funeral sormon. Not a doubt is thrown on Mr. Niebev's character as that of a conscientious and charitable man, but an impression is left that he was one of those persons with scheme one does not care to pass a long evening. Mr. Curwen, though he is at pains to record his many virtues, cannot place him among the magnates of the trude, but takes leave of him thus these books he issued were chiefly of an enheueral religious class, and books he issued were chiefly of an ephemeral religious class, and literature is certainly less indebted to his success than were the charitable institutions of the day."

Those who like to meditate on the uncortainty of human fame may take pleasure in this statistical summary of the marvellous productiveness of Mr. G. P. R. James, who appears in connexion take Mr. G. P. with Mr. Colburn :-

51 B	ovels	in 3 v	olumes		153	volumes
2	11	-1	**		6	
6	**	2	**	***************************************	T#	91
16	••	1				99
Edited works					24	# .
Miscellaneous contributions would fill, say					10	**
					213	**

Mr. Curven makes the sum total amount to 223, but even our smaller figure is sufficient to justify his l'antagruelian remark that the labour of the once celebrated novelist was "Corporatuan." Wet who reads or even affects to read the works of Mr. James now?

Accuracy of expression is not one of Mr. Curwen's constant stributes. He tells of the Rivington family as "the oldest still existing in bookselling annals," whereas his first chapter records the same of Jacob Tonson and others who are still older, and of when, if they did not "exist in annals," we should know nothing. No doubt he means that the Rivingtons are the oldest of actually existing firms, but he does not any so. The commercial operation which we to the publication by Tenson of Drydan's translation of Figil is, necessities, not rendered intelligible to us by the following

Thate were two classes of subscribers, the first of whom paid five guiness said, and were individually heavested with the dedication of a plate, with their arms energyed underneath; the second class paid two guiness only.

The first class counted zor, and the second ago, and the money thus received, minus the expense of the engravings, was handed over to Dryden, who received in addition from Tonson fifty guiness a book for the Georgics and Eneid, and probably the same for the l'astorals collectively. But the price actually charged to the subscribers of the second class appears to have been exorbitant, and reduced the amount of Dryden's profits to about twelve or thirteen hundred pounds.

On the strength of this statement we seem entitled to assume that the subscribers of the second class were compelled to pay more than the stipulated two guineas. But however that may have been, we do not see how the wrong, inflicted upon them affected the pocket of "glorious John."

As we have said already, this History of Booksellers is unquestionably an amusing book, and we may add that it is not altogether uninstructive. But we want the reader not to read too much of

uninstructive. But we warn the reader not to read too much of it at a sitting, as the similarity of the several biographics to each other is apt to produce a sense of monotony. Let him take a chapter at a time, and recreate himself by contemplating the portraits of the booksellers, who have become somewhat prim under the hands of the woodcutters, but by no means attempt to get through the whole without pause or interruption.

JUPITER'S DAUGHTERS.

JUPITER'S PAUGHTERS is pleasantly unlike its rather fantastic title. It is an agreeably told story of French life, depending for its interest more upon the careful working out of character than upon violent or unusual incident. It opens in St. Gloi, a thriving third-rate provincial town, whose inhabitants are somewhat excited by the expected arrival of a M. de Saye who has just succeeded to the inheritance of an old château and a considerable property. Hence arise conjectures as to his marrying in has just succeeded to the inheritance of an old château and a considerable property. Hence arise conjectures as to his marrying in the minds of the mothers of St. Gloi. Probability seems to point to Madlle. Pauline Rendu, daughter of the wealthiest people in the town, whose mother has made a departure from the usual practice of the place by sending her to be educated at the Sacré Cœur, in Paris. Old Madame Jorey, Pauline's godmother, had remonstrated at this. "It is best to abide by the old ways," said the old lady:

However, when Pauline returned home, no one could discover that she was a whit the worse for her sejourn in the Paris convent. Nowhere could you see more frank eyes, a mouth more innecent. She was like a fine clear sky—full of promise; modest, not sky; willing to please, not anxious to shine; nothing apparent that would lead you to imagine there were any finer elements in her character than in those surrounding her; nothing to militate against her doing as other girls did, and as she was expected to domarry the man chosen by her parents, have her trip to Paris, visit the Palais-Royal Theatre (that smbittion of month-old matrons), buy new furniture to last a lifetime, and return home, at the end of six weeks, to settle down into a careful housewife.

The difference between French and English manners in the matter of marrying and giving in marriage is very strongly brought out in this book—is indeed the pivot upon which the whole turns. Given the same incidents in English life, the result of them would be far different. Gaston de Saye arrives and takes up his abode at his château, bringing with him M. Vilpont, a friend of his, as his guest; and this fact gives rise to much question and quantion among the and this fact gives rise to much question and suspicion among the inhabitants of St. Gloi, who, as the author says, "did not understand friendship; they only understood relationship. 'A snake in the grass,' was a pretty general opinion." Madame Rendu alone is absolutely uninterested as to who and what Vilpont may be, while her mind is uneasy about M. de Saye, whose probable union with her daughter has become matter of general gossip; and when the two man call upon her she daystes burself to keeping the Saye the two men call upon her, she devotes herself to keeping De Saye at a distance, determined not to encourage him until she can be sure of his making a good son-in-law. But St. Gloi, though willing enough to flatter and bend to Madame Rendu in most respects for the sake of her wealth and position, is not ready to give up the chance of excitement afforded by the presence of a rich young man among many unmarried girls. There is a Madame Chambaud, who has adopted match-making as the business of her life, and having accomplished two successful marriages, overcoming great difficulties with greater tact, has resolved to bring about a third, yet more successful, between M. de Saye and Pauline Rendu:-

The stagment waters of life were distasteful to Madame Chambaud, and The sagmant waters of the were distantent to Malame Chambaud, and no place had a more complete coating of stagnation than respectable St. Gloi. Destiny loves contradictions. The active find themselves in a position where there are no legitimate openings for their activity; while the dull or the lovers of quiet, are plunged into a vortex which destroys their

peace of mind.

What a godsend, then, for misplaced Madame Chambaud, was the arrival of a handsome, numarried, tolerably well-off young man, within a stone's-throw of the cotroi of the town!

Madame Bendu might like it or not, but Madame Chambaud was not going to give up her projects. Whether it failed or whether it succeeded, the hatching of it would be amusing. Match-making to her was what filtration is to younger women.

Accordingly Madame Chambaud sends out cards for a dinner at which the Rendus are to meet M. de Saye, who comes merely in the character of his friend's umbra. But, as often happens, fate steps in to interfere with the schemes that have been so dieverly laid; it is the supposed ahadow who turns out to be the important substance; it is M. Vilpont, not M. de Saye, who engages the attention of Pauline; M. Vilpont who plays duets with her, who talks to her in a title-d-title longer than generally takes place between a Frenchman and a French girl; M. Vilpont

Figure's Daughters. By Mrs. Charles Jenkin, Author of "Two French larriages," So. London: Smith, Elder, & Co. 1874.

with regard to whom she fears her mother's re way in which by slow degrees, but half perceived by berself, he acquires a place in her heart, is well and naturally indicated by a few touches in some letters which she writes to Madanie Agnes, one of her friends among the ladies at the Sacre Cour. As arele, letters in novels are extremely tiresome, being very generally employed as a clumsy device for the relation of facts the introduction of which in another way might give more trouble to the duction of which in another way might give more trouble to the writer, who thus saves himself at the expense of the reader. To this rule Pauline Rendu's letters are a happy exception. Then follows a pretty scene at the Château Ste. Marie, the residence of Madame Jorey, Pauline's godmother, round whom the members of her family are accustomed to gather every Sunday in accordance with that strong feeling for the ties of relationship which prevails perhaps more in France than in England. Vilpont, brought to this assembly by one of the sons of the house, encounters l'auline again unexpectedly as she is employed in making bonbons and chocolate with the rest of the girls, from which occupation they are disturbed by a call to vespers. The Parisian, who like Falstaff has almost forgotten what the inside of a church is like, accompanies the family to the evening service, and who has raised has almost longotten what the inside of a church is like, accompanies the family to the evening service, and there the dim religious light, the music, and the associations of the place awake in him such a crowd of recollections as for an instant brings tears to his eyes. Here as elsewhere the writer's true perception and delicate touch turn to a picturesque account an incident which in less competent hands might run the risk of being ridiculous or mawkish. To deal with a man's emotions in this direction is a difficult task for any author, and especially for a woman. Few will doubt that Mrs. Jenkin has been true to woman. Few will doubt that Mrs. Jenkin has been true to nature in ascribing to the somewhat roue Vilpont, under the circumstances wherein she places him, the momentary outburst of feeling which, observed by Pauline, puts the finishing touch to her nascent inclination for him:—

Pauline saw—as women do see everything in any one who interests them—she saw that sudden filling of his eyes. How describe their effect upon her? In a second she had deified this man of the world. Her letters to Madame Agnes have shown the cravings of her young heart—have shown how her nature shrunk from the void of having no one to whom to give a woman's devotion. In this moment that void was filled by a joy that transfigured her sweet face. The period of crudeness and defiance, special to the girl who has never felt a preference, was about to vanish. With a new and vivid sensation she set aside her chair; and kneeling on the bare stone, her innocent soul associated this almost stranger with her inmost prayers. prayers.

Meanwhile Vilpont is looked upon with growing suspicion by the inhabitants of St. Gloi, which develops into dread and dislike, not unmixed with contempt, when the discovery that he is an author leaks out somehow. Omne ignotum prohorribili is a motto which prevails in the narrow groove of their life, and the profession of literature, being entirely unknown to them, is regarded much in the same light as was the stage not so very long ago in country towns on this side of the Channel. Influenced partly by this, partly by the coldness with which Pauline treats him in consequence of a speech of his repeated to her with a wrong interpretation by "some damned good-natured friend," he makes up his mind to leave St. Gloi, and sows cards of adieu broadcast through the town. But on the eve of his departure, at a party where all the cream of the town's of his departure, at a party where all the cream of the town's society are assembled, the tide of popular opinion is turned in his favour by the revelation of his real fame and importance made by a party of Parisians who are staying in the town for a night. One of these offers to read aloud the celebrated author's last poem. of these offers to read aloud the celebrated author's last poem. While this goes on, Vilpont, sitting in a corner, observes Pauline slip gradually behind the window-curtain, and hopes that she does so to conceal her emotion, but is disappointed by hearing her say to the reader when she emerges, "Oh! forgive me, but it was so long, it sent me to sleep. Poetry always does." It is perhaps needless to say that Vilpont was right in his first conjecture as to the cause of her disappearance, and that her unkind speech was made merely with the view of disguising her real feelings; but this she only confesses long afterwards, when Vilpont has formally proposed for her hand to Madame Rendu and been refused. The time which elapses between the events just spoken of and this proposal is occupied with the old story of waning and waxing love between Pauline and Vilpont, described, however, with a grace and tween Pauline and Vilpont, described, however, with a grace and skill which saves it from all the weight of tediousness which one is propared to encounter under such circumstances. In the interview which Vilpont has with old Madame Jorey, whom he employs as his ambassador in the matter of his proposal, it comes out that he is really the heir to an old marquisate; but this recommendation goes for nothing in the eyes of Madame Rendu, who desires for her son-in-law a man rich and orthodox, and rejects Vilpont according to Evench custom, without taking Pauling's forling into according to French custom, without taking Pauline's feelings into any account. The incident which leads immediately to Vilpont's proposal is his rescue of Pauline from the dangers of a trombe, a sudden storm which overtakes a large party who are assembled on the first day of the vintage at Ste. Marie. The contest of feelings in Pauline's mind at and directly after this rescue—on the one side the over-strict sense of propriety taught by careful drilling, on the other love—is well described.

Vilpont disappears supplied the rejection, and at the and

the over-strict sense of propriety taugut my careful values of the love—is well described.

Vilpont disappears soon after his rejection, and at the end of some six months, spent by the Rendus in travelling about Switzerland, such a son-in-law as exactly mosts Madams Rendu's wishes turns up in the person of a M. Léon Subar, a young man of a singularly dark complexion, due to the fact of his having been born in Algiera, but, in saits of that, very handsome and also very wealthy. In other respects he is no worse than

ordinary young men are, and assuredly no better. This man Pauline, wearied out with her mother's continual attacks, hopeless of ever becoming mitch to Vilpont, accepts as her husband with a quiet resignation which rather startles and frightens her mother, who is prepared for a flat refusal and a consequent scene of enterests and maximization. However, the requirement takes when quiet resignation which rather startles and frightens her mother, who is prepared for a flat refusal and a consequent scene of entracty and recrimination. However, the marriage takes place with great smoothness, if not with happiness on Pauline's side, and the couple settle down in a magnificent hotel at Paris. Then, of course, follows a meeting with Vilpont, of whom the first that Pauline hears is that he is the author of a play, of the Supplice of one femme type, on the eve of production, about which all Paris is agog with excitement. She is taken by a friend to see this play, and renews her acquaintance with the author, who comes to call upon her, and, having come once, comes again and again. The housekeeper, and practically the mistress, in the Hôtel Subar is an Algerian woman named Zelie, foster-sister to Sûbar, with whom in her early youth she has been desperately in love; and as a not unnatural result of this she is jealous of his wife's influence in the house, and only too ready to catch her tripping if she can. At one time Vilpont's visits became so frequent, and the existence of Pauline's old feeling for him so crident, that the reader is afraid lest Zelie's malevolent suspicions should find some justification. Vilpont, however, has so true and should find some justification. Vilpont, however, has so true and loyal a feeling for Pauline that he makes up his mind to ward off the danger from her, and succeeds in attaining this end, although he employs somewhat questionable means to reach it by plunging into a violent flirtation to which the world gives a worse name with a certain Madame de B——. Why this lady alone among all the characters in Jupiter's Daughters should be distinguished by an initial only, instead of a full name, is difficult of explanation. After this follows the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, which has done service in many novels already. One cannot but be grateful to Mrs. Jenkin for the good taste which she displays in sparing us all attempts to describe minutely the painful events of that period, which certainly offer a tempting bait to a novelist. M. Subar departs to the East soon after the first threatening of war, in order to set his affairs there as straight as he can, and his wife, over whose welfare Vilpont watches at a distance, establishes a hospital in her hotel when the number of wounded demanding shelter begins to increase. As one would expect, Vilpont is brought into it with a dangerous wound from the peril of which he escapes mainly by the careful nursing of Pauline, who however, as soon as he recovers consciousness and recognizes her, transfers him to the care of a Sœur de Charité. Finally they part, in a scene which is told with considerable pathos, and the malignant treachery of Zelie, who, though little has been said of her here, is one of the best-drawn characters in the book, having been exposed, M. Subar, whose fortunes, though not wrecked, are shattered, and his wife, settle down with the Rendus at St. Gloi. The latter part of the book is not equal either in construction or working out to the beginning, but on the other hand it is a good deal better than is any part of many nevels which pass for being good. Of the merits of Jupiter's Daughters it is not easy to give an adequate idea, except by extracts more copious than we have room for. Its faults are a want of centralization of interest and a laxity of style which leads the author at times to write such a sentence as this—"He did not remark a studied coldness in the manner his bows were received." To any one who would read a cleverly and pleasantly told story which makes no call upon his capacity for violent excitement Mrs. Jenkin's book may be safely recommended.

DAHOMEY AS IT 18.º

DOOR Mr. Skertchly went to the West Coast of Africs to make collections in natural history. Unluckily for him, when staying at Whydah he received an invitation to visit the King of Dahomey, with a promise that he should return to the coast in eight days. Curiosity to see the celebrated monarch, and the hope of new discoveries in entomology, induced Mr. Skertchly to accept the invitation. Gelelé, however—that is the King's name—appears to be a man of greater amiability than might be supposed from some of the stories about his habits. At any rate he took such a fancy to Mr. Skertchly that he could not make up his mind to part with him. Honours and presents of every kind were heaped upon the white visitor with unprecedented predigality. Before his departure he was made a prince with a very imposing ceremony. Four suits of clothes were wound round him; he received an umbrella of silk velvet, surmounted by a gorgeous allegorical design, to say nothing of a stool, a quantity of liquor, and a hundred heads of cowries; twenty-four slaves were added to carry the presents, and to act as his servants; and finally he received what seems to be most accurately described as the honorary colonelcy of the Ashantee regiment. Happy is the man whom the King delights to honour! But his happiness in this case was considerably diminished by the fact that he was detained for eight months in the country; that during that time he was never allowed to ramble about alone, and that his time was chiefly spent in looking at the celebrated "customs" of Dahomey, which, however impressive in themselves, must have become not a little wearisome in time. Under these circumstances entomology suffered. A cartain number of specimens, indeed, seem to have presented themselves.

Dahomy as It Is. By J. A. Martehly. London: Chapman & Hall.
 1874.

gratuitously. Mr. Skurtchly gives a pathetic account of a night which he passed in the midst of cockronches, centipedes, and large hairy spiders. The climax was reached when a huge fat green centipede, of about a pound weight, dropped upon his face during his attempt to sleep; and Mr. Skurtchly records with pardonable complexency how he struck a light, caught the centipede, and dropped him into the middle of the fire. No serious hunting for insects, however, was possible. Even when he made an expedition to the interior he was obliged by the King's orders to march at the rate of thirty miles a day, which, under a vertical sun, is not compatible with many deviations from the line of march; and the natives whom he persuaded to hunt for him were not intelligent enough to bring him anything worth preserving. Mr. Skertchly was thus compalled to devote himself exclusively to compiling a court circular giving the fullest details of the elaborate ceremonials which appear to occupy the chief part of the royal energy.

rate ceremonials which appear to occupy the chief part of the royal energy.

Mr. Skertchly, we may remark, is no lover of the negroes in a general. He considers them as forming an inferior variety of the human race, and has very little sympathy with philanthropiats, abolitionists, or missionaries. If, indeed, the account which he gives of the condition of missionary enterprise at Whydah is at all an accurate one, it must be admitted that there is room for improvement. Unless Mr. Skertchly be a writer of libels, it is not surprising that Christianity does not make such rapid progress among the natives as might be desired. In spite, however, of his contempt for the negroes and his disbelief in their spiritual advisers, Mr. Skertchly is anxious to correct the extravagant rumours as to Dahomey atrocities. The King is described by him as a tall, athletic person, with a pleasing expression of face, and with a considerable share of natural acuteness. One of the royal remarks certainly shows more power of thought than we royal remarks certainly shows more power of thought than we should have expected in a savage. Mr. Skertchly explained to him should have expected in a savage. Mr. Skertchly explained to him that eclipses were caused by the moon coming between the sun and the earth. If so, asked the King, how does it happen that there is not an eclipse every month? We have known a good many undergraduates to whom the difficulty would never have occurred, and who would certainly have been incapable of solving it. The King moreover appears to be superior to the prejudices of his subjects, and anxious to establish commercial intercourse with Europeans. He seems to have regarded Mr. Skertchly as a European potentate reproved an interviewer and was anxious to have pean potentate regards an interviewer, and was anxious to have a fair account of himself published to the world at large. Our disagreeable associations with Dahomey are chiefly due to the human sacrifices which form part of the customs; and we are glad human sacrifices which form part of the customs; and we are glad to accept Mr. Skertchly's corrections of current exaggerations. That a good many men are put to death every year is undeniable; though, according to Mr. Skertchly, the Ashantees are far more murderous than the Dahomans. About two hundred executions seem to have taken place during the eight months of Mr. Skertchly's stay; and he suggests that, if we hanged all our murderers at one period of the year, we should make as good a show as Dahomey. The statistics may be doubtful; but Mr. Skertchly has other pleas for Dahomey. In the first place, negroes do not much mind being trussed and gagged and having their heads backed off with blunt knives. He saw a number of victims who were talking and laughing cheerfully aaw a number of victims who were talking and laughing cheerfully when ungaged, and, when gagged, beating time with their heads to the music. Some of the persons executed are prisoners of war, who of course have no right to complain; and the others all appear to be criminals who have forfeited their lives for crimes which would have been capital not very long ago in England. If the dead bodies are exposed after a rather disgusting fashion, we may remember that the fragments of gibbets are still standing by English roads, and that the heads of rebels were to be seen upon Temple Har down to a very recent period. Still Mr. Skertchly endeavoured to impress upon the King that the ceremony was objectionable and excited prejudices in the minds of foreigners. During the early period of his stay he refused to be present on these occasions, though courteously invited, and hoped by his abstinence to impress upon the King's mind some consciousness that the executions were disgusting saw a number of victims who were talking and laughing cheerfully mind some consciousness that the executions were disgusting to a well-regulated mind. Towards the end of the customs, to a woll-regulated mind. Towards the end of the customs, however, Mr. Skertchly's austerity seems to have relaxed, or his curiosity became too strong for his sense of propriety. Anyhow he witnessed and describes a good many of these performances; and his inconsistency has at least the advantage that he is able to reduce to its true proportions the sensational story of the lake of blood. It was said in England that the King filled with blood a lake so large that he could paddle about in it in a cance. On this occasion, a pit was dug about three feet square by three feet deep: a number of fetich images were arranged by the side. deep; a number of fetich images were arranged by the side, together with a small silver cance; the blood of various fowls, ducks, and sheep was then allowed to flow into the pit; and afterwards five captives were beheaded over it. The performance seems to have been brutal in a high degree, but the difference between this and the reddling story is certainly considerable.

seems to have been brutal in a high degree, but the difference between this and the paddling story is certainly considerable.

These executions are the culminating point of a set of performances which seem to prove conclusively that savages are at least as capable of worrying themselves by elaborate ceremontal as more civilized human beings. Indeed we must add that Mr. Skertchly's minute accounts, however creditable to his persevering pursuit of knowledge, become not a little tiresome. Day after day he sat for hours watching interminable processions of the Amazons, and treamed dances designed and sometimes executed by the King in person, and scrambles for cowries, all of which he has set down as

if he were a herald preserving the records of a coronation corremony for the benefit of future generations. A good deal of feating of course filled up the intervals; but Mr. Skertchly's chief distraction seems to have consisted in watching the Portuguese Governor of Whydah, who, like himself, was a compulsory visitor, but was treated with less respect, and had therefore greater difficulty in keeping his tamper. A brief account of one day's ceremony will serve as a sufficient specimen of the whole. On the second day of the customs a priest of distinction goes to fetch certain secred water for the King. Mr. Skertchly took his seat under his umbrella at ten in the morning. A fence was set up from a temple or fetich lut near the palace to the sacred fountain. Long poles were crected at intervals; at the foot of each alternate pole was a fetich-herald with a hideous musical instrument. Guns were fired and horns blown, and a troop of Amazons marched down if he were a herald preserving the records of a coronation cerevere fired and horns blown, and a troop of Amazons marched down the road, firing as they walked, and carrying a white flag emblazoned with a blue alligator. Behind them came twenty-two emblazoned with a blue alligator. Behind them came twenty-two princesses, bearing water-pots for the sacred water. Then followed 123 fetich-women, devoted to the worship of various deities. Next appeared the "ghost-mothers," who are supposed to be inhabited by the spirits of the King's deceased ancestors. Finally came a rear-guard of Amazons. This procession went to the fountain, and filled the sacred pots, with various ceremonies, during which Mr. Skertchly had breakfast. He returned in time to meet the procession coming home with the water in a furious state of excitement, firing guns in every direction, and ready for a dance and a feast. The solemnity was barbaric enough; but essentially it comes to pretty much the same thing as we may see in more it comes to pretty much the same thing as we may see in more at comes to pretty much the same thing as we may see in more civilized regions. A number of people marching along a road in coloured clothes, with more or less finery, and cheering, seems to be all that the human mind can contrive by way of expressing its emotions on very solemn occasions, whatever its grade in the scale of life. Drinking and dancing are national practices in other places than Dahomey, and if in Europe people do not express their loyalty by literally grovelling in the dirt, satirists may tell us that they sometimes perform an equivalent process not so offensive to the senses.

The Dahomans, it is true, appear to be a long way behind us in their religion, the account of which by Mr. Skertchly is one of the most interesting passages in his book. Yet even here we may detect some resemblances not altogether flattering in their character. They have a crowded pantheon, consisting of all manner of local and other deities, whose ranks have apparently been swelled by the admission of deities from many conquered races. These deities are under the superintendence of one Mau, a very authropomorphic person, who does not interferemuch, but judges the souls of the dead, and either allows them to return to spirit-land, or sends them to and either allows them to return to spirit-land, or sends them to animate a new body in this world. So far we may recognize some analogies to exploded forms of European belief. But in addition to this they have a doctrine, apparently of more practical use, which recalls the most modern form of European superstition. They have "mediums" who communicate with the souls of the dead, fall into trances, and occasionally make expeditions to the spirit-land. The theory of human sacrifices, as is well known, is that the slain are sent with messages to the ancestors of the present king. The one doctrine which is curiously absent from the Dahomey creed is the belief in witches, which deprives them, fortunately, of one additional motive for manslaughter. On the whole, their creed, like their political institutions, seems to be advancement on a larger and the world the seems to be a development on a larger scale than usual of those common amongst the inferior races of Africa, and Mr. Skertchly's descriptions of it are worth notice, and decidedly more interesting than his accounts of the wearisome "customs."

CAMPBELL'S SOPHOCLES.*

IN the performance of his task of providing English readers with a worthy transcript of Sophoeles, Mr. Campbell could have found no better field in which to exhibit his author's genius and his own aptitudes than the instalment now presented to us. The Edipus King is without comparison the most tragic of tragedies. The Philocotetes has more in it to stir the emotion of pity, and more that is exceptional in its character, in the way of a display of hoos, than almost any of its fellows. Both represent the riper and more finished phase of this great dramatist's art, when he had laid aside artifice of style and obscurity of language for easy and natural composition, concentrating itself on the clear and gradual evolution of his plot so as to arrest and detain the reader's or spectator's interest from first to last. It cannot, indeed, be pretended that there is so consummate an exercise of the Sophoclean irony in the Wildest and in the Children of the Sophoclean incompanies. in the Philoctetes as in the Cilipus King; or that the repentance and return of Neoptolemus to his nobler self is so tragic a revolu-tion or contrast as the gradual and utter collapse of the fortunes, high estate, and honoured repute of Œdipus, evolved step by step in the unconscious words and deeds of the prime actor in that terrible tragedy. Yet we doubt whether art and simplicity are anywhere more thoroughly wedded in Sophoclas than in the *Philoctetes*—simplicity in the skilful outline, art in the consistent and well-developed delineation and filling-up of the characters. And if, coming after the *Œdims*, it strikes the reader as beneath it in point of tragic interest, it may be remembered that

* The King Cedipus and Philocetes of Sophocles. Translated into motion Verse. By Lewis Campbell, M.A., L.L.D., Professor of Greek in Maiverstry of St. Andrews. William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh of Leudon. 2824.

this only illustrates more forcibly the genius of Sophecles, who could carry his audience with him no less through the tamer windings of Ulyssean subtlety, until it is eventually foliad by the inborn uprightness of a genuine hero, than through the blind and tragic persistence of Codinus in unconsciously accumulating evitragic persistence of Gedipus in unconsciously accumulating evidence and information destined to tell so terribly against himself. It is well that those who "have no Greek" (to bester a Welsh idiom), and who at the same time, it may be, have a prejudice in favour of modern literature and modern dramatists, should have an opportunity of studying trustworthy versions of two such plays, uncumbered with note or comment, and rendered so faithfully as to put the reader in the next hast place to that of the bright and cultivated Athenian next best place to that of the bright and cultivated Athenian audience. To reflective minds they cannot but suggest a contrast between the subtle and delicate coherence of tissue with tissue in the interweaving of the ancient drams, and the filman fabrics that are run up nowadays for present exigencies, to tickle the palate of uncritical and ill-trained spectators.

the palate of uncritical and ill-trained spectators.

Mr. Campbell, we should perhaps remind our readers, has followed the excellent example of the late Professor Conington in qualifying himself for the task of a translator by first of all acquiring a commentator's familiarity with the text and interpretation of his author. One half of his critical edition of Sophocles has already appeared, and has proved that—whatever may be thought of the elaborate prolegomena which usher in the three plays—he has thought and spelt out the meaning of every phrase, sentence, and passage by the light of collateral parallelism, the best way to arrive at the understanding of an ancient writer. Bringing to his editorial task, in his commentary, no small share of poetic insight to assist in right and probable interpretation, he of poetic insight to assist in right and probable interpretation, he now—as in his former instalment of a verse-translation—recommends himself to the confidence of critical readers by a manifest regard, in his poetry, for the footprints and tracks of the Greek. In the main, therefore, his version may be relied upon as one of the best substitutes for the original, although there is still room, we think, and that without sacrifice of spirit or grace, for an even closer cleaving to the very lines of Sophocles. It is hard to see how the substitution of another figure or metaphor for that which the original author has used can consist with entire faithfulness on the part of a translator. But though, as we shall show hereafter, Mr. Campbell is not faultless in this matter, it is but justice to admit that his general practice is to respect accuracy and antiquity in his reproductions; and if he finishes his work as he has begun it, we think he will be clearly entitled to the first

rank as an English translator of Sophocles.

For samples of neat and poetical translation from the iambic parts of the two plays, we may take one or two brief excerpts; the first is from the speech of (Edipus when he has come forth from the palace-doors, and meets the Chorus with the gore still streaming from his principal. ing from his maimed eyes, the horror of his situation provoking retrospection, and leading him to dwell on what might have been but for his own unwitting acts. In the first place he justifies his self-mutilation (τοιάνδ' ἐγὰ κηλίδα—γλυκύ):—

And was I then,
By mine own process branded thus, to look
On Theban faces with unaltered mien?
Nay verily; but had there been a way
To stop the hearing fountain through the car,
I had not faltered, but had closed and burred
Each gate of this poor body; deaf and blind!
So thought might sweetly dwell at rest from harm,

And, shortly after, he breaks out into a pathetic reminiscence of the scene of his unintentional parricide:-

O cross-road in the covert of the glen, O thicket in the gorge where three roads met, Bedew'd by these my hands with mine own blood, From whence I sprang—have you forgotten me?
Or doth some memory haunt you of the doeds
I did before you, and then came and wrought
Fresh horrors here?

Then follows a characteristic summary of the complications arising out of the murder referred to, and culminating in the ain and sorrow which make the tale of Thebes the most awful of ancient tragedies. Mr. Campbell has gone through the list with a ancient tragedies. Mr. Campbell has gone through the list with a delicate hand, of which it is not too much to say that it has some of the tact of the great master whom he reproduces. Apropos of the "cross-roads," however, we would remind him that in another passage, where reference is first made to them, (Ed. T. 733-4) there is a verbal inexactness in his translation-

The parted ways Lead from one point to Daulis and to Delphi—

which is avoided in Mr. Plumptre's rendering :-

And the made From Daulis and from Delphi there converge.

But this is a very small matter, and it is fair to add that the average and level passages of the two plays are rendered for the most part with combined accuracy and dignity. From the Philocoste the best proof of this that we can adduce is a smatch of the quarrel in monostichs between Neoptolemus and Ulysses, when the young warrior's better nature rebels against the timeserving leader with whom he is associated, and he refuses to play Philocotetes has, and to rob him of his bow:—

UL. How? our chief's con! What word hast then disclosed?
NEOP. Must the again syllables be thrice thrown forth?
UL. Once was the much. Would they might rest unsaid!
NE. Enough. Thou hast heard my counsel charty told.

what power shall balk thee in the dead, head shall hinder me? But little wit or wisdom show'st thou here.
Neither thy words nor thy design is wise.
But if 'his righteous, that is better lux.
How, righteous, to selesse what thou hast ta'm.
By my device? Nz. AL. By my device?

I shned a shameful sin,
And I will do my utmost to retrieve it.

How? Eser'st not the Achmens in this act?
In doing right I reck not of thy fear.
I call thy power in question.

Then I'll fight,

Wet with Trong's legions, but with these Mr. UL UL. Not with Troy's legions, but with thee Come on, UL Let fortune arbitrate.

Thou seest my hand Nz Feeling the hilt. And me then soon shalt see
Doing the like, and dailying not. And yet
I will not touch thee, but will go and tell
The army that-shall venge this on thy head. Uz.

This dialogue adequately represents the Greek, and it would be difficult to amend the rendering of a fine speech of Philocottes, when he first learns the trick of which Neoptolemus was designed to be the unwilling instrument, and apostrophizes the birds and beasts within range of the cave where he believes himself still destined to linger in pain and loneliness.

But we must glance at the choral parts of the two plays. In the first ode of the Edipus there is observable, besides general grace and fidelity of translation, a satisfactory definiteness as to one or two expressions which, in the utter absence of notes, more especially call for precision in rendering. Thus, in v. 184, agray wapa papers is rendered, as a parallel passage from Æschylos, cited by Erriurit, shows it should be, "Along the alter-strand"; and in the next strophs, rikes γdo if τε νέξ ἀψῷ, ταῦτ' ἐπ' ἡμαρ ἐργετα, 198-9, a sentence of some seeming ambiguity, is sufficiently represented by the gist of Elmsley's interpretation—namely, "Day ruins what night spares." In the second chorus some slight sucrifice of nictures among a in naticeable in the rendering. picturesqueness is noticeable in the rendering :-

> μ λιος μελέω ποδί χηρεύων, With none to share his moan;

which omits all mention of modi. Here Mr. Plumptre gathers up all in his version:—"In dreary loneliness with dreary tread." But in the rest, and in the sublime hymn beginning it not kevern pipowers, Mr. Campbell is fully equal to the occasion. Perhaps, however, it may be more convenient to quote, as a specimen of his metrical translation, a bit of a chorus in the Philoctetes, which depicts the sufferer's wretchedness in his exile at Lemnos, and contrasts it with the happier lot which is in store for him if Neoptolemus fulfils his promise to convey him home. After describing how he sustained life by the captures of his bow, the chorus adds:—

Poor soul that never once in ten years' space Brighten'd his face. With the fruit of the vine. But ever seeking to some standing pool, Not clear suc cod, Drank it for wine. But now consorted with the here's child the wingeth eventuers and a joyful change. But now consorted with the here's child
He winneth greatness, and a joyful change
From that low state; over the water wild
Borne by the friendly bark beneath the range
Of Eta, where Sperchens fills
Calm basins between lovely hills,
Haunted of Melian nympla, till he espies
The roof-tree of his father's hall,
And high o'er all
Towers that majestic form, whose home is in the skies.

This is prettily turned, and for the most part faithfully also. em hypercritical to demur to the line we have italicized as baving less warranty in the Greek words στατῶν εἰς ἔδωρ (716) than convenience as regards rhyme. But, to say the truth, it is just on this point that we think Mr. Campbell's translation susjust on this point that we think Mr. Campbell's translation susceptible of improvement—namely, that he is too fond of importing a foreign idea into his rendering of the Greek, and a trifle lax in his regard for the letter of his original. This, we know, is a matter on which critics differ; but it surely cannot be wrong to contend for a reproduction of the images, if not the ipsissima verba, of a master. For our own part we should be loth to render $d\rho\chi\eta\nu$ $\beta\rho\sigma\chi_{\epsilon}la\nu$ thatfor "a little floor of hope," though we are aware that to object to such a slight departure from exactness seems to service. But what can be the object of templating savour of purism. But what can be the object of translating such a line

ыс плывтог ын тойд анонгос автыс (Œd. T. 763).

So to live as far As might be from the very thought of Thebes?

Or who would discern that the English appended to the line we are about to quote from the Philocicles (443-4) was meant for a reproduction of the Greek of Sophocles? Philocicles, inquiring about Thersites, designates him as one

de obe do eller eledant elado, brov undelt ichy.

Who no or made commission to utilat speech, where all Cried " Whisht!"

There may be excuse in a chorus, too, for such a heating about the

gracion gonnen eit quehuns Xbil.an,

(CDA, E. 876-9)

To topmost height Sours madly, and then sinks to sudden night, 'Mildst flut-perplexing shocks Of sciamentine rocks Propared for stumbling mortals by dask fate;

but we can see no excuse for the license of alteration which in v. 945 of the same play renders Jocusta's bidding to her attendant

ῶπρώσπολ', οὐχὶ δασπότη κ.τ.λ.

Quick, Chloe, run, and tell this to thy lard

an importation of names where no name is in the original, and where it is contrary to the usage of Greek tragedy, and suggestive rather of a comic or furcical element.

We think we need hardly add that these remarks are made under a sense of deep obligation to Mr. Campbell for what we have

already described as an able and excellent translation.

SWEET, NOT LASTING.

IN going through exhibitions of modern pictures it has often struck us how much truer taste and how much greater skill are shown by the artists than by the writers of those novels which it is our unhappy fate to have to read in such numbers. The Dudley Gallery of this year is but poorly spoken of. Yet even there have brightly would the second and third-rate artists shine forth if their work, were converted with that of the artists shine forth if their work was compared with that of the second and third-rate novelists! It is difficult of course to compare a picture with a hook. Yet, as we were the other day looking at some of the sketches in this Callery, we found ourselves regretting that must of the novelists had not either given themselves up to painting, or elsa, before they wrote, had made a study of the art of writing. We before they wrote, had made a study of the art of writing. We have no reason to suppose that there are more people been with a capacity for painting than with a capacity for writing. For the one art, however, a long and careful training is required, while for the other art there is no training at all. To be sure a young nevelist has read no doubt hundreds of nevels, most of them worthless. But this no more tits him for writing than long wanderings through galleries of poor paintings fit a man for painting. The woman who takes to writing has this advantage, so far as it is an advantage ever the man, that she has from early years far as it is an advantage over the man, that she has from early years been a great letter-writer. She has acquired thereby a considerable command over her pen, though not perhaps over her words. she has, as the phrase goes, learnt to express her ideas; but then unfortunately too often she has no ideas to express. Now what is clearly required, so as to give the novelist the same advantages as the artist, is an Institute of Novel-Writing. There, under the guidance of professors, students would learn, not certainly to write an original work—for originality same not be taught—but to make a composition which should not be compared to the contract of the in glaring violation of all principles of good taste. The canons of chiaroscuro, for instance, have not as yet been laid down, so far as we know, in the novelist's art; and for want of such canons the writers of the present day put in much too much shade. It would not be difficult, however, to tix a limit to the amount of shade that might be thrown into a story. At all events something would be done if an estimate were made of the number of pages there are to each crime in the works of a great variety of novelists. The number of jokes would have in like manner to be ascertained, and it would be then seen how many jokes a great writer makes to give light and relief to each murder. Then, too, how much do our novel-writers need to know that they must only paint what our novel-writers need to know that they must only paint what they have themselves seen! The young artist does not begin by painting the marble halls in which every young lady a few years ago used to dream she was living. On the contrary, he is set to paint what he has himself seen, and what he knows quite well. The novelist, on the contrary, neglects too often his village gossip as beneath his pen, and draws in the strongest colours dukes and murderers as if he had been hob-nob with them all his life. Novelistic with the reals they attempt to describe in want of familiarity with the people they attempt to describe is shown not only by the monstrosity of the pictures they draw, but also by the trouble they are at in describing that which strikes their notice merely because it is unfamiliar. If we could imagine that a ploughnan should suddenly gain the power of writing a novel, and if he should take as his subject the life of "well-to-do" negation in the sound to the subject the life of "well-to-do" negations. novel, and if he should take as his subject the me or wender do" people in the country, he would, no doubt, in describing their everyday life, not forget to mention that they washed their hands and brushed their hair before dinner, and before their sould their sould unfolded their napkins. He would they swallowed their soup unfolded their napkins. He would describe how his heroine, suffering from a violent cold, drew a clean describe how his heroine, suffering from a violent cold, drew a clean handkerchief out of her pocket and blew her nose, and how his hero, when he first came down on a Sunday morning, was in his Sunday clothes, not waiting till after he had his breakfast "to clean himself" up." Absurd as a novel written in this fashion would seem to any one of the middle class, scarcely less absurd is a novel in which lords and ladies are as plentiful indeed as arums in apring, but as unnatural as a dolphin in the woods or a wild boar attacks the waves.

Amest, not Lasting. A Noval. By Apple B. Lefurt. London : Sampson Lieu & Co. 1874.

In this novel of Sweet, not Lasting, we have the Duke and Duchess of Tanthallon, the Marquis of Staffs, Lord Hilton, Lord and Lady Darraghmore and their children, Lord Camelford, Lady Ermegilda Hildebrand, familiarly called Erms, and Lady Gwendaline Hildebrand, no less familiarly called Gwenny. The author does her best to make us quite at our ease with Gwerny. The author does her best to make us quite at our ease with such great people, yet we cannot but feel that we should find ourselves much more among living people if we were invited to dine on some Sunday afternoon in Madame Tussaud's wax-work show. We read of "the dressing-bell and the period sacred to the cares of toilette," of "the cares attendant" on a gentleman "on placing himself and his convoy at table," how "there comes a sudden hush, and Lady Darraghmore rises, and the ladies file from the room," and "the ordeal of dining is ever." We read how "Lady Darraghmore and Mrs. Percival settled down into their respective easy-chairs," and we are glad to find from this use of the word "respective" that in high rank, even in Ireland, two people do not sit on one easy-chair like two Templars on one horse. We read that "coffee over, the piano was opened, the group in the centre of the room resolved itself into couples, and every one put on an air of expectancy." We read that when Lord Hilton in the course of the evening said he had come in hearch of the ladies, on an air of expectancy." We read that when Lord Hilton in the course of the evening said he had come in search of the ladies, "'You did not go far,' laughed Lady Gwendaline. 'Did you expect to find us among the ferns? Oh!' (holding up one playful finger, and looking radiantly beautiful as she spoke). 'You have both been smoking.'" We read that there were lunch bells and dressing bells, "which always rang punctually at half-past six o'clock." In fact, we are allowed to see a great deal of the inside of high life, but all the while we seem to see but the reflection of some reflection. We should doubt whether the author has for her copy gone even to those who have drawn the great from life. She has gone even to those who have drawn the great from life. She has been, we fear, but the copier of some copier. But our readers shall judge for themselves :-

When the Autumn beauty was at its fulness, and arrayed in its richest sobes of searlet and gold, going forth to meet its death like the ill-fated daughter of Judah; when all these events of which we have written had taken place, Lady Ermegilda Hildebrand came back to Darraghmore. She travelled back from Kingstown, where the Duke of Tanthallon's yacht had restored her to Irish earth again, after the cruise to Norway. Travelling back with much state and circumstance, with many wrappings of rich furs; with heavy jewel-boxes and dressing-cases; a French maid, and all the other imposing accessories which belitted the first-born of her specient line.

We do not so much object to a writer calling a dressing-case and a French maid "imposing accessories." We are by this time used to big words, and know the Latin word for three-farthings as well as any man. In big and foolish words there lies no great offence. We do dislike, however, this vulgar and minute descriptions. offence. We do dislike, however, this vulgar and minute description of matters which are in themselves utterly petty, and which in real life would be scarcely noticed, certainly not described, by any person of a cultivated mind. Imposing as were the accessories of this Lady Ermegilda, no less imposing was she herself. "When she walked her gliding motion reminded you of that of a swan "—not, we suppose, of a swan walking, as is almost implied. She was aware of her beauty, and used it and her "imposing accessories" only too well. "It may be said of her," we read, "as of him of Macedon, that her thirst for conquest only increased with the number of kingdoms which owned her victorious sway." The talk of this Lady Ermegilda Hildebrand was as big as her name. "I this Lady Ermegilds Hildebrand was as big as her name. "I want to see real love," she cried out; "I want passionate love; I crave something stronger than warmed ice-water to drink." This speech of hers was too much for her sister, the Lady Gwendaline,

said in a low, soft voice, "You and I differ much in our ideas of love, I am afraid. Let us not descerate love by likening it to that sort of thing!" And queenly Erms herself could not have emulated the depth of scorn revealed in that one sentence, spoken in that low, soft tone.

"Dear Gwenny," said the latter, surprised, "you are too romantic in your ideas! Far too idealistic!"

This wicked Lady Ermegilda, or Ermegilda Regina, as she is called, in her disgust of warmed ice-water, wantonly set to work to rob the heroine of her lover. He was one Dr. Halket, or Bertie Halket, as he is generally called. It is curious, by the way, how fond ladies are who take to writing novels, not only of calling but also of introducing all the young men of the story by their abbreviated names. Thus we have, besides Bertie Halket, also Gus Bennett and Fred Brady. Doubtless we should have had a few more, only, as the rest of the characters are mostly loveds, their few more, only, as the rest of the characters are mostly lords, their Uhristian names are not used. This Bertie Halket had the reputation of being "a very dangerous detrimental," whatever that may be, and so Ermegilda Regina, with the thirst of "him of Macedon," looked upon him as a worthy conquest. She, "this glorious woman," as she is described, "with her regal brow, her queenly dignity and grace?" (why not her queenly brow and her regal dignity and grace?) "her rich silken robes and glittering jewels, her graceful attitudes and swan-like motion," met this "very dangerous detrimental," much as Alexander met Darius, and the samusign thus onened: campaign thus opened :-

"We only said how much niour the world would be if there were no men

"And you thought it, did you not?" asked Dr. Halket from his corner.
"Of course we did," said Nellie.
"So I should have supposed," again observed Dr. Halket.
"I appland your spirit, Nellie;" and Lady Erma as she spoke, flashed a lance of defiance into the sorner. "Tea and scandal may be nice—it seemes very much on people's tastes; but tea without scandal is nicer still. Tea, I quite appland your spirit, Nellie, and your sentiments too,"

imperturbable Doctor from his dark corner. He was not to be proveded into an argument just then.

Lady Erma's vanity was piqued, but she reflected that hard-won victories were often the most decisive, and she turned to Mr. Brady, resolved that Doctor Halket should feel what it was to be left out in the celd for the rest

She gains the day, it is true, but at one time she felt so exhausted that seeing "a dainty" (everything is dainty in the modern north) "little equipage of rare china and bright silver, she said, putting two white jewelled hands up to her temples, 'My brain is overworked. A cup of that ambrosial beverage is the only thing to restore the wasted fabric.'" Finely as tea sounds when called "an worked. A cup of that ambrosial beverage is the only thing to restore the wasted fabric." Finely as tea sounds when called "an ambrosial beverage," it scarcely equals the supper which follows under the name of "a grand symposium over the grilled dbris of the turkey which had graced the dinner-table." It is not only by her calling tea ambrosial and turkey-bones a symposium that the author displays her classical reading. She has read the mythology, even if she somewhat confounds the persons. "Poor Ariadne," she tells us, "must have often prophesied the departure of Paris, long before she awoke and saw his white sail vanishing in the distance." The wicked Ermegilda Regina robs the heroine of her lover, fools him to her heart's content, and then marries the Marquis of Staffa. The heroine goes back broken-hearted to France to the convent where she had been educated, and Bertie Halket does not turn up again till the winter of 1870, when in Orleans, "under the very statue of Joan of Arc Frenchwomen sit smiling, selling fruits and vegetables" (not ambrosial beverages or a symposium, let us be thankful) "to the invaders." He is called in to see an English nurse who is dying, and of course finds it is the heroine. A French Sister of Charity, with a disregard of the rules of gender which under the circumwith a disregard of the rules of gender which under the circumstances may be looked upon as a touching trait, prays over her, "Faites luire sur elle votre éternel lumière," and then with this false concord in her ears she dies. Bertie Halket after this prospers false concord in her ears she dies. Bettle Halket after this prospers so well that, though it is no such very distant time since the war of 1870, he is described as "a famous English surgeon in Paris; a man now high up in his profession." Silly as this story is, it is nevertheless very harmless. The author does indeed bring in young men who talk of taking "B. and S." when they mean brandy and soda-water; but her "fast" young men are innocent enough. We should be glad to know, however, what she means when she again that the Bannett "had graduated into a full-bluwn when she says that Gus Bennett "had graduated into a full-blown 'S. I.'"

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

N the course of five years' experience in the Territories and in the Pacific States Mr. Beadle appears to have filled a variety of functions, to have gone through many rude adventures, and to have acquired a knowledge of what he calls the "Undeveloped West". which may be useful to many of his readers, and can hardly fail to be interesting to all. He has not, like so many recent authors, confined himself to the beaten track created by the Pacific Italiway, or to that which, before the railway was undertaken, was marked out by the stages and waggon caravans which imperfectly fulfilled the office of conveying passengers and goods between the Eastern States and the distant community which long before the intermediate region was seriously invaded, had peopled California, or the rude mining settlements which were growing up here and there on the Eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. He has traversed the Indian country, and has a good deal to say about the character and prospects of the "Nations" there settled, much of which will be new to the English public. He has lived in New Mexico, and made himself acquainted with the peculiar laws and manners of its inhabitants of Spanish blood laws which in many cases seem to show a stronger element of ancient Mexican than of medieval Spanish civilization. He dwelt for some time in Utah as editor of a "Gentile" newspaper, and has formed an opinion of the Saints and their leaders which, if not easily reconcilable with established facts, has at least the ment of independence and differentiable forms that commonly the merit of independence, and differs widely from that commonly formed by visitors to Salt Lake City. He draws distinctions between different portions of the vast interior region between the Mississippi and the mountains which have not been sufficiently marked by many of his predecessors; and, boasting that he has no interest in puffing any railroad scheme or promoting the sale of railway lands, he points out a variety of considerations which greatly affect the value of the land grants obtained from Congress for the purpose of raising capital to make the lines. His remarks deserve the careful attention, whether of intending emigrants, or of those who are or may be interested in the fortunes of the railways themselves. In the first place, the land rises in a steady slope from the valley of the two great rivers to the base of that vast mountainchain which forms the watershed, and divides the narrow but very fertile belt along the Pacific coast from the remainder of the continent. The first part of this alope is all that has been represented; rich, and well-watered land, capable of supporting as large a population to the square mile as any agricultural country in the world; enjoying a pleasant and healthful climate,

"The Undereloped West; or, Five Years in the Territories. Being a Complete History of that Vast Region between the Mississippi and the Pacific, its Resources, Climate, Inhabitants, Natural Curlosities, &c. &c. With Two hundred and forty Illustrations. By J. H. Beadle, Western Correspondent of the "Cincinnati Commercial," and Author of "Life in Utah," &c. &c. National Publishing Company: Philadelphia. London: Trübner & Co.

a shundant recom for a much larger number of in are likely to settle there in the course of tury. This belt varies in breadth, but extends dred and fifty or two hundred miles from the the next century. This belt varies in breadth, but extends for some hundred and fifty or two hundred miles from the rivers. Its border is marked by the gradual disappearance of crees and ordinary grasses, till a region is reached where the binalo grass and other coarse but eatable herbage affords excellent reasure, but shows the soil to be fit only for grazing purposes. Mindo grass and other coarse but eatable herbage afforms excellent pasture, but shows the soil to be fit only for grazing purposes. Then comes the great alkali desert, with its peculiar vegetation, which can fied nothing; which, according to an American phrase, a jack-rabbit could not cross without carrying a havresac. Then there is a vest territory whose elevation renders it most unpromising for cultivation—a great table-land whose lowest point may be taken at 4,000 feet above the sea-level. Here the frosts often continue through the whole year: the air is as proparicable for drynges. as for cold clear purity, and the want of water often concurs with the low temperature to deprive the soil of vegetation. But it is here that the country presents other and not less powerful attractions to the adventurer in search of fortune or of bread. This is the mining region, with its incalculable mineral wealth, its peculiar geological conformation, its rapidly developing industry, and its mushroom cities, suddenly springing up and often suddenly deserted, on sites ranging from 6,000 to 9,000 feet in altitude. This country has generally a surface as unpromising to the cultivator as its hidden wealth is valuable to the prospector and the miner.

Of course, in the midst of the least favourable of these regions there are extensive tracts which bear a different character; cases in the desert, containing tens or hundreds of square miles, whose peculiar situation exempts them from the curse of barrenness which prevails around them, and creates those splendid "parks" which promise in a few years to be turned into huge grazing farms, and even districts where the farmer can raise corn and vegetables. And the Pacific belt presents a most striking contrast to the country on the other side of the mountains. California is, like all countries near the Equator, liable to suffer from drought, and in many parts the farmer can only prosper by means of careful, extensive, and systematic irrigation. But her soil and her climate seem to conspire to render her the very paradise of the English race. They can live there in perfect health; they enjoy the most splendid scenery and the most delicious air; they can raise nearly every important staple of cultivation that the temperate zone can produce a these tables of the control of the con duce—wheat and maize, silk and wine, almonds and oranges, apples and peaches—the fruits and cereals of England side by side with those of Italy, of Michigan, and of Carolina. The magnificent fields of wheat, covering two or four thousand acres; plantations of almond-trees, twenty acres whereof, after five or six years' tending, become a handsome and permanent fortune; the vineyards, which need nothing but skill and a sufficiency of labour to rival those of Champagne or the Rheingau; the serilabour to rival those of Champagne or the Rheingau; the sericulture, which ere long may seriously compete with that of China, have been amply described by authors whose works have been previously noticed in these columns, and we do not propose to follow Mr. Beadle over familiar ground. The most original part of his work is probably that which describes the settlement of the Indian territory. Its occupants are not those savage warriors whose exploits from time to time spread terror through half a Western State, and force the Federal Government to incur the expense and employ all the parade of war to put down a few the expense and employ all the parade of war to put down a few scores of depredators far less formidable than a small Highland clan of the seventeenth century. They are distributed into a few important nations, numbering less than one hundred thousand in all, and living in tolerable quiet under what has at least the semblance of government. The Cherokees, for example, have a Legislature and an Executive whose work seems to be done with less of show and noise indeed, but not less effectively, and certainly not less honestly, than that of their prototypes at Washington. The Pueblo or Village Indians of New Mexico seem to belong to a different race—probably to some one of those which successively occupied Mexico—and retain the relics of a simple civilisation. There seems to be no reason why, if protected against the greed of the white settler and the treachery of Federal officials, these tribes should not settle down as peaceable cultivators of the soil, and be gradually absorbed into the mass of a heterogeneous population; and Mr. Beadle points out very clearly the absurdity of intrasion on their lands while Kansas, for example, remains not half-peopled, and the folly, as well as the iniquity, of the bad faith which has hitherto been observed towards them. They are not, like the Maoris, strong enough to fancy themselves capable of maintaining a struggle with the white man; they are not, like the Australian aborigines, hopelessly degraded in the scale of humanity; and their preservation does not seem by any means a feat beyond the political skill of American statesmen, if once loyally undertaken and consistently earried out. belong to a different race-probably to some one of those which

cal skill of American statesmen, if once loyally undertaken and consistently carried out.

Mr. Phillips's Explorer's, Miner's, and Metallurgia's Companion's a very elaborate work on every part of the miner's business as practised in America. He describes the geological formations in which the various metals are chiefly to be sought; the special as well as the general indications of their probable presence in any part of those formations; the older and ruder and the newer and more elaborate modes and machinery of mining and extraction; pumping, stamping, crushing machines, modes of coasting ore, and, in short, every process which the miner may have to use, as

well as every circumstance which it behaves the explorer in meants of mines to bear in mind. Parts of the work, especially the two or three earliest chapters, may have some general interest as illustrative of the rude science and ruder practice of American gold-hunters; but in general its technical character randers it of little value save as a manual for those who intend to pursue the craft with which it deals craft with which it deals.

The Skylight and the Dark Rosm is the title given by Mr. Anderson to a somewhat rambling treatise on photography and on optics and chemistry so far as they are connected with photography. We do not attempt to pronounce on the technical value of that portion of the work which actually deals with the practice and principles of the art; but the preface is ridiculously flippant and silly, and the elementary instruction proffered in chemistry and optics is not of a kind to convey a clear notion of the first principles.

optics is not of a kind to convey a clear notion of the first principles of either science to the student who requires such teaching.

Messrs. Scribner, Welford, and Co. of New York have reprinted for American circulation the Report of the Committee of Exploration in Palestine, entitled Our Work in Palestine †, with which the majority of our readers must be already familiar. The American edition is cheap and convenient, but the illustrations appear to

can edition is cheap and convenient, but the illustrations appear to have suffered from use, or from copying, and certainly appear inferior in execution to those we have already seen.

Dr. Beard's Treatise on Legal Responsibility ‡ in Old Age, read before the Medico-Legal Society of New York, though most unfortunately printed in bad type and got up in the meanest and most unattractive fashion, is a work deserving the attention of competent judges, and likely to excite the curiosity even of the unlearned public. The author maintains, despite the supposed experience of mankind to the contrary, that the mental powers of man keep pace with the physical in decline as well as in growth; that the decline begins at forty, and after fifty is marked and decided, if not rapid; that moral power also wears out; and that the offences of which men who have borne an irreproachable character for whole decades, perhaps for a whole life, are occasionally guilty in old age, are to be ascribed to causes as little within their control as are the impulses of the insane. We have heard a man of large experience, and a close moral observer, within their control as are the impulses of the insans. We have heard a man of large experience, and a close moral observer, say that men often "take a turn for the worse," as regards their moral character, after five-and-forty, but, as regards intellect at least, and especially as regards judgment, the general opinion of mankind in all ages seems to testify to an experience contrary to Dr. Board's theory. Men in the prime of life would hardly have yielded the reputation of wisdom, and the right of civil if not of military rule, to their seniors, from the time of Homer until now were there no foundation for the helical which Homer until now, were there no foundation for the belief which connects wisdom with grey hairs. The very fact of the double sense of the words γίροντες, senators, senior, seigneur, &c., bears strong evidence on this point. However, Dr. Beard argues his state of the sense his theory. We can only recommend it to the curiosity of the public and to the study of those scientific men who are best qualified to deal with so startling a heresy.

Mr. Samuel R. Wells, an American phrenologist, has published an elaborate work entitled New Physiognomy \$\(\), in which professes to discern the minutest traits of character no longer by the bumps on the head, but by the varying peculiarities of the face. Homer until now, were there no foundation for the belief which

the bumps on the head, but by the varying peculiarities of the face, the length and shape of the nose, breadth of nostril, proportion of upper and under jaw, prominence of teeth, &c. We cannot pretend to discuss the probability that particular moral qualities may thicken the dividing membrane of the nostrils, or cause the eyes to assume a longer or rounder shape; but we should have thought that, if the shape of the cranium were the cause, or at the concentral sign of character is rounded to produce any rate the congenital sign, of character, it would be needless to seek in the flesh of the nose and lips what is recorded on the bones of the skull. We should further be inclined to doubt the propriety of connecting destructive qualities with a hooked nose on the ground that carnivorous birds have a hooked mandible.

The mandible helps the bird to tear its prey; but men do not fight with their noses, so that the analogy appears altogether defective.

We do not usually notice translations, especially when the originals are either well known or would find their proper place in another part of our columns. But we may briefly mention the appearance of a translation of a work which few Englishmen are likely to read in the original—The Alchemy of Happiness ||, of

and, in short, every process whom the namer may mave to use, as

* The Explorer's, Miner's, and Ministerpier's Companion. Comprising a
Practical Exposition of the various Departments of Geology, Exploration,
Mining, Engineering, Asseying, and Metallurgy. By J. S. Phillips, M.R.
Sessed Edition. To be had of all Bectavillars. 1973.

^{*} The Skylight and the Dark Room: a Complete Text-book on Portr. Photography. By Elbert Anderson. Philadelphia: Benerman & Wilse London: Trübner & Co. 1872.

[†] Our Work in Palestins. Being an Account of the different Expeditions sent out to the Holy Land by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, since the Establishment of the Fund in 1865. Issued by the Committee. New York: Scribner, Welford, & Armstrong. London: Trübner mittee. New & Co. 1873.

[&]amp; Co. 1873.

1 Legal Responsibility in Old Age; based on Researches into the Relation of Age to Work. By George M. Beard, A.M., M.D. Resad before the Medico-Legal Society of the City of New York, March 1873. Republished with Notes and Additions from Transactions of the Society, by T. S. Clacher, New York. New York: Russell's American Steam Printing House. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

§ New Physiognomy: or, Signs of Character as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in "the Human Face Divine." By Samuel R. Wells, Editor of "The Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated." With more than One Thousand Illustrations. New York: Wells & Co. London: Trübner & Co. 1874.

8 The Alchema of Haminess. By Mohammed al Ghazzali, the Moham-

The Alchemy of Hoppiness. By Mohammed al Ghanzali, the Mohammedan Philosopher. Translated from the Turkish, by Henry A. Homes, Librarian, State Library. Albany, New York: J. Munseli. London. Trübner & Co. 1873.

ned al Ghazalli one of the chief of Moulen theological Meditioned al Ghanall; one of the chief of Mosion theologisms and Milosophers. The work is religious in its character, and sufficiently practical in spirit to be in great measure distinted gible to European as to triental readers, when once the former have understood the manner in which Al Ghanall mas "the heart" to signify the governing powers of the human being ; the controller, not the seat, of the passions; the reasoning order; sometimes even the immortal soul. The translation is free from affected Orientalism, and seems to have been executed with pains and care, as a real labour of leve.

The Prostrate State is a description, by a writer who repudiates all sympathy either with slavery or secession, of the present political condition of South Carolina. We cannot here follow him in detail through the long list of crimes that have disgraced the new rulers of what was once the proudest State of the Union, and, through them, the Federal Government which alone supports them. It is enough to say that the tyranny of the conquerors gave votes to a majority of utterly ignorant creatures, just emancipated from slavery and belonging to a race whose instrictive to even the lowest European races has been proved by the experience of ages, and set them to govern a minority of men of experience of ages, and set them to govern a minority of men of English blood, owning all the intelligence, all the property, all the traditions, all the education of the community. Northern silventraditions, all the education of the community. Northern adventurers separated the negroes from their masters, and taught them to return a negro Legislature, which was to be the instrument of keeping the intruders in power. By that Legislature and its leaders fouth Oarolina has been systematically oppressed for eight years. Ruined by the war and the damoralization of her labourers, her taxes have been much more than doubled, and her debt enormously increased; and the chief part of the proceeds of loans and taxation has been appropriated by negro orators and Northern adventurers. The state is practically insolvent, her real people ruined and degraded by being the subjects of the most ignorant of their countrymen. Were they but left to themselves, as Oalifornia was in the days of the Vigilance Committees, in one weak they would have swept away the whole gang of peculators that calle itself the State Government, and restored a decent and honest Government. But I rederal power imposed on them a honest Government. But Federal power imposed on them a negro Government. But Federal power imposed on them a negro Government, with all its consequences, and Federal power maintains that Government and its creatures. Those who speak with admiration of General Grant, and profess to believe in the honesty of Republican statesmen, should read this book, and bear in mind that for the state of things it describes General Grant and the party in Congress that supports him are directly resorbestible. responsible.

Miss Grace Ellis has put together, out of Miss Aikin's memoir and a few other materials already known to the public, what purports to be a new Life of Mrs. Barbauld prefixed to an edition of her works. So far as we can see, it might have been enough to reprint the original memoir; for Miss Ellis has little of value to add to it.

A Self-Made Woman 1 is a novel with a purpose—that purpose being to teach women that hundreds of them "have genius and great intellectual powers, which can earn them fame and free them from opprassion." Those who admire the doctrine may possibly accept the story; but the story will hardly win new votaries for the doctrine.

Some more Last Poems of Alice and Phase Carey 5—feeble, washed-out imitations of Mrs. Hemans—may, we trust, prove to be really the last of this gushing source of easy, empty verse. The "America" Cup || is a narrative of the International Yacht Races, on particularly line paper, with excellent illustrations, in particularly had verse; verse whose slovenliness, prosiness, and blunders would disgrace a schoolboy.

* The Prestrate State: South Carolina under Negro Government. By James S. Pike, late Minister of the United States at the Hague. New York: Appleton & Co. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

A Manoir of Mrs. Anna Levisia Barbauld; with many of her Letters, y Grace A, Ellis. Boston: Osgood & Co. London: Tritiver & Co. 1874.

A Selection from the Poems and Proce Writings of Mrs. Anna Lexista arbands. By Grace A. Ellis. Boston: Osgood & Co. London: Tritiver 2 Arace A. Ellis. Boston: Osgood & Co. London: Tribn & Co. 1874.

1 A Self-Mack Woman; or, Mary Idyl's Trials and Triumphs. 1

Emma May Buckingham. New York: S. R. Wells. London: Tribn & Co.

\$ The Last Poems of Alice and Phobe Curey. Edited by Mary Clemmer Ames. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Cambridge: Riverside Press. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

\$ The "America" Cup. A Nautical Poem, descriptive of the five International Races for the possession of the Challenge Cup won by the yeacht "America," in the year 1851. New York. London: Sampson Low & Co.

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WE. HEVEL SHITH, East, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Corros, M.F., and the Silewing

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POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE,

No. 962, Vol. 37.

April 4, 1874.

THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

The happened that on the same evening that the officers and trootic engaged in the Ashantee war received the hands of Parliament, the Secretary for War made his minust pract on the general position and prospects of the troot. The House of Commons passed from paying honour the gallett little band which has lately shown what Engaged the property of the consideration of the consideration, and the distribution of the pasts, the composition, and the distribution of the pasts, the composition, and the distribution of the pasts. The composition of the army scalled the fact that the troops engaged in the Ashantee war were not pathed troops, selected for a difficult enterprise. The regiments employed happened to be regiments of great traditional fame, but they were sent merely because him was first on the rata for service abroad. They were that the first on the rata for service abroad. They were that the first on the rata for service abroad. They were that the first on the rata for service abroad. They were the tall first of the first which the British army is able to apply in the force of the service abroad. They were the first of the first of the British army is able to apply in the first order. Had different regiments stiply in the ordinary course. Had different regiments been on the rota, those regiments would have been sent without the slightest misgiving on the part of the authorities. Lest they should not be fit for their work. In less the suggest misgiving on the part of the authorist less they should not be fit for their work. In a large way, talthough the officers other than those in apparaul perfected from the army at large. It was not large adaptations spirits who wished to con Handard Hundreds w adventurous spirits who wished to go. ad to be disappointed in order that ten might be satisfied with the coveted favour of being allowed to fight a dangerous campaign in one of the worst climates in the world. Sir Garner Wolselley was chosen simply because se was believed beforehand to be what he has since shown himself, exactly the right man for the task. His selection was not due to interest or friendship, or any of those umerable motives which in old days used to determine the choice of British commanders and the fate of British troops. He was sent simply because it seemed wise to send nim, and the whole army may be said to have contributed him, and the whole army may be said to have contributed him to the needs of this particular service. On the other hand, when we look at the Army Estimates and find that the army, after successive Ministries have tried their hand the army, after successive Ministries have tried their hand the army, and when we are tempted to ask what we get for the interpretary, it is some satisfaction to be able to think that what more we get may be descure, but that at least we have got an army the first three regiments of which selected by accident may be trusted to behave like the tempton that have interpretary that have just fought the Ashantee war: that an s: that have just fought the Ashantee war; that an a practical knowledge of his profession, and a comhighest flyman standard of excellence is taken, may ely be pronounced excellent; that the army contained divide of officers equally competent and ardent to share the biscopin and face the trials of the expedition; that inen followed their officers with absolute confidence; ader of the forces received not merely personal, encouragement from the Duke that the arra made by the s for stores, supplies, medicines, and goldier were all that could be d millions and a half we get, he took multions and a man we got he is, should represent regular troops, which a significant manner, and although the fine mind require most universal and the manner of linguist be more and the manner of the manner

well officered, ably commanded, excellently provided, and, as was said of a British force on a memorable occasion,

able to do anything and go anywhere. Mr. DISRAKLI, in moving the vote of thanks in the Commons, gave a somewhat elaborate history of the Ashantee expedition, in order to lead to his conclusion that glory is not won by great armics alone. The comparison, indeed, which Mr. Distable made between the adventures of Sir Garner Wolseley and those of Course and Puttero is one that must have occurred to many minds, and is one that must have occurred to many minds, and not perhaps without suggesting the anxiets thought have it has happened that the countrymen of Courts and Pizarro could now no more carry of a successful Laborate expedition than they could fly. Mr. Disration did, of course, ample justice to the difficulties, and especially the natural difficulties, that had to be encountered and to the shall have difficulties, that had to be encountered, and to the skill by which they had been overcome. He also did justice to the promptitude with which the late Government despatched white troops when Sir Garner Wolseley asked for them in consequence of his finding native levies utterly useless. Mr. DISEARLI naturally assumed that the original plan of the late Government was to fight the war with black troops under English officers. But Mr. GLADSTONE disabased him of this notion. The Government had no precise plan. They really knew nothing about the Gold Coast, and could get no information worth having. There were a few British troops on the Gold Coast, and it was not until last summer was far advanced that the Ministry abandoned the hope that this force, aided by the natives opposed to the Ashantees, would suffice to settle the questions in dispute; and except that Captain Grover's expedition was authorised. nothing was done until in August Sir Garner Wolseley was selected to go to the Gold Coast and see what was to be done. Sir Garner Wolseley was not appointed to command an expeditionary force, but an expeditionary force was sent to be under his command. Although, however, the whole decision as to what course was to be adopted was left to Sir GARNET WQLSELEY, yet the regiments ultimately sent from England were at once told off to join the expedition if necessary, and arrangements were made for their transport, so that everything was ready when the despatches were received saying that the help of English troops was indispensable. The late Government has been so much abused that it is only fair to notice that on this occasion they did everything they could do, if the war was to be undertaken at all, to make it short and effectual. At the Mansien House on Tuesday Sir Garner Wolseley expressed his conviction that the war could not have been avoided, that it was the result of a deliberate plan of the Ashantee King. Large stores of powder and munitions of war had been collected for years previously to hostilities being commenced; and as each Ashantee King is expected to distinguish himself by one successful war, the present monarch determined to win glory by crushing the Fantees, in spite of the protection bestowed on them by the English, whose military reputation had almost faded away on the Gold Coast. was thus forced on Sir Gainer Wolseley as acting for the English Government. The difficulties, especially of transport and climate, with which his troops had to contend, appear even now to oppress the mind of the commander, who is better able to judge than any one else what his men had to face, through what discouraging embarrassments his pliners had to win their way, and what he owed to the courage, the patience, the skill, and the enterprise with the way and the enterprise with which he was supported on the pert of all concerned.

Supported the pert of all concerned.

Language of the Army.

Language of the Army.

Language of the Army.

new to the duties he has undertaken. as far as possible in the groove marked out for him predecessor. He has adopted not only the mere clines of the system which Lord CARDWELL introduced, but many minor changes which Lord CARDWELL was setting himself to bring about. Still there was a marked difference of tone in dealing with numerous points in which the army is interested, sufficient to impress on the minds of his hearers the recollection that a new Government has come into office. The abolition of purchase was accepted by Mr. HARDY as irrevocable; but he expressed a wish that those who carried the abolition had managed to settle satisfactorily the difficulties with which it was surrounded; and he significantly intimated that there were in his opinion officers who had been hardly treated, and that he would not shrink in due time from remedying in a very liberal spirit the grievances they have to urge. He did not exactly quarrel with the system of examination which bars the progress of Militia officers who seek commissions in the line; but he observed that, whereas Lord CARDWELL had described this examination as offering no obstacle to any man of good education, the particular gentlemen of good education who had tried to pass it found it so serious a barrier that loud complaints were made that only two failures were permitted. But it was especially at the close of his speech, when he spoke of the mistake of regarding officers and men as pieces on a chess-board who could be moved about without regard to their feelings, sympathies, traditions, and prejudices, that he made it apparent how much in some important respects he diverged from the opinions of his predecessor. Probably he will have to get harder and sterner as the exigencies of office press on him, but he cortainly did all he could to inspire a belief in the army that it has now got a friend in office. As to the details of the management and condition of the army he had little new information to offer, and he was much too predent to commit himself on points which he was aware to might only understand imperfectly as yet. Much the greatest cause for anxiety as to the future of the army is afforded this year, as it was last year, by the startling promotions which describes hears to recruiting Very portions which desertion bears to recruiting. Very nearly four thousand men deserted in 1873, and the percentage upon recruiting was nearly thirty-three per cent. of the whole. In the infantry of the line it was thirty per cent., in the Foot Guards fifty-one per cent., and in the Army Service Corps it had attained the extraordinary proportion of 146 per cent., so that, if the corps were recruited a little more assiduously, the whole corps would soon melt away. There is great difficulty in getting recruits for the line, and a still greater difficulty in getting recruits for the Militia, one reason in the latter case being the disinclina-tion of the men to serve under canvas; and when the recruits are got with infinito pains and at great expense, one man in three runs off, and shows his dislike of his new trade by seeking his fortune elsewhere. It is obvious that, if this state of things continues, some remedy must be found; and Mr. Hardy intimated that he had already begun to consider very seriously whether some modification would not have to be made in the whole scheme by which service is now adjusted, so as to make his calling more attractive, because more lucrative and more permanent, to the soldier.

THE CARLIST WAR.

Somorrostro is still uncertain; nor is it known whether he was prepared for the delay which has taken place in his operations. On the 25th of March he had taken some outer works which have since been strengthened. On the evening of the 26th he informed the Ministers at Madrid that he expected on the following day to take San Pedro Abanto, which appears to be at that point the key of the Carlist position; but the attacking force has gained no ground since the first day of the struggle. An armistice of three days has since been concluded; but it would seem that the Carlists dictated the terms of the arrangement, as the bombardment of Bilbao continued during the intermission of hostilities at Somorrostro. Serrano's motive for agreeing to the armistice is explained by the statement that Carlisted De Rodas, one of the ablest of the Spanish Generals, is advancing by forced marches to his assistance. The Compander in Chief may probably be anxious for the arrival of a capable lientenant as well as for a strong reinforcement. General Primo Mr Rivera has

been severely wounded, and, according to some accounts, General Lona also has been injured. It would seem that Seemano's communications are open, although the interception of supplies would be a tempting object to the Carlist bands which are not incorporated in the main army. As long as Seemano continues the attack it may be assumed that he has a reasonable prospect of success, but it is impossible to form at a distance any confident of the confident of the results. The Carlist position is already proved to be extraordinarily strong; but the troops which hold it are apparently unable in consequence of their want of artillery to attempt the recovery of works from which they have been driven. If the Carlist accounts may be trusted, the plan of attack has totally failed, in consequence of the inability of Loma and Primo di Rivera to reach the point at which they might have co-operated with an intended flank movement which was to have been executed by Serrane in person. The Chief of the Madrid Government bears testimony to the courage and tenacity of an enemy who is certainly not to be despised.

The Republican army, as it is called, is apparently too weak in numbers to cut off the Carlists from their base of operations in the districts south and east of Bilbao. command of the sea would probably in case of disaster secure to Serrano a line of retreat and a supply of provisions. On the other hand, the Carlists will, if they are unable to maintain their positions, merely relinquish the siege of Bilbao. It is reported that General Ollo has been killed in one of the recent combats; but the veteran Elio who holds the chief command evidently possesses considerable ability. Although there are some precedents for such an enterprise, it must be a difficult and delicate operation to continue the siege of a town in the presence of a superior force which threatens the line of circumvallation. risk is increased by the vicinity of the naval squadron under Admiral TOPETE on the coast and in the estuary of the river. When the attack of Moriones on the entreuchments was repulsed three or four weeks ago, the Carlist leaders had probably good reason for not following up their success. Bilbao still continued its resistance; and it was known that the Government of Madrid could dispose of superior forces. If SERRANO in turn fails to penetrate into Bilbao after he has received his expected reinforcements, the Carlists will perhaps be for the first time equal or superior to the enemy in the field. Nevertheless it still appears doubtful whether they can safely leave the provinces from which they derive all their strength. It may perhaps be thought expedient to transfer the war for a time into new districts for the purpose of obtaining additional resources. Whether temporary success would facilitate negotiations for fresh supplies of money is a question which it is difficult to answer. It might have been supposed that the insurrection must have long since collapsed for most of funds which have pororthology been in some for want of funds, which have nevertheless been in some mysterious manner provided. The private fortune of the ex-Duke of Modena can scarcely be adequate to the maintenance of a regular campaign.

It is barely possible that under the pressure of the Carlist war the anarchy of the rest of Spain may be partially restrained. A common enmity to a foreign invador, or even to a domestic Pretender, has sometimes been found an element of union among internal factions. Progressists, Moderates, and Republicans have hitherto been equally opposed to the Absolutist Pretender; nor have the military leaders of the national forces anything to gain by his accession. The Federalists or Communists indeed facilitated the commencement of the present Carlist insurrection by their intrigues against the discipline of the army, and by the treasonable enterprise of Carthagena; but it may be doubted whether Pi y Margall or Contreras himself would under present circumstances voluntarily accept the succession of Serrano, with the accompanying burden of the war. Almost the only contingency in which Don Carlos can hope to occupy Madrid would be the re-establishment of the Republic as it existed from the abdication of Amadeo to the expulsion of the Cortes by Payla. In Spain, if in no other country, it is at last fully understood that the only modern Republicans who know their own minds are the professed enemies of society and civilization. The part of Castella and of his well-maning associates has been played out, not before the former life, though probably he may recursions to the familiar phrases. His less enthusiastic predecessors in office, the



ZOREGIAS and the SAGASTAS, have probably more or less immpletely patched up the divisions which were caused by inflicting jobs and personal jealousies. For some time to the third division of Madrid must necessarily be a self-in clibbank County and the control of the control o administered by a soldier, although Serrano may probably, if he fails in his present enterprise, he displaced by some military rival. On a superficial view of the condition of Spain, it might seem to matter little whether constitutional liberty was suspended under a nominally Liberal Government, or ostensibly suppressed by a legitimate King; but the contest between Serrano and the Carlist Generals really involves the same issues with the civil war of forty years ago. It was then a question whether Spain should relapse into the stagnation of the eighteenth century, or attempt to take a place among modern civilized States. The defeat of the grandfather of the present Don Carlos provided an opportunity for a series of constitutional experiments which have not been successful; but since the accession of Isabella II. there has never been an avowed or settled despotism, and sanguine patriots may always have hoped for improvement. The petty revolutions of the Court and the camp during the regoncy of Chris-TINA and the reign of her daughter failed to interrupt the most rapid material progress which has been enjoyed by any country in Europe. The majority of the population, which has regarded with indifference changes of Ministries, and even of dynasties, would be strenuously opposed to the restoration of the system of FERDINAND VII. No alternative, except perhaps a Federal Republic, would be equally odious.

The operations connected with the siege of Bilbao have been sufficiently important to disturb the characteristic tolerance with which one among many factions seems to have been regarded, even while it was engaged in an armod rebellion. Until lately Carlist newspapers were published in Madrid, and agents of the party in many of the principal towns scarcely attempted to disguise their activity. The defeat of Moriones and the difficulties encountered by Serrano may perhaps produce on a lower political organization some part of the effect which was caused in the Northern American States by the capture of Fort Sumter. In one respect a claim to the sovereignty of the whole country asserted by the commanders of a regular and not inconsiderable army is more alarming than a notice of secession. Although Don Carlos seems to have few partisans in the centre or south of Spain, his troops could only be prevented by a superior force from occupying the capital. The cost of the war absorbs the whole revenue of the State, which now finds by experience that dishonesty to the public creditor has been the worst possible policy. The customary weakness of Spanish credit is for the moment aggravated by the intimation that Don Carlos will, in the event of his accession to the throne, repudiate all loans which may have been contracted by the Republican Government since the beginning of the civil war. It is true that sufficiently liberal contributions would render the execution of the threat impossible by securing the triumph of the actual Government; but capitalists will scarcely have so much confidence in Spanish solvency and integrity as to make advances for the purpose of insuring former ventures.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

IT is not surprising that the Liberal party should have expressly or tacitly accepted on his own terms Mr. GLADSTONE'S offer of remaining at their head during the present Session. He has intimated to his followers that he will frequently require rest and occasional absence from London. but there is no reason to fear that, when he is able to attend the House, he will fail to display his wonted activity and vigour. He officially congrutulated the Brakes on his

while to attend the House when the Budget is produced immediately after the Easter recess. There is no reason to suppose that he will be eager to offer captious objections to Sir Stafford Northcorn's proposals, but he will perhaps be tempted to indicate the outlines of his own Budget, which has been already partially and prematurely disclosed. The immediate duties of leader of the Opposition could be discharged by Mr. GLADSTONE alone, inasmuch as they are chiefly contined to the task of apologizing for the outgoing Government. It would appear from the speeches which he has hitherto addressed to the House that he is prepared to discharge his office with excellent temper and taste. No member of either House will be inclined to imitate the Duke of Somenser by indulging in useless attack or recrimination against the late Government; and Mr. GLADSTONE'S authority will repress any undue impatience among his own adherents. It is not known whether he intends to countenance by his presence and support the annual motions which are to be brought forward by extreme Liberals in their regular order. Mr. GLADSTONE is pledged to the principle of Mr. TREVELYAN'S motion for household suffrage in counties; but he may perhaps think that the motion is inopportune because it is for the present hopeless. It is not the business of a Parliamentary leader of the highest rank to take part in the tentative skirmishes which prepare the way for future political struggles.

When the time comes for discussing the choice of a permanent leader, the Opposition will not be inclined to dispense with the services of its natural chief. By that time it may be hoped that Mr. GLADSTONE will have recovered from the fatigues of office, nor is it improbable that he may have in some degree recovered his natural and landable pugnacity. It is at least within the range of possibility that Mr. DISRAELI may have said or done something to provoke the moral indignation of his adversary, who may desire to achieve one more victory before he finally, like ENTELLUS, lays aside his weapons and his skill. The plea of advancing years can scarcely be admitted in modern England. It is only in the immutable traditions of the stage that sexagenarians are supposed to be approaching their dotage. Mr. GLADSTONE is by several years younger than Mr. Disraeli. Lord Palmenston was ten years older when he gaily entered on a successful term of six years of office as Primo Minister. M. Thiers at seventysix leads the French Opposition against Marshal MacManon, who is older than Mr. Gladstone. A statesman who has spent his life in political and legislative activity can by no possibility regard with indifference the conflicts from which he may have temporarily retired; and, if he is conscious of a power of intervening with decisive effect, he cannot abdicate the duty which attaches to his character and position. Sir ROBERT PEEL during the last four years of his life was the first member of the House of Commons, though he had censed to be either a party leader or a candidate for office; but the rupture which had recently taken place between himself and his former followers made his neutrality both necessary and justifiable. Mr. GLADSTONE, in spite of excusable irritation and private expressions of discontent, is still recognized by all sections of Liberals as their undoubted chief. His presence in the House of Commons would fatally impair the authority of any successor; and it is not understood that he meditates an irrevocable retreat into private life or the House of Lords. The deliberations of the Opposition, if they are invited in the course of next winter to select a leader, can only have one result.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S devoted admirers in the press were perhaps too ready, on reading his ambiguous letter to Lord GRANVILLE, to take him at his word. The consequent suggestion that the office of leader should be both put in commission and converted into the prize of a competitive examination was worthy of the sentimental school of political theorists. Mr. Lows was, according to this plan, to divide with Mr. Children the duty of criticizing the re-election; he has since accorded the vote of thanks to the troops engaged in the Ashantse war; and in the successive debates on the Address and the Report he took a leading part, chiefly for the purpose of correcting misspprehensions which might have prevailed as to his conduct, and his intentions. On all these occasions he abstained, as might be expected from any demonstration of hostility to a Government which as yet has merely occupied official seats which had been wilfully vegeted. There is nothing in the modest list of measures amounted in the Quant's Speech which is likely to provide senious. The ingenious projectors of the scheme

forgot that the leader of a party has other functions than those of a critic of the conduct of official departments. It is his business to arrange debates, to select the occasions of Parliamentary contests, and to encourage or restrain sluggish and impetuous members of the party. Those ex-Ministers who still remain in the House of Commons may perhaps be able to distribute among themselves their respective duties; but unless they are regularly organized under a leader, they will have no means of controlling independent and ambitious members. Sir W. HARCOURT, before he accepted office, not unfrequently found it incumbent upon him to criticize or oppose the measures of the Minister whom he nevertheless acknowledged as his leader. It may be doubted whether he would implicitly obey instructions as to the conduct of business conveyed to him by one of the half-dozen members of an experimental Committee. During the present Session, when Mr. GLADSTONE happens to be absent, a certain amount of anarchy in the Opposition may perhaps be tolerated without inconvenience. The only vicegerent who could have exercised with effect a delegated authority was lost to the party when Mr. CARDWELL migrated to the House of Lords. It is not understood that Mr. GLADSTONE has any intention of appointing a lieutenant.

If any additional reason for avoiding a change were required, it might be remarked that the character, the closer or laxer union, and the predominant policy of the Opposition have yet to be determined. A few extreme democrats have raised a clamour for a reorganization of the Liberal party which would begin by excluding the majority of its pre-

sent and former members. A meeting was lately announced to be held at Manchester for the purpose of constituting an exclusively Radical party; but either the project has been abandoned, or the result of the deliberations has not been published. The weekly organ of the faction in London lately propounded five points of a new charter, of which the most significant is the undisguised transfer of property in land from the owners to the occupiers. That revolutionary agitation of this kind will hereafter again become formidable is not only probable but certain; but the season for proposing the disturbance of all rights and institutions has not

yet arrived. Although Mr. GLADSTONE seems to have persuaded himself that his defeat was in a great measure caused by the negligence of local election managers, the primary lesson taught by the late election is that the country is not at present disposed to entertain subversive proposals. It is highly probable that the return of Mr. Bright to the Cabinet, and the violent speeches and letters in which he proclaimed his sympathy with the extreme Radicals, largely increased the Conservative majority. A new League for upsetting Church and State would throw further discredit on a cause which is temporarily unpopular. Many individual members have pledged themselves to extreme views; but as long as they are content to remain within the old Liberal organization they will not force their moderate allies to precipitate a disruption which

is perhaps ultimately unavoidable. Mr. GLADSTONE will probably command the obedience of all sections of the party as long as he thinks fit to guide the common policy. He has never broken with the remnant of the Whigs, although

he has been with reason suspected of inclining rather to the more advanced division of the party. If, notwithstanding the exercise of his authority, the Liberals should break themselves up into distinct bodies, the time for a readjustment of party relations will have arrived; and probably Mr. GLADSTONE will decline to associate himself with any

new organization.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE MILITARY BILL.

THE illness of Prince BISMARCK has occurred at a moment when the absence of the Chancellor and sole Minister of the Empire from the Imperial Parliament is much to be regretted. The Government has proposed a new Military Law, to which the Parliament hesitates to give its assent. An increase of forty thousand men is

great, and that industry and the general well-being of the population must suffer. The difference, however, between their views and those of the Government on head does not appear to be very great. The Government is said to be prepared to reduce the amount of increase demanded, and every one seems willing that the standing army in time of peace should closely touch on 400,000 men. Nor is there any difficulty about money. The Germans know that an army strong enough to protect Germany must necessarily be very expensive; but they can afford to pay for it, and are ready to do so. But when they are asked to vote money and men once for all, Liberal members feel as if the Parliament were asked to give up being a Parliament. They would agree to fix the size of the army, and assign funds for its maintenance in the highest degree of efficiency, for a term of five or six years; but to place so very large a part of the national expenditure beyond the sphere of Parliamentary control for ever seems to them an abandonment of the position which they were elected to uphold. If Prince BISMARCK had been able to be present, he would probably have either given such an explanation of the reasons which have determined the Government to make what seems a somewhat unjustifiable demand, or he would have initiated or accepted some compromise which would have satisfied the Opposition, and yet left the dignity of the Government unimpaired. But he has been ill, and during his illness he has once more been interviewed. It appears that too much reliance must not be placed on the first sketches of the communications supposed to be made at interviews of this sort when Prince BISMARCK is concerned. Either the memory of his visitors does not quite serve them, or the Prince does not quite like the look of his monologues when he sees them in print. The account of each interview is followed after a short lapse of time by an intimation that the views of the Prince have not been quite correctly reported. What was thought at Berlin of the general character of his remarks on the Parliamentary opposition to the Military Bill may be gathered from the simple and timid confession of some of the most loyal Berlin journals, that the Prince must have been rather ill when he received his visitors. He has been ill, and his illness has been of a painful kind, long sleeplessness being one of the symptoms. Even a man of iron is naturally unhinged and made a little nervous and irritable by physical suffering of this sort. And when the Berlin journals had recognized that the illness of the great Chancellor might not improbably affect him as such an illness would affect other men, the explanation gave a sense of relief, and it was assumed that the Chancellor when he gets well again will see things in a rosier light, and, made pleasant himself once more, will again make everything pleasant for his admiring country.

The Parliament has adjourned for a few days, and the President is stated to have called on the EMPEROR in order to assure him that a force of 384,000 men would be voted in a manner acceptable to the Government. The Liberal Opposition will do its utmost to avoid anything like a rupture with a Government which has in general its cordial approval and admiration. It must be owned that Prince BISMARCK gets his way in the Parliament with a completeness which ought to satisfy even his susceptible mind. The Council has agreed on a set of new ecclesiastical laws by which refractory ecclesiastics may be banished from any German State, and, if banished, are not to be permitted to reside in any other; and so rapid has been the advance of public opinion in this direction, that the representatives in the Council of the King of BAVARIA were instructed to offer no opposition to the measure. The press law has been put into a new shape, and one concession has been made to Liberal feeling by a clause providing that the police shall not seize on or suppress a paper before it has been regularly condemned by a tribunal; but at the request of the Government this clause is not to operate in Alsace. Nor is it only that the majority of the Parliament is sincerely anxious give its assent. An increase of forty thousand men is asked for, with a corresponding increase of funds; and men and money are to be voted once for all, so that those who are charged with the defence of the country may know that the size and maintenance of an adequate army are placed beyond the fluctuations of Parliamentary opinion. The proposal has excited considerable opposition even smong those who are ordinarily steady supporters and the concession of which would amount to a suspension in one important direction of Parliamentary government, that the Military Rill has been in danger.

Why there has been this opposition, reluctant and half-hearted as it has been, seems clear enough to us in England about Parliamentary ideas; for to fix the sise of a his standing army and to provide its funds in per-petuity is totally inconsistent with that proper autho-rity of Parliament to which we have been accustomed. It is therefore more instructive to turn to the other side of the question, and to ask how it happens that so much importance has been attached by the Government to the success of its proposal. Whatever amount of toning down the first account of the interview with Prince BISMARCK may have subsequently received, there can be no doubt that he felt strongly and spoke strongly on the subject, that he discussed the matter as if his whole policy was in question, and that he stated he would rather resign than be answerable for the fortunes of Germany if the Government was defeated. The EMPEROR, too, only a few days ago used language of a very similar character. In answer to a very loyal address presented to him on his birthday, he replied that he should have thought he had served his country too well to have been exposed to the mortification of seeing measures questioned which he knew the safety of the country demanded. Marshal von MOLTKE and one General after another insisted during the discussion in Parliament that the matter was one of extreme importance, and solemnly warned doubtful listeners how serious might be the consequences if the project of the Government was rejected. These are the project of the Government was rejected. men who have done most to make Germany what it now is, and to whom the German Empire and the German Imperial Parliament owed the possibility of their existence. They may be wrong, but they must have some idea to which they are clinging, and some ground for conduct and language which certainly seem at first sight extraordinary and exaggerated.

The main notion of the group of statesmen who at present preside over Germany seems to be that Germany is one huge entrenched camp. That the Germans are in such one huge entrenched camp. a camp, and are consequently protected by strong bulwarks against enemies, is the result of the late war. Had that war gone against them, then Germany would have been trampled under foot, spoiled, and left defenceless. What is the good of all the German victories, it is sometimes asked, if at the end of a career of conquest it has to keep up huge armies, busy itself with new fortifications, and keep an incessant watch on the machinations of its enemies? The answer of Prince BISMARCK and his counsellors is, that the good to Germans is that Germany is now tolerably sure of being able to defend itself. But it cannot be sure of this unless it at once realizes its danger, and watches and provides against it with unflagging vigilance. How is this to be done? Mainly, German statesmen reply, by having a military system adequate for all needs perfected in every detail and pursued with unvarying perseverance. Those who are charged with the safety of Germany demand a machinery at their command on the effectiveness. demand a machinery at their command on the effectiveness of which they may always rely. They do not want to be unable to foresee how many troops will in three years' time be available for this purpose or stationed in that quarter. They want an unfailing material with which to work money, arms, officers within prescribed and unalterable limits always forthcoming and at their disposal. They shrink from the thought that a Parliamentary vote in two or three years' time might knock off ten thousand men, and thus leave some little corner in the entrenched camp unguarded. 'The very success of the measures they take may, they apprehend, be a source of danger. Germany will be so well protected, that it will be hard to realize that it is an entrenched camp after all, and then persons ignorant of military affairs and sarcious for temporary notoriety or petty party triumphs will ask that reductions shall be made in the army, and laugh at those whose danger when safety seems to be smiling that the cold way to quard against this fatal feet. laugh at those whose danger when surely seems to be smung on every side. The only way to guard against this fatal feeling of false security coming over the country is to put the adequateness of the defences of the country beyond the assaults of popular caprice. This is the policy which has found expression in the irritation and strong language of the sick Charcellos, in the querulousness of the aged. REFERENCE, and in the solemn warnings of Von Moltke. It may be a mistaken policy; it may be based on a wrong conception of probabilities; it may even, as seems not improbable, keep alive that animosity on the part of the proposes to seems Germany; but a single statement as a disavowal of Lord Graptone's undertaking; and the Russian Government resident the option of treating the bargain as void or valid as future expediency might suggest. Mr. Graptone perhaps indistinctly apprehended the fact that Russian French against which it proposes to seems not institute in the suggest. Mr. Graptone perhaps indistinctly apprehended the fact that Russian at any rate it is a policy worth understanding, and it is a transport of the real position of Germany in Limit Granusport's neutral territory into a protectorate, and

Europe which Germans cannot free themselves from without making great changes in the general direction of their offsire.

THE CORRESPONDENCE ON CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Government has thought fit to publish Lord Granville's latest despatch on the affairs of Central Asia, with Prince Gortcharder's curt reply. The tenor of the correspondence, especially on the part of England, might easily have been anticipated. The Russian assurances of peaceful intentions, though they conform to many precedents, are less explicit and definite than on some former occasions. It is difficult to understand why the Emperor Alexander should have thought it worth while about the end of 1872 to offer, through a confidential officer of his own, a formal undertaking that the expedition to Khiva should not result in conquest or annexation. event of the enterprise exactly corresponded to expectation, nor was the resistance encountered sufficiently stubborn to explain any change in the policy of Russia; yet the submission of the KHAN was only accepted on condition of his unqualified acknowledgment of Russian sovereignty, and of the cession of an important part of his territory. By a of the cession of an important part of his territory. By a strange oversight the Khan of Kniva is, in the English translation of the fourth article of the Treaty, designated by the title of "Majesty." No such recognition of titular rank is to be found in the official French version, which, as it may be supposed, accurately represents the original Russian text. Lord GRANVILLE " sees no practical advantage in examining too minutely how far these arrangements are in accordance "with the assurances given me in January last by Count "Schouvaloff as to the intentions with which the ex"pedition against Kbiva was undertaken." It would in fact have been impossible to reconcile with the Empkron's assurances arrangements which are nevertheless perfectly intelligible. It was from the first improbable that the Russians would be contented with an Ashantee campaign against Khiva, which must have been repeated on every new provocation. There may probably have been some difference of opinion between the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of St. Petersburg, for the haughty language of the treaty or capitulation imposed on the KHAN may be interpreted as a formal repudiation of Count Schouvaloff's assurances. From the first the semi-official Russian papers maintained that the EMPEROR had only expressed his intentions, and that he had not bound himself by any promise. It would have been useless to reply that a great potentate who voluntarily announces his policy to an interested party is ordinarily supposed to have pledged himself to abide by his declarations. If the interior history of the transaction is ever disclosed, it will perhaps appear that the personal opinions of the EMPEROR were overruled by his advisors or agents.

The mission of Count Schouvalorr was connected with a negotiation of a more permanent character, which was, however, conducted through the resident Russian Embassy. Lord CLARENDON had in 1869 proposed to Prince Gok-TCHAKOFF the recognition of some neutral territory between the Asiatic possessions of England and of Russia. It was agreed in 1871 that the dominions of Shere All should be exempt from Russian interference; and in the beginning of 1873 Prince Gortchakoff accepted the English contention that the provinces of Badakshan and Wakhan formed part of Afghanistan. The English Government agreed to use its influence to dissuade the AMERR from interference in the affairs of Bokhara; and in his closing despatch Prince GORTCHAKOFF adroitly assumed that England had guaranteed the neutrality of Afghanistan. Lord GRANVILLE by his silence virtually accepted the Russian interpretation; but Mr. GLADSTONE, always nervously anxious to shrink from national responsibility soon afterwards verbally disclaimed in the House of Commons any control over the policy of Afghanistan. The caution of the Foreign Secretary and the eager timidity of the Prime Minister placed the Government in the worst possible diplomatic position. The journalists of St. Petersburg and Moscow instantly fastened on Mr. Gladstone's statement as a disavowal of Lord Granville's undertaking; and the Russian Government retained the option of treating the baggest. Mr. Gladstone pathaps indistinctly apprehended the fact that Russian naturations had already been rewarded by a diplomatic stringing. Prince Gosterakors had gradually converted family. Prince Gosterakors had gradually converted family. he now proceeded to impose upon England a liability for the acts of an independent State adjacent to the Russian possessions. The original object of preventing collision between the rival Empires was thus practically abandoned; but unfortunately Lord Granville had acquiesced in the Russian theory of the joint understanding; and Mr. Gladstone's protest was too late for any purpose, except to compromise the character of the English Government. The apprehensions which prompted his tardy declaration have been already justified. Within a year from the close of the correspondence Lord Granville had occasion to call the attention of the Russian Government to a danger which arises exclusively from the ambiguous relations of Afghanistan to England. The inevitable contact between the great Asiatic Powers has been accelerated by the definition of a neutral zone which proves to be the reverse of neutral.

The Ameer Shere Ali has communicated to the Indian Government the reasonable alarm caused by the report of a Russian expedition to be directed against Merv and the Turcoman tribes on the North-Western frontier of Afghanistan. The AMER apprehends that the Turcomans will take refuge in his territories in the neighbourhood of Herat, and that he will then be required either to become responsible for their penceful conduct or to admit Russian troops to exercise reprisals within his dominions. GRANVILLE adds that rumours of the projected expedition have reached him from various quarters, and that the project has been strongly advocated by the Russian press. Prince Gortenakoff's statement that no such expedition is contemplated may be set aside as purely conventional. Transparent diplomatic fictions are not even dishonourable. The Russian Chancellos are not even dishonourable. The Russian Charcellos explained his meaning by the ironical remark that the maintenance of peace depends on the Turcomans, or, in other words, on the abandonment by predatory tribes of their immemorial propensities and habits. He adds that the American will do well to make the Turcomans understand that they have no assistance or support to expect from him. Lord Granville had almost apologized beforehand for any aggressive measures which the Russian Government may undertake. In 1864, as he reminds Prince GORTCHAKOFF, the adoption of a final line of frontier, which has long since been overpassed, was announced in a formal Circular. 1869 the Emperor declared his intention of restoring Samarkand to Bokhara; but in 1873 Prince GORTCHAKOFF confessed that the place must be retained. It would be unreasonable to complain of any defect of candour in the recent correspondence. It may be assumed that Merv will be conquered, that the Turcomans will be driven into Afghan territory, and that the Amcor will then be held responsible for their conduct. It would in truth be impossible, when Russia and Afghan territories had become conterminous, that border forays should be allowed become conterminous, that border forays should be allowed to proceed with impunity. The purpose of Lord Granville's communication is not easily intelligible. He suggests indeed to the Russian Government that the Merv expedition may produce complications with Afghanistan, but he abstains from protesting against the measures which he deprecates. If the Russian Covernment, in attacking Merv, will be acting within its rights, it seems scarcely dignified to intimate that hostilities against the Turcomans will be unpalatable to England. The only diplomatic representation likely to be operative would be a notice that an advance beyond a certain point would be followed by an immediate rupture. Such an intimation would probably be at present premature; but in the meantime verbal renionstrances are inopportune and useless.

The commercial treaty which has lately been concluded with the ruler of Eastern Turkostan may possibly produce hereafter a controversy with Russia. In his late despatch Lord Granville referred to an assurance given by Prince Gortchakoff to Lord Clarendon in 1869, that Russia had no hostile intentions against the Atalie Ghazer, nor any desire to make conquests in his dominions. A declaration with respect to Central Asia dated four years back may be regarded as obsolete. The Atalie Ghazer, who has now by grant of the Sultan of Turkey assumed the higher title of the Ameer Yakoos Khan, has recently sent a mission to apologise for certain outrages committed by his subjects on Russian merchants. The effence will probably not be condened except on conditions. Any exclusive commercial advantages which may be demanded by Russia will be inconsistent with the stipulations of the English treaty. It is the policy of England to admit all foreign pations to the common enjoyment of facilities

of trade which may be obtained by negotiation; but free competition in the markets of any part of Central agia would not be regarded by Russia as a boon. To tensive trade with India can be established by w. of the difficult mountain passes which were traversed by Mr. Forsyth on the way to Kashgar; but there are perhaps more accessible roads between the two countries. The object of the America is probably rather political than commercial. The kingdom which he has formed for himself is threatened both on the East and on the West. The Chinese have, with characteristic pertinacity, lately reconquered a part of the tarritory which had been dissevered from the Empire during the great Mahometan revival. According to Mr. Forsyth, Yakoon Khan succeeded not directly to the Chinese Government, but to insurgents who had already established their independence; but, as opportunity offers, the Imperial authorities will not fail to attempt the recovery of Eastern Turkestan; and the Government of Pekin would perhaps not reject the co-operation of Russia. It will be difficult to aid an ally beyond the mountains; nor is it to be supposed that the Indian Government has entered into any embarrassing engagements. There is no reason to expect that Lord Derry will, either in Asia or in Europe, depart from the policy of Lord Granville; but probably he will be well advised in abstaining from any diplomatic correspondence with Russia, unless it becomes necessary to indicate the point at which further acquiescence in Russian aggrandizement will become impossible. Merv is on the road to Herat, which may be considered as on that side the key of India. Merv lies outside of Afghan territory; but any further advance would be dangerous and objectionable.

FRANCE.

PERFECTLY unexpected incident has to all appear-A ance made a complete breach between the Duke of Brooms and the Extreme Right. On Friday week M. DAHIREL suddenly proposed that on the 1st of June the Assembly should pronounce definitively on the form of Government, and asked that his motion should be declared urgent. Upon this latter demand the Assembly divided. Urgency was refused by a lurge majority, but this majority was merely a scratch one. The Left were not agreed among themselves, and while M. GAMBETTA and his immediate followers voted with M. Dahirel, M. Ledru Rollin, M. Baroder, and others of the most extreme section voted with the Government, and this reinforcement just balanced the defection from the Right, and so saved the Duke of Broglie from defeat. If this were anything more than a chance vote it would be impossible for the Duke to carry on the Government. He has never taken kindly to the idea of a majority composed of the Centres, and a majority composed of the Right Centre and the Radical Left must be still more distantant to him hasides being utterly unwerkable. It may fairly to him, besides being utterly unworkable. It may fairly be doubted, however, whether the division on M. Dahirri's motion was anything more than a chance vote. Extreme Right have never promised not to make the Duke of Broglis's tenure of office uncomfortable. The utmost they have thought themselves bound to do is not to turn him out of office. They can be trusted, that is to say, on a vote of confidence or no confidence, but they can be trusted on nothing else. The motion for urgency was put to them in a way which made it very difficult for them not to support it. When a Legitimist is challenged point-blank to say whether he wishes the Assembly to decide between the whether he wishes the Assembly to decide between the Monarchy and the Republic, he has hardly any choice in the matter. He would be false to the pledges he has been making all his life if he were a party to any postponement of the decision which is to give France a King. But supposing that urgency had been voted, there would still have been time for manouvres by which the vote on the main question might have been evaded, and in this interval. question might have been evaded, and in this interval even M. Darinzi himself perhaps looked forward to being somehow won over to the side of the Government. The mere declaring the motion upgent need not of itself have upset the Ministry. It might even have being contained that respect for Marshal MacManon semanded that the implied attack on his authority should be disposed of with the least possible delay. The Extreme Right probably think the Duke of Brockets way much too ingenious for an honest Royalist, but as this quality would enable him to device some way out of the difficulty, they would have

no scruple about bringing him into it. Of course it might very well have turned out that they had mistaken their man. It is never possible to calculate with absolute precision the amount of ignominy to which a Minister will subset. The more long-suffering he is, the more unexpected his interest will appear when it is at length roused. Bus is not necessary to suppose that the Right had made up their minds to break with the Duke of Broglis because ey voted against him.

If the whole of the Opposition had on this occasion voted with the Government or not voted at all, it might have been thought that their leaders foresaw that M. DAHIREL'S otion would be no more than a barren demonstration. It is less easy, however, to explain why the Left Centre and the more moderate section of the Left should have voted with M. Dahirel. The action of the extreme section of the Left is intelligible enough. They have made the denial of all constituent authority to the existing Assembly a matter of principle, and from this point of view their refusal to declare a motion urgent which recognized the constituent power of the Assembly was perfectly consistent. Politicians of the type of M. Ledeu-Rollin are not accustomed to postpone the indulgence of a crotchet for any practical object, however important. In this respect the return of M. Ledeu-Rollin to the Assembly may prove a real misfortune to the Left. There are probably several deputies who would not separate themselves from M.
GAMBETTA on a matter of Parliamentary strategy
unless they could find shelter under some wellknown Republican name. M. Ledru-Rollin's example gives them just the sanction they want. They can act without regard to consequences, they can upset carefully-They can act without regard to consequences, they can upset threining-laid plans, they can set party discipline at defiance, and if their constituents find any fault with them, they can turn off their criticism by a few commonplaces about the venerable apostle of universal suffrage. The Left has good reason to wish that M. Ledru-Rollin and a few of his chosen allies could be sent to join M. HENRI ROCHEFORT in that irresponsible, but not unpleasant, exile to which his skill in swimming has lately consigned him. Perhaps, however, the opposition of the extreme section of the Left to M. Dahirel's demand to have his motion declared urgent is best explained by their fear lest the Republic should after all be proclaimed by the existing Assembly. It is not likely indeed that matters would have gone so far, or that between now and the 1st of June the Government would have failed to find some means of putting off the decision. But on the assumption that the vote had really been taken on the 1st of June, and had gone, as in that case it must have gone, in favour of the Republic, the administration of the Septennate would probably have been modified. The Duke of Broglin would scarcely have remained Minister after the Government had been formally deprived of its provisional character, and he would naturally have been succeeded by a politician whose opposition to Republicanism was at all events less decided. This result This result would in no way have suited the extreme Radicals. To them any Republic, except one of exactly their own type, would probably be more distasteful than even a Royalist or Imperialist restoration. The very symptom which is most hopeful in French politics—the acceptance of the Republic by the Conservative classes—is the symptom which gives them most alarm for their own future. M. Gambetta's faith in the Republic is more robust. He accounts it a fath in the Republic is more robust. He accounts it a gain to have the form of the commonwealth settled once for all, and the field of controversy correspondingly narrowed. Consequently, M. Gambetta is anxious, above all things, to get rid of the Duke of Broglie; Marshal MacManon he is apparently willing to accept, provided that he does nothing inconsistent with his position as President of the Republic. From their several points of view, both M. Gambetta and M. Ledre-Rollin voted consistents on M. Dambetta motion. sistently on M. Danmer's motion.

An able writer in the Pall Mall Gazette of Thursday throws doubt upon what has just been spoken of as the most hopeful symptom in French politics. He maintains their the success of the Republican candidates is more apparent than real, that they are chosen because "any "steme will serve to pelt the Government with," and that a party which "contains members whose Conservation a party which "contains members whose Comercances" would shippy surpass Lord Excours, and members "whose revolutionary violence would next to shame "Tolk Paint," can never turn the position of power to any lasting account. This theory of the situation and lasting account.

whose Conservatism would almost surpass Lord Ellow's should now for the first time be found in the Ropublican Under the Empire, no doubt, men of very Conservative tempers associated themselves with the Liberal Opposition, but this was because it was the only effective way of showing their dislike of the Empire. wanted to polt the Government, and they could not be expected to be scrupulous in their choice of stones. But why should Conservatives hate the present Government, unless it be that they distrust its power to hold its own against the assailants of public order, and have more faith in the power of such a Republic as M. THIERS would have set up if he had remained at the head of affairs long enough, and as Marshal MacManon would perhaps set up still if he could be freed from his alliance with the Duke of BROOLER? The effectof such a change of feeling must tend, as it seems to us, togive the Republican party an element of ballast which has hitherto been wanting to it. It would be different if these men merely professed themselves Republicans because no more accurate denomination was open to them. But there is an ample store of names from which they might make their choice. The Orleanists actually control the action of the Cabinet; the Legitimists are the strongost section of the Ministerial majority; the Bonapartists have just polled nearly fifty thousand votes in the Girondo. These Conservative Republicans might safely identify themselves with any one of these parties; why should they pass them all over in favour of the Republic, unless it is that they feel a conviction, which hitherto they have not felt, that the Republic has a greater promise of stability than all of them? It is needless to say that the existence of this conviction is no proof that it is well founded, but on the other hand it must be admitted that it belongs to the class of convictions which tend to provide their own justification. If Conservatives of the school of Lord Elbon have come to think that the stability of the Government and the prosperity of the country will be best secured by acquiescence in Republican institutions, this is at all events a fact in French politics to which there has not as yet been any parallel.

THE STRIKES.

T is extremely unfortunate that, at a time of commercial dulness arising from other causes, a large part of the industry of the country should be paralysed by conflicts between employers and workmen. There are actual or imponding strikes in almost every great coal and iron district of the kingdom; and the contagion of disturbance will probably extend to many of the trades which are dependent on these important commodities. The farmers and their labourers are also at war, and agricultural operations have been suspended over a considerable region. The cause of these disorders is easy enough to discover, though the remedy is as perplexing as ever. During a period of remarkable prosperity wages in the coal and iron trades went up rapidly. Colliers and iron-workers who have been enjoying high wages are naturally anxious to resist a reduction now that business is declining, while loss fortunate workmen in other occupations have been tempted, partly by natural emulation, partly by the pressure of rising prices, to try to better their condition. That the reaction has come more quickly and more sharply in the coal and iron trades than in any other branch of industry is due simply to their exceptional prosperity during the last few years. They had reached a higher point of elevation, and the fall is proportion-ately more severe. The iron-workers in Lanarkshire lately submitted to a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages without a strike, and the colliers are now fighting against a reduction of fifteen per cent. In Durham, Northumberland, and South Staffordshire the miners are asked to accept a reduction of twenty per cent. Coal, which was kept up for some time at an absurdly inflated price, is returning to its former value; and the iron market has just been shaken by a still more violent fall. What has beppened is only what might have been foreseen. Increased cost has produced diminished consumption. Traders seldom and the manage to do without their goods and they promine to be realisted. Lord Exact's, and members to do without their goods, and they require to be reminded by such exact the persons of power after all, a limit to the amount which consumers can afford the situation of the situation of power are willing to spend. For some time an idea was presented by why is in that men waters that prices could be raised all gound, and that each

class of producers or traders could recoup themselves for increased expenditure by simply adding to their own charges. This delusion has now been pretty well exploded, and producers have been taught that they cannot dispense with the consent of consumers to the readjustment of their tariff. In point of fact, when the prices of important articles go up, there are some trades which must be prepared to reduce their profits. There has been a considerable decrease in the use of coal both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and the excessive cost of iron has produced a similar result. In many trades dealing in articles of less necessity the decline of business must have been very serious.

On the general question of strikes there is of course nothing new to be said, and we should almost have hoped that nothing needed to be said. It might have been supposed that every one by this time perfectly understood the conditions under which the employer, the workman, and the consumer contend with each other. The employer seeks the highest attainable amount of profit, and the workman the highest possible wages, while the consumer is workman the highest possible wages, while the consumer is anxious to get his supplies at the lowest price. There is no sort of reason why an employer should not enjoy the same liberty as other people with regard to buying or refusing to buy any article at a particular price. The employer is, as regards his workmen, simply a shop-liceper who sells wages, and if they are dissatisfied with what he offers, they must just try to get what they want elsewhere or go without. This obvious principle is pretty well understood as applied to the trades in which strikes usually occur. It has been brought home to the strikes usually occur. It has been brought home to the public that they are not mere on-lookers, but, in point of fact, parties to the conflict. When anybody's wages are raised it always comes out of somebody's pocket; and many persons have become more cautious in their charitable advice to A, the master, to pay B, the workman, whatever he asks, since they have discovered that a share of the bounty is likely to be drawn from their own pockets. It would appear, however, that the agricultural labourer is still regarded from the sentimental point of view. The Bishop of MANCHESTER, in a letter in which he seems to be anxious to balance his economical orthodoxy on the Bengal famine by his gushing enthusiasm about the labourer, has denounced the farmers for not paying their men the wages demanded; indeed he would go beyond the demand, and give the men three shillings a week additional, though they profess that they would be content with an extra shilling. He points out, as a reason for concession, that the language of the Unionist leaders is becoming daily more violent, and even "insurrectionary and menacing," and that the result may possibly be a "peasant war." It is obvious that a surrender to intimidation of this kind would simply provoke a repetition of it in support of fresh demands. The Bishop has, however, another ground for his advice. He holds that it is impossible for a labourer to keep himself and his family on less than 16s. a week. To this the farmers might reply that this estimate leaves altogether out of account the carnings of the family and various allowances which ought to be reckoned in the labourer's income, and that in any case it does not affect the real question, which, from their point of view, is not what is an "equitable wage" for the labourer, but whether a farmer is bound to carry on his business on terms which he regards as unprofitable. If it were the case that a labourer could not live on less than 16s. a week, while he could only earn 13s., that would not prove that the farmer ought to subscribe 3s. a week in charity to make up the difference. It would only prove that agriculture had ceased in that particular district to afford a livelihood, and the labourer would have to seek some other employment. Nothing can be more abourd or preposterous than the idea which pervades the whole system of Trade Unions, that because a workman has chosen to go into a particular trade it is the duty of somebody to provide him with work in that trade at a sufficient wage to make him comfortable. The only wages to which he is entitled are the wages he can get; and if he cannot get what he wants in one quarter he must look for it in another. If it were possible to fix an equitable profit for a farmer, it might be possible to fix an equitable wage for a labourer; but each has clearly the same right to decline to work except on his own terms. Less nonsense would be talked about strikes if people would only reflect how such questions bear on their immediate personal relations. Farming is only a business like any other business, and must be conducted on similar conditions.

It is unfortunate for the labourers that a bad system

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cannot be suddenly reformed so as to do justice on all sides cannot be suddenly reformed so as to do justice on an sides without injury to any one. There can be no doubt that the labourers in many parts are wretchedly paid, but it does not follow that they are paid less than they are worth to the farmers who employ them. It may be taken as foltrably certain that where very low wages prevail there is a such a case an improvement in farming is essential to an amelioration of the labourer's condition; but it may happen that labourers who in physical energy but it may happen that labourers who in physical energy or intelligence are unequal to the conditions of superior husbandry may have to be sacrificed along with farmers who find themselves similarly out of place in a new set of circumstances. The agricultural labourers of the future will certainly profit by the movement which is now set on foot, and no doubt the farmers too; but for a time it can scarcely fail to tell very hardly on many persons of both classes. How far the farmers are correct in their assumption that they cannot afford to increase the wages of their men we cannot presume to determine, and in any case that is a question on which they are entitled to use their own discretion. There is, however, one point on which we cannot help thinking that they have made a mistake. They have locked out all Union men, and they have that this is not a temporary measure, and that they mean to shut their gates permanently against the Unionists. The object their gates permanently against the Unionists. The object of this policy is of course to crush the Union before it has time to grow bigger and stronger; but this policy has been tried in other trades, and we are not aware that it bas ever succeeded. A Union is not a pleasant body for employers to deal with, and it often works in an evil spirit; but it is quite clear that the men cannot do without Unions, and in some respects their influence on apployers is precessary and respects their influence on employers is necessary and beneficial. The armers would undoubtedly be on safer ground if they limited their resistance to the demand for higher wages. The labourers have a perfect right to belong to a Union and to ask for what wages they please; but, on the other hand, the farmers are equally entitled to form their own judgment as to what it is worth their while to pay.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE HOUSES OF THE POOR.

THE College of Physicians has at length moved in a matter upon which their opinion is especially weighty and, if judiciously pressed, especially likely to have effective results. They have addressed a memorial to Mr. DISRAELI in which they point out, first, that in the daily exercise of their profession they have convinced themselves that disease, drunkenness, and immorality are largely caused by overcrowding, and especially by overcrowding in unwholesome and ill-constructed habitations; secondly, that this overcrowding has been in many cases caused by wholesale demolition of houses inhabited by the poor; thirdly, that private enterprise is not strong enough to provide the fresh and improved house accommodation which is required to meet the evil; and lastly, that the intervention of Parliament is necessary to secure suitable sites for building.

There can be no need to insist further upon the first of these statements. The fact that overcrowding exists is not denied; the fact that it makes the observance of common decency impossible is not denied; the fact that those who are subjected to it have neither physical nor moral inducements to keep sober is not denied. All the controversy turns upon the consequences which follow from these admissions. It seems strange that there should be any need to insist upon the second point raised by the memorial. It stands to reason that if, when a hundred houses stand upon a given space, there is overcrowding, the mischief must be intensified if seventy out of this hundred are destroyed and their inhabitants distributed in part over the remaining thirty, in part over others in the neighbouring districts which are already equally overcrowded. Yet it is evident that this obvious consequence is not properly understood, because Parliament goes on Session after Session passing Bills miscalled improvement Bills, which apply this disastrons system to fresh areas of population. Wherever a new street is opened up or a railway allowed to come a step further into London, whole nests of poor dwellings have to be swept away, and as a rule no provision is made for the rehousing of those who have lived in them. All the great metropolitan railway stations stand on ground which was once densely inhabited, and any one who locks down the streets that

abut upon any of the great new thoroughfares may see for himself what has usually been the character of the houses when have been displaced. It must be remembered the for all the misery thus created Parliament is directly responsible. There are many evils which legislation might have prevented. This is an evil which it needed legislation to call into being. These wholesale purchases of land cannot be carried out except by Act of Parliament, and, in some cases at all events, Parliament has been distinctly warned of what must follow upon passing the Bill, and notwithstanding this warning has deliberately passed it. This fact is of itself sufficient to dispose of any soruples as to the propriety of legislating on this question. Only the Legislature can undo what the Legislature has done.

The third position in the memorial decidedly understates the case. Private enterprise is unable to deal satisfactorily with overcrowding for two reasons; first, because of the difficulty of getting sites—which is the difficulty mentioned by the College of Physicians—and next, because of the difficulty of inducing the poor to take decent rooms so long as rooms which are not decent are to be had close by for less money. The victims of disease, drunkenness, and immorality are not the persons who most keenly feel the wretchedness of their condition. It takes, ordinarily speaking, some amount of education or some experience of a higher standard of comfort to appreciate this. But the difficulty of finding an extra sixpence is thoroughly appreciated, and when the choice lies between rooms which are ill-drained, ill-ventilated, overcrowded and cheap, and rooms which are superior in the first three respects but less cheap, it will in the great majority of cases be the former that will have the preference. The spectacle of whole rows of new and well-built houses standing vacant, while overcrowding was as rampant as ever all round them, would not tend to edification. Closely connected with this difficulty is another to which the memorial hardly gives sufficient prominence. It is this. Even if there were no overcrowding, the dwellings of the London poor would still produce disease and drunkenness. The way in which they are built; the utter inadequacy of sanitary accommodation in houses originally intended for one family and now inhabited by half-a-dozen; the omission of the landlord to do even the most necessary repairs; the imperfection, if not the entire absence, of drainage, would cause or predispose to disease even if the house had only a tenth of its present occupants. And the physical condition produced by these defects is precisely the condition in which a man most feels the want of strong the condition in which a man most feels the want of strong Men employed to empty cosspools have to be kept up during their work by frequent drams, and the lives of too many of the London poor are passed under circumstances which do not greatly differ from these.

There are three things which Parliament might do to remedy this state of things. These measures do not involve any scheme of State help. They only apply principles which have already been to some extent recognized, and which are in constant operation in other fields of legislation. The first is that no new Railway or Street Improvement Bill shall be passed without proper provision being made for the accommodation of the people who will be turned out of their borress by the charge. It should be income by their houses by the change. It should be incumbent upon the promoters of the Bill to state how many persons they propose to displace, and to show that enough ground has been reserved in or near to the improve-ments, not merely for the rehousing of the inhabi-tants of the destroyed dwellings but for their rehousing tants of the destroyed dwellings, but for their rehousing under proper sanitary conditions. So long as Parliament does not insist upon this being done in every case in which its aid has to be invoked before an improvement can be made, it is really sacrificing the welfare of the poor to the interests, often the imaginary interests, of the well-to-do community. It would not be expedient to make the premoters of the Bill do more than reserve sites, because, where these can be had on reasonable terms, there does not seem to be much difficulty in finding persons willing to build upon them. The second thing that Parliament can do is to remedy in some degree its neglect in not inserting similar provisions in former Improvement Bills. To do this com-

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the ordinary speculative builder either easier or more profitable than it already is. The last and by far the most important of the three measures is a law which shall assimilate the responsibilities of vendors of houses to the responsibilities of vendors of articles of food. Suppose that the health of a large part of the population was being destroyed by eating unwholesome bread, it would not be enough to take care that wholesome broad should be sold side by side with it, unless care were also taken that the wholesome bread should be sold at the same rate. would Parliament set to work to accomplish this latter object? Certainly not by ordering the vendors of wholesome bread to sell it at a price which would not yield a profit. What would be done what is done in factbe to forbid the sale of any bread which was not wholesome. So long as unwholesome houses are allowed to be let there will always be tenants to occupy them. Rooms in a house which is ill-built, ill-drained, and never repaired can obviously be let at a lower rent than rooms in a house which is properly built and drained and to the repairs of which timely attention is paid; and while this difference exists, the cheaper rooms will have the call. But if Parliament applies to houses the principle already applied to food, and decrees that no house shall be let which does not conform to certain prescribed sanitary conditions, and which is not kept in conformity with them by the execution of all necessary repairs, the rivalry between healthy and unhealthy houses would come to an end. Some houses, of course, might be more healthy than others, because, in laying down the requirements which a house must satisfy in order to come into the market, it would not be expedient to take any extreme or funcy standard. But the essentials of health would be secured in the same way in which the Adulteration Act secures, or may be made to secure, the essentials of health as regards food. We hope that the College of Physicians will supplement their memorial in this sense, and that they will not let the PRIME MINISTER alone until he has consented to take the matter in hand.

PROGRESS OF THE ULTRAMONTANE STRUGGLE.

THE imprisonment of the Archbishop of Cologne, which had for some weeks been anticipated, took place on Tuesday last, and adds another to the lengthening catalogue of episcopal confessors in Prussia. It proves at all events that Prince Bismarck's illness and threatened retirement have not as yet produced any change, or even check, in the ecclesiastical policy of the Government. But every fresh prosecution under the Falk laws not only serves to embitter the controversy, but inevitably reopens in the popular mind the previous question, so to call it, of the justice and expediency of the course on which the Imperial Government has entered. Many opportunities have already occurred for indicating our own view of the matter, but a highly characteristic apology for the new legislation which appeared the other day in the Daily Telegraph supplies amusing evidence of how little one section of English Liberalism has succeeded in mastering the first elements of the question at issue. The Telegraph notices with reyret that of the question at issue. The Telegraph notices with regret that there are English Liberals who have taken the wrong side in the quarrel, and it solemnly admonishes them that "on the main point in dispute between the Prussian Government and the Catholic in dispute between the Prussian Government and the Catholic clergy, the sympathies of Englishmen must in all fairness go with the former," this main point being, as far as we are able to gather from the context, that, as a matter of principle, "the clergy should obey the civil law." It appears to have escaped the writer that the whole dispute is about the application of the principle. Even the doughty Archbishop of Posen would probably admit the ordinary duty of obedience to the law, but he would plead, plausibly enough, that there must be some limit to this obligation or there would be no security against any excess of arbitrary oppression. To confine ourselves to the religious aspect of the question, it is obvious that, if the duty of civil obedience is absolute and universal, the early Christian martyrs were morally as well as legally criminal in preferring their faith to the commands of the divine Emperor. As to where the line should be drawn there is room of course for infinite diversity of opinion. Some people profess conscientious scruples about vaccination, and people profess conscientious scruples about vaccination, and others about giving medicine to the sick, which the Legislature very properly disregards. But few unprejudiced observers are likely to deny that the Prussian Government has overstapped the provisions in former Improvement Bills. To do this completely is impossible; but something might be effected by including the provision of houses for the poor among the science. Nor is it any answer to say, even supposing it to be including the provision of houses for the poor among the objects for which land may, under certain circumstances, be compalsorily purchased. Proper processions, of course, would have to be taken that these compulsory powers were not invoked except to promote the public objects of diminishing overcrowding, and putting healthy houses in the place of unleasibly ones. There is no need to make the business of himself. He admits that many of the provisions of the halk

laws are scarcely consistent with our notions of right and justice, and illustrates his admission by specifying nearly all of them. But these are precisely the points on which the whole controversy hinges, so that the natural inference would seem to be that "the

hinges, so that the natural inference would seem to be that " the sympathies of Englishmen must in all fairness go with the" victims of legislative injustice and not with its authors.

On one point only does the Telegraph argue explicitly in defence of the late Falk legislation, but, unfortunately for the argument, the exception fixed upon is just of that kind which helps to prove the rule. There is no doubt a good deal to be said in the abstract against obligatory civil marriage. Considering how closely the stability of the entire social fabric is bound up with the sanctity of the marriage tie, it has in all ages been deemed important by statesmen as well as priests to invest the matrimonial union with all the solemnity of the highest religious sanction. It was on this express ground, if the highest religious sanction. It was on this express ground, if we recollect aright, that a Parliamentary Commission appointed to examine the marriage laws reported some years ago squinst the general enforcement of civil marriage in the British Empire. But it is evident that difficulties may arise in a country of mixed religions of which this is the only feasible solution, and we are not at all prepared, after 1r. Völk's recent exposition of the present condition of affairs in the German Beighetter to deny that much condition of affairs in the German Heichstag, to deny that such may now be the case in Germany. At all events, the civil marriage law, though it may be widely disapproved of both by the Ultralaw, though it may be widely disapproved of both by the Ultramontane and Evangelical clergy, stands on a totally different ground from the laws of last May; it belongs to a distinct, not to say opposite, order of ideas altogether, and points towards a disruption of that very union of Church and State which the Falk legislation is intended to rivet more closely than ever. And the Ultramontanes, moreover, may fairly be reminded that they have themselves created the necessity for its introduction by their vexatious interference with the anti-infallibilist members of their flocks. One hindrance we will frankly admit there is, though it is not noticed in the Telegraph, to our forming a decisive judgeis not noticed in the *Telegraph*, to our forming a decisive judgment on the pending quarrel in Germany. Mr. Frederic Harrison has stated it in his accustomed trenchant manner in the Harrison has stated it in his accustomed trenchant manner in the current number of the Fortnightly Review, where he says that "the unsuspecting English reader, while accepting what is given him under the elastic title of 'Correspondence,' is really digesting, in one case, a bare memorandum drawn up in the Chancellor's 'Intelligence Department;' in another, the dithyrambic revelations of M. Karl Marx; in a third, the authentic communiques of some Catholic 'martyr.' But then he adds at once that the official "Intelligence Department" has so immense a superiority in publicity that it carries the well-informed English public nearly wholly in its hand. And the official department, we need not say, is sure to report in the sense most favourable to the Government. It may report in the sense most favourable to the Government. It may be, as the *Telegraph* suggests, "one of the most curious problems of the day" whether Prince Bismarck can succeed in setting up a new Catholic Church; but it appears to us one of the simplest truisms that he is bound to respect the legitimate liberties of the existing Church.

There are signs certainly of a spread of Old Catholic principles, both in the direct form of separate outward profession, and within the borders of the established system. Thus, even in the Chapter of Trèves there are dissidents from the Ultramontane majority. The Provost and one of the Canons have refused to sign the address of sympathy with their imprisoned Bishop. The Provost, it seems, was formerly a member of the Prussian Landtag, but was defeated at the last election by an Ultramoutane candidate, and the Canon is known as an archnologist. In Baden a country parish has been handed over to an Old Catholic pastor by the votes of a majority of the parishioners, who decided by fifty-seven to three against the Vatican dogmas. On the other hand, the Commission against the vation degrees. On the cluer hand, the Commission appointed at Munich for investigating the matter has reported against the legality of acknowledging Bishop Reinkens; but this decision is based on the provisions of the Bavarian Concordat, and may not improbably lead the Government of follow the example of Austria in rejecting it altogether. The mention of Reinkens reminds us of what certainly looks like the desperate attempt of a party which feels itself beaten to retaliate on its successful rivals. Charges of gross and habitual immorality, which have been bruited about amongst his assailants, at length found expression in two of the infallibiliat organs, and the Bishop felt it due to his character under the circumstances to prosecute them for libel. His principal accuser, though cited to appear, shrank from coming forward, and the defendants were condemned with costs. A Correspondent of last week's Tablet, who retails the charge with undisguised and some what indecent actisfaction, must have written before the judgment of the Court was pronounced, for he affects to anticipate a different verdict. It would perhaps have been more prudent to consider the extreme improbability of such an indictment being made good against a personage who has occupied a prominent position for at at least twenty years past among the German Catholic clergy as a professor, preacher, and theologian. But the occur theologicum is apt to be a little indiscriminate in its selection of weapons of offices. Meanwhile the Architecture of Munich has taken advantage of the celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of St. Thomas Aquinas to make what capital he can cut of the alleged infallibilist teaching of the Angelic Hoster. It is a question, however, on which competent what indecent satisfaction, must have written before the judgment mat capital he can cut of the alteged instituting to eaching of the ngelie Boster. It is a question, however, on which competent sites are divided, whether Aquines really did teach Papal infallifier, and there can be no question at all that his opinion on the lifest is in any case of little value, at it was notoriously hand on the lifest is in any case of little value, at it was notoriously hand on the sites and alter a purious, but which the historical knowledge, or rather ignorance, of the

thirteenth century supplied no means of correcting.

If from Bavaria we turn our eyes to Austria, these If from Bavaria we turn our eyes to Austria, there better hope of a peaceful solution of the ecclesiastical non-plications. The Austrian Government is much more modesn't have the Prussian, and Cardinal Rauscher is a very different pleasure from the Archbishops of Posen and Cologne. It has indeed been resolved to suppress the Jesuit Theological Faculty at Innspruck—a measure clearly within the competence of the State—and a motion for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Empire is to be brought forward after Easter by two members of the advanced Liberal party, who reckon on considerable support from the Left. But there is nothing to show that they will have the countenance of the Ministry in this extreme proposal. The long-promised memorandum of the Austrian bishops on the new ecclesiastical legislation has at last been published in the Volkefreund. It is a lengthy document, and bears thirty-two signatures, headed by Cardinal Schwarzenberg's and including the names of many prelates besides those who have seats in the Upper House. The various details of the proposed laws are reviewed in order, and the introduction of civil marriage is deprecated, the example of France being cited as a warning against it. cated, the example of France being cited as a warning against it.

And the declaration concludes with these words:—"We repeat
that we do not regard the demand for justice based upon the Concordat as extinct, and we are ready to respond to the requirements of the civil authority as to the external and legal relations of the Catholic Church, in so far as they are in substantial accordance with the Concordat. But we never can or will submit to exactions perilous to the welfare of the Church." This is not the language pernous to the welfare of the Unurch." This is not the language of overt defiance, and indeed the whole document is pitched in a tone of moderation which betrays the hand of the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, one of the most stranous opponents of infallibilism at the Vatican Council, and one who has never eater his words with the eager voracity of his episcopal brether in the North. North. According to the Kolnische Zeitung, the second leading paper in Germany, the manifesto is not so much directed against the proposed Church laws as intended to convey a conditional problise of submission, and its appearance is therefore held to put out of the question the threatened danger of a conflict between Church and State. Still it must be borne in mind that the Pope has himself descended into the arena, with an Encyclical by no means equally moderate in tone, and that there are some among Cardinal Rauscher's suffragans who do not reflect the conciliatory sentiments of their chief. We shall watch the progress of the debate in the Upper House at Vienna with considerable interest when the time comes, but there does not, so far as can be foreseen at present, appear to be any reason to anticipate a repetition of the Prussian occlesiastical crisis in Austria.

THE BOAT-RACE.

THE boat-race has come and gone once more, and, as usual, we I must bestow a few comments upon its chief incidents. A good many profound observations have suggested themselves to the omniscience of sporting Correspondents. We have read many learned speculations as to the effect of sliding-seats, the style of every member of each of the crews, and the illustrations afforded of the theory of the art in general. We do not propose to go far into any such questions. We frankly confess that we should be antid of venturing beyond our depth. But we may say briefly that the secret of the race appears to us to have been a very simple one. Contemporaries, it is said, rarely understand the events which are transacted before their eyes. They have to wait for the light thrown upon affairs by the publication of memoirs and despatches. We are not in possession of any such documents on the present occasion. The distinguished carsnen who have acted as "coaches" and "presidents" of the University crews have not seen fit to take us into their confidence. And yet as we have seen fit to take us into their confidence. And yet, as we have said, we venture to think that we could make a very fair guess as to the really decisive circumstance. Everybody admitted that the Cambridge crew was in almost every respect superior to Oxford. They were stronger, in better training, and in better form. They were able to row a quicker stroke throughout the race; and it did not appear to us, though we do not venture to pronounce dogmatically, that the stroke lost in length what it gained in rapidity. In spite of these advantages, the Oxford crew went as fast as the Cambridge for more than half the distance; and at one fast as the Cambridge for more than half the distance; and at one period seemed to have a fair chance of winning. How is this to be explained? Simply, as we imagine, by the fact that the Cambridge boat was a bad one and the Oxford boat a good one. Directly the crews got into the wind and a little rough water, Cambridge seemed mysteriously to stop; and the mystery was easily solved by anybody who saw how very differently the two boats behaved under the same conditions. Now we will not go so far as to say that the best crew which ever rowed a University race could be reduced to the level of the worst by a slight change in the boats, but the statement would hardly be extravaguat. On this was no previous occasions the ill-luck of Cambridge in this matter nearly counterbalanced their great superiority, in all the eliker elements of fortune. Everybody knows of the celebrated race of 1859, when Cambridge was swamped, and might missibly have won in a different elike; and the same disactionings had been very nearly faint to the same University in

the different expensions Combridge declar the secondar. The that their heat would not easy them, had been talling quainet in during their whole stay at Pulmey; it accounts he their are to improve so had been superted from them; and we seek that, if that secret history of which we have apolented aver be published, we should find that the Cambridge which had to contend with a severe more depression produced to have come, and that the last formight of preparation was of severe trial for the tempers of the crew and their attents. The question, therefore, which was decided at Putney a filter action of severe trial for the tempers of the crew and their attendants. The question, therefore, which was decided at Putney last Saturday was simply this; whether a strong and well-trained crew, rowing in excellent style, could propel a bad boat through the water quicker than a crew comparatively weak in all those points could propel a good one. If there had been more wind, as there was on the following day, Oxford might have won; and if there had been less, as there was last year, Cambridge might have had an easier victory. We shall content ourselves with drawing the conclusion that in rowing, as in more serious matters, the conditions which it is convenient for historians to overlook are frequently the most important. Armies have been delook are frequently the most important. Armies have been defeated, it is said, from the fault of the shoemaker as well as from the mistakes of the general; and, if justice were fairly distributed, Messra. Searle, Clasper, Salter, and other builders would frequently deserve a large share of the glory or the blame which is too exclusively bestowed upon the carsmen and their trainers. We will venture to ask in conclusion whether it is absolutely necessary for the decision of this important matter to be left to a time when no change is possible, however clearly desirable. A boat, of course, must suit the particular crew; but we should have thought it possible to make sure of at least a tolerably satisfactory

boat at an earlier period than the fortnight before the race.

We will not, however, discuss a question which would take us into technical details. We turn to a matter of more importance to the Universities generally. The present race will be memorable by the Oxford men's refusal of the Lord Mayor's hospitalities.

The amount of the control of the c The general opinion seems to be that, whilst the mode of refusal was unfortunately objectionable, the refusal itself was perfectly right. We should, indeed, have said that the opinion was universal, instead of general, were it not that the Daily Telegraph, in a very characteristic article on the morning of the race, made some poetical or highly rhetorical remarks intended, so far as we could understand the beautiful language employed, to intimate a different opinion. The *Telegraph* reminded the Oxford crew that fame was the reward of the contest; and that fame would be very limited if the race were rowed on Windermere or would be very limited if the race were rowed on Windermere or the "Bedford level" (the level, we may observe incidentally, is not a stream but a plain; but the meaning is sufficiently clear). This means simply that, if it is the object of the crews to be cheered by a London mob, they ought to dine with the Lord Mayor. As it is our opinion that they already receive much mere "fame" than is good for them, that it would be a healthier state of things if they could row a fair race at Oxford or Cambridge, and that the least the London mob has to say in the matter the better for everybody concerned, we are glad that they made the and that the less the London mob has to say in the matter the better for everybody concerned, we are glad that they made the only protest in their power by refusing the Lord Mayor's turtlesoup. We think it, therefore, a cause for congratulation that, with the exception of the *Telegraph's* rhetoric about Naiads and Pindar, and the "tornado, cyclone, and Sargasso sea of shouting" which, it appears, greets a University boat-race, the tone of our contemporaries has become far more reasonable than it was a few years ago. There are, in fact, signs of a reaction. People are beginning to see that the excitement about the race has been overstrained. It has been bad for the lads themselves, for the interests of the Universities, and even threatening for the interests of the Sport. The Lord Mayor, though we doubt not that his intentions were admirable, may be regarded for this purpose alone as the incarnation of the evil principle. He is the representative of the public which insists upon thrusting itself into what quality to be purple which insists upon thrusting itself into what ought to be a purely private affair, and which, if it were not checked, would speedily corrupt whatever good qualities the sport at present possesses. The most gratifying circumstance about the race of this year is that, so far as we can judge, it appears to have excited less interest than has lately been shown; we would hope that a more common-sense view will gradually be taken, and that London will not annually go mad over an athletic contest. When the importance of the event is estimated in a

atthetic contest. When the importance of the event is estimated in a reasonable way, we see no reason why the race should not flourish, and be on the whole a healthy display of animal activity.

It has, indeed, suggested some reflections which deserve their due weight. The list of the Classical Tripos at Cambridge appeared shortly before the race, and some comparisons were natural. The young athletes who exhibited themselves at London naturally realized more allows for the manner, then the students are the received more glory for the moment than the students who had distinguished themselves in the intellectual arena. But, it was said, both contests are an illustration of the effect of competition. corsmen probably damaged their frames more or less carsus probably damaged their frames more or less decidedly by their muscular exertions; and the victors in the classical examination no doubt over-exerted their brains. Twenty years hence the athletes will suffer from enfeabled hearts, and the students from exhausted brains. In both cause the excessive competition amongst young men leaves the seeds of injuries which are likely to amongst young man leaves the seeds of injuries which are likely to be developed in future years. Though we are no friends to excessive competition, we think that this mode of stating the case is father fallacious. The hask published a year ago by Thr. Morgan showed that the qualities of disease definitely traceable to the contests on the river has been very much exag-

gurated; though he could not deny that some injury had been received. The evil resulting from over-exertion of the intellectual kind is, as we believe, of still less importance. Here and there undoubtedly a young men may be found who has permanently injured his constitution by excessive reading. But, so far as our-experience has gone, these cases are the rare exception; and we can say without hesitation that, if we were to pick out the min who in later life have shown themselves capable of the most promined and severe intellectual labour, we should generally take those who have distinguished themselves at the Universities. If it to true that Cambridge men have not been so prominent at the Bar or in who have distinguished themselves at the Universities. If it be true that Cambridge men have not been so prominent at the Bar or in political life as was formerly the case, the reason is sufficiently clear. A high degree is a good recommendation in other professions, but it is specially valuable in the schools in profession; and as that profession has lately become more attractive, it is only natural that many high wranglers and first-class men have-taken to the career of teaching at schools and universities, where their labour is not less severe, though it leads to less conspicuous results, than in Parliament or at the Bar. With all the talk about intellectual exhaustion, we suspect that very few unequivocal cases could be produced, and that, as a general rule, the best of all preparations for strenuous labour in after-life is strenuous labour at the University. The true evil of excessive competition is of a different kind. It injures education by narrowing it rather than by making it more trying to the excessive competition is of a different kind. It injures education by narrowing it rather than by making it more trying to the strength. It encourages a young man to devote himself exclusively to that kind of training which is useful in examinations, instead of that which gives him the widest culture or best develops his special idiosyncrasies. The Cambridge system, for example, forces many young men of promise to devote those years of their life which for educational purposes are most valuable exclusively to a mathematical training. However good a system of intellectual gymnastics may thus be provided, it cannot be denied that in such

uses the development is strangely one-sided.

The really objectionable tendency of excessive athletic competition is of the same kind. We put aside the question of the injury actually inflicted upon the constitution. Probably the case as put by Mr. Skey was overstated; and with due precautions the evil might be still further diminished. But, in an educational sense, the evil is obvious. When that which should be the amusement of spare hours and a pleasant relief to serious work comes to be considered as the main object of a lad's University career, he must clearly be wasting precious time. We have no doubt that the sixteen young gentlemen who have just been exhibiting themselves are not only magnificent animals, but, in the best sense of a much abused phrase, are thoroughly good fellows. That at least has been our experience of their predecessors in the same career. On the other hand, they can hardly be mortal if the "cyclone and Sargasso sea" of cheering does not produce in thom an exaggerated estimate of their own merits. Probably they have too much sense to sit at the feet of the Daily Telegraph; but in so far as they are intoxicated by the coarse incense which it offers, they are taking a false view of life and are likely to suffer in consequence. No student ought to be told, You have done your duty so as to deserve the thanks of a grateful have done your duty so as to deserve the thanks of a grateful country, because you have retained enough school-learning to scramble through your examinations and have made yourself into a finished waterman. Nor is it really sensible to tell such a lad that he is a here because he has lived a regular life for six weeks and gone through twenty minutes of hard exertion at the end of it. A man is a here when he risks his life or his health. To be a here therefore in a University beat-race is to be a fool; and if a lad is not, and ought not to be, hereic for such an object, he should not be told that he is. The exercise is in every way healthy and admirable so is. The exercise is in every way healthy and admirable solong as it is confined within due limits; but the tendency of Telegraphic eloquence and Lord Mayor's dinners is to invest the whole affair with a false glory which is thoroughly mischievous. whole affair with a false glory which is thoroughly mischievous, and which, we are glad to observe, shows signs of decline. The University ideal should be as high as possible. To hold upsuccess in examinations as the natural end of three years' exertion is a very questionable dectrine; but it is still worse when athletic competition comes to stand upon the same level of popular applause. We hope that in future years the race will descend to its natural position, and the pursuit of rowing be fully understood to be an amusement instead of a profession. In that case we shall wish it all legitimate success, and we shall feel more confident that it will be beneficial as well in a sanitary as in a moral sense. moral scuse.

CHARTERHOUSE.

THE county of Surrey and the ancient foundation school of Charterhouse may alike be congratulated on the conjunction which has been effected between them. What Carthusian can fail to rejoice in seeing Smithfield shaken off, and his beloved Domus transplanted from the chimney-pots, the smoke of impending factories, and the costermongers quarter, which formed its ancient surroundings! The genus loci was eminently unsure that the content is the times which Mr. These transplants are the collections of the content of the content of the collection of the content of the collection of the hending factories, and the contentions loci was eminently un-its ancient surroundings! The genius loci was eminently un-seventy in the times which Mr. Thackenge—who may be called the genius loci in another sense—seemed never tired of im-mostalizing. There are doubtless not a few—boys then but men nostalizing. There are doubtless not a sew-cuty state the sum of the who remember well his visit thither to renew his recollections, with a view to shedding a pathos fresh from the life round the last days of "Colonel Newcome," It was a rare privilege to

hear his talk of old times in the form of a discursive lecture, hear his talk of old times in the form of a discursive lecture, tenderly unravelling to masters and boys the labyrinth of early recollections, not forgetting that "Red Cow" just outside the gates, "to the milk of which animal we were all so much addicted"; nor yet the Charterhouse Latin Grammar and Greek ditto, brought out by the then Head-Master, "to which smusing works we all subscribed." "Gownboys" and "Dayboys" and "Virites" are known no more. They may perhaps be representatively charished on the rest grown or adjacent sloves of a broadtatively cherished on the rase crown or adjacent slopes of a broad, bold, green knoll overhanging Godalming, but to their native site

they are lost.

These remarks are suggested by the consecration on Lady Day of the newly-built chapel of Charterhouse School, the anniversary, as we learned on high authority, of the consecration of the old chapel in London. This occasioned the first great gathering within the new walls since the rustication of "Domus"—or at least of its youthful moiety—to the Surrey greensward. But although novelty is the dominant feature both of site and fabric, the least of its youthul molety—to the Surrey greensward. But although novelty is the dominant feature both of site and fabric, the institution combines the prestige of age with the vigour of youth. It is not more new than it is also old. Nor was any attempt made to force a sensation. The whole routine of the day was simple and natural—a morning service with Holy Communion, a lunchoon, a serenade on the terrace (if a serenade can be at 2 r.m.) by the boys' band, then coffee and tea, and then vespers. The presence of the diocesan is of course an indispensable part of the ceremony of consecration, which was in the usual form, including a warm and hearty sermon from Dr. Haig Brown, the Head-Master. The Great Hall of the building was entirely filled at lunchoon. Beyond the official circle, however, which included the Earls of Dovon and Harrowby, Lord Chelmsford, the Master of Charterhouse, and the Public Orator of Cambridge University, there was rather a dearth of notables. Of living Carthusian bishops we can call to mind none except Bishop Thirlwall, who might well plead age and distance for his non-attendance. There are, we believe, two ex-Head-Masters still living, but both perhaps too remotely situated to appear. Among the enthusiastic ranks of old Carthusian alumni we failed to detect any of marked celebrity, whether in army, navy, law, or any of marked celebrity, whether in army, navy, law, or politics. It ought to be remembered that for a generation, if not more, Charterhouse has been, owing to the growing sense of the more, Charterhouse has been, owing to the growing sense of the disadvantages of its position, a comparatively small public school. And among small numbers, although great prizes of fortune or station may opportunely fall, yet the chances are proportionably against their so falling. The Head-Master therefore judiciously fell back upon the worthies of the older period, and named an illustrious triumvirate, two of whom have passed away, George Grote, Julius Hare, and Bishop Thirlwall. Thus the two modern English historians of ancient Greece are both scored to Charterhouse; besides the greatest, as Carthusians will doubtless hold, of English humourists of recent memory, the bent of whose mind seems to have been strongly influenced by his schooldays. These together English humourists of recent memory, the bent of whose more seems to have been strongly influenced by his schooldays. These together form a literary group recalling the celebrity of Addison and Steele, and not to be surpassed probably in public school annals anywhere. But, if we except one or two professional scholars of high celebrity as editors and translators, we hardly know where to look at present for Carthusian hands to pass on the sacred torch. The school for Carthusian hands to pass on the sacred torch. The school indeed, we think, stayed too long in the vicinity of Goswell Street and Clorkenwell for its popularity and efficiency. There was a great want of expansiveness inseparable from the site, as well as of elasticity due to the system, or rather systems; for two communities coexisted, in some sense rivals, on one area—namely, the old pensioners and the boys. The minor evils of the difficulty of keeping turf alive for an efficient wicket, and the hardship of every moderately hard drive or cut which the fieldsman missed being motoratory hard drive or cut which the holdshift inseed being stopped by a brick wall, and the dangerous practice of a football "scrummage" being packed in a narrow cloister between hard walls of brick and on a hard pavement of stone, were only illustrative of the absence of elasticity and want of expansiveness to be found in the system in general. The boys Sunday under the old system was, we fear, the most unedifying day of the week, simply owing to the routine of hours being fixed in reference to the case of the pensioners rather than to what was advantageous for the school. The school and the hospitium for elderly men of narrow circumstances were too long united in a Mezentian union; they are free of each other at last-better late than never. The separation ought to have been effected a generation ago at least. Every Carthusian knows what, or rather who, was the chief obstacle; but de mortuis nil nisi bonum. It is true that since the removal of the cattle-market from Smithfield some of the more offensive features had been abated; but the mass of brick and morter interposed in every direction between the schoolboys and atmospheric purity had become more hopelessly dense; and the vitality of the school grew more and more to resemble that of a toad in the heart of a tree.

From this state of suspended animation "Domus" now emerges, From this state of suspended animation "Domus" now emerges, let us hope like $\Delta \tilde{\eta} \mu a_c$ in the last act of the Aristophanic Knights, with a ronowed lease of youth, dignity, and vigour. There can be no better union of happy auspices than a name of old renown united with an estate disencumbered, and a free margin for development every way. Magnus ab integro susclorum muscitur ordo. Charterhouse starts on a new point of departure from this greatest event in its history as a school. We congratulate the Head-Master on the chance which has thrown this new era in his days—te consule inibit; nor is it unfit that it should be so, since to his energetic agitation of this question of change of site the fact of its accomplishment, we believe, is in great measure due.

The school boarding-houses are said to be full to the utmest limit of their present capacity, and as the masons are still busy, and the site seems ample, we may expect that the numbers will continue to rise. As regards the architecture we hesitate to pronounce. The members of the whole pile are effectively grouped from the chief points of view; but there seems a shallowness on the whole chief points of view; but there seems a shallowness on the whole in the reliefs of surface which perhaps indicates a limit in the ways and means rather than a lack of power in the architect to ty' his opportunities to account. Of course all the fittings and acco. modation in the chapel interior were extemporized. A covered way to the chapel door along the south wall is a desideratum, and we regret to see no indications of its being intended. The east end of the chancel is in Salviati's best manner, and is very effective, but the long parallelogram of the chapel area without any outlying members forms anything but an impressive interior. but the long parallelogram of the chapel area without any outlying members forms anything but an impressive interior. But out of doors nature cannot be spoilt, nor do we think that any public school has such a noble site, or presents such a magnificent outlook, and so many inspiring features of scenery. Lord Bacon long ago observed on the importance of the choice of site, wherever the establishment of a soat of learning is in question, "Imprimis sedes apibus statioque petenda est." Breezy leagues of heathy or copse-clad upland are the chief scenery, with the meadows and river bottom and little town of Godalming below. The position and surroundings seem to warrant salubrity as completely as those of Smithfield forbade it. The change has been long in coming, but, tandem aliquando, it is complete.

The neighbouring gamekeepers will perhaps have a trying time of it at first, and other more strictly agricultural interests may have something to put up with. They will, however, look up under

something to put up with. They will, however, look up under the influence of a constant and, we hope, an increasing market; and where interests pull on the whole together, the difficulties to which we refer are always found capable of adjustment. On such occasions as that of the 25th ultimo it is an unhappy necessity to drink a certain—on this occasion indeed strictly limited—number of toasts. After dinner this is bad enough, but after luncheon, with breeze and sunshine waiting outside, it is addy tantalizing to submit in sedentary resignation. However, "let the toast pass," and the quicker the better, is all one can say. It is difficult not to pity the indispensable orators who probably keenly feel all that

they inflict.

The Godalming station is an easy seventy minutes from that of Waterloo, and this convenience of access is a great point in favour of the resort of boys. Charterhouse has henceforth in this respect the advantage of Winchester, while Eton, and still more Harrow, are for some purposes of discipline inconveniently near London. The great benefit which will accrue from this well-chosen site, The great benefit which will accrue from this well-chosen site, besides facility of access, consists in the remoteness of many vulgar forms of temptation to light-minded youth. But to complete this facility of access the half-mile or so of road between the station and the school should be decently repaired, or rather, we should say, constructed, for the most elementary principles of way-making seem to have been neglected here. Whose business it is to make this omission good we do not pretend to say, but the common interest of all concerned points in one direction—namely to coninterest of all concerned points in one direction—namely, to construct a road where wheels and springs may not prove unequal to their work.

The foundation of Charterhouse is now, we believe, quite open. The Governors used to nominate each about once in three years. Now competition rules. The old system was not on the whole productive of distinguished culture. Gownboys were only too well taken care of to find a stimulus in their position. They were tolerably sure of an exhibition to the University at the end of their school career; and thus, once on the foundation, they found self-exertion superfluous and generally voted it beneath young fellows of spirit. superfluous and generally voted it beneath young fellows of spirit. Of course there was here and there a striking exception, but this was the rule. Now, probably, the opposite extreme has set in with a rush, and a forcing system may be generated, sacrificing everything to the stimulation of intellect. The result of this change will accordingly require careful watching on the part of the authorities, who may else learn too late that the benefits of a great school include objects far broader and more suited to the multifariousness of life than a long score of academic and athletic triumphs.

SOCIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

THE recent financial panic in America appears to have been followed by some results which must tempt many persons in this country to wish that English society might, in a mild way, be this country to wish that English society might, in a mild way, be subjected to a similar discipline. It has made economy fashionable, and though economy may not be practised in the most reasonable way, still the tendency is wholesome. The New York Times, which distinguished itself by attacking the Tammany Ring, has since made it its mission to denounce the reckless extravagance of personal expenditure which came into fashion about the same time. It admits that its expostulations had very little effect until the panic came to solve expect, but it thinks it can now recent came demonstrates. came to sober society; but it thinks it can now report some de of progress towards reasonable moderation and simplicity. The subsided a false standard of luxury, have for the time subsided, and people care less for the imputation of being mean "since secondary has been held up as a patriotic act, and has been practised as such by those families who are in reality the true leaders of society." The number of entertainments, we are told, has greatly diminished, and their thursday has been comparatively inexpenless given, but the favourite autsetainment of the winter season has been the instilledrum. This seems to be an expansion of the afternoon reception known by that mase in London. It is held between three and seven o'clock, and is attended chiefly by ladies, men at these hours being busy elsewhere. Not only have bettledrum has also been substituted for more coastly parties, but the style of the interestive of

would seem to have lately taken rather an uncomfortable line.

It is melancholy to reflect how much even educated women still cling to the beads and feathers of the primitive savage, and any curtailment in the insane extravagance of skirts and flounces may be welcomed as a sign of advancing civilization. But it may be doubted whether, even in the interests of economy, it is worth while to substitute a riot of slops for an ostentatious banquet, which would be more suitably replaced by a good plain dinner. It would seem that in entertaining their friends the Americans have run from one extreme to another, but they console themselves by sitting down to better dinners than ever when they are by themselves. We are told that "while the kettledrums have been thus stinted, it does not appear that there has been any diminution in the use of table luxuries." On the contrary, there is "a constantly increasing expenditure for domestic purposes." Hospitality degenerates into tartines and tea, but "men live better at home, drink more wine, have more luxuries, and indeed are becoming more civilized, if the number of wants may be taken as an indication of civilization." Thus civilization in its latest phase in New York takes the form of panyering oneself at home, and then economizing by being shabby to one's guests. The increasing consumption of clives and foreign chesses may perhaps be regarded as an innocent indulgence; and if it is a test of genuine patriotism to try to make believe that American champagne is very nice, the hypocrisy of the performance may be forgiven on account of its honourable motive and the private increasing which must accompany it. In the interest of public health a "Missouri Imperial Sparkling" war would probably be more to the purpose than a whisky war, if it is true that last year there was a consumption of 2,487,108 bottles of this remarkable beverage. If the upper classes of New York have given up dining, they seem to make up for it by lunching heavily. "There are houses where, if one has the est

When any one dies friends consider it their duty to send a cross of canalitas, costing 100 dollars, or a crown (150 dollars), or a wreath, or an anchor, each equally expensive, as a mark of sympathatic affection. At a marriage the wanton torture of the bride and bridegroom exceeds in ingenious cruelty even that to which they are subjected at an English wedding breakfast. Camellias, tuberoses, blush and tea roses, and other flowers are woven into the shape of a bell, sometimes of considerable size. This bell is fastened to the ceiling in one of the parlours, and the unhappy couple are placed immediately under it, with the bridesmarks grouped in a semi-circle on either side. Every guest as he comes up is expected to numble a conventional allusion to the saying "Happy as a marriage bell." Some of these bells are said to cost as much as 600 dollars, "but these were vary large." Beau Brummel, when the disordered state of his finances was represented to him, exclaimed, "Ah! I see I must retrench in the rose-water for my bath"; and the retrenchment of the Americaus in flowers is equally suggestive of a wide margin of fantastic luxury.

A little touch of financial pressure might certainly be welcomed in our own country if it would have the effect of checking the extravagance of modern society; but it is to be hoped that any retrenchments which in such an event may be attempted will take a more rational direction than in America. Instead of ceasing to ask friends to dinner, it might be perfectly consistent with economy to ask them more frequently than at present, if only the conditions of denner-giving, and, we may add, dinner-going, were made less onerous. The weak point of the dinners of the period is that, as a rule, there are too many guests and too many dishes. What is wanted would seem to be simpler dinners, attended by fewer people. Dinners might then be given more frequently, and hospitality might expand, and yet the dinners would not be more expensive than at present, and would be much more pleasant. A round table, four couples, and not more than half-a-dozen dishes, would relieve social existence of much of its oppressiveness. With a large party and a long table, a shuffling of partners at intervals might encourage hope and relieve depression. If the object of hospitality were to give pleasure to those on whom it is bestowed, it would certainly not be thought necessary to convert the entertainment into a mere exhibition of ostentatious grandeur. Many persons who have assisted at these dismal functions must have reflected with the late Mr. Walker, the police magistrate, that anybody can dine, but very few know how to dine so as to ensure the greatest amount of health and enjoyment, and must have deplored that at the present day it is still the fashion for everybody to strive after the same dull style. There is much in the Original to make it worth the while of some benevolent society to reprint it for circulation among the benighted middle and lower-upper classes, and the following passage deserves especial attention at the present moment:—"The affluent would render themselves and their country essential service if they were to fall in

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL.

W E have before us the Proclamation which has been put forth by the Swiss Federal Council in preparation for the popular and cantenal vote which is fixed for April 19th. The document is of a class to which we are unaccustomed in Monarchies, and for which there would not be room in many kinds of Republica. It is not a King's Speech or a President's Message addressed to an elective Assembly from without, nor yet the speech of a Minister addressed to an Assembly from within. It is rather the advice offered by a Ministry to a Sovereign, the Sovereign in this case being no other than the nation itself, Sovereign not merely in a figure, but as exercising a real sovereignty by a formal act. The proposals for the revision of the Constitution which have passed the two Houses of the Assembly are now recommended by the Federal Council to the favourable consideration of the power which has finally to settle the matter by a vote of Yea or Nay. The Federal Council express their full approval of the measure in the form in which it is to be laid before the people, though they allow that, as a human work, it is most likely imperiect ("Wir wissen wohl dass such dieses Work des Menschlichen an sich trügt"). This approval of the work of the Legislature on the part of the Executive, though what we may fairly look for from the relations which exist between the two in the Swiss Federal system, is still not a matter of course. As the Federal Council has no direct share in legislation, and no negative voice on the acts of the Assembly, it is plain that a scheme of which the Federal Council did not approve might have passed the Assembly, and might be waiting for the confirmation of the Cantons and of the people. In this case however the Federal Council strongly, though in a tone of much moderation, exhort the sovereign power to accept the proposals which are laid before them. The Proclamation gives a short history of the question of revision since the rejection of the former scheme in 1872. That rejection, the Federal Council argues wit

revision in any shape was shown, it is argued, by the election a few months later of a National Council a large majority of which was pledged to revision. But the Federal Council does not make the inference which we should make from these facts—namely, that if the nation is favourable to some kind of revision, but objects to this or that proposed scheme, the right thing is to give the nation the opportunity of voting for one proposal and against another, and not to force a single vote of Yea or Nay on a mass of proposals, indicial, military, educational, eccles astical, and strictly constitutional, all at once. We have often said this before, and we are more convinced of it by reading the very Proclamation before us. The Federal Council go through the chief points of the proposed scheme, and show, what is perfectly true in the case of most of them, that much has been yielded by the Revisionist party to the other side, whether we call it Conservative or Federalist, and they call on the nation to accept the scheme in its present shape as a fair compromise. From the proposed military changes, where it seems to be generally allowed that some change is needed, the document goes on to the legal reforms, pointing out that, as they now stand, the extreme general centralization which was so much dreaded, especially in the Romance Cantons, is there no longer. The Federal Council then refer to the direct share in Federal legislation which it is proposed to vest in the people, to the great reform by which a proper Court of Law will deal with many of those appeals on which so much of the time of the Executive and the Legislature has hitherto been wasted, and to the other great reform on behalf of the proposed or Niederyelassenen.

Thus far the thing is plain sailing; many of the proposed changes are undoubtedly excellent; all are matters of fair political discussion, where no wrong is done to any one, and where the defeated side has nothing to do but to submit as gracefully as it can to the judgment of the majority. But when it gets to the religious difficulty, the tone of the Proclamation seems to change. It begins to moralize and to become apologetic, to talk about the rights of conscience of all confessions, while recommending laws which are distinctly aimed at one confession only. We turn from the Proclamation to the Report of a Conservative or Catholic meeting in the Canton of Luzern which appears in the same number of the Rund in which we have just read the Proclamation, and we cannot but feel that the malcontents—Conservatives, Catholics, even Ultramontanes, as they may be—really have a case for themselves. The Federal Council enlarge on the special importance of the religious question, how it touches the matters which are dearest and most important to man, how in such matters which are dearest and most important to man, how in such matters which are dearest and most important to man, how in such matters which are dearest and most important to man, how in such matters which are dearest and most important to man, how in such matters which are dearest and most important to man, how in such matters which are dearest and most important to man, how in such matters which are dearest and most important to man, how in such matters which one dearest and to be rights of the members of one confession from disturbing the rights of the members of another. The proceedings of the Catholic meeting at Sursee give us a comment on the way in which the actual carrying out of these principles is looked on in the eyes of one of the two great confessions between which the land is chiefly divided. They complain to be sure of other things in the new Constitution. They wish, for instance, to keep the vague requirement about "good morals" in the citizen of

Nul ne peut être contraint de faire partie d'une association religieuse, de suivre un enseignement religieux, d'accomplir un acte religieux, ni encourir des peines, de quelque nature qu'elles soient, pour cause d'opinion religieuse.

A hostile judge might easily take this to forbid any kind of spiritual censure, though surely the business of the temporal power is simply to take care that the spiritual censure carries no temporal consequences with it. They complain also of Article 50, which they say is devised in the interest of the Old Catholics. The passage to which they object runs thus:—

Les contestations de droit public ou de droit privé, anxquelles donne lieu la création de communantés religiouses, ou une scission de communantés religiouses existantes, peuvent être portées par voie de recours devant les autorités fédérales compétentes.

It is certain that we can hardly conceive such a provision as this except when controversics have arisen, such as those to which the Old Catholic movement has led. It is not the kind of provision which one would expect to find in a great constitutional pact; it reads more like an enactment made for the nonce under the influence of a momentary excitement, something like our own Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in less distinct language. It does read very much like a provision for helping the Old Catholics to get possession of the ecclesiastical property of Catholic communes. And, whether this be a good or a bad object, it is hardly the kind of object which we should expect to find aimed at in so solemn a document as a Federal Constitution. Surely, as the Constitution now stands, there is full means of appealing to the Federal power in case of any boak fide question of property which may arise between Catholic and Old Catholic claimants.

The Luxern Conservatives go on to complain of the 51st Article which, in addition to the old provision against the Jesuits, gives the Federal power the right to extend the same prohibition to other religious orders, which they say is meant to be used as a means

of getting rid of the Capuchina. If this be so, we can only say that any special or momentary object of this kind is not the proper object of constitutional legislation. They complain too of the 52nd Article, which forbids the foundation of new, or the restoration of suppressed, monasteries. Here again the question is not whether monasteries are good or bad things, but whether a Canton which wishes to allow monasteries should be hindered from doing so. Lastly they complain of the 65th Article, that which decrees the abolition of ecclesiastical jurisdir tion ("die geistliche Gerichtsbarkeit ist abgeschafft"), as to the exact bearing of which we have already confessed ourselves puzzled. In the eyes of the meeting at Sursee it threatens to hinder the exercise of ecclesiastical authority of any kind ("bedroht in dieser allgemeinen Fassung die Ausübung jeder kirchlichen Autorität"). If the Article simply means that no temporal consequences are to follow on any ecclesiastical sentence—saving of course the temporal loss which may follow on the deprivation of an ecclesiastical office—no principle can be better; but it flight be easily taken to mean something which would stand in the way of every kind of censure or rebuke administered by a bishop to an erring priest or by a priest to an erring parishioner. It is impossible not to see the spirit of all these provisions, a spirit which clearly aims at the humiliation of a particular religious body; and we cannot wonder that members of that religious body kick at legislation of this kind, especially when it comes in the shape of a Federal Constitution. All this has been brought upon the Roman Catholic body are not therefore deprived of their right to just and fair dealing. And we cannot think it just and fair dealing to put provisions of this kind, which would be harsh as a piece of ordinary legislation, in so solemn a document as the Federal Constitution. Again we ask, though it is now too late to ask, why a man should not be allowed to vote against Articles of this kind,

which are found in some other parts of the scheme?

In other respects the tone of the Proclamation is simple and dignified, worthy of an appeal made by the chosen leaders of a free people to the free people itself. There is a pleasant flavour of old times when men are addressed, not as "Gentlemen," Messieurs," "Herren," Kippon, but as "getreue liebe, Flidgenossen." And whatever glee may be said of the document, it shows that whoever is the mouthpiece of the Federal Council has not wholly turned his back on the noble tongue of his forefathers. Perhaps we might ourselves cherish a lurking wish to see the acts of the Everlasting League in the kindly Allemanian of Edlibach and the Schillings. But the Proclamation is easier to understand as it is, and it is at any rate Dutch and not Welsh. We must copy one sentence in

the original:—

Inden hierauf folgenden, eben so sorgfältig als gewissenhaft durchgeführten Vorhandlungen mussten die gesetzgebenden Räthe die Ueberzeugung gewinnen, dass wenn man zu einem gedeihlichen, in höherem Grade befriedigenden Ziele gelangen wolle, der Weg freundeldgenössischer Verständigung und bundesbrüderlicher Versöhnung zu betreten sei.

We should like to see how "freundeidgenössiche Verständigung" and "bundesbruderliche Versöhnung" would look when translated into the jargon for which some of our German friends think it fine to exchange their own glorious tongue.

JURIES.

A PRIVATE member has given notice of a Bill with reference to Juries, but it is to be hoped that the subject will be taken up by the Government. This is just one of the things which might be conveniently dealt with at a quiet time like the present, when there are no large or exciting questions to engross attention. The fatal error of the Attorney-Goueral's Bill last year was that it attempted to revolutionize the whole system. It might have been a very good Bill if we had been going to introduce trial by jury for the first time. There is no magic in the number twelve, and plausible reasons may be suggested why absolute unanimity should not be insisted on. These points, however, happen to have been settled in a particular way long ago, and it is unnecessary to disturb them. Twelve is, on the whole, a convenient number for a jury, not being too large for deliberative purposes, and at the same time affording a sufficiently broad representation of ordinary opinion. Nobody would think of extending the number, nor could it be reduced without weakening in public estimation the authority of the jury. If unanimity were dispensed with, it would also tend to diminish popular respect for and confidence in the verdict. If no point of fact, juries generally contrive to agree, and when they are unable to do so, there is usually a reason to be found for it in the perplexing contradictions of the evidence. If a verdict were to be voted by a majority, each juror would be tempted to give his vote offhand without troubling himself to argue the question in order to bring about an agreement. The Chief Justice in his summing-up in the Tichborne case made some researchs on this point which deserve to be remembered. He told the jury to bear in mind that the great purpose of trial by jury was to obtain unanimity and put an end to further litigation; and that each juryman was bound to address himself in all humility and all difficence in his own judgment to the tank he had to par-

the rest of the holy were able to put forward, and not to allow any self-conceit or vain presemption of superiority on his part to spend in the way. It may be said that the verdict of a majority hild paralyse an obstinate minority, but on the other hand it self-defended an ecourage dissession by relieving it of the grave responsibility which now attaches to it. No serious practical grievance is connected either with the number of the jury or the unanimity demanded from them; and it is always undesirable to meddle with old traditions and customs, unless there is a strong necessity for it. It is not surprising, therefore, that there should have been a general indisposition to have anything to do with a measure which contained so many innovations as Sir J. Coloridge's Bill. There is no reason, however, why the simple and practical reforms which

contained so many innovations as Sir J. Coleridge's Bill. There is no reason, however, why the simple and practical reforms which are really urgently required should be mixed up with experimental questions affecting the traditional constitution of the jury. It cannot be denied that at present jurymen are not treated considerately or fairly. Attendance on a jury cannot be regarded as an attractive occupation, and it is impossible that it can be made fully remunerative to all who are engaged in it. It must always remain a service to the public rendered by private citizens at more or less cost and inconvenience to themselves. It is obvious, however, that the cost and inconvenience ought to be reduced to the lowest possible point. The recent memorial of the jury on the lowest possible point. The recent memorial of the jury on the Tichborne case brings out very strongly one of the defects of the existing system. They have each received three hundred guineas for attendance at a trial which occupied the greater part of a year. attendance at a trial which occupied the greater part of a year. By law they had no right to any remuneration whatever, and the Treasury probably thought that, as an act of grace, the sum which they allowed was very liberal. The jurymen, however, were under the impression that they were to be paid at the rate of two guineas a day, which would bring their claim up to 376 guineas for the whole trial, as the Court sat 188 days. An application for this rate of remuneration was made by the jury in court at the end of May; the Judges said they thought it was not unreasonable, and the counsel in the cause assented. Of course the Judges have no authority to bind the Treasury, and it appears that the officials of this department have no formal record of what passed in court, and repudiate the understanding which was then supposed to have been agreed to. Three hundred guineas may or may not be an adequate roturn for the hundred guiness may or may not be an adequate roturn for the personal sacrifices which the jurymen had to make; but nothing can be more unseemly than that there should be any higgling on such a matter. There ought to be no room for higgling. What should be paid to jurymen ought not to be a matter of favour on one side or of bargaining on the other. It should be regulated by fixed and published rules, so that there should be no misappre-hension on the subject. Jurymen are quite as much an essential part of the judicial establishment as the judges themselves; and they ought to be recognized as such, and provided for in a regular way. What would be said if, in the middle of a trial, the judge were to interrupt the proceedings by a pitcous appeal for an increase of salary, and beg the jury to endorse his claim. It would at once be denounced as scandalous and indecent that it should be possible for such a question to be raised in this manner. The judges are very properly paid according to a fixed scale of salaries, and there ought also to be a fixed scale, which should not be departed from, for the remuneration of jury-It is true that special jurymen are entitled to a guinea fee, but they are occasionally, we have heard, subjected to attempts on the root of suitors to heat down their terms. There are on the part of suitors to beat down their terms. There are persons who make a business of serving on juries who are quite willing to fall in with this practice; but it requires no argument to show that bargaining with a jury is quite as improper as bargaining with a judge. Common jurors are not entitled to any fees, although various small sums are usually paid to them. It may be questioned whether, if any jurors should be bound to serve for nothing, it should not be special jurors, who are men of some means, rather than common jurors, who are comparatively poor men, to whom the loss of a day's work is a serious deprivation. men, to whom the loss of a day's work is a serious deprivation. The Tichborne jury have been paid at a higher rate than would be allowed to special jurors in an ordinary case; but it can hardly be said that the two guineas which they claimed is an excessive compensation for neglecting private affairs in order to discharge a public duty. The aggregate cost of the jury in this case amounts, no doubt, to a formidable sum; but a trial of this kind is altogether out of the ordinary way. Most trials are concluded in a day or two, and a more just and liberal treatment of jurymen in ordinary cases would not amount to a serious tax either on suitors or on the

two, and a more just and liberal treatment of jurymen in ordinary cases would not amount to a serious tax either on suitors or on the public. It is certainly desirable that the expenses of legal proceedings should not be unduly increased; but, on the other hand, those on whom the burden falls of serving on juries have also a claim to some consideration. In strict logic it might be argued that the State ought to bear the expense of providing jurors as well as judges; but at least jurymen ought not to be neglected, from whatever source their payment may be derived.

It is unnecessary to quote Blackstone in support of the proposition that the participation of the public in the administration of justice is of the utmost importance. Chief Justice Cockburn lately expressed the conclusion on which all authorities are agreed when he said that a jury assisted by a judge is a like better tribunal for the clucidation of the truth than a judge imassisted by a jury. But if juries are to be employed it is important that they should be encouraged to discharge their duty willingly and cheerining. It cannot be said that the treatment to which they are at measure subjected is calculated to produce these results. Juross

ought to receive some moderate renuncration according to a fix scale, not for their services, but for the inconvenience, and perha-loss, to which they are put in withdrawing themselves from the loss, to which they are put in withdrawing themselves from their private business; and common jurors are, to say the least, as fully entitled to this compensation as special jurors. Again, the accommodation at present provided for juries is alamefully deficient; they have to sit on hard wooden scats, penned up in narrow boxes, and packed so closely together that they can searcely obtain the relief of a change of posture. There is no reason why a juryman should not be allowed to make himself as comfortable as a judge, who has a convenient desk, a comfortable easy-chair, and as many cushions as he likes. Lefore a juryman is admitted to the box, he has probably to spend hours and perhaps days waiting to be called in the crowded and stifling back benches of the Court. This is not exactly, one would say, the best sort of preparation for the calm and unruffled exercise of judicial functions. When at last his turn comes to assist in the administration of justice, he finds himself sick, sore, and weary, irritated by the wanton tortures to which he has been subjected, and faint with mere physical exhaustion and fatigue. Nothing, in fact, can be more crued and barbarous than the whole of the arrangements for the accommodation of jurors in court. If a box is provided for them, that is thought to be enough. Sir J. Coleridge last Session stated that it was notorious that great corruption was practised in sumamoning jurymen, and that while some persons escaned, others were called was notorious that great corruption was practised in summoning jurymen, and that while some persons escaped, others were called much more frequently than they should be. The changes which he proposed in order to cure this evil would no doubt answer the purpose, and there is no reason why they should be connected with any alteration in the constitution of the jury. Service as a juror any alteration in the constitution of the jury. Service as a jury is one of the few obligations, apart from the mere payment of rates and taxes, which now fall upon an ordinary citizen. He need not be afraid of being pricked for shoriff, and his chance of being drawn for the militia is equally remote. It is a good thing that private persons should occasionally be called to render personal service for the benefit of the community, but it is equally abaurd and unjust that the service should be made wantonly irritating and oppressive.

THE ALLIANCE AGAIN.

THE atmosphere of the new Parliament is not likely to favour crotchets. The United Kingdom Alliance has been received with so much courtesy and patience by the Home Secretary that we are reminded of the late Lord Campbell at the Old Bailey ordering a chair for a murderer when he afterwards sentenced to be hanged. The deputation of the Alliance successively delivered the same speeches that have been heard from them a hundred times before. Mr. Cross is used to listening to counsel at Quarter Sessions, and will not therefore be easily disturbed at Quarter Sessions, and will not therefore be easily disturbed by long-winded oratory. It is all in the day's work, and Mr. Cross will earn considerable reputation by his labour if he is able to repair the blunders of the last Parliament in reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors. We ought not to represent, however, that there was no novelty in the speeches of this deputation, for one member of it propounded a view of the method of successfully conducting International Exhibitions which certainly we never met with before. "The Great Exhibition of 1851 was the only one in which intoxicating liquors were not sold, and it was a remarkable fact that this was the most successful of and it was a remarkable fact that this was the most successful of all Exhibitions." It probably did not occur to the speaker to reflect that repetition becomes tedious, and that it is possible to have too much even of such good things as International Exhibitions and speeches from members of the Alliance. If, however, in course of years, South Kensington should be at a loss for novelty, the managers can if they please announce an exhibition upon tectotal principles. It is possible that the managers of the Crystal Palace may be unwillingly compelled to make an experiment of this kind, and, if they do, we shall see how it succeeds. In that case, we shall expect to see a grand exhibition of plass and stone bottles in the grounds. The same speaker touched upon the difficulties experienced by those who were endeavouring to establish houses where non-intoxicating liquors were sold through the presence of licensed houses. But we venture to say that this difficulty may be overcome by perseverance. It is not merely that the publichouse is attractive, but the coffee-shop is positively repulsive. The drink, whether it be called ter or coffee, is about nable, and the tables and benches are arranged so as to inflict the utmost possible discomfort. If capital could be judiciously expended in this branch of business there are fortunes to be made out of it. A large capital has been expended in rendering publichouses attractive to a taste which we admit is coarse and barbarous, and the Alliance desire to destroy this capital in order to make clear way for their own experiments. But they must be content to work under competition, and if they will work steadily they will succeed. The inhabitants of London will not fail in the long run to appreciate and reward attempts to promote their comfort and convenience. A single well-conducted coffee-house in a busy part of London would do more good to the cause of temperance than all the speeches that were inflicted on the House Secretary, and all the reports of those speeches that the Alliance can print and circulate.

The Alkiance Nove has, however, lately entered upon more markful work by collecting and publishing opinions of medical man

on the subject of intemperance. There is no doubt that very many persons in the upper and middle classes of life take more stimulant than is good for them, and they are encouraged, or at least not discouraged, in doing this by their medical attendants. In almost all popular novels "soda and brandy" is largely consumed, and upon the stage the consumption of liquors must be no inconsiderable item of expenditure. The conduct of the Alliance towards the mass of society resembles that of the Puritans after the restoration of King Charles II. Instead of mingling with the world, and trying to infuse into the light-hearted Cavaliers a wholesome savour of their own gravity, they stood aside and scowled and awaited Divine judgment on a generation which had flung aside the fetters they imposed. The gloom, pertinacity, and long-windedness of the Puritans are well represented in the leaders of the Alliance, and we are not concerned to deny that those qualities are sometimes useful, and at most only troublesome. Unless it be the Home Secretary, no man is compelled to listen to their speeches, which are perhaps more tedious than anything that has been uttered since persecution ceased to stimulate the eloquence of the Covenanters. But it is a pity that they cannot be shorter and more practical. Instead of trying to shut up the grocers' shops as regards the sale of wines, it would be easy to show that many of these grocers soil articles which are necessarily deleterious. Without prejudice to the question whether good wine is a good thing, we may admit that bad wine is a bad thing, and that most of the wine sold by retail is very bad indeed. Still the human system may become used to bad wine, and may take a good deal of it without mischief. One of the doctors quoted by the Alliance News said, "Patients tell me they cannot do without their glass of wine every day at 11 o'clock. He thinks that the wine did her no good, and that if she had chosen to try she might have used herself to do without it. He admits that she would have bee

their work, and it is to be feared that most of them look forward to a heavy drinking bout when it is finished.

This suggests a remark applicable to the cases brought forward by the Alliance of estates or districts in the United Kingdom where prohibition is patiently endured. Did they never hear of the soldier who said that he did not care for his pint of beer a day, but liked to have a "good drunk" once a month? Do we not know of people who live irreproachable lives in the towns where all their butgoings and incomings are known, but occasionally and unostentatiously disappear? The soldier of unimproved times been the hardships and privations of the siege in hopes of the unbridled license which was to follow the successful assault. It is easy to be self-denying stogether. Indeed the water-drinkers would hardly deny, and some of them take pleasure in asserting, that they eat more and with greater relish than the drinkers of beer and wine. One might readily collect medical opinions that many people eat too much, and do themselves as much harm thereby as others do by drirking. Mr. Stanley, when he travelled in search of the lamented Dr. Livingstone, made tea and collee his principal drinks, partly porhaps for health, and partly for convenience of carriage. But he carried a bottle of champagne all the way from the coast to Ujiji that he and Livingstone might drink together in worthy liquor when they met. This fact alone ought to convince the Alliance that they are fighting against human nature. Many of their supporters probably think that, although prohibition may never be carried, yet the organization is valuable to procure restraint. The objection to this view of the matter is that they have provoked an organization on the other side as powerful and determined as their own, and they make the Licensing Acts a subject of the highest political importance.

portance.

The best service that reasonable men can render to their country at present is to restore this question, if possible, to its proper place. The Home Secretary may do at least one good thing easily, and that is to render the licensing law intelligible. Those who expect relief from irritating prohibitions will do well to remember that the Government may not be prepared to undo that which they would not themselves have done. They are watched by a band of implacable zealets who will agitate to the utmost on the smallest pretext. We have no scruple in saying that some of the changes made in London under the last Licensing Act are inconvenient and annoying, but it does not necessarily follow that we should advise further changes. A bad law well administered may be tolerable, and the publicans will do well

to remember that they have a clear gain in substituting Mr. Orose for Lord Aberdare at the Home Office. Only let it be understood that there is to be an end of niggling both in making the law and administering it. The Alliance may, however, disabuse their minds of the notion that they are going to shut up the grocers. We may have our dyn opinion as to the quality of grocer's sherry, but people are used to it, and will have it. We think also that the superior class of mechanics who are getting high wages will enjoy them after their own fashion either in their own homes or at public-houses. Indeed, we may safely leave the Alliance to a hopeless contest against the tendencies of the age. Archbishop Manning, who is one of their most distinguished leaders, thinks that if a public-house were set up in a fashionable West-End street, it would speedily be got rid of. But if he will look rather more closely at the West-End of London, he will find that public-houses of rather superior quality are sufficiently abundant; and if he will taste the beer, he will find it excellent. In fact, the customers of these houses will have comfort and quality, but they do not insist on having a public-house built in the middle of Grosvenor Square—perhaps for this reason among others, that it would cost too much money to keep up.

POLITICS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE Isle of Man has undergone a sort of coup d'état in which the Lieutenant-Governor humbly imitated Mr. Gladstone. The island is, or lately was, engaged in a general election, and we have examined the columns of Mona's Herald to discover what are the questions likely to be agitated in the House of Keys. It appears that there are in Man the Government and the patriotic party, and the principal topics of discussion are finance, the franchise and ballot, and the Permissive Bill. A candidate on the patriotic side was reported to have declared that he was "opposed to taxation of every kind," but he explains that he was misunderstood, and only pledged himself to keep a sharp eye on expenditure. We gather that representative institutions are only eight years old in Man, and were conferred to facilitate taxation. The popular journal eloquently warns Manxmen against the extravagance of their Government, which has been lately shown by spending 700l. in sinking a well to supply the pump of a Lunatic Asylum with water. This sum is equal to a rate of a penny in the pound for the whole island. If water is so costly, we should not think that the Permissive Bill would make much progress. Indeed one of the candidates for election said, with laudable frankness, that he believed it would be just as possible to put a law in force that the lads should not kiss the lasses. The revenue of the island has been mortgaged for harbour works, of which the cost, as usual, largely exceeds the estimate. Probably the works were considered necessary to render the island accessible by visitors; and the practical question appears to be whether the visitors spend enough money in the island to make it worth while to build harbours for their reception. Little is likely to be got out of dues on vessels entering these harbours, because, if those vessels bring goods for consumption in the island, the dues are merely added to them in another. At all sea-side places as much is got out of visitors as possible, and no ingenuity can get more. It appears to

A candidate for the town of Ramsey bearing the historic name of Christian may be taken as an example of what we should call among ourselves a Liberal in politics. In the first place, he believes in the power of legislation to advance the moral and material advantage of a community, and it is decidedly comfortable for a member of Parliament to be able to believe in the efficacy of the work which he himself shares. Since the election of the first reformed House of Keys more has been done, he says, for the welfare of the country than during any former similar period of time. There are, we believe, enthusiasts among ourselves who are capable of describing in similar terms the course of British legislation since 1868, to which, however, cold-blooded observers have applied the phrase "meddling and muddling." As regards the future of the island, the Liberal programme includes increased control by the House of Keys over expenditure, which may perhape not be incompatible with an increase of the expenditure itself. A better provision for the relief of the poor is promised, which, while meeting the fair claims of the indigent, shall avoid the cost and westeful management of England. This sounds well; but when each lunatic in an asylum costs 40% a year, and 700% is spent upon a pump, we doubt whether economy in pauper management is likely to be attained. Another proposal is certainly in one sense of the word economical; but we should be sorry to see it included in the programme of any political party among causalves. "The entire suppression of the Insular Volunteer force, which involves a large annual grant and is interly useless," is suggested as a step towards "the wise administration of the sarghus revenue" of the island. We do not know whether the Idbard party in the siland. We do not know whether the Idbard

strength of Britain or the forheavance of Britain's enemies; but we should have thought that an efficient Volunteer force would be regarded by patriotic Manxmen as the best viliant of the moral and material progress of their community. In whill shad containing several forts and castles such a force will find itself under the best conditions for effective service, and if the Volunteer force cannot be placed on a satisfactory footing, we shall have small faith in the capacity of Manxmen for popular government. Another candidate places himself on the simple platform of "No more Taxes," and intimates his opinion that "our representative House of Keys" has been sailing for the last seven years on the wrong tack. He thinks that the utility of every measure to be proposed in the new House may be tested by this rais, "No more Taxes"—which has at least the merit of simplicity. If he should be sent to the House of Keys he would say to the talking members of it, "Very good, gentlemen, I will sit and

rale, "No more Taxes"—which has at least the merit of simplicity. If he should be sent to the House of Keys he would say to the talking members of it, "Very good, gentlemen, I will sit and listen to you, but no more taxes."

The island in which these momentous questions are agitated is about thirty miles long and from eight to eleven miles wide. It was, as many readers will remember, held under a Royal grant by Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and on his attainder for treason was granted by King Henry IV. to William Stanley and his heirs, afterwards Earls of Derby, in recompense for aid in putting down the wards Earls of Derby, in recompense for aid in putting down the rebellion of Henry Percy and his son Hotspur. James, Earl of Derby, a devoted adherent of King Charles I., was taken prisoner Derby, a devoted adherent of King Charles I., was taken prisoner and executed at Bolton in 1651. His wife Charlotte, of the French house of La Tremouille, defended Castle Ruthin, in the Isle of Man, to which she retired, until Christian, on whom she Isle of Man, to which she retired, until Christian, on whom she relied, and who had the command of her forces, capitulated to the generals of the Parliament. The island was granted by the Parliament to Lord Fairfax, whose daughter married the Duke of Buckingham. But King Charles II., on his restoration, gave the island to the Earl of Derby, son of the Earl who had been beheaded. These are the historical facts on which Scott founded his novel Peveril of the Peak. "King of Men," says the young Earl of Derby, yawning over a page of Homer; "I hope for Agamemnon's sake that he had a merrier office than being King of Man." The Kingdom, or rather Lordship, of Man passed from the Earls of Derby to the Dukes of Athol, and was sold by them in the last century to the King of Great Britain. Perhaps, if representative government and newspapers had been invented in the seventeenth century, the Earl of Derby would not have had to complain of the dulness of the office of King of Man. The Lieutenant-Governor will shortly meet the House of Keys, of which some members are pledged to the broad principle of "No more Taxes," while members in general are prepared to insist on more Taxes," while members in general are prepared to insist on economy in harbour works, coupled with suitable provision for the trade of the particular town which the member happens to represent.

Francoux unlike sharity does not begin at home. The present. Economy, unlike charity, does not begin at home. The young Earl of Derby supposed that the three legs without a body were devised as the most preposterous device to represent his most absurd Majesty of Man. Perhaps they might be taken as a symbol of an island which has three or more expensive harbours, and almost no area of land to support producers and consumers. In old times the men went fishing, and the harvest, such as it was, had to be reaped by women. Farming is still, we believe, the most important occupation of the island, and we observe that a candidate takes credit to himself for knowing nothing about agriculture, and therefore possessing a mind likely to be receptive of the views of his constituents. Our own notion is that the Isle of Man prospered in a certain sense as long as it was a focus of contraband trade and afforded protection to debtors, outlaws, and smugglers under the rule of its hereditary lords. But it is hardly conceivable under the rule of its hereditary lords. But it is hardly conceivable that any trader should carry goods thither for the mere purpose of carrying them away again. The Manxmen appear to have got Home Rule if they can make anything of it, but it is to be feared that neither Imperial nor local Parliament can create trade by the simple process of building harbours. We see advertisements of several hotels and lodging-houses, and we assume that the ordinary sea-side lounger is as well off in Man as anywhere else, when he gets there; but then getting there is the difficulty. Our affaminate generation complains even of the passages—fruidulently ordinary sea-side lounger is as well off in Man as anywhere else, when he gets there; but then getting there is the difficulty. Our effeminate generation complains even of the passage—fruudulently represented by steamboat managers as lasting only eighty minutes—from Dover to Calais, and why should they go to the Isle of Man by water when they can go to other sea-bathing places by land? After all, one watering-place is as good as another and better. You want a beach and pier to lounge upon and a ruined castle for picnics and flirtation, and these the Isle of Man doubtless supplies. Perhaps, as the land is chiefly farmed, the trout streams of which Scott speaks have not been poisoned by mines or manufactories. But if there are no fish to be caught, there are doubtless young ladies to be courted, and we can only hope that young gentlemen who visit the island may have as good a time as Julian Peveril had with Alice Bridgenorth, and may not feel their ardour so disagreeably chilled as his was when it comes to "speaking to paps." An account of the Isle of Man written five-and-thirty years ago states that all its laws are contained in one small volume, and that there are no barristers and few attorneys, as suitors generally plead their own causes. It is to be feared that the progress of civilization has subarged the statute-book since that them. There appears, however, still to preveil great simplicity of manners, and the high-landed Counters of Derby who caused Christian to be shot would, we think, have sympathized with the Vicar of a parish who lately holescockinged a member of his School Counters of their case, but it was known at an the Vicar regarding

from the complainant an undertaking that he (the Vient's limits he at liberty to flog him when he gave the Vient the lie direct. The High Bailiss, with a lamentable insensibility to the value of this system of Church discipline, bound the Vient over to keep the peace, and in default of bail committed him to prison. It appears to be the practice to elect ministers—but probably only Noncomformists—to the House of Keys. This is shown by the fact that a deputation waited on the Rev. W. B. Christian to ask kim to become candidate for the town of Ramsey. We cannot help wishing that this pugnacious Vicar could be sent to the same Assembly and could apply the reasoning which he used in his own School Committee. If any member of the other side contradicted him in the heat of debate, the reverond member could produce his whip and bring the argument to a summary conclusion. In such presence the only safe line of debate would be to repeat "No more Taxes." Even Sir Lucius O'Trigger could hardly make a quarrel out of that.

REVIEWS.

THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATION OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.*

WE must confess to a tendency to projudice at first starting against a book which is printed throughout in inverted commas. The use of these marks in printing is to distinguish between original writing and quotation, but one might as well use inverted commas in writing a letter as employ them throughout a volume which consists entirely of letters. Otherwise no fault can be found with the editing of this volume. To have appended a really useful commentary in explanation of the correspondence of which it is made up would have required an unusual degree of knowledge of the subject-matter. Lord Golchester has therefore wisely chosen to print the correspondence without note or comment of any sort, and the letters are so clear both in style and matter that they could hardly have been better meading if prepared specially in view to publication.

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The first, and nearly a third, part of the volume consists of letters addressed by Lord Ellenborough to the Queen during his administration of India, and which certainly assume a remarkable degree of knowledge of the subject on the part of the illustrious recipient. We believe that such narrative letters are still submitted by the Viceroys of India, although not in the same degree of fulness and frequency as these of Lord Ellenborough; but after one's puriosity is satisfied by learning the terms employed by a Governor-General when addressing Royalty, the reader will turn with greater interest to his correspondence with the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough's share in which contains a consecutive and fairly complete account of his proceedings. The correspondence turns of course almost wholly on operations of war, for with these Lord Ellenborough was mainly concerned, and the reader will probably at once look to find what was the Governor-General's confidential at once look to find what was the Governor-General's coindential opinion, on his arrival in India, of the situation in Cabul. And thus much appears plain, that Lord Ellenborough failed, like many others, to see through the mists which surrounded it after the so-called destruction of the British army. There seems to have been no clear perception on his part of the fact that as a military catastrophe the loss had, been greatly exaggerated, that the larger part of our forces in that country were will intest and in good ages and that the diseases which has some still intact and in good case, and that the disaster which had over taken the remainder was not due to any merits of the enemy, but to the extraordinary imbecility displayed on our side. Further it does not appear that Lord Ellenborough at all apprehended the paramount necessity for re-establishing our reputation by vigorous retaliation and recovery of the ground which we had lost—in fact, by making the advance which was afterwards carried out, All his by making the advance which was afterwards carried out. All his aim seems to have been to withdraw the remaining garrisons as quickly as possible. It is not of course at all wonderful that the (lovernor-feneral, arriving a stranger to the country, should be infected with the despondency which at the time possessed almost the transfer to the country and the critical despectation. whole Indian service; but certainly his conduct at this crisis does not exhibit the superior military foresight which his admirers have claimed for him. And if Lord Ellenborough at this time did not rise higher than those about him in his views about the proper course to pursue in Cabul, he seems to have been equally blind as to the extraordinary risk run from the establishequally blind as to the extraordinary risk run from the establishment of our faulty base of operations beyond the India, with the Sikh nation between our troops and their supports. It was not in reality the Afghans, but a rising of the Sikh soldiery—even then turbulent and mutinous—in our path that was to be most feared. Had this happened not a soul could have excaped from the force beyond the India, and we should have gone magner to losing India than even in the Mutiny; but Lord Ellesborough appears to have had scarcely a suspicion of the danger. He like every one else, underrated the military power of the Sikha, although at a later period he foresaw clearly the coming struggle with them.

On the waved angestion of Lord Ellenborough's action regarding

On the vexed question of Lord Ellenborough's action regarding the Eritish prisoners in Afghanistan these letters throw a good deal of interesting light, while confirming the account made public

^{**} History of the Indian Administration of Lord Ellerborough, in his Chromponalates with the Date of Wellington. To which is prefixed, by per-wiseless of the Mejesty, Lord Ellenborough's Letters to the Queen during that puthod. Edited by Lord Colchester. London: Eschard Bentley &

in Sir John Kaye's history of the war. In his letter to the Queen of the 21st April, 1842, he reports having directed the retirement of General Nott on Sukkur and the Indus, and states the point consideration to be whether, the troops having been withdrawn from a state of peril, they should again advance upon Afghanistan by a new and central line of operation, or whether it would not be better to fall back on India and do nothing more. There is not a word about rescuing the prisoners. Again, in a letter to the Duke of Wellington written in June 1842 (after Pollock had relieved Sales at Jellahabad), he says that, besides the difficulty of moving Pollock's army (not forwards but backwards), from want of transport.

A greater difficulty exists in the influence of the political agents, the men anxious for revenge, and the others naturally clinging to the hope of relleving the prisoners. All these, since his arrival at Jelialabad, have got round Major-General Pollock; have led him to misunderstand the plainest instructions, to miscalculate the value of objects, and to act on the passion of others, not upon his own reason.—P. 253.

From this Lord Ellenborough was evidently opposed at that date to making any effort in favour of the prisoners. And in a letter to the Queen written in the previous month he reports that, while he has authorized the exchange of prisoners, he will not agree to any ranson, adding that "the same care must be taken in offecting the release of the lowest sepoy as for effecting that of the first European" (p. 32). A very proper sentiment, if any effort had been made to obtain the release of either. It must in fairness be added that the Duke of Wellington himself writes in reply:—

Great interest is felt in this country for the fate of these prisoners, particularly for the ladies; and I would incur some risk and some expense to save them, if any such prospect or opportunity should offer. But it must never be lost sight of that even a successful operation—an attack upon the point of successful operation—an attack upon the ment, the surrounding the village or town in which they should be residing, supposing them to be in such locality—would not of necessity give you possession of their persons. On the contrary, such a course might compet those who keep them as prisoners immediately to put them to death.—I'. 273.

The Duke certainly goes on to say that the presence of a victorious army in Afghanistan might exercise a useful moral effect, and influence negotiations for the surrender of the prisoners; but his cold and cautious advice may fairly be deemed to amount to approval of what was generally considered Lord Ellenborough's unworthy action in the matter at first. However, all's well that ends well. Nott and Pollock were allowed to go to Cabul, which they did with trifling resistance and astonishingly small loss; and by a piece of fortunate treachery the prisoners were restored, and the army was drawn off from Afghanistan to be received in triumph by the Governor-General at Ferozenore at the head of the army by the Governor-General at Ferozepore at the head of the army of reserve.

We have not space here to discuss the conquest of Scinde, which followed next. The history of this transaction has already been given to the world in an authentic form, and the present contribution is valuable chiefly for the light is throws upon Lord Ellenborough's own view of the matter, and the transparent sophistry with which he justifies to his own mind this act of spoliation. So long as our armies were beyond the Indus, and it was all-important to retain Scinde as a safe base of operations, we spoke the Ameers fair. As Lord Ellenborough says at several places in this correspondence, one thing at a time; but, the danger over, there was an immediate change in the Governor-General's tone, and certainly a better example of how to pick a quarrel with a weaker party is scarcely to be found even in Indian history. Given a Governor-General vanigherious, an army looking for employment, and a company to the internal control of the int trovernor-treneral vanugiorious, an army looking for employment, and a general burning to distinguish himself, and the issue is soon arrived at. The politicals, that is, the men who knew the country, the people, and their language, are discredited; negotiations are entrusted to a general ignorant on all these points; and the American are soon bullied into fighting, which they did gallantly enough, and finally their country is taken from them. That the american of Scinde was politically advantageous to the British is little doubtful, and the recons of the general way have benefited by the change and the people of the country may have benefited by the change, but that the proceeding was quite unjustifiable hardly admits now of doubt. It is an amusing illustration of the power of self-deception that we find Lord Ellenborough descenting with satisfaction on the comfortable state in which the Ameers find themselves in their exile on the wilds of the Hengal frontier, so comfortable, indeed, that they are thinking of sending for their wives and

families.

Scinde conquered and the China war concluded—a quarrel with the picking of which Lord Ellenborough had nothing to do, but which he followed up with great energy—there came next the brief and decisive campaign of Maharajpore. It seems very doubtful if this war could have been long staved of by any degree of caution, while there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of sairing any fair opportunity to suppress a powerful and scarcely governable military force which had risen up in the centre of the Empire, so that we might be left free to prepare for the coming struggle with the Sikha. That this struggle was inevitable Lord Ellenborough saw clearly enough; indeed his letters are full of scarcaces to the subject, while it is to be inferred that, if he had remained much longer at the head of the Indian Government, we should have advanced into the Panjab to put down the Sikh army, instead of awaiting its attack on our side of the Sutlei. In that case, by choosing our own time we might have been better that case, by choosing our own time we might have been better prepared, but the Sikhs fighting in defence or their country would probably have shown even a better front than they actually did, while clearly Lord Ellenborough did not appreciate their fighting qualities at their full value; although it should be in fairness addled that closer observers, including such a man as Sir Henry Lawrence who had had ample apportunities of becoming acquainted with them, were no wiser.

Lord Ellenborough's recall was due not so much to disappre bation of the annexation of Scinde as to the personal animal excited against him in the Court of Directors. The Govern General, as is well known, made a dead set at the Indian Civil Service, openly expressing his preference for military officers and courting the popularity of the army at the expense of civilians. This of course was to would the Directors in their tenderest point, for the Civil Service was the home of their offspring; but he also offended them by writing direct to the Transl of Courted instead of the characteristics. them by writing direct to the Board of Control instead of to the Secret Committee of the Court (which was in reality the Board under another name), by omitting to communicate to his own Council his proceedings while absent from them, and generally by overriding rules and disregarding official etiquette. Considering the composition of the Court of Directors, even nominal subordination to such a body must naturally have been galling to a proud and able man. Lord Wellesley chafed under it as restlessly as did Lord Ellenborough, and made his relations with these a source of continual vexation to himself. The wise Duke, however, in these letters continually advises prudence, concilistion, and adherence to prescribed form. Thus when Lord Ellenborough, in writing to him, pleads urgency as a reason for incurring expense for barracks and other objects without the previous sanction of the Court, the Duke replies :-

I anxiously wish that you had followed the course pointed out by your own regulations in carrying into execution these measures, for I am certain that it is yourself that, in the year 1830, made the regulation to which the Court of Directors refer in their Report, forbidding the execution of any work without their previous sanction which should cost more than resources. I am aware that some inconvenience might have been folt, and some additional expense incurred, by the delay for a few months to execute these works, till the consent of the Court of Directors could have been received. But I have sufficient experience and knowledge of these matters sions.—1'. 374.

This was sound advice, which others besides Lord Ellenborough may take to heart with advantage; but indeed it is not necessary to override the authority of one's superiors in order to exercise authority oneself. No Governor-General ever wielded more absoauthority oneself. No Governor-General ever wieded more assolute power than Lord Dalhousie, and none over acted more constitutionally or within rule. His demeanour to the Court was always scrupulously deferential, while, by carefully bestowing a liberal share of the good things at his disposal on the sons and relatives of individual Directors, he made himself personally extremely popular with them. The Scotchman was thus wiser in extremely popular with them. The Scotchman was thus wiser in his generation than the Englishman. But Lord Ellenborough's vanity exhibited itself in general disparagement of almost all who served under him. According to him his great deeds were always performed with indifferent tools, to the greater merit, of course, of the master workman. Thus of Nott he says (p. 252), "I regret to say that in Major-General Nott I do not entertain the smallest say that in Major-General Nott I do not entertain the smallest confidence as an officer. He is a brave man, but his own troops do not respect him as a general." (It is proper to add that he afterwards took a juster view of Nott's qualifications.) Of Pollock he writes (p. 257), "I cannot make a general, and it [the army] wants that more than anything else . . . If he had any real mind he would not be in the hands of the boys about him." The politicals, who, whatever their faults, were certainly the picked man of the army, are distincted continuously, whenever referred to as a hardwards. their faults, were certainly the picked men of the army, are dismissed contemptuously whenever referred to, as a harebrained lot without sense or discretion, and especially obnoxious because holding the Afghans cheap. As for the services generally, "there is a sad want of business-like habits everywhere. Men work but to small account. I have no assistance" (p. 445). Of his Council he can hardly speak too contemptuously; and when, acting on the Duke's advice, he returned to Calcutta to rejoin his Council, he writes after a month's residence there (p. 384), "The experience of that time satisfies me that, although the communications rience of that time satisfies me that, although the communication necessary with the Council consume time and delay business about twenty-four hours at least, more commonly forty-eight hours, they do not in the slightest degree affect the ultimate decision." As if not in the singulest degree affect the ultimate decision." As if in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases that come before a Cabinet or a Council a delay of two days was of the smallest importance. This is an amusing illustration of the Governor-General's vanity, not to say common sense. Lord Dalhousie never completined of his tools, most had he occasion to do so. In his day the Indian services were found equal to any demand made on them.

(To be continued.)

PARKER'S INTRODUCTION TO GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

THIS new edition of Mr. Parker's little book has b a new work as compared with the editions of 1849 and of 1861. In all its stages it is a curious study. No man knows the details of medieval architecture in England and in a large part of the Continue to better than Mr. Parker. No one has manufacely given time, energy, and money for the advancement of his favourite study. Of English demestic architecture Mr. Parker is coefficiently

An Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture. By John tor, C.R. Paurth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Online and Loss Purhar & Co. 1974.

the measure. We listen to him when he explains a house as we listen to Mr. Chirk when he explains a castle. And we listen to him just as much when he explains a church, so long as he listes to its details and to the dates which are proved by the inse of such and such forms of morddings and tracery. It is when the subject calls for anything like historical knowledge or artistic perception that Mr. Parker breaks down. And this is the perception he represented because in each of the changes which his perception that Mr. Parker breaks down. And this is the more to be regretted because, in each of the changes which his book has gone through, he has clearly striven to widen and savengthen his ground. The book started from a narrow insular besis; it was all about England. Mr. Parker has been constantly putting in matter bearing on the architecture of other countries; but it all remains in the form of additions cleaving on to the original atracture; it has never been really worked into the older fabric. In that it could not really be worked in without pulling the whole fabric down and rebuilding it. A book which older fabric. In fact it could not really be worked in without pulling the whole fabric down and rebuilding it. A book which fiegan as a mere treatise on English architecture cannot become a treatise on architecture in general merely by sticking on sections about France, Germany, and Italy. Mr. Parker has got together a great number of very useful facts about Continental as well as about English architecture, but he fails to greep the links which tie all the various forms of the art together. No man has a keener power of observation than Mr. Parker, even if his observation is a little too much under the sway of fancy; only, from want of historical and artistic range, he does not know what to do with his facts. He nowhere gives any clear sketch of the history of the various forms of mediaval architecture. The history might possibly be picked up by scraps here and Thus, for instance, Mr. Parker remarks that in many parts of Germany, in the Royal Burgundy, and in the Pyrenees, buildings are to be found very like the "Anglo-Saxon" buildings of our own island. He also notices the growth of the Norman and some of the other local forms of Romanesque. But he nowhere puts the two things together; he nowhere brings out the very short and very clear history of Romanesque architecture in Western Europe namely, that up to the eleventh century there was only one style, the direct imitation of Italian models; that in the course of the eleventh century various local styles grew up in Italy, Gaul, and Britain, while Germany clave to the elder style and kept on developing and improving it till it gave way to the Gothic in the thirteenth century. This is really the whole story, and it is a very simple story; but in Mr. Parker's little book, so far as we find it at all, we find it only piecemeal. Indeed, from the title which the book still keeps, a clear and scientific sketch of this kind could hardly be looked for. It is still called, by the title of five-and-twenty years ago, an Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture, though it has quite as much to dwith Romanesque as with Gothic. We will not dispute as to the origin or propriety of the name Gothic; as a fact, it has, wisely or foolishly, come to mean the style which uses the pointed arch as its namely, that up to the eleventh century there was only one style, foolishly, come to mean the style which uses the pointed arch as its main feature of construction, and which accompanies its main feature of construction with an appropriate system of ornamental detail. So of course the Romanesque style is the style which deals in the same way with the round arch, using it as its main feature of construction and accompanying it with appropriate detail. This is the kind of thing which Mr. Parker never brings clearly out, which he hardly seems fully to understand. He warns his renders with great truth, that the mere form of the arch is not an infallible sign of date; that, when convenience or caprice dictated such a course, the pointed arch was freely used before, and the round arch was freely used after, the time when each was the received form of construction. No one doubts this; here and there, especially in military buildings, round arches of the fourteenth century are not uncommon; but then they have not Romanesque details. And what is far more important, there are whole styles of architecture, some forms of the Mahometan styles as well as the Christian Saracenic of Sicily and the Romanesque of Aquitaine, in which the pointed arch is constantly used with Gothic detail. Mr. Parker afraid lest anybody should take the roundheaded fourteenth-century doorways at Malmesbury and Brecon for Norman, that he will hardly allow the form of arch to be of any importance at all; that

is, he simply wipes out the whole artistic history of architecture. The title of the book, the extension of the name "Gothic" to all medieval architecture, is the index of this confusion.

On the English part of the book we will not dwell. The early sections simply put forth over again the dreams which we have so often exposed, the baseless theories which have been upset at least yearly for the last thirty years, the stock passages misapplied or misquoted, which have been corrected almost as often. On all this way will not dwell for a moment, says to point out our size in the we will not dwell for a moment, save to point out one singular fact. Nothing in all history is more certain than that the church of Monkwearmouth, built by Benedict Biscop late in the seventh century, was repaired by Ealdwine in the days of the Conqueror. The work of the two dates is there in the tower as plain as anything can be. Benedict built a porch; Ealdwine carried it up into a tower. Benedict's doorway is there, and the line of his porch can be clearly traced. Mr. Parker has a notion that it was all done in 1075, and his woodcut accordingly leaves out Benedict's doorway and the lines of his porch. We do not for a moment thigh that Mr. Parker had his woodcut made to fit his theory. We have sure that he made his theory by trusting to an inaccording woodcut instead of looking at the building itself. But one would like to know how and by whom so misleading a representation was palmed off upon Mr. Parker. vill not dwell for a moment, save to point out one singular fact.

se palmed off upon Mr. Parker.

When Mr. Parker beens his theories and gets to facts in its quite another men. No men is a letter guide to the details of Eaglish architecture from the thirteenth to the sixteenth santury. Here his careful observation stands him in good stead, and his last of historical grasp is not of much consequence. Heatill thinks (see his note in p. 11) that Bada's statements about Scottish buildings in the seventh contury prove something about English buildings in the tenth; he is not likely to fall into the kindred error of going to a writer of the days of Henry the Second to prove something about the architecture of Henry the Second. All Mr. Parker's account of the various forms of Gothic in England is, within its own rather narrow range, sound enough. It is more important to track him on the Continent. In his French chapter Mr. Parker well and clearly points out the differences in own rather narrow range, sound enough. It is more important to track him on the Continent. In his French chapter Mr. Parker well and clearly points out the difference in detail between French and English Gothic; but he is constantly hampered by his lack of grasp of historical geography. When he tells us that England and Normandy were once provinces of one kingdom, it is perhaps only a blandering way of saying that the kingdom and the duchy once had a common sovereign. But he has listened too much to Frenchmen with its modern boundaries as something external; so we on France with its modern boundaries as something eternal; so we on France with its modern boundaries as something eternal; so we get such odd statements as that in the eleventh century there were certain main roads of commerce "through France," "one ascending the Rhone from Marseilles by Avignon, Vienne, and Lyons, and branching off in various directions, as to Grenoble and Geneva eastwards, to Lo Puy and Auvergne westwards." What has this to do with France? Every place named, save Le Puy, is a city of the Empire, and even a man at Le Puy would have thought it queer to be called a Frenchman. Still all this is most likely only the confused way of speaking which is natural to one who has not set himself free from bondage to the modern map. It is harder to guess according to what geography it is that, in p. 226, Nevers and Vezelay are placed in Normandy. Still, on the whole, this French section is a very useful one, and Mr. Parker deserves much credit for withstanding the pretensions of some of the French antiquaries, who are eager to make out that, in this matter and in all others, l'aris was always in advance of the rest of the world. A good deal too may be picked up from Mr. Parker's world. A good deal too may be pieted up from Mr. Parker's remarks on Italian buildings, though there is much that needs correction. It seems odd to light here, as a kind of Appendix to English Gothic Architecture, on Mr. Parker's peculiar theories about the walls of Rome in the time of the Kings. But this is a point on which Mr. Parker must be humoured. At Florence we have to thank him for some healthy accompanies on the character. have to thank him for some healthy comments on the sham Cothic of Italy, and on the wonderful taste by which it is supposed to be a great feat to make a building look much smaller than it is. And it needs some daring, though it is an utterance of simple truth, to stand by the Duomo and Campanile of Florence and say, "So much black and white panelling gives to English people too much the effect of Tunbridge mare, and gives the notion of a fine toy rather than the solemnity of a cathedral church." At Ravonna, rather than the solemnity of a cathedral church." At Ravenua, contrary to his usual fashion of making out every building as late as he can, Mr. Parker refers the round towers to the sixth century; whereas it is plain from Agnellus that none of them could have been built when he wrote in the middle of the ninth. of Pisa and Lucca and the Lombard and Pisan styles is a good deal confused. There undoubtedly is a Lambard style, and also a Pisan style; that is to say, such buildings as St. Ambrose at Milan and St. Michael at Payis are wholly different from anything at Pisa or Lucca. We do not understand what Mr. Parker means when he says that Lucca. "belonged to the republic of Pisa at the time that most of the churches were built or rebuilt." There were indeed constant wars between Pisa and Lucca in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. in which the Pisans always claimed the victory; but there was no subjection of Lucca to Pisa till after the latest date—1308—which Mr. Parker gives to anything at Lucca. We cannot at all understand Mr. Parker's notions about either the Pison or the Lucchese churches. The Duorso of Pisa was undoubtedly begun in 1063 or 1067, and consecrated—so much of it as was built— in 1119. It is clear also that at Pisa, as at other places, there were breaks in carrying on so great a work, and as west fronts were very often left unfinished for some time, it is quite possible that at Pias the front was not finished till early in the thirteenth century, as was undoubtedly the case in the Puomo at Lucca, which was begun about the same time. But this, which is true of a vast proportion of the churches of Europe, is something very different from the general heightening and lengthening of a former church which Mr. Parker fancies. There is no change of style whatever, except where the cupola was patched up in the Medican times. We should be well piessed to say a little more as to Mr. Parker's views on the Lucchese churches, but it could not be done without entering into over-minute details. Still, with all this, as notes on Italian buildings, this part of Mr. Parker's book has a real value. But Germany, with all its vast stores of so many dates and style, is slurred over in two or three pages. Mr. Parker sowever does see the common between the primitive Remanesque of England and of Germany, though he strangely adds, "This style of tower spreads over the whole of the north of acus, "These style of tower sprease over the whole of the north of Germany, and into the German part of Switzerland, where we also find at Remain-moutier a church, with other parts beside the tower of Angle-Saxon character." That is to say, Homain-moutier, which is not in the German part of Switzerland, but in the old kingdom of Hurgundy and the present Canton of Vaud, is the one large church of the primitive style which still remains.

In short, we could not wish for a better guide than Mr. Parket, wherever his long experience of English and French architecture is enough; but his book, like so many others, shows that it is impossible to deal with the history of architecture or of anything else without a firm grasp of the political history and historical geography of the times which have to be dealt with.

ON THE ROAD TO KHIVA.

M. KER, as our readers may remember, was Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph during the Khivan expedition, and made an unfortunate slip in one of his letters which caused much scandal at the time. A certain "old savage," who sat for a graphic portrait to Mr. Ker on the Volga, turned out to have presented himself in the same attitude in the Orimea, and to have suggested a train of reflection so similar as to be partly expressible in the very same words. Mr. Ker says, rather strongly, that the discovery of this coincidence made him appear to his countrymen as "a liar and impostor"; and in the preface to this volume he gives some explanation of the true state of the case. It does not gives some explanation of the true state of the case. It does not really want much explanation. Nobody will doubt that Mr. Ker actually went to Samarcand, as he tells us, or will suppose that his correspondence was composed in London instead of at the place assigned for it. The error into which he fell is perfectly intelligible, and, as he admits it to be "perfectly inexcusable," we need not discuss the degree of blane to be attached to it. He was, as he says, travelling under circumstances which made writing very difficult; he was obliged to be constantly writing, whilst he had to conceal the fact that he was a Correspondent; and, as he was also suffering from ill-health, he "was glad to lessen the strain by using familiar words, even while conscious that he must have used them before." The "old savage," in fact, was merely one of those commonplaces which come in very conveniently for a Correspondent bound to make bricks without straw; and he saw the original of his portrait reproduced not merely once, but "at least a dozen times." The only thing which strikes us as remarkable under the circumstances is the retentiveness of a memory which enabled him

circumstances is the retentiveness of a memory which enabled him to reproduce his own language with so much accuracy.

Meanwhile, though we do not think it necessary or desirable to administer any further reproof to Mr. Ker for an error of which enough has been said, and from which rather overstrained inferences were drawn at the time, the fact is rather significant from a purely literary point of view. It lets us into some secrets of the Correspondent's trade; which are further illustrated by the style of the whole work. The book might have been written in illustration of the maxim—a very true one in a certain sense—that what tion of the maxim tion of the maxim —a very true one in a certain sense—that what a traveller finds depends chiefly upon what he brings. A Correspondent who confined himself to a faithful and unadorned account of the actual objects before him would often be unable to fill his space, or would have to fill it with uninteresting matter. A discerning public must be provided with a certain number of columns, whether nything has h appened or not, and the natural consequence is that the art of making nothing go a long way, and at the same time investing it with a certain air of smartness, has been brought to a investing it with a certain air of smartness, has been brought to a high pitch of perfection. Mr. Ker's book illustrates several of the most obvious expedients which may be used for this purpose. He is a clever and fluent writer, who can dash off with sufficient vigour a description of the "graphic" variety. But then he had really very little to describe beyond a series of extremely uncomfortable journeys over bad roads, in detestable carts, and in a trying climate. He travelled from Orenburg pretty easily to Kazalinsk, on the Syr Daria, not far from the Sea of Aral. There he was detained by the Governor for seven weeks; at last he received permission to proceed, and ascended the valley of the Syr Daria to Tashkent, from which place he afterwards went to Samarcand. Here the parative rather and ascended the valley of the Syr Dana to Tashkent, from which place he afterwards went to Samarcand. Here the narrative rather abruptly finishes, Mr. Ker remarking briefly that the narrative of his homeward journey would be "only a monotonous beadroll of hardships, aggravated by illness and less of blood." The outward journey, however, would not be very much more were it not for the art of the Correspondent. Mr. Ker doubtless did his best, but he unluckily missed everything that was most worth seeing. He met the troops on their return, instead of accompanying them on their way out. His detention at Kazalinsk was little better than a mild imprisonment; and a man shut up in a dreary village in a remote corner of the world for many weeks of irritating suspense becomes more bored than interested, and has no great opportunities for observation. How then was Mr. Ker to fill his book?

One method, which is more or less applicable under any circumstances, is to favour the public with a certain amount of personal history. Mr. Ker throws out incidental remarks which would be very useful to a biographer. We learn, amongst other things, that he is a man of considerable pedestrian powers. He has not only been up Mont Blanc, now rather a humble feat, and distinguished himself at the "Crick run" at Rugby, but he informs us that he made the circuit of Jerusalem without the wells in fifty-four minutes during the month of June, and that he marched twenty miles uphill in South America within four hours. We may remark parenthetically that we should be glad of a little more information as to this last feat. Twenty miles in four hours is very fair walking even along a level road in England for a man not engaged in a match; but the same rate "uphill" approaches to One method, which is more or less applicable under any circum-

On the Road to Khiva. By David Ker. London : Henry S. King &

the marvellous if we are to understand anything really steep. Wary few men, we will venture to say, can go uphill, as that word is used, for example, in Switzerland, at more than half the rate indicated for any length of time; but we admit that there are hills, and hills. These athletic performances are introduced by way of accounting for a feat which Mr. Ker performed for the astoniahment of the Governor of Kazslinsk. He walked sixteen miles or thereabouts under a burning sun, supported by "the bull-dog instinct of the Anglo-Saxon," and seems to have deserved, though he luckily escaped, a sunstroke for his pains. What, he sake, would such a performance have been in heavy marching order? We presume that Russian soldiers do not under those circumstances indulge in Mr. Ker's "regulation pace" of five miles an hour; but somehow or other they do without the "Anglo-Saxon" instinct. We could wish that the said instinct did not lead to fine writing as decidedly as to fast walking.

These personal details, however interesting in themselves, do not tell us much about the country. Mr. Ker's next expedient is more

These personal details, however interesting in themselves, do not tell us much about the country. Mr. Ker's next expedient is more to the purpose. He indulges, whenever he has a chance, in picturesque description. There are various common forms ready for use on such occasions which considerably facilitate the task. Wherever, for example, you happen to see together two or three men of different nationalities, it is easy to remark that they form a striking group. Put together a sturdy Russian, a tall, stately Bokhariote, a "bunfaced" Kalmuk, and a wiry Cossack, and the thing is done. A good many such groups are naturally encountered in various parts of Asia, and a slight variation in the phrases and in the order will make one bit of graphic writing serve and in the order will make one bit of graphic writing serve for all. The unfortunate "old savage" of the Crimes was merely one variation upon this popular expedient. Whenever Mr. Ker is at a loss he can introduce a "bunfaced" native just as Mr. Ker is at a loss he can introduce a "bunfaced" native just as easily as the artist of an illustrated newspaper uses one or two well-known lay figures for the foreground of each of his pictures. The only question which suggests itself is that unfortunate one, how far Mr. Ker is drawing from life and how far he is indulging in the license permitted to travellers. Another formula often employed on such occasions suggests a similar scepticism. We should like to know, as a matter of statics, how many Eastern throughout how how reminded of the Archive Wights and here accurated travellers have been reminded of the Arabian Nights, and have assured their readers, as Mr. Ker assures us, that in one corner of a bazear they saw a disguised captain of the Forty Thieves, and in another Sinbad the Sailor, and in a third the Prince of the Winged Horse. We can remember at this moment two or three instances of the use of this convenient illustration by authors of reputation; and doubtless there was a time when it was new and fresh. Just now like the New Zealander and the German describing the camel like the New Zealander and the German describing the camel, it has become rather stale; and we could wish, were it not for its extreme utility to unlucky Correspondents, that it might be banished altogether from literature. However, we may assume that Mr. Ker was in some sense reminded of the Arabian Nights, and at any rate it struck him when he was looking at the bazaar that there was a favourable opportunity for working in an old scrap once more. In other places he is apparently diverging a little further from the plain prosaic facts. He gives, for example, a number of highly dramatic reports of conversations, which, as he could not take them down in shorthand, must obviously be more or less a work of imagination. In Tashkent he met Mr. Ashton Dilke, who imagination. In Tashkent he met Mr. Ashton Dilke, who accompanied him in his visit to Samarcand. The two gentlemen converse with a brilliant display of American anecdote and English slang which is calculated to excite the envy of common travellers. Two Englishmen alone in a foreign land are app rather they are such other than to speakle with such more contract. to bore each other than to sparkle with such incessant wit. However we must not complain if Mr. Ker has picked out the plums of the conversation, and thereby made it rather more entertaining that a full report could have been; nor will we even suggest that we could sometimes wish that the space filled by a repartee of Mr. Dilke's had been occupied by some fuller details of the crucioties visited. For Mr. Ker wants to be very vivacious, and we need not be hypercritical as to the means amployed. But this habit of repositing convergences approach. employed. But this habit of repeating conversations suggests another mode of filling one's pages. If he did not see much himself, Mr. Ker saw a great many people who had seen something. Nothing could be more natural and proper than that he should repeat some of the scenes described to him. Unluckily he becomes so lively in his descriptions of what he avows himself not to have seen, that we begin to be in doubt as to how far he is merely reporting and how far he is filling up details from his imagination. Thus, for example, the prisoners released from Khiva had reached Kazalinsk two or three months before Mr. Ker's arrival. This was unlucky; but as the scene of their arrival was described to him by one or two of the inhabitants, he thinks that he had to him by one or two of the inhabitants, he thinks that he had better give the story in his own words. Accordingly the story is given with a number of petty details, inserted with the landshle purpose of making it lively, but which are obviously mere fancy work. A conversation is given between three Russian traders sitting over their tea-urn. A sudden trampling of horse is heard, and the Cossacks ride in, and are duly described. Afterwards a cluster of specks appear on the plain, which resolves itself into a party of men on horseback, led by a handsome man on a magnificent Arab, with silver-laced trappings; at sight of whom a scarred and grey-haired Cossack exclaims, "I know that foremost fellow," and goes on to give after dots about him. Then the growd increases; we have the graint Turkoman, the bullet-headed Tartar, the "bunfaced Kalantock" over again, and so on; and we are told all that they do or say,

and how one man make for his only brother and finds that he is not amongst the prisoners. In the same way Mr. Ker describes the heroic defence of the citadel of Samarcand by the Russians in 1868. He could not be more graphic if he had been on the spot and seen "the set grim look of the Northmen when fairly brought to hay," and all the rest of it. Doubtless the main facts are truly reported, but Mr. Ker is apparently incapable of simply telling what was told to him without covering it with this kind of warnish, which effectually conceals from his readers the facts which he is merely reporting from those which he is imagining. The story would really be far more impressive if he did not treat us like children and try to spice his narrative by bits of rhetoric and a free use of the "historical present." But undoubtedly it would be less in the sacred style of the newspaper Correspondent. Thus, though the book is smartly written enough, and may amuse a gare half-hour, we are left in an uncomfortable state of uncer-

a space half-hour, we are left in an uncomfortable state of uncertainty as to its real value. Mr. Ker no doubt wishes to tell us what he has seen and done; but he is in such fear of being dull that he cannot be content without twisting and torturing every page into writing which reminds us inevitably of the picturesque novel. He describes which reminds us inevitably of the picturesque novel. He describes things which he tells us frankly that he has not seen, as minutely as those which he has seen. He mixes up with genuine description fragments of half-remembered fine writing which seem to be more or less appropriate; and at best the whole result resembles a coloured photograph. It is neither pure art nor pure nature. The main facts are correct, or at least stated with a sincere desired that the state of to be correct; but they are so inextricably mixed up with Correspondent's commonplaces, so coloured and touched up with irrelevant eloquence, that we feel no confidence in the colouring. It may be true to nature, or it may merely represent the preconceived notions which Mr. Ker carried with him. As he is intending another journey, we may simply advise him to sacrifice smartness to accuracy on a future occasion; and even to dare to bore us a little rather than to throw in touches which cannot have been derived from actual observation. from actual observation.

CLEASBY'S ICELANDIC DICTIONARY.

CLEASBY'S ICELANDIC DICTIONARY.

OME four years ago we noticed the first part of this Icelandic-English Dictionary, which now lies before us completed by Mr. Vigfusson, and accompanied by an introduction and a sketch of the life of the late Richard Cleasby, written by Dr. Dasent. "The history of the book, for books have histories just as much as men" (the italics are ours), "has alroady been partly told in the preface," says Dr. Dasent. And it is, briefly stated, as follows. Richard Cleasby, a City man of opulent means and great literary tastes and aptitude for learning, conceived in the year 1840 the idea of turning his means and powers to account by compiling an Icelandic-English Dictionary. But, most unfortunately for learning and science, his career was cut short by death in 1846. His heirs, however, anxious to carry to its legitimate end the incompleted work of their eminent kinsman, went on advancing sums for the purpose for some eight years more. But when, in 1854, sums for the purpose for some eight years more. But when, in 1854, a fresh demand came from Copenhagen for more money, and the heirs found the progress of the work incommensurate with the sums expended on it, the eventual fulfilment of the work being still problematical, it was resolved to have the MSS, brought to Empland. In 1855, Dr. Desent proposed to the believes of the England. In 1855 Dr. Dasent proposed to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press to publish the Dictionary, and undertook to see it through the press. At the end of eleven more years he came to through the press. At the end of eleven more years he came to the conclusion that this was not a work to be done by him, and at the expense of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press engaged Mr. Vigfusson, a native of Iceland, to complete the undertaking. After seven years of incessant work, Mr. Vigfusson has now brought to an end a most praiseworthy task, and enriched philological science by a work which reflects credit alike on his scholarship, his in-dustry, and his perseverance. Dr. Dasent has read the proofs of the first two sheets conjointly with Mr. Vigfusson, but otherwise he has no part in the work beyond what we have stated. Apropos, however, of his connexion with the Dictionary Dr. Desent says:

The writer who has watched over it, so to speak, from its birth, and who has been, as it were, a second father to it, ever since the untimely death of its natural parent, cannot but feel a glow of exultation as he beholds it issuing from the press in all the maturity and fulness which at one time it seemed hopeless that it could ever assume.

We have nothing to say to all this, except that now, when there was an opportunity for Dr. Dasent to show himself a good father and to give to the child an outfit worthy of the father's fond pride, and to give to the child an outfit worthy of the father's fond pride, he has failed to an extent which we could not have imagined. Will it be believed that of the three main questions with which an introduction to the Dictionary might be expected to deal—the development of Icelandic literature considered from a lexicographical point of view, the present state of Icelandic lexicography, and the principles on which the editor has framed and carried out his lexicographical method—not one should be even alluded to in a single word? We are not even told what was the precise character of the transcripts from which Mr. Vigitisson has edited the work. We gather that he had to rewrite the whole, because the quotations which now are given in full in the Dictionary were in the transcripts only indicated by bare references. But, ignoring

An Estandic-English Dictionary. Bused on the MS. Collections of the Biohard Closeby, unlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigitiaton A., with an Introduction and Life of Richard Classby by George Webbsel, D.C.L. Ozford: Clarendon Press. 1874.

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entirely the topics which most readers will consider he ought to have treated in his introduction, Dr. Desent is careful to bring into it one which we should have thought had no place there at all

Still more would be [i.e. Mr. Vigitison] find himself rewarded if his labours should be the means of restoring her old Bible to Iceland. It would be for the good of all, and even for the beginner in Icelandic, if he could find a sure stay to his first flootsteps in the grand old Icelandic translation of the Bible of Bishop Gudhrand of the year 1384, which may compare with our own Authorized Version for purity and strength; but this Version has, most unhappily for Iceland, been replaced in recent years by a paraphrastic translation which it should be the aim of all true friends of picty and learning to discourage and disclaim. ing to discourage and disclaim.

As we understand this not very clear passage, it appears that Mr. Vigfusson would find himself best rewarded if his labours on Mr. Vigfusson would find himself best rewarded if his fabours on this Dictionary should be the means of restoring the 1584 Bible translation to Iceland. We do not quite see how a dictionary can do this more effectually than the Bible translation itself, which always will tell its own tale best. We can understand, however, that an editor of a dictionary might quote abundantly from a rare book of such excellence as is here ascribed to Gudbrand's Bible, for the purpose of anyhow giving the general reader throughout the world the benefit of these excellences, which, by reason of the scarcity of the book, he would otherwise have to forego. But what is the case here? That the editor has ignored the words peculiar to this Bible translation to the extent, have to forego. But what is the case here? That the editor has ignored the words peculiar to this Bible translation to the extent, not of dozens or scores, but of hundreds. We cannot fully substantiate this assertion within our present limits, but we may give a partial illustration of our statement by subjoining a list (not exhaustive) of words found in the Gospel of St. Matthew alone, but not occurring in the Dictionary:—I. kveisuejukr (napadorusée, otherwise translated in a variety of ways); 2. hernadarsveinar; 3. fornema; 4. hórunarslekte: 5. sædars; 6. ofurtroda; 7. uppsetningr; 8. leiòtogari; 9. tierligr: 10. fiskakorn; 11. klafbæriligr (!); 12. flatskapr (frequent elsewhere); 13. harökvæli; 14. forstyttr; 15. drykkjurútari: 16. formáttr: 17. læg; 18. prautkesti; 19. forhøyra; 20. undirvisun; 21. formega (verb); 22. forlita; 23. pessidagg; 24. svefnkofi; 25. tilreiða. Words used in this Gospel in meanings peculiar to this Bible translation, but not taken notice of in Oleasby, are still more numerous; we can only mention a few:—skammifylla (σκανδαλίζω), to offend; feisa, to travel; spilling, waste; skikka, to givo, to send; and, finally, the form bleif (xxi. 17; otherwise of frequent occurrence), which Mr. Vigfússon, from its very monstrosity, no doubt, positively asserts is never used; see dict. s. blifa. We need not conjecture why these deformities, as most of them are, with hundreds of the like, have been banished from Oleasby by Mr. Vigfússon; we think he shows his good sense by having done so. But then we are rather at a loss to understand on what ground he can hold up such a translation as a pattern of perfection, purity, and grandeur. We venture to add that this very Bible translation is, on the whole, the worst that Iceland possesses. Extravagantly paraphrastic, it is the most corrupt in point of grammur, choice of words, and style, and exceeds all the rest in instances of renderings not only domonstrably wrong, but often flagrantly at variance with common sense, by an overwholming majority. In illu ignored the words peculiar to this Bible translation to the extent, cereds all the rest in instances of renderings not only demonstrably wrong, but often flagrantly at variance with common sense, by an overwholming majority. In illustration of the last-mentioned peculiarity, let these few examples be adduced:—Matth. vi. 16: "Ner pier fastit, pa skulu pier cigi vera kamleitir (i.e. kamleitir, see Cleasby-Vigfüsson, sub voce) so sem Hrosnarar, puiat peir syrta sina Asionu, so ad synest fyrer mönnum ad peir faste" (When ye fast, then shall ye not be grimy of face like hypocrites, for they blacken their countenance in order that it may seem to people as if they fasted); xiii. 20. "Enn sa sem i grytta Jörd er addr er sa huer ordit heyrer" (but he who into stony earth is sown is he who the word heareth); 22. "Enn hanu sem a millum byrna er addr" (but he who among thorns is sown); 23. "Enn sa i goda Jörd er addr" (but he who into good earth is sown! No scholar would think of editing this one Gospel without emending it in at loss three hundred and fifty places, and even then he would be dealing leniently with it; and yet the Gospels may be said to be well executed in comparison with the Epistles. Such is the real character of a work for which Dr. Dasent professes boundless admiration, and which he actually compares with our Authorized miration, and which he actually compares with our Authorized Version for purity and strength. Possibly it might be found on inquiry that there was room for two opinions as to the real value of that other "translation which it should be the aim of all true friends of piety and learning to discourage and disclaim."

We gladly leave this matter to speak of the Dictionary itself. We

We gladly leave this matter to speak of the Dictionary itself. We have here a copious Dictionary—not full or exhaustive by any means, but at all events the most copious extant—particularly well stocked with quotations and references, and generally a pretty safe guide to the meanings of the words, especially in its latter part. To each word we have a constant accompaniment of comparative etymologies, Gothic, Old-English, Teutonic, and Scandinavian, varying in fulness according as the editor has been able to verify the extraneous parallels. This work, exceeds all existing Icalandic Dictionaries in the number of phrases, words, proverbs, &c., referring to peculiarly Icalandic subjects; and the explanation of them may be relied on all the more confidently since the editor is a native of the country, and therefore familiar with these matters, either from study at first hand or from actual experience. In many instances Mr. Vigfusson throws out consecural hints on disputed readings and passages, which generally perience. In many instances Mr. Vigfússon throws out conperience. In many instances Mr. Vigfússon throws out conpectural hints on disputed readings and passages, which generally
tage the merit of being ingenious. Ir. his etymologies, too,
he is sometimes as happy as at other times he is unfortemate. Among valuable etymological hints we especially call
attention to lyritr, although we still have a doubt whether hy

stands for löy, chiefly on account of the utter absence of all analogy to bear out such a vowel-transition. In our former notice we exsed the opinion that oro in bana-oro must be connected with the Old-English ord, origin, cause, Icel. urbr, but had nothing to do with ord = word in its modern sense, verburn. This Mr. Vigfusen now concedes, though somewhat tardily, saying, "May word and there not be some etymological connexion between word and weird, Icel. or and uro? The notion of weird, doom, prevails in compounds as ban-oro (sio) dauda-oro death-weird, fate." While on this subject we must call attention to an unfortunate erratum which has crept into the article on Skuld, where under II. this word is said to be "the name of one of the three works" instead of weirds, Skuld being one of the three fates of Northern mythology.

mythology.

In the case of ostr, cheese, and jastr, yeast, Mr. Vigfússon cannot possibly be right in his comparative etymologies. Ostr he makes "probab." identical with jastr, and then derives both from English yeast, and jastr further from the "Middle High Germ. jest and gest, Germ. gischt, Norw. jest and jestr." To these otymologies may be added Old-Engl. gist, Germ. gischt, gischen, and güschen, the Middle High Germ. verb, gise, jas-jaren, yejasen, the Swed. jäsa, gäsa (verb), and jüst, Dan. gære, gær, Icel. geist. These etymologies unanimously declare the meaning of justr to be gush, froth, fermentation, the verbs to gush, froth, ferment. And no doubt they all of them bear witness to the physical law which finds its embodiment and illustration in the fermentation of yeast. But can that also apply to ostr, cheese? Is cheese ever known to have been produced by any process the working of which partook in any manner of the nature of fermentation? We cannot help connecting ostr with Old-Engl. beost, byst, bysting, which also occurs in the important form ysting, without the b which thereby is proved not to be radical, but a prefix, Old High Germ. biost, Germ. biest (biest-milch), Engl. biestings. The meanings of all these words settle their etymological kindred with ostr. As we said before, the absence of b in ysting shows that b is not a radical letter, and, that being granted, the process is exactly the natural one by which Old-Engl. be-ost and Old High Germ. bi-ost come to be ost-r in Icelandic, which sternly refuses all be-prefixes uniformly. no matter whether the case is one of verbs or nouns. In to be ost-r in Icelandic, which sternly refuses all be- prefixes uniformly, no matter whether the case is one of verbs or nouns. In fact the relation between these forms and ostr is very similar to the relation between that Lancashire verb os or oss, about which we heard a good deal some time ago, and the Old-Engl. b-ys-yu, business, Icel. yss. We had in our previous article traced beiskr to bita, to bite, and this derivation Mr. Vigfusson, under the letter Z, refuses to accept on the ground that beiskr is connected with biestings, and consequently with the whole tribe to which that word belongs, which he again connects with Goth. beist — Greek Zun, a leaven. By such etymologies many uncomfortable riddles in comparative philology become easy of solution. In the case of boost and all that tribe the primitive vowel they point to is u; we are not aware of any satisfactory analogies of Goth. ei running over into either co, ia, or ie in Old-English or in German dialects; and Dieffenbach calls attention to that difficulty in this very case, though he fact the relation between these forms and ostr is very similar to bach calls attention to that difficulty in this very case, though he follows others (not Grimm however) in grouping best with beest, follows others (not Grimm however) in grouping best with beost, &c.; but he does it on their authority, not his own. But we have here to observe that not only does Grimm connect beist with the fundamental notion of biting, but he says expressly that beistr is to be derived from Goth. beitan, to bite (Gramm. ii. 278). The absence of z in the MSS, in such cases avails nothing against sound etymological principles, especially when, as in Icolandic, that letter has always been undistinguished from the s in sound, and interchanges with it most irregularly. To set up such preposterous etymologies as geistafully not derivable from geit; at lest not derivable from late, for the purpose of knocking them down on the very ground of their absurdity, and then to leave it as a matter of inference that these are cases parallel to our etymology of beiskr, has scarcely even the merit of ingenuity. etymology of beiskr, has scarcely even the merit of ingenuity. As Mr. Vigfusson himself shows, sess from seta, setja, and rissi from vita are never spelt with a z in the MSS., and consequently prove that the MSS, sometimes do not write z where it should be written according to the laws of ctymology. As to the Icelandic beizli being derived from bita, and having nothing to do with bridle, which means a different thing and comes from a different -viz., from the Old-Engl. bredun, Icel. bregon, to twist, referring to the workmanship of the reins—on this point there can be no doubt, and the editor's opposition to this derivation seems to us particularly weak; the chief point of it being that beist is written in the MSS. with s, while it is also written with z perhaps as frequently.

With regard to the very important word mal in mala-epist, With regard to the very important word mall in malla-mp/st, malla-jdra, malla-sar, mulla-sterium, we are of opinion that Mr. Vigitisson's derivation from Goth. mêl=γραφή and γράμμα, Hel. mâl imago, and the thence secured meaning of "drawing, inlaid ornaments" on spearheads, cannot possibly be the right one. First let us say that malla-sax is another reading in a different recension of the same story for malla-jdra. Whichever of the two readings we adopt, it is evident that both words signify one and the same object, and we adopt as the better reading malla-jdra, it being of a nucle for the two readings we adopt as the letter reading malla-jdra, it being of a nucle for the two readings we adopt as the letter reading malla-jdra, it being of a nucle for the two readings we adopt. frequent occurrence than the very questionable mile-sax. In order new to approach the real meaning of mill in these words we must take into consideration the context where they occur. The locus shape of their Surson, where the ceremony of taking the oath of sworn brothership is de--: acribed

They now go down to "the Ere" and out them out of the earth authinof the sward in such manner that both ends were still fast in the earth ingle they "propped it up with" a mile-spict, one, of which the socket-nail might be reached by stretching the hand up to it. Thereunder they were to grather four of them together; now they draw blood each from his own body, the let it run together into the mould which was out up from under the swardstripe, and stir both together the blood and the mould; whereupon they sill fall a-knee and sweer the oath that each shall wreak revenge for the other, even as if he were his own brother, whereunto they call witnesses all the gods.

From this context one of two things is evident; the was propped up by the mdla-spjot either head upmost or shaft-end upmost, the former alternative being more in the spirit of the tent. But then we must ask, if mdl means here only ornament, or remes, how is it receible approximately approxim how is it possible, supposing the former alternative to be access now is it possible, supposing the former alternative to be accepted, that such a thin prop as a pointed piece of iron could support a heavy strip of sward, stretched at a great strain, of course, to a height considerably above the head of a grown person? or, supposing the latter alternative to be adopted, how can this possibly be effected by a spear-shaft only slightly thicker than the either case the spear shafts always tapered towards the end? In either case the spear must have run through the sward-strip as a needle through a sheet of paper, and left it to fall unsupported on the ground. Foreseeing that the thinking reader would query his statement from these alternate points of view, the historian takes care to obviate all doubt by saying that the strip was propped up by a mala-sijót. The mal, therefore, gives to the spear the quality required for the purpose; and on the interpretation of mal here it depends whether this passage turns out to be a remarkable and trustworthy description of an extremely important and interesting heathen rite, or it falls to the ground as utter nonsense. On the interpretation of mal here also depends its signification in all the compounds adduced above.

Now, the mall being the peculiarity about the spear which made it do service as a prop under the sward-strip, we see no other way open but to take mill as signifying a cross-bar sticking out from the spearhead on two opposite sides, and to translate mula-spit a cross-spear. By interpreting it thus the passage reads quite intelligibly, and leaves no doubt open as to its grauineness. This interpretation, too, makes another passage in the same Saga pertectly intelligible, which under the old interpretation is proposterously improbable. Theorem Nose, to wit, is made to forge in one day a mala-epjot out of the fragments of the famous "Grey-steel." If it was a spear with inlaid ornaments, it is evident that the work could not be done in one day. If it was a spear with runes accred on it, as Dr. Dasent in his translation takes it, the author of the story of (ifsli knew not, in this particular instance, how to write Ice-landic grammar. He says, namely, nall corn t, i.e. mail were in (it, in the spearhead); a construction which cannot be used in the Icelandic language, and never has been used in it, to signify scoring, carving, or any kind of ornamentation on the surface of anything; instead of mal voru i, the construction must be mal voru d if mal is taken to mean either ornament or scored runes; but for a crossbur wrought with and in the spear the phrase is perfectly correct. The word mala-steinn, which Mr. Vigfússon identifies correctly with lufsteinn, a healing stone-about which he, equally correctly, remarks, "Such stones are recorded as attached to the hilts of ancient swords"—stands here as a further support of our interpretation, the hilt of the sword being a cross-bar of iron. A mala-stein is even recorded as enclosed within the upper hilt of mada-stein is even recorded as encosed within the upper into a sword, which bears out the same argument still. In Sagas where Christian superstitions prevail, as in the case of Omn Storolfseen, a man who had already received the sign of the cross, the form mida-join is commonest, and occurs chiefly as a charm against evil spirits. Thus Orm lays a mida-join in the mouth of the cave of the giant Brusi in order to prevent him getting out. In Berghúa pattr one recension makes a be-nighted traveller put in the opening of a cave haunted by evilwights for his detence a mala-jarn, while another makes the same man make the sign of the cross with his sword. In other words, the latter recension translates mad as cross. These examples may suffice for our inference, which is, as already stated, that mal in these compounds signifies a cross-bar; it happens to mean a crossbar of iron because the context admits of no other interpretation; but we think it need have nothing to do with iron at all; otherwise the combination mala-jarn, irons-iron, would prove it to be a word of foreign origin or an archaism which the Icelander a word of foreign origin or an archaism which the Icelander did not understand, but naturalized by a somewhat similar process to that of viki-vaki (for vigit-vaki, from vigitia), prop. wake-wake, whereof the viki has nothing to do with vika, a week, as Mr. Vigfuson thinks. This interpretation is settled, we think, beyond dispute, by the Old-Fingl. med = cross, Cristes med, Christ's cross; med and mid being thus cognates, if indeed mid is not a case of pure foreign adoption, it is evident that the old interpretations and etymologies fall utterly to the ground.

Of the very numerous cases of etymology where we are at variance with the editor, we must have what we have said to stand as specimens. But we would finally call attention to the very important word mörk, where there has crept in a bad slip of the pen, the editor counting eighty, instead of 260 members to week. There are many such slips to be met with in Cleaning and the laborious reading of proofs having been done in an abnormal sort of way. In the word sket, having-sket, ke., which is a good application of archi-

tectural terminology of genuine Northern growth, the true meaning has escaped the editor, it being an sials, not a wing.

It is certain that the book has gained very much in scholarship by having been revised, so far so the English of it goes, by two such able men as Br. Liddle and Mr. Kitchin. We hope and wish that this generous literary enterprise of the Clarendon Press may be rewarded by a speedy sale of the first edition of the Dictionary, and that we may look forward to no very far distant feture for a thoroughly revised and corrected second edition.

A STILLBORN HISTORY OF WATERLOO.

THE last literary bequest of the Second Empire deser notice than it had the good fortune to obtain. Pub notice than it had the good fortune to obtain. Published but a few weeks before the declaration of war with Prussia, there was no time allowed to those for whom it a few weeks before the declaration of war with Prussis, there was no time allowed to those for whom it was designed to peruse it before they were plunged into a struggle as fierce as that of fifty-five years earlier which it described, and of dimensions so much grander as to dwarf the great Napoleon's campaigns by comparison. Some significant circumstances attending its form will be noted presently, as curiously characteristic of the regime under which it was produced. Passing these by for the moment as a matter apart, the execution of the work was very creditable to its avowed author, and indeed marks a distinct step in advance to its avowed author, and indeed marks a distinct step in advance in the historical study of French military history as hitherto understood and practised by the countrymen of Prince Edouard de la Tour d'Auvergne. And if this improvement was forced on

them by circumstances, it is not the less noteworthy and desirable. How it came about may be simply enough explained by looking back at the circumstances of the time.

Up to five or six years since the French had been content, in their belief in the First Napoleon's military infallibility, to treat Waterloo from a point of view exclusively national. They knew that he had been the greatest of all generals, and they knew that, notwithstanding this and the devotion of the soldiers of 1815 to his standard, he had suffered one of the most disastrous defeats on record on the plains of Belgium. He had fought certainly against ness sandard, he had suhered one of the most dissistious deleasts on record on the plains of Belgium. He had fought certainly against greater numbers; but to give this as the only reason of his failure appeared insufficient, since in his earlier campaigns he had dealt easily with the same odds. He had, however, written elaborately on the subject of Waterloo during his subsequent exile, and as the records he offered turned on the personal arrows blindness and excuses he offered turned on the personal errors, blindness, and omissions of individual followers, they chimed in happily with the national egotism, and became on the whole, notwithstanding that national egotism, and became on the whole, notwithstanding that certain French critics had impugned parts of them in detail, almost a matter of national faith. M. Thiers, in concluding the splandid epic which he is pleased to call a history of The Commutate and Empire, applied all the powers of his fascinating style to crystallize this mythical belief into a masterly sketch of the campaign drawn from the Napoleonic point of view; and he succeeded in constructing a story which will remain whilst French is read a monument of its author's literary ability, however little credit it reflects on his honesty of purpose. For some years it satisfied the popular mind entirely, and the eloquent Academician was in one sense the truest supporter of that Second Empire which he vainly struggled against in his other character of Daputy. Of course struggled against in his other character of Daputy. Of course sensible Franchmen were aware that their national version of the last campaign of Napoleon was not that of Prussians or Englishmon; but they were for the most part content, in M. Thiers's men; but they were for the most part content, in M. Thioras favourite phrase, to assign "interested motives" to all those who differed with him, and to take the gilded structure he had based on the St. Halena narrative, if not for a perfect history, at any rate for the nearest approach to it that could anywhere be found. Besides, was it not notorious that the German writers were entirely at issue with those of Great Britain, as to some of the leading points of the cumpaign? What more probable than that the Frenchman who disregarded both was in the right track? chman who disregarded both was in the right track?

The first blow to this comfortable state of things came from two of the many exiles who assailed the Second Empire with their literary shafts from outside its dominions. Colonel Charms, their literary shafts from outside its dominions. Colonel Charms, and, following him, M. Edgar Quinet, undertook to expose the falsehoods on which the St. Helena story was built up. The one was laborious and full of knowledge, the other clear and incisive in the use of his pen. Colonel Charms spared no pains to get at the truth and set it forth completely. M. Quinet found the materials ready prepared by his predecassor's research, and was himself gifted with the brilliancy of expression which commands the attention of French readers more than the most faithful devotion to truth. Under the shocks dealt to it by these critics, the "Napoleonic legend" (as Quinet happily called it), which had covered the events of 1815 with a false growth of remance, began to wither and shrink. Carefully excluded as their works were from the Paris boolutalls, they made their way into French filmaries. And although their attacks on the First Empire were should prompted in the first place by the authors' animality to the Second, they were not to be altogether explained away by this, except in the eyes of those who were thoroughly local to the existing order of things and unwilling to have their faith in Mapoleonism disturbed.

Philosophy as chief materials for his own, came another writers are shownedly as chief materials for his own, came another writers.

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Materico, Éliscie de la Compagne de stêrg. Par le Hei Estènia Edopard de la Tour d'Auvergne. Paris : Flon.

whose book found its way more largely into Ennes. Channey succeeded in reconciling the Gurman and English Cheency succeeded in reconciling the Curman and English bistudies so far at least that his book was much read in his own country, and became adopted as the official text-book for preferance study in Prussia. Its large acceptance in a German form naturally caused its republication in French; and, as an English work translated in Belgium could hardly be officially excluded by the country him at Paris it was found in the could hardly be officially excluded by the consorship at Paris, it soon found its way to that capital, and was read by many who only knew of the writings of their countryment Charras and Quinet through its means. No reader of ordinary intelligence who statistically a statistic property of their countryment of their countryment of their country intelligence who statistically a statistic property is means. intelligence who studied either of the three could believe any longer in the fable of Napoleouic infallibility, even when dressed up in in the ratio of Napoleonic infallibility, even when dressed up in the tasteful periods of a Thiers. The necessity seems to have been recognized of abandoning the attempt to impose on the world through the latter, and of beginning alresh the defence of Napoleon with less doubtful materials than his own Memoirs. The work before us embodies the result; and, though adopting outwardly an independent line of view, the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne was manifestly holding a brief for the Second Empire when he undertook to write the full of the Prince

manifestly holding a brief for the Second Empire when he undertook to write the fall of the First.

In his preface he refers pointedly to the Histories just speken of. Charras and Quinet are mentioned as having, in their criticisms on the St. Helona narrative, fallen, in an opposite direction, into the very exaggeration which they condemn in Thiors, who defends it. Channey is credited with honesty of purpose in breaking with those long-standing English traditions which are not unfairly described as "more patriotic than just"; and the author only ragrets that he so closely reproduces the judgments given before him by Charras. But the remarkable point of the Prince's introduction lies in the utter abandonment of Thiers and his supposed authority. "He has not succeeded" (it is briefly said) "in gaining acceptance for his conclusions. His twentieth volume, though so enthralling, so patriotic, is considered to be a pure romance, in which there is nothing real but the sublime herosan he has depicted in the most brilliant of styles." It is something indeed to have resaded this standard in a matter in which the French were, up to within a very uriment of styles." It is something indeed to have reached this standard in a matter in which the French were, up to within a very few years, under such extraordinary self-deception. The whole plan of the work follows this key, and treats the campaign in as favourable a light as possible for Napolson, but pointedly omits to make any use of his own inventions after his fall, as though they were historic proofs of the cause of his failure.

The course followed in the narrative is nearly that pursued by Charras, and among ourselves by Colonel Chesney, of dividing the days of the campaign carefully, and tracing out the events of each in detail from the various evidence before proceeding to comment on them. The spirit in which this is done may be briefly shown on them. In spirit if which this is done may be used y shown one or two well-known points, as the supposed neglect of Ney to seize Quatro lives in time, and assist with one of his corps the Emperor's action at Ligny; or again that of Grouchy to move to his master's aid on the crowning day of Waterloo. As to the former, Ney's conduct and that of his liquitenant, D'Erlon, are examined carefully in the light of the well-known documents already ransacked by other authors. One document, however, is omitted, and that is the fatal narrative known as Courgand's, which was dictated by Napoleon just after the events, and before the fallen Emperor had had time to invent the more elaborate version of the Memoirs; and which proves at a glance that he know nothing relutators of the memorate that he knew nothing whatever of the movement towards Ligny of the corps of D'Erlon, which Thiers blames Ney violently for calling back to its proper point at Quatro Bras. Ney is mildly charged by the Prince, as by some French writers, with having neglected the opportunity of crushing the Dutch-Belgians at Quatre Bras in the forenoon, a charge which is confuted by the proofs abundantly the forenoon, a charge which is confluted by the proofs abundantly given that he was simply awaiting the Emperor's orders to move at all. This, however, is plainly stated not to be the cause of the incompletoness of the Ligny victory. The real blame of the miscarriage is laid entirely on D'Erlon for obeying Ney's order of recall. And this upon the strange ground that "his resolve to go back off Quatre Bras was the greatest misfortune to us. Let ue one say it was covered by Ney's order. Such an order cannot cover a general at the head of a corps [our Imperialist author says a généralen-chef, an evident misuse here of a technical title] who has been ent-ner, an evident misuse here of a technical title who has been entrusted with 20,000 men and 50 guns, and whose right and duty it is to think." This is an ingenious new view certainly of an old problem; but as D'Erlon's corps happened to form nearly the half of an army entrusted to Ney for certain objects, and as he was not a general-in-chief, while Ney was, we may be pardoned for refusing to entertain any such liberal construction of a corps commander a duties. Once admit it, and no commander-in-chief in any future bettle could mossibly count on beinging his army into negation battle could possibly count on bringing his army into position. Thought is no doubt valuable; but no sound reflection could ever teach a subordinate general to act in direct contradiction to his own superior's pressing order without any higher authority than his own unaided judgment.

As to Growthy, and the famous discussion on his conduct on the 18th, here our author is on much more difficult ground, since there is no possibility of finding some new culprit to whom to transfer the blame hithorto laid by the French nation on the unfortunate Marshal. And it has long since been shown from Napolean's own despatches that he fully approved of that very more. ment on Wavre by his lieutenant which kept the latter far beyond any range of tactical usefulness for the day. The solution which the Imperialist writer offers lays the blame, as of old entirely as fireucky, but dose so on altogether new grounds. Continue all notice of the specryphal orders of the Emperor to the Manual,

mentioned in the Memoirs, the authenticity of which had been effectually exploded long before Thiers deliberately quoted them in his recent editions, Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne uses only the genuine correspondence. He is of course compelled therefore to admit that Grouchy's movement was apparently approved of by the Emperor up to the last. But the latter's despatch, he says, was but a reply to Grouchy's own incorrect information. Had the Marshal seen what he ought to have done, as he might have seen it, he had free liberty of action for the other course, and his march direct on Waterloo would have been reported, and, as a matter of course, approved of. The reply to which is that, if Napoleon was ill-informed and outwitted, who lay much nearer to the Prussians on that fateful night than his lieutenant did, the latter can hardly be blamed for being not better aware of what Blücher was about. mentioned in the Memoirs, the authenticity of which had been blamed for being not better aware of what Blücher was about. And to the Prince's remark that the Prussian assertion is not proved, that in any case Blücher could have held back Grouchy's 36,000 men with 40,000 of his own, and still had available the 50,000 that were actually brought into line of battle at Waterloo, the answer is only too obvious, that the Prussian argument has certainly facts to support it, inasmuch as 16,000 of these troops under Thielemann did actually serve to delay Grouchy before Wavre all the afternoon. On the whole, however, the Imperialist writer is even at this crucial point far in advance of his pre-decessors in moderation and good sense, as well as in adherence to proper evidence; and his narrative, though dry, is much better worth study than that of Thiers or any other lessor ornament of the French national school.

We would willingly have closed our review here. we would willingly have closed our review here. But, as we have before stated, the book on our table is plainly a book with an object, and the object—that of supplying the Paris market four years sinco—was sought for by means more characteristic, we are sure, of the then existing Government than of the gallant writer, who is said to have carried an historic name untarnished through some of the severest reverses of the late way. For hadde the volume lies another so like it historic name untarnished through some of the severest reverses of the late war. For beside the volume lies another so like it in appearance and form, and even in the very lettering on the cover and title, that it is only by a very close inspection one discovers that they are not two copies of the same work. The one is entitled *Étude de la Campagne de* 1815, *Waterloo*; the other, *Waterloo*, *Étude de la Campagne de* 1815. Each is *Par le Lieutenant-Colonel*, whose name is printed in small type. But the one is the Brussels edition of Colonel Chesney's *Waterloo Lectures*; the other is the Imperialist version of the same campaign which was other is the Imperialist version of the same campaign which put out in the last days of the Second Empire, that heedless buyers might have something safer to read than so severe a condemnation as that pronounced by the English critic on the great Napoleon's last essay in strategy.

HUTCHINSON'S TWO YEARS IN PERU.*

TWO years of active and observant travel in Peru, with the capacial advantages offered by the position of H. M. Consul at Callao, have enabled Mr. Thomas J. Hutchinson, who is already well known by his records of previous impressions of the South American and African continents, to present us with a series of vivid and instructive pictures of the most promising as well as the most interesting of the Southern Republics. A zealous searcher after antiquities, no less than a keen-aved judge of modern well. most interesting or the Southern Republics. A zeatous searcher after antiquities, no less than a keen-eyed judge of modern progress, he is studious to estimate at their true significance and value the remains or records of long-gone generations, whilst heedfully noting the signs of growing civilization and the capacities for future development. Notwithstanding the apprehension felt by him at first starting that all which was to be said of Peru, ancient and modern had been said sources of times allowed to the said sources of times allowed to the said sources. and modern, had been said scores of times already, we have to thank him for a pair of volumes filled with the experiences of a careful observer and enriched with the taste of a lover of the

picturesque in nature and art.

The two main points to which Mr. Hutchinson addresses his re-searches, and which he considers himself to have established by abundant proofs, are the fabulous and worthless character of the chronicles of Garcilasso de la Voga and others, based upon supposed records and monuments of the Incas, and a range of antiquity for the ruins and other relics of native civilization extending far beyond the furthest date of the Inca rule. The Incas he regards indeed with furthest date of the Inca rule. The Incas he regards indeed with the most profound unbelief, or rather contempt. So far from founding or building up a dominion, a civilization, or a cult, it was their end and function to east down, obliterate, and destroy all trace of what made the land when they crossed its boundaries fair, prosperous, and civilized. Cities, religious monuments, fortifications, and burying-places of high antiquity or admirable contemporary when he first went to Pay in April 1871. "in the tions, and burying-places of high antiquity or admirable construction were laid low or descerated by them. Albeit himself, as he confesses, when he first went to Peru, in April 1871, "in the Inca groove," like most people who take an interest in Peruvian literature and antiquities, he became convinced, after travelling and exploring along the coast from Arica to San José—a seaboard of more than a thousand miles—inland further than Arequips, and to ha, through the Jejetepeque valley, and up to Machucana, that the relics of art and architecture between the first line of Cordilleras and the Facilic belong to a time "far and away" before

Two Years in Peru; with Exploration of its Antiquities. By Thomas Hutchinson, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., M.A.I., Author of "Impressions of their Africa," "The Parama, and South American Recollections," &c. Manua and numerous Illustrations. 9 vols. London: Sampson Low

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that of the Incas. The reputed temples of the Sun behind.
Trujillo and at Pacha-Cámac seemed to his eyes only mythically to be invested with an Inca character, nor had the fortress of to be invested with an Inca character, nor had the fortress of Paramunca the feeblest claim beyond the pee dirit of Garcilasso and Rivero to be the monument of the Incas' victory over the Chingon-On the contrary, he holds it to have been erected and garrisoned by the Chimoos themselves. How far back, indeed, we are entitled by the evidences accumulated of late years by Squier and other explorers, including our author himself, to carry the period of human occupation on the Pacific seaboard, is a problem of no little vagueness or difficulty. One test of antiquity confidently relied on by our author is found in the guano deposits which have of late years drawn the attention of Europe to Peru. Under accumulations of bird-droppings extending to a depth of thirty-five feet or so there was found at the Chincha Islands more than one idol carved in wood, and at another spot in the same islands one idol carved in wood, and at another spot in the same lalands were an image and water-pots of stone at a depth of sixty-two feet. How many thousands of years, he asks, are to be allowed since the race who moulded these by no means inartistic emblems and vessels rose to this pitch of culture and passed way? Of higher art still are the regal emblems and household gods of wood and coarse potters drawn for Mr. Hutchingen, found at what denth and coarse pottery drawn for Mr. Hutchinson, found at what depth he is not fully aware, but very far down.

Now calculations of this kind must be framed with a great deal

Now calculations of this kind must be framed with a great deal of caution. Mr. Hutchinson himself, though without any apparent misgiving, mentions as a proof of similar antiquity the finding on the Guanape Islands, under thirty-two feet of guano, of the body of a penguin flattened to but half an inch in thickness by the pressure of the superincumbent deposit, but otherwise perfect and capable of being set upright for the sketch given in the present volume to be taken. Under it lay a piece of cloth, which with the body was given to the author by Captain Bird. What probability is there of the bird having been preserved in this state for anything like the ages contemplated by Mr. Hutchinson, whatever allowance may be made for the antiseptic properties of the guano under which it was embedded? If, on the other hand, we note the rate at which accumulations of this sort are formed by the rooks, jackdaws, and other birds who flock to the formed by the rocks, jackdaws, and other birds who flock to the belfries of our cathedrals and churches, we may see cause to doubt whether the multitudinous waterfowl that hover like a cloud over the equatorial islands would take untold ages to enrich the world with sixty feet or so of their valuable refuse. enrich the world with sixty feet or so of their valuable refuse. That these combined vestiges of art and nature do carry back the annals of human life and of comparative civilization to a time which was already remote when the Spaniards first came upon the scene, or when the Incas first set up the monarchy which the Spaniards overthrew, we may well admit without extending the tale of years from hundreds to thousands. What amount of caution is needed in dealing with evidences of this character may be further judged from the fact that among Mr. Hutchinson's collection of human skulls and other spoils picked up near Ancon in April 1872, and sent by him to England, was found, as we read in Professor Busk's Report, the entire hoof of a mule, which could only have dated from the intrusion of the Spaniards. The Report of Mr. Price upon the pottery and other objects submitted by Mr. Hutchinson to the Anthropological Society, and included with that of Professor Busk in the Appendix to the present volume, speaks of the exquisite finish and high state of present volume, speaks of the exquisite finish and high state of preservation of the nets, as well as of the coloured jars, as hardly to be reconciled with the idea of great antiquity. We agree at the same time with Mr. Baldwin, the author of Ancient America, in regarding these as the relics of a people who were driven out either by the Chinchas or by a tribe who preceded them; the Chinchas themselves, be it remembered, being anterior to the Yuncas, who were conquered by the Inca Pachacutec in the fifteenth century. Similar remains bespeak, in our writer's view, the presence of the same race at Pisco, Ica, the Canete valley, and elsewhere, and convince him that the aboriginal South Americans are of far older descent than the Indians of the Northern continent, who probably came originally from the East across Behring's Straits, and who are represented still by the Koraks and Chookchees of that corner of Asia.

Setting aside the fables swallowed and reproduced by Montesinos,

still by the Koraks and Chookchees of that corner of Asia.

Setting aside the fables swallowed and reproduced by Montesinos, Garcilasso, and the whole host of Spanish tradition-mongers, and used with too little critical discretion by writers like Prescott, there are materials in the buildings, the burial-places, and other abiding relics of the past, which in the hands of Dr. Tschudi, Mr. Clements Markham, and the writer before us, may be said to have become the groundwork of some positive edifice of Peruvian archaeology. With somewhat more of skill in arranging his facts and grouping his arguments, Mr. Hutchinson might have done much towards rearing such a structure. As it is, hurrying us in his footsteps from place to place, he allowshimself no time for methodizing his impressions, and gives his readers no halp towards a connected view of what he has to propound in the end as an antiquary or an historian. Aided by his illustrations, he gives indeed to these scattered relics of the past the power to tell as far as may be their own tale, to which not a little was contributed by the investigations pushed under his auspices beneath the surface of the soil. It was in particular at Pacha-Cámao, the most august and the most mysterious assemblage of Peruvian measurements, that our author's explanations and researches were productive officials. Hundreds of feet below the topmost terrape of those mighty suins the pickaxes of Chinamen, set to work by him and his convenions, brought to light innumerable bedies swatted and the convenions, which fell to pieces on the administration of the convenions.

some cases stuffed with cotton-flock. With several of the female bodies were the rade fringes or belts which formed the limited costume of antiquity. Others had with them coarse figures of human faces in burnt clay or begs of coos leaves covering the skull. High above this vast huses or burying-ground was raised what is known as the Temple of the Sun; though why, asks our author, should we find in a temple for the worship of the sun the niches, recesses, or alcoves, which may be presumed to have formed cells for worship, facing the West, instead of the rising of that luminary? And why should there be niches for idol deities, and evidences of sacrificial fires in the soot marks upon a wall leading to the North? Above all, whose hands carried up the enormous quantities of earth that form the successive terraces out of which stand up the walls of stone, or of adobe, or sun-burnt brick? The whole mass is from two to three hundred feet high, and has a semi-lunar shape beyond half a mile in extent, with its concave side towards the south. The height between each of the terraces varies in general from six to eight feet, but the entire mass is too disintegrated and wrecked for clear delineation. The summit area, which was reached in a roundabout way on horseback, was roughly measured as comprising

ten acres square. The system of terrace-building is scarcely less conspicuous at Ouzco or Quito, and at Moyabamba our author traced the lines of terrace for more than two miles along the mountainside, rising one over the other to the height of more than a hundred feet. On the railway line from San Bartolomé to Surco are seen along the mountain alope the remains of one of these terraced structures, built of enormous stones, their colossal size puzzling the beholder to guess by what mechanical appliances they were placed there. Whether we are to refer to the same age and race the were placed there. Whether we are to refer to the same age and race the huge walls of heavy stones four yards thick, as at Santa Clars, with the marvellous carved and engraved boulder rocks adjoining the Yonan Pass of the river Jejetepéque, or the sloping wall of masonry among the ruins of Chan-Chan, is a further question awaiting solution. Our author does not seem to be enough of a geologist to assign to these boulders their connexion with the great Ice age of the American continent. As an antiquary he is speculative enough at times to take a critic's breath away. Not content with the wild hypotheses which have surung from the content with the wild hypotheses which have sprung from the fancied recurrence upon Peruvian pottery of the "Greek scroll" or of Egyptian symbols or ornaments, he drags in Dr. Schliemann's latest discoveries and most sanguine theories from the about the Ilium. The hewn stones joined without coment in which the learned Doctor recognizes the walls of Priam have in his eyes that in the Inca period of Peru." We ies and most sanguine theories from the mounds of "their corresponding state in the Inca period of Peru." We should have expected him to carry the synchronism even further back. The cross with crotchets or limbs met with at Ilium, which enabled Dr. Schliemann to declare that the Trojans were Aryans "at a time when the people now known as Celts, Germans, Peniana, Pelasgians, Hellenes, Slavonians, were still one nation and spoke one common language," seems to Mr. Hutchinson decisive of a further extension of the family of contemporary nations and languages. "Take the crotchets away, and what can be said of the cross on the silver cylinder found at Chan-Chan?" The drawing of the cylinder given by our author suggests to us doubts as to the propriety of calling the ornament a cross at all. But antiquaries have, it is well known, a peculiar power of seeing things. There are those who see a Buddhist tope in Avebury or Stonehenge, and, if we mistake not his language, Mr. Hutchinson has a vision of Buddhist caves in Peru. He does indeed stumble at a stone said in a New, Granada newspaper to have been found by Don Joaquim de Costa on one of his estates, "erected by a small colony of Phœnicians from Sidonia in the year IX. or X. of Hiram, contemporary of Solomon, about ten centuries before the Christian era." This notable stone—which should make Mr. the Christian era." This notable stone—which should make Air. Schapira or the Berlin savants who have bought his specimens die of envy—is described as having an inscription in eight lines, which, being translated, sets forth the names of the voyagers from Canaan, "who embarked from the port of Azion-gaber (Boy-Akubal), and having sailed for twelve months from the country of Egypt (Africa), carried away by currents, landed at Guayaquil in Peru." We accept with perfect confidence and with sincere gratitude all that our author tells us he has himself seen, while reserving our judgment as to the historical inferences to be while reserving our judgment as to the historical inferences to be drawn therefrom. Nor should we withhold our thanks for the valuable information he has given us touching the present state and future prospects of the Peruvian Republic. His descriptions and illustrations of the flourishing cities desolated by earth shocks—Arica and Arequipa, before and after the earthquake earth shocks—Arks and Arequipa, before and after the earthquake of 1868—the views of Lima, its monuments and people; the bold railway-bridge of Macqui on the Valparaiso and Santiago Railway; the light gossamer-like iron viaduct, 260 feet high, over the Verrugas river; the deep cross cutting of a mountain ridge on the railway track at San Hartolomé—call for special mention as giving force and picturesqueness to a work which is full of life and interest throughout.

THE HEREFORD MAPPA MUNDLA

L'OPt generations, and even conturies, visitors to Hereford Cathedral have been introduced to its medieval Map as a great literary curiosity and one of its most special treasures. After

undergoing many vicinsitudes, being now used as an alter-plece, now suspended and protected by folding doors and clasps in a place by itself, and at another time, according to tradition, secreted with other valuables under a chantry floor during the Civil Wars, this "map of ye world drawn on vellum by a monk" has escaped definement and retained its reputation, not a little, we suspect, on the principle of "omne ignotum pro magnifico," and through the admiration of those who did not understand it. Saving a few scratches over the edifice which represents Paris, perpetrated at some period of anti-Gallican fever, the "Mappa Mundi" is in such a sound condition, especially since its reparation in 1855, that the curious may study and decipher it with less difficulty than most documents of equal antiquity. Not, however, until recently does it appear that its custodians and admirers were influenced in their careful preservation of it by an intelligent interest. The casual notices of antiquaries and topographers have only glanced at it; and though partial descriptions of it occur in Gough's British Topography and Thomas Wright's Antiquarien Reseys, and a fuller account has been given within the last three or four years in the Rev. F. T. Havergal's interesting Finsti Herefordenses, it must be admitted that attention has been chiefly paid to it by foreign geographers, who have been beforehand with us in reproducing the entire map, as well as in giving an adequate description of its contents. At last, however, in a spirit of laudable emulation, it has been taken up by able and willing scholars at home. Means. Bevan and Phillott, whilst known in this country and abroad as scholars who have devoted study and pains to geographical science, are both beneficed within a short distance of Hereford, and the latter holds also the office of Preslector in the Cathedral, so that his share in the work is the result, we may infer, of a special caprit ds corps. It has been reserved for these two, with the assistance of two or three experi

was that it made Jerusalem the centre of the habitable world—that it consequently fixed the form and limits of that world—and that it forced lands and seas into spaces not adapted to their true form and size. The use of parallels and meridians was absolutely incompatible with such a system of map-drawing. Hence the error and confusion which characterize mediaval maps. Hence the distortion of outlines, and the gross misplacement of towns and countries.

To take an instance of this, it was a natural result of the assumption of Jerusalem's central position, and its situation on the western verge of Asia and in the line of the Mediterranean, that Asia should hold one-half of the world; that its length from East to West should equal that of Europe, and that Europe and Africa, divided by the Mediterranean, should in equal portions divide the other. In consequence of the manipulation required to work out this puzzle, Europe is at first sight hardly recognizable on the Hereford Map. Sins both of omission and commission are manifest in the treatment of land and sea. The North Sea is crowded out to give space to the British Isles. The angle now occupied by Holland is unnoticed. The British Isles protrude southward nearly to Spain, and the opposite coast of France is carried down in a parallel line so that the angle formed by Britanny disappears. It is obvious that mediseval compliance with the tradition that the "terrestrial paradise" was set in the extreme East, and the consequent claims of that quarter as the source of time and as a gate of the sun to occupy the head of the map would be another element of difficulty in delineation; and so also would the adoption, unconsciously or independently perhaps, of the Homeric belief that Ocean was an encircling narrow band surrounding the world towards its outermost verge. The southern half of Ocean from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Terrestrial Paradise has a fairly equable breadth, except where the line is broken by the Arabian Sea and its two-forked gulfs, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, which on the Hereford Map are coloured red, and look strangely like a pair of drawers of that colour hung out on a clother-line. Whilst we are on the subject of the verge formed by Ocean, it should be said that two outer circles surround the planisphere, one containing the four quarters, the other and inner a table of the winds in a twelvefold division, introduced by Timosthenes and accepted by medisoval as well as classical geographer

Medievel Geography: on Every in illustration of the Hereford Massa. Mundi. By the Rev. W. C. Hevan and the Rev. H. W. Phillott, M.A. London: E. Stanford. 1873.

in with human monstrosities, mythic beasts and birds, famous lakes and wells, and noteworthy plants—many of them suggested by a spurious etymology, and all referable to biblical, classical, legendary, or contemporary sources. One lesson to be learnt from it is the comparative neglect of contemporary data, for which in many instances it is difficult to account.

many instances it is difficult to account.

Before, however, making any remarks on the influence of these fourfold materials on the composition of the Map, we must briefly state what our esseyists have ostablished about its author. It is certain from the Norman-French inscription above-mentioned that he was one Richard de Bello, prebendary of Lafford (Sleaford) and of Holdingham in the diocese of Lincoln, and treasurer of Lincoln Cathedral, dignities which he seems to have been holding circ. 1250-1260 A.D. His connexion with Lincoln appears to have terminated in 1283, and Bishop Swinfield's Household Roll in its entries for November 1289 associates his name with Herefordshire, though it is not till 1305 that he appears as a prebendary of Hereford. From the notices which Mr. Hevan has collected of him, he appears to have been an ecclesiastic of mark, and if he is to be identified with the mounted sportsman attended by a forester and a leash of greyhounds in the opposite corner of the map, he must have been a well-to-do man of good social position. It is fairly surmised that he drew his map during his tenure of the Lincoln prebend, both because he calls himself "de Haldingham et Lafford," and because he expends more elaborate drawing upon his earlier both because he calls himself "de Haldingham et Lafford," and because he expends more elaborate drawing upon his earlier mother church than upon poor Hereford Cathedral. The curious paradox of the Clee Hill, in the latter diocese, being given as the sole specified English mountain, does not really tell one way or the other as to the question of residence at the time of the drawing of the Map. The name may have been filled in later than the rest of the work, and the mountain may have been introduced, as Mr. Bevan observes, on pure cartographical grounds, to fill up the interval between the Severn and the Dee, and mark the boundary between England and Wales. The handwriting is the boundary between England and Wales. The handwriting is pronounced to be of a date prior rather than posterior to 1300 A.D.; and Mr. Bevan gives geographical reasons for pronouncing in favour of a date somewhere near 1275, rather than, as M. d'Avezac, a French geographer, held, forty years later. At any rate there is no small amount of internal evidence from contemporary sources for the approximate date of the Map. Amidst a number of ancient and classical names of towns, islands, and promontories connected with the Mediterranean, we find the modernized form Palerna, i. q. with the Mediterranean, we find the modernized form Palerna, i. q. Palermo, used instead of the ancient Panormus, as a town in Sicily. Higden, in his Polychronicon, written about the middle of the fourteenth century, uses the modern form, whilst with Roger de Hoveden the chronicler, whose annals extend to 1201 A.D., and who was chaplain to Henry II., the name is in five places still given Panormus. It is said that the modern form was introduced into England by the Crusaders; and whilst upon mention of them we may note that on the "Mappa Mundi," Patras, the chief naval station of the French knights in the Crusades, figures alongside of Athens, Corinth, Larissa, and Eleusis. On the Map, though the insular character of Venice is greatly exaggerated, the attribution to her of the seven Liburnian Islands is consistent with contemporary history; and though in the delineation of Spain the kingdom of Aragona, or Arragon, is transferred ation of Spain the kingdom of Aragona, or Arragon, is transferred to the North of the Pyrenees, there is some shadow of truth in the drawing, as at the date of the map Roussillion belonged to Aragon. In Spain Compostu' (h.e. Compostella) appears amongst other and less decipherable manes, because, no doubt, of its contemporary fame as a resort of pilgrims. Our own Glestonia or Glastonbury too finds a place aroung English sittes for the most part bury, too, finds a place among English cities, for the most part episcopal, presumably on account of the interest attaching Edward I.'s visit to view the remains or burial-place of King Arthur in the year 1276, almost the year of the Map. Among the Gascon towns in France, Fronsac, Libourne, and Bourg, all places of note in the Edwardian wars, are given in Latinized form; and when we turn to Scotland, Borwic and Rokesburg apparently come in for mention as important border fortresses of the same period. These and similar instances will serve as a sample of the cartographer's contemporary resources, though, had we space, we might show that there were many points on which, whatever he might have been as an historical student, he was behind his age geographically.

As might be expected, he came out more strongly in the fruits of Biblical study, though here too some of his data might provoke a smile. Old Testament history is abundantly illustrated even to the forlorn figure of "Lot's wife" in salt on the opposite side of the forlorn figure of "Lot's wife" in salt on the opposite side of the river Arnon to Mount Seir; the inscription "Horrea Josephi" on the Pyramids; the crowd of Israelites worshipping the golden calf inscribed Mahomet or "Mahum" beyond the Dead Sea; the Ark on the mountains of Armenia, and ever so much more pictorial geography. Palestine is by comparison very tolerably delineated, only it retains the medieval crotchet of a double source of the Jordan, a "Fons Jor" and a "Fons Dan." The cartographer marks many of the chief places in the Gospels and the Acts, whether in or out of the Holy Land, and one not unamusing mistake arising out of his Biblical studies is where, borrowing from Pliny the dimensions of Gaul, his inscription ascribes the estimate not to Vipsanius Agrippa, but to the only Agrippa he could conceive of, the King Agrippa of the New Testament.

But most of the names on the map are classical, and come at first or second hand from such authors as Orosius, Solinus, and Isidore; and in matters of measurement direct recourse seems to have been had to Pliny. Legendary matter the map-maker drew from William of Malmesbary and the Alexandrian Rossance, with other later

works, and he had manifestly at hand a Bestiarium and Herbertum for his wonderful natural history. It followed from his abundant and variety of materials, especially as in all probability he we very much a "stay-at-home traveller," that he laboured und a plethors of names and data, but found scant room where to bestow them. As we are told in the Introduction, amidst a conscientious parade of the chief classic spots and fables, there is the utmost ignorance and carelessness of arrangement:—

Delphi is confounded with Dalor. There is the result of the confounded with Dalor. There is the result of the confounded with Dalor. There is the result of the confounded with Dalor. There is the result of the confounded with Dalor. The confounded with Dalor.

Delphi is confounded with Delos; Thermopyle is an inland range; Corinth stands wholly away from any symptom of the Isthmus. So again in other quarters—Patmos is transported into the Black Sea; Gades in represented as a large island in the middle of the Straits of Gibraltar; Calpe and Abyla change places, the latter transported to Africa; the Syrtes are apparently placed inland; the Pactolus flows into the Euxine, and so forth.

By the strangest carelessness the name of Greece does not appear on the map, unless indeed Icaya (i.e. Achaia) is intended to serve instead of it, according to mediaval usage which gave to Achaia a wide signification at the same time that it limited Hellad or Hellas to Attica.

Hellas to Attica.

Our space limits us to the barest description of the mythical additions to the Map; but no amount of description can serve instead of ocular inspection of this choice assemblage of monstrosities, classical and legendary. While fortified cities and cathedrals stud the Map in respectable frequency, we find there, there, and everywhere (if there is any preference, it is naturally given to Africa) groups of grotesque malformations, such as the mouthless people near the Ganges; the Sciapodes or Monocoli of Asia and Africa, who make an unbrells of their sole leg and foot; the earless Ambari of Æthiopia; the Nubians, who find shelter from the sun in their protruding lip; the Blemyæ, with mouth and eyes placed in their breasts; the maritime Æthiopians with four eyes apiece, and their near neighbours, "whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders." In the "Fauni-semicaballi homines" we seem to meet with a cross of the classical Centaur, and in the man who meet with a cross of the classical Centaur, and in the man who bestrides the "Cocadilus," in the Isle of Meroe, an anticipator, as Mr. Phillott reminds us, of the exploit of Mr. Waterton. But the master-key to the complete Bestiaring represented on this Map must not be looked for from a reviewer. The curious must buy the feesimile of the "Mapper Murdi" (or reduced copies of it, in the facsimile of the "Mappa Mundi" (or reduced copies of it, in divers sizes and at divers prices, for these are now to be had), and with it Mesers. Bevan and Phillott's able illustrative essay. A careful reading of the latter, with frequent reference to the former, will explain the curious phenomena of the Map, and, enabling us to put ourselves in Richard de Bello's place, will show what amount of method there is in his seeming madness. Of his queer freaks none are odder than his delineation of the British Isles, which is out of all proportion, and has its names filled in with the most utter disregard of distances and facts. In Wales, where only three names besides Snowdon are entered, Conway figures in close proximity to St. David's. A channel connects the Bristol and English Channels in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury. The Norman town of Caen (Cadan) is taken from the southern and pitched down on the northern side of the channel; and that there is no confusion with Calne in Wilts (which might quite consist with the cartographer's ideas of accurate might quite consist with the cartographers ideas of accurate localization) is plain from the fact that De Hoveden always gives "Calne" (sic) in his Latin Annals, but Caen as Cadanus or Cadonus. In their last page our essayists give up the identification of the two islands which figure with the Isle of Man in the sea between Ireland and Scotland. They are named Insula Arium and Insula Arium. The latter, an ingenious friend suggests to us, may have been meant as a monkish conceit for St. Columba's Isle which the articipants or would not been selected." We Isle, which the cartographer would not have called " Ions." are not sure ourselves but that in Insula Arietum may lurk a fanciful reference to the Isle of Arran.

SOLLY'S MEMOIR OF DAVID COX.*

WERE we asked to name the most essentially English of our landscape-painters we should without difficulty fix on Cox, Constable, and Gainsborough. These artists are not only English because they seldom or never sought for a subject beyond our shores, but also because of their simply homish style. A breezy a showery sky, a lock, a mill, and a market-cart speak of unspoilt nature and of unsophisticated life, of an art undresse and undecorated, of pictures which, like rustic peasants, wear a homely garb. In these landscapes not only have the trees been beaten by the storm and the rocks washed by the rain, but even the figures are creatures of the elements; the children of Gainsborough knew nought of city guile, the boys of Cax listened to the skylark as if they needed only nature's music, the clouds of Constable tell of "greatcoat weather," yet they bring no terror to wayfarer or labourer. Indeed one characteristic of these our homeborn painters is that everything seems as it were at home at its ease, resting in quiet content; theirs is an art unmoved by ambition; the peasant has no wish to be a lord, and the little hills do not desire to exalt themselves into mountains. This is an art which, like nature herself, loves repose.

David Cox, like Turner, was of humble origin; both ar the were

^{*} Menoir of the Life of David Con, Member of the Section of Painters in Water-Colours; with Sulptions from his Correspondence and some Account of his Works. By M. Neel Solly. Illustrated with memorous Photographs from Drawings by the Artist's own hand. * London: Company & Hall.

salf-made men. Turner was the son of a London barber, and Cox the son of a Birmingham blacksmith. Young Cox, by what would now seem to have been a piece of good luck, beake his leg, for it was to his consequent disability that he owed his first entrance into art. While his leg was in splints he amused himself by painting hites; the hel afterwards went to a free school, but was not been supplied to the second of the school of the second of the sec peinting kites; the had afterwards went to a free school, but was withdrawn as soon as he could be of use in his father's workshop. However, his attength not being equal to hard manual labour, Dayid forsook the anvil for the paint-pot; he was apprenticed to the toy trado, and decorated snuff-boxes; he, then at the age of fifteen, became bound to a locket and miniature painter. A locket still in the possession of Mr. David Oox, jun., shows that the young apprentice had gained accuracy of form and delicacy of handling. But, the suicide of his master throwing him once more adrift, he sought like Claude employment in crieding colours. Magreedy, father of the tracedian and lessesses. grinding colours. Macready, father of the tragedian, and lesses and manager of the newly-built theatre at Birmingham, spared no and manager of the newly-built theatre at Birmingham, spared no pains in order to put dramas on the strge in good style, and young Cox proved so elever that he raised himself from the station of colour-grinder to the office of stage-painter. In those days it was the custom for a company of provincial players to move from town to town accompanied by the scene-painter. "In this way Cox travelled about with the players to Bristol, Leicester, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool." The practice thus gained is said, not without reason, to have conduced to the large generalized manner, the breadth of composition, and knowledge of effect which characterized the painter's mature works. It is interesting to remember that David Roberts and Clarkson Stanfield showed to the very last the the painter's mature works. It is interesting to remember that David Roberts and Clarkson Stanfield showed to the very last the good effects of the same schooling. Yet young Cox, like these his illustrious contemporaries, regarded scene-painting as merely a stepping-stone to something higher; he had, in fact, set his heart on becoming a landscape-painter. The young aspirant when working for the elder Macready was only nimiteen years old. The following anecdote, which we take from this chatty "Memoir," will be read with interest: be read with interest :--

Macready's son, W. C. Macready, who became so celebrated as an actor in after life, was then a child; and Cox, with his usual kindness, painted a complete set of miniature scenery for various dramas, to be used in a toy or puppet theatre which had been made for the little boy, probably by one of the carpenters. These scenes were so much prized and so well taken care of that they were still in existence only a very few years ago. The esteem so early formed for the youthful scene-painter in young Macready's mind lasted until the end of his career, as is proved by a most friendly letter written half a century afterwards by the great actor, when the testimonial portrait was projected, to which Macready sent a subscription of two guiness.

This volume, notwithstanding critical and other deficiencies, is the best record we are likely to have of a painter whom we honour as having lived in and for his art; the man and his works are shown to be one and inseparable. The narrative is in the tone of familiar and affectionate friendship. The photographs and other illustrations are well chosen, though they come out with a blackness little in keeping with the artist's proverbial tenderness. We have to observe on a strange omission in a work which presumes to be exhaustive; no mention is made of the collection of Mr. John Henderson, long known to be among the most important in the country. The author would do well to visit the Burlington Fine Arts Club, where fifty of these drawings, belonging mostly to the artist's middle and best period, are on exhibition.

Diub, where next of these drawings, belonging mostly to the artist's middle and best period, are on exhibition.

The career of David Cox after he came to London was chequered; he began in a small way, he gave lessons, he struggled on as best he could; he sold occasionally a drawing at a low price. An old account book tells us that in the year 1811 he disposed of "one small drawing for 7s., one coloured drawing for 10s. 6d.," and "one dozen sopia drawings for 8s. each." Even up to the age of thirty he was in such low water that he accepted an offer of 10ol. a year to teach drawing in a ladies' school at Hereford; ss we learn that in a single year he found leisure to send no less than twenty-two contributions to the Old Water-Colour Society. David Cox was at all times a hard worker; over a period of half a century he made each year several hundred drawings and sketches, and in all he exhibited in the Society of Painters in Water-Colours close upon eight hundred works. And perhaps, with the single exception of Turner, there has never here been known a deal in miles and the single exception of Turner, there has never here has never been known a rise in prices so astounding; but, as often happens, the artist himself respect only a small part of the rich harvest. The painter who was glad, as we have seen, to sell sepia drawings at eight shillings apiece, might at present prices have realized for his life's labours at least a hundred thousand pounds. The rise in value has been truly fabulous; drawings which some years ago passed through the hands of dealers at fifty pounds now command in auction rooms five hundred. This rage might seem unreasonable were it not that David Cox stands alone; in his peculiar line

he is unapproached.

David Cox makes strong appeal to an Englishman's love of country; he swakens in the mind a thousand associations which gather around fields, hedgerows, and rural lanes. Wide and sweeping are his horizons, wild and windy are his moorlands. To claim for his art imagination or passion would be too much, but it h for his art imagination or passion would be too much, but it has all the persuasiveness of strong conviction; it is penetrated with profound purpose; in motive it is sombre, solemn, and even sad. The strength of the artist lay, as we have said, in his downright and honest English character; other painters have done justice to Italy or to Switzerland, but he found his heart's content in an atmosphere of mist and fog. And he not only painted climate in general, but weather in particular. It has best said in apology for our English seasons that these

is no country in the world in which a person can take so many outdoor walks in the course of the year; it is true that flaids may be wet, the sky shreaded, the sun blotted out, but still a "constitutional" is practicable. Such is the atmospheric condition which David Cox so pute upon paper as to editors space and serial perspective. He is the printer of what may be called "weather"; he simed, we are told, to depict certain house of the day; but he did more; he indicates the state of the harometer; his drawings might be labelled "stormy," change," "fair." He preferred, however, the middle gauge; his storms have promise of sunshine just as his fine weather threatens a shower. His skies are full of rain, his grees is wet with the dew of the morning. Yet Cox seldom, like Turner, threw himself into the complex drama of the elements; and being thus semewhat circumscribed, it became all the more easy to preserve the "unities." Time, place, action were not with him separate outilies; they were all one, the work had an unbroken preserve the "unities." Time, place, action were not with him separate entities; they were all one, the work had an unbroken wholeness. His drawings leave little to desire, because they fulfill all that they promise.

David Cox in the technique of his art ranks among the purest of our water-colour painters. He eschewed opaque pigments. Water-colours were for him emphatically a medium of water; his paper might be said to be afloat; his rain clouds were literally full of water. And then, when the waters were a little subsiding, so that the dry land began to appear, he would divide the heavens from the earth, mark the middle distance, and make the foreground, at least in parts, firm enough to stand on. Indeed his work may be said to lie on the frontier line of creation and chaos. He had a way of letting a drawing take care of itself; he willingly availed way of letting a drawing take care of itself; he willingly availed himself of happy accidents, and allowed the colours to granitate and graduate as they capriciously saw fit. Hence the "blottesque style," which at last degener ted into a confirmed mannerism. His drawings might almost be taken as illustrations of "the philosophy of the unconditioned"; they are without boundary lines or defined limitations, they reach into infinite space and enter the region of the unknown. So bold are they in generalization, so negligent of detail, that to many they may appear as only half finished; but the artist had that rarest of all knowledge—he knew what to leave out and when to leave off. He discovered moreover that the undefined is full of suggestion, that shadow—land has mystery and hidden meaning, that vanishing outlines give a sense of transition and evanescent movement. David Cox is said to have studied Claude and Poussin, but in his works we fail to discover the cloudless sunshine of the one or the sculpturesque form and the balanced symmetry of the other. the sculpturesque form and the balanced symmetry of the other. With more reason has it been stated that his style owed much to the early masters of the English art of water-colour painting—Girtin, Varley, Barrett, and others. Comparisons, too, though forced and somewhat far-fetched, have been made between Turner and Cox; the one may be likened to a full orchestral band, while the other is as the musician who is content to play on a single string. At the time when the sun of Turner was setting in a blaze of red, Cox still held in quiet greys the sky of the morning. On the whole, David Cox in sketchy suggestiveness most nearly approaches that greatest of sketchers, William Müller; he was grand in disorder, masterly in hasty negligence; like nature herself, he evokes harmony out of discord and order from confusion.

COLCNEL DACRE.

WE own to a strong dislike to sentimentalities and affectations, both in books and in real life. Hence for such people as those who vapour and attitudinize through the pages of Colonal Ducre we have neither sympathy nor respect; nor can we commend their author for the lifelike quality of her impersonations or for the interest she has been able to excite. We are pretty well as quainted with the range of feminine light literature, and know by heart the stock of lay figures employed, but we cannot say that the more we see of them the better we like them; and we think that a final carting of them all away to the limbo reserved for the inane and impossible would be the best thing that could happen to them and the world at large. Who indeed does not know the well-worn form of the puppers that do duty for representations of living men and women in this new book by the author of Casto? The grave, tender, elderly hero, a very Sir Galahad for purity, knight and lover, leader of men and squire of dames in one, is of course the central figure; nor does it trouble the author that, with every virtue under heaven, Colonel Dacre wants even the smallest qualifying grain of commonsense, and that his real manliness is no more perceptible than his wisdom. That queer, overmanliness is no more perceptible than his wisdom. That queer, over-strained moral high falutin' which is set forth as the law whereby he lives is not manliness; and we hold his action with regard to Alice as distinctly reprehensible, not, as the author sets it forth, noble and generous. When a man has engaged himself to a young woman, it is his duty to protect her from outside influences rather than the protect her from outside influences rather than the protect her than the set into them. than throw her into them. If by the natural course of events she drifts away from him, and falls in love with somebody else, his course is then manifestly clear, and he must in honour forego the claims which he could not enforce without cruelty. But for an elderly man wilfully to fling his betrothed into the society of a fascinating youth, to disregard her pitcous beseechings to be "taken care of" and to be "kept near him," and to do his best to create the love

Colonel Ducre. By the Author of "Caste," "My Son's Wife," "Fearl," its. 2 vols. London: Hurst & Blackett. 1874

which is to rob him of his own happiness, is a case of virtue carried into the regions of fault and folly. Colonel Dacre, posed as a grave, steadfast, soldierly man, when dissected proves to be as weak as a woman and as gushing as a schoolgirl. As for this last quality, he goes through a vast amount of hugging and kiesing during his history, and seems to be unable to keep his arms or hands to himself. When he first comes home he gives his elderly sister "close and warm kisses," and "lovingly passes his hand over the white hair," as he says to her, "You! you will never be old, Olivia. You are one of the immortals. Naturally, when Alice comes to greet him, he "folds her to him as gently as if she had been indeed a flower," and leans his face "down upon the goldon head." When he introduces Julian to his sister, his hand grasps the young man's shoulder, and there is a general effusiveness wonderfully out of proporto his sister, his hand grasps the young man's shoulder, and there is a general effusiveness wonderfully out of proportion to the occasion. Indeed this gallant manful soldier is always putting his hand on Julian's shoulder, throwing his arm sound Olivia, folding Alice to his broad breast, and the like, in a manner that has at least one merit, inasmuch as it fits in with the cloying, love-sick spirit of the book, and is in fact what the story is in feeling. His good-night to Alice on the evening of the day of her introduction to Julian is a masterpiece of the kissing kind.

He held her against his breast, he kissed her forehead, her mouth, her eyes, and then, when he let her go from his arms, her hands. There was something so different in .this "good night" from their usual good nights, that Alice's wonder grew to trouble. She was flushed and agitated when she got to her own room, and that night it was long before she could sleep; and when she slept, she had strange dreams—of love, and loss, and grief.

and grief.

The lights were burning in Colonel Dacre's room and he was walking to and fro, with head bent down like a man in profound meditation.

This is the beginning of that renunciation in favour of his young friend which Colonel Dacre decides on making in a gratuitous way which was certainly half an insult and a whole wrong. Julian, however, seems to have been marvellously fascinating in his degree. To be sure he has no backbone; but in this he is of a piece with the rest of his invertebrate company. Even Olivia, the white-haired sister, who has almost a monopoly of the minute amount of sense bestowed on the personages in this book, is fascinated. We must give the extract as a sample of our author's style. It is a fair and characteristic example:—

olivia straightway fell in love with young Mr. Farquhar. This whitehaired Olivia was far more susceptible and tender of heart than the darkhaired woman of many years ago had been. It was little Alice who had
changed and softened Olivia. The child's worshipful love for Olivia had
atimulated Olivia to starve her faults and to nourish her virtues, that she
might be something less unlike what "the child" loved her as being. There
was something, Olivia thought, very winning in the appearance, but still
smore in the manner, of this dark loving eyed, broad white browed, gentle,
but deep volced, tall, slight, rather boyish-looking "young Julian;" something, too, which appealed to the motherliness in her, reminding her of what
her Walter had been at the same age—her Walter, whom she had loved for
his dead mother, as well as for herself. And this lad, too (so white-haired
Olivia called him), was fatherless and motherless, as her Walter had been.
Even had he had no charm of face and no fascination of manner, Olivia's
theart would, probably, have warmed to him, and he had both.

Before they had talked together a quarter of an hour, Olivia's captivation
was complete. They talked exclusively of her brother; and the carnest
tones of Julian's voice, and the fire that woke in the slumbrous depths of his
eyes as he spoke, each word of speech being praise, of Colonel Daere, made
Olivia's liking for the speaker rapidly change for love.

At another time, when Julian comes riding over to Heatherstone,

At another time, when Julian comes riding over to Heatherstone, Colonel Dacre discourses of him in this wise to his sister :-

"With what an easy, gallant sort of grace he sits his horse, Olivia! His hand has the lightness of a lady's, and the iron nerve of a knight's. He only needs armour and the more heroic dress, to be just the young knight, spotless and stainless—Sir Galahad, for justance—of an old legend; or the fally make of an old fairn the?" only needs armour and the more nerole cress, to be just the young amon, spotless and stainless—Sir Galahad, for instance—of an old legend; or the fairy-prince of an old fairy-tale."

"At his age you were at least his equal, brother!"

"Even if that were ever so, save in your half-maternal imagination, Olivia, how long since that time is made to feel when one remembers that I might now be, as far as age goes, this fine young fellow's father."

"Hardly, Walter, or only on a scale of computation which would enable me to say I might have been his grandmother."

"Come, dear Grannie, let us down and welcome Prince Julian; and I know that, for my sake, and also for his own, when you are face to face with him, your welcome will be a right loving one."

Oircumstances cause this fascinating young prince to stay at Heatherstone, on which Colonel Dacre insists that the "two children," as he calls them, shall drop the formal courtesy of Miss Fairfax and Mr. Farquhar, and be Alice and Julian to each other. Alice and Julian therefore they are; and this after Julian's enthusiasm has exhaled itself in the confession that to love Alice would be "like loving a moonbeam, a lily, a dewdrop, or a fairy." Then Julian pute his shoulder out of joint or hurts his arm, and Alice is told off as his amanuensis to write from his notes and dictation a certain novel which he is to write from his notes and dictation a certain novel which he is composing. The two young people are shut up together in a pretty luxurious little room, to the increase of Alice's facility for soft little sobs, tears, flushes, intense eyes, and general dewdrop-like behaviour; to Julian's boneless helplessness on the score of falling in love with his friend's betrothed; to Colonel Dacre's soldierly disquiet, but resolute determination to let the children come to terms if they so will it; and to the white-haired Olivia's indignation at her brother's folly, seeing that she has educated "little Alice" all along in the hope of making her his wife; which, however kind, was scarcely natural. We might perhaps take exception to a certain passage of playful badinage between Colonel Dacre and young Mr. Julian about Alice. It is where

Colonel Dacre welcomes Julian to Heatherstone; which he does by the by, in a manner perfectly impossible to an ordinary same linglishman, saying, with his hand "again on Julian's shoulder," and after he has relinquished Alica's hand with "a loving preseure '

"The heartiest of heart-felt welcomes! Take the Spanish compliment as sober, sincere statement, and consider me, my house, and all that is mine at your disposition, young friend."

Wish a mischievous light sparkling in his eyes, Julian replied, out of careless lightness of heart, glancing at Alice as he spoke,

"With one exception! I think, sir."

Alice flushed rosy red, as he had seen her flush once before. Colonel Dacre answered, smilling, avoiding any look at Alice which might add to her embarrassment.

"I think I need make no exception. In such a case, of all or nothing, the act of reservation would imply a doubt, so it seems to me, as to whether one were really in possession of the thing reserved."

One admires the taste that could include the transfer of an engaged woman as among the hospitalities so generously offered. Not less wonderful is the diction these wonderful people employ, where, instead of calling a girl rude or cross, she is said to be "somewhat irritant and sharp-tongued just now"; instead of saying "Mrs. Burmander wants Miss Fairfax to stay with her," Julian's translation is "she petitions that you will spare Miss Fairfax to hor for a few days"; and where Julian, whose "loving-looking eyes were gazing about "an atmosphere of delicious soothing calm," "the very poetry of repose," and the like, instead of the average youth's vernacular, "awfully jolly kind of place."

But if the earlier part of the story is cloying and sentimental, what shall we say of the latter? What of that curious creature Mrs. Winter? of that marvellous chapter headed "Storgo"? of the extraordinary revelations made by the parental, maternal, and filial instinct? which, were they possible, would sometimes be embarrassing. We have seldom read anything funnier in its way than the account of Mrs. Winter, beginning with her holding Julian's head on her lap and finding his face—" just a face for a mother's One admires the taste that could include the transfer of an

than the account of Mrs. Winter, beginning with her holding Julian's head on her lap and finding his face—" just a face for a mother's leving worship"—first of all like Giottino's dead Christ, and then, as it turns out by what follows, like Colonel Dacre's. The old Doctor, on the other hand, sees a likeness between his young patient and "Madame"; and what with shadowy resemblances, natural sentimentality, impossible white heat of feelings, universal high falutin', and storgé, Mrs. Winter "carries on over the invalid in a way irresistibly suggestive of a friendly lunatic asylum. Julian is aslean: time a behave spring evening. tic asylum. Julian is asleep; time, a bahny spring evening; place, an Italian villa; circumstance, storge working to a maddening extent, so that, in spite of the balmy atmosphere, Mrs. Winter is growing colder and colder, the beating of her heart heavier and heavier, "as if it were trying to beat out her feeble life as soon as possible," and her "one over-mastering desire to do the thing also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also had been also as a constant of the string also as a constant of the s the thing she had resolved she must not and would not do" strengthening as all the rest grows weaker. "And this thing was to fall at Julian's feet, to cover them with kisses, and to press them to her breast, while she claimed him as hers—her son, her own, her very own, her all!" Conquering storge so far as to be able to keep her place and leave his feet alone, though she touched his hair, Mrs. Winter then puts Julian through his catechism, and learns that he is practically nameless, having been adopted by a certain Captain Farquhar out of pure human kindness. Mrs. Winter, still possessed by storgé, speaks of his mother—says she must be dead, else she would claim him. "Ah, but if to claim him were to shame him,' cried Julian, and his young voice was stern, and on his smooth young brow came a frown." After a little more tall talk, says Mrs. Winter, with more gush than physiology, "The children of shame do not have such faces as yours." Coming finally to the full belief that storgs was right and that Julian is her son and Colonel Dacre's, a child, not of shame, but of lawful wedlock, Mrs. Winter flies off to Marseilles to get out of Colonel Dacre's way, and deliver up to Sir Everard to get out of Colonel Dacre's way, and denver up to Sir Everard Kennedy a fair but pig-eyed daughter of whom she has taken charge—Sir Everard, by the way, having "Mediterranean blue eyes" that "gleam phosphorescently." Meanwhile, Colonel Dacre flies off to Julian; and then at his request follows Mrs. Winter, sees her, is recognized, but does not as yet recognize in his turn. A last the mystery is unravelled, and the strong arms do a great deal of activities back the related of of conjugal hugging; Sybil, Mrs. Winter, takes back the place of wife which she had abandoned twenty-five years ago because of a fit of passion and pique; the "children" marry, and Alice learns that she has always loved "Lonel," as she calls the Colonel, more as a father than as a lover; and so everything comes round to its exact place, and all the hooks find their fitting eyes.

We protest against such books as Colonel Dacre as being false

in tone, enervating in influence, and sickly in spirit, to say nothing of their bad and affected style. No one acts as these people of their bad and anteried style. No one acts as these people act, and no one talks as they talk; and what with Sir Galahad and storge, animated moonbeams that do nothing but sob and blush and cry, and life at a universal pitch of exaggeration, we lay the book down with a sense of unreality and weariness that renders "the end" the most welcome word of the whole three volumes.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

WHEN the history of French literature during the present century comes to be written, M. Théophile Gautier's Histoire du romantisme will be one of the most valuable sources of infor-

^{*} Histoire du romantisme, suivie de notions, etc. Par Théophie Gautier. Paris : Charpentier.

mation. It is not so very long since the esthetic revolution took place which is identified with the names of Victor Hugo, Mérimée, Skints-Renve, and Théophile Gautier himself; and yet, if we look at the latest results of that movement, it seems as if an abyse separated us from the first appearance of the Odes at balkade, the Théotre de Clare Gand, and the Conscie de la Mort. This is not the place to inquire into the causes of a collapse which is as real as it is deplorable; but there is no doubt that, with very five exceptions, if we open the works of the authors who thirty years ago should in the ranks of the romaniques, we shall wonder what we could find to admire in them. Take, for instance, the novels of M. Petrus Borel, the "lycanthropist," or those of M. Alphonse Royer; we defy the most enthusiastic worshipper of literary eccentricity to read any of them from beginning to end, and the much-abused to read any of them from beginning to end, and the much-abused dourgeois who ventured to hint that even Hernani, like the sun, had its spots, was not so very wrong after all. The volume we are now noticing is the first instalment of a series designed to comprise all M. Theophile Gautier's posthumous writings. It is divided into three distinct sections—I. A sketch of the origin of the romantique movement; 2. Short biographical reminiscences of the principal authors, poets, painters, musicians, who took part in it; 3. A description of the influence it produced on the literature of our own day. This last section is a reprint of the comple-rendu drawn up some years ago by M. Gautier at the suggestion of the Imperial Government

In reviewing a selection of Ronsard's poems, we are still to a certain extent dealing with the subject discussed in the Histoire du romantisme; for the rehabilitation of the Vendômois lyrist was one of the chief attempts made by the innovators who had rallied around M. Victor Hugo, and in 1828 M. Sainte-Beuve, by his Tableau de la poésie française au scizième siècle, appealed with much eloquence and learning against the verdicts of Malherbe and Boileau. There is no doubt that, notwithstanding the radical defect of his starting-point—namely, the Latinizing and Hellenizing of French poetry—Ronsard was a man Latinizing and Hellenizing of French poetry—Ronsard was a man of true genius, and the judicious extracts given by Sainte-Beuve in the volume just referred to would suffice to establish his reputation. M. Becq de Fouquières has reproduced these pieces, together with a number of others carefully selected from a very large collection. Some are given entire: a great his reputation. Al. Beed de l'ouquières has reproduced thesi pieces, together with a number of others carefully selected from a very large collection. Some are given entire; a great many which it would have been impossible to print in catenso have supplied a certain amount of interesting fragments. The learned editor has added copious notes, an index, and Claude Binet's biography of the poet. This sketch, being written by a friend and disciple of Ronsard, gives us details the authenticity of which cannot be questioned

ticity of which cannot be questioned.

Malherbe, like Ronsard, was a literary reformer, and many critics still consider him the father of French classical poetry. succeeded to the brilliant harvest of the Renaissance, and whilst the members of the Pleiad show in their works all the exuberance of youth, together with its corresponding defects, Malherbe and his followers substitute polish instead of vigour, and calm dignity followers substitute polish instead of vigour, and caim aignify in the place of glowing imagery. Those who would become really acquainted with the development of French poetry should study both Malherbe and Ronsard, and in both cases a selection carefully made is amply sufficient. Professed scholars will of course peruse from end to end M. Prosper Blanchemain's ten-volume Ronsard, and M. Ludovic Lalanne's five-volume Malherbe; but we would recommend to the majority of readers M. Becq de Fouquières as an excellent guide.† His selection from the works of Boileau's as an excellent guide.† His selection from the works of Boileau's favourite writer is unexceptionable, and deserves to be wided; circulated as a companion volume to the one we have just noticed; besides a variety of notes, and an index, it gives us the life of Malherbe by Racan, and a commentary which André Chénier composed when he was still very young. This curious production, discovered in 1842 by M. Tenant de Latour on the margins of an old volume, was published for the first time as part of the edition of Malherbe which M. Charpentier issued in his popular series of the French classics. French classics.

Saint-Simon's Memoira have obtained such popularity that we should be glad to know more shout the author, and we want to be told why the MS. documents which he left behind him are still kept away from historical students.‡ M. Armand Baschet, thoroughly experienced in researches of this kind, and already known by several valuable works, explains the whole affair in an elegant octave forming the necessary complement to Mesars. Hachette's edition of the great memoir writer. It is generally supposed that Saint-Simon's papers were and still are locked up at the French Foreign Office for political reasons; but, if such is the case, why did not the Memoirs share the same fate? The fact is that why did not the Memoirs share the same fate? The fact is that when, in 1760, the Duke de Choiseul ordered the seizure of these voluminous MSS. in the King's name, "comme concernant le service du roi et de l'état," he was really interfering at the request of the family; and, as a proof that a hundred years ago the Saint-Simon papers were not looked upon as inaccessible, we may mention the successive permissions granted to the Abbé de Voisenon Duclos, Marmontel, Soulavie, and Lemontey to make extracts from them. Finally, Louis XVIII. ordered that the original MS. of the memoirs should be given back to the General Marquis de

* Poisies choisies de P. de Ronsard, asso notes et index. Par L. Bocq de Fouquières. Paris: Charpentier.

Saint-Simon, second cousin of the author, but at the same time the remaining papers were still retained at the Foreign Office. From the enumeration which M. Baschet gives of them we see that they must be extremely important, and that they would form a valuable commentary on the Memoirs. They include an axtensive correspondence, historical fragments, papers relating to Saint-Simon's embessey in Spain, &c. M. Baschet has explained in detail the circumstances connected with the origin, the nature, and the sequestration of these papers; he has quoted several letters written either by Saint-Simon or by his friends; and he has made out an excellent case for the free use and publication of documents which would help us to a more complete knowledge of the reign of Louis XIV. and the subsequent Regency. The book is sumptuously printed and illustrated, with an etching representing the castle of La Ferté Vidame, formerly the property of the Saint-Simon family.

M. Dantier's "name is already favourably known; we reviewed his history of the Italian Benedictine monasteries some years ago.

his history of the Italian Benedictine monasteries some years ago, and pointed out at the time how satisfactorily the author had taken up the work begun by Mabillon and Montfaucon. The two volumes up the work begun by Mabillon and Montfaucon. The two volumes now before us are further proofs of his indefatigable industry; they comprise a series of monographs based upon researches made during a long residence in Italy, and they take us from the invasions of the Barbarians to the eighteenth century. The preface explains very fully the peculiar characteristics of Italian civilization, and the necessity of studying it, not only, in printed or written documents, but in the evidence supplied by sculpture, architecture, and painting. The first volume is devoted to a narrative of the early invasions. Theodoric, King of the Goths; the Lombards and their relations with Pope Gregory the Great; the Lombard communal system; the Normans; the struggles between the Emperors and the Papacy—such are the various subjects handled by M. Dantier with his well-known erudition. The second volume discusses several episodes in the history of Florence, more especially that of the Medici; it gives besides interesting particulars on the events in which Savonarola, Machiavelli, and Cresar Borgis took a conspicuous part. The treacherous and violent policy of the age of the Borgiss is branded as it deserves. Venice forms the topic of the concluding ease; and, whilst inquiring into the cheracter of its government. and, whilst inquiring into the character of its government, its greatness, and its fall, M. Dantier leads us naturally to our own times.

The literary history of the French theatro has often been discussed, and therefore M. Despois leaves it almost completely saids in his very interesting volume. † The subject he examines is a totally different one, and yet has a close connexion with it; for, whatever may be the power of genius, the ablest and most accomplished writer must take into consideration certain material and moral facts without which no dramatic art is possible. M. Despois, starting with the year 1658, when Molière established M. Despois, starting with the year 1055, when monere established his company in Paris, lays before us the whole management of the theatrical world during the reign of Louis XIV. First of all comes an enumeration of the different companies, with the places where they performed and the various circumstances of their origin; the second book deals with questions of expenditure, administration, police, censorship, &c. In the third our author gives us many curious details respecting the status of literary men two hundred years are and their relations with the author gives us many curious details respecting the status of literary men two hundred years ago, and their relations with the actors at the several theatres; then come the actors themselves, their tribulations, and their social disadvantages. The last two chapters, entitled respectively La comédie à la cour and La comédie à la ville, are of a more literary character than the others, and show what were the intellectual sympathies of the play-going public during the grand siècle. M. Despois has taken the opportunity of refuting one of the most popular legends in the life of Molière as handed down by tradition since the days of Grimarest; Molière as handed down by tradition since the days of Grimarest; we mean the story which represents Louis XIV. inviting Molière to breakfast with him because mes valets de chambre

Originality is not a quality which we commonly expect to find in scientific books, but it must be acknowledged that the author of Les Atlantes 1 is decidedly original. His object in writing this thick octavo is to prove the real existence of the powerful nation described by Plato in the *Timous*. M. Roisel argues his case with a plausibility which may startle sceptics, if it fails to conwith a plausibility which may startle sceptics, if it fails to convince them. The traditions of various nations, such as the Mexicans and the people of Central America, speak of a terrible catastrophe which submerged an immense territory situated between that continent and the coast of Africa; the West India Islands, as they are called, being the only remains of what M. Roisel thinks must have originally been the Atlantis. A similar tradition exists amongst the Amakona in Africa. Starting from these premises, and calling to his assistance the multifarious aids supplied by philology, geography, ethnography, and metallurgy. supplied by philology, geography, ethnography, and metallurgy, our author endeavours to reconstruct the history of a nation which has hitherto been considered as having no more authentic existence than Gullivor's Lilliput or Campanella's City of the Sun.

MM. Vivien de St.-Martin and Figuier still continue the publication of their most useful handbooks. The former writer has in his new volume & devoted a considerable space to Asia, because

Fonquières. Faris: Comprendent.

† Poésies de F. Malherbs, accompagnées de commentaire de notes, etc. Par L. Bucq de Fonquières. Paris: Charpe. aire d'André Chinier.

¹ Le due de Saint-Simon, son entires et Thintorique de sus man Par Armand Bauchet. Paris: Plon.

L'Italie, études historiques. l'ar A. Dantier. l'aris: Didier.

[†] Le Thédire français sous Louis XIV. Par Eugène Despois. Paris and London: L. Hachette & Co.

[†] Les Atlantes. Par Roisel. Paris : Germer-Baillière, † L'année géographique. Par M. Vivien de St.-Martin. Paris and London : L. Hachette & Co.

the researches and explorations connected with that continued have this year derived their interest quite as much from politics at from science. The publications treating of Asia are both summarious and important, and M. de St.-Martin gives a complete demonstration of them, inswing special notice to the most satisfaig. The hibridge-publical part of his volume is excellent; and the hisographical notices which terminate it include many illustrious seems, show of MM. Agassiz, Pauthier, Stanisha Julien, and Masiry, amongst others. Some of these appear also in the necrological summary appended by M. Louis Figurer to his valuable compilation, the recent instalment of which is distinguished by all the qualities characteristic of the previous ones. characteristic of the previous ones.

M. Arsens Houssaye publishes a new edition of his gossiping volumes on the Regency of the Duke of Orleans.† They have been so often noticed that it is almost superfisors to speak of them again, were it not that it is always useful to caution the public against works of a doubtful tendency, especially when the author is one whose popularity has long been established. Now M. Houssaye sees perfectly well what were the causes which brought about the disasters of the last ten years of Louis XIV.'s regen; but he has not a word of condemnation for the state of reign; but he has not a word of condemnation for the state of things which the subsequent Regency introduced. In his opinion, wit, the spirit of sociability, the talent for conversation, and that courage which is natural to Franchmen, cover a multitude of sins; and he is in his true element when, surrounded by all the memoirs, and represented the subsequence paraphlets and creaters as plantifully illustrated to the subsequence of the subsequence ma, correspondence, pamphlets, and gazettes so plentifully illustrative of the dast century, he draws from them the materials for a portrait of an abbé, an actress, or a philosopher. M. Houssaye finds no blot in the age of Madame do Pompadour, and the catholicity of his disposition enables him to include in the same comprehensive and applications. Machinery of Advisory and Advisory of Advisory and Advisory of the catholicity of the catholicity. admiration: Massillon and Dubois, D'Aguesseau and Adrienne Lecouvreur, Vauvenargues and Madame de Tencin.

Mirabeau forms a kind of transition between the old and the new regime; he had all the vices and corruption of the one, combined with the impetuosity, the generosity, the passion for equity and justice which characterized the other. We do not wonder and justice which characterized the other. We do not wonder at the magic attraction which he has always exercised, and Madame Louise Colet is only one amongst many writers who have yielded to the charm. The book of which she now publishes an improved edition is a quasi-novel intended to describe an important passage in Mirabeau's life, the history of his quarrels with a describe and selfsh father: we may say that this recluyed structure. postice and selfish father; we may say that this prolonged struggle is, or a small scale, a counterpart of the dissensions which were then agitating French society. Madame Colet has portrayed it with much ability, and this new edition of her book is augmented by a considerable number of historical documents.

M. Victor Cherbuliez gives us an interesting account § of the m. Victor Uncromez gives us an interesting account 3 of the revolutions which have recently visited the Spanish peninsula. Spain, he says, is the country in modern Europe where the army has the greatest influence, and the various pronunciamientos which history has had to chronicle within the last fifty years show to what a degree the practorian system has become part and parcel of the national life. The peculiar feature of the case here is that the soldiery, instead of making what M. Cherbuliez calls de la politique de caserne, are altogether in favour of Parliamentary ideas. munciamientes, however, cannot go on for ever without making all regular and settled government impossible, and military license does not change its nature by borrowing the cant of an anarchical Liberaliem.

The brockure of M. Legouvé | is a homage paid to a man who more than any other writer perhaps, except Beranger, has represented what may be called Tesprit français during the nineteenth century. Despite all their genius, the authors of Hernani and of Autony never succeeded in obtaining for their dramatic system the letters of naturalization which they believed they would receive without any difficulty. The enthusiasm they inspired was limited to a coterio, and after the first moment of surprise they saw themselves also adverted by the majority of the public. It is very themselves abandoned by the majority of the public. It is very well to stamp with the epithets bourgeois and perruque those who could not muster up admiration for the horrors of La tour de Neels or of Marion Delorms: but, after all, the bourgeois contribute very materially to fill a house, and they crowded to see the vaude-villes and comedies of M. Scribe, whilst they showed the most com-plete indifference for the eccentricities of romanticism. The truth plots indifference for the eccentricities of romanticism. The truth is that M. Scribe is essentially the dramatist of the French bowgeoise; he has admirably painted its political and patriotic sympathies; his muse has sometimes been derisively balled in muse its pot au fru; but if this designation is meant to imply that the author of the Mariage de rauon is the poet of irreside, we should call it a compliment rather than an affront. M. Legonvé, as he ald coadjutor of M. Schibe, very naturally speaks of him in the tone of panegyric; but at the same time he is chilged to acknowledge that two of the most cascatial qualities of a dramatic writer were wanting in his friend—namely, vigour of a dramatic writer were wanting in his friend—namely, vigour of style and depth in the delineation of character.

The fifth volume of M. du Camp's work on Paris treets of a

* L'année scimitsique et industrielle. Pat Louis Figuier. Paris and ondon: L. Hachetta & Co.

† La rigence. Par Arsine Housenye. Paris: Dentu. ‡ La jeunese de Mirabera. Par Medame Louise Colo Partes Denin. ips Coleta 5 L'Espagne politique. Par Victor Charbulies. Paris and London : L. Hachette & Co.

Engine Scribe. Par E. Lagouvé. Paris : Didiet!

Paris, ses organes, ses fonctions et su vie: Par M. del Camp. Vol. 5.

Government and the probabilities are stop to the probabilities and the may exchapter treats of adaptivities, and we may excultant excellent remarks on the deployably amount amount and the contract of the co the effectivement superious has such amon the officer sides of the Channel. M. on O two causes, both springing from a discuss for first place, philitics have almost everywhere b er our net o for popularity two causes, both maninging from a desire for populatity. In the first place, pulitics have diment everywhere become enginted upon-literature, and, with the examples of MM. Michelet and Quanet before than, lecturers are naturally tempted to court suscens by appealing to popular passion. It follows that the Government, product to avoid engagerassements, appoints piecesors of second-rate abilities, whom even political discussions could not lift into notoriety. But there is another and less dangerous way of securing popularity—namely, by transforming a lecture into a more string of anecdotes wittily told, and sensational descriptions of current events. Thus it happened that a late profession de littlerature detrangers at the Collège de France crowded his lecture-room by discoursing on the Mormons. discoursing on the Mormons.

M. Ravaisson's interesting Archives de la Bastille are full of documents of the must valuable kind relating to the reign of Louis XIV.; but any historian who makes use of them will do well to be cautious, and to test the evidence they place before him well to be cautious, and to test the evidence they place before mind by the information given by contemporary memoirs. This is particularly necessary in the case of the famous Poisen trials which form the subject of the sixth volume. Le Voisin appears as the heroine, the central figure; and sround her move a number of satellites whose nefarious transactions, fully detailed, make us acquainted with the most loathsome scenes. The worst feature in the whole business is the complicity of persons belonging to the highest classes of French society; thus it is clear that Madamo the highest classes of French society; thus it is clear that Machino de Montespan took an active part in several attempts to administer poison, and her condact throughout the whole affair betays as amount of impudence and perversity which is quite amazing. The revelations of the leading criminals showed that the aristocracy was profoundly corrupt, and although the character of the wretches who gave evidence was not of a nature to inspire much confidence, yet there is a certain amount of truth in their disclosures, as can be accounted to the confidence of the confi easily be ascertained by reference to other sources of information. At the same time we must express our belief that some of the assertions are positively calumnious, and no one will admit on La Voisin's authority that Racine was a thief and a poisoner.

The novels lately published on the other side of the Channel require a great deal of weeding, and even those which we may name as comparatively tolerable could hardly be placed in the hands of young people. The indefatigable M. Paul Févalt, for instance, by assigning the history of the Chevalier de Karamour's adventures to the reign of Louis XV., takes the opportunity of giving us sketches of very doubtful society indeed. Palineation of character is one of M. Féval's strong points; witness M. Lebihan himself, a Breton of the old stamp, who firmly believes that he has sprung from the Armorican kings, maintains his rights to the has sprung from the Armorican kings, maintains his rights to the crown of Brittany, and calls the French "a dirty lot." The Chevalier de Keramour, the hero, is made to go through a series of wonderful adventures, protected by a ring in which are to be found a lock of hair and a bit of a hanged man's rope,

In order to enjoy thoroughly M. Deulin's Contro du roi Gam-brinus 1, one ought to be of Flomish extraction, or at any rate to have lived a long time in Flanders; there is an archaic appearance about these tales which gives them a kind of local colouring, and which reminds us a little of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's style. Originality, wit, good sense, and humour are, however, cosmo-politan qualities, and therefore we would venture to hope that M. Deulin's charming volume will meet with all the success it deserves; by publishing these delightful novelettes he has con-quered for himself in every library a place next to Perrault, Anderson and Charles Notice

Andersen, and Charles Nodior.

M. Tallichet continues in the Revus suisse § his interesting sketch of the origin and development of the Federalist idea; the March number of this periodical contains likewise several miscellaneous articles of much merit, and amongst others the translation of a Slavonic poem on Switzerland.

* Archives de la Bastille.—Documents inédite, recueillis et publiés par F. avaisson. Vol. 6. Paris: Durand.

† Le chevalier de Keramour. Par Paul Féval. Paris: Denta,

‡ Les contes du roi Gambrinus. Par M. Charles Deulin. Paris:

§ Bibliothèque universelle, et Revue suiese. Mure 1874. Lausann Brulel.

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THE COMING BUDGET.

THERE can be no doubt that a prudent Chancellor of the Exchequer welcomes the suggestions which are always forthcoming in abundance before the publication of the Budget. In other great departments of State there are perhaps the official mysteries which a year ago furnished Mr. Disking with an excuse for not announcing a policy on the resignation of Mr. Gladstone; but the figures on which financial proposals depend are as well known to the world at large as to the Minister himself. After allowance world at large as to the Minister himself. After allowance has been made for a probable increase in the estimates of expenditure, it is ascertained that the surplus will, according to the receipts and estimates of the past year, exceed four millions. Sir Stafford Northcore will not be disposed to rely on a continued increase in the productiveness of existing taxes. With the collapse of prices and wages in some of the principal departments of industry, even the consumption of beer and spirits will no longer be indefinitely consumption of beer and spirits will no longer be indefinitely clastic. The returns of the Income-tax itself will probably indicate the commencement of commercial depression, and the stocks and shares which become during the year liable to succession duty will have been reduced in value by a considerable percentage. Even if the prosperity of the last three years had not been checked, it would be unsafe to anticipate a large mortality of capitalists and great landowners. Whatever may be the case with other branches of revenue, the Stamps will in all probability show a decline. If Mr. Lowe had not been blamed by some recent writers on finance for estimates of revenue which were afterwards largely exceeded by the actual result, it might have been thought a truism that it is better to err on the safe side, and even of set purpose to drop a few handfuls which may be gleaned by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. The conversion of Consols into Terminable Annuities, which has been devised for the purpose of cheating the House of Commons and the country by a pious fraud into almost unconscious payment of debt, is a more claborate and more costly process than the provision of a moderate annual surplus. In present circumstances the Chancellor of the Exchequer may not unreasonably assume for the purposes of his Budget that the receipts will during the custing year be perceptibly diminished. It would not even be an excessive precaution to reduce his estimated surplus by twenty-five per cent., leaving a margin of about three millions,

posed, in deference to any authority less high than that of Mr. Gladstone, both to sacrifice a surplus and to encreach largely on the residue of the national income. The present Charcellor of the Exchequer will not impose now taxes under the name of adjustments; and it may be hoped that he will not be precipitate or profuse in his offers of relief. It would not be an intelerable misfortune if, by the common of all parties, the whole or the greater part of the surplus could be devoted to the redemption of dell. Only are or seven years ago the Ministry and the Opposition profused to think that the best possible application of a small surplus was the creation of Terminable Apputition, which accordingly now augment the annual expenditure. Mr. Gladstone was frequently elequent in praise of the Americans, because they at that time levied oppressive taxes for the purpose of dimenshing their debt. If he had remained in office, and if he had not modified his opinions, he might now have had an opportunity of making an impression on the

As the alternative of reducing taxes will certainly be adopted, the Chancellor of the Excheques will have to compare the conflicting claims of many deputations, and the more disinterested suggestions of many voluntary advisers. There is reason to four that the weakest sufferers will, according to the proverb, go to the wall. Public opinion in matters of taxation too often favours special in-, ustice. The demand of the brewers for the abolition of the licence duty was in the highest degree reasonable, but the hardships of a small and wealthy body attract no popular sympathy. There is no better reason for a tax on brewers than for a tax on bankers, on conlowners, or on cotton-spinners, all of whom would, like the brewers, find themselves unable to distribute half a million in additions to the cost of the commodities in which they deal. The pretext that the licence duty is an equivalent for the hop duty is perfectly idle, although it has some historical foundation. It is true that Mr. CLADSTONE imposed the licence tax when he removed the Excise and Customs duties on hops; but other remissions of duties on commodities, and especially on raw material, were given by Parliament, and not sold. The duty on malt is only defensible as being largely productive; the comparatively small amount levied on hops was a mere anomaly. When the paper duties were repealed, it was not thought necessary to make newspaper the licence duty was in the highest degree reasonable, but repealed, it was not thought necessary to make newspaper proprietors recoup the revenue. On the contrary, they proprietors recoup the revenue.

were about the same time relieved both from the advertisement duty and the stamp duty. It was not thought ment duty and the stamp duty. It was not thought equally worth while to sontiliste the browers, who are nevertheless not wholly without political influence. Rainway shareholders have still less hope than brewers of an impartial audience, although the passenger duty on the matropolitan and suburban lines which compete with intended steamboats and omnibuses is a flagrant, and indefentable abuse. boats and omnibuses is a flagrant, and indefensible abuse. The farmers, though they are more sumerous than browers, and even than railway shareholders, can acareely hope for the repeal of the malt duty. The sugar trade, which has not been directly represented by any secont deputation, may not improbably be preferred to more urgent caudidates for fiscal relief. Mr. Discault may perhaps consent to forget his histy proposition that reduction of indirect taxes is intail cases preferable to repeal. The mischief of interference with production by revenue officers is a fixed districtly, while the receipts from the duty diminish with the persentage of the tax. Those who are best able to take a preferable with the classification of sugar; and the comparative convenience. reduction would accrue to the consumer, although dealers would of course profit by an increase of trades. Mr. Baxten's suggestion of a repeal of the duties on coffee, chicory, fruit, and other articles of minor importance is well worthy of attention. There are no branches of revenue which are collected at a higher proportional cost.

The contributors to the Income-tax have, with the exception of an association of tradesmen, abstained from troubling the CHANCELLOR of the Excusous with memorials or interviews. The requests for relief proceed only from a minority in value of the taxpayers, so that compliance with their demands would operate as a gratuitous boon to owners of property. There is a general current of opinion in favour of a remission of the whole or part of the tax on smaller incomes; and the practical difficulty of exemption may by proper exertion be overcome. It is necessary in the first instance to deduct the tax from rent, interest, and dividends without regard to the circumstances of the owner, who may perhaps possess other sources of income. It might be practicable when exemptions became more numerous to provide additional facilities for the return of overpaid taxes, and there would be some compensatory saving of labour in the collection of duties under Schedule D. A reduction of the present percentage is to be deprecated as an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue, while it would leave untouched the alleged objections to the machinery of the tax. Of all the modes of disposing of the surplus which have been lately discussed, the worst would be a transfer of local burdens to the national Treasury. Mr. DISEALLI has unfortunately intimated his determination to relieve the ratepayers; and his language seemed to point to measures of the current year. It is always a matter of regret when financial arrangements are made to depend on political considerations. Sir Massey Lopes is himself temporarily silenced by office; but his supporters form a considerable section of the Ministerial majority, while a few of them are to be found on the Opposition benches. Mr. DISRAELI himself shares their opinions, and Sir Stafford Northcote will perhaps be unable to resist the pressure of colleagues and of adherents. If he is compelled to make concessions to the ratepayers, it may be hoped that he will find in the transfer of burdens a conclusive reason for retaining the Income-tax at its present rate. There is no other fund from which a donation to owners and occupiers of real property could be drawn with any plausible show of justice. A twofold reduction of direct taxes would be intelerably invidious.

COUNT BEUSTS NOTE.

WHAT was the real nature of the position of Austria towards France when the war of 1870 broke out has been the subject of violent dispute among French politicians. The Duke of Gramont has always alleged that Austria gave France such assurances of support that it cannot truly be said that the Imperial Government rushed into the war without having made sure of a valuable alliance; while M. Thiers and critics of his sort have always alleged that the Imperial Government had ample warning that France could not reckon on Austria doing anything for her. The discussion of this point was interesting to French politicians who were trying to fix blame on each other and each other's parties, but it was extremely inconvenient to Austria, and did not much admire a process by which her diplomatic secrets were being raked up, and probably, hing now on good terms with Prussia, did not fixe to have it known how very warmly she had esponsed the cause of Prussia's enemies. Enough was published to show that Austria was restrained by prudence only from helping France, and the Prussian Court, which was perfectly aware of this, noither felt nor expressed any resentment. Prussia had, in fact, converted the forager ally of France into an unhesitating ally of her own, and this was a triumph sufficiently great to throw all past causes of unpleasantness into the shade. But the controversy was not terminated in France, and the Duke of Gramont persisted in saying that there had been a spatch received at the moment when the war broke out, which course of France as her own. At last the loant seed the cause of France as her own. At last the loant seed the cause of France as her own. At last the loant and has permitted the despatch to be a last the loant and has permitted the despatch to be a last the loant and has permitted the despatch to be a last the loant and has permitted the despatch to be a last the last

sidering the circumstances under which it was written. scems to have been a very sensible and creditable despat scems to nave been a very sensible and creditable despatch for Count Brust to have penned. It is quite true that it is stated in this despatch that Austria considered the sause of France as her own, but it is also true that it is problem out in language of unexceptionable clearness that Austria was not prepared to give France any active aid. It must be remembered that Count Brust was writing long before the Counter and when the counter and when the counter and when the counter are successed and when the Germans had gained any successes, and when France was preparing to carry the war into Germany, and fully believed in her power to get the start of her adversary.
When, therefore, Count Beust explained why it was that Austria could not help France, we may be sure that he was in carnest when he wrote that neutrality, a word he uttered with regret, was imposed on Austria by imperious necessity. It was to the permanent interests and permanent difficulties of Austria that he was obliged to look; and an examination of the reasons he gave for Austria adopting a course which it caused him sincere pain to own that she was obliged to adopt throws great light, not only on the temporary question why Austria did not take the field against Prussia, but on the general policy of Austria since the war of 1870.

The primary reason that induced Austria to remain neutral was the fear of Russia. Count Brust had ascer-tained beyond the possibility of doubt that, if Austria took the side of France, Russia would at once, without hesita-tion, take the side of Prussia. What good would an Austrian alliance do to France in such a case? Austria Austrian alliance do to France in such a case? would have been immediately threatened in Galicia and on the Pruth and the Lower Danube. She would have had to fight for her own life, and would have been utterly unable to assist France. It must always be borne in mind that it was the close alliance of Russin and Germany that enabled Germany to improve her first victories, and to pursue her career of conquest unchecked by outsiders. As a recompense for the assistance thus rendered, Russia got, at the expense of the honour, if not the interests, of England, the coveted prize of the free use of the Black Sea. the French war was over, Prince BISMARCK set to work to use the Russian alliance to a new purpose. He so managed matters that he was able to offer a Russian alliance to matters that he was able to offer a Russian amance to Austria, with Germany as the mediator between them, and the friend of both. Austria, after due consideration, accepted the offer, and the consequence has been the introduction of a completely new phase of European politics. Formerly Austria was the secret or scarcely concealed enemy of Prussia and Russia, dreading both, but trying to hold her own against each in turn by every device that patience and courage could suggest. She had to fight Prussia in 1866 and was severely beaton; and subsequently by constant intrigues with her discontented subjects Russia did much to annoy and embarrass her. Still, when the French war broke out, Count Brust could write that the cause of France was the cause of Austria, and that it was only fear of the consequences that restrained Austria from challenging Russia to take part in the war. Now Austria has seen reason to adopt a totally different policy. She makes her calculations on the basis that Russia will be sincerely friendly, and not only has much of the factitious discontent in her outlying provinces died away with the cessation of the stimulus given by Russian agitation, but she has ventured on letting Turkey know, especially in the Bosnian affair, that she will insist on having proper respect shown her, and the Porte has been obliged to reply in very civil and conciliatory language. But this might have happened if for any reason Austria and Russia had seen fit to make friends and give each other the benefit of a temporary alliance. What is new is that the present alliance is under the guarantee and guardianship of Germany, to whom its existence is in fact due. Austria leans upon Germany as a protector able and willing to see that no unjust advantage is taken of her, while Russia in its turn is satisfied that Germany will take care that the eternal Eastern question is not permitted to take any new and awkward shape at a moment when Russia may prefer rest or needs her energies for the proseoution of her nims in Asia.

But there was another reason which weighed with Count spatch received at the moment when the war broke out, spatch received at the moment when the war broke out, spatch received at the moment when the war broke out, spatch Count seems had positively stated that Austria and that was that Austria could not really count on her own subjects. The Germans belonging Austria could not be trusted to fight against Germany; and the Hungarians, although perfectly ready to defend themselves against the property and has permitted the despatch to the property ready to defend themselves against the which the Duke of Granow relied. Con-

Austria might gain strength in Germany, and thus upact the balance of internal power on which the new system of dual government reposed. Mor was it really a hesitation as to what Austrian Germans and Hungarians would do that alone filled Count Bauer with disquistude. The distrian army, in consequence of the change in the whole system of Government introduced after the war with Prussia, and also in consequence of the experience which that war had furnished, was totally recroamized in 1868, and war had furnished, was totally reorganised in 1868, and it was agreed between Austria and Hungary that the system then introduced should be tried for a fixed period of ten years. In 1870 the Austrian army, orippled by the difficulties attendant on every new scheme of army reorganization, was not at all fit to take the field. A large part of the troops was mobilized in order that Austria, if attacked, might not be taken utterly unprepared, and it was soon seen that the new system was only in its infancy, and that a campaign would probably he attended with immense disasters. By prudently keeping out of the way of danger Austria gained time so as to let her new military system come into full operation. It is even now reported to be far from what it was intended to be, and here again the advantage of a fresh period of repose which Germany offered her through the Triple Alliance was obvious. Unfortunately Austria cannot afford, or can only afford with the utmost difficulty, the army she desires. She wants to have 800,000 men when the army is on the war footing, and to have these men thoroughly trained by a compulsory service of three years. It was calculated until lately that Austria by economy and very good management might get an army such as she desired for about sevon millions storling. But latterly it has been seen that this, under present circumstances, is impossible. The officers are starved, the cavalry is week, the artillery is insufficient, the fortresses are not secure under the new conditions of modern warfare. A million and a half more is therefore wanted this year boyond the seven millions which it used to be thought was enough. But a million and a half sterling is a very large sum for a State always so near bankruptcy as Austria has been for years; and if the money is to be found, it can only be found by complete reliance being placed on the pacific intentions of Austria. In one respect Austria is better off than she used to be, for she is on cordial terms with Italy, and has no longer an enemy to fear on that side. But then her alliance with Italy and with Germany, and the progress of the ideas on which that alliance is based, are exposing her to a new source of internal trouble. Count Beger in his despatch speaks of the task which Austria had been requested by France to undertake at Florence, and of the hopes which the French Court entertained that a useful alliance between France and Italy might thus be established. Count Beust promises to do his best; but urges that, if anything is to be done in this way, the Italians must be allowed to occupy Rome. Count BEUST implores the Government of the Emperor Napoleon to perform this act of Liberalism, and so to outstrip Germany, and prevent it being thought that the Italians award Rome to the spread being thought that the Italians owed Rome to the spread and triumph of Teutonic ideas, which might, as Count Brust pointed out, easily prove contagious in Austria. Here we have the beginning of that separation of the Austrian Government from the Ultramontanes which has lately assumed such considerable dimensions, and which cannot fail to lead to the most important results, as it raises in a peculiar form the great question of the relations of the Church and the State which is now agitating almost every European country.

THE AGRICULTURAL LOCK-OUT.

THE struggle now going on between the labourers and their employers in the Eastern countries is as yet too young for either side to be near owning itself conquered. It is, however, assuming larger dimensions, and the number of men locked out is continually increasing. The main reason of this increase is that the quarrel is not primarily a quarrel about wages. It began with a demand on the part of the labourers at Exning for a shilling a week more, and the employers were not unwilling to accede to it if, en consideration, they could make up their minds that they could afford told to what was asked. But, while they were considering, the men allowed it to be known that they believed themselves to have might as well as right on their side, and that they had the Union to book in if the masters

would not give them the extra shilling. immediately treated this as giving a test tries had some time previously formed an Association of their own to combat the Union, and to this Ass ciation the Exning case was referred. It was resolved that the time had come to stump the Union out in the neighbourhood, and all the members of the Association pledged themselves to get rid of every labourer who was a member of the Union. This is the origin of the lock-ont. The men were thrown out of suployment not because they, or some of them, wanted a shilling a day more, but because they belonged to the Union. And it is this that has made the lock-out spread so rapidly. The more men locked out the better for the farmers, for the greater is the charge on the funds of the Union, and the stronger the hope that the labourers may be beaton by having nothing to eat. The labourers are meanwhile getting their nine shillings a week so long as the Union funds last; they are anxiously inquiring whether they cannot get work elsewhere in England; and they are eagerly listening to schemes of emigration. Perfect order and even a certain amount of neighbourly good feeling appear to prevail in the district, and the exaggerated apprehensions of the Bishop of MANCHESTER appear as yet to be entirely without foundation. A few agitators from a distance have stirred up a little bitterness, and have printed abusive remarks on the farmers in their usual strain of insolent ignorance. But the men themselves do not appear to bear any malice against the farmers, or to be inclined to use anything like illegal coercion towards those who do not choose to join the Union, and so still go on working. The question is treated as one between one social order and another. The pride of as one between one social order and another. In a price of the men is touched. They are commanded not to do a per-fectly legal thing, and they resent this. The farmers have of course an equally perfect legal right not to employ a labourer who joins the Union, just as they have a perfect legal right not to employ a Roman Catholic or a man with red hair. But the labourers as a body are indignant at this treatment, and carnestly appeal to those who are inclined to go on working not to desert their order. And yet the farmers are not establishing the lock-out from any mere caprice. It is very inconvenient to them, to say the least, and if they did not think themselves sure of winning, they might own that it must subject them to a serious pecuniary loss; but they are determined, if they can, to retain the power of treating directly with their men on questions of wages, instead of having an outside body interfering in the bargain. The labourers reply that to the best of their belief the Union has done much good, if not to them, yet to the general body of English labourers, that they wish to encourage it, that they are only doing what the law allows them to do, and that to leave the Union simply because their master bids them would be to forfeit whatever sense of dignity and independence they may have in them. Such a quarrel is, it is obvious, a far more serious one than if it were merely a dispute as to whether a farmer with produce at particular prices and a fixed rent to pay can afford to add a shilling a week to the wages of his labourers.

That the farmers should look with an evil eye on the Union is not unnatural. The history of Trade Unions is not an attractive one to those who have hitherto stood outside of the area they occupy; and the farmers, besides the wish to manage their own affairs, which they share with most other mon, are not unreasonably irritated at the thought that they are represented by Union agitators as the oppressors of the poor. They do not feel as if they had oppressor of the poor around them, many of whom they have known since they were all boys together. They say, with some show of justice, that they give the labourer more than the current rate of wages would indicate, and that they cannot carry on farming if they are to pay, not what is the market price of labour, but what a Bishop calls an equitable wage. Some of the landlords have so far helped the farmers that they have given notice to those labourers whe hold cottages direct from them that they must leave. But it is not extract him them that they must leave. But it is not extract him which the farmers were to be considered entitled the farmers were to be considered entitled.

But the other side of the question deserves consideration. Although it may be true that the rate of wages is not much affected by Unions, if the calculation is made with sufficiently large limits of time and space, it is also true that there are districts in which, directly it was found that the laborators could combine it. it was found that the labourers could combine, it was also discovered that the farmers could afford to make all of a sudden what is to a poor man so enormous an addition to his wages as three shillings a week. The Union has, as a matter of fact, raised agricultural wages very rapidly in some localities, and poor men in other localities are not likely to think badly of an institution which has done so much for their brethren. Nor is it a small gain to the labourer that he should be stimulated into some activity and independence of mind by having what he believes to be a great cause of his own, and by having to go through some severe personal privations that he may stand by his order. The Union, too, gives guidance and help in certain indirect ways which the men really want. When the farmer is asked by benevolent bishops to give an equitable wage, he replies that he, like every one else, gives what will command the article he wants and no more. He gives twelve shillings a week instead of thirteen because he can get men who will take twelve shillings. But if labourers cannot, as we will assume, live on twelve shillings in decent comfort, this shows that there are, in some districts at least, too many labourers. To leave the place where they are not wanted, and to go where they are wanted, is the advice that sound economists would give them. But how is a poor man to do this? How is he to know when to go, how to go, where to go? The Union has come to the assistance of the ignorant, perplexed labourer. It or its assistance of the ignorant, perplexed labourer. It or its best leaders try to ascertain where the work of such men as agricultural labourers is really wanted, what mistakes must be avoided, what help will be needed, which men are fittest to go. For the first time in his life the labourer who has a dim consciousness that the labour market is over-stocked, and that it would be better for him to leave the place of his birth, finds direction, organization, and selection carried on for his enlightenment and benefit.

Possibly, in any one instance like that of the Newmarket district, the farmers may win, and Unionism will be stamped out for a season; but it is next to impossible that even they should win for more than a very short time: and that the Labourers' Union should be trampled out all over England is, it may be fairly said, quite out of the question. The Consus of 1871 shows that the number of agricultural labourers decreased by 300,000 in the ten previous years. There were then only six labourers where in 1861 there had been seven. The scheme of emigration which the Union is beginning to set in motion will probably carry off the pick of the diminished number shown in the 1871 Census, and if it is true that even at present the Union includes one-third of the whole body, it has attained pro-tions which will give it a strength that must continually increase. Whether the farmers like it or not, the general system of English agriculture must undergo great changes before long, and the Cambridgeshire farmers are reported to see this, only they cannot bear to acknowledge that the Union is to be the instrument of these changes in the districts to which they belong. Whether rents will sink is extremely doubtful, but the landlord will have to provide decent cottages just as he provides decent farm-buildings, or the farmer will not be able to keep his labourers. The cottage will have, as a more matter of business, the same care bestowed on its sufficiency for its purpose as the stable or the barn. The labourer will be paid in money all he earns. When he works extra hours he will be paid for extra hours. If he takes any payment in kind its quantity and money value will be ascertained beforehand. Piecework will be introduced as much as possible, and some of the Cambridgeshire farmers have already vowed that when they have conquered, and the labourer forswearing the Union shall return to his work, they will get rid of these eternal quarrels about wages by throwing every farming operation that admits of it into the form of a job contracted for at a price. On the other hand, the farmer will do all he can to make himself comfortable with as few labourers as possible. It is idle to talk of laying down all England in grass, for there is much land aying down an engiand in grass, for there is much land that must always give a better return when ploughed than it could do if the plough gave way to the cow or the sheep; but there is much land which, with the enormous increase in the town population and in the facilities of locomotion,

might be laid down in grass to a profit, and that it will be so laid down if labour becomes scarce and labourers hard: to deal with is a matter of certainty. The farmers too will take more and more to the use of every kind of machinery that supersedes labour, and this will quickly their intelligence and raise the style of their farming, while it will also stimulate and form the minds of those who are employed to keep the machinery going. No one can believe that at the end of this century a Cambridgeshire farm will be worked on the same system or with the same sort of farmer over it as at present, although the farming of that day may probably not equal the farming of the present day in some qualities that make a country life attractive. Nor will there be the same sort of labourer to do the rough work. Probably most of those accustomed to farms now who are living then will acknowledge that the position of the labourer has improved on the whole; but no transitions are made without suffering, and not a few perhaps of those labourers who are now passing a life far from happy or comfortable, but still protected against some dangers and attended with some alleviations of care, will be found to have fared ill in changing times, and to have sunk and died like beaten wayfarers in the path of progress.

ADEN AND LAHEJ.

THE general nature and the results of the discussion with the Porte on the affairs of the Southern provinces of Yemen were already known; but the Correspondence which is now published is both instructive and amusing. Turkish Pashas understand as well as Chinese Mandarins the art of affecting ignorance of concessions which the central authorities may have been compelled to make. If they can baffle the exacting foreigner by withholding obedience to the commands of their own superiors, they well know that they have neither censure nor punishment to fear. The worst that can happen is that their proceedings will be disavowed, while they will have exhibited their own zeal for the interests of the Sultan. In the autumn of 1872 a petty chief in the neighbourhood of Aden, calling himself Sultan of Lahej, informed the Resi-DENT that he had been summoned by the Pasha of YEMEN to render submission to the Porto. Some of the neighbouring chiefs had received similar overtures; and it was evident that the Turks intended to assert their sovereignty over the whole of the low-land tribes. The letter of the Governor of Yemen was compared in the Orientel style which is familiar to readers of posed in the Oriental stylo which is familiar to readers of the Arabian Nights. It seems that "our Lord the Sultan " of Al-Islam, the devout follower of the religion of the "two Holy Cities, the Monarch of the Kingdom of the "East and the West," having determined "to resuscitate "the kingdom which his ancestors the Sultans founded" in the land of Yemen, has accomplished his design "without causing us any trouble, nor has any trouble "whatever befallen the people of the country." The Pasha is consequently astonished that his correspondent of Labej should be afraid, especially as a neighbouring Sheikh could have informed him of "our character and "our model of dealing with the people, our clemency and "insting." He will do well to return with the Pasha's "justice." He will do well to return with the PASHA'S messenger to receive "the good things and the high honour "he deserves." The RESIDENT advised the Chief of Lahej to reply that he had asked advice from the English Government, and that he declined to act until he had received instructions. It is possible that the English Foreign Office might have paid comparatively little attention to a conflict of jurisdiction in Arabia, but for the fortunate circumstance that Aden is a dependency of India. The pretensions of the SULTAN of Al-Islam to the sovereignty of Arabia might or might not be well founded; but it was ont of the question to allow any foreign Power to control the districts from which the fortress obtains necessary supplies. As the Resident, Brigadier-General SCHERGER, observed, "The great trade that is carried on between the neighbouring States in the interior of Aden might by pro-"hibitive transit duties be diverted to other ports in the "Red Sea."

In the first instance Lord Granville's representations to the Porte merely produced the nugatory assurages that in any operations which might be undertaken in Labia the most scrupulous regard would be shown to British territory. Lord Granville explained to Sir H. Hillor, who seems not to have appreciated the object of the original remon-

strance that the English Government would be sails to provide for the security of its own territory, against which no aggression had been apprehended. The Turkish authori-ties were required to abstain, not from an attack on Aden, but from any interference with Lahej and with the cally neighbouring districts. After some hesitation the Evenue which were demanded; and the Governor of Yemen was formally directed to abstain from interfering in any way with the ruler of Lahej. In April 1873 the Vecsior in Council informed the Secretary of State of the reasons which justified the demands already preferred. As a matter of fact, the Porte had not interfered with the protected chiefs for two hundred years, and the Indian Government had allowed stipends to some of the chiefs, had settled their local quarrels, and generally considered itself at liberty to impose upon them any measures which it might consider essential for the safety of Aden and its territory. To the despatch was appended a list its territory. To the despatch was appended a solution of the tribes which were to be exempt from Turkish interference. The Turkish Government again, under pressure, ordered the Governor of Yemen to withdraw from the protected districts; but perhaps the negotiation might have lingered on to the present time if the RESIDENT had not, under the orders of the Indian Government, made a timely display of force. The Pasha of YEMEN quartered a small body of troops in the house of the Howshobee Sultan, who was one of the protected chiefs, and he even provided a mutinous brother of the Sheikh of LAHEJ with a garrison for his private residence, on the pretext that he had voluntarily become a Turkish subject. The RESIDENT took the trouble to explain, through one of his assistants, the absurdity of the position that the Turkish authorities might protect outside of their own dominions any rebel who thought fit to profess allegiance to the Ottoman Government. The argument was soon after repeated in a form more intelligible to those to whom it was addressed. Even at Constantinople a strong impression was produced by the despatch of an English force from Aden to the assistance of the Chief of Lahej.

At the beginning of December 1873, in obedience to instructions from the Indian Government, five hundred men were sent from Aden to Lahej, and they were followed by the RESIDENT in person. Orders were given not to engage in hostilities, and the Turkish troops were soon afterwards with-Orders were given not to engage in drawn. ABDOOLA, for whose protection they had been nominally sent, was required with other malcontent members of his family to wait on the RESIDENT, who explained to him that he was guilty of the offence of rebellion, and that he must on the same day surrender himself and his fortified houses to the English authorities. ABDOOLA judiciously accepted the terms which were imposed by irresistible force; and the fortresses, which were of considerable strength, were completely demolished. Abdools and his associates were taken as prisoners to Aden, which may perhaps for the moment prove a safer residence than their own native town. It would have been highly inconvenient that any collision should take place between English and Turkish troops; but it is not to be regretted that this transaction should have been ultimately settled with the aid of a military detachment. Future Governors of Yemen would not have hesitated to profess entire ignorance of any verbal negotiations, and of the express orders of the Government of Constantinople; nor would the Arab chiefs have had the means of understanding the true relations between England and the Porte. Diplomacy is seldom effective without force in the background, and the conventional fictions by which civilized States disguise the grounds of their demands and the motives of their concessions are of their demands and the motives of their concessions are not perhaps well adapted to the apprehension of Turks and Arabs. The Indian Government has by long experience acquired great aptitude in dealing with encroaching neighbours. If on one side the Porte has of late years become a regular European Power, distant Pashas still require from time to time to be reminded that their aggressions may be the controlled and the controlled are the controlled. checked on the spot if their own Government fails to control their operations.

A It is not material to inquire whether the backwardness and apparent insincerity of the Ministers at Constantinople indicated a decline of English influence. In his later despetches Lord Granville expresses just displeasure at the failure of the Government to enforce its own orders, and at the numerous attempts to reopen a controversy which had been definitely terminated. It was sufficiently clear that the France of Yerier believed that his superiors were anxious

that they would have sanctioned his interference with the chiefs of the lowland tribes if the English Government had vacillated in its policy. It is perhaps on the whole reasonable to attribute the delays which occurred merely to a not unuatural desire to profit by the chances which might arise from procreatination. The title of the Sultan to the sovereignty of different parts of Arabia rests on the same foundation; and it might be plausibly argued by disaffected chiefs that, if the Turkish troops were compelled to evacuate Lahej, their compation of other districts was also an act of usurpation. It is not pleasant to withdraw under menace pretensions which have been estentatiously asserted. The management of the whole business is creditable to the Foreign Office, to the Indian Government, and to the Resident at Aden. Without unnecessary violence, a danger which might ultimately have become serious has been averted; and the chiefs of districts round Aden will no longer have any doubt as to the rightful claimant of their allegiance. To a petty Arab Sheikh the power of Turkey probably appears formidable, but obedience to English commands is clearly indispensable.

τὸ τέταρτου, οὖ ἐπλήγη ἡ κεφαλή καὶ πάλιυ ἰθεραπεύθη,

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH, whose opinion on political questions is always entitled to consideration, has addressed to the Daily News a letter on Irish Home Rule written in the lucid style and with the vigorous animosity which characterize all his writings. It is perhaps true that the wrongs of Ireland "have not made a worse impression "than the want of courtesy with which a large section of "English writers and speakers have habitually treated the "complaints and aspirations of the Irish people." The English nation also has the weakness of disliking, and even of resenting, contemptuous and unqualified vituperation. Mr. Goldwin Smith's earnest and patriotic exhortations would have been more patiently received if he could sometimes have suspended his indignation against the aristocracy, the clergy, the supporters of existing institutions, the landowners, and, in the present instance, the new members who form a third part of the present House of Commons. It is difficult to determine whether Mr. Goldwin Smith's qualified apology for the Home Rule party is suggested by a feeling of candour or by a love of antithesis. "Home Rule, however "undesirable in English eyes, is at least a public "object. . . It is better than corruption, servility, "or mere wealth-worship. It is at least as good "as 'our national beverage and our national religious." Even the most passionate of satirists might recognize the fallacy of contrasting the formal professions of one party with the absurdities which are humorously imputed by a hostile epigrammatist to the other. It was not by the publicans nor by the more pious Conservatives that the cause of the Bible was estentatiously identified with the interests of beer. The combination of a superior or aristocratic intellect with devotion to extreme democratic doctrines fully accounts for consummate scorn of a popular verdict given at a general election. Again and again Mr. Goldwin Smith assumes that the Conservative majority was produced by beer, though it might be doubtful whether the deleterious liquor is denounced because it was sold by publicans or rather as having been consumed by voters. As the new members whom Mr. Goldwin Smith so utterly despises professed principles unconnected with beer, it is perhaps irrelevant to assert that Home Rule is a more public matter of concern than "our national beverage."
The majority in the new Parliament may perhaps be as sincere in his dislike of perpetual changes as the Irish members in their devotion to Home Rule. Many of the Irish members are appropriately accounted to the proposed and members are converts whose convictions are not six months old; and some of the rest openly avow their desire for entire separation. A Fenian agitator has lately repudiated the right of Mr. Burr to represent Irish opinion on Home Rule or on any other question; but after all Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH is right in recommending the practice of courtesy in political disputes.

No opponent of Home Rule has exposed more forcibly than Mr. Goldwin Smith the conclusive objections to the institution of two Parliaments under one Orown. When an Irish Parliament had in the last century exercised for a few years an independence only tempered with corruption, "a hideous war of races and religious closed the auspicious

"annals of the Parliament of Ireland. No statesman, " hardly any same man, could deliberately propose to repeat
" an experiment so terribly decisive." Whatever may be the judgment of a purely ethical theorist, politicians may perhaps be excused for thinking that demands which can be countenanced neither by statesmen nor by sane men are more inadmissible and less entitled to favourable notice than even the supposed claims of beer. The judgment on Home Rule which Mr. Goldwin Smith pronounces is the same which has been expressed by all the opponents of the scheme, with the exception of Mr. Gladstone, who has not yet succeeded in understanding the meaning of the Irish agitation. All serious commentators on public affairs in Parliment and in the press have both abstained from offering unnecessary offence to Irish susceptibility and plainly declared that no argument can reconcile them to a measure which would inevitably result in the disruption of the United Kingdom. The only candidates who at the last election condescended to purchase Irish votes by distinct professions of sympathy with secession belonged to the party which, if it caunot count Mr. Goldwin Smith as a member, yet enjoys an exceptional immunity from his dislike and contempt. There are some indications of a disposition on the part of the present Ministry to imitate the feeble policy suggested by their predecessors, of illusory concessions which would give Irish demagogues a new standing ground, without satisfying either their professed demands or their genuine aspirations. Mr. Goldwin Smith favours the establishment of local Legislatures both in Great Britain and in Ireland. His opinion, formed long ago, has been confirmed by his experience in the United States, although the composition and character of the Legislatures of Albany and other State capitals can scarcely command his respect and confidence. It is certain that any powers which might be conferred on a local Legislature for Tipperary or for Munster would be at present exclusively employed for the purpose of resisting the Imperial Govern-

In England and Scotland the proposed local Legislatures would either becorporations under a new name and with somewhat onlarged powers, or they would introduce a variety of legislation which has not hitherto commended itself to the judgment of prudent politicians. Mr. Goldwin Smith selects as specimens of questions which might be referred to local decision "the liquor question and that of public "education." Local control over the sale of liquor is merely the Permissive Bill under another name, except that the controversy would be conducted at the provincial elections, and not at meetings of ratepayers. It is or it is not right not at meetings of ratepayers. It is or it is not right that consumers of beer should have the opportunity of satisfying their wants whother their neighbours happen to approve or to disapprove of their tastes. In this and in many other matters the national Parliament is the protector of the libertles of the subject; and there is much reason to believe that through timidity and carelessness it has of late years leaned too much to permissive, or, in other words, to local logislation. The administration of roads is in many parts of the kingdom highly unsatisfactory because the adoption of the Highway Act and the constitution of highway districts have been remitted to the caprice of local legislators. Public education is in all its details already administered by local School Boards; and the ratepayers of every parish or district can appoint a School Board at their pleasure. They may also, if they think fit, procure the organization of their districts under local Boards of Health; but it is true that the county administration is still not elective. There can be no doubt that in a short time elective county Boards will supersede the Justices, who in the mean time exercise their functions with a regard both to efficiency and to economy which is acknowledged even by those who wish to abolish their powers.

"If a rational measure of self-government would satisfy

"If a rational measure of self-government would satisfy "and attach to the Union a large section of the Home "Rulers, this seems an additional consideration of no small "moment." No single Home Ruler has hitherto professed a disposition to be satisfied with any measure of the kind, although it is true that the priests might probably be conciliated by the concession of facilities for prohibiting all Protestant education. "The subject," Mr. Goldwin Smith proceeds to say, "is one especially congenial to the Liberal Protest, which appears destined hereafter to set as the interdian of stondy and califfrened progress against an interdian of stondy and califfrened progress against an interdian of stondy and other constally revolutionary and other constally revolutionary after a popular suffrage was attachined, its

opponents predicted the dangers which might wise from popular ignorance. They were naturally denounced as an ofigarchy, and it was true that they maintained the not untenable theory of the intrinsic right the intelligent minority to govern. Their remonstrates were overruled when household suffrage was introduced; and now the freely chosen representatives of the many are again denounced as the oligarchy or tyrannical few. In aucient times indignation vented itself in the verse of Persus and Juvenal. It now produces equally vigorous and not less one-sided prose. To ask the suffrages of the dominant multitude is, it seems, an "essentially revolutionary" proceeding. Mr. Goldwin Smrs perhaps thinks that he confines himself within the limits of the Constitution when he proposes that there should be only one House of Parliament, elected, not by the constituencies, but by the local Legisla-tures which are to be previously invented. It would be casy to point out defects in such a project if it became a practical subject of discussion. As Mr. Goldwin Smith's enthusiasm seldom assumes a positive or affirmative form, he may perhaps not be deeply impressed with admiration for the Metropolitan Board of Works, which is elected by the Vestries on the exact model of his ideal Parlia-It is wonderful that he should attribute to the municipal magnates whom he so scornfully denounces a capacity and a disposition to select representatives superior to the present members of the House of Commons. It is too true that, far from abolishing "a House of Commons which is founded on direct election," a benighted nation has not "even mustered courage to follow the example of all other nations by reforming her Upper "Chamber." The other nations, none of which possessed an ancient House of Lords are not specifically enumerated. an ancient House of Lords, are not specifically enumerated. There is no Upper Chamber in Spain. In France an able and thoughtful statesman is at this moment ongaged in the difficult task of constructing an Upper Chamber, which may probably, if it is adopted, be as powerless as the House of Peers in the days of Louis Philippe, or as the Sonate under the two Napoleons. It would be interesting to learn Mr. Goldwin Smith's opinion of the American Senate and Congress. Whether General Butler is an whather the Republican party maintains itself in power by revolutionary means, are questions to be considered by the implacable enemies of all English institutions.

WOMEN.

THE progress of the Woman's Suffrage movement is a curious example of the way in which certain fantastic questions occasionally obtain spurious political support and artificial importance. When they are first brought out they are regarded as mere fads, too fanciful and visionary for serious consideration, and the enthusiasts who advocate them are answered with the sort of good-humoured smile which would be bestowed on anybody who proposed a rail-way to the moon. Nobody imagines that the proposal has the slightest chance of being carried, or even that the promoters are themselves in earnest, and consequently nobody thinks it worth while to demolish the absurdity. agitation, however, is persistently kept up, insinuates itself in all directions, and becomes familiar, and therefore, with very weak-minded people, half assented to. The agitators are keen and unscrupulous in their pertinacity, and are no sooner pushed aside than, with monotonous drone, they return to the attack. A bluebottle is a formidable antagonist. It looks so ridiculous to be angry with it, and to fight it seriously. So it is only flicked off from time to time as it comes too near. Its importunity is thus encouraged, and next day the tainted larder shows that the troublesome insect has not neglected its opportunities. During the lest year or two the House of Commons has been suffering from an insidious nuisance of a similar kind. In public and in private, at elections and meetings, in the drawing-room, at the dinner-table, in the streets, members of Parliament have been exposed to the merciless and incessant solicitations of the Women's Rights people. To argue was hope-To bint a doubt of the fitness of women for the franchise was rescuted as an outrage on the sex and a personal insult; and most men use tender on such points. it seemed so much curier and pleasurer to pier a few immeaning civilities and evert the storm. Unformately the women were in cornect though mondain were not; and the monitors are now called upon in hill their smiling spleades. It is, in fact, the common history of breach of spledges. It is, in fact, the comm

Promise. It is probable that the promoters of the Women's Bullinge Bill have formed too canguine an estimate of the number of votes upon which they can recken in the House of Commons; but there can be no doubt that a great many members have been rash enough to compromise themselves, and now find it difficult to explain away weak or careless undertakings. The truth is that many of them said Yes simply because they trusted to others saying No; and they are naturally dismayed to find how many others have been as insincere and pusillanimous as themselves. The question now is whether they will brazen out their folly or recant-like men, and put an end at once to an absurd and vexatious agitation which, if it is allowed to continue, will worry all pleasure out of life.

There are two things which it is especially important to bear in mind in connexion with this movement, and which seem to us decisive. The first is that, whether for good or for evil, the extension of the suffrage to women would be a revolution of the gravest kind; and the other is that the pro-posed change is not demanded by the great body of women, who are content to be women and to discharge the special duties for which women were created, but is to be imposed upon them against their will, and very much to their injury, merely in order to please a small band of silly unmarried women and married women without children, who for various reasons, but all traceable to the same root, are very much dissatisfied that they are women. This agitation has now reached a stage at which it is as well to speak plainly. It is notorious that it is mainly and almost exclusively supported by women of the classes we have mentioned; and these women, however deserving they may be of sympathy, do not happen to be all the women in the world, nor even by any means the most important part of womankind. It is unnecessary to inquire whether women are mentally on an equality with men. There must be a great many women who are at least as fit to form a judgment on political questions as a large proportion of the ment on political questions as a large proportion of the actual male voters; and, in fact, it can hardly be doubted that many would be much more fit. In any case, however, to talk of the superiority or inferiority of men or women is irrational. A vine is not inferior to an oak; it is only another sort of tree. Each for its own purposes is superior to the other. There can be no doubt whatever that, in point of fact, the greatest triumphs of intellect have been accomplished by men, and that the intellectual feats of women have been, as far as the world has yet gone, rare and exceptional. But this does not necessarily imply intellectual inferiority on the part of women. It may be more simply explained by the fact that hitherto women have been otherwise engaged—and, we might add, much better engaged—and that it is improvible for physical and other recovery to combine possible, for physical and other reasons, to combine different functions. The contribution of a healthy, right-minded, intelligent child to the human species is worth infinitely more to the world than all the books ever written or ever likely to be written by women.

Dr. MAUDSLEY has drawn attention to the alarm which is felt by American physicians at the apparent physical exhaustion and debasement of women in that country in conscquence of over-doing the labour of the brain. Too much is probably made of this sort of exertion, and other causes may be found for the melancholy facts which are reported. The whole life of American women is, as a rule, exceedingly unwholesome; the climate also tolls against them, but worst of all is the feverish excitement of unnatural public Mrs. Somerville was a remarkable example of pure intellectual effort on the part of the mother of a family. She was an attentive and competent mother, and her children were as creditable to her as her books. But then she was content to lead a life which was equally compatible with calm and serious study and with the duties of a matron. No doubt there are few women who possess such powers of abstraction as Mrs. Somewhere; but married women need not be afraid of injury to themselves or their children from exercising their minds in a reasonable and sober way. For certain kinds of severe and sustained study women are physically disqualified, just as they are disqualified for violent muscular exertion; but there is no reason why a highly educated and accomplished woman should not be in highly educated and accomplished woman should not be in all respects an excellent mother. It should also be remem-bered that the bringing up of a child in itself, if rightly and of the transport of a child in itself, if rightly and of the control of the contro 8.

clamour from availing themselves of the higher education which is now opening to them. The danger lies in attempting to compete with men in the strain of public life. Nothing can be more certain than that, as Dr. MAUDSLEY says, women cannot dispense with the physiological functions of their nature, however much they may wish it, or disregard them with impunity in the labour of life. A man's work lies in the bustle and violent struggle of life; a woman's in the quietude and sanctity of home. There are pleuty of men already in the world, and the addition to their ranks of a few weak faminic imitations would be a poor compensation for the loss of genuine women. The plain truth, which everybody can see who does not wilfully shut his eyes to it, is simply that men are men and women are women, that they cannot by any means—not even by an Act of Parliament—change characters, though they may change clothes; and that it is physically as well as morally impossible for women to do their duty to their children if they are to go rushing about as doctors, lawyers, or political agitators.

The reason, then, why it is not desirable that women should be invited or compelled to exert themselves in public life is not that they are intellectually inferior to men, but that they have other functions to perform which they would not perform satisfactorily if they added this other burden to their lives. Dr. Livingstons remarked in the last letter he wrote that, though some women might fancy it was very nice to vote, if they were only once laid hold of and compelled to vote they would soon be sick of it. We suspect this is already the experience of many women who are pestered and persecuted at School Board elections: and it is impossible to exaggerate the amount of exquisite torture to which a modest and sensitive woman may be subjected through the entreaties or menaces of riva canvassers. The vestry elections are quietly conducted by voting-papers; but the school elections require personal at tendance, and voting-papers are obviously incompatible with the Ballot. The chief objection to calling upon women to vot is that it would be a ornel and superfluous disturbance o the repose which is essential to them. The present system is not oppression, but protection; and for the sake both o women and of society the protection ought to be continued Besides this there can be no doubt that women voters, if only because of their inexperience and want of political training would not be an addition to the strongest part of the counti tuoncies. There is notoriously a vast number of persons who now vote who are utterly unfit to be voters, and whose right to the franchise can only be defended by Mr. GLAD-STONE'S comprehensive plea of "flesh and blood"; but that is all the more reason why, if good government is worth thinking of at all, the already too small element of political intelligence should not be further diluted. It is also necessary to bear in mind what is the ultimate object of this agitation. A very sensible lady informed Mr. Jacon BRIGHT that she thought it would be time enough to think of her rights when she had discovered her wrongs but the scarcely disguised design of the Women's Suffrag people is to use their political power in order to persuad all women that they are deeply injured, and that the will never be free or happy until they have emancipate themselves from the degrading yoke of legal marringe. The plan is to convert husband and wife into a sort a limited liability company, with separate shares in the business, and perfect liberty to broak up the concern at an moment and try their luck in some more hopeful partner ship. In effect, therefore, the proposal is to alter the Constitution in order to sholish the restraints of marriage fo the convenience of women who are on lad terms with their husbands. Perhaps the most extraordinary part of the scheme is that this object is to be accomplished by mon voluntarily placing themselves under an artificial pressure, which is to compel them to do something which at present they are supposed to be very much disinclined to do. Conservative principles have at different times received some amuzing interpretations, but that a Conservative Ministry should be found to give countenance to such a project as this is surely incredible.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS ON PROPHECY-MONGERS IN R. ARNOLD has lately said that the old popular religion of Christendom is so vast that "in repertory of its history you may find almost a good for every had, the condemnation of every which it has itself committed."

usually know only the faults of Catholicism, and think books which aim at showing that it is not entirely made up of faults either dull or dangerous. "The Catholic's attachment to his religion is bred of all the mildness and " wisdom which are there also, though we do not see them, "and a successful management of him can nover be "dictated by Protestant antipathy which will know nothing of them." A Roman Catholic might fairly quote the letter upon prophecies which the Bishop of Obleans has addressed to the clergy of his diocese as an instance of the hard measure which Protestants habitually deal out to his creed. The Roman Catholic Church is commonly represented as a dealer in lying wonders of all kinds. Pretended miracles and pretended prophecies are her regular stock-intrade. Truth, honesty, and common sense are exclusively Protestant virtues. Even the few Roman Catholics who would like to practise them if they dared are afraid of provoking their spiritual superiors by the display of characteristics so opposed to all that is in favour in high places. The controversialist who maintains that Roman Catholicism has produced a great number of manufactured prophecies will have no difficulty in proving his case. There is no need for him to ransack the past for a supply of instances; he may find them in abundance all around him. In France at this moment the Bishop of ORLEANS declares that they constitute the daily reading of many pious souls. Fresh predictions are constantly being issued, and before one is discredited or forgotten another is ready to take its place. It is not easy to speak too strongly in condemnation of this sort of literature. Its offences against taste and against charity are equally conspicuous. Indeed it is hard to determine whether the folly which can believe that a certain French lady has really seen ANTICHRIST in the shape of a handsome boy of ten or eleven years of age, and that the sign by which she was to recognize the revelation was his being taken with a violent pain in the stomach at the sight of her, or the bigotry which can identify with Anti-CHRIST the theological or political opponents of the pro-phecy-monger for the time being, is most alien from the Christian temper. But in neither of these respects has Protestantism—at all events, English Protestantism—many stones to throw at Catholicism.

It would be easy to cap every absurdity that can be extracted from a French colporteur's wallet by an equally extravagant quotation from Dr. Cumming. The belief that the ALMIGHTY has specially revealed the future to some anonymous Fronchman is not a whit more absard than the belief that the true interpretation of the Apocalypse can only be learned by application at Crown Court. And in the matter of charity the French examples would probably have the advantage. The Catholic who identifies Antichrist with the Commune can at least point to the murder of the hostages by way of illustration of the fate which he has to expect if his enemies get the upper hand. Genuine and not groundless alarm goes some way to palliate violent language. But Dr. Cumming cannot even plead that he is afraid of the Pors. On his own showing the reign of Roman Catholicism is drawing near its close, and, now that it has lost its power of hurting its enemies, they have the less excuse for omitting to consider whether after all it is quite so black as they have been accustomed to paint it. Since the publication of the Bishop of ORLEANS's letter a Roman Catholic may claim that his Church has the superiority in another respect. Dr. Cumming has been vending his own prophecies, or puffing other people's, for years, and doing his best all that time to set his countrymen by the cars. His blunders and his presumption have been exposed often enough; but we do not remember that an Anglican bishop has ever thought it worth while to warn his clergy against writings which, contemptible as they are, are yet sufficiently popular with certain foolish clergymen to be capable of doing a good deal of mischief. In my Church, the Roman Catholic may say, many foolish things are permitted so long as they do not do any conspicuous harm; but when they threaten to become a nuisance, some one in authority is found to tell Catholics what they are really worth, and to warn them against the evils of credulity. Do Protestant ecclesiastics show equal watchfulness when prophecy is made to minister to all the worst passions which fanatics can stir up? It is se well that the question is an imaginary one, for we fear that it must be answered negatively.

The popularity of prophecy-mongers in France is at come a symptom of an unhappy state of society and is one of the causes by which that state of society is pro-

unsettled men's minds are; it shows, in the next place, why it is that they are so unsettled. The Bishop of OBLEANS tells us that 50,000 copies of one single prophecy have been sold, and had not the author, by sking the date at which it was to be fulfilled as early as the 17th of February, 1874, necessarily put a limit to its success, it might have been in circulation still. Men are sometimes eager to read the future for themselves, but they are rarely eager to read it for their country unless their fears or their passions are very strongly excited. In this case they must have persuaded themselves that the condition of France is such that only some special interposition of Providence can save her from destruction. If they were Turks, they would resign themselves to despair. they are Frenchmen, they prefer to believe that there is a miracle in store for them, and that the darker the prospect grows the nearer is the hour of deliverance. Political action has no charm for minds thus deluded. They have ceased to reduce their hopes within the ordinary bounds of possibility. The objects they keep in view are not such as may be attained by labour and energy and steadfast resistance to discouragement; they are such as an imagination influenced by religious excitement succeeds in painting. It is no wonder, therefore, that so much political apathy is still to be found in France. Part at least of the description which the Bishop of ORLEANS gives of the believers of sham prophecies is true in its degree of the believers in sham remedies of all kinds, from the Duke of Broglie downwards. There are some, he says, who, instead of fighting like men, fold their arms and expect a miracle to be worked in their behalf. There are others who go on adding fault to fault, and tranquilly cast themselves down from the roof of the temple as though they had an angel ready to receive them in his arms. There are others again who pro-fess themselves intimately acquainted with the purposes of Providence for the Church and for France, and alternately announce victory or ruin, and sometimes victory or ruin by this or that man, by this or that means, and by this or that day. The present Government may be acquitted of any desire to fold its arms. Of that mistake, at all events, the Duke of Brodlie has not been guilty. But the tranquil adding of fault to fault precisely describes the course of the Administration since the 24th of May, and the Second Chamber, which seems the best apology for an angel that it can command, is not likely to do much to break the force of its fall. If the Right are not all believers in prophecies, they are at any rate as determined as the most credulous country girl to place all their hopes upon the advent of a particular Sovereign and a particular livereign and a particular sovereign and a par ticular policy. This very vacation has been devoted to fresh schemes for the restoration of HENRY V., and all the proofs which have been given to them of the hopeless unpopularity into which Legitimist Royalty has fallen in the country seem to have done nothing towards opening their eyes. Probably the Bishop of ORLEANS did not intend his counsels to apply to politicians; but to those who look at French affairs more impartially than is possible perhaps for a French ecclesiastic, they seem exactly suited to the extreme Conservatives. is not our business, he says, to prescribe to God by what means He shall save us. Our business is to employ all our energy and all our prudence in saving ourselves. True prophecy consists in resigning ourselves to the will of Gon and in doing the best we can. It is this art of making the best of things that is so wanting to the Conservatives of the French Assembly. Each has his private panacea for the miseries of France, and, rather than see those miseries healed by any other medicine, he prefers to see the patient go on suffering. The Legitimist insists upon the restora-tion of the Count of CHAMBORD with a charter vouchsafed by the King. The Orleanist insists upon the restoration of the Count of CHAMBORD with a charter imposed by the Legislature. The Ministry insist upon the maintenance of the Septennate. Not one of them will admit that what the country demands is something different from all three, and that in taking what the country demands into consideration lics the sole hope of setting up a stable Government. dreamers whom the Bishop of ORLEANS denounces are hardly more irrational than the politicians who now control the fortunes of France.

PARLIAMENT AND THE HOUSES OF THE POOR.

THE Memorial from the College of Physicians has at all ovents given rise to discussion. Mr. Bosanquer has again gone over the ground which was so carefully worked by the Charity Organization Committee last year. Sir.

Sydner Waterlow has given the experience of actual builders of a better class of houses in London. Mr. Surreow has narrated what has already been effected in the same direction in Glasgow. If there is nothing new in the facts and proclusions thus established, there is much that is as good as new. So long as the flagrant evils of the present state of things are allowed to continue, and in many cases to increase and multiply, the public must put up with the annoyance of hearing the same thing over and over again. Until a remedy has been actually taken the doctor must go

on prescribing it. Mr. Bosanquer's letter shows very clearly the difficul-ties of dealing with the subject by private enterprise acting alone. The sites on which it is most necessary that proper houses should be built are already covered with rent-producing buildings, and they are consequently expensive to buy. A Railway Company is not troubled by this circumstance, because it looks to recouping itself for the necessary outlay out of the increased truffic which is expected to accrue from a new line or an improved station. Persons interested in the construction of a new street, which is to be lined on both sides by spacious shops or lofty warehouses, are not deterred by it, because they know that vast rents will be paid for the accommodation thus provided. But the builder who proposes to build houses for the working classes is in a different position. If he buys the land dear he must charge proportionably high rents, and he has no guarantee that the class to which he looks for tenants will be willing to pay these rents. If he disregards this uncertainty, it is quite possible that the immediate result of his enterprise may be to make the overcrowding in the immediate neighbourhood worse than before. The tenants displaced by the new buildings will have packed themselves closer than ever, while the new buildings themselves stand empty because no one can or will afford to occupy them. Even if the intending builder is not frightened by the cost, and intends to content himself with smaller profits rather than fix his rents above the level which rules in the district, other difficulties remain. He will " probably "find that the property is in several hands, and that the "several possessors again have only short leases or other "limited interests, while one may be a minor or trustee and therefore unable to sell." This is a state of things which would defeat even a Railway Company if it had to contend against it without the aid of Parliament. But a Railway Company never finds itself in this condition. It has no difficulty in obtaining Parliamentary powers to facilitate purchase. The enterprise which proposes to turn out the tenants and do no more has the Legislature at its back; the enterprise which proposes to turn out the tenants and house them after a more decent fashion has not the Legislature at its back. This one fact goes far to account for the increasing overcrowding in London. Sir Sydney Waterlow tells precisely the same story. There is no difficulty in finding money for as many new buildings as are wanted. "But we are "working," he says, "with our hands tied; we cannot "obtain possession of the fever dens in our narrow courts "and alleys, and are practically unable to secure suitable is sites in the required localities."

The result of all this is that the existing houses remain, because the cost and difficulty of obtaining the ground on which they stand keeps off those who would like to replace them by others better fitted for human habitation. The next thing to consider is whether anything can be done to mend these existing houses. Upon this point, as regards London, there are three things to be said. First, the sanitary law as it stands provides no adequate powers of dealing with unwholesome houses. Under certain circumstances houses can be condemned and pulled down; but, as Mr. Bosanquer says, public opinion will hardly allow private property to be destroyed without compensation, "unless there has been very gross neglect on the part of the owner." Now where the sanitary average is very low it is not easy to establish a case of gross neglect. Secondly, there is no adequate authority to exercise such powers as are provided. A letter from Whitechapel in Thursday's Times supplies an instance of this. In a certain court the houses are built on each side of a footway ten feet wide. They are four stories high, with one room from ten top we've feet square and eight feet high on each floor. In one of these houses "the rooms are thus occupied. On the ground floor live a man, his wife, and three children; in the first floor room a man, his

"wife, a son and daughter over fourteen years of age, and "four children; in the second floor a man, his wife, and "two grown-up nephews; in the top attic two old women."
After this it is not surprising to learn that four ratepayers have petitioned, and that the medical officer bas condemned the houses. But it is surprising to be told further that no action has been or is likely to be taken in the matter. Or rather it would be surprising to hear this if we did not know how London is governed. The sanitary authority upon whom devolves the exercise of the powers for dealing with this class of cases is unfortunately the Whitechapel Vestry. It is quite possible that the owner of these houses is himself a member of the Vestry, or if he is not, he may have friends in it. Even if he has not, his interests are certain not to be neglected, for a majority of the members are probably owners of houses not very much better than his, and they are naturally afraid to start a precedent which may some day be used against themselves. In the districts where the need for improvement is greatest, the aristocracy so to say of the ratepayers will usually be owners of house property, and the class against which the Vestry is called property, and the class against which the vestry is called upon to act is consequently the very class by which it is mainly elected, and of which it is mainly composed. Thirdly, the existing houses are in many cases beyond the reach of improvement. They were built at a time when there was scarcely any sanitary legislation, and when a back-yard at all more spacious than ordinary was constituted in the state of the stat sidered a very suitable site for a new pile of houses. They cannot be made light, they cannot be made airy, they cannot be made wholesome. There is nothing to be done with them except to pull them down, and replace them by better houses, and this one cure is, as has been seen, a cure which it is impossible to apply.

In Glasgow and Edinburgh something has already been done towards introducing a better state of things. Under the Glasgow Improvement Act of 1866 the authorities are empowered to take possession of any property they may require, upon paying to the owner an amount decided by arbitration. The knowledge that this power exists in the background has disposed owners of house property to offer their lands on reasonable terms, and Mr. Simpson says that the greater portion of the property taken has been acquired by private bargain. In Glasgow, owing to the height of the houses, the population is very much denser than in London, so that it has rarely been possible to house all the dispossessed tonants on the original site. The authorities have therefore bought land in the suburbs and resold it to persons willing to build suitable houses on it. In London many more tenants than are dispossessed could usually be housed on the original site. The Metropolitan Association for Improving Dwellings state, according to Mr. Bosanquer, that "while "the population in Westminster, the most densely popu-"lated part of the metropolis, is only 235 persons to the acre," they can house 1,000 persons to the acre, "includ-"ing in the area the large courtyards and gardens attached" to their blocks. Thus the necessary displacement in London would be much less than in Glasgow, a consideration of great importance when the immense size of London, and the consequent distance of one part from another, are taken into account. We are tempted to say that the first condition of improvement in the houses of the poor, as it is of so many other improvements in London, is the creation of a more vicesone authority. So long as London is sulfit. of a more vigorous authority. So long as London is split up into parishes, each governed by an independent Vestry, there can be no united action, and no escape from narrow local interests. In the interval before this blessing is vouchsafed to Londoners the City Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works are the persons to whom the necessary powers can best be entrusted. But it should be made clear at starting that they hold these powers only provisionally, and whenever they make way for an efficient sanitary board, the powers relating to houses will naturally be transferred to the power authority. houses will naturally be transferred to the new authority. The experience of the great Scotch cities ought to make the drafting of such an Act of Parliament not a very difficult process. Whether this change standing alone would meet all the necessities of the case is another question. In our judgment it would not do so. It is a great gain no doubt to get unwholesome houses destroyed, and free room left for private enterprise to build better ones. But there would remain many houses which for ones reason or another it would not be expedient to pull

down, and many others which, although newly built, would, either in the first instance or after a very short interval, be little better as regards sanitary arrangements than those which had been got rid of. The only means by which this difficulty can be met is that legislative recognition of an obligation on the part of the owner not to vend an unwholesome dwelling on which we insisted last week,

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE FAMINE.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE FAMINE.

SHOULD no fresh or unforescen reverses occur, there is reason to hope that the area of the famine may be limited to not more than four large districts. By the aid of Parliamentary papers and by weekly reports of Special Correspondents, the British public is already familiarized with their situation, character, and climate, and with some of their principal marts and towns. Durbhunga, Motihari, and Scopole bid fair to become as widely known as Amoaful and Coomassie. The Gunduk and the Kosai rivers have already taken precedence of the Prah. It appears to us, then, that the time has arrived for a survey of the questions which Indian administrators will have to grapple with during which Indian administrators will have to grapple with during the next six months, and for an estimate of the impending difficulties which it will tax all their vigilance, energy, fecundity,

of resource, and knowledge of the people, to stem or surmount.

The fumine tract is a huge, fruitful, and populous plain, bounded on the north by Nepaul, the Himalayas, and the Morung; on the west by two districts of the North-West provinces; and on the south by the river Ganges. On the east it runs into the Bengal districts of Purneah and Dinagepore, where the vernacular of the people changes from Urdu to Bongali, and where, as elsewhere at these is ground for this light the calculation and he people changes from Ordu to Bongali, and where, as claewhere at present, there is ground for thinking that the calamity may be kept within the limits of high prices and scanty fare. A big volume of more than four hundred pages, recently published on the Indian Census taken in 1871, gives ample details as to the number, habits, and castes of the population of Bengal, of Behar, and Orissa. No very great addition to these numbers can since have been made. We may assume that the total registered by have been made. We may assume that the total registered by the enumerators three years ago corresponds practically to those for whose supply and comfort the Government is responsible between the present date and September.—To understand this crisis, let us look at the figures. The whole population of Tirhoot is 4,384,000 in Mamparun it is 1,440,800; in Sarun or Chuprah, 2,060,500; and in Bhagulpore, 1,826,000. We might add two adjutent districts, Purneah and Monghyr, the former with 1,700,000 and the latter with 1,800,000 souls. But, taking the first four only, we may fairly say that nearly ten millions of human beings are in some way or other affected by high prices, or by the sufficings of others which react on themselves, or by some one kind of privation extending from curtailment of petty comforts down to positive destitution. We are thus dealing with numbers two millions in excess of the population of Ireland and Scotland combined. The statistics of the Census, full as they are of interesting and minute particulars, are too detailed to be analysed here. But we get here from them that Hindus, entirely dependent for ing and minute particulars, are too detailed to be analysed here. But we gather from them that Hindus, entirely dependent for subsistence on agriculture, pasture, or labour, number more than one and a half million in Tirhoot alone. In the other three districts the proportions to the same totals do not vary very much. And this enumeration takes no account of Mahommedans, many of whom are attached to the land just as much as Hindus. In Tirhoot the Mussulmans exceed half a million. Then we have large guilds of artisans and weavers, thousands of boatmen plying on the great rivers, vacabonds and beggars, men who supply cooked food, petty traders, and Hindus of high caste but of limited means. To animate, direct, and look after these masses we find a number To animate, direct, and look after these masses we find a number of persons of European or Eurasian birth and parentage, which, in these same four districts, does not reach to six hundred. Now we have heard a good deal about Tirhoot and Sarun being "studded " and one well-informed journal has gravely compared the first district to Hampshire, for the number of its English villas and houses. The above returns include all Englishmen, officials and unofficials, and, in this one point, are absolutely unimpeachable. We are at liberty to assume that the deputation of overseers and assistant "famine commissioners" may have swelled the proportion of the European to the native element. But a calculation would be excessive which would set down the total of white faces in Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun at one thousand. Even then there would be something like one hundred and lifty men of active habits, indomitable energy, and unassailable integrity to guide and control each million of people. Readers should be cautious how they henceforth put trust in reckless and ridiculous wordpainting, which would lead a traveller to expect a thatched bungalow with green venetians or a two-storied house in every large cluster of villages or at overy third or fourth mile. The famine is, in fact the Leibung muture is earther form. cluster of villages or at every third or fourth mile. The famine is, in fact, the Indian mutiny in another form. Close to swarms of natives, pinched by scarcity and blank with deferred hope, we have a few scores of Englishmen to do the whole work of conception, encouragement, execution, and check. Only a great crisis of peace or war brings home to the English mind the extravagant disparity between means and ends; between the vast plains where a century of peace and prosperity has given its man to every rood of ground, and the eighty or hundred "concerns," "factories," or nutcherries," at each of which a man with a pith hat, an alpaca call, and a hunting-spear is the representative of a capacity for

rule which no native at this moment is likely to challenge. It is very easy to talk of drafting young subalterns, more oversears, and extra civilians for the work. They are not to be had. Anglo-Indians may more than ever quote what an acute native ones aid to an Englishman of high rank:—"If each of my countrymen would only threw a clod at you, the white faces would very soon be buried, out of sight, under a mound of earth."

To the difficulty of adequate supervision we must add the peculiar way in which the native population is distributed. If an Indian district were like a part of Ireland or Scotland, where extensive tracts are sparsely populated and masses are hived in marts and towns, the task would be easier. But, with the exception of the tract bordering on Nepaul, Sarun and Tirhoot present two features; plains from half-a-mile to three or four in width lined by villagues where the people but themselves sensrately in orchards by villages where the people but themselves separately in orchards and breadths of foliage. Here and there are continuous lines of houses making up a "bazaar." But Thrhoot has no town with 50,000 souls, and only six with more than 5,000. Chuprah or Sarun has three, Chumparun and Purneah have two, and Monghyr seven, which exceed that standard so cherished by electoral reformers. Then Tirhoot has 2,000 villages, each with less than 200 persons, 2.485 with between 200 and 500, 1.688 with between reformers. Then Tirhoot has 2,000 villages, each with less than 200 persons, 2,485 with between 200 and 500, 1,688 with between 500 and 1,000, and 883 with between 1,000 and 2,000. We might analyse other districts with like results. Let readers reflect what it must be to deal with a calamity affecting hundreds of thousands, and even millions, so spread over the land. The 4,000,000 of Tirhoot cover more than 6,000 square miles; its villages and townships are 7,337; the number of its houses 642,000; and the average of the houses to the square mile is nearly

600, and of persons nearly 700.

The transit operations have been graphically described, and all we need say is that the roads are fair-weather roads, without ups we need say is that the roads are fair-weather roads, without ups and downs, and that the few streams and rivers, where unbridged, must be some source of delay. It is also tolerably clear that the Government, in spite of all the lavish expenditure on food grains, was behindhand in forwarding its purchases to their destination. The famine came on with the bound of a tiger, or, as it has been aptly said, the rush of the tidal wave in the Severn or the Hooghly. said, the rush of the tidal wave in the Severn or the Hooghly. But Government cannot, in a few weeks or months, convert what Indian officers term kutcha or unmetalled tracks into pucka or macadamized roads. In Bengal proper bricks must be burnt out of clay to make roads that will stand any wear and tear at Head Stations, subdivisions, or for railway feeders. In Behar there are found thin veins of nodular gravel termed kunkur. Granite is only to be had near the hills. The inland exports and imports have hitherto easily traversed these earthen roads by carts numbering scores and hundreds. It is no wonder that there may be delay and hindrance where the convovs swall to that there may be delay and hindrance where the convoys swell to thousands and ten of thousands. But we cannot have roads everywhere in India without additional taxation, and we know now

what this means.

Let us, however, assume that more grain than the public knows of has been brought up; that contracters have not failed; and that the Government granaries are full to overflowing. There will still remain the duties of safe keeping and regular distribution. Even the mere custody of such masses is no light task. We may discard all notion of filling pits with rice in a climate like Tirhoot, only less damp than Bengul, and with the rains in prospect. Stores must be guarded against open robbery and secret malversation, against mildew and damp, against armies of weevils and destructive insects, and against risks of fire. Blazing telegrams have already warned us of this new havee; civil magistrates of all grades well know how their court-houses are emptied by an amounce-ment that the "Sudder Bazaar" has caught fire, or that a big mart, famed for salt and sugar, is blazing like the Pantechnicon. Under the fierce sun of March, April, and May, the thatched or untiled roofs become tinder-boxes. Natives are reckless and perverse in their domestic arrangements. At one place an old woman empties the hot ashes of her pipe on a pile of loose straw. At another, a wayworn traveller has extemporized a cooking-place on the spot best calculated for a roaring hot wind to scatter the sparks on the houses to keeward. At a third, arson is popularly ascribed to a class of men who live by running up houses of rushes and matting when required, and who in idle times resort to this and matting when required, and who in idle times resort to this simple expedient for creating a market for their labour. But in times of plenty it is a matter of comparatively small moment for a magistrate to report to his Commissioner that, on a May morning, one half of Ramnuggur, or the whole of Ramonhaut, was burnt to the ground. He learns that no lives were lost, and he is aware that the houses will all be rebuilt with the rapidity of Chicago. But let us conceive, at present, the dismay of a hardworked official at an announcement that Lalgunge, Durbhungs, or Madhobani, had been reduced to ashes with all their precious stores. Whenever the likelihood of fires may be diminished by the rains, trials of another kind will come on. After the second week stores. Whenever the likelihood of fires may be diminished by the rains, trials of another kind will come on. After the second week in June, the indigenous bullock-cart, which now does its twelve miles a day, will not do four, or may stick altogether. The Gangas will rise, and the dry watercourses will run level with their banks; and, so far, the storage at centres and subdivisions will be inclitated. But the difficulty of going round to the amaller circles will be intensified. If it is now hard to get tonefrom Patna on the river-bank to Northern Chumparus, it will the the larder to send a few bags from one village tensated by exclusive Brahmins and lazy Rajpoots to another three miles off which is a refuge for low caste Chamars, Doms, and Dosedha. The trials of the "famine walla" will begin just where those of the transporting officer end,

Large warehouses of masonry being almost unknown, provisions must be stored in temporary structures, inflammable, penetrable by wet and damp, and easily entered by prowlers and thieves. If the store oscapes fire, and if it has been well guarded against plunderers, it may soon have to be carried into hundreds and thousands of villages, accessible only by miry paths two feet broad, or over plains inches deep in water, but not flooded enough even for a

light skiff to navigate.

But the climate, with its alternations of furnace heat and steamy exhalation, and the physical aspect of the country, create obstacles that might be got over if we could extemporize probity like a tramway, or if we could arouse a national feeling. In England we scarcely require to be told that the presence of a great calamity levels all distinctions. Political and religious differences would be at an and if half London had been burnt down, if a pestilence swept the country north of the Humber, if a foreign fleet were cruising in the Channel, if an invader were about to descend on the North Foreland. We do not mean to say that native gentlemen like the Maharajas of Burdwan and Bettia, that some landholders much below them in rank and wealth, that substantial middlemen, that prosperous traders and bankers, will never set a good example of public spirit and generosity. Some will join relief committees and help with money and suggestions; others will open private cooking shops, where Brahmins, whose manipulation makes cdibles pure, will serve out meals for which sturdy beggars will compete against the aged and helpless. But, as a rule, the exclusiveness of caste will be more sharply defined than ever. The instinct of self-preservation, the strong love of family and kin, the con-temptuous indifference to others in which each caste shrouds itself, the reckless pursuit of small gains, the lofty disregard of vicarious suffering, will exasperate Englishmen bent on saving lives. Would any Indian official of a couple of years' experience trust a Lalla without supervision to distribute rations to a lot of starving I alls without supervision to distribute rations to a lot of starving Repaul Paharries, or depute a sleek Bunniah to report on the village blacksmith and carpenter, or even depend on Mussulmans of pure Moghul descent for looking after those sections of their race and creed known as Sheikhs and Sayyuds, not to speak of others lower still who perform the rites of circumcision and the duties of midwifery? Prejudices and feelings engraven on the very heart of native society are not likely to disappear when the first precept in the Hindu catechism—the care of family and poor relations—has every additional sanction to enforce it. Then to the selfishness whether of the caste or of the household must be added the ineradicable love of lucre. No consideration will prevent a Hindu from turning the calemities of a whole country to his own profit. Already we have learnt that private trade has been ans own profit. Already we have learnt that privide trade has been turned into a new channel by public benevolence. Government invited dealers to import grain by rail into the distressed districts at half-rates, the other half being paid to the Railway Company from the Exchequer. The up-country traders lately took advantage of this provise to bring down produce into Tirhoot on easy terms, and were then detected exporting it as fast as possible to marts where there was no distress, but higher prices. Where there is no public opinion there can be no public indignation, and no shame to follow on exposure or detection. Indeed it will be very odd if the Behar famine does not familiarize Englishmen with some of the ingenious devices by which the best intentions of Indian legislators and statesmen are perpetually bailled and thwarted. In ordinary times, the worst results of native apathy, untrustworthiness, and greed are local or departmental. A good law is set at naught. A measure intended to reform and purify generates a new species of corruption. Social indifference evades a just tax or neglects an imperative duty. Considerable sums of money stick to the palms of those who collect it. Respectable men bring all their acute invention to the task of throwing a judicial investigation on the wrong scent. An active police officer, engaged in tracking the perpetrator of some revolting crime, receives about as much aid from his countrymen revolting crime, receives about as much and from his countrymen as an attorney with a writ would do in the wilds of Connennan. A house catches fire, or a boat is upset on the Ganges, and hundreds of spectators look on imperturbably, without moving a limb to save. National character, quiescent where it ought to be active, and energetic in the wrong place, has often ere now aroused the honest indignation of many an English philanthropist. And even Special Correspondents, with two months' experience of the natives, have begun to discern that what in other seasons would member by a chatrustion to a department, or took expression to laws. merely be obstruction to a department, or facit opposition to laws and taxes, now may mean death.

Nothing is further from our intention than to avert sympathy Nothing is further from our intention than to avert sympathy from the native sufferers, or criticism from the Englishmen who are charged with upholding the high character of their Government. We have still six dreary months during which we shall be fortunate if matters are not seriously worse. Fresh difficulties must start up, and one cannot be far off. With the periodical rains, come they early or late, the necessity for active agricultural operations will be imperative. We will not speculate on the awful consequences if Behar, for a second year in succession, were deprived of its fertilizing deluge. The rainy season, or the important part of it, could not be again out out of the year without bringing about a state of things unknown to history and beyond portant part of it, could not be again out out of the year without bringing about a state of things unknown to history and beyond the power of any Government. Neither the despotian of Russia, nor the central kilon of France, nor the henevolence of England, could cope with it. But, granting that the due rotation of the mesons is not again interrupted, the work of ploughing, of sowing, of harrowing, of weeding, of banking up the water where it is needed, and of letting it run off where it is not,

will have to be got over. Many, if not all, of those who crowd to the relief works must furnish snews and hands for the task. We need hardly say that a worst, weak, and disheartened pessantry cannot be dispersed over thousands of acres to prepare analy learn or stiff clay for the crops, without much misgiving as to the result. Doubtless the agricultural implements are simple, and the labour is often intermitted. The Gangotic plough can be carried over the shoulder, and the harrow is a many-prenged rake, or a small ladder, which is drawn by two bullocks to smooth or pulverize the clods. A Norfolk labourer would smile at the series of scratches which in the East do duty for furrows. But the ground has to be gone over half-For the labourer would smile at the series of scretches which it has to be gone over half-a-dozen times; the results are surprising; the crops luxuriant and magnificent. If we are again to have abundance, the tenant-proprietors and the labouring castes must not merely be kept alive. They must be fed up to the standard of rural activity.

We have said nothing about the risk of epidemics. Wherever numbers of Hindus congregate, at the great fair of Hundwar, at the shrines of Gya, round the car of Jagannath on the sands of Pooree, there is always a fear of cholers. A low state of body predisposes to fever, and bowel complaints would be more frequent if the seasity cereal resources of the country were sugmented by an abundant crop of mangoes and other fruits. But we have only a choice of evils. If we mass the population together, we can at least send medical skill to control an outburst of sickness. If we dismiss them to their villages, there is an end of minute regular inspection and supervised relief. Moreover, the indigent and suffering can be housed and fed at large Bazaars, Hests, and Gunges, and at such places it is far easier to arrange for hospitals, poor-houses, big kitchens, orphan refuges, and other palliatives. Nor must we forget that English agents are few, and, however willing they may be to brave hot winds and tropical rains, they must direct operations from some head-quartors of their own.

The public has very quickly taken in one plain and simple fact about this Bohar famine. Our dark-coloured follow-subjects must be kept alive, if possible, by any expenditure of money, labour, forethought, and sagacity. This is a feeling noble and admirable be kept alive, if possible, by any expenditure of money, labour, forethought, and sagacity. This is a feeling noble and admirable in itself, on the part of a community in which nine out of ten persons might be puzzled to say who abolished Suttes, what the Perpetual Settlement means, and whether the Terai is a potentate, a custom, or a place. But it is not equally easy to apprehend all the inherent obstacles to success in a death-grapple with this new invader. A short time ago the leading journal was pleused to denounce as "impertinent" any comparison with the circumstances of the Irish famine of 1847. No doubt it would be very wrong for Lord Northbrook, his Council and Lieutenants, quietly to sit down and plead the deaths of Irishmen a quarter of a century ago as an excuse for doing little, or for not doing enough, to save the inhabitants of Tirhoot. But if the prejudices, the failings, the superstitions of Celts reappear in Hindus and Aryans with every monstrous exaggeration; if there is some slight analogy between a small island dependent on the potato and a large kingdom dependent on rice; if in 1847 bakers' shops were plundered, horses were shot, and roads were broken up in order to prevent the removal of provisions; if these things were perpetrated prevent the removal of provisions; if these things were perpetrated in spite of English vigilance and honesty; if, besides deaths at the relief works, no less than nine thousand Irish emigrants to Canada died on their passage, in quarantine, or in the Merine Hospital; if everything in India is on a more gigantic scale than in Ireland, the areas larger, the communications more imperfect, the climate more pernicious, the people more numerous, more help-less, and more impracticable—then it is surely neither "impertment" less, and more impracticable—then it is surely neither "importment" nor unfair to take these facts into consideration when arraigning the administration or pronouncing a national verdict on the conduct of the Viceroy of India. By all means let the famine be uppermost in our minds, and let it fill the void created in conversation by the loss of the Claimant. Let every official in the afflicted districts know that what he does or does not may be telegraphed bluntly to the Times in twenty-four hours, and that his letters and his instructions his received and into the contractions had a morning and that his letters and his instructions, his morning and evening drives, his casual remarks, and the apparent nonchdance of his wife or sister, will all supply matter for a despatch which he cannot see sister, will all supply matter for a despatch which he cannot see for six weeks. Let censure fall on all who deserve it, from the statesman at the head of the Empire if he spares his Exchequer when lives are at stake, down to the helpless deputy magistrate whom even Sir Richard Temple's miraculous activity cannot galvanize into a spasmodic use of his faculties of body and mind. In this paper we have endeavoured to show that it is not equitable to pronounce a judgment on one great fact, without making due allowance for at least a dozen others. The difficulties which we have merely sketched arising from climate, country, character, some of which. sketched, arising from climate, country, character, some of which like the trees Macaulay wrote about, are older than the Mogul Empire, are well known to all administrators, and must be sternly met. They would equally exist is India if every relief committee were composed of Special Correspondents, with a Bishop or the President of a Scotch Chamber of Commerce for their chairman.

And they must not be kept out of sight here by writers who
do not suffer much inconvenience from facts, who at intervals deviate into candour, and who deliberately set themselves to write down the Government and to write up the Famine.

THE TABARD.

THE TABARD.

THE latest historical event mentioned in the Conterbury Tales is the death of Bernabo Visconti, Duke of Milan, which happened in the year 1385. It may, therefore, be supposed that Chaucer sent forth his pilgrims from the Tabard in Southwark about the year 1387. Between that time and the present, though the name of the inn was changed midway, it has stood on the old foundation, perhaps with some remains of the old walls, and the same general aspect, until our own days. Whatever changes the modern spirit of destruction may effect, its old name will not be forgotten, and when every semblance of the old place is gone, there will always be some, whether from New England or New Zealand, looking for the site. That exact site, and the identity of the Tabard with the Talbot, cannot be doubted. In the glossary to his second edition of Chaucer's works, printed in 1602, Specht tells us that Chaucer's Tabard had been then newly repaired and increased with convenient rooms by Master J. Preston. In the last editions, published in the year 1687, long after his death—the same note is copied in the past tense, with these words added:—"It is now the sign of the Talbot." As early as 1637 it had been known by either name. Taylor, the Water Poet, says in his Curriers' Cosmographie, printed in that year, "The Carriers from Cranbrook and Bevenden in Kent, and from Lewes Petworth Uckfield and Cuckfield in Sussex, lodge at the Tabard or Talbot in Southwark." In the year 1670, as appears from Bedloe's Narrative of the Popish Ptot, the old name was forgotten. The change in the sign argues ignorance of the poet, or at least indifference about him; and there are, in fact, certain evidences that between the years 1602 and 1687 Chaucer was held in less esteem than at any other time since his death. Within that term of eighty-five years not one edition of his works was published, nor any single work, excepting Sir Francis Kynaston's elever translation (1625) into Latin rhyme of the first and second of the five books of Troilus and it was not likely that Chaucer would meet with general acceptance among the Puritans; he was too homely for courtiers nurtured in France; and his old-fashioned poetry, to use Isaak Walton's phrase, did not commend itself to the followers of the metaphysical poets. The selection of the three tales that were published does not indicate any sense of his rare endowments. The Yeoman's Tale was a warning against empirics, while the Miller's Tale and the Wife of Bath's prologue might find favour in the Court of Charles II. for qualities not honourable to the poet. Afterwards he was more widely known by the imitations of Dryden and Pope, and, later still, by Tyrwhitt's edition of the Canterbury

Towards the end of the seventeenth century something of the history of the old inn is to be gathered, where it might have been little expected, from the narratives of Dr. Titus Oates and Captain William Bedloe, published in the year 1679. Oates had sworn in the 34th Article of his Information that Richard Strange, the in the 34th Article of his Information that Richard Strange, the last Provincial of the Jesuits, with some others of the Order, a Dominican friar and fifty or sixty Irishmen, had burned down London in the year 1666, and during the fire the Jesuits had got one hundred and forty thousand pounds by plunder. In Article 49 he swore that ten years after the fire of London, John Groves, with three Irishmen provided by a Dr. Fogarthy, had burned down a great part of Southwark, having received for the work a thousand pounds from the Jesuits, who gained by plunder at least double that sum. There had, in truth, been not one only, but two, first in Southwark since the Fire of London. Bedloe took the 34th and 49th Articles of Oates's Information for the text of his narrative. As the Doctor had appropriated the fable of a design against the King's life, the Captain unfolded a plot to destroy narrative. As the Doctor had appropriated the fable of a design against the King's life, the Captain unfolded a plot to destroy London and Westminster by fire, protesting in his title-page that he was "one of the Popish Committee engaged in that horrid design." A few truths mixed with falsehood may be gathered from a wilderness of downright lies. In 1670, the name of the Tabard, supplanted by the new sign the Talbot, was forgotten. On the 25th of July in that year, Mrs. Atkins, the daughter of a gentlewoman who kept the inn, saw a Popish priest or proselyte lurking about the door. In the same night three dwelling-houses and a washhouse, part of the Talbot, were hurned down; three persons perished, and six or seven were hurt in the fire. Six years afterwards, on the 26th of May, 1676, and, according to Bedloe's legend, by the contrivance of John Groves and Ir. Fogarthy's three Irishmen, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Welsh, an oilman, between the George and the Talbot inus, and consumed more than five hundred houses and nuny stately inus of the value of between eighty and a hundred thousand pounds. inus, and consumed more than five hundred houses and many stately inus of the value of between eighty and a hundred thousand pounds. It does not appear from Bedloe, nor does it seem absolutely certain from a paper by Mr. Corner on the Ancient Inus of Southwark, in the Collections of the Surrey Archeological Society, that the Talbot was one of the inus burned down. The fact might probably be ascertained from the Records preserved in the Guildhall of Tondon, of the Proceedings as the inustance of the content to determine differences between landlords and tenants of the Ancient differences between landlords and tenants of the houses destroyed.

As the im has changed its sign, so also the meaning of the old name has been changed. We learn from Chancer, and Froissart, and the authors of the Plowman's Tale and the Assembly of Ladies, and Skelton, and Du Cange, and Junius and Hearne, and Wood, that the tabard was a cloak or overcost common to men of all conditions, nobles and knights, clergy, poor scholars, and ploughmen. Holinshed says that Cæsar's motive for invading England was that he might gather pearls to ornament a tabard consecrated to Venus at Rome. It was a man's garment. In the Assembly of Ladies, a poem attributed to Chaucer, but not his, the Lady Attemperaunce wears a gown of cloth of gold, "in taberde wyse the sleves hanging adoun"; that is, she wore her gown without putting her arms into the sleeves, is, she wore her gown without putting her arms into the sleeves, as a hussar wears one-half of his jacket in the fashion of a tabard, which was a cloak without sleeves. Verstegan, who wrote tabard, which was a cloak without sleeves. Verstegan, who wrote in the early part of the seventeenth century, says that the tabert was saciently a short gown that reached no further than the midleg, and that in his time it was still the name for a gown in Germany and in the Netherlands. He could hardly have been mistaken as to the use of the word in the Netherlands, since his literary life was passed at Antwerp; but it seems to have become obsolete. In German dictionaries the English word tabard is translated Harolds-rock—a Herslds coat, and Waffen-rock—a long coat worn by military officers in full dress. The tabard as a clouk of was was shorter than the clock of reace: it screened tha closk of war was shorter than the closk of peace; it screened the knight's armour from the sun, and was emblazoned with the coat of arms, by which, hidden in his panoply, he was known in battle. On the eve of the battle of Mansourah, when the Countess of On the eve of the battle of Mansourah, when the Countess of Salisbury saw in a vision the heavens open to receive an armed knight, she knew her son only by the coat of arms on his shield. In the year 1370 Sir John Chandos was slain as he fought at Lussac through stumbling upon his tabard, which was too long. He had armed himself in haste at Chauvigny, and must have put on his robe of peace. In Johnes' Froissart there is an engraving of this petty skirmish, in which the tabard of Chandos is represented as a gaberdine without sleeves, open at the sides below the girdle, and boaring a coat of arms upon the broast. The war the girdle, and bearing a coat of arms upon the breast. The war cloak of their lords was adopted by the heralds, and retained by them after it had been disused in warfare. They have also retained the old word which was exclusively their own as early as the year 1598. In the glossary to Speght's first edition, published in that year, we find "Tabard, an herald's coat." Before he published in the coather of the the coath in that year, we find "Tabard, an herald's coat." Before he published his second edition, in 1602, he had learned from John Stow, among other things, something more of the tabard, and tells it as follows:—"(borrowed from the Dutch) a jaquet or slevelesse coate, worne in times past by noblemen in the warres, but now onely by Heraults, and is called theire coate of arms in servise." Thus it happened that Chaucer's Tabard has been supposed to signify the peculiar garment of a herald. It had no such meaning in his time. He tells of heralds pricking up and down, but nothing of their tabards; of his Ploughman he says:-

In a taberd he rode upon a mere.

The Tabard may have been a common sign. It appears from the Rolls of Parliament that in 1381, John Brewerman, one of the leaders in Wat Tyler's insurrection, and excepted from the the leaders in wat Tyler's insurrection, and excepted from the general pardon, was lodging at the Tabard in London, probably the same which the Water Poet, who was doubtful whether the pilgrims' inn at Southwark should be called the Tabard or the Talbot, mentions as "the signe of the Tabbard in Gracious Street," where "the carriers of Braintree and Bocking in Essex doe lodge."

The host of the Tabard, Harry Bailly, had as real existence as his sign and his hostelrie, and is well worthy a record. He was as fair a burgess as could be found in Chepe, a seemly man to have been a marshal in a hall; well taught, merry and wise, manly, and bold of speech, yet, when he spake to the gentle Lady Prioress, as courteous as a maid. With his wide chambers, and stables, and sumptuous fare, he was of a race which, having lasted in England, with a difference, more than four hundred years after Chaucer, has been extirpated to make way for railway hotels and their managers. Crabbe had Chaucer's host in mind when he drew his landlord of the Rampant Lion; but the empire of the Lion was divided between the master and the mistress, while the host of the Tabard ruled single in his domain; and there was a cause—the wife, though her name, as it appears on the Subsidy Roll of 1380, was Christian, had more vices than her husband could reckon.

Pilgrimes were they allo
That toward Canterbury wolden ride.
The chambres and the stables weren wide,
And wel we weren esed atte beste.

Assembled was this compagnie
In Southwork, at this gentil hostelrie
That highte the Tabard faste by the Belle.
Gret chere made our hoste us everich on,
And to the souper sette he us anon:
And served us with vitaille of the best.
Strong was the win; and well to drinke us leste.
A sency man our hoste was with alle
For to han ben a marshal in an halle,
A large man he was with eyen stepe,
A fairer burgeis is ther nen in Chepe;
Bold of histopoche, and wise and will yrang.
And of manhood him lested Tights namely.
The therio was he right is many main.
He light (qued he) my mainter and my hard.
New descents make, for that is mist interest.

Cometh nere (quod he) my hely prioresse And ye, sire clerk, let be your shamedistine He stadieth nought; lay hand to, every me

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As curtobly as it had ben a maid, My Lady Prioresse, by your levz, So that I wist I shuld you not agrees, I wolde demen, but ye tellen shold A tale next, if so were that ye wold, Now wol ye vouchesauf, my lady dere?

The character of the host is carefully maintained throughout. Eighteen times during the journey he puts forth his authority and gives vent to his mirth. He suffers but one of the company only to interfere with his office, checking with bold speech, lordly

only to interfere with his office, checking with bold speech, lordly as a king, every intermeddler, except the very perfect gentle Knight, whom Chaucer drew having before him a picture, taken from the life, by Guillaume de Machaut, of the blind hero of Crocy, the valiant and gentle John of Luxembourg, King of Bohemia.

In a paper which has been before mentioned, Mr. Corner pointed out that in the Subsidy Roll of 1380, two shillings for himself and Christian his wife were charged upon Henry Bailly, hosteller of Southwark, and that the same Henry Bailly represented that borough in the Parliaments of 1376 and 1378 at Westminster and Chaucester. The subsidy was the second poll-tax, to which the poorest was to contribute not less than a groat, if a husband, for himself and his wife, and the richest not more than sixty groats. The Parliamentry writs and returns show that Henry Baylly, a burpess of Southwark, represented that borough in the Parliament at Westminster in 1376 is not so clear. However, it seems that Henry Bailly, the host of the Tabard, did sit at least in one Parliament, and it was not unlikely that an innkeeper should be among the knights, citizens, and burgesses chosen to represent the comthe knights, citizens, and burgesses chosen to represent the commons of England. Some of the aldermen of London condescended to keep taverns, and they were not lightly esteemed. In the grant of the first poll-tax in 1379, the mayor was assessed as an oarl, the aldermen as barons, and great merchants as knights. Like the merchant princes of Genoa and Venice, and our own dethroned sovereigns of Leadenhall Street, the leaders of the City in the fourteenth century were statesmen and warriors as well as traders.

Having ventured to affirm that the hero from whom our firstborn princes take their plume and motto was the original of Chaucer's Knight, it may not be superfluous to offer the proof, gathered and brought together from Le Confort d'ami of Guillaume de Machaut, adding that the French poet in his Life of Pierre de Lusignan, King of Cyprus, mentions the taking of Alexandria, Satalia, and Layas:

Pren garde au bon roi de Beheigne. En Poulcine, en Russe, en Cracoc, En Masovie, en Prusse, en Lectoe. Puis fus il par deux fois en Prusse, A moult grand honneur & en Russe. Ala pris & honneur conquerre. rien ne retenoit Fors l'onneur ad ce se tenoit, Riens qu'onneur se desieroit.

S'll avoit une cotte grise
De drap de l'ouleinne ou de Frise,
Et un cheval tant sculement
Il le souffisoit hautement.
Son lit, eins prenoit à l'ostel
Ce qu'il trouvoit.

Oneques n'ot tel En monde ne si patient,
De riens n'estoit impatient,
N'estoit pas de ses gens hais
Car chescun l'amoit et servoit.

Chaucer says of his Knight :-

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man, At Alisandre he was when it was wonne, Ful oftentime he hadde the bord begonne Aboven alle nations in Pruce.

In Lettowe had he reysed and in Ruce.

At Leyes was he and at Satalie

Whan they were wonne.

he loved chevalrie

Trouthe and honour, fredom and curtesie, And evermore he hadde a sovereine pris.

But for to tellen you of his araic, His hors was good, but he ne was not gaie. Of fustian he wered a gipon. A yemen hadde he, and servantes no mo At that time, for him luste to ride so.

And of his port as meke as is a mayde He never yet ne vilanie ne sayde In alle his lif unto no manere wight, He was a versy parfit gentil knight.

Tyrwhitt thought it hard to guess why Chaucer should have made an English knight bring his laurels from Alexandria and Lettowe, rather than from Orecy and Poltiers. If John of Luxembourg was his model, the riddle is solved. He borrowed freely, in other places, from Guillaume de Machaut, and probably translated his Dit du Lion.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S DISCOVERIES IN THE TROAD.

SINCE we noticed Dr. Schliemann's work in our number of March 21 we have learnt with great satisfaction that he has begun the exploration of Mycene, and that, by a new arrangement with the Porte, he will probably be able before long to resume his excavations at Hissarlik, which, whether it be the site of Troy or not, is certainly the site of Ilium Novum. It will, we think, be generally admitted by those who have read M. Lenormant's interesting letters in recent numbers of the Academy that before any teresting letters in recent numbers of the Academy that before any authoritative judgment can be pronounced as to the age of the Hisaarlik antiquities and the race from whom they are derived, various facts will have to be carefully sifted and much new ground explored.

At present one great obstacle to a scientific inquiry is that Dr. Schliemann's antiquities are at Athens, and the photographs in his work are quite inadequate to convey a correct notion of them except to those who have examined the originals. On the them except to those who have examined the originals. On the other hand, the antiquities from Santorin, Cyprus, and elsewhere, in which such remarkable resemblance to the Hissarlik antiquities has been recognized, are scattered about Europe in various museums. Without the actual juxtaposition of the objects compared, comparisons lose their convincing force. Most of the archeologists who have written on Dr. Schliemann's discoveries have assumed the Hissarlik antiquities to be pres-Hellenic; indeed it seems impossible otherwise to explain their position in regular layers at so great a depth under the Greek city of Illum Novum, undoubted remains of which city were found by Dr. Schliemann in the upper soil of Hissarlik. Assuming then that the Hissarlik antiquities are præ-Hellenic, to what people and to what age can they be attributed? M. Lenormant contends that they can hardly be later than the nineteenth or twentieth century n.c. Thus, the received date of the Homeric siege of Troy being 1200 to 1100 n.c., received date of the Homeric siege of Troy being 1200 to 1100 B.C., Dr. Schliemann's antiquities would be from five hundred to six hundred years earlier than Priam. This somewhat startling theory is supported by an elaborate argument of which the following are the principal points: —

1. The extreme rudeness of the Hissarlik antiquities, especially

in the attempt to represent the human figure, the absence of painted pottery and of glass, and the use of pure copper instead of bronze in the numerous weapons and implements, give these antiquities an a priori claim to be considered pre-kiellenic and pre-

historic.

2. On comparing these presumed prohistoric sutiquities with what has been recently found under the tufa in the volcanic island of Santorin (Thera) curious resemblances will be found, especially in the pottery. Now Santorin was once a volcano with a crater occupying the place of the present harbour; which crater at some time before historical record sank down into the sea. at some time before historical record sank down into the sea. M. Fouqué, whose memoir on the subject is to be found in the French Archives des Missions for 1807, calculates from certain geological data that this catastrophe took place between 2000 and 1800 B.C. In excavations at Santorin made by French archaeologists some years ago, of which an account appeared in the Revue des Deux Mondes, remains of houses and antiquities of a very primitive kind were found under a thick layer of tafa, and it is assumed by M. Lenormant and other French archaeologists that this tafa was thrown out as a last effort of the volcane before that this tufa was thrown out as a last effort of the volcano before its crater went down into the sea. Supposing this geological theory to be established, we have in the remains found at Santorin theory to be established, we have in the remains found at Santorin a kind of prichistoric Pompeii. Now it is curious that in these Santorin antiquities a large proportion of the vases are, like those from Hissarlik, of a rude shape and fabric, the surface not painted but polished by the hand. The implements are mostly of stone, such few ornaments as they present being incised; but the metal used for implements is, as at Hissarlik, pure copper, not bronze. The conclusion arrived at by the French archeologists from the study of these remains is that they are antecedent to the Phonician colony which occupied There some time after the sinking of the colony which occupied Thera some time after the sinking of the crater, and whose descendants the Greeks are said to have found in the island, when, according to legend, they planted a colony there, one hundred and ten years after the Trojan war. When we turn from Santorin to Ithodes and Cyprus, two of the most ancient settlements of the Phonicians, we find fictile art in a stage considerably in advance of the rude pottery of Thera. The vases which M. Lenormant ascribes, we think justly, to the Phonician which six kenormant ascrices, we think justly, to the Phonician period are of much thinner and finer substance than the Santoriu pottery, and the simple geometrical patterns with which they are ornamented are painted in brown on a drab ground, instead of being incised as in the ruder and earlier pottery. These Phonician vases have been found in the excavations at Nimrud in Palestine, and occasionally bear Phonician inscriptions. moments of the same pottery were found by Mr. Dennis in a hydian tunulus near Sardos, and many specimens have been obtained from Cyprus, Rhodes, Athens, Mycenso, and Tiryns. Not a trace of this later Phoenician pottery was met with by Dr. Schliemann in the lower strata of his excevations, but at Santorin s few specimens occurred, intermixed with the ruder native pottery. These later specimens occurred, intermixed with the ruder having pottery. These later specimens may have been imported by the Phænicians at a period long previous to their permanent settlement at Thera. Among the ornaments painted on these vases, figures and animals occasionally occur, but these attempts to represent organic form are very rudely drawn. M. Lenormant notes certain little figures sculptured in marble and modelled in clay, which probably belong to the same period as these painted vases. Next in order of time somes the class of painted vases sometimes called Corinthian, in

which zones of animals are painted in brown, black, and crimson, on a ground scene with flowers, the human figure or monstrous winged combinations being occasionally introduced. It is now very generally admitted that the ornaments and subjects of these so-called Corinthian vases are derived from Assyrian sources. With those are found the little bottles of variegated glass of which the tombs of Camirus yielded so large a quantity, and which are also found in Egyptian tombs as early as the time of Thothmes III.; a variety of objects in blue porcolain, some of which were no doubt manufactured in Egypt, others being an imitation of the Egyptian fabric; terra-cotta figures painted and modelled with considerable art; figures and implements cast in bronze; and convince in juvery and large. Greak inscriptions in a pour or and an analysis. considerable art; figures and implements cast in bronze; and carvings in ivory and bone. Greek inscriptions in a very archaic form occur on a few of these objects, and it will be convenient in the present state of our knowledge to class this later pottery and all the glass, porcelain, terra-cottas, &c., associated with it in tombs, as Greec-Phenician antiquities.

We have now traced out three distinct strata of ancient remains, which according to the hypothesis here stated succeeded each other in order of time—namely, the Præhistoric antiquities of Hissarlik and Santorin; the Phoenician antiquities of the Greek islands and of certain sites in Groece and Asia; and the Greece-Phoenician antiquities of Greece proper and the Archipelago, and also of Italy. Now, if we assume that these three strata succeeded to each other chronologically, we find that in the Hissarlik antiquities there is no trace of Phonician, Egyptian, or Assyrian influence; whilst at the same time there is, in the attempts to represent animal forms and in the ornaments, a curious resemblance to those remains from the Greek islands and other parts of the ancient world which, from their extreme rudeness and from other circumstances, have primed facie a claim to very remote antiquity. One of the most numerous class of antiquities in Dr. Schliemann's collection are the pierced disks in terra-cotta and stone, which he calls spindle-whorls. On these disks are graffiti, most of which such simple geometrical ornaments as are found on the earliest painted vases, with occasionally an attempt to represent mon or cattle by outlines as rude as a child's first attempt to copy a heraldic lion. There is, as M. Lenormant justly remarks, a certain analogy between these graffiti and certain gems found in the Greek islands, in which the intaglie is rudely incised on a pobble, which retains its original form, a lentil irregularly flattened. a pebble, which retains its original form, a lentil irregularly flattened. Now if these Hissarlik antiquities were, as Dr. Schliemann maintains, of the date of Friam's Troy, a city destroyed in the twelfth century n.c., we should expect to find in them traces of that Assyrian influence which we know from the prism of Tighthpileser to have been then paramount in Asia Minor. If, indeed, we assume for the Hissarlik antiquities a date as late as the seventeenth century n.c. or later, then, argues M. Lenormant, it is inconceivable that they should exhibit no trace of Egyptian influence; for we know from the evidence both of hieroglyphic texts and Greek tombs that Thothmes III. and his successors from the seventmenth century onwards were constantly brought in contact seventeenth century onwards were constantly brought in contact with the inhabitants of the Eastern Mediterranean, both in war and peace. It follows therefore that the Hissarlik antiquities are

carlier than the date of Thothmes III., and thus M. Lenormant

throws them back to the nineteenth or twentieth century—the date which, relying on M. Fouque's geology, he assigns to the prehistoric remains at Santorin. The theory here stated has, it must be confessed, this merit, that it gives ample room for the successive formation and development of the three classes of antiquities which we ventured to distinguish as the Prachistoric, the Phomician, and the Gracoto distinguish as the Prachistoric, the Phoenician, and the Graco-Phoenician, in the 1500 years between n.c. 2000 and n.c. 500; and we may, we think, fairly assume that during all this period a development of some kind was going on among those ruces whom the Hellene ultimately absorbed or supplanted in the Eastern Mediterranean. But before accepting M. Lenormant's reasoning, some of which appears to us somewhat too fine drawn, much will have to be sifted. How far, for instance, do geologists generally admit M. Fouque's views about the volcanic changes at Santorin? Even if we grant that the Dardana of hieroglyphic texts are probably the Trojans of Hium, is the identification of the Tokkra as Trojans as certain as M. Lenormant assumes it to be? Tokkra as Trojans as certain as M. Lenormant assumes it to be? It is a far cry from Troy to Egypt, and it seems at first sight improbable that a city so remote should in such very early times have had relations with Egypt sufficiently marked to exercise any appreciable influence on Trojan art. Yet, unless we admit in its full force the negative argument which M. Lenormant derives from this absence of Egyptlan influence at Hissarlik, one main ground for his conclusion is weakened. We must, therefore, whilst acknowledging the great ingenuity and learning shown by M. Lenormant, say of his conclusions generally that they are possible that they are possible to the conclusions generally th Lenormant, say of his conclusions generally that they are possible but not proven. If, on the other hand, it should ultimately be established by further evidence that Dr. Schliemann has really found Priam's Troy, then we must not feel surprised or disappointed if these remains show a state of art so far below the general standard of civilization described by Homer. Who can doubt that the state of society portrayed with such vivid and graphic details in the Ilind was in its main features a poetical reproduction of the age in which the poet himself lived and moved? To suppose that he tried, like Walter Scott, to reproduce the manners and customs of races from which haves separated by an interval of three or four centuri is to suppose a combination of poetry and archeology irrecombined by the spirit of the Homeric age. THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE exhibition of wines was not ready last Monday, and we fear that when open it will be found seriously incomplete. It is not only the growers, shippers, and importers, but the makers, of wine who are entreated to reveal themselves. Ordinary sherr may be truly called an "international" production, since Spain gives the name and we find the materials. If the managers of this Exthe name and we find the materials. If the managers of this Exhibition could and would arrange for a course of lectures with coular demonstration of the processes by which the liquors called wines are manufactured, we believe that they would render public service by promoting health, temperance, and economy. Those who are in the trade will not betray its secrets, but a chemist can guess with sufficient accuracy at the composition of the curious articles which are largely sold as "sherry" and "champagne." A model of the estate on which Hamburg Sherry is grown would be an interesting feature of the Exhibition, and perhaps it would appear that the vines are so productive as not to require a larger area than is covered by a factory for gin-spinning. An official announcement states that "exhibitors are permitted to sell or give away glasses of wine or samples in bottle," and an official scribe calls this "placing this class (of wines) before the public in a practical manner." It will be strange if with this encouragement the vaults of the Albert Hall do not become a gigantic tippling-shop. Fairness would seem to require that which might perhaps be productive of fun—namely, an exhibition in another part of the building of the processes for getting up a teetotal agitation. Here you might learn how to make wine; there you might learn how to make wine; there you might learn how to make apeeches. Both products are often equally artificial, there and might perhaps and both manufactures occurry as large. hibition could and would arrange for a course of lectures with how to make speeches. Both products are often equally artificial, flery, and mischievous, and both manufactures occupy so large a place in modern life as to deserve their turn in the Exhibition. If, indeed, visitors to these vaults could learn there to distinguish between good wine and bad imitations of it, we should begin to think that these Exhibitions are something more than bazaars.

They might be useful in teaching to all classes something of what may be called the science of common life. If we were not totally ignorant of chemistry, we should not be at the mercy of audacious impostors who can thrust down our throats any vile mixture to which they choose to give the name of wine.

mixture to which they choose to give the name of wine.

The exhibition of sanitary apparatus would be rendered far more valuable by an exposition in popular language of the principles upon which depends the preservation of health in crowded neighbourhoods. We observe that in New York lectures are given to ladies upon physiology and hygiene, "in response to a call from a number of leading ladies of that city." We should think that a lecture upon Respiration, "illustrated by highly-finished coloured views," would be almost as interesting as that which used to given upon a drop of foul water at the Polytechnic. There was not much lecture in the sense of talking, but the room was darkened, and much lecture in the sense of talking, but the room was darkened, and upon a white wall were shown spectres of monsters several feet long moving with great rapidity and extending in all directions formidable claws. One came away with the conviction of having had a comfortable shilling's-worth of horror. In the American lecture something equally impressive is provided by way of accessory to the talk. By help of a stereopticon "highly-finished coloured views" are thrown upon a screen thirty feet square, displaying the colossal size of the heart, with its valves, arteries, and veins, also the circulation of the blood to the lungs and neighbouring organs, blood corpuscles greatly enlarged, showing the healthy and the diseased condition, demonstrating the presence of cancer, salt rheum, &c. We cannot help thinking that this kind of thing would pay in England. Blood corpuscles greatly enlarged must have an adequately horrible appearance, and it must be possible to inspire every lady in the audience with an apprehension that she has incipient cancer in her system. This alone would be worth all the money. It is delightful to believe—not of course all the money. It is delightful to beneve—not of course too confidently—that one is doomed, and to be able to exact a husband's sympathy, while avoiding as long as possible the unfeeling assurance of the family doctor that there is nothing at all the matter with one. The imagination might dwell with unrestrained pleasure on the morbidity of corpuscles, "how cancers are formed from the diseased blood, and how the brain is affected when the blood is impure." We can hardly conceive a more thrilling subject for a lecture. "Nine-tenths of all suicides are consulted from poisonous blood, which affects the brain, for bad committed from poisonous blood, which affects the brain, for bad blood can never reason." Here we seem to be approaching a highly consolatory theory that suicide, and of course murder, is to be ascribed to neglect of physiological and hygienic rules.

"Crime," said the lecturer, "would never cease until the capitalist
would build small houses for the poor." We wish we could believe that it would cease then: "Pent-up air gives bad blood," and hence all the evils that afflict humanity. These hygienists are better informed and less tedious than another sot of enthusiasts, These hygienists are better informed and less tedious than another set of enthusiasts, the teetotalers. But it is amusing to observe how confident each set are that they could regenerate the world if only they might be allowed to try. The worst, however, that could be said against the hygienists is that they are inclined to spend our money rather freely. But it takes a good deal of talking to talk money out of a man's pocket, and therefore we think the hygienists might usefully lecture on their favourite subjects. They would be at no less for illustrations, as there is a large collection of sanitary appliances in the Exhibition. Another subject on which the popular mind sadly needs instruction is economy of fuel. There are plenty of stoves in the Exhibition, but who is to try them? It may be doubted whether the

Committee of the Class have time or means to make such trial as a housekeeper makes when he has a store put up, and depends on it for the comfort of his family. The Committee will probably make a Report upon the Class, which will be well written, and suitable to persuade those who do not need it. The difficulty is to convince the ordinary householder that more economical arrangements as to field might be and ought to be adopted in his house. This is not only difficult, but almost impossible, as the average Englishman is as much devoted to his open fireplace as to his joint of roast beef. Nor is his suspicion of new langled contrivances by any means unreasonable Many experiments in warming and ventilating public buildings have been made at his cost as a taxuayer, and have ended disastrously. Besides, he is at any rate well founded in distrust of his own ability to manage new contrivances. Still the general ignorance and helplessness on this subject is deplorable, and as we are to have these Exhibitions, they may perhaps be made useful in are to have these Exhibitions, they may perhaps be made useful in conveying more correct ideas. There is less reason for a display of saddlery and harness, which could, we think, be sufficiently well addlery and harness, which could, we think, be sufficiently well made in existing shops. If it pays tradesmen to do their business in this way, they will do it. You cannot go into an ordinary shop and ask many questions as to price and quality without being expected to buy something, and if you are a weak-minded person you probably comply with this expectation. But you can walk up and down the galleries of this Exhibition and ask questions at stalls where there are attendants, and all without expending more than the shilling for your admission. Thus a large part of the amusement which ladies call shopping may be enjoyed without expense, and in this point of view the Exhibition deserves to be supported not only by ladies but by their husbands. We do not know whether much good was done last year by lectures on cooking; know whether much good was done last year by lectures on cooking; but at least no harm could be done. The saying that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing could hardly apply here.

The Catalogue of the Exhibition is, as compared with the catalogues of former years, a modest composition. There is no putling that the catalogues of former years, a modest composition.

by the Commissioners, and only a limited amount of puffing by the exhibitors. The proprietor of Bond's Marking Ink is, we suppose, also the proprietor of a contrivance called the Odonto Toat, used, as we conjecture, for feeding babies, and this is probably the reason why the praises of these two articles are celebrated by the same advertisement. It would be rather awkward if a baby were to get hold of the ink-bottle instead of the teat. The "Certificate of merit signed 'Albert Edward Prince of Wales." "Certificate of merit signed 'Albert Edward Prince of Wales'" applies, as we understand, to the ink and not to the teat or the babies. An article called Maizena was pronounced by a Jurors' Report of 1862 to be "exceedingly excellent food," and it has probably been felt by jurors of later time that the language of praise had been exhausted. Dr. Lankester, however, has found opportunity for further laudation of this article. The word Maizena was intended to designate farina of maize, and Dr. Lankester is able to say that it is what it pretends to be. "I attribute its excellence," says he, "to the fact of its being exclusively prepared from maize grown in America." Here is a stupendous fact. "This," says he, "is maize. It calls itself maize, and it is maize, and no mistake at all about it." We have got pretty well used to every kind of adulteration, but still it is got pretty well used to every kind of adulteration, but still it is rather startling to find an article commended on the simple ground that it is genuine. Why should not English invalids and children be supplied with maize grown in America? The native pigs be supplied with matte grown in America? The native pigs get as much as they want, and can surely spare a little. Thormay of course be special skill in the preparation of this article, but Dr. Lankester does not go upon that. It is as if he were to say, "Here is a loaf of bread made from wheat," which indeed he could hardly say with truth of all the loaves that are sold in London. But certainly commercial morality must be at a low ebb when it is made a ground of coursell project that flow is flow. We shall be told before long in special praise that flour is flour. We shall be told before long in the same style that a tin of Australian mutton has been examined and found to contain no dog. The importers of Maizena must not be too much elated at the discovery of their own honesty. Doubtess there was in the country where it grew plenty of dirt which they might have put into it, but they did not. Let us hope at any a that this form of virtue will some day become more common.

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS BILL.

What and there is again a chance of England being for the liver a byword among nations as far as regards respect the men wasmorials of our own history and of the history of this present re before us in our island. As we are told that Session, without of Parliament is to be a quiet, humdrum be that it will w blazing questions or heroic remedies, it may be that it will whazing questions or heroic remedies, it may moments to the fer this year than it was last to give a few of the land are not a whether the ancient historic monuments hands of the nation worthy of care and preservation at the of our own rank in the worthy of care and preservation at the of our own rank in the west and almost alone among nations of our country to be the leaving the monumental history hopeless mutilating the way bit by bit by the destruction or Lubbock spain ring forwals in which it is written. Sir John to nothing last and he is a Bill which so unluckily came to nothing last and he is Bill which so unluckily came to nothing last and he is a Bill which so unluckily came have seen and he is a black of we do not commonly together in such of we do not commonly company, and, as they

cannot be reasonably suspected of conspiring together for any wicked purpose, it is to be hoped that each may draw suspected to the Bill from his own special corner of the Bourstour own course with regard to the Bill is so easy as to become hard. We have really very little to say about it except what we said more than a year ago. The Bill is essentially the same as it was then—so nearly the same that we might make over again all the criticians which we made then. The chief change is that besides the Enclosure Commissioners and the official persons manufactured in the former Bill there are to be seven Commissioners. besides the Enclosure Commissioners and the official persons mentioned in the former Bill, there are to be seven Commissioners named in the Act whose successors are to be appointed by the Crown. The list is a strong one, and takes in such well-known names as Lord Talbot de Malahide and Mr. John Evans, with Mr. John Stuart for Scotland and Sir William Wilde as a second and most worthy representative of Ireland. We may suppose that it is these nominated Commissioners who will really do the work, and it is again provided, as is a clear matter of necessity in such a case, that the Commissioners may act by writing without meeting in person. The addition of these nominated Commissioners is a distinct improvement on the former Bill; indeed, were not that the presence of the Enclosure Commissioners may be deemed needful by prudent people to protect the rights of property against the inroads of enthusiastic antiquaries, and were there not a certain propriety in connecting the matter in hand with there not a certain propriety in connecting the matter in hand with certain public institutions, we might ask whether a well-chosen body of nominated Commissioners would not got on better without the help of any official Commissioners at all. Another change is that the Act is not in any way to be applied to monuments on land held in right of the Duchy of Cornwall without the consent of the Duke of Cornwall for the time being. We suppose that there is some reason for this provision, though it is not very obvious at first sight, and the result of it seems to be that, in the schedule of monuments to which the Act is to be immediately applied, instead of, as we had hoped, more Cornish monu-ments appearing, Cornish monuments, and with them Dovonshiro monuments, vanish altogether. In other respects the Act is much the same as it was; the powers of the Commissioners are the same; there is the same curious phraseology about "injuring" monu-ments, and the three classes of monuments remain as before. There is still the first class, consisting of monuments named in the schedule, which are to be at once placed under the care of the Commissioners; there is the same power ledged in the Commissioners. sioners to apply the Act, subject to an appeal, to other monuments of the same class; and there is the same power as before of extending it, under certain circumstances and with the consent of certain persons concerned, to monuments of any other kind. If all this can become law, the gain will be very great; a great deal of wanton destruction will certainly be stopped; and, though we should our selves like to see the same principle carried out still further, we are, as we were a year ago, thoroughly thankful to get anything at all, and we do not forget that by trying to get too much we might perhaps lose everything. In short, when the monumental history of the land has been for so many ages deficed at pleasure by the caprice or carelessness of any ignorant landowner or occupier, it will be a great thing to have it in any shape recognized by law that national monuments are really monuments of national concern.

At the same time, if there was to be a schedule of monuments named in the Act, we again cannot help expressing our wonder at the smallness of the number of monuments contained in it. We have already said that Cornwall and Devombire, two counties which are among the richest in prinneval monuments, are cut out altogether. Coming castward, there is now nothing in lorast, though in the former schedule there were three monuments in that shire, Maiden Castle, the Dorchester Amphitheatre, and Badbury Yet surely there are few monuments better worth preser vation than Maiden Castle; and Briton and Englishman may unite to respect the spot which is the memorial at once of Arthur and of Cerdic. The omission of the amphitheatre may be a sign of a fixed purpose to shut out all Roman remains from the schedule, though we cannot guess why they should be shut out, especially as Itoman remains are expressly mentioned among the objects to which the second process of the Act may be applied. Passing into Somerset, we again ask, Where is Worlebury? Why is one of the greatest and most living monuments of English victory, on one of the noblest of sites, the great hill-fort looking tenth with the manner with its intended and forth on the narrow sea, with its islands and promontories, and the mountains of the once foreign and hestile land beyond—a monument threatened, perhaps beyond any other of its kind, sometimes with utter destruction, always with daily wearing mutilation—to be thought unworthy of preservation, if ancient monuments are preserved at all? Again, there is nothing in Penbrokeshire, nothing in Monmouthshire, and Chamorganshire still supplies nothing but Arthur's Quoit. We confess that we do not understand the principle on which the schedule is drawn up. We can quite understand the propriety of making such a schedule, and at the same time adding a clause giving the Commissioners power to extend the Act to other monuments besides those men-tioned in the schedule. In this case, the further powers would be powers to meet cases either of omissions in the schedule, or of fresh discoveries. But of course it is a gain to have as many objects as possible put in the schedule, because to them the Act will be applied at once without any further asking of leave of any-body. We therefore do not understand why, out of a number of objects of the same class, some should be taken and others left. If

[.] See Saturday Review, March 15, 1873.

Kit's Coty House and Arthur's Quoit are to be put at once under the protection of the law, we do not see why the cromlech at Dyffryn, and other cromlecha in other places, which are just as well known and just as worthy of being preserved, should be left exposed till a further process has been gone through. So again, with regard to the classes of objects mentioned in the empowering clause, we do not profess to define "British," "Celtic," and "Saxon" remains, or to know the exact difference between British and Caltie. But and the control of and Celtic. But we do know what Roman remains are, and we do not understand why, when the clause points out Roman remains as proper objects to be put under the care of the Commissioners, not a single Roman monument is at once put under their care by being set down in the schedule. We have already noticed that in being set down in the schedule. the schedule in the former Bill the Dorchester Amphitheatre was named, though it is no longer named in the present schedule. The groat case of the dykes at the other Dorchester shows that there is no class of remains which stands in greater danger, and if the Commissioners are to be allowed by a certain process to extend their care to remains of this kind, why is It that not a single monument of the kind—not Wroxeter, not Silchester, not Anderida, not the Great Wall itself—is at once made safe by being put down in the schedule? Silchester is safe, and more than safe, during the lifetime of the present Duke and the present rector, but we cannot answer for all future Dukes and all future rectors; and surely, if there are any monuments in the whole country which deserved to be made objects of national care, none can surpass the Great Wall, none can surpass Anderida, the monument of the two great turning points in the history of Britain Britain. As for mediaval monuments, the Bill, as concerns them, remains

much as it stood in its former shape. None of them are named in the schedule; the Commissioners cannot take the first steps towards their preservation, but, as we understand the Bill, it is open to any owner of such monuments himself to put them under the care of the Commissioners. We should ourselves have liked something more than this; still, as things are, it is a great matter to get this or anything else, and of course owners may be expected to feel a much keener sense of property in their castles and abbeys than they do in their cromlech and standing castles and abbeys than they do in their cromlech and standing stones. The case of that class of antiquities which is in most danger of all, the class which perishes daily, is, we are afraid, follopeless. Of all tasks the hardest is to make people feel any a pobble, which remark for a realizable buildings of past times, and Now if these Hissarlik antiquities were, is for a lower of dealing tains, of the date of Priam's Troy, a city destroyed in contury a.c., we should expect to find in them traces of their respect for the smaller don't are a man's for the smaller don't be a man's for the church, than to set bounds to his power of doing as he pleases with a building which is perhaps still inhabited by himself or his tenant, by his own horses and cows, or by his tenant's horses and cows. At all events, one class of our antiquities, a class which, if cows. At all events, one class of our antiquities, a class which, if not the most striking, is by no means the least instructive, is not the most striking, is by no means the least instructive, is tried knows how hard it is to persuade the popular mind that a tried knows how hard it is to persuade the popular mind that a tried knows how hard it is to persuade the popular mind that a tried knows how hard it is to persuade the popular mind that a tried knows how hard it is to persuade the popular mind that a tried knows how hard it is to persuade the popular mind that a tried knows how hard it is a very pleasing class of our gone, we shall not only have lost a very pleasing class of our gone, we shall not only have lost a very pleasing class of our gone, we shall not only have lost a very pleasing class of our gone, we shall not only have lost a very pleasing class of our gone, we shall not only have lost a very pleasing class of our gone, we shall not only have lost a very pleasing class of our gone, we shall not only have lost a very pleasing were to the ancient monuments, but further strength will be given to the ancient monuments, but further strength will be given to the ancient monuments abbeys, and perhaps serfs who lived in castles, monks who lived in abbeys, and perhaps serfs who lived in castles, monks who lived in abbeys, and perhaps serfs who lived in castles, monks who lived in abbeys, and perhaps serfs who lived in castles, monks who lived in abbeys, and perhaps serfs who lived in castles, monks who lived in abbeys, and perhaps serfs who lived in castles, monks who lived in abbeys, and perhaps serfs who lived in castles, monks who lived in abbeys, and perhaps serfs who lived in castles, monks who lived in abbeys, and perhaps serfs who live

that Sir John Lubbook may earn the blessings of antiquaries as fully as he has already earned the blessings of bankers and their clarks.

LAWYERS ON THE STAGE.

THE lawyer is a favourite and familiar figure in the novel and on the stare, yet it is wonderful how little Let on the stage, yet it is wonderful how little novelists and dramatists have been able to make of him. Almost every eminent the same subject has often been attempted on the stage; but in most the same subject has often been attempted on the stage; but in most cases the experiment has failed. This is the more extraordinary cases there is really no subject which is in itself so dramatic in because there is really no subject which is in itself so dramatic in the reports of law cases when they are fully reported, and this is the newspaper which is so eagerly read by all classes as no part of the newspaper which is so eagerly read by all classes as the reports of law cases when they are fully reported, and this is the newspaper which is so eagerly read by all classes as the nearly of criminal cases, which may be supposed to appeal two norbid appetites, but of civil cases too. No doubt the ordinary daw reports are never read except by professional men or by a persons who happen to have a special interest in a case, but the persons who happen to have a special interest in a case, but the persons of this is that all the life is taken out of them by the persons of this is that all the life is taken out of them by the persons who happen to have a special interest in a case, but the persons who happen to have a special interest in a case, but the persons who happen to have a special interest in a case, but the persons who happen to have a special interest in a case, but the persons who happen to have a special interest in a case, but the ordinary daw reports are never read except by professional men or by the persons who happen to have a special interest in a case, but the ordinary daw reports are never read except by the compression of the whole story into the compression of the whole story into the conventional pretensions of the persons who have the conventional pretensions of the persons who cannot should form the daw of the person of the person of the person who have the person of the person of the person of the pe on the stage, yet it is wonderful how little novelists and dramatists have been able to make of him. Almost every eminent novelist has tried his hand at the description of a great trial, and the same subject has often been attempted on the stage; but in most the arms at the arms and the arms and the arms are the arms and the arms are the arms and the arms are the arms are the arms and the arms are the arm cases the experiment has failed. This is the more extraordinary because there is really no subject which is in itself so dramatic in because there is really no subject which is in itself so dramatic in form and contains so many dramatic elements as a trial. There is no part of the newspaper which is so eagerly read by all classes as the reports of law cases when they are fully reported, and this is the reports of law cases when they are fully reported, and this is the reports of criminal cases, which may be supposed to appeal to morbid appetites, but of civil cases too. No doubt the ordinary law reports are never read except by professional man or be-

becomes quite faccinating when presented in this form. Nothing could possibly be more dramatic all through than the Tichborne case and there was really room for a subtle intellectual pleasure in follow and its evolutions, its shifting phases, now one side up, then down, and its varied and startling incidents. The number of different persons engaged in the trial, the diversity of characters illustrated, from the judges on the Bench to the mixed crowd in the back seats of the Court, and the constant movement and, as actors say, "business" of the scene, all contributed to make it an irresistible theatrical success. If the Queen's Bench had been a theatre, the piece would probably have been running still. Yet, as we said, it is very seldom that a trial is successfully represented. on the stage. One reason is, perhaps, that the accumulation of de-tails and the panoramic unfolding of the story which are so impres-sive in a lawsuit have to be sacrificed on the stage, and also in a sive in a lawsuit have to be sacrificed on the stage, and also in a novel, and that rapid situations have to be substituted for the sake of prompt effect. No audience could be expected to sit one hundred and eighty-eight days in a theatre any more than the most insanely devoted of Mudie's readers could be expected to go through all the volumes of the Tichborne evidence and speeches, if they had been published in a lump. It is the gradual opening out of the story which makes it so interesting; and the impressiveness of anything that is real must also be taken into account. Truth is stranger than fiction, because it is something that has actually happened, and not the artificial contrivance of an ingenious person sitting quietly at his desk and at liberty to invent anything he likes.

happened, and not the artificial contrivance of an ingenious person sitting quietly at his desk and at liberty to invent anything he likes. Another reason why the lawyer of the stage and the novel is not very popular is that he is so monotonous. There is an old farce of which a village attorney is the hero. He is always setting everybody by the ears; and this has long been the common type of lawyer—a malicious, tricky, unscrupulous person, perpetually doing mischief—when exhibited for public amusement. Mr. Trollope in his later novels has, indeed, shown a disposition to devote himself to studies of lawyers, as he once devoted himself to studies of bishops. Mr. Trollope displays the lawyer, not as a mere forensic instrument, but as a useful and not ungenial agent in delicately disentangling the knotted affairs of private life, and doing a great deal more for his clients than merely putting on agent in delicately disentingling the knotted affairs of private life, and doing a great deal more for his clients than merely putting on his wig and speaking for them in court or writing an opinion. The quiet, gentlemanly old lawyer in *Orley Farm* is of this class, and so is the Queen's Counsel in *Lady Anna*. Mr. Chaffanbrass has some of the conventional traits, but the conditions under which such a man must do his work—he remarks of a proposed interview with Phineas, "If he says he did not kill the man, I must take that as of course; if he says he did, what am I to the conventional traits, but the conditions are not travely and the course in the says he did, what am I to the conventional traits in the convention of the course is the says he did, what am I to the convention of the course is the course of the cours I must take that as of course; if he says he did, what am I to ladic the are portrayed with much insight and graphic force, and a number of leastlities of the lawyer are not neglected. Thackeray do reason Respirate brought out some of the humorous aspects the higher qualifications as and it is surprising that this mine and Dickens have also be a surprising that this mine of life in Temple Chambers, the surprising that this mine should have been so little worked. The same way and gown dramatic in the sort of double life with which the wig and gown dramatic in the sort of double life with which they have invest the barrister. No doubt there are some men who, if they have invest the barrister. No doubt there are some men who, if they have heen accustomed to this wonderful costume for a certain time, been accustomed to this wonderful costume for a certain time, been accustomed to this wonderful costume for a certain time, been accustomed to this wonderful costume for a certain time, been accustomed to this wonderful costume for a certain time, been accustomed to this wonderful costume for a certain time, been accustomed to this wonderful costume for a certain time, been accustomed to the wonderful costume for a certain time, been accustomed to the wonderful costume for a certain time, been accustomed to the wonderful costume for a certain time, been accustomed to the wonderful costume for a certain time, been accustomed to the wonderful costume for a certain time, and the w peen accustomed to this wonderful costume for a certain time, and have been prosperous in the use of it, get assimilated to it, and are as grave in their own hair as in a wig. As a rule, however, a barrister is one man in his robes and another in his cutaway ever, a barrister is one man in his robes and another in his cutaway coat and hat; and the contrasts and contradictions thus produced are sometimes droll, sometimes pathetic, and occasionally both mingled. The fancy is tickled by comparing the solemn person in mingled. The fancy is tickled by comparing the solemn person in white wig, black gown, and clerical-looking bands, with the dashwhite wig, black gown, and clerical-looking bands, with the dashwhite wig, black gown, and clerical-looking bands, with the dashwhite wig, black gown, and clerical-looking bands, with the dashwhite special in its way than the position of a poor and brief-be more tragical in its way than the position of a poor and brief-be more tragical in its way than the position of a poor and brief-be more tragical in its way than the position of a poor and brief-be more tragical in its way than the position of a poor and brief-be more tragical in its way than the white-aproned ticket-the conventions of his position, while the white-aproned ticket-be porter in the lane is really making a more substantial income porter in the lane is really making a more substantial income porter in the lane is really making a more substantial income porter in the lane is really making a more substantial income waited, like himself, till all of a sudden the tide filled and swey waited, like himself, till all of a sudden the tide filled and swey waited, like himself, of a Chief Justice who in despair was myss got his second brief, of a Chief Justice who in despair was myss got his second brief, of a Chief Justice who in despair was myss got his second brief, of a Chief Justice who in despair was myss got his second brief, of a Chief Justice who in despair was myss myss got his second brief, of a Chief Justice who in despair was myss got his second brief, of a Chief Justice who in despair was myss got his second brief, of a Chief Justice who in despair was myss got his second brief, of a Chief Justice who in despair was myss got his second brief, of a Chief Justic coat and hat; and the contrasts and contradictions thus produced

and his incapacity is quickly discovered. He never can understand his cases, and always gets verdicts for the other side. With the attorneys he is a doomed man, and he has not had a brief for three attorneys he is a doomed man, and he has not had a brief for three years. He has given up going into court, and confines himself, he he saye, to chamber practice. He is, in fact, the drudge of his household, and has nothing to do except run messages for his wife and do the miscellaneous marketing. The only use of his hims has is to carry home purchases of shrimps, bread, blacking, and such things; and his gown has been doomed by his wife, who is a connexion of a baronet's family, and has a small annuity on which she keeps her husband, to be cut up into a ju let for the little boy. Still Coote has hope. When his wife upbraids him with keeping up an office in the Tennis which brings in which she keeps her husband, to be cut up into a ju vet for the little boy. Still Coote has hope. When his wife upbraids him with keeping up an office in the Temple which brings in nothing, he meekly replies that after all it is only one room and there are four of them in it, that the small boy who is clirk goes by the name of "Decimal Two Five," as representing his fractional relation to his various employers, and that each share of the expenses of the establishment does not exceed halfsacrown a week, which, he adds triumphantly, is as cheap as anybody can do it. Coote's cheerfulness is equal to everything, and though his heart is breaking as the seissors are about to and though his heart is breaking as the scissors are about to descend upon his gown, he offers to sacrifice his wig too, in the hope that it might bull down into something nutritious for buby. Just then there is a knock at the door, the clerk rushes in with a miraculous brief and a fifty-pound cheque, and the wig and gown are spared. The case for which Coote is ongaged is, as usual on are spared. The case for which Coote is engaged is, as usual on the stage, highly mysterious, and it will be safer not to attempt to describe it too precisely. It arises out of a claim to the kinrenter title and estates by a man who, as the audience know, is an impostor and adventurer, aided by a villanous friend of the late lord. Everything is genuine in their case except the claimant. Their papers are genuine and attest that Lord Kinroutie before his death contracted a clandestino marriage, and left a child. Siel, the villain, took charge of this child on his mother's death, and now vouches for Strickett the impostor. They fear, however, that under close examination their story would break down, and hit upon the expedient of getting Coote, who is utterly inunder close evamination their story would break down, and hit upon the expedient of getting Coote, who is utterly incompetent, forsted on the other side as council. The scene in court is of course pure bittle que, but it is extremely funny, and there are touches of irresistible carreature in Coote s confusion and bewilderment. He has been brought to worry the witnesses, and complains that they were him. He is told to come down on them like a thunder-clap, and they anticipate the constitution before he wate his severe together by compared on a conoperation before he gets his senses together by coming down on him. His brief is always upside down, and his papers fly about like a snow-storm. He assumes the case presented by his opponents, argues down his own side, and makes admissions against his client. In his confusion he sharply cross-examines the empty witness-box, and becomes an object of contemptuous pity to the judge, and merriment to the public in court. At last Siel comes into the box and tells a plausible story, but a reference to the grave of the mother of the child whose identity is in question suddenly awakens a train of recollections in Cootes mind, and it dawns upon him that he himself must be in reality the missing her. His scattered thoughts are then concentrated, his questions become a succession of homethrusts, and the witness, helpless in his grasp, falls into a significant swoon when the counsel produces an old pocket-book and portrait which are supposed to be conclusive evidence of his claim. The briefless barrister thus becomes a nich lord, and presumably gives briefless barrister thus becomes a nich lord, and presumably gives up his share of the chambers in the Temple and of "Decimal Two Five." It will be seen that this piece is rather farce than comedy, and that it has no precentions to be accepted as a picture of actual life. It is not a piece to reason about, but to laugh at, and the laughter is abindant and unceasing. The burden of it naturally falls upon Mr Toole, who aimed his drolleries displays those qualities of genuine humour and artistic perception which have made him the most popular of comedians. In another play just produced at the Holborn Theatre Mr. J. S. Olarke plays an intriguing attorney with characteristic facial grotesqueness. intriguing attorney with characteristic facial grotesqueness

DR. DOLLINGER ON THE LATE KING OF SAXONY.

THE Funeral Oration on the late King John of Saxony pronounced by Dr. Dollinger on March 28, before the Scientific Academy at Munich, has just been published. The connexion between the Royal House of Saxony and Bavaria, and the fact of the late King being binaself a member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, was naturally referred to at the opening of the address as special reasons for paying honour to his memory at Munich. But the characters both of the speaker and the subject of the discourse give it a more than merely local interest. King John did not play an important part in European history, and hence his name is less known than it discrives to be beyond the limits of Germany. Dr. Deslinger has shown that he discharged his royal duties with excellent judgment and particular; but his speciality was literature, and in this department he takes very high rank. His early training was in many ways remarkable, and the "dark shadow which clouded his beyond," of which the lecturer speaks, may perhaps have first given to his fine intellectual features that strious and linest and expression which can hardly have failed in his later which the discress of Constitute, effected as many religious referral of the discress of Constitute, effected as many religious referral of the discress of Constitute, effected as many religious referral.

what would now be called the thic Catholic direction, and whose election by the Chapter in 1817, as successor to Riskop Balberg, Pius VII. therefore refused to sanction. The see of Constants was in fact eventually suppressed by a fresh Consordat, in 1827, in order to evade the difficulty. The circumstance of his not being criginally heir to the throne, to which he only succeeded in his fifty-third year on his brother's unexpected death, left the young prince more free to follow his natural bent in the matter of learning. But he had the teaching of adversity as well as of books. He was still a boy when the defeat of Jens reduced the King his uncile to tassulage, and Saxony was afterwards cut down to half its former dimensions. But these trials only served to strengthen his character, and for a country like Saxony, whose influence and rank depend so much on its intellectual position, there was a peculiar thress in a sovereign so many-sided in mind and of so extensive a range of knowledge, who even as a private person would have held an exceptionally high place in the republic of letters. It is not wenderful that under his rule the University of Leipsic should have attained the first place and the largest number of students among Geniani Universities. Prince John had also made criminal law has particular study, and his Report on this subject, presented to the Upper Chamber in 1838, is still cited as a valuable document. On coming to the throne his intellectual and moral qualities gamed him the imngled respect and affection of his subjects. "He knew how to command, but his authority was always tempered by forbearance and scrupulous consideration for others. What he required of them, he was himself in his unwarried dilipence ready to fulfil. His determination to see everything with his own eyes led him to make frequent journeys to cutlying regions of the country which none of his predecessors had visited. He maintained a free and genial intercourse with all classes of his people, and both trusted them and was loved

But after all it was classity, as was intimated before, in his literary capacity—not as King of Saxony, but as "Philalethes," to use the name he gave himself—that the royal translator of Dante into German will be generally and permanently remembered. And this is so rare a distinction among crowned heads that the lecturer not unnaturally turns aside to glance at such few parallel mistances as ofter thems levs—On such a point peculiar weight must attach to the comments of a man like Dr. Dollinger, whose litelong devotion to incessant literary labour has raised him to the first rank among Furopean acholars, while yet he has never altenated himself from the interests and duties of active his from 1845 to 1847 he represented his University in the Bavarian Chambers, and in 1848 was elected to the national Parliament of Frankfort, and took an active part in its proceedings. He reminds us that if we look through the centuries there are very few, even in the most cultivated nations, who have decked the crown of sovereignty with the wreath of authorship. Neither the education nor the ordinary surroundings of royal households tend to develop such a taste, and the more urgent motives which impel so many to seize the pin are of course wanting. Nor is it common to find among even the best of princes that ripe practical sense and perfect self-mastery which would dispose them "to plunge into the sea of science and literature as a refreshing bath," in the pauses of active business. "That is a divine gift which Providence has only bestowed at long intervals on a few chosen ones." Frederick 11, possessed it in an eminent degree; Louis I. of Bavaria and Napoleon III. knew something of it. But John of Saxony is a pre-eminent example of this happy combination of the two kinds of activity. And the explanation may partly be sought in a peculiarity already noticed which he shares with most of the royal authorship to their own learning into the scale. But James is solitary example of the pride of authorship actually eclipsing the sense

Valhalla near Ratisbon. The Memoirs of the Emiress Catharine and some historical writings of Frederick II, have a similar origin. Still more obviously was Louis Napoleon's Casar an historical apology for the coup attact of December and the system of government based upon it. On the contrary, the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius are the simple outpourings of a lofty but unhappy spirit, weighed down under the burden of Impurial responsibility and the profound conviction of the nothingness of all human things. But the noblest specimens of royal authorship are those inspired by a pure desire of the sovereign to raise the intellectual standard of his subjects. Of this we have two bright examples in mediaval history supplied by the English Alfred and Alfonso X. of Castile. The former strove, by translating Latin works, to rekindle the love of study in a people demoralized by long wars; Alfonso, who was unfortunate as a ruler and general, is an almost singular phenomenon in literature. Amid the manifold trials of a long and unprosperous life, he contrived pretty well to surpass all his contemporaries in cultivation and knowledge; he was at once poet, historian, mathematician, astronomer, legislator, and a master of style, the creator of Castilian prose. He collected books from all quarters, and made them accessible to his people through translations, while, by the writings he composed, or encouraged others to compose, he provided them with the beginnings of a native literature. Not less exceptional, but in a very different sense, is the position of Frederick II. of Prussia, the most copious of royal authors, whose works fill thirty volumes. But to him composition was the practice, not the business, of life, and, unlike Alfonso, he did not write for the benefit of his subjects, he never wrote in their language, and Valhalla near Ratisbon. The Memoirs of the Entiress Catharine works fill thirty volumes. But to him composition was the practice, not the business, of life, and, unlike Alfonso, he did not write for the benefit of his subjects, he never wrote in their language, and generally with no view of publication. He wrote partly to make up for the want of any family life, partly to satisfy the cravings of a restless and indomitable energy, but also, as he himself tells us, "pour se corriger hui-même." And thus, if we except his historical writings and his letters, most of his works have fallen into a not imposited children. unmerited oblivion.

unmerited oblivion.

In this princely fellowship of scholars John of Saxony has no equal, at least in the variety and completoness of his learning. Frederick II. could not even read Latin, but John was familiar from an early age with the best classical authors, Greek and Latin, as well as Fathers and Schoolmen, and afterwards mastered Sanscrit. A youthful tour in Italy first woke in his mind the taste for Italian literature, and especially for Dante, to which he remained faithful through life. And hence, with all his powers and opportunities for original composition, he devoted years of patient toil to the humbler but most praiseworthy and serviceable task of a translator and expositor of the Divina Commedia. Yet he knew well that Dante could never become and serviceable task of a translator and expositor of the Divina Commedia. Yet he knew well that Dante could never become popular, in the sense that Shakspeare is popular, in Germany; for five hundred years he has remained almost unknown there, ignored even by Herder and Schiller, and coldly looked on by Goothe. But the King did not think his labour of love would be wasted if he could do something to enlarge and enlighten the little circle of Danto's worshippers in Germany, who thirty years ago could almost be counted on the fingers. For it is the singular characteristic of the great Florenting to excite in all who approach him a nersonal of the great Florentine to excite in all who approach him a personal sentiment of attraction or repulsion, which deepens in proportion to their familiarity with his works. None can remain indifferent to sontiment of attraction or reputsion, which deepens in proportion to their familiarity with his works. None can remain indifferent to him, but they are either repelled by what Goethe calls his "adverse and often horrible greatness," or they learn to reverence him as a master, guide, and friend. For Dante was indeed at once humble and proud. He has become his own accuser, and has done public pensace before his contemporaries and posterity, while he yet recognized his high dignity as a teacher and prophet sent by God to prepare the way for a general reformation and regeneration of peoples and States, and of the Church. The lecturer goes on to point out how the adverse circumstances of his life, and the very illusions of the great poet, contributed to the perfection of that master-work which stands alone without a rival before or after. "It was the boldest thought that ever filled man's mind, to create a poetical microcosm, to represent, as it were, to the eyes of the Creator His world, both visible and invisible, and to make this world-poem at once a theodice and a mirror of the history of all time. . . . The poem is to those who can panetrate its depths a mirror of the world's history, so true, so clear, so full of suggestiveness, that there is nothing like it of ancient or of modern date." Danto has made himself the centre round which the forms of things heavenly, earthly, and under the round which the forms of things heavenly, earthly, and under the earth revolve; in his own person he traces the progress of the soul from sin to conversion and illumination, from bondage to that from sin to conversion and illumination, from bondage to that state of freedom and complete independence where it is its own long and pope, and looks down as from the glory of Paradise, and yet with a glowing sympathy, on the course of the world beneath its feet. If it be read ten times the poem constantly reveals new and inexhaustible depths of meaning. No one can understand the middle ages without studying Dante; but immense halp for the understanding of the life and thought of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries may be derived from King John's Commentary; and the student cannot fail to marrel as well at the wide range of his knowledge as at his easy mastery of it, and his expense of sending goods home, and they spend no money are deserved our gratitude for guarding us against the errors of critics. For dose haless into a mysterious adherent of secret herotical sects, or a mysterious adherent of secret herotical sects, or any more than in an outlinery shop; but the expense are presented in the memory of the German nation as one of really wanted. Any one who observes the suicidal multiplication of really wanted. Any one who observes the suicidal multiplication of

the best of its princes; he will live also in the world of science and literature, and in the blessings of which he has been the source in his person and in his works, which will survive when his outward form has faded from popular remembrance.

Those who have read the powerful and pointed address delivered by Dr. Döllinger ten years ago before this same Academy on the death of King Maximilian will not need to be told that he is as felicitous in these occasional monographs as in his larger and more laborious works. No two Sovereigns could well be more unlike in their character and career than Maximilian II. of Bayaria and John of Saxony. But in either case the lecturer has not only seized the salient points of his subject, but has turned it to account in unexpected ways from the rich resources of his active and well-stored mind. We trust that the more extensive historical and doctrinal works on which he is understood to have been engaged since the works on which he is understood to have been engaged since the Vatican Council may in due time see the light. It is surely a strange irony of fate that the greatest living divine and champion of the Roman Catholic Church should have been one of the first selected, after a long interval, for the almost obsolete distinction of a p monal excommunication.

THE CO-OPERATIVE "HEY, PRESTOL"

THE ecstacies into which some of the members of the Coperative Congress have been thrown on the subject of co-operation remind one very much of the delight of Molière's shopkeeper when he suddenly discovered that he could talk prose. The Frenchman, however, followed up this discovery by another, which was that he had been talking prose all his life without knowing it. It would appear that the co-operative enthusiasts are only in the first stage of enlightenment. They are not yet are only in the first stage of enlightenment. They are not yet fully aware that they have been co-operating ever since they were bern, and that, in fact, co-operation has been going on from the beginning of the world. Co-operation is simply the first principle of human society. Even savages of the most primitive type perfectly understand that a single person can do very little by himself, and that they must work together. The co-operation about which the delegates at Halifax have been making such a fuss is only a very old story under a new name. When an old woman huma perfectled for a table of shop, the sud the baker are corrected. is only a very old story under a new name. When an old woman buys a penny loaf at a baker's shop, she and the baker are carrying on a co-operative society. When a workman accepts a job, or when an employer hires a workman, there is co-operation again. The co-operative societies of the present day are no doubt in a certain sense not precisely akin to these simple transactions; but the difference is little more than a matter of form. When a certain When a certain number of persons agree to set up a common store under a manager of their own appointment, who is to buy goods on their behalf and retail them at what they think fair prices, they are only doing what other persons do who deal with a particular shopkeeper who treats them to their satisfaction. In each case the customers treats them to their satisfaction. In each case the customers choose and pay the purveyer; the only difference is that in one case they pay him a fixed salary, and in the other they let him make what he can out of the business. No amount of ingenuity can get rid of the shopkeeper, or secure his services without remuneration. And it is the same with productive co-operation. Every factory must have a manager, and whether the manager employs the men, or is employed by them, is only a detail. In either case he has to be paid for.

There can be nothing more ridiculous than to imagine that there is any magic in co-operation which alters the hard practical con-

There can be nothing more ridiculous than to imagine that there is any magic in co-operation which alters the hard practical conditions of commercial production or distribution. Mr. Goldwin Smith, who presents a strange combination of shrewd common sonse with a sour detestation of a particular class of the community which sometimes bewilders his judgment, and has led him to the conclusion that inherited property, and especially landed property is the origin of all evil, made some very just remarks on this point at Huliax. He pointed out that the reason why the retail shops had suffered from competition with the co-operative stores lay in the false conditions under which the former are carried on. Any-holy who considers the matter will see that this is really so. the false conditions under which the former are carried on. Any-body who considers the matter will see that this is really so. There is, first, the great waste of human labour in retail shops, because there are infinitely too many shopkeepers, and each shop-keeper is idling half his time and wasting money on a separate shop and separate staff which might be saved if half a dozen shops were knocked into one. Then there are the excessive charges to which the retailers are driven in consequence of the smallness of their trade; and, thirdly, there is the feeling order



grocers' shops—often a dozen or more within a quarter of a mile-cen seatly understand why grocers are diseatisfied. It is not the co-operative stores that are cutting their threats; they are cutting their own threats. The fact is that every shepboy wants to be a master and have a shop of his own. This is a very silly pride, and there is no reason why customers should pay for its indulgence. Live and let live is all very well, but it must be carried out fairly all round. If a largister or doctor, for example, is to be required to keep a grocer on a grocer's own terms, the is to be required to keep a grocer on a grocer's own terms, the grocer should be equally bound to do the same for the barrister or doctor. There are probably too many barristers and doctors: barrister who cannot get briefs, or a doctor who is shunned by patients, must either find some other occupation or starve. Grocers must do the same. Nothing can be more permicious or insane than the idea which is entertained by most artisaus and by many shopkeepers that because they have chosen to go into a particular line of business they ought to be supported in that business by the public. If a man cannot get a living in one way,

he must try another or go to the workhouse. The great danger of co-operative societies would appear to be in the fantastic and extravagant results which are expected from them. One speaker at Halifax said they would elevate humanity. Another said that they would substitute co-operation for competi-tion. All this is, of course, sheer nonsense. The test of a successful co-operative store is simply whether it procures for the members articles of good quality at a cheap price. If it does that, the members will be so much better off than they would otherwise be; but their humanity will be just at its old level, if indeed it is not corrupted, as Mr. Goldwin Smith would fear, by savings not corrupted, as Mr. Goldwin Smith would fear, by savings invested in property. Again, co-operation can no more put stop to competition than it can turn the world upside down. Competition will go on exactly as before. One store will compete with another, and with the shopkeepers. The manager of the store will try to get as big a salary as possible, just as the shopkeeper tries to get the largest profits. These remarks apply equally to co-operative production. Wages are wages whether they are called by that name or by the name of dividends, and nothing can be more children than to suppose that there is anything degradate in both a world by an amplifier, or there is anything degrading in being paid by an amployer, or that a man is raised in the mond scale because his curvings are called a share of the profits. The great ment of the co-operative system was pointed out in Mr. Brassov's wise and moderate address. It is this—that it supplies a practical test of what is a fair division of profits between labour and capital. The workman is interested in both capacities. He is not likely to form too low an estimate of the relative of his complete capital. the value of his own labour, and, on the other hand, he has also to determine what is a reasonable return for his capital. As Mr. Brassey said, if ever co-operative production is established on a sufficiently extensive scale we shall have a universal gauge of the workmen's rightful claims. Workmen who are members of co-operative societies will have no right to complain of a rate of wages fixed by themselves; and, at the same time, workmen who are employed in the ordinary way can be referred by their employers to the rate of wages which has been fixed in co-operative establishment by other workmen. There can be no doubt that, if men were wise and co-operation practicable, co-operation would be substituted for strike. If workmen were dissatisfied with their wages, they would turn to their employer and say, "You keep too large a share of the profits to yourself; if you do not pive us more, we shall set up a rival factory, and emage a manager of our own, who will do your part of the and engage a manager of our own, who will do your part of the work at a lower figure." On the other hand, the employer would reply, "Well, I don't choose to carry on any business for less than I get, and if you go, I must look out for other workmen." men could get a manager who would supervise the business and make contracts for them as well as their employer for a salary which left them a larger margin of income for division among themselves than they obt med under an employer, they would be in the right. If the employer could get workmen on his own terms, he would be in the right; and neither party would have any ground for abusing the other. What workmen usually forget is that it is much easier as a rule for a master to find workmen with hands for mechanical work than for workmen to find a man who has head enough to carry on a prosperous trade. If they once understood that they must either submit to their employer's conditions, or find another employer who would give them what they want, or try going into business on their own account, there would be an end of striker.

It is impossible to exaggerate the advantages of co-operation as a means of cettling trade disputes and producing a kindly harmony between managers and men. The only question is how far it is really practicable. The fact that there are at present a considerable number of co-operative producing societies in actual work shows that the experiment is being tried, and by and by we shall may with what results. It may be doubted whether the real shows that the experiment is being tried, and by and by we shall see with what results. It may be doubted whether the real difficulty does not lie in human mature. If the Co-operative Congress could contrive any means of going back for a few generations and making men over again in a new way, we should be more hopaful as to the work ng of co-operative enterprise. It can hardly be dealed that there are a great many more men who are capable of doing all that is required from mere handicraftemen than there are men fit for the duty of managing a large business, selecting a good staff, keeping it up to its work, watching the markets, knowing when to push production, when to panse and lie by, where to get materials cheapest, where to find safe and solvent customers.

If the worksten are capable of doing this sort of work the they must be great sools to do mechanical work at machanical ware at machanical wages. If they are incapable of doing it, they must get according wages. If they are incapable of doing it, they must get assemblely to do it for them; and, whether the passen who does their called employer or manager, be is certain to ask and to command his price. The question, however, is not merely one of money. In it likely that a competent manager, who is presumably in education, intelligence, and general shifty greatly superior to common workman, and who has, moreover, to bear the burden of an enormous responsibility, will submit to be the servant of, and to be ruled by, his subordinates? Every body is liable to make mistakes, and when a paid manager made a mistake it would be pretty certain that the workmen would make a row about it; he would probably either resign or he dismissed; and no great business could be successfully carried on with a frequent change of managers. When an employer makes a mistake the consequences fall upon himself. Then there is the difficulty of capital. Working-men do not possess the command of a large capital. If they have to borrow capital they merely find themselves in the hands of an employer under another name. Again, supposing they have enough capital of their even name. Again, supposing they have enough capital of their ewn to start with, how is it to be retained in the same hands? Either each working member must make himself a life-long slave to the society, or he must have the option of selling his interest in it when he chooses. If shares are sold, then here again the ordinary capitalist comes in, and workman and capitalist are separated. At the Hahfax Congress it was stated in a draft Report that a great de il of gambling went on in the shares of co-operative societies, and this was very much resented by a section of the delegates. It was finally agreed to call the gambling, since the fact could not be denied, "over-speculation." But this does not get rid of the fact. There are reverses in all branches of commerce, and there is no reason to suppose that co-operative societies are specially insured against bankruptcy. A collethis kind, or even a momentary decline in profits, would be a crushing blow to poor workinen. An amployer, with a large enjited at his back, can afford to tide over a dull season, to early on bismoss even at a loss, and to balance prosperity at one period a ainst misfortune at another. With working-men, on the contrary, every fluctuation of trade would be likely to tell severally. On the whole, with every desire to see co-operation succeed, we cannot pretend to be very sangeine about it. Hitherto the world has walked on its feet, and it will perhaps to well to wait till the experiment of walking on the head with the legs in the air has been more fully tested before recommending it for general adoption.

EASTRI AMUSEMENTS.

If Brighton is too far for a Volunteer Review on Easter Monday, Wimbledon is decidedly too near. It is not desirable to repeat the performance of last Monday; and unless a furce as large as that under review be employed to keep the ground, it does not seem possible to exclude the immunorable multitude of people that turns out of London on a line day. It begins to look, indeed, as it the general holiday had been made too general, for the criwds who are beat more criments at these because a bit that a proposition of the criwde. who are bent upon enjoying it have become so big that everybody is in the way of everybody else. It certainly is hard upon the Volunteers. The universe can no longer carry them to the Volunteers. The initways can no longer carry them to the coast; and if they attempt to get a day's manusuring within marching distance of London, they are overwhelmed by a rast unmanageable mob. It is a pity that this should be so, because there are only two or three days in the year on which a large muster can be expected, and it is to be found that on these days no useful training is likely to be get. If it be possible to have too much of a good thing, we should say that this is an example. No person who can postpone a journey now makes it on Easter Monday. There are the Londoners rushing into the country, and the country people rushing up to London. It may perhaps appear surprising that people should go to the British Museum on a fine day, but they do. It is a serious drawback to that testitutes considered as a place of assurance and that there do that institution, considered as a place of annuaement, that there is no adequate convenience for picnicking among the statues. The majority of holiday-makers like to take a basket with them, and spread its contents upon a bit of turf or a bench, having a free flow of her in the vicinity. If the publicans were not, with good reason, shy of giving statistics of their trade, we should like to know some particulars of the business done by them on Easter Monday at good suburban sites. It must have been enormous.

Monday at good suburban sites. It must have been enormous. The newspapers describe a place of sumsement called the People's Garden, situate at Old Oak Common, Willesden. It belongs to a Co-operative Company, and was visited by members and their frands to the number of 3,000. There are extensive croquet grounds, a cricket ground of eight acres, a running ground, bowling alleys, gymnastic appliances, and a dancing platform, "the largest in the World," which seems to have been facily used. It is difficult to understand how all this can have been done by a subservation of 1/1 per share, but, if it has, we should mean an appearance subscription of 11. per share, but, if it has, we should pronounce this one of the most successful and useful of Limited Companies. We supprese that the band will be a nuisance to the neighbourhood if there be a neighbourhood, but as the admission is confined to members and their friends, it will not be in other respects such a nuisance as Cremorno has been to Chelsea. We observe that Cremorne was open on Easter Monday, and there were theatrical amusements and fireworks, but no dancing. We always hear on

these occasions a great deal of the North Woolwich Gardens, which are a favourite resort of the East-Enders. They are doubtless worthy of the patronage they enjoy, and a site on the flat Essex marsh which skirts the Thames is at any rate suitable for dancing, which seems to have been the favourite amusement on Easter Monday. We wonder, by the way, whether the managers of the Crystal Palace will ever go so low as to erect a dancing platform in the garden. Of course it would ruin the gentility of the Palace, and if gentility pays better than numbers the Directors had better keep to it. But if the Palace existed in a Continental city a dancing platform would be the first thing provided. It seems that there were some miserable attempts at dancing on the grass, and there was music, but it was classical or sacred. We should like to know whether it would pay to build a dancing platform to be used by vulgar people only on Easter Monday and other holidays of the million. We fear, indeed, that it would break the hearts of all the young ladies of the neighbourhood to hear a good band playing quadrilles and valses in which they were not allowed to share. But it deserves seriously to be considered whether music has been sufficiently used as a civilizing agent with the population of London. Girls would soon catch the love of dancing, and they would teach it to the young men. Anybody may see that who watches the gutter children dancing to a hurdy-gurdy on the pavoment. Many of the girls dance admirably, and here and there a boy dances well, but usually in a grotesque style. But when the sons and daughters of respectable mechanics and tradesmen begin to grow up there is almost no place except North Woolwich where they can dance, and thus, if they have the taste, it is suppressed. Much of the solemn talk that we hear about the tomptations of the public-house would be answered by providing places where, at least in fine warm weather, people could do something else than drink. We do not know to what class in life the shareholders

The alarming popularity to which holiday-making has been carried may be judged from the fact that there were close upon forty thousand visitors at the Zoological Gardens on Monday. The reporters are perhaps inclined to exaggerate the pressure of these crowds, as they have a notion that the more the merrier—at least, in print. But still, when it comes to attempting to see a lion or tiger through the medium of several human bodies, we should say, if it were not a holiday, that it was dreadfully hard work. The monkeys in their house are sufficiently disagreeable without the addition of a struggling, resking mob. If this is the only opportunity you have in the year of seeing wild animals, and if, after all, you do not see them, it begins to appear desirable that either you or somebody else should take holiday at a different time. Perhaps when all the places of public amusement become so full on Easter Monday that nobody can see anything at all, there will be a reaction against the present mania for shutting up all the shops and offices in London at the same time. It is rather a serious consideration that a certain proportion of visitors to the Zoological Gardens feed the animals, and if the number of visitors should be very large some of these animals might be tempted to over-oat themselves, and perhaps require physic next day. Happily they have constitutions adapted either to gorge or starve, and probably the crowd would kill one another by pressure before they killed a bear by excess of buns and biscuits. We do not know whether the same people make excursions into Epping Forest or down the river in the morning and return in time for the theatres in the evening. But certainly the Britannia and the Standard always provide special attractions for Easter Monday. At the former of these houses a drams has been produced which we are told "appeals to the sympathies of patriotism, of friendship, of love." The seens is laid in the Low Countries, under the government of the Duke of Alva, and when the stage becomes "lurid wi

wicked wife dies upon the stage. In fact, everybody seems to be dead except Alva, and this is doubtless the sort of thing that the East-Enders like. It gives one a cold creep to think how the leading characters must rant.

REVIEWS.

RACINE.

THAT many Englishmen will resort to the works of Racine as a source of poetical enjoyment is greatly to be doubted. The comedies of Molière command a large body of readers everywhere; but a gulf stands between the Teutonic race and the tragedians who flourished in the golden age of French literature. Quite apart from the old controversy between the Classic and Romantic schools, it is the established belief on this side of the Channel and on the other side of the Rhine that, if the word "classic" has anything to do with Hellenism (as French conservatives suppose), Racine is not any more than Victor Hugo a successor of Sophocles. In the last century, it is true, versions of "classical" French works were not unfrequent on the London stage; but they have vanished even from the memory of all save the readers of the old essayists and the students of theatrical records. When it is said that Lessing freed the stage from the tranmels of French convention, it is assumed without further inquiry that he did a very good thing. But, however Racine may be esteemed as a poet, there is no doubt of his vast importance as a writer of the French language, and as a leading figure in the history of a literature that played a great part in the progress of European civilization; and the student of a past age who, setting aside likes and dislikes, sincerely desires instruction, cannot feel otherwise than grateful for M. Mesnard's superb edition of the complete works of Racine, which forms part of the series Les grands écrivains de la France, published under the superintendence of M. Ad. Regnier of the Institute.

of the series Les grands écrivains de la France, published under the superintendence of M. Ad. Regnier of the Institute.

Never was there a more complete apparatus for the study of a standard author than has been furnished by M. Mesnard. The edition fills eight bulky volumes, and there are, moreover, two supplements, one containing the music proper to some of Racine's lyrical pieces, the other an "Album" containing the poet's portrait, his coat of arms, autographs, maps, copies of medals—everything, in short, that can illustrate the subject. The eighth volume is of a purely philological character, being a lexicon to Racine, in which every word is accompanied by appropriate quotations, preceded by a grammatical introduction. Of the works the text has been collated throughout, M. Mesnard going through labours analogous to those of a Greek editor who is in possession of a new codex. His great authority is an edition of 1697, published shortly before the death of Racine; but his margin abounds in various readings drawn from other sources. On the biography he has bestowed the greatest pains, preferring the chance of being tedious to that of leaving the slightest fact or even plausible conjecture unrecorded. Not only does he give an elaborate "Notice biographique" in addition to the "Mémoires" written by the poet's son Louis, but every single play is preceded by a notice stating in smple detail the circumstances of its production. If the student, after steadily going through the eight volumes, is not almost as intimate with Racine as Boileau himself, it is not the fault of M. Mesnard. When the story becomes foggy, as it not unfrequently does, the editor always supplies torches to the best of his power.

Having described the merits of the new edition, we may say something of the poet, as seen under the newest light. Jean Racine was of a tolerably old family, belonging to what may be called the official middle class. Jean Racine, the first of his ancestors who can be mentioned with certainty, was a collector of royal revenues, including the salt duties for the duchy and domain of Valois. His employment gained him the right to a coat of arms, which of itself implied a sort of nobility; but this distinction by no means filled with pride the heart of his great-grandson the poet, who, used to the Court of Louis XIV., did not scruple to confess that he was by no means of lofty extraction. Old Jean, who had married one Anne Gosset, died in 1593, leaving behind him a numerous family, among whom was a second Jean Racine, who became Comptroller of the Salt-duties at La Ferté-Milon (near Crospy-en-Valois), and married Marie des Moulins, sister of a widow who had taken the vows at Port Royal, and had there been appointed Cellaress (Cellérière). Thus at this carly period we find that connexion between the poet's family and the celebrated Society which had so great an influence on his life. In his little town the second Jean built a house, which we believe is still shown, and ordered his arms to be painted on the windows. The escutcheon was one of those heraldic puns by no means uncommon in the olden time, comprising a "rat" and a swan ("cygne," then pronounced "cyne"), which made together the name "Racine"; and the painter on glass, who thought to please his patron by converting the rat into a wild boar, gave great offence, and found himself involved in a law-suit. The poet, who, as we have already seen, had no great reverence for the family nobility, evidently adopted the painter's view of the rat, and omitted the noxious animal altogether, without finding a substitute. Thus, when his arms were registered in 1697, they presented nothing but a swan, argent on an azure field,

* Guerres de J. Racine. Par M. Paul Mesmard. Paris : Libraire de L. Hachette & Ca. 1873.

which may be found, beautifully illuminated, in M. Mesnard's "Album," and which enables the biographer prettily to call the awan "une cygne fière du cygne du Mantoua."

The second Jean and his wife, Marie des Moulins, had eight

The second Jean and his wife, Marie des Moulins, had eight children, two of whom are important figures in the poet's biography. One is Agnès Bacine, who at an early age joined Port Royal, where she became Abbess of Sainte Thècle; the other is the third Jean Racine, her senior by more than eleven years, who was born in 1615. This Jean was at first brought up as a cadet in the Guards, but at last settled at La Fertó-Milon, where he succeeded to his father's employment. In 1638 he married Jeanne Sconin, of that town, whose family was held in great respect, and formed another link between the poet and the Church. Pierre Sconin, brother of Jeanne, held several important offices, and creditably distinguished himself as the author of a Life of St. Vulgis, patron of La Fertó-Milon, which was dedicated to the Bishop of Soissons, in the name of all the inhabitants. Three of his sons belonged to the Society of St. Geneviève, of which one of them, Antoine, was abbot, and the whole race apparently consisted of persons of some note, either as ecclesiastics or as Government officials. His maternal relations, however, were lightly esteemed by the poet, who, making an exception in favour of his uncle Antoine, called them all a pack of boors (de france rustres).

Fifteen months had elapsed since the marriage of the third Jean

Fifteen months had elapsed since the marriage of the third Joan Racine and Jeanne Sconin, when a son was born to them, who on the 22nd of December, 1639, was christened Jean—the child's maternal grandfather, Pierre Sconin, and his paternal grandmother, Marie des Moulins, officiating as sponsors. This fourth Jean, the poet, lost his parents at an early age. His mother died in giving birth to a daughter in January 1641, and his father, who took a second wife shortly afterwards, died in February 1643, when he was little more than three years old leaving no inheritance behind was little more than three years old, leaving no inheritance behind him. It is supposed that of the two nephews little Jean was confided to the care of his paternal grandfather, and brought up by his grandmother Marie des Moulins, whom he always called "Ma bonne mère," and that Pierre Sconin took charge of the female infant, named Marie. There is no doubt that the future poet spont the greater part of his early youth at the house of his grand-father, the third Jean Racine, who died in September 1649, and whose death was immediately followed by the retirement of his widow, who joined her daughter Agnès, at Port Royal. Young Jean was sent to the college of Beauvais, which he quitted in 1655 in order to receive the benefit of the instruction at Port Royal, where his chief preceptors were Lancelot, then renowned as a Greek scholar, and Nicolas, whose name is famous in the history of the Society, and who was regarded as an accomplished Latinist. A certain inconsistency prevailed in the instructions of those stern Jansenists. On the one hand, they took a position with regard to modern literature with which the Barebones Parliament regard to modern interature with which the Barchones Parliament might have sympathized; on the other, they were as ardent admirers of the ancient classics as they were rigid Puritans, encouraging a profound study of the Greek tragedians, and even translations of Terence. They were evidently influenced by the old bolief, of which we find frequent traces in many modern historians. that they are two worlds, one antique, the other modern, which practically have nothing to do with each other, though books written in the former may be profitably used by inhabitants of the

In 1658 Jean Racine quitted Port Royal, two years before the destruction of the small schools attached to it, and was sent to Paris, that he might go through his course of logic at the College of Harcourt, then in the hands of learned Professors of Theology Paris, that he might go through his course of logic at the College of Harcourt, then in the hands of learned Professors of Theology and Philosophy. He was now under the care of a kinsman, Nicolas Vibart, intendant of the Duke of Luynes, at whose hotel he was afterwards regularly settled. There he became acquainted with La Fontaine and Le Vasseur, an abbé galant, who seems to have anticipated the class so familiar in the following century. Vibart was no severe Mentor, and as he completely ruled the hotel in the absence of his master, life passed merrily enough, and we soon find the Abbé procuring outlines of plays from Racine, that he might convey them to actresses. The austerities of Port Royal had for a while ceased to have their effect. Racine cultivated his postical talent, while he entered freely into the dissipation of the age, and the first work from his pen which passed beyond the circle of his own private friends was an ode to the "Nymph of the Seine," printed in 1660. This was written to celebrate the King's marriago, and was submitted by Vibart to the judgment of Chapelain, who, though his fame afterwards declined, was a great man in his day, and of Perrault. Both honoured it with their approbation, and soon Racine began to test his powers as a dramatist. Two pieces which he began, Amasic and Les amours d'Orule, were never completed; but the latter is worth mentioning on account of the fact that before he began writing he read and commented on the whole works of Ovid. In the edition of his works now before us are comprised remarks of Racine on the Olympian Odes of Pindar and the Odyssey of Homer, both referring to the Greek, and marginal notes to the productions of nearly twenty naciont authors, among which the Book of Job is included. The Tary industry of Racine was marvellous, and those who do not care for him much as a poet must respect him as a conscientious scholar. The fame which the poet was gaining at Paris reached the same of the doctors of Port Royal, and his aunt Agnès was attong in her rem

history of his search after benefices, under the favour of one of the Sconin family, a man of great codesiastical influence, we gladly pass over, referring those of our readers who desire the know all about it to the claborate hierarphy of M. Mesmard. Through an ode, "Le renommée aux Muses," written in 1663, and shown by the Abbé Le Vasceur to Boileau, who pronounced a favourable judgment upon it, Racine became acquainted with that renowned satirist, who through life remained his stanchest and most valuable friend. He was already acquainted with Mulière, the director of the company at the Palais Royal, and presented him with his first tragedy, La Thébatds (completed in 1663), which he had originally intended for the other company at the Hôtel de Bourgogne. La Fontaine, in a sort of novel entitled Les amours de Isyche, gives a picture, under feigned names, of the happy life Bourgogne. La Fontaine, in a sort of novel entitled Les amours de L'ayche, gives a picture, under feigned names, of the happy life he had with his three friends, Boileau, Molière, and Racine, whose characters he describes; and the work is still pleasant reading, though M. Mesnard does not fail to point out that at the time it was published the agreeable relations between Molière and Racine had received a rude shock. The cause of the rupture was the production of Racine's second play. Alexandre is grand, at the Hôtel had received a rude shock. The cause of the rupture was the production of Racine's second play, Alexandre le grand, at the Hôtel de Rourgogne, when it had shortly before been brought out by Molière's troupe at the Palais Royal. From a quantity of somewhat conflicting evidence it may be gathered that the poet deserted his old friend on account of the very indifferent manner in which his play had been acted; and it seems to be an established opinion that the Palais Royal troupe excelled in comedy, but that tragedy was much better performed at the Hôtel de Rourgogne, where Floridor, esteemed the best tragedian of his day, acted the principal parts. It is a singular fact that Racine do not withdraw his piece from the Palais Royal, but that two or three times it was acted simultaneously at both the rival houses. three times it was acted simultaneously at both the rival houses.

In 1665, the year when Alexandre was first produced, the contest began to display itself between the respective connoisseurs of an older and a younger generation; one party espousing the cause of the venerable Corneille, who had rather fallen into neglect, the other believing that the veteran had found at least a worthy suc-St. Evenmond on Racine's second play, which, it may be observed, turns on the contest between Alexander and Porus, will probably seem odd to English readers. The critic observes that the Indian hero ought to have a character different from that of a Frenchman; for when another climate and another soil produce animals and fruits dissimilar to those of Europe, the men are dissimilar likewise in countenance, and even appear to have another reason.

Nevertheless Porus, whom Quintus Curtius describes as alike strange to Greeks and Persians, is in this play purely French—

"Au lieu de nous transporter aux Indes, on l'amène en France." That St. Evremond is perfectly right there is no doubt, but to English cars it will appear singular that a fault which seems to pervade all the French tragedies of the se-called classical period should be all the French tragedies of the so-called classical period should be pointed out as an exceptional defect in Racine's new play. In the midst of literary enemies in Paris, and the spiritual thunders which reached him from Port Royal, Racine startined his theatrical labours, and his pieces, after Alexandrs, were written in the following order:—Andromaque, 1667; Les Plaideurs, 1668; Hritminicus, 1668; Bérénice, 1670; Bajazet, 1672; Mithridate, 1673; Iphigénic, 1674; Phèdre, 1675.

The lows of living of Racine during his commonless with the Tourism

The love affairs of Racine during his connexion with the French stage much interested his contemporaries, and when he became a "convert" Madame de Sévigné said of him, "Racine s'est surpassé; il aime Dieu comme il amoit ses maîtresses." M. Mesnard, however, carefully surveying the evidence before him, comes to the conclusion that the poet, whom his countrymen regard as a great master in the art of theatrical love-making, was himself tolerably heartwhole. The first object of his affections seems to have been Madlle. du Parc, an actress more renowned for beauty than for talent, who belonged to Molière's company, and played one of the parts in Alexandre at the Palais Itoyal. When Itacine quarrelled with Molière she transferred her agrices to the Hatche Russell. with Molière, she transferred her services to the Hotel de Hourwith Money, sale transferred her services to the Hotel de Hourgogne, where she played Andromaque in the tragedy of that name, and apparently distinguished herself more than usual. She died in 1688, and her vacancy was supplied by a much more celebrated person, Madlle. de Champmeslé, whose name, by the way, was by her contemporaries usually spolt "Chammelay." She was the granddaughter of a President of the Parliament of Normandy; and coming to Paris with her husband first beined the formand the coming to Paris with her husband, first joined the troupe at the In 1670, being then about twenty-six years of quitted the Marais for the Hotel de Bourgogne, and made her début as Hermione in Andromague. Racine had never soen her; and, as Hermione in Andromague. Racine had never seen her; and, holding that so mere a novice could not do justice to a part which is still considered one of the greatest in the French classical repertory, was at first inclined to stop away from the theatre. Afterwards he changed his mind, and so highly delighted was he with her acting that immediately after the performance, which was eminently successful, he hastened to her box, flung himself on his knees before her, and overwhelmed her with thanks and compliments. compliments.

A common belief that La Champmeslé was not only very ignorant, but very stupid, M. Mesnard is by no means ready to share. The following story, as told by Lemazurier in his Galerie, is not

La Champmeslé demandait à Racine d'où il avait tiré Athalie. "De l'Ancien Testament," répondit-il. "De l'Ancien Testament!" réplique Pactrice; "ch, mais! n'avais-je pas oul dire qu'il y en avait un Nouvean?" Unfortunately for the authenticity of this story, it was impossible at the time of Athalis for Racine to come into contact with La

Champueslo. The life of this actress was profligite enough. Racine was by no means the exclusive object of her attections, and one of his rivals was Charles, the son of Madama de Sóvignó, who in the year 1671 speaks of La Champuneslo as her "Interfille." However, the relations between the post and the netress continued for soveral years, and the connexion was not broken off until Racine found himself supplanted by the Count of Chement-Tonnerre. The punning epigram written on the occasion of this event is well known to the students of French literature:--

A la plus tendre amour elle fut destince Qui prit longtompe Racine dans son cour; Mais par un mourue malhenr Le tonnerse est vonu, qui l'a desucir :

In 1673 Racine became a member of the I reach Academy, occupying the vacancy left by the death of the lenned Mothe le Vayer, on whom, according to the well-known user, he pronounced

Vayer, on whom, according to the well-known using the pronounced a formal calogy. The speech seems to have be not desiral failure, but was forgotten among the plaudits bestowed on the Mathridate. The retirement of the poet from the stage shortly after the production of Phidre, still regarded as his masterpuce, arose, it is safest to assume, from a combination of notives, the relative force of which may be variously estimated. In the fact when he was of which may be variously estimated. In the first place, he was disgusted by the efforts of a literary cabil, headed by the Duchess of Bouillon, to humiliate him by showing a marked preference for the Phildre of Prudon, a port who, save for his enmity to Racine, would now be entirely forgotten. Then came the millionice of Aunt Agnès and Port Royal, for whom, in spite of outward appearances, he had always retained a profound affection and respect. The anxiety that he showed, even in his picface to Phildre, to rescaled the greatest and the processile translated the greatest and the processile translated. concile tragetly to the consciences of many pions persons by whom it is condemned, indicates a state of mental uncusmess as to the innocence of his occupation which does not uppear in his earlier works, and this particular play was approved by the great Arnauld. The first impulse of Racine after his so-called conversion was to join the Carthusian order, but by the advice of his pions friends he resolved to contract a respectable marriage, and in 1677 took to wife Cathorine de Romaunt, the daughter of a deceased notary, who seems to have been an amiable woman, not remarkable for wealth, beauty, or takent. However, she was an excellent housewife and because the methods of a resolution, and the housewife, and became the mother of seven children, and the happiest hours of the poet, after his marriage, seem to have been those passed in the besom of his tamily.

The nomination of Racine and Boile in as historiographers to the The nomination of Racme and Boile in as historiographers to the King took place in the same year, 1677, and, bringing with it as it did a new occupation, may be set down on the list of motives which led to the abandonment of the stee. The office of recording the glories of Louis XIV, was no smoother; in 1678 the poets accompanied him to Ghent and Ypics, and were present at the slegos of both towns, though, if we may trust the stricted romarks of the warlike aristocrats, who sweered at the two box years, they were causful not to encounter more danger than absolute necessity required. The value of the results obtained by the joint labours of quired. The value of the results obtained by the joint labours of the two historiographers cannot now be as extained. In 1726 their work perished in the flames which destroyed the house of Valucour (at Saint Cloud), with whom they had been deposited; but there is no reason to believe the malicious as extron that the only use which Racine made of his pon in his official capacity was to sign the require for his salary.

the receipts for his salary.

Neither his abandonment of the stage, nor his duties as historio-Noither his abandonment of the stage, nor his duties as historiographer, prevented Racine from complying with the request of Madame de Maintenon that he would write a play to be performed by her protegies, the young ladies of Samt-Cyr. They had already acted Andromagne, but the subject of this work was considered too profane, and the request of the pious favourte led to the composition of Esther and Athalic, respectively performed at Saint-Cyr in 1689 and 1691. Even his Jansonst friends were satisfied with those Scriptural dramas, and M. Mesnerd discovers in Esther passages which express the poet's sorrow over Port Royal, though the play was written at the instigntion of one of its bitterest enemies.

Of the devotion of Racine to Louis XIV, there is less reason to doubt than of the portect sincerity of his religious conversion; for it is an ugly little fact that, after his abandonment of the theatre, he did not scruple to write malicious epigrams against contemporary dramatists. But the relation between him and the "Grand Monarque" seems to have been that of a personal friend. The King liked the courtly manners of the peet; admired his face, which, if portraits are to be trusted, was very handsome; and in 1696, when attacked by a malady which deprived him of sleep, his groatest delight was to hear facino read Plutarches Lives to hearbild. at his bedside. Suddenly the tie is broken, and here again there is a mystery. The position of Racine at Court enabled him to be of service to his brothren of Port Royal, and his Jansenism was a of scrice to his brethren of Port Royal, and his Jansenism was a probable cause of office. On the other hand, mention is made of a paper suggestime means for allocating the poverty of the people, and this, it is urged, may have had an injurious effect on the writer. For a discussion, we will not say a solution, of the question, we refer to the ample biography of M. Mosnard. Whatever may have been the cause of Racine's "disgrace," it seems to have secasioned his death, which took place in 1699, in the inty-ninth year of his age. This at least is the opinion of M. Mesnard, who, anticipating the objection that a wound inflicted on his vanity as a contrier argues much weakness in the case of a poet, observes, "Le dévoucment de Racine à Louis XIV. Stait sincère; son attachment était un culte." THE FOLK-LORE OF ROME.

REPUTATION depends in not a few things more upon time than on positive merit. Many who are now honoured as poetal of the seventeenth century have achieved their fame, whatever it may be, by verses which would do no credit to the weaker am the minor poets of our own day; and many a modern mathe matical genius has been disappointed on finding that his suppose discoveries were old in the days of Euclid or Archimedes. The comparison has special force in the case of those who give them-selves to the arduous task of gathering the unwritten folk-love of any country. Their toil, far from bong less, is even greater than it would have been forty or fifty your n.o. Rulroads and telegraphs have gone far towards placing an impassible barrier between the present and the past. The minghing of people from the four quarters of the heavens in almost every place has dealt the death-blow to the persistence of local traditions; and it is a name question of time how soon the myth-hunter may have to give up his task as utterly hopeless. In the meanwhile he must seek here and there the fragments which may remain from the ancient feast, and seek them at the hands of those who are daily becoming more and more aware of the incongruity of the old thought with the new, and who are disposed to resent any questions which may seem to them much like a request to place a patch of old cloth on a new garment. Hence it may with little hesitation be asserted that the labours by which the brothers Grimm brought together their splendid harvest of Teutonic popular tradition were by no means spientid harvest of feutome popular trantion were by no means so heavy as these which press on their followers at the present time, and that the merit of those who now seek to tread in their steps should be cheerfully and ungrudgingly acknowledged. It is possible that some who fancy that they have brought to light a stock of new material may be deceived by their own want of knowledge or the detectiveness of their method. But there are

no grounds whitever for supposing that this charge can be sus-tained against the collector of these It man stories, who must take a place in the ranks of the senity band amongst which are numbered such men is Gruent for Germin tradition, Ashjornsen and Moe for Schudmayan story, Campbell for the takes of the West Highlands, and Powell and Magnusson for the traditions of Iceland. Whether the harvest reaped on Italian ground be or be not as rich as that which his come from more Northern lands is a matter of comparative indifference. The soil may be, and probably is, for many reasons not so exuberantly fertile; but it is necessary is, for many reasons not so exciterantly tertile; but it is necessary that every country of I urope should be minutely scrutimized, and in one sense it will be scarcedy a happy day when it may be said that the work has been finally brought to a close. The charm which led on the pronects in the great work with a sonse of constant freshness will have lost its power; and the task of assorting and classifying the treasures brought together by happier assorting and classifying the treather brought together by happier investigations will be both more laborious and less encouraging. Meanwhile the author of these Roman folk-takes has done much towards bringing about a consummation not altogether to be desired; and the ransacking, first of the Spanish, then of the Italian pennisula, has rapidly narrowed the bounds of future research. In addition to the names already mentioned, the great storehouse of Russian tradition has been opened by Alanasic for Russians and by Mr. Rulston for Englishmen, while the tolk-lore of Albania and modern Hellas has been not less diligently randacked by Hahn and other inquirers. On the whole, it may be feared that not much more remains to be done; but of the remaining portion of the task the most probable and the most creditable is beyond doubt task the most protatable and the most creditable is beyond doubt that which concerns itself with the preservation of actual popular traditions not yet committed to writing or to the still greater safe-guard of print. We welcome therefore with greater pleasane this volume of Italian folk-lore because we tound ourselves not lorar ago (March S, 1873) compelled to speak less favourably of an attempt of the author to present in an English dress the Kalmuck stories of the Siddhi-Kur. Not only have we in the plan of the book a safe-guard against the faults which marked the Sagas of the Far East, but the notes and introduction are wholly free from that irrelevant matter which may help to swell the size of a book, but which in matter which may help to swell the size of a book, but which in the case of a work falling within the province of the comparative mythologist must deprive it practically of all value. At the same time it must be carefully noted that, although this work is strictly one with which comparative mythologists must deal, it was nevertheless not undertaken from their point of view. The author had read little, it seems, of Max Muller, nothing at all of Cox or of Angelo de Gubernatis.

The stories given in the volume fall under four classes. The first class, called Favole, answer almost exactly to the popular traditions of the Tentonic or Scandinavian world. The second class, entitled Legendary Tales or Escupi, are more strictly Italian, class, entitled Legendary Tales or Escupi, are more strictly Italian, and embody the impressions left on the people by the lives of some among their most illustrious saints and teachers. The third, treating of ghost and treasure stories, exhibits some peculiar forms of Italian superstition; while the fourth, called Charpe, is represented by some tales in the collections of Grimm and Dasent, and by others which seem to be shared by Aryans and Turanians alike. But from the position of Italy, whether in the times of the Republic or of the Empire, or under the new order of things which has grown up with Christian there are necessarily no specially difficult or mysterious questions connected with the mode of the acquisition or transmis-

[&]quot;The Polk-lure of Hone. Collected by word of mouth from the People. By It IL Back, Author of "Patralus" "Sagas from the Far Ka.;" Sc. London: Longmans & Co. 1874.

sion of these tales. At no time has Rome been cut off from intercourse with Nosthern or Western Europe; and so long at the
radical idea of a story is the same, we may explain almost any
amount of variation in detail without carrying back the problem
through an appalling series of generations. It is otherwise with
stories which have manifestly been handed down on Indian soil
from age to age by unlettered peasants, who would have forgotten
almost as soon as they heard them stories belonging to a
civilization and a form of society indefinitely differing from their
own, and which exhibit characteristics hopelessly inconsistent, it
would seem, with any theory of conscious borrowing or even of
gradual importation from other lands. In this light it cannot be
said that these Roman folk-tales have the same value with the
old Deccan stories preserved by Miss Frere (see Saturday Review,
May 9, 1868); but they have nevertheless a value of their own,
as showing the action of Christianity on popular sentiment in
Italy, in contrast with the effects following the same cause in
Germany, Norway, or Iceland; and if the tales belonging to the
first class in this volume must for English readers generally, and
especially for English beys and girls, have a special charm, those
which fall under the other heads are perhaps the more instructive.

which fall under the other heads are perhaps the more instructive. Of the striking features in these latter stories none are more prominent than the ideas which attach a mechanical force to prayer, and which regard interruptions of what is supposed to be the order of nature with a calmness passing easily into the merriment of familiarity. Of these tales not a few are told of Philip Neri, the sainted founder of the Oratory; but one or two related of Father Vincent are even more significant. No difficulty is supposed to bar his eating of a whole codfish, bones and all, sent to him during an illness by the Father-General, with a charge that he was to be sure to eat it; and the tearing of his throat, which was the consequence, not only added nothing to the force of his malady, but was followed by the speedy and complete recovery of his general health. Vincent had to show obedience in other matters besides the devouring of codfish. The wonders wrought by him were so many that, in the opinion of the Father-General, his head was likely to be turned, and the needful command that he was to work no more miracles was issued accordingly, and strictly adhered to. His patience was to be severely tried. He happened to pass at the moment when a labourer missed his footing, and fell over from the top:—

"Padro Vincenzo, save me," cried the man, for everybody knew Padro Vincenzo, and he had just seen him turn into the street. "Stop there," said Padro Vincenzo, "I must not save you, as the Father-General says I'm not to work miracles; but wait there, and I'll go and ask if I may." Then he left him suspended in the air, while he ran breathless to ask permission of the Father-General to work the miracle of saving him.

Some of these strictly Italian stories belong to a class from which Boccaccio drew the materials for his Decameron, and satirize, although with marked indulgence, the faults of seculars and regulars. A few relate to historical personages. Among these Pietro Bailliardo has undergone a strange transformation from the Peter Abelard of the schools, while Heloisa, still more strangely, has vanished from the tradition ultogether. The great scholar becomes a mere sorcerer, who cheats the devil, and then extorts the forgiveness of the Redeemer by beating his breast with a large stone, until the crucifix before which he kneels is constrained from very pits to bow its head in token of his acceptance. In "Pret Olive," with one or two other tales, we have specimens of that free dealing with the most secred subjects which passes into reckless daring in the Norse story of the "Master Smith," given by Dasent from Asbjornsen and Moe. In the latter tale Jesus Christ appears in a character not unlike that of Medeia, and the smith, having so frightened the devil as to be refused admission into hell, hurls his sledge-hammer into the door of Paradise, held ajar by St. Peter for the admission of a half-starved tailor, and so secures his own entrance—a parody, it would almost seem, on the words which speak of the Kingdom of Heaven suffering violence, and the violent taking it by force. In the Italian stories the three wishes which are granted to the Master Smith for no particular reason are the rewards of hospitality offered without hope of recompense. The wary priest who is among the recipients of this bounty asks for a hundred years of life together with the power of giving to Death when she might come for him such orders as he might please, and of extorting absolute obedience. The tricks played on Death are much the same as in the Northern story; but when, having gained three more centuries of life, the priest at length expresses his readiness to go with her, he insists on journeying to heaven by way of hell, where he wins soul af

"Tell him be may come in himself," said Jesus Cirist, "but he has nothing to do to meddle with the others."

Tell Him to be pleased to remand her that when He came to my satinguakop I never made any difficulty how

many soever he brought with Him; and if He had brought an erny I should have said nothing," answered the best; and St. Peter took up that same too. "That is right," answered Jesus Christ. "Let them all in, let them all in."

We may admire the simplicity which can regard a tavern-hooper as having a clearer conception of duty than the Sirviour himself; but the more gentle and tender spirit which marks these stories in contrast with their Northern counterparts is more prominent in the strictly mythical tales which belong to the common inheritance of the Aryan world—nay, it may be, of Aryan and Turanisa and Semitic tribes alike. Many of the most beautiful of these are here, having lost somewhat perhaps of the rude force of the Tentonic versions, but having gained much in other ways from the softer colouring thrown over them. In truth, as the author has remarked, of knightly heroism and of exploits of marvellous valous the modern Roman folk-lore presents not the most distant trace—a marked comment on that change of character which the Dean of St. Paul's ascribes to the direct working of Christianity on the Italian mind. Of the beauty of these tales in their Italian dress there can be no question. Our old favourites of Rapunsell and Cinderells, of the Goose Girl and Katie Wooden Clouk, of Beauty and the Beest, and the Giant who had no heart in his body, are all here, as Filagranata. Cenorientola, Palombolletta, and Maria di Legno or Wooden Marv. Boots who sits among the ashes, the Great Fool of West Highland tradition, is here Scioccolons, who wins a fairer bride than any of his brothers, and, having thrown off the garb of humiliation, appears in all his splendour as a king. But oven in those which are marked off most widely from the kindred tales of Northern land, we find that the story does little more than ring the changes on images common to a heat of tales, and yet does so without losing one jot of its perpetual freshness. Thus in the beautiful story of Vaccarella we have the beneficent cow which befriends the dawn-maiden, and which, to the profound grief of the latter, the cruel stepmother is resolved to kill. The maiden hurries with the horrible tidings to the cow, and entreats her to run away. "There is no need for me to escape,"

We may close each new volume of genuine popular stories, as they come at present in sufficiently rapid succession, with a feeling of regret that the rich mine from which they have been dug must at no distant day be exhausted; nor is this feeling of regret necessarily lessened by the thought that there may be an ample compensation in the advancement of the science which deals with their origin and growth, and which seems to accumulate yearly more and more evidence, tracing the thousand streams of popular tradition to a single source. In this great work the author of these Roman stories has done excellent service, and the present volume, while it instructs the learned, cannot fail to delight all who may open its pages.

A SALON IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE EMPIRE.

A N unscrupulous practice is said to have been invented by the young gentlemen of one of our public schools, with a view to beguile the tedium of frequent chapels, of binding up novels in the outward and visible similitude of prayer-books. Hardly less startling is the discrepancy between the titles and the contents of a good many works of the class which is known as light literature. That an attractive name may serve as a passport to public favour is likely enough; and in christening his work an author has a perfect right to endeavour to prepussess, by all legitimate means, the mind of the reading public in its favour. But, on the other hand, the reading public has a right to insist that the titles of books shall not be illusory and misleading. Unless they serve as signposts which may be trusted, it becomes impossible to thread the bewildering labyrinth of the circulating library with any degree of comfort. Unhappily, what may be termed the literary misdemeanour of obtaining readers under false pretences is becoming increasingly common. One is inveigled into something very like a sormon under the guise of a novel, and lured into a political essay by the label which describes it as a book of travel. It must not be supposed that this growing "smartness" on the part of authors places their works in a favourable light, or adds to their chances of success. On the contrary, the feeling of resentment at having been duped disposes the provoked reader to deal out scanty justice even to their merits. A beggar who has been led to expect a penny, and receives a tract instead, is in no frame of mind to do justice to the motives of his benefactor. We have been led into this somewhat bitter train of reflection by the flagrant failure of the volume before us to fulfil in its contents the promise which its title holds out. What, in the usual acceptation of the word, is the meaning of a "salon"? It means a coterie of choice spirits male and fender.

^{*} A Salon in the Last Days of the Empire. By Grace Hannay. Landon: Richard Bentley & Son.

the charm of a Recamier, the meteoric flirtations of a Mackintosh and a De Staël. Granting that in the last days of the Empire the salon was for various reasons in a somewhat flabby condition, there were still men and women of mark who talked, and whose views of contemporary incidents it would be interesting to know. But what sort of substitute for any such record of the period is palmed off upon the reader in this volume? The first half is given up to the fimsiest gossip about milliners and dresmakers, and the last half to certain episodes of the thrice-told sieges of Paris. As a reprint of femilleton literature supplied to a Catholic periodical in New York the book is intelligible enough. There are probably ladies in America for whom toilet tittle-tattle has an absorbing interest; but to dish up a hash of this kind, under a title which appeals to readers of a robuster stomach and with more intellectual tastes, is a piece of sharp practice which we can by no means admire admire.

In the first chapter we are introduced to the Parisimne en déshabille, in the shape of a lovely Countess Berthe who is expecting a visit from her "manucure." Her bedroom may be taken to symbolize the unbridled luxury of the last days of the Empire. The dressing-table was a "miracle of artistic bubble evolved out of satin and lace," and its silver-framed mirror reflected a regiment of vermilion phials, boxes, and brushes, and "a variety of cunning little implements instinct with some occult power of beautifying for ever." The bed was an exquisite and elaborate creation of lace and white satin, and, shaded by these "appropriate" surroundings, rose a large ivory crucifix. In the adjoining bondoir waits a tall, young, good-looking stranger, "got up in all the outward trappings of a gentleman; an extensive display of snowy linen, unimpeachable tailoring, ganté, botté, in perfection; nothing overdoue." Enter the Countess, "like a blonde nymph from under verdoue." Enter the Countess, "like a blonde nymph from under the blue cloud of the partière." She runs to greet her female visitor, taking no more heed of the gentleman with the snowy linen and unimpeachable trousers "than if he had been a bottle on the toilet-table." By and by the artist begins his work upon the fair hand which resigned itself passively to his beautifying skill. First he soaked the fingers in some fragrant essence, whose virtue it was to render the nails pliable; then he filed them; then he alternately anointed them with pommade à la raine, and brushed them with poudre à l'Impératrice, and polished them off with crème à l'invisible, and finally perfumed them with baume à l'impossible. All the time the Countess run on discussing her own and her friend's most private and intimate concerns, "just as if he had been a bear at the North Pole." The "creature," however, as our author rather impolitely terms him, had a great soul, and proceeded in the course of the interview to utter some noble sentiauthor rather impolitely terms him, had a great soul, and proceeded in the course of the interview to utter some noble sentiments in connexion with his art. He requires two things in his "patients"—the first that they shall be des femmes distinguées, mpatients—the first that they shall be des femmes distingues, and the second that they should be sympathetic to himself. Money he looks on as mud. He has a calle for the resthetic. The hand is the agent of power, and what may it not accomplish when wielded by a beautiful and distinguished woman? With this pleasantly optimist assurance that beautiful and distinguished women invariably wield their hands for the happiness of the human race, M. Delmonferac drops his pomatum-pot, and having bathed the tips of his lower fingers in a basin of perfuned water, takes his leave. his leave.

Next we have Countess Berthe in a dressmaker's shop. is the establishment of the great M. Grandhomme, under which is the establishment of the great M. Grandnomme, under which thin pseudonym we are treated to a sketch of a sufficiently notorious arbiter elegantiarum. Like M. Dalmonferac, M. Grandhomme exacted above all things that his protégées should be distinguished and sympathetic. Acting on this principle, he behaved with startling audacity in the distribution of his favours. An ambassadress would be kept "making antechamber," while the autocrat was deliberately devoting the energies of his milliner-mind to the decoration of some new beauty from the provinces. Into the sanctum of this capricious despot, with its "Asiatic splendour of furniture," few were privileged to enter. Those who did were rewarded by an exhibition of Madana Grandhomme "posing" in her lord and husband's "latest combination." On the who did were rewarded by an exhibition of Madama Grandhomme "posing" in her lord and husband's "latest combination." On the day of our author's supposed visit the lady "posed as Marie Antoinette au Temple," and "anything more insolently picturesque than the pose from beginning to end it would be difficult to conceive." One is puzzled to understand how any "pose" in imitation of the unhappy Queen could be described as "insolently picturesque," and, still more, to understand how the historic black dress and white cambric kerchief could be regarded as one of M. Grandhomme's "latest combinations." The procedure in ordering a ball dress, though invested with a good deal of solemnity, is at least more intelligible. The Countess has ventured to suggest pink for her young friend. Thereupon the Oracle leads the way to a room brilliantly illuminated with wax-lights, leaving Marie Antoinette to continue her perfectly aimless "pose" for the delectation of another batch of visitors. Then follows a remarkable experiment. M. Grandhomme stretched out his hand, and, with the rapidity of magic, a "Satellite," whose talent had promoted her to the high post of assisting her master in his seathetic combinations, "flew forward, with a cloud of tulle of every shade of rose, pink, and crimson, in the gamut of carmine." No suitable shade in the "gamut of carmine"—whatever that may mean—being discoverable, a "blue gamut" is called for, and applied to the girl's shoulders and check, only to be impatiently rejected. The great man is puzzied, and looks down intently at his boots. "Did you over appear as a Naiad?" he presently inquires. "Never, monsieur," is the ingenuous reply. "I should be afraid of the green." Apparently suspecting a disposition to poke fast at him, the Gracle loftily replies, "There is green and green." Finally one of those inspirations to which genius is subject seizes him. "You shall appear as a snow-storm," he exclaims; and then dictates to the "Satellite" a costume, of which we need only enumerate two details to show its ravishing originality—flakes of swan's-down descending on the waves, and icicles of crystal sprinkled from the head to the feet. No wonder that "Quel rêve!" burst f. om the lips of the destined possessor of this masterpiece as she clasped her hands in ecstasy. as she clasped her hands in ecstasy.

as she clasped her hands in ecstasy.

After this we have a glimpse of the Countess Berthe in a bonnet shop. Madame Folibel, the great modiste, expounds her doctrine about that all-important article of dress. She is much exercised by the stupidity of English ladies who do not sufficiently realize the "supremacy of the bonnet." Of what avail, she argues, is a handsome dress, a fashionable shawl, costly fur, lace—an irreproachable tout ensemble, in fine—if the bonnet be unbecoming? All these are but the res-de-chauses and the entresol, while the bonnet is be couronement de l'édifice. Madame Folibel's architectural metaphors strike us as somewhat coarse, but at least it shows her acquaintance with the somewhat coarse, but at least it shows her acquaintance with the political slang of the last days of the Empire. We cannot pretend to follow the Countess on her chequered career of dissipation. have a sketch of her assisting at a charitable meeting, then at a Concert Musard, attended by four gentlemen—one, a tall distingué-looking Austrian, "squirting vinegar out of his eyes" at a handlooking Austrian, "squirting vinegar out of his eyes" at a handsome young Breton on whose arm the lady leaned, an Englishman
whose "notablest idiosyncrasy" was an eye-glass, and "another of
low stature with a Shakspersan head." A stranger retinue
for a lady of the first fashion it is adifficult to imagine.
We understand the handsome Breton, but the Austrian with
the vinegar-squirting-eye, and the Englishman with the idiosyncratic eye-glass, and, above all, the being darkly indicated
as of low stature with a Shakspersan head, sound as if they
were more calculated to adorn an international ménagerie than an were more calculated to adorn an international ménagerie than an open-air concert.

On one or two occasions we are permitted to hear how the strange beings who surround the Countess Berthe talk, and as this is the nearest approach to a "salon" discoverable in the volume, it is only fair to give a few specimens. They are mostly introduced by the definite article, as the Academician, M. le Sénateur, the Deputy of the Left, the Austrian habitué—another title for the hero of the vinegar-squirting eye—the crevé of the Faubourg, the Deputy of the Centre, sometimes called M. du

"I grant you that the signs are disquieting," assented the Senator,

shaking his head.

"A sign to my mind much more to the purpose is that the nation is mortellement ennuye"," observed the Deputé du Centre, with a weighty complasis on the adverb; "when France 'ennuies' herself it is time to cry Gare!"

ery Gare!"

"Gare à qui?" said the Princess de M——.

"To the Government, Madame. We have had this one now eighteen years, three years beyond the lease France usually gives to any Government, and the people are sick of it. Paris especially is ennuyée to death of late."

late,"
"Paris is always enaugee, unless she has an Exhibition or a war or a carnival of some sort to keep her in good humour," said Berthe; "but Paris is not France."
"Paris, c'est le monde," replied M. du Centre, with a melodramatic

"Le monde; non," protested Madame de M-; "le demi-monde peut-être."

This is a kind of talk which, though somewhat commonplace, gives one no reason to doubt the sanity of the distinguished politicians by whom the Countess Berthe was surrounded. But ater on at a wedding-breakfast the "Austrian habitué" takes up his parable on the subject of England and Russia in a strain which his parable on the subject of England and Russia in a strain which makes one fear that frequent vinegar-squirting had seriously disturbed his reason. It is just after the proclamation of war. Berthe ventures to hope that England will keep out of it. The Austrian, on the contrary, thinks that Russia will "pick a fight" with England, and "thrash" her, "every pope and peasant in holy Russia lighting up as many candles as will illuminate the Ural's and the Caucasus":—

and the Caucasus":—

"Après?" I said.

"Après what, Madame?"

"When they have thrashed her, what will they do with her?"

"Do with her? Annex her..."

"What carthly use would England be to the Czar?"

"Use," echoed the Austrian, elevating his eyebrows with a supercilious amile; "in the first place, he might make it a little succursale to Siberia. There is a whole generation of those unmanageable half-mad Poles afely walking about this side of Europe plotting and dreaming and rhapsodizing; only think what a convenience it would be to their father the Czar if he had a centre of action so near them. He would catch them like rabbits, and instead of hawking them over the world to Nerchints and Irkoutsk, he could sentence them to perpetual sciatics, or chronic lumbago, or a mild term of ten years' rheumatism in the Isle of Fogs... Then over and above this immense accommodation, he might have his docks in England; he might make the naughty Poles learn of his English subjects how to build ships, till by and by the navy of Holy Russia would be the finest navy in the world, and bly, top-heavy Prussia would shake in her shoes, and hotheaded France would keep quietly on her knees in the mire, and all Europe would bow down before the Caar and swing the incense-pot under his nose!"

There is some humour in this sketch of England's future, and we confess that we find the ravings of the "Austrian habitus" more amusing than the bagman talk of "M. du Centre" and Oo. After this explosion he disappears from view, exhausted by the fertility of his imagination, or recalled by his Government for the un-

diplomatic tone of his remarks, or, more probably than either, consigned by his friends to the nearest masses de sents.

Probably we have quoted enough to dispose of the claims of this book to any serious criticism as an authentic record of a period of historical interest. We may add, that the well-known visit of the Empress Eugénie to the cholers patients at Amiens is post-dated by-some years, and that the Franco-Prussian war is made to break out as autumn approached, when all the world knows that it occurred in July 1870. To say that it is both silly and vulgar is to understate the bad taste and impertinence with which it retails a certain amount of stale Parisian gossip. To say that there is hardly a page without gross faults of grammar and idiom is very much to understate the liberties which the author permits herself to take with both the French and English languages. It would be difficult to say which suffers more. would be difficult to say which suffers more.

ECCLESIASTICAL MAPS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE author of these maps puts as a motto in his title-page two lines of Juvenal, the application of which has puzzled us ly. What is the application of the verses,

Cum veniet contra, digito compesce labellum, Accusator crit, qui verbum dixerit, hic est.

Who is the accuser? Who is the person to be accused? Who is to put his finger on his mouth? If we had a word of preface, we might perhaps understand; as it is, we do not. Of the maps, one gives the dioceses as they stood before the changes of our own day; another gives them as they are now; the third shows the archdeaconries; the heading of the fourth somewhat puzzled us. It runs thus—"Ecclesiastical Protection in England and Wales." After some thought it struck us that "Protection" on the map might mean the same as "Patronage" in the title, and it turns out that the map is meant to show the patronage of hishors might mean the same as "Patronage" in the title, and it turns out that the map is meant to show the patronage of bishops and other ecclesiastical corporations. We do not remember to have ever seen the word "protection" used in this sense, though we do not say that it may not be justified by the primary meaning of the word "advocatio" or "advowson." We do not know that there is very much to say about the maps themselves. We should have though that any one who underteek such a subject would have done well to correct further undertook such a subject would have done well to carry it further back, and to make it into an atlas showing the successive changes in our ecclesiastical geography from the beginning. One object of the first map is to show the "peculiars" as they existed before the late changes. A list of them is given with references to the map, but the map itself is hardly large enough to show them very map, but the map itself is hardly large enough to show them very clearly, nor do we quite understand the list itself, which certainly does not take in all the "peculiars" which existed in England. The map indeed only claims to mark Bishops' "peculiars"—parishes, that is, in the jurisdiction of one Bishop, though locally in the diocese of another. But it would surely have been better in making a map of "peculiars" to mark also those where the Ordinary was not a Bishop at all; and in one or two cases, though we speak only from memory, the list does not seem to be perfectly accurate. Several parishes in Northamptonshire are marked as "peculiars" of the see of Lincoln but we do not see among them Kings-Sutton. of the see of Lincoln, but we do not see among them Kings-Sutton, so famous as one of the three neighbour spires, "Bloxham for length, Adderbury for strength, Kings-Sutton for beauty." But surely Kings-Sutton used to be in the jurisdiction of Lincoln, and had as a hamlet the town of Buckingham, ten or a dozen miles off, and the central or one of the central or one of the spirals of another shire. hamlet the town of Buckingham, ten or a dozen miles off, and the capital, or one of the capitals, of another shire. Then Dorchester is put down as a "peculiar" of the see of Oxford, though the old city, locally in the diocese of Oxford, seemed of late to have got into a kind of ecclesiastical anarchy, without any certain Ordinary of any kind. All these odd arrangements are now things of the past, but their history is very curious. They mark the characteristic mediaval spirit, by which every corporation, sole or aggregate did all their history is trained to include it to the characteristic mediaval spirit, by which every corporation, sole or aggregate did all their history as the characteristic mediaval spirit, by which every corporation, sole or aggregate did all their trained as include it is the formal spirit. gate, did all that it could to isolate itself or to aggrandize itself, and looked on ecclesiastical jurisdiction less as either a burden or a duty than as a source of dignity, and indeed of profit. The feudal spirit had got possession of everything. The superior church, episcopal or other, stood to its vassal churches rather in the position of a feudal lord, and it was a point of honour not to surrender the humage of any of its subject to any nickleuring leaf position of a feudal lord, and it was a point of honour not to sur-render the homage of any of its subjects to any neighbouring lord. We suspect that a fighting and castle-building Bishop would often have looked on a proposal to divide his diocese much as a temporal prince would have looked on a proposal to divide his kingdom or duchy. At the same time the regular episcopal jurisdiction was invaded both from above and from below. If an Archbishop had tem-poral possessions in another diocese, they commonly formed an archiporal possessions in another diocese, they commonly formed an archiepiscopal "peculiar," while on the other hand monasteries, chapters, separate prebends, even vicars colleges, contrived to get ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the places where they had temporal estates; and, lastly, owing to the alienation of monastic property, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of an abbey had in several cases passed to its lay owner. This local and corporate spirit, on its ecclesiastical side, did for the most part produce little more than grotesque and mischievous anomalies. But it must not be forgotten that it was another application of exactly the same spirit which won and secured the local liberties of our cities and boroughs, and, in so doing, had so large a share in securing the general liberties of the nation. nation.

We spoke a little time back, having our thoughts led that way through quite another channel, of the characteristics of English ecclesiastical geography as compared with that of France and Germany. Both under Henry the Eighth and under William the Fourth we see the same odd influence of names and traditions even while the greatest real novelties are brought in. The discusse of Bristol as devised at the earlier time, the diocese of Rochester as devised at the later, are memorable instances. Henry the Eighth had settled that Bristol was a place which ought to be a Bishop's see, but it was hard to find him a diocese without breaking in too violently on the traditions of the neighbouring dioceses of Bath and Wells and of Worcester, newly represented by filoucester. So the old diocese of Sherborne was called into being; but with its episcopal church far away at Bristol. It strikes us, by the way, that in the maps before us too much of Worcester or Gloucester is cut off to form this detached head, if that be not a bull, of this strangely conceived diocese. And of Worcester or Gloucester is cut off to form this detached head, if that be not a bull, of this strangely conceived diocese. And certainly if it be true, as it is whisperred, that the present Ministry proposes to do something in the way of increasing the number of bishoprics, surely the first thing to be done is to reform the strange geography of Rochester. Henry again, in dividing the diocese of Lincoln, planted a see at Peterborough because the great abbay formed a ready-made cathedral church. The archdeaconry of Northampton formed an easy boundary for the diocese; but the result was that the church of Peterborough was, and still is, in a corner of the diocese, with narts of another diocese almost within a stone's the diocese, with parts of another diocese almost within a stone's throw of the Bishop's palace. Except that in that case l'etorborough Abbey would most likely have been pulled down, it would have been far better if Henry had planted his new bishoprie at Northampton, with the now vanished minster of St. Andrew as its cathedral. So in our own day, when two new sees were founded in the province of York, they were fixed at Manchester and Ripon, because in both of those places there were collegiate foundations ready made. This accident gave the great city of Manchester a Bishop, but it also gave him a most inconveniently shaped diocese; and the other new prelate was placed, not in any of the lung towns of the West Riding, but in a place so opposite to Manchester in point of size as to have been docked of one of its Parliamentary representatives. The eleventh century, which boldly moved the Bishop to the biggest town in his diocese, without any regard to names and traditions, was really more practical than either the sixteenth or the nineteenth.

The third map, which is on a much larger scale, shows the arch-deaconries, and also the episcopal abodes, both those in use and those which are so no longer. Among these we get a little plan of London, with references showing the old town houses of the Bishops. The map strikes us as not containing all the episcopal houses, and as containing some places which were not episcopal houses, and as there is no explanation of the containing some places which were not episcopal houses. But as there is no explanation, we may not have eaught the exact principle on which the map is put together, and at any rate the attempt is a praiseworthy one. The map brings vividly before us how far Addington is from Canterbury, how far Danbury before us how far Addington is from Canterbury, how far Panhury is from Rochester, and also how near Bishopthorpe is to York. We see the Bishop of Lincoln in his involuntary exfle at Rischolme, and we see the new name of Decade marking the new abode for which the Bishop of Chester has exchanged the old Abbot's house which had swallowed up one tower of the minster, and the hanging garden perched in a Babylonian fashion on the substructure of the Abbot's hall. On the fashion on the substructure of the Abbot's nam. On the other hand, it is a comfort to see Stapleton, as an episcopal abode, already marked among the things of the past, and to see the palace of Lichfield, and not the castle of Eccleshall, again marked as the chief abode of its prelate. The last map, that which bears the queer title of "Eccleshatical Protection," is beyond our understanding. We are told that "the figures placed under the paragraph of parks and mansions show the number of livings in the names of parks and mansions show the number of livings in the gift of the owners and their families," and certainly under a good many places we do see figures of this kind put. But we do not know on what principle they are chosen; at any rate they are not exhaustive. The map is far from showing—doubtless it would be impossible to show—all the lay patronage in England. Altogether the maps seem fanciful, and we cannot always make out their immediate object. But a really good atlas of English ecclesisatical geography from the beginning would be a great gain indeed, if we could get it.

YOUNG MR. NIGHTINGALE.

THE sight of tents and human faces is a pleasant thing to the traveller in the desert. Much of the same kind is the Leaveller in the desert. Much of the same kind is the pleasure afforded to a reviewer weary of tracking an arid way through the confused storms of sensation or the vast expanses of commonplace, which, as Burnet says of William III., are of a "disgusting dryness," by a pleasant, fresh book like Young Mr. Nightingale. The author has chosen the autohographical form for his story. It is a task of greater difficulty, because demanding more intimate knowledge of human nature, to indicate the property of the indicate the form the outside, in the letter seen character from the inside than from the outside; in the latter case, the power of observation alone may do a great deal towards success; in the former, thought, feeling, and experience are absolutely necessary to it. Thus in many cases writers, by making the hero of their story also its narrator, have produced the unpleasant effect of causing him to lose all mark of individuality, and appear

Four Maps of the Ecolorisatical Disisions of Ragland and Wales;
 Tables of Reclarisatical Jurisdiction and Patronage. Compiled by ables of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction a leavy Dimes. Landon: Wyld. 1874.

^{*} Foung Mr. Nightingule. A Noyal. By Dutton Cook, Author Bobson's Chuice," &c. 3 vols. Landon: Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

merely a peg whereon to hang discourse. Cook has avoided; young Mr. Nightin This danger Mr. Dutton Cook has avoided; young Mr. Nightingale is lifelike and in-teresting alike at the end of the book and at the beginning, when the reader becomes acquainted with him as a boy of twelve, who has made an escapade from the Down Farm at Purrington, where he lives with his mother and his uncle, Mr. Orme, to Overbury. Hall, a great closed house hard by, which, with a child's imagination, he has invested with all sorts of romantic ideas. child's quick incident occurs which in some sort lends reality to the child's fanciful inventions. One of the windows on the ground floor of the hall is, contrary to custom, unprotected by shutters, and Mazmaduke, or, as he is always called, Duke, Nightingale looking in through the glass sees a face looking out at him from the other side, and is suddenly seized and lifted into the room. Here he finds himself for the fore with an allegalg continuous who is necking finds himself face to face with an elderly gentleman who is smoking and drinking with great violence, whose appearance recalls that of a satyr in an engraving from Poussin hanging in one of the rooms at the Down Farm, and who presently reveals himself as Lord Overbury, the possessor of the Hall. He holds some converse with Duke, in the course of which he inquires his name and appears struck by it, and finally sends him home with a parting gift of three sovereigns. The boy returns home delighted with his adventure, but finds its interest little appreciated by his mother and uncle, although from certain significant glances which they exchange he suspects that their curiosity is more roused than it seems to be; and the reader becomes convinced that there is some secret or mystery connected with Overbury Hall and the Down Farm. Duke obtains more sympathy at the hands of Kom the cook, his fast friend on all occasions. The truth of his story and of his having really encountered Lord Overbury, which she is at first bent on regarding as a brilliant fiction composed for her amusement, is confirmed by Reube the shepherd, who presently lounges into the kitchen, having met his lordship on his road back from the sheepfold. Reube, with his absorbing devotion to his sheep, his bashful love for Kem, and his contempt for "Carge," the rival shepherd, makes a capital bit of character. Here is a bit of his

"How can you talk so, Reube," interrupted Kem, "and you setting up for a tidy steady man, and a chapel-goor."

"Well, there," said Roube, "I go to chapel most-in-deal (ordinarily), when the sheep'il let me. But they're amoust too much vor a man. I can't listen to the minister for thinking of things going wrong i' the vold; vootrot, or securing, or dead lambs, or what not. I can't sleep o' nights, let alone saying my prayers. Garge is a church-goer. I see un times and times going over the down, carrying's prayer-hook, though I knows a' can't sead un. Ob, he's a church-goer. But there's some volks as has no conseignce. I doan't say as a' hasn't got a tidy looking lamb or so amang his vlock. A' knows how to cosset 'em up vor show. And there's vools about as hasn't got eyes to see a whole vlock at ance. They'll look at one or two, maybe, and take Garge's word vor the rest. But there; there's sheep in his vold as I'd be shamed to own. If mine wore so desperd bad as some of 'issen I'd take and drown myself in sheep-pond, that's what I'd do. Oh, Garge is a church-goer, certain sure."

"You needn't be so main scrow (cross) about it, Reube," said Kem. "Garge's church-going won't harm un, nor's vlock neither. I'm a church-goer; Measter Duke's a church-goer. Wo're all church-goers in this house. Not that I say a word against the Methodys. My own mother was one on 'em. And I've known a many main tidy volks Methodys."

"Drattle Garge, that's all I ses," observed Reube, by way of a final deliverance against his rival.

The monotony of life at the Down Farm is soon varied by another unusual occurrence in the shape of the arrival of a stranger with a wounded foot, who goes by the name of Fane Mauleverer, and turns out to be a strolling player possessed of many accomplishments and of a hand-to-mouth kind of philosophy which is rather attractive. This type of character has been so frequently made use of by novelists that Mr. Dutton Cook deserves the more credit. for having made Mauleverer original and real. Duke's heart is entirely won by the stranger's fluent talk, imposing manner, and skill in drawing and in cutting out silhouette likenesses :-

skill in drawing and in cutting out silhouette likenesses:

I was loud in my admiration of his manifold abilities.

"Yes," he said, complacently, "I can do a good many things. That I am much the better for it I'll not venture to assert. It's no use making a number of small bids for success. The thing's knocked down to the highest bidder, who hay make perhaps but one offer. Yes, young gentleman, I can set—fairly; I can paint—decently; portraits, landscapes, bistory, anything, including scenery. That's what I've been doing lately, thereby having a few more shillings—owed to me. Still upon the whole Fortune has not smiled upon Fane Mauleverer, or smiling, she has shd her rewards into other palms than his, and less deserving perhaps. So you would hint. I am obliged to you. I'll not contradict you. I like to hear hand-claps greet me, even though they may proceed from the village idiot on the back bench of the gallery. Not that I am associating you, my young friend, oven in thought, with that unfortunate. Far from it. I count you among the bax andience—the front row, if you will. I would only hint my appreciation of applause let it come from what quarter it may. I don't despise the copper coinage because of the existence of silver and gold. Halfpence are of use; so I have found. One can buy many things with them—bread for instance. I have found. One can buy many things with them—bread for instance. I have known adversity; I admit it; and found its uses less sweet than they might have been, or than the poet has affirmed them to be. Still I have not despaired. I am not of a desponding neasure. I persuade myself that luck may be in store for me, must be, indeed—put out at compound interest as it were. That there is a vast amount of it standing to my credit somewhere, I am fully satisfied. When it becomes due and payable I shall be a sort of millionaire. Meantine my position is much less envisible. While the grass grows—the prover is somewhat musty. But the world shall hear of Fane Mauleverer reappears some time afterwar

Manleverer reappears some time afterwards under a different aspect. Drike, who is now advancing to man's estate and completing his education as a farmer, is sent to Dripford Fair with Reube the shepherd to sell a flock of sheep. The fair is the great event of the year for all the country round; a kind of agricultural carnival,

where the noise and crowd are great, so great indeed that Duke, having got detached from his flock, is unable to find them. In the course of his vain search he comes upon Lord Overhusy, who entertains him with champagne, and then drags him out to accompany him in a violent progress through the fair, in the course of which pany him in a violent progress throughths lair, in the course of which they push their way into the interior of a travelling circus when rehearsal is going on. A girl of a wonderful beauty, which instantly enslaves Duke's heart, is dancing on the tight-rope; Mauleverer is standing by in the costume of a ring clown; Herr Diavolo, a tremendously powerful athlete and the girl's master, is superintending the lesson, and when the girl, quite wearied out, refuses to continue it, strikes her across the shoulders with his cane, in return for which he receives a severe thrashing from Lord Ov bury. Then follows desperate love for Rosetta the dancer, on the part of Duke; elopement with Lord Overbury on hers. About a year later, when Duke, whose passion for Rosetta still possesses him, has gone out on a bitter winter's day to the assistance of Reube the shepherd, he discovers a woman, whose beauty of dress contrasts with her misery of appearance, struggling half-fainting through the snow. In her he recognizes Rosetta, recalls himself to her memory, revives her as best he can, tells her something with a hov's mixture of ardour and shyness of his feeling for her, and a boy's mixture of ardour and shyness of his feeling for her, and half supports, half carries her towards the farmhouse until he can obtain assistance. On the way she faints outright, and he begins to despair; but with Kem's help she is conveyed to the farmhouse, and there restored to life and animation, under the influence of which there restored to life and animation, under the influence of which she reveals to Mrs. Nightingale, not without a touch of scornful pride, that she is Lady Overbury. So she thinks, and so she has every reason for thinking. After this Duke's health begins to fail him, and partly on this account, partly because of his evident disinclination and inaptitude for the life of a farmer, he is sent up to London to be apprenticed to a solicitor, an old friend of Mr. Orme's, named Monck. It has not yet been mentioned that the date of the story is a period when railways were not and stage-coaches were; and by bringing his hero up to town from the country on the top of a coach, the author runs some risk of recalling to the reader's mind the journey performed under similar circumstances by David Copperfield. This is the more curious as there are throughout certain resemblances between the manner of there are throughout certain resemblances between the manner of Mr. Dutton Cook and that of the author of Copperfield. Having said thus much, it is but fair to show how Mr. Dutton Cook has said thus much, it is but fair to show how Mr. Dutton Cook has contrived to catch something of Dickens's spirit and habit of close and humorous observation without laying himself open to any charge of slavish imitation. Duke, or, to call him by the more dignified title which the country neighbours bestow upon him in honour of his translation to a London life, "young Mr. Nightingale," is despised by the head waiter at the "(folden Cross," where he puts up for the night, as "a regular yokel," and is much regulared by the possible assail him upon his first sciouse. perplexed by the novelties which assail him upon his first sejourn in London:—

In London:—

The "boots" of the Golden Cross, upon my summons, relieved me of my boots, chalking the number of my boom upon their solid soles, and equipped me with slippers of enormous dimensions. It was a gymnastic and terpsichorean feat, mounting the stairs to bed and retaining these vast receptacles upon my feat. Often I was wrecked from them, as it were, and had much difficulty in getting aboard them again. While I was thus engaged I encountered a laughing chambermaid. It was to conceal her mirthfulness, perhaps, that she proferred me "a pan of coals" for my bed. I declined the proposition, but vaguely comprehending it.

His introduction of himself at Mr. Monda's effice, where he is not stated the proposition of himself at Mr. Monda's effice, where he is not stated to be the content of the content of

His introduction of himself at Mr. Monck's office, where he is received by an old clerk who, whenever he inquires for the principal, informs him that "Mr. Monck is particularly engaged, and not likely to be disengaged for a long time," is attended with the same kind of vague mystery which has hung upon some former incidents of his life. This old clerk, Vickery by name, is one of the best-drawn characters in the book. The dry, suspicious manner the habit of sucking out information while giving none in manner, the habit of sucking out information while giving none in return, caught from constant association with the law, the good heart and unfailing devotion underlying the unattractive surface, are all well brought out. The description of Duke's dull and monotonous life for a time in Mr. Monck's office is good altogether, but the long account of a tedious and never-ending Chancery suit which has been better done before, at a time when there were more abuses to warrant its introduction, time when there were more abuses to warant its introduction, in Bleak House, might better have been left out. The dead level of Duke's life is brightened by his acquiring a new friend in the person of Anthony Wray, commonly called Tony, Mr. Monck's nephew. He is a cheery, pleasant young fellow, full of life and grace and hope, which, by dint of being diffused in every possible direction, never leads him to take up any pursuit definitely for more than a few weeks together; but he is not the less agreeable for that. One is inclined to be angry with the author for letting him drift down through trouble and illness to an early death; only, if he had lived, his friend Duke could never have entertained any serious hope of a union with Rachel Monck, Tony's cousin, who is devotedly attached to him. One is almost as sorry when poor Tony disappears in a consumption as are Duke and Rachel. Before this unhappy event takes place Duke has seen the manners, if not the cities, of many men. He has presented himself to one Sir George Nightingals, whom he takes to be a distant relation of his, and who occupies the brilliant position of serjeant-painter to the King. By an odd coincidence he finds his old friend Mauleverer, the player, domesticated in Sir George's house in the capacity of assistant under the series of ticated in Sir George's house in the capacity of assistants and upon the death of Mr. Monek in very embarrased cinematances he determines to transfer his allegiance from quill and foolacap to brush and palette, and makes a fresh start in life as another

assistant to the great portrait-painter. By snother edd coincidence but odd coincidences are the especial privilege of novelists, and it certainly cannot be denied that they occur often enough in real life—he finds Rosetta, who has suddenly burst upon the town as a brilliant actrees, sitting to Sir George for her portrait. His relations with her are prettily and gracefully kept up to the end. She has grown up as one might hope she would, wild and fanciful indeed, but kind and bright, and displaying real goodness of heart in her generosity to Lord Overbury, who had so cruelly wronged her. Lord Overbury reappears as a broken-down impoverished drunkard, but nevertheless plays a somewhat important part in the closing scenes of the book, and in the revolution of the mystery of Duke's life. This mystery is, until it is told, concealed skilfully, yet without any attempt at sensation or striving after exaggurated effect. It is best to leave readers of the book to find out for themselves its precise nature. The book closes with a pretty love-scene between Duke and Rachel Monck. She, questioned by him, selves its precise nature. The book closes with a pretty love-scene between Duke and Rachel Monck. She, questioned by him, avers that she cannot tell him exactly when liking on her side first developed into love. She remembers having felt strangely anxious when he went away, more anxious than she would confess to herself:--

"For how was I to know that you cared for me?"
"You might have been sure. But, first, you began to like me for Tony's

"You might have been sure. Due, mist, you wegen to sake?"

"Of course. You were so kind to him, and my poor boy loved you so."

"And then, afterwards?"

"Don't ask me; for how can I answer? I liked you—I loved you for his suke—for mine—for your own. What does it matter? I leve you, Duke; you may be sure of that, and you are sure. I love you—bocause I love you. Surely, you don't want a better reason?"

After that we turned homewards, walking quietly, and I must say very alowly, over the down to the farm.

Those who make Young Mr. Nightingale's acquaintance will find that their trouble in making it has not been thrown away, and will probably be sorry when it comes to a close.

LIFE OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THERE are names which belong to all countries and all THERE are names which belong to all countries and all Churches; and of such, among modern Saints, stands conspicuous that of St. Vincent de Paul. The institutions founded, the missions set on foot by him, have been accepted as models wherever Christian zeal works on system. He is emphatically the Saint of charitable organization. We are not sure that any memoir of him by his countrymen is likely to satisfy the expectations raised by this cosmopolitan reputation. Every religious school has its technical ideas of perfection to which it naturally desires to adapt distinguished excellence. In this case the extraordinary sazacity and time perception of the Saint are the extraordinary sagacity and time perception of the Saint are not made as prominent by the biographer as his perfection in one particular grace; in fact, the crowd of examples of the one a little interferes with a just exhibition of the other. He was, we believe, a wiser man, according to the ordinary standard, than he is made to appear; nor perhaps does it assist our approhension of the character that there seems some attempt at adaptation to the pre-judices of the English reader. Enther St. Vincent's belief on many points was different from that of the modern Roman Catholic, or something is left unsaid that is necessary to our full understanding of the man. This volume contains no allusion to the Blessed Virgin as an object of adoration, nor any mention of any Saint later than St. Augustine; whether silence on these points is due to the absence of them in the original records from which the memoir is taken, or to deference to the Anglican reader, we are not in a position to decide. All we gather is, that St. Vincent was strongly opposed to the Jansenists, and entertained an orthodox horror of Hugaenots and of heretics; but that he had little faith in controversy, and advised all over whom he had authority to have nothing to do with it.

have nothings to do with it.

Of all things an *lope--and the present work, founded mainly on the Life of cit. Vincont by Abbe Maynard, may be so designated--leaves most unsaid, and throws the reader whose experience has not led him in the way of living examples of perfection most upon his own guidance and direction how to reconcile what he reads with his personal observations of human nature. For it is the part of an *lope not only to suppress and ignore all the errors and weaknesses of its subject, but to available its virtues in the light described as *colatont. but to exhibit its virtues in the light described as éclatant. It is perhaps inevitable that saintly excellence should take its colour from the natural character; but also it is prescribed by Directors, after the judgment of St. Francis de Sales, to all seekers after perfection to aim specially at one virtue or grace in particular, and to set that always before the mind. We do not ask how far this is the highest and best rule of action in itself, but at least it is excellently suited to the éloge as leading to the sort of conduct most certain to issue in striking and illustrious examples. The particular grace which is aimed at and held continually before the mental vision becomes an exercise of intellect as well as soul; all the thought, invention, and fancy, and (may we not also say?) wit and humour, of the character, go out towards it to render it conspicuous and memorable. From the present record we learn that the virtue nourished to the exempley point in St. Vincent de Paul was humility;

* Life of S. Finemi de Poul. Edited, with an Introduction, by the Bev. R. F. Wilson. London: Rivingtons.

and the good Saint succeeds, by the aid of the whole forces of his nature, in producing some signal effects. The only thing is, that the slope, prowding these examples together in rapid succession, gives the impression of an expert in a difficult art rejoicing in an exercise of skill rather than of a soul shasing itself at the expense of all it holds done. We observe that an act of hymility of a proceeds followed and the desire of the saint of itself at the expense of all it holds desc. We observe that an act of humility of a properly sciencest order has a double aspect; it exhibits the actor in splendid self-absencent, and at the same time, by an unconscious but still happy feat of the intellect, tarms the tables on the proud persecutor. When a "hot-headed young gentlemen" told Vincout he was an old fool, and the venerable man knott down before him and asked his pardon for any occasion he might have given to call him so, some part of the Saint must have known who looked the bigger fool of the two. The babit of "knowling down to an inferior to beg pardon for the least shadow of a fault" strikes us as a too elaborate and conscious practice of a virtue. We can appreciate at a much higher rate the act of humility that followed a momentary movement of pride when his humility that followed a momentary movement of pride when his nephew, a rough, ill-clothed peasant lad, came to see him. The Saint's first impulse was to see him in private, but he was no scorer conscious of the feeling than he conquered it, and at once introduced the lad to the Brotherhood as the best man of hie family. Every self-suggested exercise of humility, down to kissing the servant's feet if he thought he had spoken sharply, was easy to him; but it seems that to be taken by surprise by a vulgar relation is a trial even to a Saint.

The editor is right in regarding the life of St. Vincent de Paul, from "his eminent common sense, and what may be called worldly wisdom," as well as the practical turn of his mind and work, and the absence of the supernatural in the narrative, as especially fitted for the English reader. We may "surrowfully" acquiesce in some writer's remark that "English Christianity is the most unsupernatural form of that institution"; but not the less is the Saint, as here represented, emphatically a Frenchman. In endeavouring to ascertain the facts of his life we are embarrassed by a very unEnglish fear of the naked truth, like what some people have of a draught of fresh air. It must be veiled and draped for the uses of advication. the uses of edification. For example, in 1605, at the age of nine-and-twenty, Vincent, going by see from Marseilles to Narbonne, was taken prisoner by a Turkish brigantine, and remained a cap-tive in Barbary more than a year. On his release he wrote a ner-rative of his doings and sufferings and of the conversion of the wife of his master. Many years afterwards a copy of this narrative was sent to him, on the supposition that it would interest him. At once he threw it into the fire, and did not cease to implore with the most solemn adjurations, which were of course disregarded, that the original of that "unhappy letter about Turkey" might be delivered up to him to share the same fate. This eagerness, we are told, was due to "his earnest desire not to leave hind him an undeniable authentic record of that episode in his life, which from motives of humility he always studiously concealed."
The effect of this reserve really defeats the intention of the
humility which maintains it. A legend to the Saint's honour loses nothing of its credibility from the fact that through his whole life he was silent upon it. Thus an act of self-sacrifice is accepted as true both by the French biographer and his English editor, which is highly improbable in itself, and of which nothing was known from the chief actor. He had been appointed chaplain-general of convicts and galley-slaves, an office for which his intense spirit of humanity emineutly fitted him. "Pitiable beyond words," we can well and gauey-surves, an onice for which are intense spirit of numerity eminently fitted him. "Pitiable beyond words," we can well believe, was the state of things he found in the galleys. Rockless misery, blank despair, and blasphemy combined, seemed to make the Hagne a hell upon earth. He threw himself into the work of mitigating these horrors with characteristic zeal; this was only to be expected; but what certainly is difficult to credit is that his compassion should extend itself to taking the place of one of the convicts for several weeks, working in chains with the rest of the gang; of course maintaining a strict incognito until the nobleman who procured his appointment caused inquiries to be made which who procured his appointment caused inquiries to be made which led to his release. The editor does not give the story without hesitation, but the testimonies to its truth quoted by M. Maynard appear to him fully to justify it. One thing secons certain—not one word of the story came from the Saint himself, and the fact of his allence goes for nothing with his biographers. We could not approve the act, if the story were true. It is no more the business of chaplains than it is commonly their inclination to change places with prisoners. The life of St. Vincent offers far more edifying features; but some touch of the marvellous is indispensable in the records of a canonized Saint, and this supplies semething akin to the miraculous. something akin to the miraculous.

St. Vincent is known as the founder of home missions. chaplain and tutor in the household of the Count of Joigny he occasionally accompanied the family in their visits to their country estates, and in his intercourse with the poor became country estates, and in his intercourse with the poor necessival policy to the fact that the parish priest was an inadequate medium for receiving confessions. "They were afraid or ashamed of confessing their sins to them." It was for the purpose of supplying a need where the parochial system failed that a new organisation of mission priests was established. The fact is suggestive, but this is not the place in which to enter on a topic of modern controversy. A system may be begun on one ground and maintained on its opposite. Missions are very sealously carried on amongst us, where confession is denounced as the worst error of Romanism. And another change is to be noticed; what was designed for the country flourishes amongst us in the town,

first members of the Congregation of Mission Priests were enjoined to devote themselves entirely to the poor and ignorant of country places, and to bind themselves never to preach in large towns. Rustics, it is found amongst us, do not respond to the spur; it needs numbers, the contact of large bodies, to rouse and maintain any heat of religious excitement. Out of the mission grew the greater institution of Sisterhoods of Charity. St. Vincent was always supported by female wealth and influence. The first members of these societies were Parisian ladies of rank and position; but the claims of home and family, and the dread of infaction, were found to interfere with the tasks and duties undertaken by them. In England such difficulties are recognized, but they do not lead absolutely to the system of substitutes. The French are greater organizers than we, and therefore can boast of a more presentable mechanism and more extraordinary examples of self-sacrifice. It belongs certainly to the member of a society set apart for a single purpose, to share her bed, for example, with a plaque-stricken patient. But ladies lose much, and surely the poor lose not a little, by allowing their work to be done by deputy. St. Vincent had the primary gift, due to ardent zeal, of stimulating others, and he had skill amounting to genius in reducing charity to a system. All seemed to him to grow of itself. It was humility of the truest kind which did not recognize the intellect that brought about such All seemed to him to grow of itself. It was humility of the truest kind which did not recognize the intellect that brought about such an order and succession of great institutions; but, as all seemed to him the simple direction of Providence, criticism was out of place; he could only see unmixed good in every foundation of which he was the nominal organizer:—

The good which is according to the will of God is done almost of itself, and without our thinking of it; it is thus that our Congregation came into being; that the exercises of Missions and of Ordinands were begun; that the Society of the Sisters of Charity was formed; that that of the Ladies for the Assistance of the Poor in the Hôtel Dieu at Paris and of the sick in parishes was established; that the care of foundlings was undertaken; and, lastly, that all the works which we have now in hand took their beginning. Not one of them was undertaken with design on our part.

It was one great and noble feature in our Saint that the magnitude of an evil, or its long standing, was no bar to a bold encounter with it. In his day Lorraine, so often the theatre of war, was reduced to the last extremity of desolation, having been by turns ravaged by the armies of France, Austria, Sweden, and its own. The fields were untilled, wild fruits, acorns, and roots served for food, reptiles and putrid carrion were devoured. When the news of these horrors reached St. Vincent, he instantly collected large sums of money and a body of mission priests, one of whom made ifty-three journeys to a body of mission priests, one of whom made fifty-three journeys to Lorraine in the nine or ten years of the extremity of distress. One of these priests, writing to Vincent, describes the people as being "skeletons covered with skin, and so horrible to behold that, if Our Lord did not strengthen me, I should not dare to look at them. Their skin is like tanned marble, and so drawn that the teeth are dry and uncovered, and the eyes and face all ghastly; in short, the sight is most awful." The condition of Champagne and Picardy after the war equalled in horrors that in Lorraine, and the sufferer were relieved by St. Vincent and his mission with the same energy; large sums of money were collected and carried to the desolated provinces by the priests when his infirmities prevented a visit in provinces by the priests when his infirmities prevented a visit in

All the corporal works of mercy were performed by these good men. They fed the hungry, gave drink to the thirsty, dothed the naked, visited the sick, released captives, entertained the homeless, and buried the dead. This last the most trying part of their work. Not only were numbers of these hilled in battle left to lie unburied where they fell, but the poor, waste, plague-stricken creatures crept like wounded animals into holes and corners, under banks and hodges, and laid themselves down to die with none to care for them or bury them.

We have no space to speak of the rules imposed by St. Vincent on his order or of his personal austerities. His was not an ascetic rule, but he was strict after his own standard, and he took the practical view on all questions. Thus it amuses the accetic rule, but he was strict after his own standard, and he took the practical view on all questions. Thus it amuses the reader to find the secular virtue of early rising erected into a test of a vocation. Prompt obedience to the call-bell was indispensable to a Superior. Whatever his other qualifications and gifts, if he did not get up punctually in the morning he was not fit for the office. As for the Saint himself, the second stroke of the call-bell never found him in the same posture as the first. He was also extremely exacting in all external observances, and for himself exhibited a good deal of that resolution approaching to obstinacy which sometimes strikes the secular mind as a characteristic of most human saintliness. The condition of his legs and kness made knesing at once extremely difficult and of his legs and knees made kneeling at once extremely difficult and most painful and injurious; but the greater the effort the more determined was he to kneel to God and man, and the more gratifying is the record of his sufferings to his biographer. In gratifying is the record of his sufferings to his biographer. In spite of these infirmities he lived to the age of eighty-five, dying September 27, 1660. He was canonized by Pope Clement XII. in 1737. During the Revolution the convent of St. Lazarus, which he had made famous, was pillaged by a band of ruffians, and the shrine of St. Vincent seized by them, its precious contents being however rescued from desecration and safely hidden under the charge of Sisters of Charity till the year 1830, "when the sacred remains were transferred to the church of the convent of the Rue de Sèvre, where in a more costly and beautiful shrine than the first the body of St. Vincent now rests."

LITERARY HISTORY OF CORNWALL.

THE critic has certainly no great right to complain when an author has executed well all that he proposed to himself or promised to his readers; yet we cannot suppress a feeling of regret that this elaborate and valuable work can never be anything more than a book of reference and a storehouse of materials for others to draw upon. "It makes no pretensions to the title of a complete Bibliography of the County of Cornwall; it is content to be considered merely as a contribution to its literary history." The greater the pity, in our judgment. If a little flesh had been laid upon this noble skeleton, the figure would have been far more comely, and none the weaker for the operation. And this voluntary abandonment of all claims on popular acceptance the more provoking inasmuch as the joint editors of this compilation display no lack of literary experience or skill, and must have had within their easy reach abundant means for producing a series of biographical memoirs of the deepest interest to every cultivated mind. As the matter stands, however, we have no choice; we must take their values of a reached the stands and stands and stands are shad every contracted each leave their values of the stands. of biographical memoirs of the despest interest to every cultivated mind. As the matter stands, however, we have no choice; we must take their volume as we find it—a dry alphabetical catalogue of writers and their publications, accompanied by a few dates (usually only of birth and death) and bibliographical notes, without the least attempt to estimate their respective merits or relative importance. Such a list, however, cannot have been produced without years of honest loving labour having been spent upon it, and, if unpalatable or even useless to the general reader, is to the real student highly suggestive and fraught with rare instruction. instruction.

Few counties in England exhibit so distinctive a character as that peninsula which is almost surrounded by the Tamar and the Western Ocean. While the physical features and mineral productions of the Duchy remind us somewhat of the bordering region of Dartmoor, in respect of race and temperament, of habits and language, the native population of Cornwall differs widely from its neighbours in Devonshire. Less imaginative and excitable than their kinsmen in Wales, the Cornish are no less frugal and devout than they, and far surross them in the intelligence and keepness of than they, and far surpass them in fine intelligence and keenness of intellect. The vices of the two tribes correspond in the main, as well as their better qualities; these are those truly Celtic failings—a deficient regard for truthfulness, and a certain strange impatience of sustained industry. The happy circumstance that the Cornish language has been obsolete for at least two centuries has accorded language has been obsolete for at least two centuries has accorded to Cornishmen no mean place in our literature; and since English has been learnt by the mass of the people as a foreign language in comparatively recent times, nowhere else is our tongue spoken with more correctness and propriety, although it may be with a peculiar tone and accent; thus presenting a strong contrast to the almost barbarous provincialisms of the other two or three westernmost counties. Cornwall has indeed given to us few man of the highest engineer in any department. three westernmost counties. Cornwall has indeed given to us few men of the highest eminence in any department; no first-rate poet, or prose writer, or orator, or statesman, and only one worthy, Sir Humphry Davy, who has stood in the very front rank as a master of science. But the present work is a proud memorial of what her sons have achieved in secondary, though distinguished positions, especially for science, for which their pursuits and tastes display a special aptitude. Foremost among those yet living stands John Couch Adams, Senior Wrangler at Cambridge in 1843, who has lacked nothing but the just self-confidence of genius to be universally Couch Adams, Senior Wrangler at Cambridge in 1843, who has lacked nothing but the just self-confidence of genius to be universally recognized as the prior discoverer of the planet Neptune. Two Cornishmen had headed the Mathematical Tripos before him; Kempthorne in 1796, and the great missionary, Henry Martyn, in 1801. The Golden preacher, Henry Melvill, was Second Wrangler in 1821, as was Dr. Colenso, whom the county now regards with mournful coldness, in 1836. Leonard Courtney, who ran a "superior person" so hard at Liskeard in the election of this year, took the same honour in 1855. Hishon Rawle stood third in 1825. Six the same honour in 1855; Bishop Rawle stood third in 1835. Sit Henry James, of the Royal Engineers, who has charge of the Ordnance Survey, is unrivalled in his own branch of study; while the mild decline of Robert Were Fox, of Falmouth, is gilded by the remembrance of his profound investigations in regard to the magnetic needle as early as 1832, when electro-magnetiam was only not in its infancy. We believe we may add to this goodly list the name of Mr. Pengelly of Torquay, the persuasive expounder of the mysteries of Kent's Cavern there.

When we pass into the region of pure literature the descent is

When we pass into the region of pure literature the descent is sharp and steep enough from these sublime heights of science to the level of Samuel Foote, dramatist and comedian, who was born at the Red Lion Inn at Truro in 1720. The famous author of the *Minor*, in which Whitefield (whose ministry he had attended in order to learn to mimic him the better) was coarsely satirized, of the to learn to mimic him the better) was coarsely satirized, of the Liar, the Mayor of Garratt, and a score of other farces yet more completely forgotten, was a considerable man in his day, who never disgraced, if he did not add much to, the reputation of Worcester College, where he was proud of having been brought up. The reader of Boswell will remember Johnson's surly resolution not to laugh at Foote's broad jests, and how ill he was able to keep it; but the most characteristic speech of the sage respecting him was made in reply to a not very unnatural question, "Pray, sir, is not Foote an infidel?" "I do not know," said Johnson, "whether the fellow is an infidel, but if he be, he is an infidel as a dog is an infidel—that is to say, he has never thought upon the subject."

^a Bibliotheor Cornubiessie. A Catalogue of the Writings, both Manneript and Printed, of Cornishmen, and of Works relating to the County of Cornwall, with Biographical Manneranda and copiess Liturally Returnees. By George Clement Bosse and William Pridesux Countries. Vol. z. A.—O. London: Longmans, Green, Rinder, & Dynn. 1894.

We have turned over the pages of the Bhlisthess and maked our memory in vain to recall some respectable Cornish post of the past, for we utterly refuse that sacred appellation to Dr. Wolcot, whose doggred rhymes found their favourite theme in mocking the harmfor we utterly refuse that secred appellation to Dr. Wolcot, whose diagred rhymes found their favourite theme in mocking the harmless' eccentricities and unkinglike savings of poor George III. although some of his pieces, as the "Rasors," and the "Royal Visit to Exeter," are not destitute of a vein of more pleasant and genial humour. Cornwall has at least two living poets of more than local celebrity, whose copious verses are duly chronicled by our editors—namely, Nicholas Michell, and John Harris, whose Lays from the Mine, the Moor, and the Mountain, composed while he was working as a common miner, evince a native power which poverty and obscurity may have weakened but could not destroy. The second volume of this work will doubtless introduce us to the poems of one of the most accomplished and learned residents in the county, of which he is not a native—Mr. H. S. Stokes, Clerk of the Peace. To the rest of the Muses the moist dull air of Cornwall has proved a very Beeotia. Although the fair manuscript of Prideaux's Old very Bootis. Although the fair manuscript of Prideaux's Old and New Testament Corrected is reverently kept at his ancestral seat near Padstow, it is dated from his Deanery at Norwich. Few en possess vigour of mind enough to emulate the zeal of Jonathan Toup, who nearly a century ago sent forth his celebrated edition of Longinus and other classical exercitations from the retirement of his fair living of St. Martin-by-Looe. In truth, the remoteness of this whole district from public libraries would suffice to deter most scholars from attempting such tasks. Throughout the whole length of the county there is no collection of books worth mentioning, save in three or four great country houses, and these formed much at random, representing the varying tastes of successive owners. Hence it results that many Cornishmen whose names owners. Hence it results that many Cornismmen whose names are or will be recorded in these volumes led their mature and active life in other parts of England. Their birth and early education are due to Cornwall, but they owe her little more. Such is, we believe, the case with Dr. Tregelles, the eminent biblical critic, and with Dr. Bastian, whose speculations in biology have recently attracted as much attention. have recently attracted so much attention.

When from the pursuits of literature we pass to the learned professions or the public service, which in their higher ranks are seldom exercised out of London, we naturally find that the shrewd common sense of the men of this county has won for them shrewd common sense of the men of this county has won for them a full share of the prizes of life. Our editors specify the large additions they have been able to make to the list of writings published or left unpublished by William Noy (Preface, p. vii.), the Attorney-General of Charles I., who did not deem it any derogation to his office to draw with his own hand the fatal prerogative writ for the exaction of ship-money. Clarendon, who had no reason to love one who laid the foundation of so much had no reason to love one who laid the foundation of so much mischief, from which he did not live to suffer in person, notes with his usual energy how by degrees this proud and able man thought "that he could not give a clearer testimony that his knowledge in the law was greater than other men's than by making that law which all other men believed not to be so." His industry must have equalled his ability, as plainly appears from the vast number of books and opinions yet extant, for composing which he must have found leisure during a busy life of fifty-seven years. The only other considerable lawyer here recorded is Mr. Justice Buller (d. 1800), now chiefly remembered for his thumb, whose thickness he once assumed, in charging a jury, as the standard measure of a stick with which a man might lawfully chastise

his wife.

Among Cornish Churchmen the most considerable is Jonathan Among Cornish Churchmen the most considerable is Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Bristol, one of the illustrious Seven prosecuted by James II., who yet felt able to take the oaths to his successor, and died Bishop of Exeter. A resident in Cornwall, Mr. Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow, is the author of the well-known pseudo-antique song on the occasion of his arrest—"And shall Trelawney die?" We notice also in these pages a fruitful and miscellaneous writer on learned subjects, Jeremish Milles, Dean of Exeter from 1762 to 1784, whose intellectual calibre may be estimated by the fact that he published a superbe dition of the Poems of Rowley, noor Chatterton's transparent forcery. William Jane, born at Liskeard, Chancellor of Exeter, was the chosen colleague of Patrick, afterwards Bishop of Ely, at the Conference held in 1686, "before His Majesty and the Earl of Rochester, Lord High Treasurer, concerning the Real Presence and Transubstantiation," which ended in the Minister's determination to hear his religious and loss his rest. (Of a middle different cached) substantiation," which ended in the Minister's determination to keep his religion and lose his post. Of a widely different school from this High Church champion was Thomas Haweis, a native of Redruth, the friend and biographer both of John Newton and of that elect lady, Selina, Countees of Huntingdon; he was also commentator and translator of Scripture. Another of that elect lady, Seina, Countees of Huntingdon; he was such a voluminous commentator and translator of Scripture. Another Cornishman, a contemporary of Wickliffe, John de Trevisa, is believed to have translated the whole Bible into English; but, if so, his version lies still in manuscript. Two centuries before him lived one Johannes Cornubienes, who wrote against Peter Lombard s. "Enlogium ad Alexandrum III. Papam," which is rebard a "Enlogium ad Alexandrum III. Papam," which is re-printed in the 129th volume of Migne's huge Patrologia. Of the shoals of clargymen whose modest ambition has contented itself by writing a visitation sermon or some other slight occasional pamphist, our editors have preserved a record whose accuracy, on replaid trial, has never failed us. No one need be teld how much patience and toil they must have expended on these Di-misorum gentium, and that too with the sad conviction that few would appreciate their trouble and fewer thank them for it.

In statemen this county has not been prolific, notwithstanding the forty-two members it sent to the House of Commons before the first Reform Bill. Most of those it returned, such as Jehre Hampden for Grampound, or Sheridan for Saltash, perhaps never saw the boroughs they nominally represented. Committee among a host of obscure names stand forth Sir John Eliot, whose unmerited sufferings and death in the Tower are the darkest blot on the early years of Charles I.'s reign; and the heroic Sir Bevil Grenville, who raised Cornwall for that monarch in the Great Rebellion, and whose menument stands on Lansdowne Hill, near Bath, where he met with a soldier's death in 1643. By the side of such giants we are apt to disparance Sidney Godolnhin. Queen of such giants we are apt to disparage Sidney Godolphin, Queen Anne's Lord Treasurer, the fast ally and connexion of the Churchills, or to think of him only for the sake of his wife, whose saintly life the vilest of courts could not sully, and whose virtues have been so sweetly embalmed in Evelyn's affecting memoir. In our own day the representative of one of the oldest Cornish families, Sir William Molesworth, the editor, if not the disciple, of Hobbes, held the seals of the Colonial Office with much applause of his party. Of warlike glory this county has hardly come in for its share; but Sir Hussey Vivian, the father of the present Lord-Lieutenant, will always be remembered for his repulse of the last French charge at Waterloo; and Admiral Boscawen, the great-grandfather of Viscount Falmouth, and the husband of Hannah More's accomplished friend, lived just long enough nobly to wipe off at Lauthorsh and Care Leve the recent and authors false. off at Louisburgh and Cape Lagos the popular and perhaps false off at Louisburgh and Cape Lagos the popular and perhaps false imputation of undue severity towards the unfortunate Byng. In the great Revolutionary war Sir Thomas Graves was Nelson's second in command at Copenhagen. The long services of the Pellews, especially of Lord Exmouth, have been detailed in one of the most exquisite gems of biography found in our language, his Life by Edward Osler, himself a Falmouth man, whose wonderful

memory, varied information, and quick talents were too long wasted upon editing a local newspaper.

The editors of this Bibliotheca have been anxious to preserve materials which may be available to any enterprising person who shall hereafter undertake a county history of Cornwall; and indeed it is only too certain that the several attempts hitherto made in this direction are, for one cause or other, somewhat unworthy of the subject. The earliest of all is John Norden's Perambulation of Cornwall, made as far back as 1584, though the manuscript now extant in the British Museum is dedicated to James I. It is now extant in the British Museum is dedicated to James I. It is not often met with, and was published as late as 1728, under title of Speculi Britannies pars. "The Survey of Cornwall" (1602), by Richard Carew, of East Antony, a substantial country gentleman, whose living descendant has been a county member, is no doubt the text-book; it is delightfully quaint, and full of excellent matter. William Hals of Merther (b. 1655), wrote a Complete History of Cornwall, which has never been published in full, heavel, week of it appeared in 1750, and are in very very very tree of the second of though parts of it appeared in 1750, and again very recently. The original manuscripts, whose migrations are here faithfully recounted, now belong to Mr. Stokes, of Bodmin. They are said to be full of scandalous charges against the honour of persons long since dead; and, if so, are best left to languish undisturbed. The most voluminous writers on the county history undisturbed. The most voluminous writers on the county history are two clergymen. Dr. William Borlase, Rector of Ludgvan, in his Observations on the Antiquities, Historical and Monumental (1754), managed to find the Druids and their cromlechs everywhere, but his Natural History (1758) possesses more distinctive merit. R. Polwhele, Vicar of Manaccan, himself the head of an old family, gives his History of Cornwall (1803) more of a genealogical character, and contributes much that will prove of permanent value. Mr. Davies Gilbert, of Tresillick, the early patron of Sir Humphry Davy, and his fit successor as President of the Royal Society, put forth a Parochial History, founded on the manuscripts of Hals and Tonkin, just before his death in 1830: but it was compiled under the pressure of failing health by 1839; but it was compiled under the pressure of failing health by one who had not a very happy faculty for this class of study. Of a more recent adventure of the same kind little good can be said, and it may be hoped that one or both of the editors of the Bibliotheca will take up the matter in earnest, and carry it through once for all. We have abundance of materials ready at hand, and a larger pro-We have abundance of materials ready at hand, and a larger proportion than usual of the parish registers are quite complete from the thirtieth year of Henry VIII., when they were first appointed to be kept, or rather from 1507, when the old entries were ordered to be engrossed on parchment. At any rate, the county which has produced antiquaries so eminent as Sir Harris Nicolas and the late Mr. John Carne, who wrote on the "Domesday Manors" and the "Bishopric of Cornwall," will not much longer bear the reproach of being the least worthily commemorated by its loving sons of any similar district in the kingdom. We have learnt so much, and revived such agreeable memories.

We have learnt so much, and revived such agreeable memories, in turning the pages of this volume over and over again, that we have almost forgotten to find fault. Why should the ample list of Cornish worthies be swelled by the names of Lord Byron list of Cornish worthies be swelled by the names of Lord Byron and Dr. Doddridge, whose only connexion with the county was that, taking the packet at Falmouth, they wrote home to report their safe journey thus far? On this principle we ought to enroll Arthur Orton among the notabilities of Devon, on the strength of his hapless love-letter from "Torkey." But these are slight blemishes indeed, and do not sensibly detract from the large debt of gratitude owed by all true scholars, whether Cornishmen or not, for this useful, laborious, and exhaustive publication, whereof we look for the second and final, volume with no small curiosity and investigace.

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"AZAMAT-BATUK" ON SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS.

A ZAMAT-BATUK" apologizes in his last chapter for having forgotten altagether to write up to his title. He discovers when it is too late that he has dealt very little in description of the country and the people in the abstract, while he has "written a series of dull recollections of Spain, and of still dullar essays on Spanish subjects." The apology for the matter of the book is very unnecessary, and when he affects to characterize it as dull, we may assume that he is fishing among his critics for compliments. Here is at last a book on Spain of the kind we have been asking for. We have been surfaited with books of touring and sentiment, until we turn from the magnificent scenary in wearinoss of soul, and the Albambra itself begins to sicken us. But Azamat-Batuk tills his pages with his personal experiences among the armed factions who are contesting the government of the country; he takes a comprehensive survey of the present situation, and describes the men who have made themselves most conspicuous. He did a good deal of campaigning with the Carlist chiefs; he visited the head-quarters of the Republican forces; acting as Correspondent of the New York You I ok Herald, he naturally laid himself out for interviewing. Men of all parties, from Don Carlos, Castelar, and Serrano downwards, seem to have consented to be cross-examined with the best possible grace, being eager for appreciation and "moral countenance" from abroad. Azamat-Batuk assuredly is never dull when he deals with the men and incidents of the day, when he is describing night marches or mountain bivouacs, when he is describing night marches or mountain bivouacs, when he is describing night marches or mountain bivouacs, when he is describing his way through pickets on the frontier, or being conducted to a mysterious interview with the Pretender in a lonely chiteau in the Landes. He may be less lively when he goes back to the Seven Years' war, and the politics and promunciamentos of the early days of Christina's rale. But even these chapters gather in

Early in the spring of last year our author made his entry into Spain ander circumstances highly dramatic. The parts of Spain tainted by Carlism had apparently been put in the strictest quarantino by the French authorities, although perhaps the strictness of the surveillance was more apparent than real. At all events when Asamat-Batuk made his start in a friend's carriage from his hotel at Bayonne, a brass cannon in a coffin-like box lay upon the front seat, and the suspicious package attracted no official attention. In a dense forest on the summit of the Pyrences they were stopped by a band of wild-looking men, who undertook to snuggle the active service. At the French frontier village of Ainhous he and his companions called a halt for supper, the landlady being a warm sympathizer with the good cause—it must be somewhat companions, by the way, for some of the people mentioned in the language to be recommended by name to the notice of the authority. ritios on either side. Late in the evening, when every one else had retired to rest, the Correspondent and his companion started under guidance, slipping stealthily out of the village, and three hours rough walking in drenching rain brought them to the first Carlist outpost. Thence it was but a short distance further to General Elio's headquarters. Special Correspondents were less plentiful at that time than they became later, and the old General appears to have been exceedingly civil and hospitable. He offered the journalist a seat in his carriage when he started on a tour of inspection among his troops. It showed the primitive relations between the rank and file and the General commanding them, that the couple of privates forming the escort not only took their seats inside the carriage, but never hesitated to ask the Commander-in-Chief for a light for the coarse cigars they were smoking continually. What was clear then and afterwards was the unmistakable devotion of the population to the cause. Not only when Aramat-Batuk was with Elio, but afterwards, when travelling by himself carrying Carlist recommendations, he was invariably made welcome to the best everywhere. The Cures who generally occupied the most comfortable houses in the outlying villages insisted on his leaving the inns and coming to them for his bed and supper. So in the greater villages and the smaller towns. On the other hand, when the Republicans marched into a place, they found it abandoned to the women and the children. When they made their requisitions, and even when they offered payment in cash, nothing was forthcoming. When they were followed again by the Carlists in due course, sacks of flour were produced somehow, and sheep and cattle driven in from the neighbouring hills. Where loyalty was so universal, there could be no lack of men to recruit the royalist ranks. No one could be no ack of men to recent the repetite ranks. It could have ventured to hang back when the women were such enthusiastic partisans; and the leaders doubtless said no more than they had warrant for, when they asserted that recruiting was a mere question of arms. Even in respect of armament and equipment they did very well considering their difficulties. Residue the arma which they managed to buy and armanded. culties. Besides the arms which they managed to buy and smurgle, they astablished several manufactories which turned out regularly a stablished several manufactories which turned out regularly a literature of weapons. It was perhaps the strongest proof of The Special By N. L. Thieblin ("Azamat-Batuk").

the title of the Carlists to be considered something better than range of guerillas that the troops of the Madrid Government allowed these gun-factories to go on working, although they must have been well acquainted with their localities. As for Carlist cruelties, they would seem, if we may credit the statements accepted by our author, to have been greatly exaggerated. The notorious santa Cruz indeed discouraged making prisoners, as he encouraged his own men never to surrender, but then Santa Cruz was disavowed and sentenced to be shot. As for General Elio, he remarked that it was anything but his interest to be severe to the Republican regulars. He wished nothing better than to bring thom over to his side, if possible, while, by teaching them that they had no mercy to expect, he would have given them the beat of reasons for fighting to the death. Of course there comes a time in civil wars, and especially in Spanish civil wars, when passion overrides policy, as we know by what happoned in the Northern country when Quesado was pitted against Razon Cabrera. But as yet, happily, the Carlist struggle has not passed into that stage; when Azamat-Batuk joined the combatants the generals on either side were manouvring with the most human consideration for human life; and they went on marching and counter-marching, avoiding contact with creditable adroitness. He makes it clear, however, that it was less easy than was generally supposed to propagate the Carlist movement. Not only would it have been the invasion of an enemy's country had they crossed the Ebro and ventured into the plains of Castille, but even the Northern provinces where Carlist sympathies were the strongest would have resented the intrusion of Carlist battalions that had been levied anywhere beyond their frontiers. When the Carlists desired to raise Arragonese, and the Hiscayan or Navarrese general who should have marched to the support of the movement would have been made of Arragonese, and the death.

As for Don Carlos himself, Azamat-Batuk saw him a good deal, and does not greatly believe in him. The qualities that recommonded him to popularity seem to lie on the surface, which may partly explain his having succeeded so wonderfully, and to stop short at a certain point. He has a fine tigure and rather a handsome face, although his features show signs of weakness when you look closely into them. He delights in showing off his horsemanship, and his seat and hand are rather those of the circus than of the hunting-field. He likes the pomp of royal entries and progresses, even among the simple inhabitants of the mountain districts; seem and although affable enough and easy of access, used to keep up much of the ceremony of a Court, apparently from the absence of a sense of the ridiculous. Perhaps, however, these royal progresses, which seemed to be a waste of valuable time, may have proved good policy in the long run, for they certainly animated the loyalty of the people and nerved them to endure their privations and sufferings. But the operations of the troops must have been seriously embarrassed by the strong bodies of them that were detached for the purpose of guarding the Royal person. Not unfrequently, as Azamut-Batuk tells us, a column of a couple of thousand men would be detailed for this service. As to the Pretender's opinions, they are described as an odd mixture of Liberalism and absolutism; on matters of religion he is by no means a bigot personally. In short, he might have made a tolerable constitutional King had he slipped into his hereditary place in a constitutional country, and given himself up to be governed by wise Ministers. But, if Azamat-Batuk judges him rightly, he certainly has not the tact, the resolution, or the genius to triumph over the difficulties of his situation. He might reign in the North, were that admissible. But were he to march on Madrid it is difficult to see how he could conciliate the intense animosity of three-fourths of his subjects, and at the same time preserve the aff

Of Serrano Azamat-Batuk speaks with extreme frankness, considering the friendly footing on which he seems to have been received in the Marshal's pleasant villa at Biarritz. It may be supposed, however, that the politic statesman had a purpose in welcoming the Correspondent of the New York Herald in his family circle. At all events Azamat-Batuk discusses the Marshal's rise and progress, and all the scandals as to his early relations with the dethroned Queen, so as to bring out his ingratitude in the darkest colours. And he goes on:—"Sure it is, that of all living Spanish statesmen, the Duke de la Torre has the most pliable and accommodating political conscience, and that may prove a great advantage just now." Sure it is, we may add, that whoever might have put themselves forward in the revolution that exciled Habella, the Duke de la Torre was bound by every consideration of gratitude and honour to keep himself modestly in the background. Oastelar and Figueras appear to have been equally outspoken in their intercourse with the Herald Correspondent; but they are the men of yesterday, and for the present they count as ciphers. More interesting at this moment are his interviews with the notorious Curé, Santa Crus, who has just been ones more arrested by the French authorities. At that time the Curé had his quarters in the little town of Vera, where he was obeyed absolutely either from love or fear. Indeed he terrorised his followers and friends as much as his enequity. When irritated or offended, with him the blow cases Indeed shooting offhand for a variety of officers in his classin seds, and the bustinado that beat men within an inch of their lives was a

very favourite punishment. When Assanat-Batak paid his visit, the Cure's mood was naturally more disagreeable than usual, for he was himself discounsed by the royal staff, and was under sentence of death by the general commanding the district. It is not surprising that he showed slight regard to the general permission from head-quarters permitting the better "to circulate freely," &c.; still less surprising is it that the bearer was extremely ghad to alip through the Cure's hands, on the pretext of going off in a hurry to see operations elsewhere. But on a second visit Assanat-Batuk saw Santa Crus in a much more genial mood. This time he was introduced by a South American gentleman resident in France, who had been the Cure's generous patron, supplying him freely with the necessary funds for his campaigning. And they had a very pleasant and sociable dinner-party, where the talk turned of course on the services of the guerilla hero and the gross ingratitude with which they had been repaid. Don Cruz Ochoa, ingratitude with which they had been repaid. Don Cruz Ochoa, the Cure's secretary, made it his business to blow his chief's trumpet and dilate on his really extraordinary adventures, Santa Oruz correcting him when he made a mistake. A very semiational story it was, and argued the hero of it to be no ordinary man, although he may be but indifferently endowed with the milder virtues. He had decidedly mistaken his vocation in entering the Church, but it is not very certain that he is better fitted to be a soldier; for, however well he can command, he has never learned to obey. He has the art of inspiring obedience, however; learned to obey. He has the art of inspiring obedience, however; and, more than that, he seems an admirable organizer. He not only equipped and armed his men, but actually managed to make rifles and cartridges for himself with such inadequate means as he found in the little mountain towns. Altogether Azanut-latuk's gallery of contemporary portraits is alone sufficient to recommend his book, especially now that the originals take so prominent a place in the daily telegrams. They are vigorously sketched; from the way in which individualities are distinguished we should take them to be good likengages and they containly give one a fresh in them to be good likenesses, and they certainly give one a fresh in-terest in the usually monotonous details of Spanish military opera-

THE CAREW MANUSCRIPTS.

THE CAREW MANUSCRIPTS.

THE Carew Manuscripts have now been completely calendared. Six volumes have appeared at intervals of about a year, and all that can be learned from these papers concerning Irish history is now in the possession of the public, and made as easy for historical investigators as is possible. Some of the previously published volumes, as our readers know from notices which we have given of them (see Saturday Review for Sept. 19, 1868, July 31, 1869, Dec. 3, 1870, and Feb. 24, 1872), contain information not only of interest, but of the highest importance to those who would form a fair estimate of the relations of England and Ireland, especially during the sixteenth century. The present work runs over the first quarter of the seventeenth century, beginning with the commencement and ending with the conclusion of the reign of James VI. We cannot pretend that all the volumes are equally James VI. We cannot pretend that all the volumes are equally interesting or valuable. And, unquestionably, whatever may be the value of the present volume, it is by far the least interesting of the series. It must have been somewhat weary work for Mr. Bullen to go through and to analyse papers which, from the mere fact of their paucity, are far less connected or intelligible than those he has hitherto had to deal with, and which, from the countries of the residual transfer of the contribution of the residual transfer. parative quiet of the period, present none of those brilliant episodes which distinguish the rebellions of Irish history. Mr. Brewer has had the pleasanter task of criticizing the papers when analysed, and written a preface that emboldens us to continue the subject, which, had we only had the Calendar to guide us, we might have shrunk from altogether, or perhaps very reluctantly have entered upon. Indeed there is scarcely a document which we have particularly marked for comment that has altogether escaped his notice in the masterly introduction which he has prefixed to these

Papers.

The very name by which this collection is known will suggest to all who have any acquaintance with Irish history the main subject of the volume—namely, the Plantation of Ulster. Carew had been sent in the summer of 1611 as Principal Commissioner to inquire into the general state of the country and to assist the inquire into the general state of the country and to assist the Deputy in the arrangement of the Northern province, so as to avoid such mistakes as had been made in the settling of Munster. In this capacity Carew was to take precedence of the rest of the Council, though it was not intended that he should interfere in matters which belonged to the jurisdiction of Sir Arthur Chichester as Lord Deputy. No Parliament had assembled in Ireland for nearly a quarter of a century, and Carew was expected upon his return to report to the King what would be the best time for summoning one. Not much less than half the volume is taken up with the proceedings of the latter half of this year. And these papers, together with the account of the disturbances in the Irish Parliament of 1613, and the "Discourse of the Present Estate of Ireland" in 1614 by Carew, are the most important documents in the volume.

The suppression of the rebellions during the reign of Elizabeth

Calcuder of the Corno Manuscripts preserved in the Archipeleonal Liberty at Lambeth. Edited by J. S. Browser, M.A., and William Bullen, Ber. Published by the Authority of the Lordo Commissioners of Her Melety's Treasury, under the Direction of the Master of the Relia. Lendon, : Longments & Co., Trainner & Co., 1873.

had made room for the adoption of peaceful measures by her mac-cessor. Mr. Brewer seems somewhat jealous lest too much medit should be given to James and too little to Elizabeth; yet he quotes and endorses as substantially true the remark made by Gir John Davys that the defects in the previous government of Ireland had "been fully supplied in the first nine years of James's reign; in which time there had been more done in the work and reforma-tion of this kingdom than in the four hundred and forty years which are yest since the Conquest was first attenuated."

which are past since the Conquest was first attempted."

As regards the first eight years of James I.'s reign we must not, of course, find fault with Mr. Brewer for making no reference to a portion of history which his documents do not touch; but we may be allowed to express our regret that the Carew MSS. furnish no information whatever as to the stirring events connected with Tyrone's renewed attempt at rebellion. Whilst we are upon Tyrone's renewed attempt at rebellion. Whilst we are upon the paucity of documents we venture to call attention to what appears to us to be an omission of a paper which has been printed in Leland's History, vol. ii. p. 425, and which belongs to November 15th of the fifth year of James I., i.e. 1607, and for which a reference is given to Lambeth MSS., No. 617, p. 96. It is entitled "A proclamation touching the earles of Thome and Tirconnel," and was intended to deprecate their being received at foreign Courts, proclaiming them to be fugitives on the false pretence of religion, whereas they had been ennobled by the late Queen in preference to many others who were more deserving, and had no lineal or lawful descent from ancestors of blood or virtue. The proclamation asserts also that they were persons of virtue. The proclamation asserts also that they were persons of no value, who thought murder no fault, marriage of no use, and no man worthy to be estoemed valuent that did not glory in rapine no man worthy to be estoemed valuent that did not giory in repine and oppression, and that they had entered into a conspiracy utterly to extirpate the English residents in Ireland; and it ends with expressing the hope that these men would be treated as rebels by other States and princes. Probably a petition printed afterwards in the same work (p. 443), with a reference to a Lambeth MS., does not belong to the same Collection. It is dated Nov. 12, 1612, and is upon the subject of the l'arliament summoned for the following year.

The first document in the volume holds out to a casual reader hopes which he will soon find disappointed. It is a letter from Lord Deputy Mountjoy to Carew, written a few days after James had been proclaimed King, in very doleful terms, anticipating rebellion. "If," he says, "I shall stay here till all things be so settled that they will never break out again, God knoweth when I shall come over. For my part I do still propare myself for the worst"; and he ends his letter with the request that the King might not be permitted to see his last letter to the Queen, "for it is full of fustian." What this means we are quite at a loss to determine. Is it possible it could allude to a suggestion made about a month before to Carew that Tyrone should be admitted to his submission, pardoned, and created Earl of Tyrone? This letter is supplemented by "a brief relation of the robellion of the city of Cork," which had already begun before Mountjoy wrote it, and both here and at Waterford the mass was openly set up again. But after this several years occur either without any The first document in the volume holds out to a casual reagain. But after this several years occur either without any again. But after this several years occur either without any notice, or else with one or perhaps two unimportant documents, down to the year 1611, which we have already mentioned as being fully detailed; and unfortunately there is not a syllable that throws any light on the proceedings of Tyrone till the year 1608, when, on the division of lands in the county from which his title when, on the division of lands in the county from which his title of Farl was taken, there is just one reference to the departure of "the late traiter Tyrone." With this exception the present volume supplies no information as to the history of Ireland during the earlier years of the reign, till we light upon a document of the year 1613 which purports to be a brief relation of the passages in the Parliament summoned in Ireland in that year. It is, however, prefaced by a slight mention of the attempt at rebellion in Munster, which was put down by the energetic measures adopted by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy, and a very bare description of the plot the discovery of which caused the flight of Tyrone and his accomplices, and of the renewed agitation in Ulster which ended in six counties being escheated to the Crown. A fuller account of all these events would have been very acceptable, but no such all these events would have been very acceptable, but no such all these events would have been very acceptable, but no such account is supplied by this volume, and we cannot help thinking that Mr. Brewer, when he wrote his preface to the preceding volume of these papers, had not looked ahead to see what was coming. There is a sort of half-promise at the conclusion of that preface that the writer would tell the story of the relations in which Tyrone stood to Elizabeth and to James at the time of his submission first to one sovereign and then to the other and how the horse entertained by the Irish and then to the other, and how the hopes entertained by the Irish at their change of ruler, as well as their expectations of assistance from Spain, were disappointed. But nothing of all this is to be found in the present publication, and the editor has been obliged to doubt himself the pleasure of continuing his graphic account of the Irish and their rebellions, and to confine his attention to the actilement of the country, the subject which occupies nearly the whole of the volume.

Nevertheless, though Mr. Brewer has not been able to tell the story how the escheated lands came to be the property of the wn, he has given us a most interesting account of the mode in which they were so successfully portioned out as to lay the foundation of all the subsequent prosperity of the Northern province. It is to the judicious measures adopted by James that Ireland owes the suppression of the irregularities committed both by Irish chiefs and by English soldiers. And under this King,

lands which had hitherto been held by most uncertain tenure were secured to the freeholders, whilst the substitution of a fixed rent in the place of arbitrary exactions both afforded protection to the tenant, and encouraged habits of industry and frugality. The most interesting portion of Mr. Brewer's preface is here, where he is occupied in contrasting the policy of this reign with that of the preceding fifty years in the management of Ireland. From the time of Henry VIII. many Irish chiefs had condescended to resign their possessions into the hands of the sovereign, and receive them again relieved of all uncertainty as to their tenure, because henceforth they could be considered as a grant from the Crown. But though this measure acted as a protection to the great landholders, it by no means secured any better cultivation of the land by the inferior tenant, who was subjected to the same exercise of arbitrary power on the part of his landlord as before. And here Mr. Brewer shall speak for himself:—

as before. And here Mr. Brewer shell speak for himself:—

The lands he [the lord] had thus secured were no better cultivated, the condition of the people no whit improved, the hope of reclaiming them from disorder, barbarism, and distress no greater; in fact less, for the chief had become stronger and more able to tyrannize.

It was no more than even-handed justice demanded that the benefit he had himself received he should be willing to see extended to others. But the Irish Chief, so far from being inclined to this, resisted the attempt with all his might; and it is this resistance which was at the bottom of all his opposition to the English Government during the reign of Elizabeth—a resistance so extraordinarily misrepresented by writers on both sides of the Channel, and held up for an example of Elizabeth's severity on one side and a struggle for national independence on the other. As tenants of the Crown, these Irish chiefs were bound to obey the laws of the Crown, but of that they never had the least intention. They covered the protection that it gave them, and the security of a certain in place of an uncertain title; but submission to the law in return, or admission of the administration of any other law than their own, in the vast territories thus granted them, was furthest from their thoughts—that, I repeat, they resisted; and in their new position were more able to resist than before. I do not say that there were not other concurrent causes; but this, I submit, was the real and original cause; security of their own interests only; an obstinate determination to prevent any reforms, or English protection in any shape being allowed to reach to those beneath them.—P. xvii.

This evil was in the main remedied by the strict administration of justice under James I., who enjoyed, Mr. Brewer thinks, special advantages for prosecuting the task. We must be content to refer our readers to the preface itself, which will amply repay the trouble of perusal, though we are not sure that the writer has not somewhat overstated the case. Anyhow, there will be found a masterly and philosophical estimate of the real grievances of the Irish as well as of the measures adopted for their removal. We have already implied that in the Plantation of Ulster James managed to avoid the mistakes that had been made by Elizabeth in settling the the mistakes that had been made by Elizabeth in settling the Southern province. Instead of reckless grants of territory, in some cases amounting to ten or twelve thousand acres or more, to cases amounting to ten or twelve thousand acres or more, to English settlers, on condition of having no Irish resident amongst them, all the six counties of Tyrone, Armagh, Coleraine, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan were parcelled out in allotments, varying from one to three thousand acres; and thus a number of smaller gentry were attracted, both from England and especially from Scotland, who were content, under the improbability of rising to anything higher in their own country, to settle in Ireland and cultivate their own lands. Under these, Ulster, from having been the most rude and uninformed part of Ireland," slowly developed, and the resulting prosperity of that part of the country at this day bears its testimony to the wisdom of those who planned its colonization more than two hundred and fifty years ago. Another colonization more than two hundred and fifty years ago. Another condition imposed upon these settlers exercised its influence in stimulating them to labour and perseverance. Each undertaker was stimulating them to labour and perseverance. Each undertaker was bound to erect within three years a substantial dwelling-place, and those of the first rank were also obliged to place on their estates forty-eight able-bodied men, born in England or Scotland. Nor were the Irish altogether excluded, a considerable proportion of the land having been granted to them on condition of their submission to English forms of justice and English modes of husbandry, and conforming themselves to English modes of worship.

This last condition reminds us that we have little space remaining for the notice of ecclesiastical affairs, which we should have expected to occupy a more prominent position in these twenty years than they actually do. Mr. Brewer is absolutely silent about the religious difficulty in his preface, and the Carew Manuscripts make but slight allusion to it. Unfortunately there are no more volumes of these MSS, to tell us how the fire which was amould aring in James's reien hunt forth and her Iraliand was amouldering in James's reign burst forth, and how Ireland was afterwards convulsed by feuds and rebellions, which originated mainly in the irritation the natives so keenly felt at the attempt to destroy their religious faith. Here and there we have a notice of the proceedings for the reformation of religion, or a casual reference of the proceedings for the reformation of religion, or a casual reference to the fine imposed for not attending a service at church conducted in a language which not a single native understood. But James was powerless to exterminate the Papal power, even in Ulster; neither did he succeed in establishing the religion which he had set his heart upon. The maxim "No bishop, no king" might do very well for England; but the Establishment in Ulster was obliged to waive its pretensions, and to admit the services of Presbyterians for the sake of those who were prejudiced against prelacy; and the example of the compromise may probably exert a considerable influence on the future position of the Discessablished Church of Ireland.

A FRIEND AT COURT.

WE had but little hope of this story when we found that it opened with the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, and still less when we found that the hero, Kit Mowbray, was the Oxford stroke. We were alarmed when we read that to the race than had been "one continual flow of visitors—patricians and proletarians," for we foresaw that till the end of the book there would be one continual flow of words—ampullarian, if we may coin the word, and seequipedalian. Still more alarmed were we when the hero was introduced as a man who "looked like form and fettle, and worthy to possess the confidence of his University." We thought we knew too well what was coming—the terrific fight he and worthy to possess the connected of his University." We thought we knew too well what was coming—the terrific fight he would have in which he would hit some scoundrel, whether patrician or proletarian as the case might be, between the eyes, and win a patrician and not a proletarian bride. We felt sure that before the first volume had come to its close the heroine would be in a carriage that was run away with along the edge of a precipice; or in the attic story, as heroines are so often found, of a house that was on fire; or in the Limited Scotch Mail, as it was going through Wigan station; or in some other place where life is not set at a pin's fee, and that she would be sayed by the hero's form and fettle. We were agreeably surprised when we found that Mr. Ewald made the most moderate use of the great strength with which he had endowed his hero. He does indeed go down a mill-race under a huge mill-wheel, but this only indirectly bears on his marriage. He rescues the only child of the great statesman Lord Salamis, and in return gets a Government appointment so good that, when at the end of the third volume the stern parent of the heroine relents, Kit, in a money point of view, is found as "worthy to possess the confidence" of his future father-in-law as in form and fettle he had been worthy to possess the confidence of his University. He does indeed knock thought we knew too well what was coming—the terrific fight he his future father-in-law as in form and fettle he had been worthy to possess the confidence of his University. He does indeed knock the villain down, but as the villain long before had ruined his health with drink, it is no great credit to Kit. Later on no doubt he gets a sword run into him by the villain, who, to the reader's great relief, goes mad; but though the dangerous wound that Kit received greatly improved his position with the heroine, yet it might of course have been received by a man who was gifted with neither form nor fettle. On the whole, the author makes so very little use of Kit's athleticism that we scarcely see why he need little use of Kit's athleticism that we scarcely see why he need have introduced it at all. The boat-race, however, takes up twenty-six pages, and so no doubt fulfils a very useful purpose. The last few lines which ends the patricipal which it is described. afford so happy a mixture of the patrician and the proletarian styles of speaking that we should do wrong not to quote them:—

By the time Oxford had reached the Brewery Cambridge was two lengths behind, distressed, defeated, but not dishonoured.

And now loud yelled the crowd, and bang! bang! boomed the cannon, as dark blue, fresh as paint, sent her boat past the winning-post, and Cambridge, toiling astern, heard the voice of the judge cry out, "By four clear lengths!" And so the race was over, and Oxford scored another victory to her already long roll of successive triumphs.

"Clothe up! Paddle back!"

It must not be thought, however, that Mr. Ewald often con-descends to use such an expression as "clothe up." He has a good many very big people to deal with, and he uses very big words. Kit's aunt is no less a lady than the daughter of "the Most Honourable the Murquis of Tunbridge," as he is twice called. Why this particular Marquis is a Most Honourable, and why his daughter, Kit's aunt, in page 36 before she is married is Lady Selina Rusthall, and in page 139 after she is married is Lady Isabella, we are not patrician enough to pretend to know. This Lady Selina, or Isabella, whichever name her godfather and godmother had given her, was "the châtelaine" of Yllton Tyrrell, while Lady Barillon, the aunt of the heroine, became "the châtelaine" of Royston. A hero who is nearly related to a Most Honourable Marquis and has two aunts who are châtelaines Honourable Marquis and has two aunts who are châtelainer scarcely requires, we should have thought, to be carried under a mill-wheel to get a friend at court. And yet perhaps to rescue the only daughter of a great Minister may in these days of competitive examination be the only means a rowing-man has of entering the Civil Service of his country. Among Kit's acquaintances was one gentleman who was "a misogynist" and another "whose head was brachycephalic." Muriel Barillon, the heroine, on one occasion "arranged her drawing paraphernals," while Kit, the hero, on another occasion "could have wept as his gaze met his knapsack, thick boots, and other Alpine paraphernalia." He drank beer "at an ancient hostel, yelept the 'Pferd,'" and he belonged to "that great department of State yelept the Board of Conventions." Muriel "on the altar of filial duty had sacrificed the dictates of her heart," for her father, maintaining that he was "illumined by the light of the present, and not of the past," was for nearly three volumes obstinate in his determination that she should only marry a rich man. Among Kit's comrades at the Board of Conventions was one of whom it is said that "the ego of his own intellect was the standard by which he measured everything"; while he and another said that "the ego of his own intellect was the standard by which he measured everything"; while he and another comrade with whom he went one day in "s speedy hancom, were deposited on the pavement in front of Shoreditch Station. It was there they had elected to alight." Let us hope that with the spread of education the day may come when even the most prole-tarian of cabmen will ask his fare where he elects to alight, what

A Friendist Court. A Novel. By Afex. Charles Ewald, F.S.A., Author the "Life and Times of Algunous Sydney," &c. '3 with. Lundon saley Brothers. 1874.

there he may deposit him. Though in this story people going on foot "wend their way," though "the day wanes," though "a sunset tinges the mellowed somery with its cold, bright sheen," though a certain lawyer "has never put his leg over a horse for the last decade," yet we regret to say that we read that a squire on his deathbed "would lay (sic) for hours quite silent, as if rapt in reflection." Before a writer uses wending, waning, sheen, and decade, it would not be too much to sak that he should know the difference between he and low. It is not only in attle that there difference between his and lay. It is not only in style that there are inaccuracies. The Friend at Court, the great Minister, Lord Salamis, "the upper part of whose massive head phrenologists say Salamis, "the upper part of whose massive head phrenologists say is the finest monument to intellect they have over seen," was not so accurate in his facts as so great a man should have been. A monument, however, is generally set up to that which no longer exists. And so it would seem to follow that a head which is a monument to intellect must be as empty of intellect as any funeral urn. We suppose that Lord Salamis with his Eastern origin, "his epigrammatic sharpness, his eloquence, his biting sarcasus, and fierce denunciations," reproached too, as he was by his enemies as being an "Attic Adventurer," is meant for Mr. Disraeli. Whether Mr. Disraeli is as inaccurate as Mr. Lowe pretends we need not now consider. 'Certainly he is not so inaccurate in literary matters as Mr. Ewald in his admiration makes Lord Salamis. "Hume's father," says Lord Salamis, in a long address he made to Kit, "thought his son fit only to be a merchant." The elder Hume must have formed his judgment somewhat hastily, and on somewhat scanty facts, for "my father," merchant." The elder Hume must have formed his judgment somewhat hastily, and on somewhat scanty facts, for "my father," says Hume himself, "died when I was an infant." "Burke's first speech," says Lord Salanis, "was coughed down." Every one will remember the passage where Macanlav says, "The House of Commons heard Pitt for the last time, and Burke for the first time, and was in doubt to which of them the palm of eloquence should be assigned. It was indeed a splendid sunset and a splendid dawn." Again, "Gibbon's History of Switzerland was a miserable failure." Let any one turn to Gibbon's Autobiography, and see how utterly misleading is such a sentence as this. Besides Lord Salamis, there is another learned blunderer in the story, a Mr. Kingairloch, who, speaking of art. says: speaking of art, says :-

All I know is, that it wasn't more developed in Germany than in France or England. As for Rembrandt, he was a Dutchman, and the Dutch are different from the Germans. Rubens—yes, Rubens was a German—but he owes all his fame to having followed the Dutch school of art, and not the German.

It is hardly worth while to expose the inaccuracies in such an absurd statement as this.

We must do Mr. Ewald the justice to admit that, if Lord Salamis is inaccurate in dealing with the great, Mr. Ewald is not inaccurate in dealing with Lord Salamis. His Lordship's consistent affection for a cigar or a cigarette and strong black coffee is admirable. "Tobacco is the Muse of conversation," as the hero said while recommending some "weeds." "Tobacco is the muse of novel-writing" might with more truth be said, for we doubt if a certain school of novelists could write their stories if they were not allowed on avery other page (or so to position that a given not allowed, on every other page or so, to mention that a cigar was lighted, or else thrown away. His Lordship one morning "was slowly puffing the smoke from his fragrant cigarette," while "was slowly puffing the smoke from his fragrant cigarette," while "Kit was smoking his after-breakfast cigar (that most enjoyable of all weeds!)" Enjoyable as is the after-breakfast cigar, yet the after-dinner cigar would seem to be of more practical service, for it is "the cigar of digestion" which should be "placidly puffed after "a capital dinner and a proper homage paid to the choicer vintages." Whether Lord Salamis, by indulging in this, saved his digestion for his own good and that of his country, we are nowhere distinctly told. His midday practice, as described in the following naragraph. would lead us to expect that the close of his day was paragraph, would lead us to expect that the close of his day was not unlike the opening:—

It was the custom of Lord Salamis always at one o'clock to order a cup of black coffee, and to indulge in the luxury of a midday cigar.' As soon as he had got his long and full-flavoured weed well under weigh, and had ensconced hisself in a roomy cane rocking-chair, he sent for Kit.

It may not be amiss to mention, as an interesting trait in Mr. Ewald's characters, that to their love for tobacco and black coffee was added a high appreciation of "dry sherry." Those novelists who drag into their stories these minute accounts of what their heroes like to eat, drink, and smoke, doubtless only wish to let the world know what they themselves like to eat, drink, and smoke. One writer, who is proud of his steady appetite for rumpsteaks, oyster sauce, and Presburg biscuits, makes the lives of his favourite characters a continual feasting on these deinties. Another who, like Mr. Ewald, does like a cigar after breakfast and does not take milk in his coffee, and prefers a dry sherry, makes his men of genius and of virtue share in the same innocent tastes. We may suggest that a good deal of trouble would be saved to the writer, and a good deal of weariness to the reader, if each writer set forth his appetites on the title-page and kept his eating, drinking, and smoking out of his story. The title-page of the novel before us, for instance, would have been somewhat after the following fashion:—A Friend at Court. A Novel. By Alex. Charles Ewald, F.S.A., author of the Life and Times of Algernon Sydney, &c., and a lover of cigars, black coffee, and dry sherry. There would have been a further convenience in this. As there is clearly a close, if an unexplained, connexion between the kinds of foods a man relishes and the kinds of foods he likes, any one at a glance could tell whether an author It may not be amiss to mention, as an interesting trait in Mr. of kooks he likes, any one at a gisnoe could tell whether an author was likely to suit his palate or not. For though he could not be sure that anovelist, however much he might agree with him in tastes,

would produce an agreeable book, he might be quite certain that a novelist whose tastes were altogether opposed to his would produce a book that would be anything but agreeable. Admirable though our suggestion is, we have but little hope that it will be adopted. For in the modern novel, as at a City feast, talk about eating and drinking helps to fill up a gap which would have otherwise appeared.

otherwise appeared.

From the space we have given to criticism on the composition of this story, our readers may perhaps think that it has scarcely any plot. Fortunately for them, we have no space left to spoil its interest by an analysis of it. We will only say that, as the heroine's father, a man of large estates, will not let his daughter marry a comparatively poor man, a will is found, when things are at their blackest and matrimony is at its furthest, "in the strong-room of a firm of solicitors, beneath a broken stone slab, under a box." One of the two scoundrels who had thus hidden away the will was the drunken madman, while the other, when the right time comes, gets knocked down by an engine at Broad Street station. Both his legs are crushed, but "he lingered two days and two nights, and on his recovering con-Broad Street station. Both his legs are crushed, but "he lingered two days and two nights, and on his recovering consciousness a few hours before death," made a confession which fills seventeen pages. It is hard to decide whether the great length to which his confession extends testifies more to the skill of the surgeons at St. Mary's Hospital, Shoreditch, where he was nursed, in thus husbanding his strength and prolonging his life, or to the natural gifts which he possesses in company with Mr. Ewald of telling a short story in many words. Considering the great facility for composition which he showed when his legs were crushed, we cannot but feel that, had he kept out of the way of the engine, he might, if he had lived, have written quite as good a novel as A Friend at Court.

NOTICE.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.—The Office of PRINCIPAL became VACANT on April 1 Candidates, who must be Clearwise in the Course of the Church of England and Graduates of United of Cambridge, are received to good in the Neverlary, at the College, Cheltenham, not later than April 12. Eventh with Children Trestmentals. The fixed Salary is 2000 per Anniha, which is augmented by a Cambridge New Office of Cambridge and Cambridge of the College, the College of the Principal, and whill one be mind as a supervised in House-rent will be given.—Farther particular, on application to the Browning of College, Cheltenham.

A RUSSIAN FAMILY for some time resident in Ingland, are about to return to the Conlinent and are derived of stocally recircle and are derived of stocally recircle and are derived of the control of the

WANTED, \$3,500 upon MORTGAGE of a Public Building on which to the drawly been expended. The more than to be the beauty been expended. The more than to be the second of th

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THE BUDGET.

The been much worse. The repeal of the Sugar duty is judicious, and, when Mr. Disparal's Aylesbury speech is remainbured, it may be swall considered meritorious. There is no objection, if the means tan be spared, to the removal of two or with the important and the dissatisfied brewers, who grid the preference with has been accorded to horse-ballers may councile themselves with the contemplation of a breedent which ought to render their own claims hereafter invalid its applied to the discharge of debt, and a considerable sum might have been advantageously applied to the purpose. In some of the remaining parts of his Budget the Chancalor of the Exchequer probably yielded to a pressure which may perhaps have been irresistible. Mr. Disparall had distinctly promised that the ratepayors should be relieved at the expense of the Imperial revenue, and a large majority of his milierents, following the example hastily set by their leader, had pledged themselves at their elections to tamper with the Incometax. It would perhaps not be unjust to attribute to Sir Starrord Northcote's better judgment all the sounder part of his proposal, and to his party connexion the unfortunate concessions which he has made to clamour and prejudice. The sacrifice of a million and a half of Incometax during the current year, and of a targer permanent amount, inflicts a low on the revenge utterly disproportioned to the relief of the targetyre. The tradesmen who habitually complain of the temptation to fraud which they are apparently thalple to resist will not be conciliated by a reduction to the extent of one-third of their opportunities of evasion. A large section of the commercial and professional contributors to the tax have never joined the ignorant agitation against it, and the owners of property, who pay the largest charge of that tax, have not asked for the boon which they now grading the distance of the relief o

taxed at three millions and a quarter.

It is not infprising that the Opposition should have included in a complacent cheer for the first time since their reverse of fortune when the Chancellor of the Exchequer enformed, with many complimentary expressions to his enforcement predecessor, that the surplus amounted to five natification and schalf. It was indeed improbable that a financiar of consummate ability and of long official experience should have made a public statement on such a matter without having previously ascertained that he would be able in some size to justify his estimate; yet it would have been better. Both in Gladstone and Sir Stateogr Northcotte had adopted a more cautious method of calculation. The satisfic is a saided by the assumption that the revenue will introduce the information and schalf in the course of the Excontinua in a satisfic and the Stamps of 350,000. The large part of the interest and the Stamps of 350,000. The large part of the interest and the Stamps of 350,000. The large part of the satisfic shall revenue which is derived from duties on finance state the last two or three years, and there is no fusion to a surplier that two or three years, and there is no fusion to a surplier that the of the expenditury rise in the satisfies the satisfies about to a fall of the satisfies a satisfies a satisfies

is impossible to doubt that, with the diminution of income colliers and ironworkers will diminish their consumption of beer, spirits, and tobacco. It would not be surprising if the Excise and Customs revenue should display a fulling off in the ensuing year; and, notwithstanding the deference which is due in their own sphere to the permanent heads of the Revenue departments, it is a cause for regret that they should have induced two successive Ministers to adopt calculations founded rather on the experience of an average of years than on the present circumstances of the country. The Chancellos of the Excheques had apparently hesitated to adopt the estimates which had been submitted to his predecessor; and his acquiescence was explained by a vague hope that the repeal of the Sugar duties would by some undefined process stimulate commercial prosperity so as to compensate for any deficiency in the estimated revenue. Unless the advantages which will undoubtedly result from the repeal assume the form of arrincrease in the consumption of taxable commodities, the anticipation of an equivalent for any excess in the estimated revenue will be an equivalent for any excess in the estimated revenue will be disappointed. It is possible that some of the money saved on the price of sugar may be spent on tea, which is still subject to duty; but the increase is doubtful, and at best it will be insignificant. It seems on the whole not improbable that the greater part of the estimated increase of revenue may prove to be imaginary. If the expected surplus of the ensuing year should be converted into deficiency, the Government will not be acquitted of rashness because it may have relied on the authority of Mr. ness because it may have relied on the authority of Mr. GLADSTONE. The considerable part of the Stamp duties which is levied in the form of a percentage on different kinds of property will almost certainly show a reduction. Probate duties, legacy duties, and ad valorem stamps on contracts will correspond to values which within a few months have been greatly diminished

The arguments of the Chancellos of the Exeneques in

The arguments of the Chancellos of the Exeneques in favour of an attempt to reduce the debt were perhaps open to criticism; but it would be idle to examine doctrines which seem to have had no practical influence on the Budget. The margin between estimated and actual receipts which ordinarily furnishes the means of a moderate payment of debt had already been unduly curtailed; and the half-million which is to be invested in the purchase of Terminable Annuities is derived from a mere change in the mode of keeping the accounts. Repayments to the Exchequer of advances have hitherto been credited to the capital account as part of the balances; but the Auditor-General has suggested that, according to the true principles of book-keeping, the interest ought henceforth to be distinguished from the instalments of principal. By adopting the suggestion the Chancellor of the Excheques increases his nominal surplus from 5,500,000l. to 6,000,000l., and he applies the windfall to the redemption of debt according to the system which seems to be definitely established. He is aware of the objections to an artificial contrivance for producing a simple result; and he admits that it is impossible to place Terminable Annuities in the open market; but the Savings Banks still furnish a large fund which the Government can manipulate at its discretion; and the taxpayers of 1885 will not inquire too curiously into the process by which they will find themselves relieved from a considerable amount of debt. Another dispreportion of general argument to specific policy consisted in Sir Stafford Norracotr's arguments against the repeal of the Incometex. It is undeniable that the tax ought to be retained a mighty structure, which has been in continuous.

"of the country not less than 350,000,000l." ought assuredly not to be subverted without full consideration. The reduction from threepence to twopence in the pound can be justified by no sufficient argument of principle or expediency, unless it is preparatory to total abolition. That the Government inclines to a measure which will be equally diapproved by sound financiers and by prudent politicians, may also be inferred from the omission of any plan of relief to the smaller contributors to the Income-tax. There had been an almost ununimous consent of opinion in favour of an elevation of the standard of exemption; nor would any other change have been either more equitable or more effective in the mitigation of the undoubted annoyances connected with the tax. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER may possibly have been compelled to compromise with colleagues who had too hastily pledged themselves to bid against Mr. GLADSTONE'S profuse offer of relief.

The Budget will probably be on the whole not un-popular, and in many parts it will be exempt from the oriticisms of members of the late Government. The abolition of the Sugar duties is an almost necessary consequence of the previous reductions effected by Mr. Lowe, because the interference with trade and manufacture was a constant quantity, while three-fourths of the duty had been abandoned in two successive remissions. If Sir Stafford Northcore had been loss amicably disposed towards his predecessor, he might have remarked on the price which the country sometimes pays for the advantage of possessing an inspired statesman. The whole course of the successions are inspired statesman. of the sugar trade has been for three months atterly paralysed by the premature declaration of the surplus, and by the announcement that a reduction of duties was probable. The Treasury will not recover the amount which it has lost; and either dealers or consumers, and perhaps both, will have suffered perceptibly by the derangement. The abolition of the Sugar duty can scarcely fail to be highly beneficial to the community. The retail price of one of the most nutritious and useful of all articles of con-The abolition of the Sugar duty can scarcely fail to aly beneficial to the community. The retail price of sumption will be reduced; and the CHANCELLOR of the Ex-CHEQUER reasonably expects that, as a result of the measure, England will become the great centre of the sugar trade. The minor parts of the Budget are, like reductions of taxation in general, not objectionable. The fault of the scheme is that the estimates of revenue are too sanguine, and that a portion of the Income-tax has been unnecessarily abandoned.

GERMANY.

THE breach between the German Government and an important section of its Liberal supporters has been made up by a compromise satisfactory to both parties. peace effective of over 401,000 men has been voted, not in perpetuity as the Government wished, but for seven years. The dissentients had previously discussed a compromise by which the numbers of the standing army in time of peace were to be put at somewhere about 20,000 less, and this smaller number to be voted in perpetuity, leaving the surplus to be voted or not annually, as Parliament might determine. The Government has, however, preferred the present arrangement, by which it gets as large a force as it asks for, but is only certain of it for seven years. Nor can there be much doubt that, if the main object of the Government is to be obtained, and if the military authorities are to know precisely the value and extent of the force on which they can rely, it is much better that there should be a limitation of time within which the arrangement is to be in force, rather than they should be every year in a state of renewed uncertainty as to whether they would not have twenty thousand men struck off the effective army. Marshal Von Moltkespoke in thodebate which took place afterit had become known that the compromise was accepted both by the Government and by those who, however anxious to support the Government, could not admit that the control of Parliament over the army was to be abandoned for ever. He said that he still retained his opinion that the Government ought to be in a position to let the world know that it had as large an army as it thought necessary to meet any Power or Powers that wished to disturb the peace of Europe; but he accepted the compromise, and felt no doubt that at the end of meyen years a patriotic Parliament would again take care that the Eatherland was adequately protected. To the amount of the force there was no real Parliamentary againstition, although outside there were muserous writes who

undertook the easy task of proving that a peace effective of 400,000 men must be a serious burden on the resources of the country. But among those who were invested with real responsibility there was no resisting the Ministerial argument that, in face of the enormous military preparations of France and Russia, Germany was not down too much when she countried herself with occupying the third place in the list of nominal military streeth. That peace can only be secured by its being know that Germany can any day take the field, and that a large and well-prepared army is thus the indispensable basis of German finance, was urged with considerable force by the FINANCE MINISTER, and Marshal Von MOLTKE again the Finance Minister, and Marshal Von Moltke again entreated his countrymon to bear in mind that, as they had been within hearing of the shouts for revenge that had been recently raised, they final keep their hands on the sword. This, it must be remembered, is the Gorman way of doing business. What they think important to be understood they say plainly and forcibly, regardless of any effect it may have in bringing about the very evils against which the warning is given. That France would thirst less for a war of revenge if Gorman statesmen affected to believe that such a war need not be apprehended affected to believe that such a war need not be apprehended, is a thing which men of the stamp of Von Moltre utterly disbelieve. In their view the only way to prevent a war of revenge is to make it visit improbable that a war of revenge would be a successful war. To effect this it is necessary that Germany should not only have a large and strong army now, but be absolutely determined to keep such an army on foot for a long time to come; and Marshal Von Moltke does not he sitate to say that Germany will need fifty years' possession before she is left in undisturbed ownership of her newly acquired territoria. One way of regarding such gloomy anticipations of the future is to treat them as showing what is the cost to a conqueror of a war of conquest. But this, it is scarcely necessary to say, is not the German view. What Germans say is that Germany by a terrible war gained certain bulwarks against a nation always longing to invade, spoil, or weaken her, and that the nation which has thus lost the opportunity of doing harm will for many years cling to the notion that it can recover somehow the means of doing harm which it has lost. Foreign critics may laugh at this way of putting things, but it is the way of patting them which the great body of Germans honestly believe to be the true and fair way; and it is to this. belief, and not to any pride in conquest or lust for territory, that the Government has appealed in its attempt to make the military strength of the country safe for a long time to-come from the uncertainties and vacillations of Parliamontary government.

Yet the German Government appears to be so far desirous of conciliating the good opinion of Europe—for which, however, it probably cares comparatively little-and the good. opinion of those Germans who regret that their country should be accused of following a reckless and arrogant policy, that it has on more than one occasion lately made an endeavour to exculpate itself with regard to the treatment it has bestowed and is bestowing on France. That there has been any unreasonable interference in French politics is strenuously denied, and possibly there may have been some exaggeration in the accounts that have been given of the various acts of dictation to which the Government of Marshal MacManon has had to submit. The French bishops more especially seem inclined to give trouble to a Ministry which is too little Legitimist for their tastes, rather than to oppose the German Government for the sake of opposing it; and if the German Government has requested in a somewhat decisive way that manifestations of afceling hostile to Germany may be repressed in France, it is difficult to see how the French Government can meet the argument so often applied to all meddling despotisms, that as for its own purposes it interferes with everything and everybody, the permission to indulge in expressions of enmity to a foreign Power is really a sort of challenge on the part of the Ministry to the Government which it allows to be attacked. Marshal Von MOLTEE, however, thought proper to go further, and to justify the treatment of France wi peace was made in 1871 on grounds which most candid. Germans would agree in considering absolutely untenable. He said that Gormany in the last war had not abused her power, as she could have forced the French. Government to great anything also chose to demand, but she only exacted the land which a realess country had formerly torn from a weak neighbour. Neither part of formerly torn from a weak mighbons. Notice part of this statement is more than superficielly time. Germany

might no doubt have asked and got more, but she asked and got as much as the thought it would suit her to got. She might have asked for more territory, but what would have been the use of it to her? She would only have had so many more hundreds of thousands of disaffected Frenchmen to govern and to pretend to treat as German subjects.
Her internal difficulties would have been proportionately
present, and the German Parliamentary Opposition made opertionately more formidable. She might have asked for mire money, but she asked for as much as she thought she could get without making it impossible for a regular, orderly Government to exist in France capable of finding the money bargained for, and finding it quickly. Nor, after experience has shown how resolutely Alsace repudiates in practice its historical connexion with Germany, is there any advantage in covering annexation with the thin veil of a fictitious rescue of loving German hearts from the tyranny of the stranger.

The real defence of Germany is of a totally different kind. Germany wanted a strong military frontier, and has got it and is resolved to keep it, regardless of the hitter regrets she thereby causes to the inhabitants of the territory she has seized. She asked for a large sum of money-a sum as large as she thought France could pay without so great an inconvenience that a Government strong enough to find the money, and to give Germany some one to deal with for the future, would become impossibility. The primary object of the indemnity was to indemnify Germany for the war; the secondary object was to enable her to complete her military system, and more especially to make her newly annexed provinces available in the highest degree for the purposes of a military safeguard for which they had been taken. The indemnity was not meant either to amass capital for Germany or to cripple France so that France should be permanently impoverished. These are the grounds, if they can but be established, on which the treatment of France by Germany is to be justified; and it is to be regretted that so eminent a speaker as Marshal Von Moltke should have gone out of his way to justify his country on grounds which his countrymen must be sensible will not bear examination.

The majority for the Government on the Army Bill was nearly eighty in a house of less than four hundred, so that everything has been arranged satisfactorily. Once more, however, we are told that Prince BISMARCK had to come in as the deus ex machina. He can hardly leave his sick-bed, but no one could get on without him. He had first to decide that the seven years' compromise was admissible, and then to get the EMPEROR to agree to it. If it speaks volumes for Prince BISMARCK'S influence, it speaks also much for the EMPERON'S substantial good sense, that when the Prince says plainly that a particular thing is the one right thing to do, the EMPEROR at once comes round, gives up his own opinion, and lets the CHARCELLOR have his way. One of those inventive politicians who can see through any number of millstones lately wrote to the Times to say that the notion of making the vote for the army a perpetual one was a cunning device of a narrow clique of Pietist aristocrats, who thought that, if they could once get the Eurenon to commit himself and take up the question as one affecting his own personal honour, things would get into such a mess that the only outlet would be the resignation of Prince BISMARCK and the installation of a reactionary Government in power. The Pietist Conservatives would then ally themselves with the Ultramontanes, undo all Prince BISMARCK'S work, and govern every part of Germany on purely despotic principles. That there may not have been politicians in high places capable of dreaming so very silly a dream it is impossible to say; but it is obvious that the EMPEROR and his military advisers took up their position on what seemed to them very good grounds, and because they believed that they were only asking what the interests of Germany imporatively demanded. They have to a very great extent succeeded, as the establishment of an effective of 400,000 for so long a period as seven years is an embodiment of their views with which they may be very well satisfied. It is the Government, and not the ters of the authority of Parliament, that has got the est of it in the compromise. But the Eurenon and his military advisers held so very strongly, and even passionately, to their opinion of what the Parliament must be required to concede, that, had it not been for the intervention of Prince Busineck, the Engagement and the intervention of Prince Busineck, the Engagement in the intervention of what fudence justified. It is this personal influence of Prince Business over the Engagement renders the isolated prince as Chanceller for the dime.

indispensable. A system of Government in which appears as Chancellor is everything, and his nominal solicates are nothing, cannot last very long. Another Trince Bestages is not to be found, and Prince Bestages is not only mouth, but, like other mortals, is liable to be all and to become incapacitated for work. He cannot be always at head to do everything, say everything, and settle everything. But while the Emperon lives it is not easy to use how the present system could be changed advantageously. The Emperon thinks too highly of himself, and is thought of too highly by his subjects, to make it possible that he should stand by and let a group of Ministers govern, and it was with unfeigned astonishment and pain that he discovered that, after he had settled what ought to be the footing on which the army should be placed, any one should have a word more to say. Prince Bismasca, and Prince Bismasca alone, can bring him round, and make him trust a judgment which he knows to be surer and sounder than his own. When the Emperor has passed away, but not before them, a new order of things may be commenced with a retional prospect of success.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW AND THE WILLOS.

S the traditional and official organ of the Whigs, the La Edinburgh Review very properly sets itself, in the first number that has appeared since the Dissolution, to account for what has happened, and to conjecture what is going to happen, to its friends. It naturally feels that now is the time when it should be made clear what Whig principles are, and how it is that the party which has assumed to interpret them has met with so much recent calamity. One or two modest admissions at the beginning harmonize very well with the humble position of men whose fortunes are for the moment depressed. The Edinburgh makes no scruple in conceding that, if the Whigs were always in office, which they ought to be in the nature of things, it is difficult to see how the great scheme of government by parties, a scheme dear to Whigs as part of the British Constitution, could well be curried on. Further, it not only allows, but claims as in some special sense a pure Whig truth, that a Minister who has lost the confidence of the country ought not to remain in office. Nevertheless it bitterly mourns the folly of Mr. GLADSTONE in dissolving Parliament, and compares his utter want of sonse with that of the chiefs of the late French Empire, who, instead of guarding Paris, marched all their forces off to Sedau. However that may be, Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government is at an end somehow, and must be brought to the bar of critical philosophy; and what is the verdict that must be pronounced on it? cal account of the GLADSTONE Government is, that every thing it did of a purely Whig type was very wise and right and creditable. What it did not of a purely Whig type was dangerous and ruinous. But then what was it that it did of a purely Whig type, and how are we to distinguish it did of a purely wing type, and now in a Whig way, and the between the Liberal party acting in a Whig way? The answer is Liberal party acting not in a Whig way? simple enough, if once one great guiding principle is firmly rasped. Whatever the Liberal party does that answers is Whig; whatever it does that does not answer is not Whig. Lord PALMERSTON was totally inactive, but it then paid to be inactive, and he was walking in the straight, simple path of Whig principle. When Mr. GLADSTONE came in he carried half-a-dozen great measures with comparative case and amid much applause. These changes had, it appears, been all prognosticated in the Edinburgh itself by Mr. GLADSTONE himself in 1867. All these measures were founded on the dear old unexceptionable Whig principles for which, as we know, Mr. Fox and others have repeatedly done things more or less striking as occasion offered. But Mr. GLADSTONE was not a pure Whig. He had a taint of the Manchester School which led him and his Whig colleagues to push the principle of peace to the dangerous extreme of the Alabama Aristration, and the Whig principle of retrenchment to Breasury aquabbles and quarrels with the Civil Service. This is the gist of the Edinburgh article, the cream of its philosophical reflections. The Whigs might go on for ever, inactive when inactivity was the read to success, full of legislative energy when legislation was wanted, always ready for everything, but never ready factor much. Unfortunately there is one deliciency under the wanted was a successful to the them. The consequence is that they have always to

ally themselves with dangerous outsiders, with Nonconformists, Ultramontanes, Cobdenites; and although the alliance does very well for a time because there is enough Whiggism in it to keep things in a comparatively wholesome state, yet sooner or later the taint shows itself and then the fruit drops from the official tree.

Turning from the past to the present and the future, the Reviewer is filled with a rapturous admiration of the present Ministry, which is, he says, to all intents and purposes a Whig Administration, and with a sort of gloomy contempt for the heaten and dejected Liberals. The con-templation of the present Ministry is in every way delightful to him. In the first place, it is most fortunate in the circumstances in which it has taken office, and it is the Whigs who have created these happy circumstances. There is a magnificent surplus; there is peace everywhere; a war has just been successfully finished through the wise foresight of the late Government; Ireland is tolerably quiet. Exactly the amount of big legislative measures has been recently carried to recommend and justify repose; the nation is rich, powerful, and contented. For all these nation is rich, powerful, and contented. For all these things Mr. DISRAELI is indebted to his predecessors, who in turn were indebted for them to the Whigs, who showed how all this might be managed. Somehow or other, in spite of the great claims of the late Government, always excepting Mr. Lowe, whose name acts on the mind of the Reviewer like one of Mr. Lowe's own pink flies, the country got tired of these model Whig-influenced men. But who has succeeded them? A set of people wholly, delightfully, undeniably Whig. It is true that Mr. DISRAELI is so much of a Sphinx that there is no saying precisely what he may not be after, and no doubt Lord Salisbury is a little "fervent"; but then there is Lord Derry, who is a Whig of the Whigs, and ought to be the head of the Whig party, only Dis aliter visum est; and there is Lord Cauras, who loves moderation and compromise; and, in fact, there is all the rest of the Ministry, who are good Whigs every one. And the Ministry has been most beautifully put together. It is aristocratic, but not too aristocratic; for a banker, a farmer, and a tradesman have been put into office, like faint shreds of ouion to flavour the Ministerial salad. The beauty of this arrangement, this suspicion rather than presence of onion, fairly overcomes the Reviewer; and it must be allowed that a man's mind must have been steeped in Whiggism and Whig principles, and a Whig manner of regarding life must pervade his whole being, when this illustration of the onion can occur to him and seem to him in every way satisfactory. When we recall the history of the Whig party, and remember how the onion shreds, the Sydney Smiths, the Macaulays, and Moores, used to be adroitly mixed in to the great glorification of the rest of the salid, we feel how thoroughly a true Whig must be able to relish the cunning with which Mr. DISEARLI has assorted his materials, and how keenly he must appreciate the nextness of an arrangement by which these happy successful officials are actually permitted to give a certain flavour and zest to a combination of incontestably great people. Lastly, the Ministry are to be congratulated on having no Opposition Ministry are to be congratulated on having no Opposition worth mentioning to embarrass them. The adherents of the late Ministry are all at sixes and sevens, and there is no virtue left in the party. Almost all the old Whigs have been made peers, and there are no young Whigs; but the Reviewer does not like to suppose that this will last for ever. He trusts that there may be a Whig nucleus formed, apply the first but destined to grow who will exist to their small at first, but destined to grow, who will stick to their principles, and learn how to wait quietly and see which way the wind is blowing, and who will strive to get the art of claiming everything successful as their own. This process, which alone can lead the Whigs to recover their birthright of office, must necessarily be a slow one; but meanwhile things are not so very bad while there is the present Ministry, with its suspicion of onion about it, to comfort the soul of a Reviewer.

It never seems to have occurred to the Reviewer to ask himself why there are no young Whigs, why most moderate Liberals hate above all things to be called Whigs, or how it has happened that the bestowal by Mr. GLADSTONE of ten peerages on his friends has drained the House of of ten peerages on his friends has drained the House of Commons of almost every one whom the Reviewer recognises as a good old Whig in his way. He is confident that the nation is Whig at heart, but yet the constituencies decline to return Whigs. Mr. BOUVERIE, the purest type of a Whig, failed to retain his seat; and Mr. HORSMAN just mayed his by the barest possible majority. To see how all this happens would be to have a vision which no Whig

could look on and continue his Whig existence. It would never do for him to realize the fact that a party which simply waits to see how the cat jumps, in the hope that if it can calculate this very nicely it may get into office a grand Whig Ministry with just a faint breath, a very faint breath, of onion about it, is not exactly the sort of party to awaken much enthusiasm in these days. It would, be difficult to hit on a wilder travesty of recent history than one which ascribes the successful measures of the last Government and the Reform Bill of 1867 to the Whigs. The one idea of the real old Constitutional Whig was not to have a Reform Bill. It was the want of any vital power in Parliament through the hold which obstructive, undecided, comfortable people, whether nominally called Whigs or not, had on the minor unenlarged constituencies, that constituted the chief mischief which the Reform Bill of 1867, at considerable cost to the national welfare in other ways, succeeded in remedying. The whole programme of the Gladstone Government of the constitution of the consti ment was based on the assumption that during twenty years of Whig Government abuses had been going on which the time had come to remove. The GLADSTONE Government carried with it those who had before been known as Whigs, but it was the horse and not the cart that was the cause of the journey being accomplished. The Reviewer's notion that, if it is very careful and patient and watches its opportunity, the cart will some day learn how to go by itself, is nothing but a pleasant dream. The Liberal horse and cart may both rest now, for there is no journey for them to make; but when there is a journey to make, which can scarcely fail to be the case some day in a country like England, they must go on their road together, and the horse must go first.

SPAIN.

N interval of more than three weeks has passed since A Marshal Serrano began his attack on the lines of Somorrostro, probably in the hope of immediately breaking up the siege of Bilbao. The attack has been suspended, but not abandoned, and it will probably be renewed as soon as sufficient reinforcements have arrived. If there is any foundation for the rumour of negotiations with the Carlist generals, nothing is known as to the purport or result of any communications which may have been exchanged. The statement that Serrano was about to relinquish his command to a lieutenant, and to return to Madrid, proves to be erroneous, as it was originally improbable. The Chief of the Executive Government depends for the maintenance of his position on the confidence reposed in his military ability and fortune by the army and by the country; nor could he afford an acknowledgment of failure in an enterprise which was nevertheless still regarded as practicable. Some hesitation is apparently felt as to the mode of conducting the campaign. Admiral TOPETE has paid a visit to Madrid for the purpose of consulting the Ministers, and General Concha is said to have proposed to the Commander-in-Chief a diversion to be effected in Navarre. In the meantime Bilbao is hard pressed, not so much by a feeble and intermittent cannonade as through the exhaustion of provisions. No attempt has, since the first attack on Somorrostro, been made to relieve the town, except that a Carlist officer was induced by a bribe to connive at the passage through the lines of a herd of cattle. The townsmen are, it seems, unanimously hostile to the cause which finds favour with their rural neighbours; but it is impossible that their resistance should continue unless the blockade is forcibly raised. The besiegers may almost be charged with a waste of means in directing against the town the artillery which might perhaps be better employed in the defence of their own fortifications. They have hitherto owed their safety to the natural and artificial strength of the works which they occupy; and they are evidently unable to assume the offensive in their turn. If their troops are sufficiently provided with small arms and ammunition, they may perhaps succeed in repelling assaults, even when the breaches have been rendered practicable. In the meantime amicable conversation is held at the outposts; and, as unexpected events are common in Spain, the struggle may perhaps after all end in a friendly transaction.

The weakness of both combatants is proved by their inability to operate against the respective lines of communication. Marshal Serrano indeed has the great advantage of commanding the sea, but the reinforcements which have

resched his camp have marched from the interior. es in different Carlist bands which obtained some success parts of the country might have rendered good service by intercepting Sermano's convoys, although they are probably not strong enough to meet any considerable body of troops in the field. The provincial character of the insurrection is a constant source of weakness. It is possible that the force thich lately levied a contribution on Gerona may not be losable for operations in the neighbourhood of Bilbso. The Carlists represent, above all things, a more genuine federal spirit than that which was lately professed by the demagogues of the South. To them Sebrano and his army are alien enomies, and some of the supporters of their own cause are no better than foreign auxiliaries. It must be admitted that their local patriotism is vigorous in proportion to its narrowness. It is remarkable that after the failure of repeated insurrections thousands of men can be found to submit to continual hardship and danger for a Pretender who has no strong personal claims to enthusiastic regard.

The Carlists are probably better supplied with leaders at in any former insurrection. Some of the Artillery officers who were recklessly affronted by King Amadeo's Progressist Ministers have taken service with Don Carlos, and a sprinkling of other military converts have transferred to a new Sovereign the allegiance which they were unwilling, after the overthrow of Queen Isabella, to render either to a foreigner or to a Republic. A part of the Carlist army is serving under compulsion, but the possibility of conscription implies, in the absence of an established Government, a strong popular opinion. Both the hestile armies consist in a great measure of recruits, and it would seem that the Carlist levies are of superior quality. Their weakness consists in their isolation, while the Madrid Government is recognized in the greater part of Spain.

According to a not improbable report, the Pope has recognized Don Carlos by addressing a letter to his wife under the title of Majesty. As a general rule, no political importance attaches to a ceremonial acknowledgment of titular sovereignty. The widow of NAPOLEON III. is still an Empress, and ISABELLA 11. holds the rank of Queen, although both are dethroned exiles. On the other hand, custom has instituted a kind of etiquette which prevents Pretenders who have never reigned from assuming Royal style. Only the most enthusiastic Legitimists designate the Count of Chambord as King of France; and the head of the family of Royanager calls of the family of the fa of the family of Bonaparte only claims the rank of Prince Imperial. The Duke of Madrid is probably known to his partisans as Charles VII.; but he would not bear such a title at any foreign Court. The Pops, if he has really acknowledged Don Carlos as King, has only afforded another illustration of the singular ineptitude which has involved him in quarrels with nearly every existing Government. In Italy Pius IX. has for well-known reasons obstinately maintained the claims of the numerous dispossessed princes who, like himself, reign only do jure.
He is scarcely in a position to admit that Don Carlos is the rightful King of Spain until he has converted his candidature into possession. Few years have passed since the Pops rewarded the public and private virtues of Queen ISABELLA by the gift of the Golden Rose, which is exclusively bestowed on exemplary princesses. It is not to be supposed that he can have regarded the recipient of his bounty as a mere usurper; and nothing has since happened to impair her pretensions to sovereignty, except indeed a revolution which according to Papal rules must be regarded as irregular and void. A compliment to Don Carlos may involve great injury to the Church in Spain, which may perhaps be compelled vicariously to atone for the mistakes of its infallible head. No secular potentate is in the present day likely to entangle himself in the labyrinth of Spanish politics. The French Legitimists who naturally sympathize with the pretensions of Don Carlos are covereless to help him excent perhaps by insignificant are powerless to help him, except perhaps by insignificant subscriptions. Their own Pretender is too prudent, and probably too conscientions, to foment in France a civil war which would be scarcely more hopeless than the Carlist insurrection in Spain.

The courage and pertinacity of the Royalists of the Northern provinces entitle them to sympathy and respect; and their success, if only it were possible, might be regarded with only a qualified regret. An absolute King, reigning by divine right at Madrid, would practically depend, like his constitutional predecessor, on the support of the leading politicians and the chiefs of the army. No

great legislative or administrative changes would probably be introduced; and the element of sentimental Liberalism which forms a part of the modern Legitimist doctrine might furnish an excuse for the practical adoption of Parliamentary government. It is indeed improbable that Don Carlos would be a wise or prosperous ruler; but a far more conclusive objection to his claims is that they will in all probability never be established. The best result which can happen in a civil war is that it should end as soon as possible; and the defeat of the weaker name. end as soon as possible; and the defeat of the weaker party is the only possible termination of the dispute. Northern provinces which are always the seat of war while it lasts, and the whole country which provides men and money for the struggle, will gain more by peace than by the triumph of any political cause; yet at the present time it is also desirable that the existing Government, as the representative of order, should be confirmed in power by the successful close of the insurrection. If SERRANO were defeated, it might be difficult to collect another respectable army; and the disaffected anarchists who have been temporarily silenced would almost certainly take advantage of the weakness of the Government to organize another cantonal insurrection. The Carlists are probably innocent of any sympathy with the extreme Republicans, but common enmities tend to produce involuntary alliance. The rebels of Carthagena gave the Northern insurgents a long interval of security from serious molestation; and the service might perhaps be repaid by the capture of Bilhao and the repulse of Serrano before Somorrostro. While Spain is distracted by domestic contest, the interminable rebellion of Cuba constitutes another drain on the national resources. No other European country has witnessed so many painful illustrations of the inevitable tendency of bad government; but extreme instances sometimes furnish the most valuable political lessons.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

A LTHOUGH the Ministers have not received official information of the proposed transfer, the Commissioners who were instructed by the late Government to inquire into the condition of the Fiji Islands appear to have encouraged the local desire of annexation, and it may be presumed that their Report will favour the same conclusion. The appointment of the Commission implied a change in the policy which had been previously adopted. Notwithstanding Mr. GLADSTONE'S repugnance to the extension of territory, his colleagues had perhaps convinced him that in the matter of Fiji it was impossible permanently to decline national responsibility. The majority of the settlers consists of English subjects, greatly in need of control, and with occasional claims to protection. A fitful sovereignty or consorial jurisdiction is already exercised by the inconvenient agency of naval officers on the station, who have no title to obedience except the natural right which arises from the combination of good sense and honesty with superior force. A more directly legitimate duty of their profession is discharged in their supervision of the labour traffic in the neighbouring seas, which sometimes partakes of the character of a slave trade. The inhabitants of the difcharacter of a slave trade. The innabitants of the dif-ferent islands are not capable of distinguishing between European traders from Fiji and Australian colonists. It may perhaps be less troublesome to govern the Fiji Islands than to correct the evils which are inseparable from anarchy. The morrow of the Ashantee war is perhaps not an advantageous season for the proposal to establish new relations with tribes of savages, some of whom are also cannibals; and it would not be desirable to interfere in the affairs of Fiji for the purpose of extending the area of civilization, if the enterprise of private settlers had not anticipated the action of the Government. The appetite for cotton which was stimulated by the outbreak of the American Civil War produced a large increase of the immigration into the islands; nor have the reverses which have since befallen the cotton-planters inclined them to abandon their settlements. European adventurers in barbarous countries have found it necessary to provide themselves with a government of some kind; and after the failure of one or two previous experiments, a constitutional Monarchy was devised, with the authors of the scheme as Ministers of a native chief who was supposed to occupy the theme.

abolished as too flagrantly absurd; and the Minist formed themselves into advisors of a despotic King. . Difficulties were unfortunately interposed in the way of the collection of taxes; and probably a little civil war might have occurred but for the judicious intervention of the commanding officers of English cruisers. It would seem that there is now a general concurrence of opinion in favour of the expediency of making the islands an English colony, and it is even asserted that the German and American Consuls recommend the annexation. The late Government displayed political aptitude chiefly in the rapid creation of a national debt consisting mainly of a paper currency which probably commanded little confidence. The holders of inconvertible notes perhaps hope that their securities will become for the first time valuable if they are acknowledged by a colonial Government. It may be convenient that they should at once understand that Fiji issues are not to be redeemed by English taxpayers. If it is true that some of the Australian Governments are disposed to assume the debt to some fractional extent, one difficulty in the way of annexation will be removed.

When the assumption of the sovereignty of Fiji was first proposed fourteen years ago, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, then Colonial Minister, is said to have stood almost alone in the Cabinet as a supporter of the project. It was a part of the political gossip of the time that Mr. Glad-STONE had opposed the annexation with unusual vehemence of demeanour; and there can at least be little doubt that he was an active member of the majority of the Ministers. The institution of a new colony may probably cost money; and it might, as in Now Zealand, result in a war with the natives. Those who have local knowledge of the islands assert that the indigenous race is neither formidable nor warlike; and the contingency of a possible contest furnishes no conclusive argument against annexation. The precedent of New Zealand is, after allowance for all drawbacks, in the Although the resistance highest degree encouraging offered by the Maoris was vigorous and obstinate, a flourishing community, certain hereafter to become a prosperous State, has already outlived the difficulties of the early settlers. The investment of money, of life, and of energy has been repaid many times over, although the mother-country participates but indirectly in the profits of the enterprise. The climate of the Fiji Islands is genial, the enterprise. and not unsuited to European constitutions. much fertile soil, well adapted to the growth of sugar and The Comto other kinds of sub-tropical cultivation. missioners will probably include in their Report to the Government some account of the capabilities of the harbours on the coast. Competent authorities have recommended the islands as snited to a naval station near the track of navigation between the Australian ports and Panama and San Francisco. The protection of the Australian colonies in the event of a future war is perhaps not a matter of immediate urgoney; but a coaling station and a refuge for English vessels would probably be found not only useful, but indispensable.

The present Ministers are not pledged to any policy in connexion with the Fiji Islands; and probably they will not find thomselves hampered by any positive sugagements on the part of their predecessors. In considering the on the part of their predecessors. In considering the subject they will not fail to perceive that the demand for annexation will not be withdrawn on their refusal, inasmuch as independence, involving chronic anarchy, will become more and more intolerable. There is indeed one contingency in which all fature Governments would be permanently relieved from the annoyance of offers of allegiance. It is not impossible that some other Power might, on the refusal of England, undertake the burden of pacifying and governing the islands, with the intention of obtaining some commercial or political advantage for itself. To the Australian countries the proximity of a foreign colony would be highly distasteful; and, although the Fiji Islands are more than a thousand miles from the nearest part of the continent, distances in these thirty settled labitudes look comparatively small on the map. It would be well to consult the feelings and opinions of the colonies, and in their turn the Australians may be reasonably asked to contribute to expenses which are mourred mainly for their benefit. Those colonists who look forward to future independence will approve of the enlargement of the estate in which they claim a reversion; and, during the continuance of the existing connexion, the Fiji Islands will for many purposes be virtually a dependency of Australia. It would not be

easy, nor would it be worth while, to introduce a tion into the complicated relations of the Hunp vising a sub-culculal organization for the govern mininf n colony by a greater and older colony. The Australia vinces have no navy, no Colonial Office, and no machinery for the administration of outlying dominicas. It may also perhaps be respectfully suggested that they are themselves pure democracies of recent origin and limited emphysical properties of recent origin and limited emphysical and their own interests. competent perhaps to understand their own interes manage their own affairs, but not possessing the qualifica-tions of disinterested rulers. It will be agreed on all sides that the Imperial Government is better able to organize's new colony; and if the annexation is accomplished, it may be hoped that the only system which is suited to the present state of the islands will be adopted without hesitation. The experience of Sir John Peres Grant's administration of Jamaica, compared with the history of the island under a representative Constitution, points to the necessity of concentrating all power in the hands of the Governor. If the population consisted wholly or chiefly of English or European settlers, it might not be necessary, nor perhaps possible, to withhold from them the blessings of universal suffrage and popular government. In the Fiji Islands the natives, still in a low state of civilization, outnumber in a large proportion the race which is probably destined to approach or to supersede them. It would be absurd to propose that the natives should send representatives to a Colonial Assembly, and a sham Parliament elected by the planters and settlers would inevitably use its powers without the smallest regard to the interests of the natives. The first duty of the Colonial Government will be to protect and to control the weaker part of the population. The most competent candidates for the office of Governor would be found among Indian civilians accustomed to administer justice between men of different races, and deeply imbued with the spirit of equity and toleration which has become traditional among Indian statesmen. Even the self-elected Ministers of Ling Thanomen grew tired of the farce of a Parliament, and saw that men who have not learnt to govern themselves must be governed by others. The lesson will be complete when the settlers are convinced that the rulers of a mixed population must be not only independent, but upright and impartial.

THE LEGITIMISTS AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

T becomes more difficult every day to say at what the LExtreme Right in the French Assembly are really aiming. Perhaps it is unreasonable for spectators to hope to know what the actors in the drama are apparently themsolves ignorant of. Down to the 31st of last October the purpose of this section of politicians was clear enough, and the modification of that purpose which led them three weeks later to support the prolongation of Marshal MacMalon's powers was also intelligible. While they thought that the Count of CHAMBORD could be proclaimed King, they were Royalists before everything. When they discovered that a Restoration was not at present on the cards, they became Conservatives before everything, and consented to offer a provisional worship at the alter of Marshal MacManon. It all along seemed probable that when the promised constitutional laws came under discussion, the alliance between the Extreme Right and the Dake of Brogger would be severely strained. It is not easy to frame a Republican Constitution which shall in no way derogate from the indefeasible claims of an absent but absolute Sovereign; and between the Minister who wishes to keep the throne open for the Count of Pasts and the deputies who wish to see it filled by the Count of CHAM-BORD, differences of a very serious kind may easily grow up. What is so difficult to account for is the determination of the Extreme Right to precipitate the quarrel. The Duke of Brogues has done nothing to provoke the hostility which he has at length been forced to notice. He has shown kimeelf remarkably forbearing under "Legitimist encers; he has allowed an amount of latitude to Legitimist eneers; he has allowed an amount of latitude to Legitimist criticism which has justly laid him open to the charge of partiality; he has consistently used the vaguest possible language in the Assembly; he has again and again refused the challenges of the Left to define precisely the pretensions of Marshal MacManow's Government. Yet, activities adding all this, the Legitimist press has gone on from one degree of violence to another. All it has at last become impossible even for Ministrial metalines to

beer with it any longer. If Marshal MacManon were a President set up by the Left, there would be nothing strange in his defeated opponents refusing to by down their arms. But the men who are assailing him are not his opponents, but his supporters. It is the authors of the law of the 20th of November that now insist upon vilifying it. If they had any just cause to be disgusted with their own works for would be nothing strange in their wishing to undo it. But until within the last few days the Government has been as tender to them as any Government not expressly commissioned to make arrangements for a Restoration could possibly show itself. They have been the spoilt children of the Conservative family, and one principal aim of the Duke of Broune's Administration has been to keep them from crying for the moon in the person of HENRY V. Tho attacks on the Septennate which have at length provoked a circular from the Minister of Justice cannot have any practical value until the Legitimists are prepared to propose that the French crown be offered to the Count of CHAMBOBD, or until the MacMahonists attempt to carry some constitutional law which may either postpone unnecessarily the making of this offer or render its acceptance less certain. The effect of a secession from the majority at this moment must be either to make the Government overthrow the Ministry, or to drive it to look about for some addition of strength which shall balance a loss that it can ill afford. Neither of these results could benefit the Legitimist party. The resignation of the Duke of BROGLIE would either reduce the Assembly to a state of absolute anarchy, which would probably be ended by a coup d'état of some sort on the part of Marshal MacManon, or it would lead to a Ministerial reconstruction under a member of the present Cabinet more decidedly anti-Legitimist than the existing Prime Minister. If the Duke of Brockle, instead of resigning, sought to strengthen his position in the Chamber, he could only do so by appealing to the Left Centre; and such an appeal, if successful, must necessarily give either a more Republican or a more Orleanist complexion to the policy of the Government. On no conceivable supposition, therefore, can it serve any reasonable purpose of the Legitimists to quarrel with the Duke of Broglik.

The particular shape which the action of the Government has taken cannot be commended. In so far as the Duke of Brodhe is resisting the extravagance of an impracticable party, he deserves sympathy. But it is impossible to sympathize with the wrongheadedness which opposes one form of impracticableness by another.
The Extreme Right declare that they will never rest until Monarchy has been definitively re-established in France.

The proper answer to this declaration would be to point out to them that the majority of Frenchmen have come to a determination which is altogether inconsistent with this declaration, and to leave them to draw the natural conclusion that, if they cannot alter the decision of the country, they have no choice but to acquiesce in it. But this is not the answer the Government gives. On the contrary, it insists that the majority of Frenchmen have come to no determination on the subject, and that Marshal MacManon has been instructed by the Assembly to prevent them from coming to any determination for seven years. The Legitimists may fairly resent this interpretation of the law of the 20th of November. No Legislature can condemn its constituents to seven years of uncertainty on a matter of such paramount moment as the form of government. If the decision of the Assembly can be questioned in no other way, it may be questioned by a motion to repeal the law. The Minister of Justice may prosecute newspapers which attack the powers conferred on Marshal MacMahon, and may contend that, in prolonging those powers for seven years, the Assembly intended to place them above all challenge for that period, and that this resolution is immutable, either by the Legislature which made it or by the country upon which it has been imposed. But he cannot compel the President of the Assembly to apply the same rule to a deputy who introduces a Bill to vary the Marshal's powers or to transfer them to other hands; and even if M. Burver should agree with M. Deperge, neither of them can prevent a majority of the deputies from taking an opposite view. No doubt, so long as the majority of the deputies are in agreement with the Government, they can refuse to entertain any such motion, and can even pass a resolution that no such motion shall be brought forward. But this only puts this controversy a step further back. It will still be open to a Legitimist deputy to move that this resolution shall be rescinded. No feet of

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Parliamentary legerdemain can hinder a Parliament from reconsidering its own decisions. Nor is it at all probable that upon this point the Duke of Brocker will long command a majority in the Assembly. The Right Centre may aid him in his endeavour to keep the form of government an open question for seven years, because the longer a decision can be postsponed the more chances there are that the Count of Paris may have become the undisputed heir to the French Throne, but no other party has any special interest in supporting this view. The Left Centre desires to see the Republic established under Marshal MacMaron's guidance, and this wish is probably shared by a certain portion of the Left. The Extreme Left is opposed no doubt to this solution of the problem, but it is so because it refuses to acknowledge that there is any problem to be solved. It holds that the Republic exists in France by indefeasible right, and it cannot consequently betrusted to support a Government which preaches that for the next seven years no Government shall exist in France except by a merely provisional and defacts title. The Duke of Brockle may have secured quiet for the remainder of the Easter recess, but, when the Assembly meets again, he will find that to silence the Legitimist press does not of necessity involve the silencing of the Legitimist party.

AMERICA.

THE current history of the United States possesses only a domestic interest; but, in the general stagnation of politics at home and abroad, occasional notices of American affairs may perhaps gratify a languid curiosity. The most important of recent or impending transactions is the adoption by the Sonato and the House of Representatives of the proposal for inflating the paper currency by an additional issue of about 9,000,000l. The banks will at the same time be enabled to increase their circulation of notes to the extent of four or five millions, and the effect of the measure will be to postpone, perhaps for a long time, the resumption of specie payments. The amount actually taken from creditors to be gratuitously presented to debtors is in itself not inconsiderable, but the worst part of the Bill is that it establishes a precedent for future attempts to tamper with the national credit. Since Congress has thought fit to exercise its undoubted power of depreciating the currency, there is no reason why the same motives should not hereafter justify further inflation. An apparent rise of prices is always popular with large and active classes, which will be encouraged by their present success to prosecute on future occasions is similar agitation. The loss which is inflicted on foreign holders of American securities will be generally popular in the States; and indigenous creditors will command little sympathy. All the principal representatives of commerce and finance have stronuously opposed the Bill, and it is unanimously disapproved by every competent authority; but in a country which requires no special knowledge as a qualification for the office of Secretary of the Treasury, it is not surprising that elected legislative bodies should disregard the plainest principles of finance. The additional issue of greenbacks closes the controversy which commenced with the illegal proceedings of Mr. Bourwell in the autumn of 1872. His predecessors at the Treasury had from time to time withdrawn from circulation notes to the amount of nearly 9,000,000L, and according to law the notes ought to have been cancelled. Mr. Bout-well, who was avowedly ignorant of economical and fiscal science, thought fit to reissue a portion of the defunct securities, which he described as a reserve, for the purpose of moving the crops." The PRESIDENT, who was not less innocent of financial knowledge, strennously adopted the policy of his Minister; but, although the offender has enoyed perfect impunity, it was perhaps thought prudent not again ostentationaly to violate the law. Mr. Bourwall, now a Senator, has the satisfaction of assisting to legalize: the injustice which will no longer be an irregularity The dissatisfaction which the measure has caused to the powerful minority of intelligent economists is aggravated by the recollection that greenbacks were only declared to be a legal tender by a Bench deliberately packed for the pur-pose. The Supreme Court in the first instance declared the Ast of Congress which created an inconvertible currency to be unconstitutional; and Chief-Justice CRASE, who had himself as Secretary of the Treasury, procured the enactment of the Legal Tender Bill, concurred in the judgment. The

PRESIDENT afterwards took advantage of a vacancy to appoint a judge who was pledged to the opposite doctrine, and, in disregard of usage, the Supreme Court was induced to reverse its former decision. The withdrawal of notes from circulation was the proper mode of bringing the paper curroncy by degrees down to the level of gold. The reversal of the operation is almost equivalent to an abandonment of the policy which had apparently been approved by Congress and by the country.

The dryness of fiscal controversy has been relieved by various scandals which, as usual, are traced more or less clearly to the agency of General Butler. A satellite of that remarkable politician has lately been appointed by the PRESIDENT, in spite of remonstrance, to the lucrative and important office of Collector of Customs at Boston. The fortunate official, who is named Simmons, was a few years ago a waiter at a tavern, and it is not known that he has since displayed any capability except as a low electioneering agent. It is more certain that he will use the powers of his office for the promotion of the political interests of his patron than that he will be an efficient and creditable public servant. All the respectable part of the community in Massachusetts expresses indignation at the appointment; but General Butler, who might us easily have procured the selection of a creditable Collector, may be supposed to know his own business. For a still more outrageous job perpetrated in favour of one SANBORN Mr. BOUTWELL is primarily responsible, though he was aided and perhaps prompted by the ubiquitous and indefatigable BUTLER. A Bill was smuggled through Congress, apparently without exciting attention, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a certain number of special agents to assist the Collectors of the Revenue by discovering evasions of payment; and it was strangely provided that the detectives should be rewarded by a half of the sums which they might receive. Sanborn, who is said to have been a dependent or associate of General BUTLER, was appointed to the new office by Mr. Bour-WHLL, who 'then instructed the Collectors, not to accept Sansorn's assistance where it might in special cases be required, but, on the contrary, to render him all the aid in their power; or, in other words, to treat him as a principal or official superior. The agent who was to receive fifty per cent. for his services was thus preferred ceive fifty per cent. for his services was onne product to the regular salaried officer; and Sanborn is perhaps surprised at his own moderation in having in two years a fortune of 40.000l. or 50,000l. A large only realized a fortune of 40,000l. or 50,000l. A large share of penalties and unlimited facilities for extortion might have been expected to produce larger returns; but it is not improbable that the detective agent may have been compelled to account to others for a portion of his official and extra-official gains. Unfortunately, not contented with his regular profits, SANDORN blundered into conflict with the law, and, to the satisfaction of the traders whom he had harassed and plundered, he is now in prison awaiting his trial for frand. It is possible that, as in the case of Tweed and the other New York swindlers, corrupt audacity may eventually provoke a reaction; but for the present General BUTLES, whose admirers never dispute the charges which are urged against him, is the leader of the House of Ropresentatives, the chief adviser of the Presi-DENT, and the most powerful person in the United States.

It might have been thought that the universal suffrage which produces General Butler's influence in the North, and anarchy and repudiation in several Southern States, could not since the enfranchisement of the coloured population be depreciated, like the currency, by additional issues; yet in each of two or three Western States one of the respective sections of the Legislature has lately passed Bills for the extension of the suffrage to women. American innovators are more consistent than Mr. Forsyth, inasmuch as they have never thought of first enfranchising women by a clause, and then distranchising married women by a provise. Experience and popular opinion have produced in America general contempt for the privilege of voting, and total indifference to its practical results. The admission of the negroes to the suffrage has produced all the mischief which was contemplated by its opponents, but the convictions of philanthropists and advocates of equality are not for a moment disturbed. Now that women are becoming clamorous, the project of doubling the constituencies is regarded with indifference, although the political aptitude of the aggrieved sex has lately received conspicuous illustration. The indecorous and disoppolitable conduct of large numbers of women in

Ohio appears to have been regarded by a weak-minded minority with admiration, and by the community in general with amused complacency. Feminine mobs might at least have been expected to retain some respect for religious observances and language; but in Ohio they used the form of prayer with a levity which, if it had been masculine, might have been thought profanc, for the purpose of creating disturbance in the streets. The infection of hysterical felly and of imitative hypocrisy has happily subsided as rapidly as it spread. In the meantime the anti-alcoholic rabble succeeded in proving that a sober woman might in a state of excitement sink to the same level of morals and manners with a drunken man. The sellers and consumers of whisky in Ohio will probably make some exertion to prevent their late antagonists from substituting voting tickets for prayers. The felicity of equality in social conditions is in the present day loudly extelled; but for women, if not for men, there is perhaps some advantage in the existence of a class which maintains a certain standard of refinement. The respectable wives and daughters of Western farmers and tradesmen might have been saved from the perpetration of absurdities which they perhaps now regret, if they had the opportunity of observing that ladies are not accustomed to kneel and bawl in front of liquor-stores.

INDIA AND THE MANSION HOUSE.

TWO questions were unfortunately, though perhaps unavoidably, mixed together in the speeches at the Mansion House on Tuesday. There was the question whether any part of the cost of the Bengal famine ought to be borne by the English Exchequer. There was, secondly, the question whether the cost of the famine ought to be entirely thrown upon the Government—either of India or of England—or to be defrayed in part by private charity. It appears to us that Lord Salisbury was hasty in pronouncing a positive opinion upon the first of these points at this stage of the calamity. It is certainly not expedient at this stage of the calamity. It is certainly not expedient to help the Government of India by a grant from the English Treasury, unless the need for such aid is very great indeed. It is impossible to estimate at present what the need of India in this respect will be. It is known that the outlay upon mere relief will be counted by millions; there is reason to fear that the revenue may be very much lessened for some time after the famine is over; and the experience supplied by the famine may make the execution of additional public works a matter of absolute duty. Any calculation as to the last two of these heads would now be nothing better than guesswork; and even as regards the first head it is obvious that estimates of expenditure extending over vast areas and long periods of time can at best be only approximative. An Indian Secretary who, under these circumstances, pledges himself to a particular theory of financial policy, runs, as it seems to us, a needless risk of having at some future day to eat his own words. There appears some inconsistency, too, between the enthusiasm which diotates an order to the Viceroy that no expense is to be spared and the caution which adds by way of corrective that the the caution which adds by way of corrective that the money must all be provided by the people of India. We should equally have regretted any premature assurance that a grant from the English Exchequer would be proposed to Parliament. The proper course would have been to make it quite clear to the Government of India that they are to spend whatever money may be necessary to meet the famine, on the understanding that, when this has been done, the question whether any part of the money so spent shall be repaid will be considered in its relation to the ultimate well-being of India. A year or two years hence the materials for determining this question will be forthcoming. When they are forthcoming, the Cabinet will have to make up its mind whether the conditions of the Indian Budget are such as to necessitate anything in the nature of a grant from this country. Nothing that a Minister can say to-day, when the materials for a conclusion are wanting, can relieve the Cabinet of this ultimate responsibility. The precedent of the cotton famine, to which Lord SALISBURY referred as one so binding that it would be impossible to depart from it, does not really apply. We left the people of Lancashire, says Lord Salisbert, "as far as public grants were con"cerned, to the aid which their own local taxation could "afford." But supposing that, when the cotton famine was at an end, it had been found that the resources of the

county were exhausted, that the enormous rates required to pay the interest of the loans contracted on the security of them threatened to pauperize the ratepayers, and that, from being one of the most prosperous districts of England, Lancashire had been reduced to the level of poorest districts of Ireland, would the people of Lancashire still have been left, as far as public grants were concerned, to the aid which their own local taxation could afford? For the present it may be conceded, or more accurately it ought to be insisted, that India must bear her own burden. It is only in the event of that burden proving to be beyond her power to bear except at the cost of the entire derangement of her finances, that it would be expedient for the Imperial Government to come to her assistance. Whether any such derangement as this will follow upon the famine is a matter which will appear when some future Indian Budget comes before Parliament. Till then the discussion had better be adjourned. Nothing that Lord Salisbury can say in 1874 can be held to pledge either the Government or Parliament as to the measures which it may seem expedient to take in 1875 or 1876.

The question whether the cost of the famine shall be entirely thrown upon the Government, or be partly met by private charity, was, we believe, practically decided by Lord Salisbury's speech. It is clear that he does not look to private charity as in any way taking the place of the Government as regards the distribution of food. Any one who has read the letters of the Daily News Correspondent must see that the distress, at all events in the districts where the pressure is greatest, is of a kind that can only be relieved in a rough and ready way. The function which it has been supposed that private charity might beneficially discharge in Bengal is to search out cases of distress among the respectable classes and relieve them without publicity or degradation. Now this function must be discharged through the agency either of the Government servants or of benevolent natives. As regards the Government servants, there are hardly enough of them to get through the work which must be done if the population are to be kept from dying by hundreds of thousands. Mr. FORDES'S letters tell of unwearied labour on the part of every white man employed—labour which begins with dawn, and ends when sleep cannot be put off any longer without the certainty of the worker being fit for nothing the next day. In what interval of the time thus employed the overtasked official is to betake himself to the necessarily slow process of relieving concealed distress by a process of diplomatic investigation does not appear. The same corrediplomatic investigation does not appear. The same correspondence may be appealed to for information as to the probability of native distributors being found to perform the duty. We have no wish to generalize from the scanty data at the disposal of English observers; but there is one fact which must be accounted for before much reliance can be placed upon native agency. If in all parts of Bengal there is a staff of benevolent natives only waiting till the requisite funds are placed in their hands to begin their charitable labours, why has not the Government made more use of them when the demands on the officials are so severe and so urgent? There is no obvious reason why natives who would be invaluable in distributing relief supplied by private liberality should be useless in super-intending the distribution of relief supplied by the Government. Lord NORTHBROOK'S anxiety to impress every white man he can lay hands on into the service of the State is at least prima facie evidence that there are disad-vantages connected with the employment of native agency on a large scale which have not been considered by the promoters of the Relief Fund in England.

We may fairly assume, however, that the money raised in this country will be spent, not as those who contribute it expect, but as they would wish it to be spent supposing that they had an accurate knowledge of the circumstances of the case. The administration of the Relief Fund must be left to the Committee in Calcutta, and, as they will command full local information, they may be trusted not to commit the mistakes which would be unavoidable if the decision to what objects the money is to go were left to the Committee at the Mansion House. To the purposes enumerated by Lord Saussour on Tuesday no exception can be taken. On the contrary, they are such as the Bishop of Manuscript, and those who think with him on the policy of attempting to prevent starvation by private subscriptions, many thoroughly support. The Government of India has undertained to do for the people of Bengal in this tremendous

emergency what the Poor Law does for the people of England at all times. It will ensure them, so far as human effort can ensure them, against the physical consequences of destitution. No man will die of sheer starvation if the Government can by any means prevent it. But over and above the physical consequences of destitution there are social consequences only one degree less disastrous. There will be, as Lord Salisbury said, the survivors whom the famine "will have turned loose and naked upon the world"—the peasantry who will have no capital with which to go on cultivating their lands, the labourers who will have no tools to go to work with, the small householders who will have sold their furniture to buy rice, the old people who will have parted with the ornaments which represent the hard-won savings of a frugal life, the children whom the diseases brought on by insufficient food have left orphans, or whom the hard-heartedness which is bred of suffering and terror will have left deserted. The time has hardly come perhaps for adequately appreciating or succouring distress of this kind; but it can never be too soon to collect the money by which the succour must oventually be provided. Looked at in this aspect, the Famine Relief Fund has an indisputable claim upon the charity of Englishmen.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

WE are treating Dr. Livingstone as we have treated many other benefactors of the nation. We cannot do too much other benefactors of the nation. We cannot do too much for him now that he is dead, but we could easily do too little for him while he was alive. Slowly and with difficulty was the feeling spread that Livingstone was doing a great work in which both honour and interest called on us to help him. Happily for himself, no man was ever less dependent on moral or material support from others in doing his chosen work. With pain, weariness, and disappointment he struggled on, hoping to do to-morrow what he failed to do to-day, and even in his enforced halts learning something which would be useful when he could resume travel. We may console ourselves for not having rewarded him more handsomely in life with the reflection that the greatest of all rewards to such a man was that which we could neither give nor take away—the consciousness of having done great deeds. In him lived the spirit of the early navigators. When he first saw "his own river," as he called it—the great river Lualaba—he came nearest perhaps of modern men to the discoverers of continents and oceans. When Vasco Nuñez de Balboa climbed a height and looked down on the Pacific, "he fell upon coverers of continents and oceans. When Vasco Nuñez de Halboa climbed a height and looked down on the Pacific, "he fell upon his knees and thanked God who had given to him first of Europeans to see so great a sight." After him came other explorers from his own country, equally bold and more selfish, who laid strong hands on the wealth and oppressed the people of those new countries; and then came our own countrymen, "the flercest nation upon earth," to spoil the spoilers and take vengennee on the Spoulards for the proper done by them to Maries and Peru. The nation upon earth, to spoil the spoilers and take vengence on the Spaniards for the wrongs done by them to Mexico and Peru. In humble parallel to this heroic history we may venture to predict that Livingstone's footsteps in Gentral Africa will be followed by the Arab slave-dealer and the British bagman. Already the commercial instinct asserts itself in countries which a few years ago were fabulous. At Unyanyembe bills have been drawn on London, and English explorers are in danger of being drawn and the state of the format with the livest and the state of the drawn on London, and English explorers are in danger of being devoured, not by the lions of the forest, but by the money-lenders of the towns. It would be agreeable to believe that the influence of this and other civilized nations is likely to restrain in future that slave-trade which for all time past has been the curse of Africa. But, considering the power of lust and cupidity in London and Paris, we may doubt whether these passions will be easily checked at Zanzibar. Livingstone in one of his last letters said checked at Zanzibar. Livingstone in one of his last letters said that he looked to benevolent statesmen and the public press as more likely to stop the East Coast slave-trade than any other agency. If, indeed, benevolent statesmen and newspapers could regenerate mankind, this country would easily take the foremost place in philanthropic work. Our Foreign Office has been for some years prepared to give good advice to all the world, and the only difficulty has been to get the world to listen to it. We have constantly more and more written on every subject but it the only difficulty has been to get the world to listen to it. We have constantly more and more writers on every subject, but it may be doubted whether the whole army of penmen will poreuade Eastern princes to renounce polygamy. "The Manyuema women," says Livingstone, "are very pretty, and are sold off often as goon as captured for very large prices, and are never sent in chains to the coast." It is not difficult to pretend that this trade has been suppressed, when really the only change is that it is carried on more secretly. It would be agreeable to share Livingstone's belief in the power of despatches and leading articles to effect moral reforms; but unfortunately we are able to observe the work of Ministers and editors more closely than he could, and we may Ministers and editors more closely than he could, and we may suspect—although we should gladly find ourselves mistaken in suspecting—that what Livingstone calls "the open sore of the

world is not healed, but only skinned over.

In August 1872 Livingstone started upon what proved to be his last journey. He desired further to explore the country to the south-west of the southern extremity of Lake Tanganyika.

During that journey he addressed to Mr. Stanlay a latter which was published in the Times last week. It is dated "Lake Bangweolo, South Central Africa," and acknowledges Mr. Stanley's exertions in securing "all the men and goods needed for this my concluding trip." He says he is perpetually reminded that he owes a great deal to Mr. Stanley for the men he sent. The party works like a machine. But he had parted with an Arab engaged by Mr. Stanley. After detailing instances of his misconduct, he says, in the terse style which shows the freshness and vigour of his mind. "No one, either hefore or after that, could get any good his mind, "No one, either before or after that, could get any good out of him." He omitted to supply himself adequately with donkeys, having, indeed, that confidence in his power of walking proper to one who had travelled some thousands of miles on foot. proper to one who had travelled some thousands or miles on reso. Riding in the sun, he says, is more trying to the system than marching on foot. He was so overjoyed at having got the men necessary for his expedition that the idea of being knot at a but of a law gring. necessary for his expectation that the idea of being knocked up by marching found as little place in his mind as in that of a boy gring home from school. He was, indeed, to the last a boy. To him the greatest pleasure, while health lasted, was to obtain necessary stores and start upon one more journey. "I cannot rest from travel, I will drink life to the lees." If he had returned home, it is unlikely that he would have stayed. He would have longed for the lakes and rivers of Central Africa, as Druke and Cavendish longed for the Parity. longed for the Pacific. He was indeed a master of the art of travel; skilled to obtain what he wanted, and more skilled to do without it. "All very clever contrivances for travellors' convenience ought to be shunned. In general they are heavy, burdensome trash, which any one who has learnt to use his eyes and ears finds to be intolerable nuisances. The only arti-The only articles essentially necessary for a missionary of the Robinson Orusoe type that strike me at present are a few light tools, a few books, clothes, soap, and shoes." With quiet immour he demolishes the imaginations of earlier travellers. An African potentate had the reputation of sacrificing twenty human victims daily. Livingstone visited him, and found that he sacrificed five or six pots of native beer daily. "The mightiest potentate and the most dreadful cruelties owe much to the teller." In a letter addressed to Dr. Marsh, Livingstone ascribes the difficulties under which he had long contended to a "slave-trading ring" who plundered his stores and destroyed his letters, and made him lose two years of time and untold money, besides entailing on him two thousand miles of useless tramping. "It looks to me as if the members of the ring all expected me to die." But Mr. Stanley nobly relieved his wants. "I am now by his means enabled to go away back to take up the thread of my explorations, for I could not bear to be beaten by the wretches." These words show the spirit of the man. They were written on November 21, 1872, and the letter already quoted to Mr. Stanley was written a few weeks later. An approximate date may be supplied to this letter by the reference which it contains to the late of a plum-pudding which had been sent with other stores by Mr. Stanley. After writing this letter, "the idea of being knocked up by marching" became unlappily a reality. Livingstone had for some time been weak and ailing, and he told an attendant that he felt unable to go on with his work of exploration of the lakes and rivers, and would turn aside to the hills of Katanda, and return through Manyuema to Ujiji to recruit. But he first had to take to riding on a donkey, and then to suffer himself to be carried on a bedstead. As he became worse he said "he should never see his river again." A rade hut was built for him when he could no longer travel, and he died is it on the night of the 4th May, 1873. The spot where he died is about 11° 25 S. lat. and 27° E. long., not far from the south-west bend of Lake Bangwoolo.

The best way to show appreciation for Livingstone's services is to take care that nobody shall suffer loss in trying to assist him. The case of Lieutenant Cameron, who led the dast expedition sent to Livingstone's relief, is likely under present circumstances to be generously considered both by the Bloyal Geographical Society and by the nation. It appears that Lieutenant Cameron, and Dr. Dillon, who was appointed to accompany him. arrived at Zanzibar on the 13th January, 1873. Thence they crossed to Regamovo, and commenced the wearisome process of higgling for stores and porters. Prices have risen, as might be expected when the rich English nation came into the market and Lieutenant Cameron was warned to be careful and economical, as expenditure beyond a fixed sum would rest upon his own shoulders. It is almost impossible to give any agent carte blanche, but it must be remembered that, when Mr. Stanley started, his commission was to draw money as he needed and find Livingstone. Lieutenant Cameron got away from Bayamovo on the 18th March, and reached Unvaryembe on the 4th August. Prices were abnormally thigh; black mail had frequently to be paid; there were many antoreseen expenses. Lieutenant Cameron judged, as we think rightly, that his employers would not desire the expedition to be abandoned, and, to obtain supplies to enable it to proceed, he drew hills at Unvaryembe on Zanzibar for 1,400l. With the means thus obtained he masde proporations to mart for Ujiji, and after struggling with repeated attacks of fever he had just completed his arrangement when news arrived that Livingstone the dead. This was on the 16th October. As Livingstone had expressed a wish that a box of papers left by him at Ujiji should be recovered, Lieutenant-Cameron started for that place. Whether he will carry further Livingstone's supported.

comes to this, that we must either pay or fight our way. It would probably be easy after any one of these expeditions to show that there has been unnecessary outlay, but, on the other hand, you are certain to ruin this work by starving it. The feeling of the country will ensure payment of the expenses incurred by Lieutenant Cameron, without haggling over the question whether law, was authorized or justified in exceeding a certain limit. We shad not find another Liwingstone. He knew the country as no other European knew it, and, as we have already said, he had a talent for doing without that which he could not afford to buy. Exobably he could have travelled alive more cheaply than his shody was carried to the coast. If we feel that during his life we were sparing of honours and rewards, we may console ourselves by remembering that for such things he did not greatly care.

REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

MELANCHOLY complaint comes from the United States. A Correspondent of the New York Times gives us details of the hardships suffered by Cabinet Ministers at Washington, and the case seems truly to be a sad one. A Cabinet officer receives 8,000 dollars a year, a sum which doubtless appeared to be superabundant to the simple-minded founders of the great Republic. abundant to the simple-minded founders of the great Republic. Those wise legislaturs, however, did not foresee the growth of a set of customs more imperative than any written laws. Duties never contemplated by Washington and Jefferson have been imposed upon the officials, and no provision has been made to meet them. The first need of the Cabinet Minister is a house "handsomely furnished and conveniently situated," the rent of which is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 dollars. The ladies of the family have the pleasure of receiving their friends every Wednesday afternoon. The number of guests varies from three hundred to six hundred, and, as they need some refreshment, the cost of the Wednesdays and, as they need some refreshment, the cost of the Wednesdays and, as they need some refreshment, the cost of the Wednesdays seems to be moderately estimated at a thousand dollars. Besidesthis everybody who has left a card on Wednesday is entitled to receive a call from the ladies, and to be invited to an "evening receive." The Correspondent is quite pathetic on the misery of these entertainments. We fear that Londoners are scarcely entitled to ridicule the folly of their cousins too freely. It is, indeed, a barbarous custom to pack a thousand men and women together. so closely that no rational enjoyment is possible; but it is a barbarism from which the most civilized nations have not emancipated themselves; and we can only lament that the inhabitants of the New World are not in this matter wiser than those of the Old. The Correspondent's soul is principally vexed by considerations of supper. The bill of fare, as he assures us with a shudder, includes supper. The bill of fare, as he assures us with a supper, coffee, "claret punch, sherry wine," ices, sundwickes, and chickens-coffee, "claret punch, sherry wine," ices, sundwickes, and chickens-declared coffee, "Claret punch, sherry wine, here, shindwiches, and chickens alad. A poor hady who had bought six dozon chickens declared that she had found it impossible to provide salad enough. But seventy-two chickens do not give a very large meal for a thousand people, even when backed up by sandwiches. "Four or five gallous of sherry were necessary," as the Correspondent pathetically exclaims, "and even a larger quantity of claret." Doubtless the quantity is calculated to shock a teototallar, and yet, when we come to calculation, it does not appear that a gallon of wine for a hundred people should be enough to cause any serious misgivings for their sobriety. When, indeed, we reflect on the nature of the liquid which is probably indicated under the name " we are ready to believe that the less drunk the better. The next result of the system is that the luckless ladies upon whom all the social labour seems to fall have to pass their time in making calls upon the two thousand and more visitors who are supposed to be included in an average list. This, we are told, involves keeping a footman; and the consequence is that a Cabinet officer, though there should be but four or five persons in his family, requires as many as five servants—namely, a cook, two maidservants, a coachman, and a footman. This list again sounds maideervants, a coachman, and a footman. This list again sounds very moderate to English ears, but of course it must be remembered very mederate to Enguish ours, out or the one intolerable plague of that the evils of domestic service are the one intolerable plague of that the evils of domestic service are the one intolerable plague of English mistresses often enough complain of servents, and the servents return the compliment. The same complaints, indeed, have been made in very much the same language for at least two or three centuries. It would be worth while for some of the unfortunate victims to make a short trip to America to realize the vexations of a land where service is really what it is only tending to be in England. We must remember that the five only tending to be in ringram. We must remember that the five servants are probably five insubordinate persons of Links origin, who discharge their functions by instinct, and that the cook thinks nothing of taking an abrupt departure in the midst of the preparations for dinner. The necessity of giving dinners is another of the hardships of Cabinat Ministers; and the appearse seems to be the hardships of Cabinat Ministers; and the appearse seems to be the hardships of Cabinat Ministers; and the appense seems to be very great. A good dinner, we are told, caunot be provided for less than "eighteen dollars a plate." And thus we are not surprised to be told that a Cabinet Minister cannot manage to get through the year for a less cann than 17,000 delians, that is about 3,000. The total expenses, that is, are about double the incides; and the expenses abe less part of the annoyanse. The delicity appelling." They increase that the ladies are expensed is "daily appelling." They increase than for hours at their own assentions; to stand at a sarrige of other people's acceptions; and to return impactantly the multivalinous calls that are made upon them. Therefore I be fainted that, although the publishes a simplicity arby to make a standard that, although they make the standard that are made upon them.

de" at the President's official residence. The last time the cention was attempted, one gentlemen was cheeved helping his dy friends to drinks. He filled a tumbler, and after handing it. may resent to drinks. Its signs a tumbler, and after handing it to one, threw away what was left in the glass over the carpet and the dresses of the neighbouring ladies. If there are still many persons those customs would fit them for a place in Affire Champlers, we can understand that entertaining in Washington has its disagreeable side.

he question which naturally arises is, who would be a Cabinet The question which means it, arises is, who would be a Capinet Minister at Washington? and, still more, who would be a Cabinet Minister's wife? If this is stated as a purely financial question, we fancy that it may admit of an answer. The ingenious plan of giving small salaries in order to ensure frugal officials is one of which we know the mannal consequences. It may, of course, be true that all American Ministers, Senators, and officials are mea of immaculate parity, who spend upon their countryman twice as much as they receive, from a simple impulse of generosity. But it is certainly believed pretty generally that the balance sheet of these gentlemen's incomes would not always be found to include those items which are publicly avowed. Such a phenomemon may be occasionally observed as a man who grows rich by an office, whilst spending two dollars for every one that is paid to him. Some political speculators have inferred that it might be an economical plan it lie long run to increase the legitimate at trastions of office in the hope of diminishing the necessity for less desirable modes of orbancing its value. We will not set tractions of office in the hope of diminishing the necessity for less desirable modes of enhancing its value. We will not at present discuss this point, on which American writers are in the nabit of expressing themselves with sufficient frankness and force. But it is amusing to see how naturally certain absurdation-mongers, and the holicovers in the officacy of paper reforms, might learn some useful lessons from such observations. It is curious now to read some of the discussions which took place at the foundation of the Union, and to remark how curiously-erroneous were the speculations of the really alie men who took part in them. The great danger anticipated was that the people would "lose their liberties." That phrase was understood to mean that some fibe morning General Washington would wake up and declare himself to be a Transatlantic George III. One of the declare incidents of the revolutionary time was the formation of the oddest incidents of the revolutionary time was the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati. The officers of the War of Independence, on returning to their ploughs, were to form a charitable and convivial association; for the purpose of talking over their old performances and affording relief to their distressed colleagues. Nothing could apparently be more harmless; but unluckily it was proposed that the ranks of the Society should be filled by a kind of herolitary succession. The mere mention of such a scheme filled eroditary succession. The mere mention of such a scheme filled all Americans with horror. Here, they thought, was to be the foundation of a military order which would gradually develop into an aristocracy, and who could say that it would not in time lead to a House of Lords, a Constitutional Monarchy, and all the other abominations of effete countries? The Society managed to prolong its existence by softening its objectionable features, and has certainly given no signs of a disposition to usurp political power. But the legislators who flattered themselves that by suppressing such feeble associations they were ensuring the preservation of a Danublium simulation was applicable by the real a Republican simplicity were curiously blind to the real ager. The development of an aristocracy of the old type upon American soil is rendered impossible by circumstances of much more importance than any set of constitutional laws. Such an aristocracy presupposes a history, from which, for good or bad, America has been completely cut off. Any affectation of ceremonies associated in the public mind with the claims of royalty would doubtless be resented as vigorously as ever. During the Civil War President Lincoln was, one of the most powerful rulers in the world; but his power would have vanished into smoke if he had tried to wear robes over his black cost, or forbidden free and independent citizens to shake hands with him on equal terms. There was, in its way, something impressive in the combination of the reality of great power with the absence of the external ceremonial with which it is associated in Europe. A man who could order any of his subjects to be locked up in prison at a moment's notice, and who would at the same time open the door in his shirtsleeves, has a certain picturesqueness of his own. Meanwhile, however, it is plain that human nature is insisting even in America upon developing an otiquette and a ceramonial of its own. America upon developing an enquette and a ceremomas of its own. The ceremonial it is true, anits the manners of a plutocracy rather than of an aristocracy; but it is growing to be as tiresome as that of old countries. The Cabinet Minister has not to appared himself in a uniform, and when the Fresident receives, the streets are not kept by house guards, and his visitors do not kine his hands. But a similar performance has to be enacted. in a slightly different costume. Power is pretty much the same in America as here, and the influence of a small class is pashapa as great, though it is an influence of money, instead of hirth, and is exercised in an anonymous and not too elevating fashion. And it seems that a nearer approach is made to the external forms of power than we might have expected. Gheat officials cannot aventure. Republican atmosphere dispuse, with stiquette. On the constrary, they seem to subject themselves to make officials cannot aventurely, they seem to subject themselves to make of its most troublescent, the subject of official life are just the matters which we could affine it might be thought, to shallow, without any assume regist. And yet our American couches, though they had apparently, the past possible chance of doing without them, have revived them America as here, and the influence of a small class is perhaps as

of their own: free will, though apparently, in a rather more disagreeable form. The Constitution does not make it measure for the wife of a Cobinet. Minister to call upon two thousand people, some of whom are capable of threwing the dregs in their glasses, over ladies, dresses; but she is forced to do it by that unwritten law of custom which is of more universal validity. According to Burks, the old chivalrous sentiment deprived vice of half, its evit by removing all its grantenes. by removing all its grossness. The doctrine is perhaps disputable; but certainly there is plausibility in eaving that it deprived caremonials of half their absundity by removing; their obvious incongruity.

COUNT ARNIM'S LETTERS ON THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

THE two letters written from Rome by Count Arnim during the Vatican Council, but only published a few days sup in the Press of Vianna, will be read with a strange mixture of feelings. by those whom they more immediately concern. The first is stated to be addressed to Dr. Dollinger, and the second to Bishop Hefele; but the members of the Council generally, and especially those forming the Opposition, are throughout made the subject of comment. There is indeed little in the way of fasts that will be new to any one moderately well acquainted with the history of that too nutorious assembly, and some of the comments had already been anticipated in the Letters of Comments. But what gives its poculiar force and odge to the trenchant criticism of the writer is the circumstance of its emanating from an interested but importial and external observer; not a Catholic divine of any school, or an anti-Catholio controversialist, but a Protestant statesman of high standing and strong religious feeling, who had always exhibited a disposition to cultivate friendly relations with Uatholicism, and who had even expressed the desire so common in Germany not many years ago, both among Catholics and Protestants. for an ultimate rounion of the two great confessions which divide the allegiance of his countrymen. If you Catholics who are far removed from Ultramontanism may not unnaturally distrust the motives as well as the policy of Prince Hismarck, but they could allege no ground for crediting Count Arnixa, who is understood to be by no means on very cordial terms. with the Imperial Chancellor, with hostility to their Church. These very letters, addressed to distinguished members of the Catholia hierarchy, are evidently written with the sincere desire of helping to avers what the writer and his correspondents slike considered a serious menace to its best interests. And it is some proof of his segmenty that, with one exception to be noticed. presently, his advice should have been so strikingly justified and his predictions carried out by the event. To say that Prince To say that Prince arck's Church policy is just and consistent with the rights of conscience is one thing; to say that, but for what occurred at Rome in 1870, it neither could nor ever would have been attempted And there is abundant evidence in the Fulds Pastoral of 1869 and in many of their utterances at Itome, that the German Bishops thesuselves were perfectly aware of the probable results of: an intellibilist triumph. That many of the wiser heads in the Roman Curia were aware of it too there can be little doubt, but: they were overborne by numbers and by the tyranical coercion of what Count Arnim calls the "Camarilla" who surround and dominate the Pontiff.

Count Arnim's first letter, dated Rome, January 8, 1870, was written when the Council had been already eitting just a month without doing anything at all. The original design of carrying through the Papal and desnit programme by a sudden coup do main, and dissolving the Council in three weeks, had been foiled, and it. had become clear that a real opposition would be offered to the infellibilists. An address in favour of the proposed new dogmas, got up by the Ultramontane Bishops of Paderborn and Ratisbon, had received 500 signatures—chiefly of Italian or theroughly Italianized Bishops—of whom 300 were moreover "Papal boarders." On the other hand, 25 Austrian and German prelates had subscribed a protest reserving the rights of the Church and the Episcopate; 15 French Bishops had objected to the order of business, which almost wholly tied their hands; and 40 Bishops had demanded in altera-tion in the Council Hall, so as to make their speeches audible, and also permission to revise the stenographic reparts and to print and circulate cases among the Bishops. These "very moderate" requests were promptly refused. Count Armin hero observes that, whother or not the infallibilist decree was actually carried at the time, the Curia would have gained an important step, and that nothing of the kind could have happened if the Opposition had: sufficiently possessed the course of their convictions to begin by contesting the jurisdiction of the Council as then composed, and contesting the jurisdiction of the Council as then composed, and refusing to accept the vexations rules for the conduct of the delates forced upon them. We may add that subsequent experience amply continue the wisdom of this suggestion, which the Opposition Bishops did in fact try to act upon in a feeble sort of way some months afterwards, when the golden opportunity had; been lost. As it was, he perceived obsert that the German Bishops haddened demoralized by "the fillings growing on them for the last twenty years"—that is, by the rapid growth of Ultramatantism dirring the raign of the present Pope—and that it was reasonable first by the Lines first amount means they would go beyond words in opposing the first first amount means of the Curic. Great confidence has large for the present confidence of the present of the subtle influences of the means have further than the subtle influences of the means have for the lines. As not reasonable in the lines are away from home and subtle minimum of Rome, and Count Assimilations from home and subtle minimum of the lines are away from home and subtle minimum of the lines. attenuables of Rome, and Count Armin, testifies that it was not mit famili. "The longer the History are away from home and subject to the influence of the spirito Romano, the more will the Fulda rominiscences fade from their memory. Its sont tous excellents, it is said here, mais its ont perdu les grandes idées de l'Église; il leur faut deux mois de Rome, et tout le monde sera d'accord. Up to a certain point this is perfectly true." And he urges that German Catholics should come forward to support their Bishops, and let it be plainly understood that "they would not accept laws from 500 Italians, 300 of whom are pensioners of the Pope." The situation at Rome, in the opening months of the Council, could hardly be more accurately described than in this letter, nor would it be easy now, with all the light of subsequent experience, to offer any better suggestion as to what ought to have been done to avert the threatened danger, and was not done.

any better suggestion as to what ought to have been done to avert the threatened danger, and was not done.

It is, however, the second of Count Arnim's letters, written five months later and just a month before the closing scene of July 13, that will be read with the greatest interest. It is the longer and more instructive of the two, and though the writer still insisted that the minority might win the day if they could bring themselves to show more spirit and firmness, he had little hope of their doing so, and chiefly occupied himself with the nature and probable consequences of the impending Ultramontane victory. The close of the general debate on infallibility had been forcibly carried a few days before, in accordance with the obnoxious regolamento, thus choking off a number of intending Opposition speakers. The minority were disorganized and cowed, and it is curious that Bishop Hefele, to whom this very letter is addressed, was one of the few leading men among them who shrank from the bolder policy recommended by his colleagues of holding aloof from the future debates by his colleagues of holding aloof from the future debates and declining any longer to acknowledge the validity of the Council. The first half of this letter to Bishop Hefele reads to us now almost like a prophery. The keynote is struck in the opening paragraph with a curious felicity, and the passage deserves to be put on record as it stands:—

From the day on which Infallibility is proclaimed, with the consent or tacit connivance of the Episcopate, the Governments, as the representatives of the modern political and national interests, will find themselves attacked by the Roman Church. I do not, indeed, assert that the enactment of Infallibility will immediately result in a state of things much worse than what has been induced by the practices prevailing in Rome for the last thirty years; but I am afraid the history of the Genmenical Council will prove to the satisfaction of all that there is a power at Rome warring against the political progress and organization of the modern world. More than this, the German Bishops in all probability will show themselves so utterly dependent upon the mischievous central power at Rome that at the eleventh hour they will not only abandon their own deliberate opinions, but actually accept as revealed truth what they have denied before, and what the socular power can never put up with.

It is hardly necessary to point out that the German Bishops have exactly fulfilled this anticipation. Count Arnim proceeds to remark that, if they do so act, there will be not simply separation of Ohurch and State, but "war between Church and State." This prediction also has been fulfilled. He explains that the State will be obliged to regard "the New Catholic Church," changed by the enactment of infallibility, as a different body from that with which Church are the country to the country that with which country the country to the country t enactment of intellibility, as a different body from that with which Concordats and other civil compacts were made in times past. This is unquestionably the view taken, whether reasonably or not, by leading statesmen both in Germany and Austria, which finds its latest expression in the ecclesiastical bills just passed by large majorities in both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath, and to majorities in both Houses of the Austrian Recensrata, and to which the Emperor has promised his cordial sanction. "If Rome is intent upon war, the challenge she throws down is sure to be accepted. The German Governments may be sure of the consent and encouragement of the nation in taking up the gauntiet." The writer goes on to describe in detail what would happen, and what now has happened, and it must be remembered that he has had no hand in framing the recent Prussian legislation. He speaks of "endless controversies in filling up episcopal sees, expulsion of the Jesuits, restrictions of personal liberty as regards monastic orders, prohibitions of studying in Rome, and, above all, the doing away of all ecclesiastical influence over schools." He adds, with an equally true instinct, that this reaction will not be confined to Protestant countries, that it will very likely lead to measures being adopted which will not bear scrutiny, and that this again will inevitably throw back the Bishops more entirely on the Papacy. And he intimates, with only too good reason, the injuries to religion which such a conflict must produce; "and all this merely because the minority in the Council cannot make up their minds to deny to Pio Nono the gratification of his personal desire." Hardly less acute is his moral analysis of the composition of the infallibilist majority. Several, he observes, including the English and the few infallibilist Several, he observes, including the English and the few infallibilist Germans, sincerely believe the new dogma, but the others do not. The French prelates simply make it a political stalking-horse; the Spaniards cluster round the Pope because they find no support at home; as to the Italians it is absurd to speak of their seriously embracing any dogma, or having the faintest idea of what moral conviction means to a German. The German Bishops should have understood this, and not argued and negotiated when the time was come for resolute action. To stern uncompromising resistance, and to that allow, the Vatican always succumbs:—

If we know anything of the Vatican by experience, it is that concessions are always made by the leading priests when danger is immediate and trangible. Though it may sometimes appear as if the Curia acted on principle, a dozer investigation would satisfy anyone that what appears manifests and hereig devotion to their creed is, in reality, nothing but the result of an erronsous estimate concerning the nearness of danger. Even during the present crisis the Vatican has repeatedly wavered. But these transfered accessions of weakness have been regularly overcome, not by the

reflection that the majority have the better argument on their eide, but that the minority are weak, feeble, and disorganized.

This is the verdict of all who understand the modern Papace There was a canonized Saint, whose name has escaped our memory whose admission into the Calendar was for some time delays because he was related to have said on one occasion that the Pope wanted a good frightening. Like Count Amim, he understood Rome. The minority Bishops who were afraid of pushing matters to extremities at the Council, for fear of producing a schism, did not. There can be no doubt that if they had acted resolutely the Vatican would have taken good care "not to force them into any position at all approaching schism"

position at all approaching schism."

But on one point Count Arnim was out in his calculations. If it had been clearly understood that the Opposition were prepared to repeat their non placet in the Solemn Session appointed to be held on July 18 for the formal enactment of the dogma, that Session would never have been held. To make a written protest and leave Rome, which was the course here suggested, and actually followed proved insufficient, because there was no security and leave Rome, which was the course here suggested, and actually followed, proved insufficient, because there was no security for the remonstrant Bishops adhering to their protest afterwards. The Court of Rome foresaw that they would fall off one by one when separated from each other. It had too much discernment to press heavily on those who were willing to temporize. The most formidable member of the little host was shot down by the Paris Commune. A tacit recognition of the decrees on the part of the Hungarian prelates was discreetly allowed to suffice. Hefele, whose political position was weaker, while his literary connexion made submission of paramount importance, was brought to his knews after a considerable interval, and constrained to mutter a half inaudible Shibboleth. Strossmayer to this day has made no recantation nor published the decrees in his diocese; but he is formidable from position as well as from character, and his reserve has been readily connived at. The German Bishops were expected to persecute as well as to recant. Meanwhile not one of the remonstrants has ventured to maintain a public protest, and in such a case to be silent is recant. Meanwhile not one of the remonstrants has ventured to maintain a public protest, and in such a case to be silent is virtually to submit. They have fallen, as Count Arnim predicted they would fall, "not before their adversaries, but before their own conscience, timidity, and unacquaintance with the enemy's strategy." To those who are familiar with the inner history of the Council and with the various official manifestoes put forth during its progress by these same obsequious prelates there is something pitiable about their docility in kissing the rod. One thing only could have made their humiliation look respectable, and that was that they should be persecuted for accepting it. This semblance of respectability has been bestowed by Prince Bismarck. Dr. Döllinger, who should be a good judge in such a case, is resemblance of respectability has been bestowed by Prince Bismarck. Dr. Döllinger, who should be a good judge in such a case, is reported to have warned the Prussian Government that its policy had aimed the most fatal blow yet struck at the interests of the Old Catholic movement. The most ardent partisan could hardly have made heroes of the Archbishops of Posen or Cologne a twelvementh ago. But in prisons which are not as "the prison of the Vaticaa," or under sentence of deposition—which has just been pronounced on the former prelate—they inevitably command the sympathies of half Catholic Europe. A tithe of the courage they have lately shown in resisting legislation which they are not the sympathies of nail Catholic Europe. A tithe of the courage they have lately shown in resisting legislation which they are not singular in regarding as unjust would have saved them four years ago from the infliction of dogmas which they professed to deprecate as untrue, and which alone have rendered that legislation possible.

BURNING THE DEAD.

THE disposal of the human body after death is obviously a sanitary question of the first importance, and it would be unfortunate if any false delicacy or morbid sentiment were allowed to stand in the way of its being freely and fully discussed. The utmost respect ought of course to be paid to the remains of the dead, but the health of the living must also be considered. It is now some twenty-five years since the horrible disclosures with regard to the overcrowded and miasmatic condition of the London churchyards forced the subject into notice. It was conclusively proved by the inquiries which into notice. It was conclusively proved by the inquiries which were then made that an accumulation of dead bodies in the midst of a town was most injurious to the health of the inhabitants; and an Act of Parliament was passed prohibiting intra-mural interment. The old graveyards—each a putrid mass of rotting bodies, will describe the province bear a period bear a period by the province bear and province b piled layer upon layer—were closed; and burials have since been re-legated to suburban cemeteries several miles from the heart of the city. As far as the central part of the town was concerned, this was no doubt a simple and effectual remedy. The people who lived near the churchyards were relieved from the fatal influences to which the churchyards were relieved from the fatal influences to which they were formerly exposed; and as long as the cemeteries were isolated, and at a distance from population, their sanitary state was not a matter of pressing interest. Now, however, these cemeteries have been, or are quickly being, brought within the continually expanding ring of the great city. Some of them are already the centres of large districts, with houses built up close to their walls; and others are beginning to be similarly threatened with enclosure. It is impossible to doubt that within a few years the suburban cemeteries will be surrounded by quite us dense a population as the old churchyards; and it therefore becomes a very anxious question whether, apart from their comparative remotences, which is continually decreasing, there is anything in the mode of sepalture at these places to render them less dangerous than the graveyards of the town. Upon this point the Report of the Commissioners of 1849 is by no means encouraging. Their condemnation appears to extand to all collections of putrefaction. "We may," they say, "safely rest the sanitary part of the case on the single fact that the placing of the dead body in a grave and covering it with a few feet of earth does not prevent the gases generated by decomposition, together with putrescent matters which they hold in suspension, from penetrating the surrounding and escaping into the air above and the water beneath." Dr. Lyon Playfair stated that he had examined various burial-grounds in order to ascertain whether the layer of earth above the hodies was sufficient to absorb the putrid gases evolved, and found that it was certainly not sufficient. The feetid emanations of the burial-ground could be traced in drains thirty feet distant. Dr. Playfair calculated that from the 52,000 annual interments of the metropolis in 1849—they are now 80,000—no less a quantity than 2,572,580 cubic feet of gases were emitted, "the whole of which, beyond what is absorbed by the soil, must pass into the water below or the atmosphere above. In fact, it is asserted generally that the corruption poisons both air and water, that the health of the neighbouring inhabitants is lowered, and that fatal consequences frequently ensue. The vicinity of a burial-ground is said to be an invariable cause of "headache, diarrhese, dysentery, sore throat, and low fever." In the cemeteries the bodies are not packed together so closely as in churchyards, and there is also a larger amount of vegetation to absorb the emanations. The decomposition, however, goes on as before, and the cemeteries are certainly becoming more crowded, as well as more thickly surrounded by the advancing population. It is impossible that they can retreat further into the country, since ground for such purposes is constantly becoming scarcer; and we may therefore expect to find ourselves before long in the presence of another cr

as before, and the cemeteries are certainly becoming more crowded, as well as more thickly surrounded by the advancing population. It is impossible that they can retreat further into the country, since ground for such purposes is constantly becoming scarcer; and we may therefore expect to find ourselves before long in the presence of another crisis as perilous and revolting as that of 1849.

There can be no doubt that this is a very serious question in a country of limited area with a large and increasing population. It is clear that, if a burial-ground is, under all circumstances, necessarily unhealthy, and if the only reason why cemeteries are less deadly in their effects than the old churchyards is that they have, for the present, fewer people about them to poison and kill, the danger deadly in their effects than the old churchyards is that they have, for the present, fewer people about them to poison and kill, the danger to the public is only a matter of time, and it would be madness not to be prepared for it. Some means may possibly be found of purifying and disinfecting burial-grounds, but apparently they have not yet been found; and it is therefore worth while to consider whether after all there are any valid reasons why this mode of sepulture should be regarded as the only one open to us. The question is obviously one which concerns the living rather than the dead, and it may be assumed that. one open to us. The question is obviously one which concerns the living rather than the dead, and it may be assumed that, if the dead could be consulted, they would prefer not to be commemorated by pestilence upon earth. The essential point to be observed is that the physical dissolution of the body shall take place under such conditions as shall neither revolt the feelings nor injure the health of the survivors. The mammy belongs to a primitive state of society. In Italy and also in France the embalmer still practises his trade, but it is gradually dying out. The experiment is seldom permanently successful, and in any The experiment is seldom permanently successful, and in any case the result is ghastly and disgusting. Any one who cares to see what can be done to arrest decay by artificial processes can gratify his curiosity at the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. He can there compare ancient Egyptian mumnies with modern attempts in the same direction. On one shelf may be seen modern attempts in the same direction. On one shelf may be seen the first wife of Martin van Butchell, who, as he was to enjoy a certain property as long—so the deed ran—as his wife was "above ground," thought he could not do better than have her stuffed as an ornament for his sideboard. The operation was performed by Dr. W. Hunter and Mr. Carmenter in 1775, and creek pains were Dr. W. Hunter and Mr. Carpenter in 1775, and great pains were taken to preserve the form and features of the deceased lady; yet nothing can be more hideous and repulsive than the preserved remains—a rotten and withered figure, with a mahogany face in which the teeth glitter as if in mockery of the surrounding decay. An Australian mummy, dried by exposure to the sun, represents an equally disgusting mode of preservation. Jeremy Bentham's body has also been preserved, and is no less horrible in its waxen inanity. In all civilized countries attempts to arrest the process of nature either have been, or are being, abandoned; and this mode of treatment may therefore be set aside. The question remains hew, if the body is to be allowed to return to its elements, is this to be accomplished? Since the earliest ages there have been mainly only two ways of doing this. One is by burial, either in a case or underground, and the other by burning the remains. It is difficult to see why one should be considered more respectful to the body than the other. Nothing can be more lost home and horrible than the natural course of corruption. Dissolution by fire may distress some persons as a departure from familiar procedure; but, after all, it is only burning the rage of the deceased. The object in each case is the same—to get rid of something which, for physical, if not also for moral, reasons, must be put out of the way. In the case of burning, a handful of pure and delicate ashes alone. burial the remains are put out of sight, but decomposition goes on. In the case of burning, a handful of pure and delicate ashes alone remains. It is impossible to resist Sir Henry Thompson's argument that burning, if carefully and efficiently conducted, would avoid the sanitary dangers of burying, though it might perhaps have senitary dangers of its own; and no solid reason can be suggested why, it should be more painful to the feelings of the dead man's friends; indeed, there are obvious reasons, if one reflects not merely on the momentary but the future treatment of the body, why it should be welcomed as a means of avoiding a dreadful

process of decay. Anybody who wishes to take a sentimental view of the matter has only to ask himself whether he would like to look at a friend in his ashes or in his grave at the end of a fortnight. The ordinary sentiment on the subject is merely a desire to get rid of the body without, as it were, laying violent hands on it in any way. This, however, is only postponing for a moment the great crisis. If the body is not destroyed in one way, it is destroyed in another.

Rightly considered the question is mally much worse a savitary.

Rightly considered, the question is really much more a sanitary than a sentimental one. There is no reason why it should be more distressing to a thinking man to follow an inanimate mass of clay to the door of a furnace in which it is about to be consumed by fire than to a grave in which it is to be consumed in another fashion; and religious services might readily be adapted to cremation. The superiority of burning to burying really turns on the question. Can it be decently and efficiently performed, and without danger to health? At present the subject is in an experimental stage, and it is no disrespect to Sir H. Thompson and the advocates of the system to remark that their assertions require to be carefully tested on a larger scale before they can be unhesitatingly accepted. Sir Henry, who has practised on the bodies of animals, says that a powerful reverberating furnace will reduce a body of more than average size and weight, leaving only a few white and fragilo portions of earthy material, in less than one hour; that no truce of odour is perceived, and that nothing can be more pure, tested by sight or smell, than the remaining dust. He admits that during the first three or four minutes of combustion the gases emitted are noxious, but after that time they cease to be so, and no smoke is seen. Moreover the noxious gases do not escape into the open air, but are entirely consumed in a second furnace. Some sixteen hundred bodies have to be disposed of every week in London, and the question is whether the process of cremation could be carried the question is whether the process of cremation could be carried out on this scale, or anything approaching to it, without producing offensive or dangerous results. It is clear at least that, in order to do justice to it, very perfect and consequently very expensive apparatus and theroughly skilled attendants would be required. Clumsy or imperfect cremation would be on every ground intolerable. It is this practical side of the question which requires to be elucidated. There is also another point which demands consideration, and that is the means of ascertaining after sepulture whether death has been caused by criminal means. A body can be due out of the grave, but a calcined body is repre-A body can be dug out of the grave, but a calcined body is represented only by its dust. To obviate this difficulty, Sir II. Thompson proposes to preserve for a certain number of years, in a public institution, the stomach and a part of one of the viscers of every person who dies. It is obvious that this would be rather a for-midable undertaking. An efficient system of official inspection after death, which is undoubtedly much required, might perhaps answer the purpose as a check upon poisoning or violence; but answer the purpose as a check upon possoning or violence; but the mere mention of these points shows how crude the whole project is in its present form. A Mutual Cremation Society has been formed in New York, and in various parts of Germany the movement is said to be drawing towards it numerous adherents. But it is evident that many questions must be accounted by the computation of the control be answered before cremation can come into general use. In the meanwhile the advocates of the system would do well the meanwhile the advocates of the system would do well to confine themselves to its sanitary recommendations. A French writer has suggested, with truly French taste, that "the funeral urn may soon replace bronze clocks and china vases as ornaments on our consoles and mantelpieces"; and Sir II. Thompson has thought it necessary to try to persuade the British public that the ashes of the dead would be an extremely profitable article of trade. "To treat our dead," he says, enthusiastically, "after this fashion" (i.e. cremation) "would return millions of capital without delay to our mother-carth, who would give us back large returns at compound interest for the deposit." Most persons, we imagine, will be content to ornament their mantelpieces and eke out their incomes without turning the remains of deceased relatives to account for either purpose. It is only from the point of view of sanitary reform that cremation has any substantial title to consideration.

THE COMIC GOSPEL.

IT appears that for some months past much excitement has been produced in Edinburgh and other towns in Scotland by the singular exercises of a couple of itinerant Americans—Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey. For a very long time no entertainment has been so popular in Edinburgh as that which goes by the name of these gentlemen. It is attended by overflowing audiences. Crowds of enthusiasts follow the performers from one place to another, for it is part of their system to have as much variety as possible, and to hold their meetings in all sorts of different buildings—in town-halls, lecture-rooms, and churches of all denominations. The meetings are held at all hours of the day, and some are for young men, some for mothers, some for fathers, others for young women, clerks, students, or little children. Curiosity is stimulated by huge placards on the walls, and several periodicals command a large sale by describing the performances. The nature of the exhibition is stated in the following announcement:—"At 6.30 p.m. Mr. Moody will preach the Gospel, and Mr. Sankey will sing the Gospel." Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey are Americans from Chicago, and we learn from one of their organs that their visit to Scotland was prompted by a feeling that the churches there stood "specially in need of the application of those brisker, livelier, more

direct modes of appeal which are characteristic of America."
Mr. Moody, we are further told, is "not a man of much education or culture; his manner is abrupt and blunt; his speech bristles with Americanisms; his voice is sharp, rapid, and colloquial." He is remarkable for his want of sanctimoniousness, and humour spurts out sometimes in his most serious addresses. interlards his lectures with droll or wonderful stories, or, as the writer puts it, "he has in his possession a large number of incidents and experiences well fitted to throw light on the points he employs them to elucidate, and to clinch the appeals which he uses them to enforce." In the intervals of Mr. Moody's lectures, Mr. Sankey sings hymns. "Abhorring the notion of providing a musical entertainment merely to please those who are not in the Kingdom of God," he seeks to move "by truth expressed in the most winning tones." It is also "in subservience to spiritual ends." that Mr. Sankey uses the harmonium." Sankey's "Sacred Solos" are sold by the thousand; and is example and exhortations are also said to have given a great impulse to the trade in harmonium. harmoniums. The sort of entertainment which is thus presented harmoniums. The sort of entertainment which is thus presented may be gathered from the descriptions given by persons who profess to have enjoyed it. "We are having a very good time just now," writes one; "old Formality has got his neck broken." "On Friday night," says another, "after Mr. Moody's solemn word, there seemed to be a great smashing up of souls." The audience is alternately moved to laughter and tears. "The Gospel is preached not only with the pronunciation, but in the dialect, of Chicago; and the result is no doubt something years different from that to and the result is no doubt something very different from that to which Scotch congregations are accustomed. Jokes, slang, stories, and sensational exclamations are freely interspersed. Mr. Moody's strange accents and "spurts of humour" work up the people into a state of excitement in which it is as easy to cry as laugh. A parable translated into the language of Artenus Ward, and enlivened by tenches of Yankee wit, is a novel sensation, and the effect is enhanced by a sudden change to startling threats of damnation, and appeals to come and be saved. Then comes Sankey's lively solo, sung in very good style to a melody that might pass for secular in a worldly concert-room but for the words. People who go only to be amused, as most of the audience go, are provided with a curious and racy entertainment, quite as good in its way as the Christy Minstrels. Others of an impressible temsrament are thrown into more or less violent paroxysms of hystorical emotion.

Those who are acquainted with the history of revivals will recognize in the agitation which has been carried on in Edinburgh and elsowhere a repetition, in a slightly modified form, of the ordinary type of these disorders. There are different methods of getting intoxicated, and this is one of them. Nothing is easier than for a skilled and daring expert in revivalism to work upon the nerves and feelings of weak, susceptible persons so as to throw the blood to the head, and bring on all the symptoms of violent excitement. One of Mr. Moody's disciples has designated him the "Lightning Minister of the Lightning City," and there can be no doubt that his performance is of a very rousing kind. In common revivals mere shouting and shuicking answer the purpose of the operators, but Mr. Moody's exercises are of a more artistic squality. Friends of the movement, mingled with the audiance Friends of the movement, mingled with the audience, their aid. They pounce upon any one who seems to be also lend their aid. moved, and pour in their exhortations; and there are also private rooms to which cases of distress are conveyed. "About forty," says one account, "confessed that they were new converts, and about forty stood up as anxious to be saved, and were asked to go to the other side of the hall, where they were conversed with. A servant-girl is described as weeping like an inundation. The "workers" in attendance on her had to keep her constantly supplied with a change of fresh pocket-handkerchiefs and dry hymn-Another time Mr. Moody called upon seven gentlemen on the platform "Most of them were to tell the company how they were saved. well-known men—a minister, a colonel in the army, a merchant, a sheriff, a doctor, anobleman, and a captain in the navy. The offset was Prayers were offered up for "an uncle who is an infidel," for "a family, the father an avowed infidel, and the mother and children unconverted," for "a clergyman of the Church of Ireland who is imbued with Rationalistic errors." At one of the meetings the experiences of a young lady were given as part of the entertainment. "For an hour she sat in the greatest agony; her hands were chaped, her eveballs looked as if they would start from their sockets." Even children are worked upon—little children of eight or nine-with all the terrifying formula of the Revivalist school. A little boy illustrated his faith by remarking that, if his sister received an offer of marriage from a very rich man who had promised she should live in a fine mansion, would she not be very foolish to refuse such an offer? At one meeting we are told of "a dear little boy, about nine years of age, at most tan, who was crying as if his little heart would break," while a "kindly fatherly-like man" was torturing the poor child with things too deep for him-to understand. We read of a book which was sent to another shill contained. one white, the was seat to another child containing three leaves—one winext blood-red, and the third white, indicating salvation. can't have too much blood," is Moody's motto.

It is said to be too soon to estimate the results of the agitation

It is said to be too soon to estimate the results of the agitation which has been carried on by these expedients; but it is not very difficult to anticipate what, judging from former experience, they are likely to be. It is impossible to imagine anything more unwhichsome and debilitating than the sort of morbid expirement and destroic tapture which is thus cultivated; and in other cases the consequence are invariably been a reaction of a deployable kind. In

the country districts of Scotland, revivals have usually left than mark in an increase of drunkenness and a scandalous addition the Registrar-General's statistics of illegitimacy. In Editaba the heat and frenzy have probably been less into e than might supposed from the extravagant language of the organs of the most ment. It can readily be understood, that, as one of these paper says, "hundreds of young persons who were formerly accus says, "nundreds of young persons, who were formerly accusationals to go to the theatre, opera, and pantennime, gave up deliberately, and from choice and the force of conviction abble tended the prayer-meetings"; but the explanation in a great many cases is no doubt that the prayer-meetings were founds to be more amusing and stimulating. One of Mr. Moody's most "acreaming hits," as they say in the play-bills, is a mock representation of a court of law for the trial of Jesus Christ. He asked sentition of a court of law for the trial of sente Online. Also assessment to be consider itself a court of inquiry, and nominates one of the ministers present to be usher and to call in the witnesses, who are then examined with Yankee freedom and jocularity by Max. Moody: Pilate's wife is called Mrs. Pilate, and among the other witnesses are the Apostles, the angels, and the Doity. This sort of with the inflation of maliciants agreement and corrections agreement the inflation of maliciants agreement agreement of the stage. It is hard to say whether the treatment of religion in this manner does most harm by bringing sacred things into ridingle, by afflicting some feeble minds with idle agony, or by overbalancing others with the inflation of maliciants agreement and correct. with the inflation of self-rightsous arrogance and concert. There is not the faintest trace of educated intelligence or spiritual elevation in Mr. Moody's harangues. They are as mere gabble of texts, interspersed with grotesque or sensationals anadotes, and spicel with valuer American slang. The most anecdotes, and spiced with vulgar American slang. The most extraordinary feature of the agitation is that it should be connived: extraordinary feature of the agriculton is that it should be connived; at and patronized by the clergy of Edinburgh, and other towns, It is obvious that, if Moody and Saukey are right in their mode of preaching the Gospel, and if the success of theorem performances is really a "great awakening" and the "Powers of the Holy Choet in Scotland," the ordinary services of religion must be a melancholy farce. Everybody who likes been in Scotland must have been struck with the severe endurated ance and fortitude with which a Scotch congregation site out note only a long and dreary sermon, but a series of prayers which are the worst sort of sermons in disguise; and it is not surprising that the Scotch laity should be thankful for a little relaxation. But that the ministers themselves should come forward in this manner to proclaim publicly that their whole system is a failure and waste of time, is really strange. It must be still more wonderful if, in supporting and recommending Mesers. Moody and Sankey, they do not see that they are condemning themselves. Either a great awakening is good for their flocks or it is not; if it is, why do they not takemeasures to bring it about on their own account? The only justification which is offered for the eccentricities and bullponeries of the Yankee propaganda is simply that the end justifies the means, and that the great thing is to produce an impression on the public mind, no matter how. It would appear therefore that sermons had better be abandoned for singing and story-telling, and there is: no logical reason why the reform should stop here. The banjo and the bones might be substituted for the harmonium, and Mr. and the bones might be substituted for the harmonium, and MRC Sankey's soles might be occasionally varied by a little dancing. The Funce Flip-flap Fandange would be an appropriate accompaniment to Mr. Meedy's "spurts of humour" and select anecdetens. If it is to be understood that it is the business of Christian charches to compete, as the British Evangelist holds, with "the theatre, opera, and pantomime," why is the competition left to these American gentlemen? It is stated that Messre. Moody and Sankey may shortly be expected in London, but they will perhaps discover that their line of business has already been pretty well, worked at the Tabernsole and elsewhere. worked at the Tabernacle and elsewhere.

MR. F. W. NEWMAN ON ANCIENT GREECE,

A Narticle by Mr. F. W. Newman in this month's number of Fraser's Magazine may claim some notice both on its owns account and on account of the reputation of its author. Mr.: Newman has perhaps tried his hand at too many things to be thoroughly successful in all of them, and there is often a touch of eccentricity in what he writes. Still he is always thoughtful and often original; he represents a good and sound style of echelarships though perhaps one which a younger generation of scholars has gray somewhat shead of. On matters of ancient scholarship and history. Mr. Newman long ago wen, and he has not lost, a right to be heard. A few thoughts suggested by what he has to easy about "This Strivings of Ancient Greece for Union" may therefore not be out of place.

The first question which suggests itself to us on reading the title of Mr. Newman's article is, whether there ever were strictly speaking, any strivings in ancient Greece after anything worthy to be called union. By union in such a case we should understand the merging of various separate States, whather they take the form of aities or that after these or districts, in one greater political whele. It does not matter whether the constitution; either of the States whether the pare to be joined or of the greater State into which they are to be joined or of the greater State into which they are to be joined on the greater State into which they are to be joined on the greater state into which they are to be joined of the greater state into which they are to be joined on the greater state into which they are to be proposed of the greater there are included at the greater they are to be a second of the constitution. But, one things can would have thought, was also being conscious these and greater these and greater there are also being the second of the constitution after many after many the scale of the constitution after many after many the scale of the constitution after many than the constitution after many the scale of the constitution of the constitution after many than the constitution of the constitut

"admitted into the whole shall be ministed sinto item equal terms. Movile stilles into at first night velex terms of manism like these severe moves offered to manient Greece as a whole, and that it was only in quite the blater stays of the history that they were uffixed to say large proportion of her commonwealths. We can see no styre of the separate of the or munities of Grace attiving to maile themselves into a n. The lesson of Grack history rather is that, though the tribes may fuse themselves into a nation, asparate cities mot. If modern Italy and modern Switzerland abould be quoted nples to the contrary, the answer is plain. The striving one perfect unity did not begin in either case till the city ments had, by widely different processes in the two cases, peaced to be city governments. Switzerland too never was wholly a collection of cities; it always was, and still is, partly a collection of tribes or districts. Italy did not strive after union till her city governments had ceased to be city governments by seing crushed down under native tyrants or foreign kings. Is itserland did not strive after more perfect union till her city vernments had ceased to be city governments by admitting the whole population of the Cantons to equal rights. And neither in or in Switzerland were the independent States so absolutely independent as they were in old Greece, because they were all, in theory at least, members of the Empire. Most of the historians off old Greece have carofully pointed out, some of them have rather needlessly lamented, the absance of any strivings after amion among the Greek commonwealths. They have dwelled with much force on that unconquerable instinct of the Greek mind which ever clave to the absolute independence of each separate city, and which revolted, till quite a late time of Greek history, from any attempt to fase separate cities into a greater whole. They have shown that a Federal union—much more any closer union—of all Greece was never so much as thought of; that the institution which has been sometimes mistaken for a common council of the enstion was in truth not a political dist but a religious synod.

They have shown that the existence of the Amphiktyonic Council tells the other way, because, if there had been any wish for union, that Council, awkward as its constitution was, might have supplied the groundwork out of which union might have grown. They have shown that during the most brilliant times of Greek history any real Federal union, even among cities or districts the most mearly akin, was confined to the more backward portions of the Greek nation, and that the more vigerous was the political and intellectual life of any city, the more errorstly did it cleave to absolute independence. They have shown that, though, as a matter of fact, many cities did fail to keep that absolute independence. dence, yet it was always against their own will that they lost it; that they would probably have rejected any proposals for real federation on equal terms, but that in truth they never really had the choice, for the alternatives offered were always either absolute independence or a greater or less degree of subjection to some other city. The utmost in truth that any Greek city ever willingly consented to was a lax Confederacy under some leading State whose πητιμονια was limited to the chief command in a common war, and did not hamper the general free action of the other members, much less meddle with their internal constitutions. And when, after experience of Macedonian supremacy, the Federal principle began to have greater vogue, and when the most part of Greece was mapped out among Federal commonwealths, still there was no attempt at any union of the whole country, and several cities, smong them those which had been most illustrious in past times, stood out to the last against union even with their nearest neighbours. In the face of all this one is rather surprised to hear of "the Strivings of ancient Greece for Union," when one would be more inclined to In the speak of "the Strivings of ancient Greece against Union." latter form of words, one might have thought, though not strictly accurate, would come much nearer to accuracy than the other. We cannot fairly say that arcient Greece strove against union, because we cannot fairly say that a man strives against a thing which is mover really placed before him. But we might certainly have been my that ancient Greece came much nearer to striving inclined to ninet union than to striving for it.

Mr. Newman quite takes in the fact that the Greek cities did earnestly cleave to their separate independence. After speaking, as Mr. Grote had done before him, of the various elements of unity camong the Greeks, especially their common festivals, he goes

Tet, while the nation was thus conscious of unity, and its very narrow area seemed to make union both natural and necessary, it was vehemently, almost fenatically, attached to local sovereignty, ont of which its great political activity flowed; and with difficulty did any asste resign the right horder war, for regaining or retaining its rightful limits. While Greeinn managy mainly depended on the intensity of local politics, which in the more democratic states gave free course to takent; yet the great used of Greece, if she was to stand against the far greater mass of surrounding monarchies, was (as she herself knew and felt) a willing and permanent federation.

It is at these last words that we have to part company with Bir.

Newman. We sannot see that Greece "knew and falt" her "great need" of forming hauself into a willing and permanent federation. Mr. Newman not only thinks that the "sardinal profession." Mr. Newman not only thinks that the "sardinal profession." It is the head of Greece; he would have conquered some of her western provinces, and would have set up a Greek dominion over certain manageable provinces of Europe and Asia. He would have stopped, in short, where Alexander would have stopped if he action," that "she made manch progress towards it," and head been Parmenion, but where, being Alexander, he did not stop. Alexander, by going too far, ceased to be Greek or Macedonian, and became Persian; and Greece became subject, not to the reason-she main of the Attic towns in pers-historic times, of the mism of the Attic towns in pers-historic times, of the form the personnel of the main of the maritime confederacy under

Athens after the Bersian war, of its revival in the fourth century s.c., of the Olynthian. These lian, and Aradian leagues, and of the chance of unity which, as he further holds, was lest uniter. Alexander Philip, but which, as he further holds, was lest uniter. Alexander Philip, but which, as he further holds, was lest uniter. Alexander Throughout he attributes artracrdinary importance to the agency of particular men. Kimon had a noble scheme which Paidles spouled; so had Epameinondas; so had Jason; only they died too soon; had he lived longer, Alexander might have been wiser. It is of source easy to laugh at speculations as to what might have been, and Mr. Newman protests beforehand erainst such laughter. We hold with him that "in studying the life of a man, we not only learn what he did, but speculate on what he was capable of doing." We denotified fault with Mr. Newman on this score; where we quarrel with him that is simply that we do not see that there were any such strivings after union as he talks about. Mr. Newman seems to us throughout to confound subjection with union. No doubt subjection is union in a sense, but it is not the kind of union which people strive after. Till we get down to the Federal period, which Mr. Newman, as is the fashion, outs rather short, his only real instance of union is the union of the very truest kind, and, though it is placed in prachistoric times, there is no ground for doubting its reality. We infer its reality from the exceptional circumstances of the Athenian commonwealth. Athens stands by itself in having its full franchise extended to all the free inhabitants of what, according to Greek notions, was a large district. The utter contrast between such a state of things and anything which we see elsewhere in Greece makes it emphatically one of those exceptions which prove the rile. It can hardly fail to have been the work of one of those men, whether his name was Theseus or anything else, of whom Mr. Newman truly easy that it makes a grant difference whether they are low

The contraction of the con-

Throughout Mr. Newman fails to distinguish real union, whether in the form of federation or of consolidation, from subjection on the one hand, and mere confederacies and alliances on the other. Confederacy of Delos, which gradually changed into the Athenian Empire, is a case in point. It changed from a free and equal confederacy, under the military guidance of a leading State, into subjection, more or less complete, to that leading State. At one time certain independent States entered into a close alliance for certain defensive purposes; in another stage certain States, no longer independent but still distinct, were hold in bondage by one ruling State. It is undoubtedly true that their bondage was much lighter than it became when they fell into the hands of another ruling State; but it was bondage nevertheless. did Athens offer—indeed there is a touch of absurdity in the supposition that she could have offered—the franchise of her own city to Sumos, Chios, or Melos; there was not even any moment in which she offered them admission into an equal federation, such as that to which Aratos in after times offered admission to Corinth, Argos, and a crowd of other cities. When Athens and Sparta were each followed by a crowd of allies and subjects, it was no step towards union; it rather divided Greece more hopelusely than before. In the next century Mr. Newman speaks of the Olyathian League, on which he somewhat oddly remarks that it is one "to which our histories do not appear to direct adequate attention." Now surely no one can say that Mr. Groto has failed to give adequate attention to the Olynthian Lengue, about which he has said all or more than all that Mr. Newman has said. If there is anything to be complained of, it is that Mr. Grote, as we think, draws rather too hopeful a picture of what was likely to come of it. Mr. Newman sees another step towards union in the dominion founded by Jason in Thessaly. But he adds, with some simplicity, that the men who killed Jason "received such honour in cities that the murder must be ascribed to the fears which Juson inspired." This is perfectly true; Jason did inspire great fear cities that the murder must be ascribed to the fears which Jason inspired." This is perfectly true; Jason did inspire great fear lest he should be able to extend more widely the kind of union which he had set up in Thessaly; but the kind of union which men fear is not exactly the kind of union which they strive siter. Then we come to Philip. Now we are by no means disposed to be so fiercely anti-Blacedonian as some people. That is to say, we can quite understand the position both of Philip himself and of those Greeks who willingly accepted his supremacy; but we cannot therefore join with Mr. Newman in his rejoicings that the battle of Chairôncia "silenced" Demosthenes. Mr. Newman goes on to speculate upon what would have happened if Philip hid not been killed so soon. He would, he thinks, have invaded Parsia in the character of the head of Greece; he would have conquered some of her western provinces, and would have set up a Greek dominion over certain manageable provinces of Europe and Asia. He would Mr. Newman's history of the Federal period is somewhat odd-He calls the Achaian Lesgue ill cemented; but the Ætolians, though he calls them buccaneers, he seems half to admire. He brings them in when speaking of the failure of the supposed attempts at union under Athens, Sparts, and Thebes. On this he comments thus.—

When Athens, Sparta, and Thebes had all failed from refusing to treat their allies with equality, some will say, "The age was not morally advanced enough for it; the thing was morally imposable; failure was predestined." Yet to believe this seems quite unreasonable, when in the next century the semi-barbarous and piratical Ætolians set up a league and extended it by violence, yet admitted into full equality the men whom they overpowered, and treated all public interests by a public assembly, freely electing their yearly leaders without distinction of district from district. Out of this rose their power and prosperity. This was what the great Aristides desired the Athenians to do; but the subtle and unprincipled Themistocles thwarted and undermined him, whose policy Pericles followed; otherwise Athenians were surely capable of being as virtuous as Ætolians.

Surely Mr. Newman must have forgotten that the Achaians, who were not buccaneers, and who did not, till a very late stage in their history, annex any canton against its will, did at least as much as he not untruly attributes to the Ætolians. This extract alone will show that Mr. Newman holds strong, and indeed rather strange, views about some of the leading characters in Greek history; but our business is with what seems to us a quite mistaken view as to the general subject, and we do not care to enter on his estimates of particular men.

THE EXETER REREDOS.

Of the two questions involved in the Exeter Visitation, one relates to the authority of the Bishop. In January last Mr. Justice Keating set aside as groundless the objections of the Dean and Chapter to the jurisdiction of the Bishop over the fabric of the Cathedral; and in his opinion on the whole case, which has just been adopted by Dr. Temple as the basis of his Judgment, his views on this point are repeated in a very emphatic and decisive manner. It would certainly, he remarked, be strange if a power existed to exclude the control of the Bishop over a church which was the parish church of the whole diocese, which in all formal documents was called the Bishop's church, and which without a Bishop could not exist as a cathedral; and no statute or usage limiting the authority of the Bishop in this particular case heen produced. He therefore held that the Dean and Chapter had no power to make alterations in the Cathedral without a faculty from the Bishop, and that consequently the omission to procure this sanction made their proceedings in the present instance illegal. It is difficult to see how the Bishop or his assessor could have arrived at any other conclusion; and so far, therefore, the Judgment is satisfactory. Unfortunately as much cannot be said for the remainder of it.

The second question which had to be determined was whether the reredos with its sculptured groups or "images" was contrary to ecclesiastical law. The reredos, it should be borne in mind, is not an isolated addition to the minster, but part of the general work of restoration, carried out in harmony with the rest of the edifice. This structure consists of several compartments. In the central one is a figure of the Saviour ascending; another compartment contains a group of the Apostles on the Day of Pentecest, with "tongues, like as of fire," on their heads, while the Holy Chost, in the usual form of a dove, hovers over them; and in a third compartment is seen the figure of our Lord transfigured, with Moses and Elias on either hand, and three Apostles in front. These figures are all small and in altorelievo; and there are four statuettes of angels. The question was whether these alto-relievo figures and statuettes could be fairly considered images of the kind forbidden to be erected in English churches. Mr. Justice Keating went into a long historical argument, which appears to us quite beside the mark, to show that images were prohibited by the regulations issued in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. No reasonable person would think of disputing this; but the point at issue is not whether images have been prohibited, but what is an image in the sense in which such things are prohibited. It seems to us that there can be no doubt whatever that what was intended to be struck at was images which were the object of idolatrous worship and reverence. The first prohibitions were, in fact, limited to such images as had been previously abused with pilgrimages or offerings, or that had been, or might be, censed unto; all such were directed to be forthwith taken down. Afterwards, it is true, the prohibitions were extended, and all images were placed under a ban; but this is easily accounted for by the state of mind of the general body of the people, who were ton ignorant to understand the distinction between one image an

point at once by looking at the object. It would not appear blue to one and red to another. But the difficulty about a superstitions image is that its character is determined not by its physical appearance, but by the feelings which it excites in the minds of persons looking at it. Mr. Justice Keating incidentally observed that Queen Elizabeth's public instructions on this subject were rather opposed to her private conduct, as she had a crucifix in her private chapel, while pohibiting images in churches. If she had been asked for a justification of this apparent inconsistency, she would no doubt have replied that it was not really an inconsistency at all, because she did not worship the crucifix in the superstitious sense in which many of her subjects worshipped images. The object of the authorities at that period was to detach the people as far as possible from the observances of the Roman Catholic Church; and when it was found that images which had previously attracted little attention were, in the absence of more important ones, adopted as objects of veneration, and thus helped to keep the minds of the people in the old groove, it was exceedingly natural that the order for the removal of such things should be made more sweeping. Nothing, however, can be more absurd than to construe rules of this kind in their application to the present day in identically the same way as when they were applied to an entirely different state of affairs, and to leave altogether out to an entirely different state of affairs, and to leave altogether out of view the revolution in religious thought and general education which has taken place in the interval. The point raised as to whether the figures being in alto-relievo and in groups, instead of being separate figures in a detached form, made any difference as to their legality may be passed over as trivial. Mr. Justice Keating said very justly that "what those who framed the prohibitions wished to guard against was what they considered the peril of idolatry, and they could scarcely have supposed that any one would worship a figure only if wholly detached, and withhold worship from an alto-relievo." If Sir II. Keating had taken an equally broad view of the whole question, he would have seen that it turned altogether on the use that was to be made, or was likely turned altogether on the use that was to be made, or was likely to be made, of any particular image. The prohibition is not to images as matters of ornament, but only to images as the objects of idolatry and fetish worship. The condemnation of the figures on the Exeter reredos is, in fact, altogether absurd, except on the supposition that Sir II. Kenting and Dr. Temple were really afraid that the Dean and Chapter or the public would be in danger of treating them as objects of superstitious veneration. It is obvious that if it were to be laid down as a rule that everything that could by any chance be used for such a purpose must be excluded from English churches, a such a purpose must be excluded from English churches, a vast number of churches would have to be immediately reconstructed. There is quite as much to be said against the use of structed. There is quite as much to be said against the use of stained-glass pictures as against sculptured images, which are only a different form of art; and in a great many churches there are ornaments of various kinds which might as well be suspected of serving the ends of idolatry as bits of alto-relievo or statuettes. Indeed it is difficult to see where, if the principle laid down in this Opinion is to be accepted, its application will cease.

It should be observed that the images on the Exect reredos are condemned, not because there is anything peculiar or suspicious about their design, but simply because they are a representation of

It should be observed that the images on the Exeter reredous, are condemned, not because there is anything peculiar or suspicious about their design, but simply because they are a representation of Scriptural persons sculptured in stone, and must therefore be held to be images according to the literal meaning of certain regulations made three centuries ago. Mr. Justice Koating took a very narrow and imperfect view of the judicial functions which he was practically discharging in the name of the Bishop when he said that "it was not necessary to anticipate questions which might nover be raised." We should have thought that every judge, ecclesiastical as well as lay, was bound to consider how far the precedent he was going to lay down was likely to extend, and to try to prescribe some intelligible general principle for guidance in regard to the matter under consideration. One qualification, indeed, the Judge attempted to establish, and that was one entirely of his own invention. He began by endeavouring to prove that all images were equally illegal in a church, and that the general prohibition of images in Edward VI.'s reign must be slavishly observed in its strictly literal sense; and then he went on to lay down the principle, which is entirely without warrant either in the laws or usages of the Church, as well as directly in the teeth of his previous ruling, that an image is not an image unless it is in a particular part of the church. He supposed, he said, that "figures, sometimes grotesque, and sometimes serious, which appeared on the boss of a column, or interwoven with a tracery pattern over a door, all of ancient date, would probably receive a different consideration from the question of the legality of images of our Saviour and His Apostles placed over the holy table in the position used in the Romish churches for the purpose of honouring the altar of sacrifice supposed to exist there." What warrant there is for this distinction it would be exceedingly difficult for either Sir H. Keating or Dr. Temple to s

Church of England. It is impossible not to see that the Dean and Chapter have been condemned on a mere valgar cry of "No Popery!" and under such circumstances they are entitled to the sympathy and support of all who do not wish to see our churches restored to a state of Puritan nakedness and unliness. This restored to a state of Puritan nakedness and ugliness. This decision strikes not merely at this particular reredos at Exeter, but at all structures in which sculptured figures are represented that the reredos which it is understood that the Queen is putting in the Albert Memorial Chapel (formerly Wolsey's Tombhouse) in St. George's, Windsor; at the reredoses at Ely, Lichfield, Hereford, Gloucester, Chichester, Worcester, and in the University Church of Cambridge, at the images with which the old remotes of Westminster has been adorned, as well as at innumerable altar-pieces in other less conspicuous churches. And able alter-pieces in other less conspicuous churches. And not only does it strike at these, but, if the broad principle laid down by Mr. Justice Keating be taken as a rule, apart from his private distinction as to the altar, it strikes apparently at every image in or about every church. Not even King George on Bloomsbury Church is now lawful, we suppose. Monstrous as is the result of the judgment—and it is also likely to be exceedingly vexatious—there may perhaps be an advantage in this reduction and absurdum of literal compliance with all the fessel provisions of the Reformation period as if they were valid statute law. Such ridiculous extravagance can hardly fail to lead to some compromise, which in order to be practicable must necessarily be twosided and elastic, and must show some complete. sided and elastic, and must show some consideration for the seathetic as well as for the Puritan temperament.

PILGRIMS AND THEIR SUFFERINGS.

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THERE was a rumour a few weeks ago that some scores of pilgrims had been swept off the decks of a Mediterranean steamer in a violent storm. As it appeared that there had been some irregularity in the invoice, it was impossible to tell the exact number. Since then there has been an investigation into the matter by order of the Roard of Trade, and, on comparison of the pilgrims duly delivered with the number that were shipped per bill of lading, rould seem that there were only one-and-twenty unaccounted for The mishap occurred to the steamship Laconia, on a voyage between Alexandria and Tunis. Having discharged cargo, she had spare stowage room. When she was on the point of sailing, the owners' agents in Alexandria proposed to fill her up with live freight, and accordingly 1,123 hadjis were sent on board. The freight, and accordingly 1,123 hadjis were sent on board. Inceeded was licensed to carry only twenty passengers; but it seems that the restrictions of the certificate did not apply to trade between Mediterranean ports. However, the captain thought that upwards of eleven hundred persons with their baggage was rather a heavy consignment, and prudently insisted on 180 of the holy travellers returning to shore. He sailed with the rest, and came in for very rough weather. His passengers were troublecame in for very rough weather. His passengers were troublesome and refractory, which is not astonishing, all things considered. They objected to the accommodation between decks,
although they were assured that there was ample stowage
room, and preferred remaining above with their buggage,
which we may be sure was made up in sufficiently compact
bulk. On the whole, it would have been better perhaps had
they elected to stifle under hatches, but who can foretell the
future or avoid his fate? A wave pooped the steamer, breached
the quarter rails, swept the decks, and carried away most of the
missing pilgrims. For the Captain avers—and this is the most
characteristic part of the story—that all the casualties that took
place on the voyage did not happen upon that occasion. Some of
the pilgrims—how many he does not say—had died from other
causes, and were dropped quietly overboard by their companions.

The Captain was acquitted of blame, and had his certificate
returned to him; and we are certainly not inclined to find fault

returned to him; and we are certainly not inclined to find fault with the decision of the Court. No doubt the story is a terrible one. About a thousand souls with their belongings were stowed away at a moment's notice in a ship licensed to carry twenty. There might no doubt be space to pack the crowd, but it was impossible that due appliances could be provided for their accommodation, sime that due appliances could be provided for their accommodation, and they had a voyage of several days before them. Had the weather been propitious, they might have roughed it on the deck without any extraordinary misery; but they sailed in the depth of winter, when the Mediterranean is proventially treacherous, and when the breeze freshened and the waves ran high they had a most unpleasant option between the deck and the hold. On the whole, we should agree with them in preferring approximately accommodately. we should agree with them in preferring exposure above to confinement beneath. Had the crew once persuaded them to go below, they would assuredly have kept them there to be out of the way of the working of the ship, and a thousand men in low close compartments under battened-down hatches must have low close compartments under battened-down hatches must have experienced something like the horrors of a slave-ship on the middle passage. They chose the less disagreeable of two miserable alternatives, and a wave carried away twenty of them. It was a meshancholy accident, but such accidents will occur in the best-found ships; the strongest bulwarks will anap like twigs under the force of a mass of water, and when a sea surges over a ship everything that is not secured must necessarily go by the board. What is really terrible is the Captain's statement, made by way of faitigating the gravity of the particular charge, that assume of the bigrims had died from other causes in the course of the few days and hights they passed on board the Laconia. There is no suggestion that they were suffering from an epidemic when they shapped;

had it been so, indeed, they would never have been eccepted as passengers. Consequently we are left to assume that they expired of their misery—of starvation, exposure, anknustion, overcrowding, one thing or another; and if several of them succumbed in so short a time, we may conceive something of the sufferings which the rest of them survived. Still we repeat that we see no particular reason to blame the officers of the Laconia; nor are we disposed to be severe on the shipping agents in Alexandria. True, it reads like a strong measure to send 180 more people on board than the Captain deemed it prudent to undertake to carry; but, after all, when pilgrims set such small store by their own lives, other people cannot be expected to be over-cautious on their bohalf.

The hadjis who shipped on the Laconia did not find berths of

cannot be expected to be over-cautious on their bahalf.

The hadjis who shipped on the Lacous did not find berths of roses on board, or indeed borths of any kind; yet, all things considered, they might think themselves excessively lucky. They might count on having a hard time of it with rough quarters and short commons, but at all events their discomforts would be comparatively soon over. What were half-a-dozen days at sea in a swift, well-manned steamer, to hanging about in Alexandria begging and starving, and then making the voyage in a cocklechell of a screw, or possibly a native coasting craft? Few of us have an idea of the sufferings undergone in the ordinary course of business by pilgrims to the sacred shrines, or of the proporof business by pilgrims to the sacred shrines, or of the propor-tions of live which they annually sacrifice to their superstitions. Even well-to-do Orientals travelling for their pleasure or profit make a rule of economizing everything that can be economized in transporting their persons from one point to another. Wealthy Hindoo landowners or merchants will stifle themselves in a third-class carriage, stuffing up the compartment with strange bundles of baggage. You may see rich Ottoman gentlemen taking their deck passages on the Black Sea and Levantine steamers; sitting with the ladies of their families, and their miscellaneous sitting with the ladies of their lamilies, and their inscalaneous household goods covering the piles of vociferous honcops to leeward of the odoriferous cattle-pens. No wonder then that the pilgrim of the lower orders, who leaves home in sublime faith and besotted ignorance, is exceedingly indifferent to all that lies before him. From the Regency of Tunis, from Algiers, or more distant Bombay, the peasant, the artisan, or the small trader sets his face towards the Sacred City to perform the great work of his life. It is far cry to Mecca, and his stock of hard-saved cash is as slender as the travelling paraphernalis which he prepares for the journey. He a far cry to meeca, and his stock of hard-saved cash is as singuer as the travelling paraphernalia which he prepares for the journey. He has not the faintest conception of distances, or of the geography of the globe, beyond the horizon of his native village. He has never been in the way of taking much thought for the morrow, and has been in the habit of living from hand to mouth. He has been used to hardships, anxiety, and oppression; perhaps he has tided over more than one period of semi-starvation, vowing this pilgrimage if he escaped with his life. So that hardship in an ordinary way has few terrors for him; he has no data for realising the various forms of suffering that await him; nor can be estimate what it is to endure for months upon months in blank hopelessness should his faith fail him. Not that he would be deterred, in all probability, even if he had a juster appreciation of all that lies before him. He makes the pilgramage for the safety of his soul, and salvation is worth the buying with a great price. Should be succumb on the way back again, his fate is a blessed one. The more intense his misery, the more buoyant should be his hopes; for if his sufferings are only severe enough to kill him outright, he will be borne straight to Paradise, to be handed over to the care of the hours.

Once fairly started on his expedition, he needs every spiritual consolation to enable him to triumph over the woes of the fiesh. He cannot even suffer in ocstatic abstraction, comforting himself by communion with the powers above. He must charge himself in nuneteen cases out of twenty with a heavier load of worldly cares nmeteen cases out of twenty with a heavier load of worldly cares than he had to bear at home; for he must buy or trade his way if he is ever to arrive at his journey's end. Every year, for example, for months before the annual caravan leaves Cairo for Mecca, numbers of the wealthier of the intending pilgrims have formed a bazaar of their own, buying and selling to clear their travelling expenses. We may imagine that the pauper pilgrim has made his way from somewhere in North-Western Africa to Cairo. His small means are exhausted, and he has been able neither to beg. borrow, nor steal sufficient to lay in a been able neither to beg, borrow, nor steal sufficient to lay in a provision to carry him across the Desert. Perhaps even his water skin is tattered and leaky, and he has no means of replacing that first essential of Desert travel. But the caravan takes its departure on a given day, and the Sheikh waits for no man. If the pilgrim misses it, he must linger on for some six months more, with small hope of bettaring his condition; and, besides, he grows eager to have done with the sacred work, for he has been long absent from home, and is turning very home-sick. So he decides to start with the caravan, and trusts to Allah and charity to pull him through. By collusion with comrades similarly situated he manages to pass the examination which is tratituted into examination which is tratituted into examination which is tratituted into examination which is tratituted. the examination which is instituted into every man's means of subsistence, and congratulates himself on having made a fair start of it. Speedily, however, he changes his cheerful tone. Worn down by previous low living, and now put on starvation rations, he toils ankle deep through the burning sand, under the blazing sun, after the horses and camels. He finds his fellow-pilgrims very chary of their charity, for food and water grow daily more precious, and many of the poorer of the company are in the same case as hunself. Many of them, after suffering pitiable extremities, have left their bones to bleach in the Desert; nor is the passage in a crowded dhow in the Red Sea at all preferable to that overless route. The poor fellows find it no jesting metter, and the examination which is instituted into every man's means of sub-

although those who have reached Mecca and kissed the Kaaba, and then found their way back to Alexandria, may think themselves, comparatively speaking, extraordinarily lucky, yet a good part of their screews are still before them. When they have to do the long hit of country between the port of the Khadive and that of the Bey, no wonder that there is a scramble for a powerful English steamer like the Lagonia. The "Ancient Egyptian" whose letter appeared in the Times of Tuesday gives us a notion of what they may expect in most instances. "Ancient Egyptian" whose letter appeared in the Tomes of Tuesday gives us a notion of what they may expect in most instances. He tells of small, crank steamers overladen, and mentions one particular case where the boats hanging at the davits of a screw collier were actually filled with people. Nor is it anything unusual for them to go to see in sailing ships and trust themselves to the mercies of the winds, as scantily provided and as uncertain of relief as when they plunged into the heart of the Desert. It is all very lamentable, no doubt, yet we do not see what is to be done for them. We cannot argue with their fanaticism, and indeed it might be conferring a doubtful benefit were we to deprive them of their firm though misplaced faith. Certainly we might pass more stringent Acts regulating the carrying trade in English attemers. In that case, however, we should only throw them back on an inferior class of vessels, prolong indefinitely the time they must spend at see, and consequently increase immeasurably the aggregate of suffering and mortality.

THE ANTI-BEER WAR.

WE are sorry to hear that the teachers in Sunday achools VV confess themselves beaten by the public-houses. They require, for the successful performance of their own duties, not only that the public-houses shall not receive customers on Sundays, require, for the successful performance of their own duties, not only that the public-houses shall not receive customers on Sundays, but also, as we understand, that the sale of beer for domestic use shall be prohibited. The teachers have been deeply grieved to find that the houses of many of their scholars have been rendered missrable, and their lives embittered, by the intemperance of their parents; and the only wonder is that they do not demand entire prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks. It appears that the elder scholars, after coming to school in the merning or afternoon of Sunday, are sometimes tempted to enter a public-house in the evening. It might happen, for example, that a young man took a country walk with a young woman with whom he was "keeping company," and that they refreshed themselves with a pint of beer under a tree in front of a rural public-house. This is called, in the language of Exeter Hall, "spending the sacred hours in vicious indulgence," and in order to prevent the possibility of yielding to such temperation, it is proposed that all public-houses should be closed. The reasoning of the Memorialists who have addressed the Home Secretary on this subject is, to say the least, surprising. They state that a large proportion of prisoners in our gaols have been taught at Sunday schools, and have afterwards frequented public-houses, and then have become criminals. They argue that public-houses ought to be abolished; but surely the same conclusion might be applied to Sunday schools. It may be true that there is more need than ever of Sunday schools, because the instruction given on weekdays is becoming more and more secular. But if that be so, let Lord Shaftesbury and his allies labour diligently in the work they have undertaken, without meddling with that which lies beyond it. If they can teach any religion or morality worthy of so, let Lord Shaftesbury and his allies labour diligently in the work they have undertaken, without meddling with that which lies beyond it. If they can teach any religion or morality worthy of the name, it will enable a pupil to support the shock of seeing a parent imbibling his Sunday beer, or even of the pupil taking a sip himself. But if they can only produce a delicate hothouse plant, unequal to the storms of life, we should fear that the religious teaching of Sundays will not greatly influence the secularism of weekdays. If the teachers have so little faith them. secularism of weekdays. If the teachers have so little faith thems-solves in the power of the religion which they teach, they can hardly be surprised if others do not greatly believe in it. The middle and lower classes of Englishmen almost invariably put upon their tables the best dinner they can get on Sunday, and if they have not cellars of their own, they must supply themselves with drink not cellars of their own, they must supply themselves with drink from a public-house. It may even happen, although we feel that the suggestion is shocking, that the identical child who goes afterwards to the Sunday school has carried a jug to be filled with beer, and understands what is meant by asking for "half-and-half." This, in the eloquent language of Lord Shaftesbury, is deteriorating that child's home by evil example, and leading it, as it grows up, into destructive sin. An East-End clargyman imported some novelty into the discussion by urging that it was inconsistent to shut up every other business on Sundays and open those "places of shut up every other business on Sundays and open those "places of evil," the public-houses. It probably did not occur to him that the evil," the public-houses. It probably did not occur to him that the only business which cannot be conveniently omitted for a single day is that of eating and drinking. It seems as if the speakers at all these meetings contemplated London as exclusively consisting of householders having kitchens and cellars reasonably supplied with food and drink. But there are many thousands of Londoners who do not possess these conveniences; and, although the last Licensing Act has interposed some difficulties, it is still possible, within certain hours, for these persons to obtain a decent dinner with the drink to which they have been accustomed. It would probably be difficult to persuade them that they ought to go without their dinners on Sundays in order that the virtue of pupils in Sunday schools may be preserved from the possibility of detorions who are apt to fisal a thirst that objects to be assuaged by gingerbeer. If the father of a family honestly tuge a perambulator or

carries a baby into the lanes and fields, we think he is entitled to rest at a public-house and take his beer; and whatever we ma think, he certainly will do so, and those who interfers with his

will regret their meddling.

The latest news from the Crusaders, as they call themselves, is that they have carried a fashionable boarding school in New York by storm, and that fifty young ladies have signed an agreement not to marry any man who does not first sign the pledge. It is to be feared that this agreement, like the pledge itself, is subject to exist ceptions. The crusading army has made a less successful assault on the American Senate, who, being requested to close their har and sign the pledge, only answered by laughter. "The tidal wave and sign the pledge, only answered by laughter. "The tidal wave of temperance" does not seem to have produced much effect ist Washington, and indeed it is confessed that the praying women can do little in the large towns, although they have at least temporarily destroyed the trade in liquor in many villages. Some liquor-desders have employed a brass band with good effect, and the Mayor of Cleveland is stated to have "the fire-department" in readiness to repress any fresh outbreak of prayer. The Cruseders have quickly made themselves ridiculous, and it is hardly possible that the best cause could survive the leadership of Mrs. B. M. Lawrence, M.D., who publishes what she calls "the ten commandments of health" for the guidance of her own sex. Women are exhorted not to eat pork, gresse, butter, or spices; to encourage a cheerful disposition by judicious recreation, music, and mirth, including congenial grease, butter, or spices; to encourage a cheerful disposition by judicious recreation, music, and mirth, including congenial magnetic relations; to seek "a true life-mate," and strive to sustain, if health permits, the sacred relation of parent. Of course the Crusaders have started a journal, in which Mrs. Lawrence, M.D. is powerful. We gather from its pages that temperance is in some way connected with Turkish baths. A correspondent states that he has had another bath, and "feels that it is the first time that ever he was washed." This circumstance is perhaps more interesting to himself than to the world at large. "They rubbed of a pound or two of what never should have been there"—matter in the wrong place, in fact; and he felt considerably better. It is not a pound or two of what never should have been there"—matter in the wrong place, in fact; and he felt considerably better. It is not of course surprising that Crusaders should have acquired during flastern travel a taste for Turkish baths. Indeed the editor seems to be going in for them to that extent that it may be doubted whether any editor will be left soon. There is an hotel adjoining the baths, and "we are so delighted with the establishment that we not only pay full prices for our board every Saturday, but give them this first-class reference for nothing."

All this is so wonderfully absurd that we have difficulty in believing that it is part of the same movement which, under the name of the Women's Whisky War, appeared likely to have serious effects. We should think that Mrs. Lawrence, M.D., and the gentleman who takes Turkish baths are capable of bringing the most solemn and sacred cause into ridicule; and even without the "fire department" of Cleveland we should expect that the excitement of the praying bands must have considerably cooled excitement of the praying bands must have considerably cooled down. The heavy respectability of the leaders of tectotalism among ourselves renders it unlikely that they will attempt such absurdities as have been transacted in America; and besides, if a praying band did start in London, we fear that it would be moved on by the police before the real fun could begin. But although we cannot parallel the grotesque features of a temperance agitation in America, there is something of a temperance agitation in America, there is something of droll in the unconscious self-condemnation of the meeting of Sunday-school teachers. The Memorialists desire the Home Sunday-school teachers. The Memorialists desire the House Secretary to take notice that out of 232 prisoners in Leeds gaol in August 1854, 180 had attended Sunday schools, and out of 724 prisoners more recently confined in Salford Hundred prison, 644 had been at Sunday schools "between seven and eight years on an average." If we desired to commence an agitation for the total and immediate suppression of Sunday schools, we could scarcely desire a more complete and convincing demonstration of the mischief done by them than is furnished by these statistics. It might be argued that, if you desire a man to go to gaol, your best plan is to send him regularly as a boy to Sunday school. We learn that recently at Liverpool the criminal class has become too numerous for the gaol, and it is suggested that this class might be reduced by closing the public-houses. But we doubt whether the case against the publicans could be made so strong as against the Sunday-school teachers. It would probably turn out on inquiry that almost every porson confined in good had at some time visited a public-house; but the same is probably true of churches and chapels, which nevertheless the country is hardly prepared to regard as pernicious institutions. It may be hoped that the forthcoming petition of the Sunday-school teachers will at least teach Parliament to dissunday-school teachers will at least teach Parliament to dis-regard statistics, with which this question of the Liquor Trade has been overdone. Proposals for restriction or prohibition may be best answered by reference to the American Correspondents of the London newspapers who describe with apparent fairness the result of the Whisky War. "For the large cities," says a writer in the Daily News, "I am afraid there is not much hope either in the law or the crusade." Any law that has been or could be passed would be evaded, and the praying woman would magniful be passed would be evaded, and the praying women would require for the sake of their own safety and the public tranquility to be supfor the sake of their own selety and the public tranquility to be suppressed by the police. In Boston lately, says a Correspondent of the Twee, there has been "a spaam of virtue" for the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and under it a large stock of champagne was seized and the owner fined. But on appeal this sentence was reversed on the ground that the Custons' Law of Congress protected imported liquous from seizure under State laws. The principle of this decision would be applicable among custodws. Zon dannot

iocally condamn that which by Imperial policy is permitted. It may be hoped that the eccentricities of America will help to keep this country in a prudent course.

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS AT THE BURLINGTON CLUB. IT may be a question whether we are to lament or to rejoice that
all those arts which required time, individual experience, and
labour are, one by one, being crushed out of existence by machinery,
hurry, large demand, and the cry for cheapness. Our stone-carvers
know how to cut the mouldings of a restored Gothic arch so as to produce nearly the same play of light and shade as the original intricate and elaborate arrangement. Our jewellers can by engine-turning make ornaments of gold, covered with a minute dust of tiny globules, nearly equal to the Etruscan work they imitate. Our glace-stainers obtain by varnish and other subtle appliances an effect as good to the uneducated eye as the twelfth-century window in the next sisle. Labour is too costly for perfection, and life is too short for all that has to be crowded into it. We cannot wait for what we want. If we did wait, we could not afford the cost. Mediocrity, and even a high mediocrity, may be commanded; but the influences of a spreading taste and a more discriminative expenditure of wealth tend rather to discourage true art than to fester it. Every day we recognise with sorrow the decedence which hurry is bringing upon Oriental manufactures. Shawls, inlays, and carpets, as they were lately understood, are already things of the past. Embroidery and ensmelling are almost as extinct in the East as illumination in the West, although their use has not departed as in the other case. The Burlington Club can do nothing to influence contemporary art in the sense of encouraging the reproduction of anything in the present exhibition. As a means of book decoration illumination is practically dead. Still, beautiful in itself and interesting archeologically, it is not without use to a student of the history of art. To produce a book like some of those now shown would tax for years the energy and genins of a first-rate artist, and the result would be of little value compared with a great picture painted perhaps in a few days to be seen and admired by thousands. The miniature-painter can never have worked rapidly. Execution as it is now in fashion would have been out of place in work a few inches square. We have book illustrators by hundreds, and have brought woodengraving to great perfection. Ohromo-lithography has its infinite possibilities. Books may again universally glow with colour and engraving to great perfection. Chromo-lithography has its infinite possibilities. Books may again universally glow with colour and gold, and illustrations may be produced worthy of true art, high in its aims and also popular. Photography in colour has yet to be discovered, but will certainly be attained in time. We have made great strides since the days of Bewick. Pefore him book illustration, in England at least, might have been considered extinct. Copperplates will not print the thousands of impressions now required, and no better process had then been invented. The law that supply equals demand has its converse, and where there was no demand the supply failed. So little indeed did any taste for picture books prevail that Dr. Clarke's account of contending with a butter merchant for an illuminated volum Bible fits naturally into the history of the time. All art was at a low cbb while King into the history of the time. All art was at a low obb while King George expressed his contempt for "boetry and bainting"; and George expres the revival when it did come was in a totally different direction from what had been seen before. Yet it is worth pausing to note that the earliest books of woodcuts were little removed in style from what we roughly name illumination. An immense field of investigation is now concerned with the production of block An immense books and their hand-work contemporaries. The points of inquiry thus started are largely illustrated by the present exhibition, and a careful and painstaking review of them must include the whole range of the mediaval system of book decoration. We have classified window tracery and even wall-painting, but the ornamentation of manuscripts still requires its nomenclature. A comparison of notes already in existence as to artists and schools may have important results. Before oil-painting was common many skilful l ands and inventive brains were engrossed by such an It is well worth while to make a list of the chief pictures in the books of any large collection, and it is satisfactory to find that something has been done to this end both in the British Museum and in the Lambeth Library.

The art of illumination, strictly speaking, flourished during many centuries, but in the modern sense it may be comprised within the limits of at most four hundred years. Leaving out the curious and interesting, but not very beautiful, work produced by the Irish, Anglo-Irish, and German schools before the beginning of the thirteenth century, of which two fine examples (Nos. 1 and 2) are in the Gallery, we come at once to the Psalters, with which an unbroken succession commenced. Printing was in full play before the end of the tiftoenth century, and the partial revival under Louis XIV., due to the talents of Nicholas Jarry, belongs rather to the sister art of calligraphy, and is wholly dissociated from it. Several specimens of what Jarry could do are in the table cases; one of them is historically interesting as having been presented by Louis XIV. to his writing-master, and another as containing a series of portraits of Madlie, de la Vallière as Mary Magdalane, but they have little relation to the works of which the stands of the collection consists. Restricting our observation to them, we may at once remark that though they may easily be divided into periods and schools, a distinct principle of succession runs through them all. We may take an example from one of the calliest and one of the latest

books in the room. With all the enthusiasm and all the religious and artistic life which is the middle ages, as we are constantly runninded, did so much abound, we nevertheless find that originality was as rare and as much prized as it is now. The form of the decontions and the arrangement of the figures in the horders, once invented, was fixed for generations. In a Fuelter of the thirteenth century (No. 7), there is under Jannary in the calendar the painting of a grotesque little figure warming himself at a firsplace. The hearth below, the chimney-pot above, on which a stork is feeding her brood, with the intermediate chimney shaft utilized as a border to the page, look like a scientific preparation from the interior anatomy of a house of the period. Tursing now to the "Home" of St. Maur (No. 86), one of the finest but one of the latest manuscripts in the Gallery, the self-same design appears. The little man is no longer a grotesque, and the picture has all the finish and artistic perfectness that we expect in a Franco-Flemish work of the time. Another page of the same magnificant book affords a second grample of the value of an original design when compared with its neighbour of the same period and school in another case (No. 94). We find that one of the pages of sech represents by an ingenious arrangement, highly artistic, if somewhat unnatural, a series of seemes from the Passion, the Betrayal, the Agony, and the Healing of Malchus. The same drawing, the same colours, are used in each picture, and the pair only differ in size and in some minor details. Nor is this all; for the same design may be traced through one book after another, back to the earliest dawning of the art, till we are landed again on ground closely adjoining that which hears the chimney-top and stork of the thirteenth century. Examples of the same kind might be multiplied almost infinitely; but one more will suffice for our purpose. A dozen books of the fifteenth contury stand on a shelf, all open at a picture of the chainting so much spec

articles of merely curious, or even purely antiquarian, interest. Yet one or two books have associations connected with them which will attract the gaze of the ordinary aightseer. Thus one case conone or two books have associations connected with them which will attract the gaze of the ordinary sightszer. Thus one case contains what on fair historical grounds is believed to be the identical book of prayers used by Mary Stuart on the scaffold. In another there is a little volume which belonged to her descendant Cardinal York. But both possess a value on artistic grounds apart from this merely sentimental interest. These are exceptions. The bulk of the exhibition consists of certain definite classes of leading an argument from health with the format of interests. books, or excerpts from books, in the form of single leaves and cuttings, framed on the wall, which, taking them to be typical of the majority of similar collections, offer some suggestive topics for inquiry and discussion. A single glance round the room gives us grounds for a simple classification. With few exceptions all the illuminated manuscripts of the first part of the thirteenth contary were Psalters. It is not easy to say why this should be. only note the fact, and the further and equally curious fact that before the close of the same century an enormous issue of Bibles, of all varieties of form and size, succeeds. These are followed by an apparently endless series of books of Hours, which, as the fifteenth century is entered, appear in Dutch, French, English, and other vernacular languages, busides the orthodox Latin. Another series, consisting of fewer examples, runs side by side with this, the strictly religious one. There are some Evangelisteria, chiefly in French, and with them sermons and homilies, but they are the invecention among leads with nictures. But from the beginning exception among books with pictures. But from the beginning of the fourteenth century romances, including poetry as well as prose, begin to appear. With these must be classed religious and moral allegories, such as the Complaint of "La Dame contra Pertune," and the "Pelerinage de l'Ame" of Guy de Guileville, which is said to have given Burren the medium of the Division Representation. is said to have given Bunyan the machinery of his Pilgrim's Progress. Among romances also are the Vies de Philosophes, Reynard ophes, Reynard while English grees. Among romances also are the Vess de Philosophes, Reynard the Fox, and Les Fables d'Esope, all in French; while English popular literature of the same period is illustrated by Gower's Confessio Amontes, and German by a Chronicon—as much a romances, by the way, as any of the others. All these will be found in the Gallery, and more like them; but there is a vast preponderance of the devotional books. The history of an age which produced the Mendicant Orders and such men as Adam of St. Victor, Thomas of Colone, and Rubert Greessteets in France, Related and Rubert Greessteets in France. dicant Orders and such men as Adam of St. Victor, Thomas of Celano, and Robert Grosseteste in France, Italy, and England, accounts for the great and, considering the difficulties of the task, the unparalleled circulation of the Bible which took place in the fifty years preceding and following 1400. The present exhibition bears strong witness to this outburst, for it is nothing less. Three-fourths of a large case are filled with copies of the Latin Bible of all sizes; they are German, Italian, some possibly English, but the majority certainty French. A folio in the British Museum, closely resembling one here shown, bears the name of an English scribe, and it is worth noting how nearly it is approached in style and writing by some of the sariier copies of the so-called Wycliffite version. The smaller examples are chiefly interesting for the minuteness of the writing, many of them having thirteen lines to an inch. One bears the name of Viviano Sani of Cremons as its an inch. Can been the name of Viviano Sani of Cremons as its writer, with some Leonins verses in his own praise. Another has a contemporary inscription mentioning the name of a priest of St. Agricols, perhaps the church at Cologne, as its owner. On the

whole, however, it is very puzzling and well nigh impossible to say where the larger number were made. The Italian are the least where the larger number were made. The Italian are the least common, and those of a French type most frequently occur, being often written on as many as five hundred leaves of very thin vellum, and decorated with curious little miniatures with a preponderance of blue. There is no greater difficulty in the whole subject than this as to the actual writing of manuscripts, until the very close of their period of production. In the case of secular works the author was often the scribe and illuminator. secular works the author was often the scribe and illuminator. Dunstan is said to have done something in this way, and the historian Matthew Paris certainly made some drawings in the St. Albans Chronicle. But nothing has been more common than for an ignorant catalogue-maker to confound author, writer, and artist in one, from a misreading of the colophon. Jehan de Vignay, two copies of whose translation of the Epistles and Gospels are in the room, has repeatedly been spoken of as the writer and illuminator, because, though they are both of fifteenth-century work, his name and a date in the fourteenth are appended to them.

Another point as to the production of illuminated manuscripts is also illustrated in this collection. Five or six books in which the ministures are unfinished are placed side by side. But their im-

miniatures are unfinished are placed side by side. But their importance must not be overrated, as they all belong to the same date and school, namely, the later Flemish. Early manuscripts seem to have almost almost almost have fluided in avery porticular as they and school, namely, the later Flemish. Early manuscripts seem to have almost always been finished in every particular as they were written, a fact of importance as throwing light on the double acquirements of such writers as Matthew Paris. In the later period a different system prevailed in Flanders, and probably in other places. There is an Italian guild-book in the Gallery which contains the arms of the Ministori as well as of the writers of Perugia, and the guild of St. John the Evangelist at Bruges allowed of a division of labour. It comprised members who were scribes, gilders, illuminators, and nainters, and the books of Hours. scribes, gilders, illuminators, and painters, and the books of Hours almost invariably commence with a picture of their patron, engaged in writing, while a spiteful little fiend upsets his inkhorn. As many as three or four hands may sometimes be traced in the same book. A prominent example is a beautiful volume (No. 55) in which two styles occur in the borders and three or more in the miniatures. The writing and embellishment of such a work must miniatures. The writing and embellishment of such a work must have been a serious undertaking. A sheet cut from a chorale book shows that in some cases a regular subscription was made towards the expenses. Isabella de Gelria gave "xx marcas ad istum librum complendum," and other Christian souls are commemorated who did the like. To judge by this specimen, their liberality was incommensurate with any great degree of excellence. Another example of the slow growth of one book is afforded by Mr. Malcolm's precious set of volumes which formerly belonged to the Crown of Spain. Part of the history of this book is a more deduction from internal evidence, but it makes a tale which holds well toogsther. The work was begun for Bone of Savov, widow of Galeazzo duction from internal evidence, but it makes a tale which holds well together. The work was begun for Bona of Savoy, widow of Galeazzo Visconti Duke of Milan. She died in 1494, and appears to have left it to her granddaughter, Bona Maria, Queen of Poland, by whom it was bequeathed, still unfinished, to Philip II. of Spain. Unfinished it remains, though there are sixty miniatures by at least three different artists, Italian and Flemish, the Flemish being the latest. The present owner has judiciously divided one fat little volume into four, and a page of each is open, the prettiest picture being an exquisite "Assumption" by Memling or an artist of equal power: the picture is only four inches wide by five in height. A being an exquisite "Assumption" by Memling or an artist of equal power; the picture is only four inches wide by five in height. A somewhat similar example is a large book of Hours (No. 95), begun in England for Henry Beauchanp, last Earl and only Duke of Warwick of his family, who died in 1445, and finished in Italy in 1481, the later work offering one of the few instances known of Italian art in imitation of English. We are but too well accustomed to a reverse method of procedure. Students of Italian art will feel greater admiration for four cuttings from a Florentine art will feel greater admiration for four cuttings from a Florentine Service-book painted by Silvestro, whom Vasari surnames Camadolises. They are very fresh and gorgeous with colour and gold, the best of them being a picture of the death of the Virgin, in which the design of a Fra Angelico is brought into small compass and treated with great harmony and minuteness. Of a later style is a miniature of Christ preaching, surrounded by Saints, and resembling in some respects a work by Pollajuolo. Of the latest Italian art of the kind is a glowing Buonfratelli, painted about 1554 for Pope Paul IV. A Breviary which belonged to Pius V. is in a table case containing Mr. Gibbs's contributions to the exhibition. art will feel greater admiration for four cuttings from a Florentine

One or two curiosities remain to be noticed. Three books are aced together as containing representations of the "Five placed together as containing representations of the "Five Wounds." One of them is an English poem, in which all the in-struments of the Passion are celebrated. There is another in which struments of the Passion are celebrated. There is another in which five gory spots are framed together by a border of gold, in a manner most repulsive and disagreeable to modern eyes, but, to judge by the pictures used to stir up the faithful in the late mission, not altogether repugnant in the present day. These are very late works, as are the curious and equally distasteful representations of the Trinity in a neighbouring case. The condemnation of Pope Urban VIII. in the seventeenth century, and the haief Solicitudini nostra issued by Benedict XIV. in the eighteenth, rendered such pictures unlawful to the orthodox. A more pleasing subject of contemplation is to be found in a little eighteenth, rendered such pictures unlawful to the orthodox. A more pleasing subject of contemplation is to be found in a little volume entirely painted in pearl colour and grey of various shades down to black, so that every picture looks like a Limoges enamel, and near is lies a good specimen of the French fashion of interpretation donors, which was sometimes, as in the Luttral and Colours and the contemplation of the hooks of which this exhibition is formed

belong to one collection, that of Mr. Bragge of Shaffield, and belong to one collection, that of Mr. Bragge of Sheffield, and that among the other chief contributors, in addition to those already named, are Mr. Richard Fisher, Mr. Fuller Russell, and the executors of the late Sir William Tite. The impossibility of any serious revival of an art whose original motive is gone from the earth may be seen from half-a-dozen modern copies of ancient work which hang in a corner. Some of them, especially those painted by the late Henry Shaw, are even finer than the originals from which they are taken, but they lack the spirit which makes those so fascinating. those so fascinating.

REVIEWS.

RECENT SCIENCE IN NAVIGATION.

UR seamen are much beholden to men of science for what has been done within the last forty or fifty years for the regu-larity, the speed, and the security of navigation. The revival of The revival of great circle or tangent sailing, well known to our older voyagers, but strangely neglected by later generations, has done much to shorten courses and to point out the sailor's true pathway across the globe. Surveys and soundings have supplied him with landmarks around him and beneath him, stretching out to him, so to say, a friendly hand which he may grip even in the darkness.

When neither headlands nor shore-lines meet his eye, nor hospitable beacons light his way, the leadsman's hand can feel the features which earth holds up to him beneath the waters. Above all, the study of the movements which are ceaselessly stirring the oceans of air and water has made the seams familiar with their play and all but superior to their violence. The laws of ocean currents and atmospheric storms have been reduced to a degree of precision which, to the mind of a sailor at least, sinks the proverbial dangers of the deep below those which environ the lands-man. The spirit of science which largely animates our naval service and the higher branches of our commercial marine has blended with the results of physical research and observation at home in securing these advantages, putting into the hands of the home in securing these advantages, putting into the hands of the practical navigator a series of manuals for his guidance in almost every contingency and of safeguards against all imaginable risks. Under the Board of Trade regulations a competent knowledge of these adjuncts of science is assured on the part of every shipmaster. For the higher grades of the national service, and, we may add, for the general advance of scientific seamanship, the best hopes may be entertained from the organization of naval studies at Greenwich under the headship of a distinguished mathematician and with the co-operation of an able and zealous staff.

The works which may be taken as forming the literature of navigation, or making up together the vade mecum of every sea captain with the least protension to scientific rank in his profession, are of two classes. The one, wholly new within the last fifty years, deals in the most general way with the more abstract

years, deals in the most general way with the more abstract investigation of the phenomena of air and ocean. Of these Lieu-tenant Maury's valuable work forms the most familiar, as it forms tenant Maury's valuable work forms the most familiar, as it forms well night the original type, although foreshadowed by, and in no slight degree based upon, the labours of Humboldt, Herschel, and other physicists and explorers. The second class, more homely in character and more in common use, consists of such books as, without much pretension to philosophy, put the results of science into practice, and give the seaman his rules and directions ready made. Each of these two classes of works has lately received a valuable addition. Mr. Laughton's Physical Geography in its Relation to the Prevailing Winds and Currents, which has rapidly passed to a second edition, forms an admirable manual of knowassed to a second edition, forms an admirable manual of knowpassed to a second carrion, forms an and shifting phenomens, and ledge with regard to these complex and shifting phenomens, and reuge with regard to these complex and shifting phenomena, and gives us confidence in the soundness of the physical course through which our young officers are taken at the fountain-head of naval learning. His leading principle is to rid his subject of the trammels of mere hypothesis, and to come face to face with the facts and conditions as they exist in nature. It has been too much the fashion to treat the atmospheric or accession. the fashion to treat the atmospheric or oceanic currents as explicable by general rather than by topical causation, or as a branch of abstract metoorology. It is true, Mr. Laughton urges, that hydrostatic fluctuations, such as depend upon the density, the elastic force, the temperature, or the humidity of the air, or the depth, the temperature, or the motion of the ocean masses, are to be regarded as true and even primary elements of the problem. What he protests against is the arbitrary severance of meteorology from physical geography. The local configuration of the earth has been too little considered in comparison with the theoretical movements or changes calculated to take place in fluid masses apart from such limit or restraint. It is only from a detailed and analytical survey of the whole phenomena that he can be a trace them head to their natural sources that he would seek to trace them back to their natural causes, whether geographical, meteorological, or cosmical. There is no more dangerous error, he contends, in physical science than a conviction that certain phenomena must exist and a determination to find them. And in no department of science have preconceived.

Physical Geography in its Relation to the Prevailing Winds and Corrects.

By John Knox Laughton, M.A., F.R.A.S., Mathematical and Neval Instructor at the Royal Naval College. Second Edition. Lindon: J. D. Potter. 1879.

The India Directory. Founded upon the Work of the late Captain James Hersburgh. Part I. Containing the East Indias and hiterjacent ports of Africa and South America, &c. By Communiter Africa Dundae Taylor, F.R.G.S., task lands Mary. Limiter & Co. 1874.

ideas, hasty generalization, and the assumption that all the conditions of the problem are ready to hand, beam more prevalent or more injurious than in that of occanic and aerial circulation. That the primary motion of the earth's atmosphere, for instance, is, as a whole, from east to west, has been adopted in the main upon a priorical cultion of the incovernent of fluid masses. Too little is known from that observation of the primary currents of air over the surface of the globe at large for us to accept this statement of the case as a matter of experience or of fact. Connected with this is the view of the trade winds as constituting the primary currents. Mr. Laughton, without putting it forward as an axiom or postulate, inclines towards the possibility of the opposite hypothesis, and suggests the importance of inquiring how far the details of prevalent winds in various parts of the earth agree with, and are capable of being explained by, a motion from west to east. An extensive correlation of facts bearing upon this problem leads him to seject decisively the theory of Hadley and Maury. Phenomena actually observed, not described inferentially in accordance with the requirements of any theory, cause in his view the easting said to be due to the earth's rotation to give way to westing, and this in localities where such an effect cannot be attributed either to an in-draught towards heated plains, or to deflection from a mountain chain. In rejecting, as he does almost absolutely, the influence of the earth's rotation, our author goes indeed a length to which not many will be prepared to follow him, however streamously they may repudiate the arguments based by Maury and others upon the assumed tendency of railway trains to fly eastwards from the track or of rivers to wear and scarp their right banks in Northern latitudes in obedience to this rotatory law. The friction of the earth's surface is, he considers, sufficient to neutralize all independent motion of its envelope. That the one great cause of wind is the une

The new Sailing Directory for the East Indies and interjacent ports of Africa and South America, the first instalment of a general work extending, we presume, to all navigable portions of the globe, is perhaps the most valuable boon of its class that science has placed in the hands of scamen. Modestly put forth as founded upon the familiar and useful manual of Horsburgh, which has for the greater part of a century been the horn-book of every navigator, it has only to be set aide by side with the latest edition of that work for its manifold features of improvement and of novelty to be seen at once. Far more convenient in form, and compressed in bulk by the use of a smaller yet clearer type, the book has been rewritten throughout, incorporating the latest information to be gathered, not only from official surveys, the logs of vessels, or the reports of voyagers, but in large measure from the personal experience and professional services of the writer. One of the able staff of hydrographers reared up by the defunct Indian navy, Mr. Taylor's name appended to the charts of the Persian Gulf and Malabar coast attests the extent and the laboriousness of his surveying work; whilst the wind and current charts drawn up by him, and issued under the sanction of the Navy Department, have formed in great measure the groundwork of all safe navigation in the Indian Ocean. Never was there a more questionable piece of economy than the suppression of the Indian Navy when the Company's rule was merged in that of the Imperial Government. Not only was a fine school of marine surveying done away with, but much of the work done to hand and awaiting publication was, if not allowed to perish, stowed away in obscure corners. The logs of some two hundred years were sold for waste paper. The want of a proper marine department at the India Office has in some degree been made up, as the writer before us thankfully acknowledges, by the courtesy of Mr. Olements Markham and Mr. Trelsemy Saunders in giving access to all documents saved from destr

Ocean form a valuable accession to a Directory of this kind. What will be found, however, its most novel feature, and what gives its exceptional importance to Mr. Taylor's work, is the series of charts which lay down the best tracks or passages for sailing ships and steamers at different seasons of the vear. Of these there are seven, besides one of the iceberg zone of the Austral-Indian Ocean, reduced from the Admiralty chart of Captains Evans and McDougall, R.N., which is a great safeguard to the Southern navigator as indicating the range within which floating ice has been met with during every month in the year. The same chart also exhibits the so-called composite tracks for the Austral hemisphere, or modifications of the direct great circle courses necessitated by the monacous. Horsburgh's original table, compiled from the logs of 238 East Indian traders, sufficiently shows the equatorial limits of the Atlantic trade winds; but it is a great thing to have the results of experience combined with calculation made thus obvious to the eye. For the first section of the eastern route, till the Cape is passed, a route still kept up by sailing ships and by not a few steamers, no such chart seems to have been thought necessary. Nor would it be applicable to that pottion of the exclusively steam route which lies on this side of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. For the Mediterranean and Red Sea the ordinary charts meet every need when conned by the light of the minute and capout rules laid down in the Directory. The currents of these seas, shifting as they do with the seasons, are heedfully noted; but it cannot be said that the materials for our knowledge of these landlocked basins are such as we have a right to expect from our official hydrographers. With the able staff of officers always at hand at Malta and eager for employment, much more should have been done for the survey of the Mediterranean; whilst the physical changes of the Red Sea bed from coral growths and sandy deposits are enough to make the antiquated charts

No longer pent up between these dangerous narrows, the mariner when Aden is well passed finds the wide Indian waters inviting him. Here the courses open to him are manifold, and, whithersoever he would wend his way, a glance at the new Directory shows him the specifiest and safest track. We cannot speak too highly of the pains bestowed upon these passage charts. Complex as they may appear at first sight, especially to the eye of a landsman, they are in fact simplicity itself, as a seaman will recognize with gratitude. Of great use in avoiding confusion is the plan of making the homeward-bound courses to be read the reverse way from the outward-bound, the page having to be turned round when the former are to be followed. Thus the eye can never go wrong, even when the chart is as crowded with diverging and crossing curves as those of the Indian Ocean for sailing vessels during each of the four quarters of the year (Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9). These are necessarily more various and complicated than those for steamers, which are far more independent of times and seasons. An entirely different set of tracks is provided for each class of vessel. Nor would the same chart by any means serve the purpose all the year round, though pretensions to this kind of nostrum have been at times put forth. Very wide apart are the steamer tracks during the S.W. (April-September) and the N.E. (October-March) monsoons (Charts IV., V.), and still more diverse are those for sailing ships during the four quarters of the year. Those charts are franced from a careful correlation of local or periodical sets of winds and currents as influenced by the sun's place in the ecliptic. In his summary of the chief elements of calculation, in which the various symbols employed in the charts are explained, Commander Taylor distinguishes between stream and drift as different names for ocean currents. The drift current, being merely the effect of the wind upon the surface, especially in the instance of the trades, is shallow and slow, and can run in no other

wind. Our author is confident that the steam clippers with the new season's teas leaving China from mid May to the end of August, by coming through the Sunda Strait, whence a fair wind with no adverse currents awaits them to Cape Guardafui, will gain no less than two or three days over those which adopt the Malacca Strait, emerging from which they must under great disadvantages hammer against the full strength of the S.W. monsoon. Were but a coaling station established at Diego Garcia, which lies in the same track, he believes that the mail stramers for South Australia and Melbourne might (especially during the S.W. monsoon in the Arabian Sea) greatly expedite their homeward journey, stealing a march of fully five days upon those which (as the P. and O. steamers now do) run to leeward at that season to coal at Point de Galle. As much as seven days might, he adds, be saved on the new line from England to East Australia vid Singapore, Java, and Torres Strait by despatching the homeward mails by special steamer from Batavia direct through Sunda Strait to Aden between May and September, instead of Malacca Strait vid Galle. As a minor instance of what has been done of late years to supply deficiencies and to increase safety in Eastern navigation, we may recall to the memory of those conversant with the last famine in Bengal that when ample cargoes of grain were awaiting shipment in Burumh, no skipper would risk landing them at Chittagong, no charts or sailing directions being available for that port. No such impediment need now be complained of on any const of British India; or indeed anywhere within the scope of the New Directory—thanks to the industry and talent of the compiler, and to the enterprise of the firm who have brought it out.

TWO BOOKS ON RUSSIA.

A BOUT eighty years ago Mrs. Maria Guthrie, "formerly acting directress of the Imperial convent for the education of the female nobility of Russia," travelled from St. Petersburg into South Russia, and in the year 1802 her account of her travels was published in Landon. It was for its day a very remarkable work, and it is still of considerable value, containing an excellent description of the Crimea and a carefully-written account of the antiquities discovered in that part of the Russian Empire. And now, by a strange coincidence, another Mrs. Guthrie offers us the record of her impressions during a journey similar in part, but performed under very different circumstances. The new work has not the scientific value of its predecessor—which was revised and edited by the writer's husband, Mr Matthew Guthrie, the author of a book of great ment, considering the period at which it was composed, on Russian mythology—but it is a pleasant book to read, and it contains a fair and often very picturesque description of a part of Europe which is by no means familiar to tourists.

The writer's werst fault is that she is, like so many of her amiable sex, over-fluent, even merchessly prolix. The passage, for instance, in p. 40 of vol. i., in which she describes her horror on having to receive a French visitor while she was still in her camisole, throws but little light upon the interior of the Russian Empire. Fortunately the book improves in this respect as it advances. But the account or St. l'etersburg might well have been compressed into a fifth of its present bulk, for a great part of it (and indeed of many other portions of the work) could easily have been written by a traveller who never stirred from within the precincts of a well-stored London library. The account of the fabulist Krilof, for instance, is suspiciously surgestive of a method too often adopted by modern writers of travels. The five pages devoted to him (vol. i., pp. 90-94) are taken bodily from the introduction to the English translation of his works, but not a word of acknowledgment is voucheded by the fair annever. Nor does she always copy correctly. It is stated in Krilof and his Fubles (p. xli.) that the fabulist's memorial in the Summer Garden is "a thoroughly national monument—a somewhat rare object in Russia, where previous statues have for the most part greatly puzzled the natives, who call them boltant—ndols." This statement is altered by Mis. Guthrie, but not improved, into an assertion, given on her own authority, that "it is a great honour to have a statue in Russia, where such things are so rare that they puzzle the simple countryfolk, who call them boltani, or idols." Then again it was stated in the same work that Krilofs fables were so well received by the Russian public that "between the years 1830 and 1840, the publisher Smirdine printed 40,000 copies of them in various forms." Mrs. Guthrie takes it upon herself to assert that they "ran through 40,000 (?) editions in ten years," a fiction to which not even a cautious note of interrugation will serve to convey an appearance of fact. We might give severa

would have been better not to alter the Daxamenos of the Haudbook into Daxamenos. In all these instances a little knowledge has proved a dangerous thing.

But, instead of testing any more of Mrs. Guthrie's contributions to our literary or artistic knowledge, we prefer to turn to her really attractive descriptions of the scenery and the figures which she saw with her own eyes. After paying due attentioned the sights of St. Petersburg, all of which have been sufficiently often described before, Mrs. Guthrie and her travelling companion were conveyed in one of the delightful carriages of the Nikolai Bailway to Moscow, and then driven "to the Hôtel Billat, feeling ar roste in mortal fear of being set down at the Hôtel Billet, which is all but next door." For Billat let us read Billot, and let us also inform Mrs. Guthrie that she need not have been subjected to "mortal fear" by the idea of being set down at what is one of the most comfortable homes for English people in Russis. On her descriptions of Moscow we need not tarry longer than to quote, by way of illustration of her style, the following picture of the view from way:—

Sunset is decidedly the favourable moment for the view from the Sparrow Hills, and now it threw its departing glory upon perhapathe most picturesquecity in the world, bathing it in a flood of rose-coloured and amber light. In the centre of all this, and as if conacious of kesping guard over the whole, towered the long grim walls of the Kremlin, a black line above which rese spectral towers. As we guzed, the soft breeze brought on its wings the distant harmony of many bells; while those of the Novo Devichi convent, nearer, deeper, stronger than the others, chuned at our feet. We drew a deep breath, and felt that we were rewarded for many a long day's journey, many an hour of sickness and fatigue. To our left the Moskva wandered awate of bog and moor. Here and there the curing smoke betrayed a village; but, built of unbarked wood, the rude cabins were not to be distinguished from the dark and dusty soil.

From Moscow Mrs. Guthrie proceeded to Nijny Novgorod, pausing just long enough at Vladimir to favour us with an (unacknow-ledged) extract from Mr. Michell's Handbook, and at Viazniki to see the majority of her follow-travellers, "one after another, dip their heads into tube of water which were placed in a row for that purpose." Of the Novgorod Fair she gives a bright and attractive account. It would have been better, however, to omit all notice of the monument to the patriots Minia and Pojarsky than to turn their names into Minim and Bojarski. Not that such an error will disturb the equanimity of, the general reader. "De Minimis non curut lex" will probably be his motto on the present occasion. From Nijny Novgorod the two adventurous ladies steamed boldly down the Volga on board a vessel which her captain, "a tall, fine, gentlemanly man, the son of a German officer living at Hamburg," had brought "all the way from Glasgow, complete as she was, down the Clyde, along the English coast, and through the stormy North Sea, into the Baltic, up the Gulf of Finland to Lake Ladoga, and from thence through bread canals into the waters of the 'great river' henceforth to be its home." Mrs. Guthrie's account of the voyage forms one of the best parts of her book, her descriptions of the scenery being highly picturesque, and her sketches of her fellow-voyagers pleasantly humorous. From the mosquitoes, for which the Volga has an evil reputation, the cabin of the steamer "was pretty free, overy open window being fitted with a sloping machine in zine, resembling a sloping chimney-pot, closed in by a net of fine wire, which could be turned at will so as to catch the breeze." Of other insect horrors we are told nothing, but the vicinity of a number of natives who grew dirtier every day, and never changed their clothes, must have been trying. It was not till after the ladies had descended to Astrakhan and then steamed up the river again to Tsaritsyn that their powers of endurance were really tried. In the Vauxhall (Vollshalle or rai

The tourist should visit the Don before he voyages upon the Volga. The seenery of the former river is rural, pretty, and homelike, with its vineyards, its white villages and clean German settlements; but one is greatly tempted to look down upon it after having made acquaintance with the majestically rolling waters of the "great river," its wild sandy shores, solitary stepped, and unmeasured stretches of prairie land, swelling on to the Chinese from inhabited only by tribes of nomad Cahmucks and camel-breeding Kurgis.

From Taganrog the travellers started on a Crimean tour of which Mrs. Guthrie has written a very pleasant description. Her account of the English cemetery, to which she paid a visit from Sevestopel, is decidedly favourable. The greater part of the tombs, she says, are in good repair. Under a few the earth has sunk, "but is all this great cemetery we saw no signs of wanton mischief, no damage that a few hours would not repair, though time and weather had rendered illegible some of the names and inscriptions." In such cases as this much depends upon the nature of this observar's eye, and to Mrs. Guthrie's eyes most things assess to wear a cheery

^{*} Through Russia: from St. Petersbury to Astrakhan and the Crimea.
By Mrs. Guthris. a vols. London: Hunst & Blackett. 1874.
Bahind the Seems in Russia. By George Carrington, B.A. London:
Ball & Bons. 1874.

companion may doubtless be searfied much of the success of their journey. They spent three months in Russia, she says in her summing up, uttacky ignorant of the language of the country, entirely at the many of the people they were among. But they always uses "with the utmost respect and courtery from all classes," and they left Russia "with a werm facing of regard for its people." It is amusing, and not a little editying, to compare these cordial expressions of liking with the terms of abuse which a Mr. George Carrington, of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, has thought fit to shower upon the Russian nation, as well as upon the cockery, the climate, and the other characteristics of the Russian Empire. Even its thunderstorms do not satisfy him; for, as he complains, "such thunderstorms as we have occasionally in England, accompanied by torrents of rain, are rare in Russia." About the Russian language he confesses that he knows nothing, and therefore his comical blunders whenever his quotes a Russian word or mentions a Russian writer may be set down as venial offences, the results of invincible ignomance. Thus when he informs us that Vug is Russian for God (Hog), and that wave, yarassa, and watever respectively represent the Russian words for "beer" (pivo), "ready" (gatova), and "if you please" (rendered by himself elsewhere as pajouse), we can afford to smile at the innocent display of sham learning. But when he ventures to describe the emancipation of the series as "only a political juggling trick which relieved despotism from a temporary difficulty," and tells us that "the peasants are still, as ever, in Russia the slaves of the masters of the soil, just as that master is in fact the slave of the Emperor," he goes beyond the limits of harmless blundering, and deserves to be placed upon the same level with the Hyde Park orators who upon Sunday afternoons denounce, or used to denounce, the vices of a bloated aristocracy, and prove to the entire satisfaction of themselves that the British Empire is in a thoroughly rotten

THE VON MOLTKE NARRATIVE OF MARS-LA-TOUR.

THE Fourth Part of the Official Narrative put forth by the Berlin General Staff left the Second Army of Prince Frederick Charles arrested completely, so far as regarded itaright wing, on its way past Metz, by the supposed possibility of a sudden advance from the works of Bazaino's whole force. This was on the 14th of August. On that day a sudden resolve taken by two generals of the First Army in Steinmetz's absence had brought on—as we have before noticed—the battle of Borny, and with its first sound had begun the fatal return of the French over the Moselle. The immediate tectical result of the action may be judged indecisive. We know that the Emperor actually congratulated Bazaine on it as a success. And, on the other hand, it is clear from a despatch which the German Staff writer of this new Fifth Part publishes, that Von Moltke took quite the opposite view of the result of the movement. Prince Frederick Charles had carried his head-quarters on to Pont-à-Mousson that afternoon, and issued orders for the next day in accordance with former instructions, implying that the right wing or northern column of his army was to continue its halt—nominally to rest, in reality to remain within supporting distance of Steinmetz. But early on the 15th he received news from headquarters of the events that had occurred in the front of the latter, Von Moltke on the instant releasing him from his attitude of suspense. The despatch ran thus:—"The Ist and VII¹¹² Corps have yesterday evening driven a strong force of the enemy in upon Metzafter a sharp fight. Part of the 18th Division" (which belonged, be it noted, to the Prince's own army) "took part in it. The IX¹² Corps is to be held subject to special orders for the present. It is important to pursue on the Metz-Verdun road." In these last words lies the key to all that followed. This III¹² Corps was destined, before forty-eight hours should elapse, to accomplish the weightiest achievement that has ever fallen to the lot of such a body—to bar the path of a retreating foe of sixf

their side.

We shall now follow chiefly its fortunes, on which indeed the whole issue of the campaign on the Moselle was to turn. Prince Frederick Charles at once issued the necessary order for its halt. So great, however, is the independence allowed to the higher generals in the Prussian service, that his aide-de-camp was crossed by a message from Alvensleben, the chief of the corps, to the effect—the words are not given by the official writer—that he intended to cross the Moselle that day, as he had heard enough of the events of the 14th to know that there was now no fear of a blow from the French on the right bank; and it was necessary, therefore, for the Prince to send a second order in order to enforce the halt enjoined by the instructions he had himself received. Scarcely had this been done, when fresh despatches reached him which restored his right of disposing of the corps. Von Moltke wrote again in the spirit of one who regarded the battle of Borny as a direct success:—"The French have been completely thrown back on Metz, and are probably already in full retreat on Verdun. All the three corps of the right lines (the IIIrd, IKth, and XIIth) are

now left to the free disposal of their Commander-in-Units, and the KII's " (this, it must be remembered, lay near the King's own hesdquarters) "is already on the march to Nomany "—that is, continuing its original route towards the passages of the river. On this the Prince—not a whit less willing to reach the Moselle than Alvenaleben—sont at once to hurry the III" forward from their bivouac. Without finishing the meal that had been prepared, its divisions were gathered and were soon on the way. The 5th, which led, found the bridge at Novéant, indicated as its points of passage, still left by French carelessmess unbroken, and, continuing its advance until midnight, got fairly across the Moselle. The 6th, which went higher up on Champey, had to use its pontoons, a part of its warlike equipage which the Gorman army employed in the campaign of 1870 to an extent quite unheard of in any previous war. Like the other arms, in fact, the Engineers had laid to heart the lessons of 1865, and especially the sharp comments then made on their frequent absence from the points where their help was needed. With their sid the division got across, though without its guns. The IX's and XII's Corps were still some distance from the river when darkness full. But then these, as we have before said, formed only the right wing or column of the vast mass moved from Grunany under the direct order of Prince Frederick Charles. Their halt to support Steinmets had served to cover a continuous advance of the rest of the Second Army; and the X's Corps, which led this, having already reached Pontabous on the 14th, had occupied a position beyond it to cover the bridge against any attempt of the French to advance up the river by its west bank, whilst still more to his left the Prince had bridge against any attempt of the French to advance up the river by its west bank, whilst still more to his left the Prince had bridge against any attempt of the Guard. Some of the Uhlans of the latter, sighting that town, so important in covering the line of rall-

There had been some skirmishes of cavalry beyond that river on the day we have spoke not. General Forton, lying with part of his division on the Mars-la-Tour road, had discovered Garman hussars close to him, and had even been fired on by a German battery. But beyond the strange want of enterprise shown by the French cavalry, there is little to remark on here. Probably Forton, if reporting the affair at all, express of the view which he evidently entertained, as the surprise of the next day proves, that this was a mere affair of Uhlans. The ubiquitous detachments to whom the French gave this generic name had already made their wide excursions known every where. And when Bazaine's troops moved deliberately on the next morning, there seems to have been not only no precaution following this first appearance of the Germans, but no one to suggest the possibility that the enemy was already in force over the Moselle, and the heads of some of his corps the night before within a few miles of the road. Military histery is full of examples of military negligence; but in all its coarse it has none more striking to record than that of the French corps commanders and their chief on the fateful morning of the 16th August. Ignorant of the storm gathering on their left flank, they were quietly retreating on the two great roads which lead from Metz to Verdun with no more precaution than in an ordinary peace march, whilst Von Moltke, though unaware of the greatness of the 14th with an energy and a breadth of view as to the future of the campaign as great almost as though he had had exact information of the strange truth from Bazsine's own headquarters. The circumstances of the late action, he wrote to his two Commanders-in-Chief, forbade direct pursuit by the First Army which had fought it. "The fruits can only be reaped by a bold dash (eine krifting Offensier) of the Second Army on the road from Metz towards Verdun." In these pithy words the chief of King William's staff spoke the fate of Bazaine and his host—a fate so entire tha

The first honours of the day may be assigned to General Voigts-Rhetz, who commanded the Xth Corps. His infantry indeed we have left nearly a day's march from the French flank at Pont-3-Mousson. But the cavalry, which had pierced the country on the French left the day before, and had shown themselves near Mars-la-Tour, were at present under his orders. French camps had been reported to him early in the morning as still left standing unsuspiciously within gunshot of the covered ground which

^{*} Der Geschsch-franzlisische Krieg 1970-72. Redigirt von der kragsposchichtlichen Abtheilung des grossen Generalsteben. Heft V. Berlin: Mittler.

begins half a mile south of that village, and concealed every movement of the Germans from that point to the Mossile. About the great road itself between Rezonville and Mars-la-Tour on the contrary, the country is perfectly open, and every post of the French near it could be discerned. Just west of Vionville, a village between the two, Murat's dragoon brigade were bivouacked, some of them comfortably cooking, others taking their horses to water. Voigts-Rhetz had already reinforced his cavalry advanced guard with all the reserve horse artillery available; and so astoundingly carsless were the enemy that four batteries opened at once on them at short range without anybody appearing to conceive of such an interruption possible. In a few minutes the French dragoons were flying northward to escape the shells, carrying confusion and panic with them through an infantry camp that had been visible to the Germans in the distance. Not that the panic lasted long. The surprise occurred about half-past eight A.M., and before ten the French were driving these bold horsemen off their flank by moving infantry against them.' Presently the cavalry with their guns were falling back on the woods which had covered their advance, and in thus retiring had spread out gradually into a wide curve, when suddenly at each extremity of this appeared bodies of helmeted skirmishers, urged rapidly on to the front to take the place of the retreating horse. The advance guards of the two divisions of the IIIrd Corps—the infantry of the Xth as yet far off—were already on the ground, and the battle of Mars-la-Tour was fairly begun. Of the desperate struggle that ensued we must speak on a future occasion.

AT HER MCRCY.*

THE author of Lost Sir Massingbord has certain undeniable merits, although we are unable to agree completely with his view of a novelist's duty. He has a keen sense of humour, which, it is true, sometimes leads him to indulge in rather questionable fun, but which also provides a pleasant spice for his writing. He has a quick perception of character, though the minor characters in his novels are sometimes more amusing than the chief performers. He has again a certain freshness of style which is remarkable in a writer of such unbounded fertility. And, finally, he has an ingenuity in the construction of a plot which we must regard as rather excessive. We doubt whether Mr. Wilkie regard as rather excessive. We doubt whether Mr. Wilkie Collins could manage to dovetail together a number of characters and incidents more skilfully with a view to working out a given catastrophe. We will not inquire too closely how far the amusement due to such ingenuity is a legitimate part of the pleasure which we take in an artistic performance. Certainly it involves a good many inconveniences, When the various personages in a novel play into each other's hands as cleverly as so many confederates in an apparent game of chance, the felicity of the coincidences naturally impresses us with hands as cleverly as so many confederates in an apparent game of chance, the felicity of the coincidences naturally impresses us with a sense of the utter unreality of the narrative. It is curious to consider one of Scott's novels from this point of view. That part which has a permanent interest is generally distinguished from the merely perishable materials by the fact that it has not been shaped by the oxigencies of the plot. Take, for example, the admirable novel of Guy Mannering. There are some half-dozen characters in it, to say nothing of the descriptions of scenery, which are masterpieces in their way. Dandie Dinmont is almost unrivalled as a direct portrait of an interesting type of character. And besides the inimitable Dandie, Direk Hatternick, and Meg Merrilies, and Counsellor Pleydell, and Dominie Sampson are described with a force and vivacity for which it is difficult to find sufficiently appreciative language. But unluckily these characters had to be involved in the meshes of a complicated plot; and all the more business of the novel, the chapters which have to account for the situations in which the actors find themselves, drop suddenly to the ordinary level of flat inhave to account for the situations in which the actors find themselves, drop suddenly to the ordinary level of flat insipidity. Nobody really takes the slightest interest in the chain of ovidence by which Van Beest Brown is found to be the rightful owner of Ellengener Castle or in the country of Ellengener Castle or in the country of of ovidence by which Van Beest Brown is found to be the rightful owner of Ellangowan Castle, or in the machinery by which he is provided with a bride in the last chapter. The gems are so genuine that they survive the framework in which they are set; but we cannot help wishing that it had been possible to dispense with the framework altogether, or, still better, to have some simpler story which would not bother us with the unravelment of rather childish puzzles. The best novels of recent times have generally very little of this complexity of construction, and keep as nearly as may be to the ordinary realities of life. But second rate novelists are aware that there is a class of readers who are little attracted by imaginative power or intellectual depth, and little attracted by imaginative power or intellectual depth, and who are much more interested in trying to guess at the solution of a more or less ingenious riddle. Such readers want to be or a more or less ingenious riddle. Such readers want to be amused with the least possible intellectual exertion, and would rather puzzle over an acrostic than study a sonnet or an ode. There is no use in quarrelling with tastes, and we must take such stories as At Her Merry in the spirit in which they are offered. We must be content for the time with the rather puzzle occupation of granting at the relation of the time with the rather puzzle occupation of suprairies at the relation of the spirit in the spirit in the relation of the spirit in the spirit in the relation of the spirit in the spirit i puerile occupation of guessing at the solution of a mystery which will be laid open in the third volume, and insist comparatively little upon the humour, the descriptive power, or the width of sympathy implied.

Let us, then, endeavour to take At Her Mercy to pieces and consider the process of composition. The story is, of course,

* At Her Mercy. By the Author of "Lost Sir Massingberd." London:

wildly improbable when coolly examined; but one is only meant to read it once, and then at too great speed to notice the artificial nature of some of the chief incidents. Still there is quite enough ingenuity to deserve brief examination. The main purpose of the author is indicated by the title. Somebody is to be "at the mercy" of a designing young woman. Now the best somebody is obviously another young woman who is to be as simple, virtuous, and attractive as her rival is cunning, vile, and repulsive. It is obvious, in the next place, that one person is generally at the mercy of another when the second has discovered the first to be guilty of a time. It is, however, rather unpleasant to put your heroine in the position of a victim of extortion; and the story can be managed just as well if the lady's parents or guardians are under the thumb tion of a victim of extortion; and the story can be managed just as well if the lady's parents or guardians are under the thumbs of the cruel tormentor. Miss Eve Carthew, the heroine, is therefore provided with an uncle, Mr. Angelo Hulet, who may be worried by the wicked young woman, Miss Judith Mercer. The question now arises what is the crime of which Miss Mercer is to become cognizant; and here we must commend the ingenuity of the plan, though we are painfully reminded of the extreme improbability of the incidents which it requires. Miss Mercer, like a great many of the wicked young girls in novels, is supposed to be bability of the incidents which it requires. Miss Mercer, like a great many of the wicked young girls in novels, is supposed to be a dependent; and indeed the author remarks with some force on the naturally corrupting tendencies of such a position. A governess in a novel is, generally speaking, a model of virtue, whilst a female companion is generally supposed to be the embodiment of spite covered under a thin veil of servility. Miss Mercer is therefore trained to be at once fawning and despotic by being adopted by a capricious elderly lady. It then turns out that this lady is the wife of Mr. Angelo Hulet, from whom she has parted many years before on account of a total whom she has parted many years before on account of a total incompatibility of temper. They accidentally meet, and very foolishly agree to live together again, some forty years of complete separation giving a rather bad omen for conjugal felicity. Now, however, the explosive elements are brought together. The wicked Miss Mercer is introduced into the bosom of the Hulet family, and has therefore cover shapes of complete or the starting out therefore cover shapes. and has therefore every chance of carrying out her base designs. The arrangement naturally suggests the general nature of the circumstances which she is to turn to account. Mr. Hulet, as we have seen, is to commit a crime of which Miss Mercer is to become cognizant, and the sufferer pointed out by nature is of course his recovered wife. Now a novelist not fertile in expedients would probably have made Mr. Hulet simply knock Mrs. Hulet on the head and have allowed Miss Mercer to be looking through a keyhole or over a hidge. The author of Lost Sir Massingberd is above such commonplace tricks. A genuine murder would introduce too tragic an element into the story; and moreover would make it impossible to bring Miss Mercer finally to justice by the complete rehabilitation of her nurder as may enable her to threaten Mr. Hulet with exposure, and yet leave him really innocent. The preparations for this catastrophe, which of course is the central incident in the novel, are made with great care and judgment. In the first place, it is impressed upon us that Mr. Hulet is a confirmed valetudinarian, impressed upon us that Mr. Hulet is a confirmed valetudinarian, and is in the habit of using very powerful medicines. Then we have innocent little descriptions of a sea-coast, and of Mr. Hulet's pervensity in taking a little cottage, the gardon of which is bounded by a perpendicular cliff. A quarrel then follows between the lately reconciled pair; as indeed quarrels always happen in novels for the sake of producing a little circumstantial evidence. Mrs. Hulet, agitated by the dispute, takes off one of her husband's bottles of poison and dies on the spot. He come the room, discovers her lying dead, and hits upon a plan for remove the room, discovers her lying dead, and hits upon a plan for removing all suspicion which is, to say the least of it, rather eccentric, though in fact it is imposed upon him by the exigencies of the story. In short, he takes up his wife's body and heaves it over the cliff, calculating that she will be assumed to have walked over it by accident. Miss Mercer, however, has been watching all his proceedings, in the general hope that something will turn up to her advantage. She immediately puts a screw upon him by threatening to give avidence at the inquest which will conside him. threatening to give evidence at the inquest which will convict him of murder; and finally lets him off only on condition of his signing a confession of having thrown his wife's body his signing over the cliff. A good many difficulties might be suggested as to the real potency of the weapon thus put into Miss Mercer's hands; but, granting the author's assumption, we must admit that he has got just what he wanted. Mr. Hulet is innocent of any worse crime than that of being a stupendous fool; but Miss Mercer has a very fair excuse for telling him that she can hang him whenever she likes, and thereby squeezing anything out of him which she pleases. him which she pleases.

The remainder of the story may be easily deduced from what we have said. The virtuous Eve Carthew is to be the really interesting victim, though the blow is to be aimed at her through her uncle. She therefore is provided with a lover, who is all that a lover ought to be, and who becomes the object of Miss Mercer's machinations. It is only necessary to put her in such a position that the lover can be detached by the will of her uncle. For this purpose the lover is made to be the nephew and rightful heir of a distinguished pear, and Mr. Hulet a bitter republicant to the relation of so disreputable a person. The lovers, therefore, depend upon the fortune to be received from Mr. Hulet. But Miss Mercer, by gradually tightening the screw, first forces Mr. Hulet to give up his whole fortune, and then contrives, by throthing out dark hints, to make him so disreputable that Miss Eve herself

The second

refuses to bring her lover into so disreputable a commerion. So effectually is the plan carried out that the lover is not only detached from the admirable Eve Carthew, but induced to many the disreputable Judith Marcer. And here the story might naturally end, except that in novels of this kind vice is never to be allowed to triumph. The conclusion is therefore brought about by a device which one regret to say, scarcely displays the same ingenuity. Miss Missers's, or, as we must now say, Mrs. Heyton's, back is summarily broken, reducing her to such a painful state of protestion that she is only able to falter forth a harrowing confession in three chapters. Mr. Hulet's character is cleared, Miss Carthew marries the widower, the widower is reconciled to the peer, and everything ends as happily as the most innocent of readers could desire.

We have only to add that we have Add Add.

We have only to add that we have told the story in our own way, by attempting to exhibit the logical process of its construc-tion. The secret of the novelist consists in telling it in a different so as to throw his readers off the scent, and to reconcile us to his little artifices by describing the various peculiarities of the characters before their use is revealed to us. If the whole device seems to be rather wanting in intellectual interest, we must repeat infairness that the puppets, though designed to act parts in a particular plot, are amusing enough in themselves when we are innoticular plot, are amusing enough in themselves when we are inno-cant enough not to look behind the scenes. Some of them are really-described with a good deal of spirit, and though the main con-trivance verges upon the impossible, a good many of the subsidiary performers are lively portraits of possible, if not of actual, persons. The old peer, for example, has more reality than most old peers in novels; the republican Mr. Hulet, with his supposed descent from a regicide, is a good specimen of the eccentric valetudi-narian; and though the lover is simply a fool, and the lady of his love not very superior, we are afraid that that circumstance does not make him less lifelike. We are tempted to ask one question in conclusion—Why, namely, does the author, who professes in conclusion—Why, namely, does the author, who professes sentiments of a democratic kind, think it necessary to reward his heroine by converting her into a peeress? Are we never to see a hero who is allowed at the end of a novel to make his living in an honest profession instead of being provided with a real estate?

THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATION OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH. (Second Notice.)

NEXT to his foreign policy, Lord Ellenborough's most important business was his administration of the army. He was too fully occupied in wars to enter on any civil reforms, but the army occupied his constant attention. And well it might, for this volume shows it to have been in a chronic state of mutiny throughout his term of office. When he touched at Madras on his voyage out, he was met by news of the refusal of two regiments to embark for service in China, and of a very mutinous disposition manifested at the same time by the garrison of Hyderabad. Then the force assembled at Peshawur for the relief of Jellalabad was in a thoroughly disorganized condition for many weeks, and was with difficulty brought up by General Pollock to the point of marching onwards when ordered to do so, some of the European officers (as the lately published memoir of General Pollock shows) being almost as bad as the Sepoys. Next, when, after the return from Afghanistan and the conquest of Scinde, Bengal troops were ordered to that province, several regiments refused to go. These instances were surely enough to indicate the thoroughly bad condition of the army; but it cannot be said that the measures taken by the out his term of office. When he touched at Madras on his voyage out, the army; but it cannot be said that the measures taken by the Governor-General were at all adequate to the occasion, or calculated to restore the discipline which it so grievously lacked. One regiment indeed which had been worse than the rest was disbanded, but generally the mode of action adopted was to reward all those but generally the mode of action adopted was to reward all those who did their duty, as if their conduct had been extraordinarily excellent, and to visit the guilty with but the lightest punishment. The troops returning from Afghanistan could not have received higher praise if they had performed the most heroic exploits, instead of having merely defeated a badly-armed and ill-trained army in a few trifling skirmishes. A regiment which does not refuse to march to its appointed station when ordered is increased by thirty per cent. of its strength, so as to give some promotion to its native officers. Writing to the Duke of Wellington after the return of the troops from the frontier, in November after the return of the troops from the frontier, in November 1842, Lord Ellenborough says:—"You would be delighted with the spirit which now animates this army. [It was just after this that a part of the same heroic army refused to march to Scinds.] I have done all I could to create it. Praises, honour, and substantial rewards have been all lavished upon them" (p. 303). There was no doubt about the latter point; the spirit which animated the army may be inferred from the mutinies which occurred a few months later. Lord Ellenborough mutinies which occurred a few months later. Lord Ellenborough seemed to be impressed throughout with the belief that army organization was his peculiar forte, while he certainly held to the conviction, and rightly, that preparation ought to be made for the impending struggle with the Sikhs; but his only idea of preparation seems to have been continued augmentation. Writing in April 1844 he says:—"We are altogether very ill provided with officers for the higher commands. The whole army requires a great deal of teaching, and I am estimated the eighteen months I

ask are not more than enough to make it what it ought to be ask are not more than enough to make it what it ought to use (P. 435). But it does not appear that the army was undergoing any teaching whatever in the proper sense, or any improvement ave augmentation. The incompetence of the senior officers, due to the faulty system by which not only promotion but appointments to brigade and divisional commands were determined solubly by seniority, was not remedied by Lord Ellenborough, who left the system just as he found it. Nor did he apply any remedy to the vicious avatem which denuded the native army of all its

the system just as he found it. Nor did he apply any remedy to the vicious system which denuded the native army of all its best officers by transferring them to civil employment. His successful generals were all rewarded in this way. Looking at the rotten state of the Bengal army in 1844, as described in the Governor-General's own letters, and at the fact that no sort of remedy was applied to stay the disease, the wonder is, not that it broke up in 1857, but that it held together so long.

But, while we thus criticize Lord Ellenborough's acts and views, the difficulties of the circumstances in which he was placed must in fairness be admitted, succeeding as he did to one of the weakest of Governor-Generals, with the services and the army panic-stricken and demoralized, a part of his forces shut up in a barbarous region, and a part engaged in a distant expedition beyond the sea. Other faults are of trifling importance in a ruler during such a crisis, provided he be neither indolent nor weak nor faint-hearted. Lord Ellenborough may have taken a wrong view at first as to the policy to be pursued in Afghanistan, but his courage never faltered, and, although his judgment was very often at fault, his energy and public spirit must command our admiration. Let us add that public spirit must command our admiration. Let us add that these letters are models of lucidity and vigorous writing, and that the collection forms a very interesting, if not a very important, contribution to the history of British India.

the collection forms a very interesting, if not a very important, contribution to the history of British India.

Quite as interesting as Lord Ellenborough's own contributions to the volume are the very characteristic letters from the Duke of Wellington to him. From the first day of entering on his new office the Governor-General consults the Duke on almost every point arising in the course of affairs, and sets the Duke's approbation of his conduct before him as his highest aim; and certainly he could not have looked anywhere else for sounder or better advice. The first subject that occupies the Duke's attention is management of the Ohina war, then running on into a second campaign, and we see at once the practised discernment of the great commander in the points to which he directs attention. The Duke says little or nothing about the character of the troops or the sort of fighting that they are to undertake, but lays all the stress of his remarks on the need for harmony in working between the naval and military heads of the expedition, and for the provision of sufficient transport and supplies. Reading his lucid memoranda on these subjects, drawn up for the information of the Oabinet at home and the Governor-General in India who had the general direction of operations, one feels that, if the Duke had been alive in 1854, the Orimean disasters from shortcomings in supplies and transport would in all probability never have occurred.

In his recommendations regarding the military policy to be pursued for retrieving the Cabul disaster, the Duke, as we remarked in our

In his recommendations regarding the military policy to be pursued for retrieving the Cabul disaster, the Duke, as we remarked in our for retrieving the Cabul disaster, the Duke, as we remarked it our former notice, was cool and cautious, but he points out very forcibly the need for taking up a strong military position in the North-West provinces of India; and, writing from London, he hits at ones upon the blot in that position—the establishment of our principal magazine at Delhi, in the heart of the most disaffected city in India, without a European soldier to guard it, and in close proximity to the Great Mogul and his Mussulman Court. Lord Ellenborough had broached the idea of moving the Emperor and his family from Delhi, and converting his palace into a fortified

his family from Delhi, and converting his palace into a fortified place. This the Duke discountenances, saying—

However inconvenient to retain the Mogul and palace and his Court and retainers in the town, I should prefer to leave them there than to incur the odium of removing them, and of exposing—particularly the Mogul and his family—to the inconvenience and expense, and degradation in the eyes of those attached to him, of a forced removal.—P. 305.

He recommended instead that the magazine within the city should be completely entrenched and converted into a citadel, commanding with its guns both the palace and the city, the part of the city immediately round it being cleared away for the purpose. He also recommended that the "castle," as he terms it, of Agra, which is we believe nothing more than an Oriental palace with a lofty and very beautiful wall, should be converted into a real fortress and properly armed, and that the fort at Allahabad—which, situated at the junction of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, is the key of India -should be placed in a proper state of defence. None of these measures were, we believe, over adopted, as was found to our cost in the Mutiny, and it may be added, save that the European garrison of India has been strengthened, another such crisis would find us again equally unprepared.

While always sticking staunchly by his friend, and defending him against the attacks made upon him both in the press and in Parliament, the Duke does not hesitate to tell the Governor-General whenever he thinks the latter goes wrong; in fact, as often happens in friendships, the two men were utterly unlike, and the sober practical good sense of the one was an admirable foil to the stilted mode of action affected by the other. Thus, referring to the complaints made by the Court of Directors to the Ministry of (among other things) the Governor-General's continued absence from the seas of Government at Calcutta, and consequent separation from

his Council, the Duke writes:-

These are all important topics, calculated to make a real impression upon the public, and they must be attended to by us, if, as I anxiously hope, they should not be by you.

There is nobody approves more highly than I do of those provisions of the

Estady of the Indian Administration of Lord Ellenborough, is his spendence with the Duke of Wellington. To which is prefixed, by permit of Her Majesty, Lord Ellenborough's Letters to the Queen during seriod. Edited by Lord Colchester. London: 1874.

Act of Parliament furthe government of Ladia which enable the Government. General to quit the seat of Government, and to exercise all the powers constitutionally extended to him while absent from the Council of Government.

But it must never be forgotten that these provisions provide for extraordinary cases and emergencies, and that they must be considered as an exception from the rule, and the course adopted under them to endare only as long as the emergency lasts, and not as the sale of Government.

Lam also of opinion that Fort William, in Bengal, is the proper seat of the supreme Government in India. The provinces administered by the Government of Fort William afford more resources of all kinds than an accumulation of all the rest. They are unattackable by sea as well as by land. The communication with them by sea, however, is perfectly practicable at all seasons; more so than with either of the two great maritime settlements.

It is true that the climate of Fort William is not stall seasons very agreeable, but I believe it is in no way unhealthy, if common care be taken; and there is now at the disposition of those whose duty requires their residence there the use of the sanatoria in the Himalaya mountains, to which the access will every day become more easy. On the whole then I would examestly recommend your early return to the seat of the Government at Fort William, with the decided intention of remaining there—P. 271.

Fort William, with the decided intention of remaining there.—P. 271.

The Duke therefore would apparently not have approved of the annual migration to Simla, although his objection to the Governor-General's going away was based meinly on his absence from his Council, an objection disposed of by the practice which Lord Lawrence introduced of taking his Council with him.

But, although the Duke held manfully by his friend, defending and supporting him in and out of Parliament, he could not prevent Lord' Ellenborough's read!

After the latter had made over the charge of the Government to his anccessor. Sir Henry Hardinge, but before

of the Government to his successor, Sir Henry Hardinge, but before his departure, the officers of the army stationed at Calcutta gave thin a dinner, at which the enthusiasm evinced for the retiring Governor-General amounted to a very distinct expression of feeling towards their honourable masters for recalling him. The Court of Directors were very angry at this, and pressed the Duke to enforce a general order of the army, "which that body (the Court) assumed to exist, prohibiting all festivals, demonstrations, &c." This called forth a very amusing and characteristic memorandum from the Duke, wherein he administers a severe and perhaps well-deserved anub to the Court .—

I who am thus called upon to notice this affair as a serious offence against chickly him and a braach of military orders, have served the public for nearly a century, and I believe I may safely say that neither in these times nor in any other did thore exist an officer half so feasted and "feativated," or who any other did thore exist an officer half so feasted and "feativated," or who received half the number of testimonials from those under his command that I have. . . . I never went anywhere that I was not feasted and 'feativated, and leaded with swords of honour, and other testimonials of creativated, and leaded with swords of honour, and other testimonials of creativated, and esteem. . . Indeed, I am not certain that the East India Company itself was not party to a featival, given to me in London, after my return from the Puninsula and France in the year 1814. Under these circumstances, and for the reasons which I have above stated, I must decline do take any notice in the way of military order of the transaction referred to.

With this memorandum the correspondence ends.

ANGLO-LATIN SATIRISTS OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

IN furnishing a careful edition of the curious satires, enigmas, and epigrams of the monkish Latinists in England during the twelfth century Mr. Wright has established a title to be remembered as the first considerable illustrator of an obscure page of dered as the first considerable illustrator of an obscure page of literary history. In that part of his Biographia Britannica Literaria which contains the Anglo-Norman period we had already the best and fullest account of the author of the "Speculum Stultorum," and it is astonishing to note how little light our literary histories have to throw upon a period which influenced so materially our earlier vernacular poetry. Ransacking the bookshelves to supplement Mr. Wright's prefatory account of such writers as Nigellus de Wireker and Johannes de Hauteville, whose satires fill the volume of the present work, we are rewhose satires fill the volume of the present work, we are re-warded by little more than a casual notice in Warton's "English Poetry," to the effect that the former was a profound theolo-Poetry," to the elect that the former was a profound theorygian, a monk, and precenter of Canterbury about 1200 A.D., to whom Chaucer was indebted for the figurent of "Dan Burnell's Ass" in the "Tale of the Nonne's Priest," and by three pages in Professor Morley's sketch of English writers before Chaucer, which, though helpful as far as they go, are much too brief. As to De Hauteville's "Architronius," or Arch-weeper, a satire in hexameters, abounding in good descriptions and moral sentiments as well as in pungent sareasm, and moreover exhibiting no little skill in compungent sareasm, and moreover exhibiting no little skill in composition and versification, it is odd that a poem several times commented upon by earlier writers, and exceedingly popular in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, should have fallen into such needect among moderns that Mr. Wright may be said to have saved it from disappearing out of the annels of literature; a loss which would have been the more to be regretted as the work, like those of Wireker, throws useful light on contemporary manners, especially in connexion with the mitre and the cowl. De like those of Wireker, throws useful light on contemporary manners, especially in connexion with the mitre and the cowl. De Hautoville is variously supposed to have come from Anville near Evenx, and Anville near Rouen; but what is more certain is that his friend and patron was Walter de Coûtances, an English churchman in the latter years of Henry II.; whose exchange of the bishopric of Lincoln for that of Rouen, and whose virtues and kindly countenance of the anthor, are referred to in complimentary verse in the peem of "Architrenius." A reference to the grey hairs of Hanry II., introduced into a description of the Hill of Presumption

* The Angle-Latin Satirical Poets and Engramments of the Twelfth stary. Now first Officeted and Edited by Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., a. Vola L.—II. Chronishes and Memorials Series. London: Longmans.

in the Fourth Book, see swall as other internal evidence clinest certain that the writer had sojumned in linguis there is nothing to prove that the was a matire of it. Alies in mative descriptions, in a satyle that might have spicen as hint to Spener, strike uses this amost mentioner passages; but more interest will attach to discount the choice he gas over day at the University of Paris, on which topic he gas over.

Not so much for the make of his wasse, which continued the country of the wasse. Not so much for the sake of his vesse, which contains dive un-Ovidian laxities, as for his fertile invention and insula fund of humour, we confess to a preference for this letter Letiz

of whose principal work we propose to treat chiefly in this artist.

The Morror of Fools is a satire on the scholars, ecclesianties, an The Mirror of Fools is a satire on the scholars, ecclementics, and monastic orders of the day, written in elegiac couplets, and addressed to William de Longthamp, Bishep of Ely, in the reign of Richard Ceur de Lion. The professed here of the poem is an assumed Burnellus or Brunellus (a nickname from his brown colour, justess the fox is called Richard from the red colour of his far), who represents the mank of the period, whom the author would convict of being a "dissatisfied ass;" not content with his normal position, but always eager to attach to himself "priories and ableys," or, as the writer would express it, "to pull off his old tall, and get a newer and longer one to grow in its place." Brunell here excelesiastical peccadilloes and preferments. When introduced to make has just given his master the slip, and is consulting Galienus, a stastical percaditions and pressuments. We had introduced to us has just given his master the alip, and is consulting Calierus, a physician, about exchanging his present tail for a denger one. This is "Foolery No. 1," and it gives occasion to a parible or episode from the mouth of Galierus as to the adventures of two cows, Brunetta and Bicornis, whose tails were suddenly frozen in the ice. Bicornis, not brooking enforced absence from her stall and breakfast, took summary measures and left her tall behind her; and not only so, but harded the knife to her companion, on the principle of the tallless fox in the fable. Brunetta, however, had more sagacity, and saw that one tail was worth more than a pair of horns to keep off the flies in the heat of summer. The mid-day sun unfroze her tail, and her prudence came out in strong contrast with Bicornis's end and epitaph:—

Que dum stulta fuit doctos docuisse probatur, Hac postquam sapuit, vermibus esca datur.

Burnell, however, is not to be put off with Galisma's storycovert reproof to the monks, who in their worldly ambition barter peace and Heaven for good things now and misery hereafter; and, as he will not be persuaded, is bidden go with all speed to the medical school of Salernum, whither he is to carry a satirical prescription to be made up. (talienus's formula for bidding him take seven-leagued boots is contained in the couplet:—

Perge, redique celer: noli tardare pedester: Quatuor his quintum, si potes, adde pedem.

Ase as he is, Burnall gots cheated and worried. A London mer-chant takes him in, and his glass bottles are as brittle as the average of worldly vanities. On his departure from Salernum one Fromund, a Benedictine monk, sets four mastiffs upon him, and, adding injury to injury, these not only bite off half his tail, but upset his baggage and break his bettles. Fromund in the end gets the worst of it, for, like many a plotter, he is caught in his own toils, and, meaning to drown Burnell, he is himself pushed into the river and perishes.

But Burnell's orand has not been so successful as to encours him to return home and become a laughing-stock, with half a tail and without his medicines. So he resolves to proceed to the famous University of Paris, and enroll his name among its students. Discipline, he reflects, will be no new thing to him, for he has borne the lash and the yoke from his youth up, and he has time to spare, for he is pretty sure he is not yet a centenarian donkey. To Paris he goes, and on the way falls in with a certain Arnold from Sicily, who is made sharer of his plans and secrets, in return for entrusting Liurnell with the carriage of his packages and books. Arnold beguiles the way with a tale of a priest's son and a chicken, the moral of which is that it is dangerous to provoke the vengeance even of the weak. The cream of the whole, man is the sojourn at Paris and what comes of it. Burnell associates himself by preference with the English students' quarter, because they are bettered mannered, better looking, and better spoken than the occupants of the three others, and have the national weakness for free living and strong potations. In the most tolerant and condonatory language Hurnell says of them t-

Wesseil et drinkhail nec non persona secunda, Here tria sunt vitin que comitantur ses.

Love and wine, we gather, interfered with their getting the fullest benefit of their University course. In another, place he distinguishes the English from the French, as free handed, whilst the latter were tenacious, and as given to multiply cups mither than threats, as the braggart Gaul did. Possibly it was as much owing to the company he affected as to natural obtuseness that seven years residence in the University did him so dittle good. Seven years reundance in the University the min-to arms good. All that he could do at the end of the time was no armounted the dissyllable which same most natural to him. "Nil potation prester ys" is a queer-looking tag of a pentameter, and disorby intelligible if we presource "ys" "weepast," a word which any donkey would master without a University course. Ma the estimate adds:—

A puero sidicit Baratliança ; zilili silera Quene quod matera delicationes potest.

espetett. karndarð kenn samien in Not that he had not tried or thirt his time

their pains with his education. Indeed his endeavours did not bear after he had left Paris. His cannot bear the thought that he is unable to remember the name of his Alma Mater, and, fearing that his parents will account him a vagabour and a dolt, he picks up its name from a rustic in the suburbs, and resolves to say nothing hat Plays for fifteen days, by way of impressing, it or his memory. As had duck would have it; he is met at the end of the twelfth day, as he is crossing the Alps, by a traveller on his way to Rinne, whose Listin salutation, "Sit till mans bonum," reads strangely like dog-Listin for "good morning." This wayfarer is more devout than Burnell, and confuses the puor head of the latter by parental "pater-nesters," so that all his labour is lost. He retains the first syllable. "Pa," but cannot retain the turnination. He consoles himself as best he may by the scholastic axiom that "the part may stand for the whole." For some time it had been dawning on him that the sciences were a mistake, and that nature "the part may stand for the whole." For some time it had been dawning on him that the sciences were a mistake, and that nature meant him for a bishop, perhaps for a Pope. Odder things had happened ere now than that a Pope should be an ass, or rece versd. But it is clear that, if he attains these honours, the celibate life will not be enforced or illustrated by his example. And, besides, he must be a mank before proceeding to these higher grades. This rebe a monk before proceeding to these higher grades. This reflection leads to a review of the different Orders—Templars, Hespitallers, Black Friars, White Friars, Brothers of Grandmont, Carthusians, Presmonstratensians, Secular Canons, and Nuns; and his hits at each, as he gives his reasons for declining to join one after another, are exceedingly lively. The White Friers don't eat flesh, he tells us, but make up for it by fewl of the choicest serts, and pick the birds so clean, that no bones are left to cry "Here, here!" Perhaps the Carthusians come in for the best character for hospitality and independence; and among the merits of the Black Canona is recorded, the fact that they do not screech when they sing

Nee nituntur ad hoe ut vocibus immoderatie Ardus pravaleant rampers tecta domis.

The worst characters are given to the seculars and nuns, and Burnell designates the latter as

Corpore serpentes, sirenes voca, dracones Pectore, Susanna smigmate, corde l'aris,

besides impeaching their chastity in the strongest language. On the whole, Burnell thinks it best to found a new Order comprehending the best features of all the old ones, and to call it by his own name. He singles out for retention the Templar's horse, the Cluniac's sixth holiday, from another Order the license to lie, and from another the liberty of sleeping without a cassock on. From Grandment he borrows freedom of speech; from the Carthusian the minimum of masses; and whilst the Premonstratensians lend him a pattern of soft and manifold clothing, he takes a rule from the practice notoriously prevalent in all the Orders to have a halpmate for every brother:—

Ordine de reliquo placet ut persona secunda feeders perpetuo at mibi junata comes. Hic fuit ordo prior, et conditus in l'aradiso : Hunc deus instituit et benedixit es.

And, if half that he lays to the charge of the Nuns was more than simple libel, the resolution of the founder of the new order was by no means so asimine as one might have expected. Big with his new and grand scheme, Barnell falls in with his old adviser Galienus, to whom he launches out about the faults and vices of the clergy, from the Pope and the bishops downwards. cessaries conveyed partly in direct attacks, as where he says anti-thetically that the bishops like marks (i.e. coin) more than Mark, and lucre more than Luke; and partly in fables, such as the conversa-tion, between the raven, the cock, and the hawk, which would be werth extracting were it not for the prolixity which characterizes there satires. It is edifying to hear what the raven had to say about confession, and to learn from the cock why that truent bird seems carried on a hill-top below high-water mark. "Que to detinuit cause, cadaver crat!" In this the author seems to follow the account of the Fathers and the Talmud. Whilst Burnellus is airing his new acquirements and trying to convert Galienus to his ness brotherhood, his nose bleeds; and this sure omen of ill is quickly followed by the appearance of the ass's old master Hernard, of whom an episode story is told, contrasting man's ingratitude with the gratitude of dumb animals. Burnell meanwhile goes back to his burdens, his bridle, and his original duties; and so ends a satire which exhibits no small dramatic power, a flow of lively e learning, and a fair share of common sense.

wit, some learning, and a fair share of common sense.

Of the other remains of Nigel Wireley, none have the same interest as the "Speculum Stultarum," which we prefer also to the "Architenius" of De Hauteville. Nigel's tractate on the correspions of the times (Contro Curioles et Officiales Clericos), thougatituelf in proce Latin, is prefaced by a postical description of "Spring," and a culcum of William de Longchamp, the author's friend and patron, to whom also another copy of eleginos, of similar culfbre, is desicated. These last, Mn. Wright tells us, are printed in this edition from the only MR. in which they are to be found; and that, toe, an MS. which suffered from the fire in the Cottonian Tellersys. Library

The estimate remains, as collected by Mr. Wright, who has perfected his track with industry and judgment, are calculated to give an fracturable impression of his skillity, and still more of his fractiones and seed for reform. We are not so sure that the skills will think highly of his ventilitation, which is fraquently for from Orbitis, whilst his liberseaves to quantity are enough to

make an elegies writter a hair stand on and. But what en he expected of one on whom the laws of quantity int themselves so lightly that he would fire off such a two-sided. as the following, either in contempt of metrical prescription order to anticipate a critician on the palpable weekens vorses in this respect. He writes to his patrant in radia one of his town: one of his tours :

Anglorum sedem primam pets, sive Brittinu Si Brittinum muvis dicare, nemo vetat

sness as to true or false quantities which is somethy found among botanists and other men of solence nowadays. may notice the epigrams and enigmas of the second volume on another occasion.

THOMSON'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHINA.*.

THERE is a most depressing sameness in everything that is artificial in China. The high state of perfection reached by the Chinese in almost every art as every early period has served to check all vigorous and independent endeavours after new and still greater excellences. The literary models laid down by Constitution and his followers the architecture which adorned their fucius and his followers, the architecture which adomed their homes and beautiful their temples, the walls which protected the cities of the ancient States of China against the invokes of crival clans, the roads and bridges on and over which the Sage and his disciples walked and rode, have all been handed down from generation to generation as types of the highest development of each art. And the consequence is that, having what they doen the best models perpetually before their eyes, they have servilely followed them, without attempting to make any change, and without daring to believe any improvement possible. The popular mind has thus become paralysed. All inventive genius has died out from among them, and from being one of the most enlightened people on the face of the earth they have degenerated into a nation of copyists. To quote the words of a well-known essayist, they have rechad-that when "men learn instead of reasoning. Instead of meditating they remember; and, in place of the glow of inventive grainer, on the warmth of a generous admiration, nothing is to be met with in the warmth of a generous admiration, nothing is to be met with in society but timidity on the one hand and fastidionaness on the other—a paltry accuracy and a more paltry derision—a sensibility to small faults, and an incapacity of great merits; a disposition to exaggerate the value of knowledge that is not to be used, and to underrate the importance of powers which have ceased to exist." Every traveller in China possessing the least observation must recognize the truth of this description as portrayed by everything which surrounds him. The buildings which line the streets of Canton are the exact counterparts of those similarly situated in Peking, and the Yamuns, temples, and ransparts of Shanghai are precisely the same as those which are to be found in and around precisely the same as those which are to be found in and around

every city in the Empire.

If therefore Mr. Thomson had only used his camera in the native cities and foreign settlements, he would have found some difficulty in tilling the four folio volumes of which his work consists. But fortunately he has made his collection of views on quite another principle. Without repetition he has, in parts of quite another principle. Without repetition he has, in parts of the present and former volumes, given us all that is distinctive in ordinary architecture of the towns and villages, and thon, t ho taking us far from the haunts of men, he has enabled us, in some of the best specimens of photographic art, to peer into the wild depths of primayal and almost tropical ferests, to gase on romantic glens and on river gorges, to admire some mountain monastery perched on a rock, or to wonder at the rude dwellings of Szechusa miners hollowed out of cluffs overhanging the mighty stream of the Yang-teza Kiang. In the third volume Mr. Thomson first introduces us to the scenery in and about Ningpo-a town which will always hold a prominent place in the history of European inter-course with China. There the Portuguese have twice established. settlements, and as often have been driven thence by fire and sword. in consequence of the invincible tasts for buccaneering which appears to be inseparable from their character. Twice the ramparts have been stormed by British forces, and once the foreign Consule have witnessed the occupation of the native city by rebels to the Emperor's Government. Fortunately many of the most interesting public buildings have survived the various vicinsitudes to which the town has been exposed, not the least carious of which is the Temple of the Queon of Heaven, of which Mr. Thomson has given us a p graph. The carving of the pillars which support the portion is well worthy of notice as presenting a more than ordinarily good specimen of native art and of the popular representations of Buddhist and Hindoo mythology. Unlike most Oriental sents, the Chinese Buddhists possess very liberal ideas as to the purposes to which it is proper to turn their places of margabia. There are not which it is proper to turn their places of worship. There are nose a few temples dedicated to Buddha in which Sunday after Sunday, may be heard the doctrines of Christianity expounded to native profeesing Christians and to way ide heaters by foreigness in the con-ventional black cost and white tie. In others the priests not the ventional black cost and white tie. In otherwise passes are ventional black cost and white tie. In otherwise passes are vell as of religious, and some are the recognized meeting-places of guides or clubs. At the Temple of the Queen of Heaven the Fukien Guid holds its meetings. There are over mercantile transaction affecting. cateful watch is kept over every marcatile transation affecting; the Frikien trade, and there the merchants feast and rejoice over the antivals of their flests and the success of their ventures.

Bistrations of China and its People. A Series of Two Hundred Photographics; with Letterpessa Descriptive of the Places and People Represented By Fribonson, FRECS. 4 vols. Vall. III. and IV. London. Sampson Line 2008. 1874.

Like all tourists who visit Ningpo, Mr. The excursion to the Snowy Valley; but, unlike all the shown who have previously admired its beauty, he brought those who have views of its most lovely features. No olack true and faithful the East, and who has not become acqual who has not lived in which cling even to the finest palaces sted with the foul odours can fully appreciate the exhibitantial the most sacred temples, scenery to one who has been a effect of mountain air and castellated walls of a Chine-offined for any time within the castellated with the foul of a Chine-offined

tion o'visit to the "Thousand-Fathom Fall":—

le cling to a tree and then look down into the abyss. In abition I was desfened by the roar of the Tseen-chang-yen Fall, but discern nothing for a cloud of mist that floated beneath my feet. At the start I was startled from my contemplation by a vulture that shot out from the face of the rock and caught a tiny bird as it hovered over the cloud. I afterwards descended to the fall through a steep shady path in the woods. The great height of the fall may be guessed by looking at the full-grown trees above. It exceeds five hundred feet, and descends about as many more in cascades over the rocks before it reaches the valley. No picture can convey an idea of the romantic beauty of the place. The variously coloured rocks were covered with ferns and flowering shrubs, and the water, broken over the mossy ledges, fell like the delicate folds of a bridst process. Climbing over huge boulders and beneath bamboo clumps, I reached the stone basin below, where the spray was lit with a hundred rainbow hues, scattering a thousand gems on the ferns, which seemed to bend their leaves and catch the burden of the fall.

The growth of cities in the East is provorbally mushroom-like.

The growth of cities in the East is proverbially mushroom-like, and Shanghai is certainly no exception to the rule. "The site granted for the erection of the foreign settlements," says Mr. Thomson with truth, "was partly a marsh in 1843," and yet, writing two years ago, the British Consul at that port thus describes the change which has come over the scene:—

Not very many cities can vie with Shanghai in the attractions and extent of the front view from the approach to it up the river, and in its streets may be seen public and private buildings equal in style and importance to those that grace European towns.

This statement is fully borne out by the photographs before us. From its position Shanghai was from the first marked out as the principal port for foreign trade in China, and it has been there that the first attempt has been made to assimilate foreign with native institutions. For some years a mixed Court, presided over by English and Chinese officials, has decided all Anglo-Chinese police cases; and the effect on those matives who have had practical experience of the system thus introduced has been so far beneficial that they have learnt that it is possible to obtain justice without bribery, and to go into the witnese-box without fear of torture. Whether it will ever be possible to break down the system of administering justice which has for so many centuries prevailed in China, until the entire government of the country has been revolutionized, remains to be seen. Much has at times been written on the gross corruption of Chinese officials, and no doubt bribery of the most flagrant nature enters into the business of every day of official life. But we must go beyond the individual officials if we wish to reach the real cause of this systematic extortion. And we shall then find it in the utterly insufficient incomes of the Mandarins—incomes so small as to be quite inadequate even to pay the wages of the servants and followers whose presence is necessary at the various Yamuns. The result is that they are compelled to derive their private incomes from the people of the districts or townships over which they preside. This is looked upon by the people themselves so much as a matter of course that, unless an official is more than usually grasping and oppressive, the bribes and "squeezes" are paid with a willingness almost approaching to chearfulness. It has been calculated that the highest Mandarins get about ten times, and the lowest about fifty times, the amount of their legal incomes; and one whose salary was twenty-two pounds sterling has been known to complain bitterly that his gross income did not exceed 2.3336

In his fourth volume Mr. Thomson completes his tour. Journeying northwards from Shanghai, he touches at Chefoo, and thence, without stopping at Taku—an omission to be regretted, since the forts at that place have become historical—he visits Tientain, and thus passes onwards to the Great Wall by way of Peking. As might be expected, the chief interest of the volume is centred in the views of the capital and the portraits given us of some of the most prominent Chinese statesmen of the day. It is true that Peking is not a pleasant city to live in; that an air of dilapidation pervades ninety-nine houses out of every hundred within its walls; that the streets and lanes are well migh impassable from the ruts and holes with which they abound, and that the universal filth which covers it as with a garment will hear comparison with that of any city in the Fast. But at the same time the monuments of former stages in the history of the nation's development, which stand out giant-like and unchanging amid their puny and decaying surroundings, must always be a source of intelligent interest to those travellers who are capable of understanding their significance. Even the shape of the city has its meaning, and in the vast altars of Heaven (Nos. 41 and 42) we see remnants of a patriarchal worship which existed for agus before the time of Confucius, and which finds its closest

parallel in the ritual of the old Persian religiou as it was before the introduction of Ormuzd and Ahriman, and the wombip of fire.

At the Nankow Pass in the Great Wall Mr. Thomson takes leave of his readers. And thus in the four volumes of which his work consists he has illustrated China and its people throughout the length and breadth of the land. He has placed before the English public accurate reflections of all the principal pieces of interest which are to be met with from Hong-Kong to the Great Wall, and from Shanghai to the western portions of the Empire. As works of art the photographs are excellent, and the letterpress and to the point. The entire work is worthy of all praise, both on account of the style in which it is executed, and of the discrimination, industry, and tact employed in its compilation.

THROUGH THE MIST.

THERE is much in this novel to charm a not too fastidious reader, if there is also something to weary and disappoint. The naturalness of certain of the characters strikes us as pleasantly fresh and vigorous; but at the same time the details are often trivial in themselves, and repeated till they become intolerably monotonous. As an instance of this we may mention the frequency with which the "high teas" at Tigh-na-Beinne are introduced, and how often the events in the story are set in the framework of a country walk or a burnside scramble. Many of the more subtle personal characteristics of the people who live in and through the "mist" are of the kind which only an actor could rightly represent; and some scenes want paint and canvas to render them wholly intelligible. But indeed one of the most common mistakes of authors is to make excursions into the province of the actor and the painter, rather than confine themselves to that of the narrator, which yet, rightly handled, is rich and various enough for all the purposes of dramatic story-telling and pictorial description.

The two young heroines of the novel, Dulcie and Ruby Duncan, are a charming pair of twin sisters, of whom the one is the saucier and more high-spirited, the other the mecker and more tractable. But it takes some time before the reader is quite sure which is which, and whether it is Dulcie from whom he has to expect the more kittenish conduct and independent action, or Ruby, for whom Norman Ruthven has the deeper feeling, or on which of the two Harold Pierrepoint has fixed his heart. It is only by degrees, and after the introduction of Maurice Ingram and the progress of the love affair between him and Dulcie, that the characters and personalities of the two sisters get quite separated and distinct. And though this indistinctness carries out into the book that close likeness by which their friends were so often puzzled as to which was Dulcie, and whether Dulcie was not Ruby, it makes the earlier pages a little confusing and innecessarily perplexing. In spite, however, of this small drawback, we have seldom net with more charming girls than these two sisters. Scaling wulls, scrambling down steep hillsides, fording rivers, tramping over the country in wind and snow and rain for fish and eggs, swinging their creaking basket between them, their long bright hair flowing down their backs, and their red clocks points in the landscape that "tell," always laughing, running, singing—till the shadow of the inevitable love and the as inevitable sorrow falls on them—they are just what country girls of the best kind are in that happy period of life when girlhood and womanhood are meeting, and the morry tomboy age has not subsided into the more self-restrained bearing of sentiment and dignity. Brought up by two old maiden aunts in the safe fastnesses of the Islo of Arran, there was apparently no need for fear or chaparonage. In the beginning of things their sole male companion was Norman Ruthven, Uncle Donald's son; and as both Auntie Jean, the strong-minded ruler of the little family at Tigh-na-Beinne—called also in considerat

The blot of the whole is the character of Maurice Ingram. We grant all the difficulty novelists have in finding sufficient motives for crime and tragedy. Bigamy, murder, and forgery have been run to death, and the vengeance taken by the prenuptial lover on the happy and respected wife is also a thems worn threadbare. But, while granting all the difficulty, and disposed to accept leniently any attempt to open a

^{*} Through the Mist. By Jeanie Hering, Author of "Truth Will Out," &c. &c. 3 vols. London: Virtus Spaiding & Besty, 2879.

with favour on Miss as the secret of her cannot my we look of delirium tremens new path, we cannot say we look Hering's choice of delirium tremens hero's crime and poor Dulcie's sorrow. Hering's choice of delirium tremens as the secret of her hero's crime and poor Dulcie's corrow. A man standing on a table yelling at the top of his voice and shouting out that a fivetable veiling at the top of his voice and shouting out that a five-legged monater is crawing about the room, though probably taken from the life, is not a theme within the legitimate scope of written tragged. The very fact that it is a mere hallucination of drunken-ness robe it of all the dignity which comes from horror; and though to living witnesses such a scene in actual life must be re-volting and terrifying in the extreme, to readers, not in danger of their lives, it is simply revolting without the horror which alone redeems it from vulgarity. Such a thing as drunkenness is best expressed by a mere suggestion. We quote from memory, but we remember in George Eliot's Janes's Repentance how poor Janet's lapse into her failing was indicated solely by her holding her candlestick aslant. Five-legged monsters crawling out of holes, and rooms barricaded with furniture by a howling drunken maniac, are mistakes in art that set one's teeth on edge for the one part and make one sorry for the other. We wish that some other sin had been invented which would have excused old Mr. Ingram's harshness to his only son, and have given an intelligible reason sin had been invented which would have excused old Mr. Ingram's harshness to his only son, and have given an intelligible reason why Harold Pierrepoint and Norman Ruthven, both men of clean lives, had that odd instinctive and persistent dislike to the handsome young man who took their Dulcie from them, but who, in the beginning, certainly made her a good husband and renderedher life blessed. Or, if Miss Hering stood by her choice of crime, then we wish that she had given it with less detail and more broad and vague suggestiveness. It would have been the better art and the more impressive method.

We think too that she is out in her dealing with the Roman

We think too that she is out in her dealing with the Roman Catholicism of the Ingrams. At one time the smooth, stealthy, ubiquitous Father O'Brian seems as if he is to have an important part assigned him, but he goes off into nothingness, and never does anything to justify Dulcie's superstitious dislike of him. On the contrary, he seems to have been a quiet, amiable, attentive kind of person, womanishly fond of knowing all that was going on, but taking no active part for or against man or circumstance; and indeed not rendering a reason why he should exist at all. We do not believe that either Maurice in the first instance, or Father O'Brian in the second, would have consented so easily to the little son and heir of the Ingram estate being brought up as a Protestant. He had been baptized into the Romish Church, and we fancy that those who had authority in the matter would have made a vigorous opposition to Dulcie's design of heretical education. We hold the whole episode as a rather silly sacrifice of vraisemblance to British orthodoxy, and think the question should not have been touched on at all. The Ingrams were sincere in their own faith, as sincere as Dulcie was in hers; and the Romish Church does not easily loose its grasp where it has once struck. As for poor Father O'Brian, whose duty it was to have cared for the young lamb of the flook more closely than he did, we think he has been treated at the register and while presented to us in the beginning. treated rather unfairly, and, while presented to us in the beginning as the probable spiritual tyrant and spy of the drams, goes out into

space at the end as the spiritual and personal coward.

The two old aunties—Joan, the strong-minded, capable, and sensible elder, and Bell, the sentimental, tender-hearted, and weakbrained younger—are well-drawn portraits. Poor Auntie Bell, always undecided and always fearing evil consequences, is the one to whom the two girls go in their little domestic troubles, when Jean's hand lies heavy on them all, while she is also the one on whom Miss Jean lays the burden of most of the ill that happens. She tells all she ought to keep secret, and she keeps secret all she ought to tell. She knows nothing of right moments and judicious explanations; but maunders away her days in sentimental reminiscences of the time when she was in love with Harold Pierrecances of the time when she was in love with Harold Pierrepoint, and he was, in a fashion, in love with her; and the more
her stalwart sister bullies her, the more helplessly silly and inept
she becomes. But the contrast is well presented, and Jean
McInnes, if not a specially lovely, is at all events a strong and
natural, presentation, broadly and firmly touched. She too is in
perfect harmony with her locality and personal surroundings, and
would not have showed so well anywhere but where she is placed. But we should have liked her to have had more vital influence in the story. With all her strength she has no real grip on the action; and things drift or arrange themselves according to their own will without help or hindrance from her, outside the "rowing" she gives all round when the weather is bad and she is rather more ill-tempered than usual. To be sure it is her temper, and the scoldings she administers to the two nieces, that send Dulcie out into the storm, there to meet her fate and Maurice Ingram, just as it is discarded Alice's spiteful desire to pit her influence over Maurice against his wife's that the secident which in its turn brings against his wife's that leads to the accident which in its turn brings on the catastrophe. Still these side actions are not quite satisfactory in the case of a character so strongly marked as Jean's, and we think it would have been better, after having painted her so powerfully, to give her something to do of proportionate value. Why too was that queer little episode of the poor woman Helen Murray, found by the young people in the crypt, inserted? It has nothing to do with the story in any way, and reads oddly and absorbly when we find that it is a mere excrescence without roots or lines of relation anywhere. It looks as if that terrible "copy" was, running short, and space had to be filled anyhow. The old antillors used to give independent stories in the body of the original tale, but we have abandoned the habit in these latter days, and we do not think it would be good to revive it. do not think it would be good to revive it.
With all its shortcomings, however, both in treatment and design,

Through the Mist is a readable and pleasant book. It aims et Through the Mist is a readable and pleasant book. It aims at nothing great, but it accomplishes something very fresh and tender. Slipshod at times, at other times it is well written, with brilliant little touches that light up the pages as points of colour light up a picture. Miss Hering has evidently a keen eye for scenery and a strong love for nature; she has caught the Scottish character too, and gives it with force and subtlety; and she knows how to make her red-cloaked, scamparing, scrambling, heedless heroines natural without being vulgar, and playful without being silly. She is not strong enough for the portrayal of such a character as Maurice Ingram, but she excels in such little touches as those which show how poor old field Bell still cherishes her sontimental attachment for Harold Pierrepoint: while he, man-like, wonders how he sould how poor old faded Bell still cherishes her sontimental attachment for Harold Pierrepoint; while he, man-like, wonders how he could ever have been "spoony" on such an unlovely creature as she has become. Also she has treated very prettily the risk there was at one time of Ruby's falling in love with Harold, he all the while worshipping Dulcie, and Norman Ruthven doing the same by herself. We are glad that the whole imbroglio gets arranged before it is too late, and that every one but poor Hell is made happy in turn. As for her, we can but hope that sister Jean will be merciful, and that the "potato scones" for which Tigh-na-Beinne is famous may not suffer too much by Dulcie's departure from the scene of their baking.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

HERR AUERBACH has for some time attained the perilous eminence of an author whose new works are regarded as events of national importance. Such a implies high distinction in the past, but generally excludes the hope of any marked development in the future. The original freshness of ideas is usually by this time exhausted, and the c lies between the blank repetition and the dexterous manipulation of old materials. Few are capable of the amazing tours de force of Lord Lytton, and Goethe's dictum respecting the impossibility of jumping off one's own shadow is exemplified even by him. Herr Auerbuch has not unsuccessfully striven to cover the growing requirement of the properties the properties of the ing penury of invention by associating his own fortunes as a novelist with the political fortunes of his country. His present novel is in fact the prose epic of German unity, and the choice of subject is cartainly in some respects indicated. is certainly in some respects judicious. A patriotic theme can hardly fail to please a patriotic public, especially when the genius of the writer is also an article of patriotic faith. It does not follow that it will be equally interesting to foreigners, and it may be feared that the readers of the four translations already announced. (French is significantly absent) will pronounce it tedious, and deficient in unity of action and concentration of interest. The latter defects are well nigh inseparable from the scheme of a family history, where the characters are numerous, and the incidents spread over a series of years; nor is tediousness easily avoided in a narrative put into the mouth of a respectable elderly citizen, with whom prosiness seems almost a requisite of dramatic propriety. Waldfried's quiet matter-of-fact way of telling his story pricty. Waldfried's quiet matter-of-fact way of telling his story would repress anything like excitement on the reader's part even were the tale exciting in itself. On the other hand, the work has many merits. It is just the book for leisurely perusal, one to take up and lay down as convenience suggests. If frequently languid, it is never dull, and when the current is slowest, it often holds nuch valuable matter in solution. It probably reflects the average public opinion of Germany on political matters with fair impartiality; it also illustrates many of the most pronounced tendencies of modern German thought. The pervading atmosphere of refined yet slightly pedantic culture is characteristically German; and though none of the personages are very individual or very typical, they embody most of the ideas which for the last quarter of a century have fermented in German intellectual society, converging as to a focus in the accentance of the present order of things in practo a focus in the acceptance of the present order of things in p tice, while republicanism is still professed in theory. On the whole Waldfried is worth reading, but not as a novel. The manners depicted are stated on high authority to be wholly inconsistent with those of Southern Germany, where the scene is laid.

W. Maurenbrecher's essays on the history of the Reformation w. Maurenbrecher's casays on the history of the Reformation period † make a very acceptable volume, conveying the results of much research in a pleasing style. They are all founded upon the study of materials already in print; the writer's occupation as successively Professor at Dorpat and Konigaberg having compelled him to discontinue the examination of archives which he had previously undertaken. There is accordingly little absolute novelty viously undertaken. There is accordingly little absolute novelty in these casays; but the results of former inquirers are reproduced and combined in an agreeable manner, and the sober and experienced judgment of the writer himself always commands respect and confidence. The most important part of the book is that relating to the comparatively little-known history of the Church of Spain in the afficient and sixteenth continuous a project of the

relating to the comparatively little-known history of the Church of Spain in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; a review of the most recent biographies of Luther also offers considerable interest. Karl Fischer's "History of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy during the age of the Reformation"; is not so much a history of the politics of that period as of the development of diplomacy, which then began to part with its irregular and occasional characteristics.

^{*} Waldfried. Von Berthold Ausrbach. 3 Bde. Stuttgart: Cotta. London: Kolckmann.
† Studien und Shizzen zur Geschichts der Reformationszeit. Von W. Mausenbrocher. Leipzig; Grunow. London: Trübner & Co.
† Geschichte der auswärtigen Politik und Diplomatie im Reformationszeiteller. Von K. Fischer. Gotha: Perthes. London: Williams & Makentie.

rester, and take rank as a regular profession. With the increased complication of public affairs the post of envey rose more and more in importance, and required more and mose of a special training. Instructions became more formal and precise; ciphers increased in difficulty and intricacy; while questions respecting the validity of passports and safe-conducts, the inviolability of correspondence, and other subjects of general interest to the profession, gradually elevated diplomacy to the rank of an important department of international law. This progressive development is very intelligently and agreeably set forth by Harr Fischer, whose volume also gently and agreechly set forth by Herr Flasher, whose volume also contains abridged accounts of the more remarkable ambassadors and embassies of the period, and amusing particulars of the political tribulations and personal discomforts to which envoys at that time were errosed.

a cutreme: perplaxity arising from the minute subdivision of the German territory is notorious to all students of German history under the ancient Empire. Dr. C. Wolff has prepared a very useful emmerstion of the various minor principalities which contributed to the composition of that vezerable, but unwieldy, body politic; describing the history and boundaries of each, with the aggrandizements, diminutions, and other mutations to which it has been subjected from its original constitution until the present

The history of Germany during the Spanish War of Succession is,
a manner the history of Europe. The history of the conflict in a manner, the history of Europe. The history of the conflict between Sweden and Russia from the peace of Utrecht to that of Nystad (1721) is of more limited interest, but even more important; as describing the process by which Russia obtained recognition as a great Furopean Power. In. Sugenheim, thas treated both periods with brevity and clearness. His prefuce contains some curious particulars respecting the Frankfort public library, where, owing, to the late librarian's exclusive partiality for the middle ages, not a single work required by the historian for his

present publication is to be found.:

J. J. Breitinger, the leading pastor at Zurich during the first forty-five years of the seventeenth century, is one of the most respectable figures in Swiss history, a man distinguished by learning, platy, segecity, administrative ability, and a candour and tolerance much in advance of his age. As a pastor he introduced many useful reforms, especially with reference to education and the relief of the poor; as a politician he was eminent for firmness and circumspection. His merits as a divine and a citizen are very agreeably set forth in the little biography by Dr. Mörikofer, which also contains valuable incidental illustrations of the condition of a

Protestant community a century after the Reformation.

F. von Löher's work on Hungary § is an interesting contribu-tion to one of the most perplexing political problems of our time:— How will the motley populations of the Lower Danubo ultimately constitute themselves? As an independent State centralized under constitute themselves? As an independent State centralized under one dominant race, or as a federation of distinct nationalities, or as a dependency of Germany or Russia? German rule has broken down for the present, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated until the incorporation—be this remote or near at hand—of Austria with the German Empire. The Magyars are labouring hard to forestell this contingency by imprinting their own that one of the population. Their success surpasses expectation; nevertheless Hear von Löher considers that they are attempting an impossible task. The Servian's national pride rivals that of the Magyar; the Wallach is supported by his pride rivals that of the Magyar; the Wallach is supported by his kinsmen on the other side of the mountains; the Slovach's nationality is assured by his very dulness and insensibility to all new ideas. All these races are marvellously prolific, and the numerical proportion between them and the Magyars is continually altering, to the disadvantage of the latter. While the Magyar aims merely at guiding and controlling the non-Germanic races, he is bitterly hostile to the Tenton. German speech, German schools, German hostile to the Tenton. German speech, German sendon, Communication to the great injury of culture and good government. The writer admits, however, that his countrymen, except in Transylvania, are in a fair way to become Magyarized, an end which the Hungarian Government would consider cheaply attained at any cost. Generally speaking, the political administration, since the recognition of Hungarian autonomy, has been highly successful, but the financial most dissertous; the Mugyars generally making very efficient members of Parliament, but very poor administrators. Germany alone, Herr von Lüber thinks, can supply the needful element of an honest and capable bureaucrucy; and the leading idea of his book is that the two superior races should forget past animosities, and endeavour to rule in common. If a reconciliation be not brought about, the most probable result will be the ousting of both German and Magyar by the Slavonian. Another race is making great progress, and more and more building up that great desideratum of Eastern Europe, a middle class. This is the Jewish, which year by year engrosses more of the trade and of the real property of the country. The sympathies of the Jews are

morally with Germany, and from their general one of the file language they may almost be regarded as an eddising Tentonic element. Besides Herr von Löher's political app rentonic element. Besides mark von Löhers political appendictions, his volume contains numerous sketches of seenery, and manners, and customs, and studies of the Magyer national character from various points of view. His admiration of its many dina qualities—lends weight to his condemnation of the impulsiveness, unrequestableness, pugnacity, and poverty of ideas which in his opinional disquality this people from becoming the ruling mess of South-Riesterns, Express.

Europe.
The first volume of Dr. Maximilian Party's work on anthrope logy embraces both the physiological and psychological departments, insonuch that, unless the author proposes to descend from his philosophical altitudes to the humbles office of a compiler. of ethnological facts, it insuly appears what he has left himself.tos discuss. Such a descent would involve no loss of originality, for we meet with none here. No originality is claimed for W. Beesand I'. von Hellwald's "Premistorio Man," a rendable and quarerally judicious, if occasionally somewhat creduleus, compilation of accertained and surmised particulars respecting primitive mankind, from the ancient or modern fabricators (a term appropriate on either hypothesis) of St. Acheul flint knives to the architects of Stonehenge. The book would be better without the full-page-illustrations, which depict the assumed incidents of uncivilised.

existence in a highly imaginative fushion.

Herr Koerner's treatise on Ethics; as deduced from the laws of nature is a comprehensive and able work; sufficiently comprehen nature is a comprehensive and able work; same starty constraints sive to take cognizance of such questions as the propriety of rendering a State licence obligatory upon doctors and sufficiently able to escape the great enemy-of treatises on othics—commonplace. The interest of the work is partly owing: to its variety, and partly to the author's consistency in deriving ethical obligation solely from the diotates of natural law, which at. once sweeps away most of the copybook morality which repetitions has rendered conventional. The author can hardly be classed under any of the recognized schools of ethical philosophy; has keeps as close as possible to positive science, and in general contents himself with a plain common sense view of moral problems. passing over speculative difficulties with a levity which will appear

shocking to philosophers. A number of interesting particulars respecting Jewish erndition and methods of instruction during the Arabic period in Spain will be found in a treatise by Ir. M. Güdennam, For the early period of Jewish culture in Spain, Joseph ben Akuin is the principal. anthority. His treatise appears to be mainly founded on an

Arabic work by Ghazzali, and the peculiar development of Hebrew. civilization under the Moors must no doubt be attributed to the intercourse of the Jews with the latter, who made them acquainted. with the writings of Aristotle. The precepts of the Rabbi Judah... ben Tibbon give a lively idea of the education of a Jewish scholar.

of the period. Jewish culture in Spain culminated in Mainsonides (1150—1200); its subsequent decay seems to indicate that, apart from foreign influences, the Semitic is not a progressive

Karl Hirsche's contribution to the problem of the authorship of the Imitatio Christi || is one of first-rate importance. A manuscript, it appears, exists in the Royal Library at Brussels, which is con sidered, and, as Herr Hirsche believes, with justice, to be in the handwriting of Thomas à-Kempis himself. That it is the autograph of the author, whoever he was, is in Herr Hirscho's opinion a demonstrated by the employment of a peculiar system of punctuation, which the editors have neglected to preserve, but which, needs but to be restored to bring out at once the rhythmical character. of the original, to the great enhancement both of its beauty and its significance. This punctuation is further shown to be pseuliar to à-Kempis by its occurrence in the Mest, of his undoubted works, and nowhere else. We must leave Herr Hirsche's critical arguments to the appreciation of those who have made a study of the: subject, but there can be no doubt whatever of the vast: superiority of his method of printing the Imitatio as irregular verse, so far at ... least as the specimens given by him extend. The cadences resembles those of the English Bible; the gain in force and euphony may be easily conceived. On this account alone the new edition he promises will be exceedingly valuable.

Bobanus Hessus I is one of the most pleasing of the minor figures of the age of the Reformation—an accomplished scholar, and clagant poet, a warm-hearted and high-minded man, who, like Melanchthon, united in his own person the characters of humanists. and religious reformer. His career, less distinguished by exciting: occurrences than by his cordial intimacy with Luther and other leading characters of the age, is very pleasantly narrated in a littles volume by Dr. Schwertzell.

^{*} Die unmittelburen Theile des chomaligen römisch-dautschen Kais-reiches nach ihrer friiheren und gegenpärtigen Verbindung. Von Dr. Wolff. Berlin: Lüderitz, London: Williams & Norgato.

[†] Deutschland im Spanischen Erbfolge- und im großen nordischen Flege. Von Prof. S. Sugenheim. Berlin: Heuschel. London: Williams Ariem Vo

t. J. J. Breitinger und Zürich. Lin Kulturbild aus der Zeit der dreimig-fehrigen Kriegen. Von Ur. J. G. Mürikofur. Leipzig; Hirzel. London: Williams & Norgate.

⁴ Alia Mayares and anders Ungara. Von F. von Liber. Leipnig: Fues. Loudon; Williams & Norgate.

^{*} Die Anthropologie als die Wissenschaft von dem hörperlichen under geistigen Wesen des Menschen. Von M. Perty, Leipzig: Winter. London: Williams & Norgato,

[†] Der vorgeschichtliche Mensch. Begonnen von W. Basz; vollendet von F. von Hellwald: Loipzig: Spanser. London: Williams & Nogute: † Natur-lethia. Von H. J. A. Koernes. 2: The. Hambay: Milams London: Nutt;

[§] Das jädische Unterrichtswesen uthrend der Spanische Arche eriede. Von Dr. M. Güdemann. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. London: Will & Norgata

^{||} Protogomena zu. einer neuen Ausgebe ibst. Iseltzeite. Geristi "nach fin utograph des Thomas von Kempen. Von K. Hilmhen. Burlin : Lüderin. ondon: Williams de Nosgute. The Colors Blanco Bin Laboration of Million the Dr. G. Echtroptusia. Hallow Lipport. Literature Williams & H.

offenor Lehm . in his every towards a colentific investigation so scholie upon Pindat, divides these into two classes, the of the scholia upon Pindat, divides these into two classes, the certier and the later, and draws attention to the extreme confusion and corruption of both. Mendelsechn's letters to Fardinand Hiller † would hemosphismed a mach faller notice at our hands but for the appearance of an English translation. They are distinguished by all the writer's habitaal buoyancy of spirit, vivacity of style, and cordiality of feeling. Their only drawback is that, being addressed to a brother componer, they are frequently too technical for non-required readers. musical readers.

Resident Contactables Postic 1 is entitled to much praise as a clear, judicious, and concise treatise on a theme where obscurity, paradox, and prolixity are in fashion. After a brief account of the literature of the subject, and an essay on the nature of imaginative composition in general, the author descends to the technicalities of art, such as the suitable employment of similes and the choice of metrical forms. The recent volume treats of the various classes of inaginative composition, from its simplest exercise in the song up to its most extensive scale in the spic, whether prose or verse, and its most complicated manifestation in the dramatic art. Herr Gettschalle observations are always distinguished by sound judg-

mant, and a perfect mastery of the principles of certhetic criticiau.

"Reinhart Lionchild," 5 a metrical take of old-world German chivalry and popular mythology, is interesting in itself, and agree—ably teld in fluent hexameter verse—of the kind, however, which ms as if it could flow on indefinitely when the trick of inditing

it has once been caught.

It is hardly probable that the dramatic works of Princess Amelia of Saxony | would have been collected in three volumes, and in part revised by a dramatist of reputation, had not the late King of Saxony interested himself in the matter. They are, however, elegant and refined, if not very powerful pieces, and in every way creditable to the princely smateur. Some tew have esta-blished themselves on the German stage. Most varieties of the drams are represented among them, but the domestic are the most numerous and successful.

"Sibyla" is a pretty and interesting tale, agreeably written and with a decided moral tendency. "Siberia," an historical romance of modern Russia, is chiefly remarkable for its copious particulars respecting Russian manners and customs.

The last number of the Archiv fur Anthropologic ††, in addition to

its usual store of scientific matter, contains a full report of the proceedings of the German Anthropological Congress assembled at Wiesbeden in September last. Among the contributions to the review is an essay on a subject of archaeological rather than ethnological interest, the overland commerce of the Etruscans with Northern Europe, which appears to have been very active for several conturies. The object of their quest was amber, as is established by the much more frequent occurrence of objects of Etruscan manufacture in the extreme north of Prussia than in any intermediate district.

- * Die Pendarschoken. Eine kritische Untersuchung zur philologischen Quellenkunde. Von K. Lehrs. Leipzig, Hirzel. Loudon Williams & Norgato.
- † Peter Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. Briefe und Erinnerungen Hiller. Köln: Dunont-Schauberg. London Williams & Norgate
- † Postik. Die Dichthusst und ihre Teihnik Von Rudolf Gottschall. 2 Bdc. Breslau · Trewendt. London . Williams & Norgate.
- 28 Bdo. Breslau · Trewendt. London. Williams & Norgato.

 § Remhart Livershad. nach mindlicher Urberlieferung
 von Srauss. Gotha : Perthes. London. Williams & Norgate.

 § Dramatische Werke der Prinsesin Amalie Herzogin
 Herzusgegeben von R. Waldmüller. Bde 1-3. Leipzig
 London · Williams & Norgate.

 ¶ Stoyle. Eine Erzühlung. Von A. Vollmar. Beitin. Wiegandt &
 Grieben. London: Williams & Norgate.

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- ** Sibrren, oder che Deckassrien vom verzehnten December. Huterischer Original-Roman von W. Wilhelm Frir. von Gratzhoff. 2 Bdc. Cassel . Junghaus. London: Williams & Norgate.
- †† Archro für Anthropologie Zeitschrift für Naturgeschichte und Transchichte des Menschen. Hd. 6, Hft. 4. Braunschweig. Vieweg. London. Williams & Norgate.

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WM. MENRY SHITH. Feq., M.V. } Presidents.

the following

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Lieut-den Str Li. interles, G.O.B.

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d. J. Will Eq., P.S.A.
William Lethneider, Ewit,
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DOYAL LITERARY FUND. — The EIGHTY-FIFTH AMBITURESARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place at Willi's Rooms, The Right Rion. Lord COLERIDGE, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in The Stowards will be announced in future of annual statements. rds will be announced in future advertisements. OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Secretary.

10 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, for the Belief of Distressed Artists, their Widows and Orphans. President. By FRANCIS GRANT, F.B.A. Sir IEEE Y JAMES, Q.C. M.P., will preside at a DINNER, to be held at Willie's Rooms, St. James's, on Saturday, May 9, at Six of clock, in sid of the Francis of this Institution. The cost of the Dinner, including Wines, 41 is.—Tickets can be obtained from the Stewards or Officers of the Society, who also will receive notice of Donations, to be cannousced at the Dinner.

JOHN RVERETT MILLAIS, B.A., Hon. Secretary. PHILIP CHARLES HARDWICK, Treasurer. FBEDERIC W. MAYNARD, Assistant Secretary.

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A RTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND,—Incorporated by Royal Charter, for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Ritish Artists.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUNEN.

The SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, on Monday, May 18.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, M.P., in the Chair.

Since the foundation of the Society the sum of 23,873 in. has been distributed in relieving the Widows and Orphans of British Artists, and during the past year fifty-two Widows and sixtem Orphans have received Annuities amounting to £1,800. The Institution is entirely acquered by the Voluntary Dopastions and Subscriptions of the Patrons of the Fine Artis Artists' and Contiguous' 1 ickets, 31s., and Ladles' Tickets, 13s., and a stipe har of the Freemasons' Tavern; and of the Secretary, Mr. 5 YOUNG, T.T.YUNG, Exceptions.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The SUMMER SESSION commences on Friday, May 1.

on Friday, May 1.

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Surgeons—John Birkett, Kin., Cooper Forster, Kan., Thomas E. Burham, Enq., Assistant-Surgeons—H. G. Howes, M.R., N. Davies-Colley, M.C. Gassitian Surgeons—H. G. Howes, M.R., N. Davies-Colley, M.C. Gassitian, United States of House, M.D., F. R.S. Assistant-Substant Spracon—A. C. Galebin, M.D. Ophthalant, Surgeon—Charles Badur, Esq., Assistant-Sprakhalant, Surgeon—Charles Badur, Esq., Surgeon-Dentist.—S. Baltar, M.B., F. R. A. Assistant-Surgeon-Dentist.—S. Baltar, M.B., F. R. A. Baltar, M.B., Baltar, Baltar, M.B., Baltar, M.B., Baltar, M.B., Baltar, M.B., Baltar, M.B.,

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SATURDAY REVIEW

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

. No. 965, Vol. 37.

April 25, 1874.

Registered for Transmission abroad.

Price 6d.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

T was more convenient for the CHANCELLOR of the Exorrows than conducive to the public advantage that be knew himself beforehand to be secure against the censure of his most formidable cratic. The advantages of an Oppoof his most formulable cratic. The advantages of an Opposition are never more conspicuous than when for casual reasons its functions are temporarily suspended. Mr. Gladstore's approval of a Budget practically borrowed from his own was cordial and almost unqualited. In one of his election speeches at Greenwich Mr. Gladstone ridiculed Mr. Disnaell for suggesting that the rate of Income-tax should be diminished, on the ground that it was inexpedient to maintain the annoyance of the collection except for the returns of raising a considerable revenue. In the House purpose of raising a considerable revenue. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone defended the reduction by the only tenable argument in its favour. The Chancellos only tenable argument in its favour. of the Excusives has not hitherto pledged himself either to the permanence du to the future abolition of the the permanence on to the future abolton of the tas; but in removing one-third of the burden, he may, as Mr. GLADSTONE observed, be supposed to contemplate the possibility of modition. The author of a more sweeping measure naturally welcomed an instalment of his own comprehensive offer of relief. If Mr. GLADSTONE'S judgment had been wholly unbiassed, he might perhaps have warned the House of the possibility that in a future wear it may become necessary to occur by that in a future year it may become necessary to cover by an increase of the rate a deficiency which is not unlikely to be caused by the reduction. Mr. Laing was perfectly justified in protesting against the conventional doctrine that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the House of Commons should be absolutely bound to adopt the Estimates as they are framed by the permanent heads of departments. The prosperity of the country sometimes advances or recodes, in Mr. GLADSTONE'S phrase, by leaps and boards, while the Commissioners of Revenue and properly and necessarily bound by various fixed rules. It may be admitted that in his speech on Thursday Sir S. NORTHCOTS furnished some additional reasons for expecting a moderate increase of receipts; and, as he justly remarked, a conjectural stagnation of the Sugar duties would only prove that the sacrifice of revenue has been overestimated.

Mr. Gladstone and Sir S. Northcote concurred in the undersible proposition that the Budget and the Estimates equally expresent, the collective responsibility of the Cabinet; and while Mr. Gladstone ironically expressed his confidence that no large addition to the naval expenditure was projected, the Chancelloe of the Excheques limited his apprehensions to the possible necessity of a small Supplementary Estimate. Nevertheless Mr. Ward Huer's statements with respect to the condition and wants of the navy furnish a strong reason against undue remissions of taxation, although they may perhaps not greatly affect the narrow margin of surplus allowed for the present year. The postponement of a large expenditure to another financial year would not justify the reduction of the Income-tax, which must be regarded as permanent. It may even be suspected that Sir S. Northcote's profused agreements of his unledge than by Mr. Goschen's infilted which was, indeed hypothetically sound. The suggestion that the Chancellow of the Exchequen was infilted that the Chancellow of the Exchequen was infilted that the Chancellow of the Exchequen was infilted that the Chancellow of the Exchequen was absolute that the Chancellow would the require was absolute that the Chancellow would the proposed of the Exchequen was provided to the continuous of the Exchequen was provided to the continuous of the Exchequen was absolute that the Chancellow would the proposed of the Exchequen was provided to the continuous of the Exchequent was provided to the continuous of the Exchequen

Minister is not to starve but to supply the public service. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being considers the expenses recommended by the Secretary of State for War or by the First Lord of the Admiralty excessive, it is his business to represent his views to the Cabinet, and, if possible, to obtain the consent of his colloagues to reduction. It is impossible to suppose that Mr. Ward Hunt was expressing only his personal opinion when he intimated that the charges for construction and repair of ships would either in this or in a future year exceed the Estimates framed for the use of his predecessor. His elaborate speech was principally directed against undue the interesting a practical conclusion that the entered tite in apparently unnecessary attack on the policy of the late Government. The Ministers are at present in the anomalous position of recommending to the House of Commons a scheme of finance which will sconer or later be inadequate to meet the cost of their scheme of naval administration. It is possible that, even without any increase of expenditure, the surplus may be reduced to less than nothing by the diminution of the revenue at is almost impossible that the receipts should be sufficiently elastic to cover supplementary naval Estimates; and the reputation of the Government will be seriously affected if, for the first time in several years, they create a deficit. Sir Starford Northcoth has no reason to complain of any want of candid acknowledgment of his merits; but he has yet to earn the confidence of the country by the results of his operations as well as by his financial proposals.

It is not a little strange that Sir Statebud Northcome's subsidy to the rates has been almost universally approach. A contribution of somewhat more than a million involvement the principle for which the advocates of the ratepayers have consistently contended. It is true that, as findowners bear their full share of hational burdons, they are only relieved to the extent by which the area of general taxation exceeds that of rating. The occupiers will in most instances receive the whole benefit of the allowance for the maintenance of lunatics and for the pelice, because the consequent reduction of rates will be too small to be considered in future adjustments of rent. In some Unions the reduction of the cost of lunatics by nearly one-half will perceptibly affect the amount of poor rates, and the county rate will be sensibly diminished by the relief from another fourth part of the expense of the police. The Changellor of the Exchequer received much praise for the arrangement by which he maintained the interest of the local authorities in economical administration. When the Government subscribes a fixed sum for the maintenance of every lunatic, it is supposed that the flotives for vigilance in the expenditure of the margin will be in no degree impaired. In consideration of Sir Stawoom Northcote's adherence to sound doctrine in the case of lunatic asylums, the House of Commons condoned his adoption of the contrary plan in dealing with the police. It is evident that if the governing body of any county so far abandoned the traditions of rates administration as to indulge in extravagance, the Treasury would be compelled to pay an excessive sum in aid of the rates. The Inspector on whose certificate the Government allowance is paid only reports that the police is efficient in condition and numbers. Excess of numbers would not come within his official cognizance. Fortunately there is not the smallest probability that either the justices or any body which may inherit their present functions will unprecentally augment the po

national contribution to the cost of ad, like the police allowance, been pro-to the outlay. It is a fallacy to suppose that local responsibility has been in any way protected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's measures. The administration of the asylums belongs to the counties, while the payment in aid of rates will be made to the Unions. The only function of the Guardians is to take care that all lunatic paupers are sent to the asylum, and further to pay for each patient the amount required by the governing body. The truth is that the justices are in no degree anxious to allow undue luxuries to the inmates. The frequent additions to the expense of asylums are almost always incurred in deference to the suggestions of the Commissioners of Lunacy, who represent the central authority. If the CHANCELLOR of the Excheques had made his donation in the form of an assumption of a certain proportion of cost, his beneficence would have been equally exempt from risk of abuse, and it would have been more generally appreciated. The diminution of the poor rates of each Union will be proportionally small, while the same sum would have relatively assumed a respectable magnitude if it had been deducted from the county rate. The question of distribution as the county rate. The question of distributing a sum arising from a certain source among the same persons in different shapes is of secondary importance; but the haste with which the majority of critics applauded Sir Stafford Northcote's measure is not undeserving of notice. The not inconsiderable sum which is to be bestowed on a few parishes by rating Government buildings might have been more advantageously retained in aid of a questionable surplus. In almost all cases Government establishments add largely to the wealth of the districts in which they happen to be situated. Many towns have of late been urging on the Government their special claims to be made district military centres, although, in the present state of the law, the barracks and other works would be exempt from rating. It may perhaps have been difficult to resist the importunity of towns which, like Portsmouth and Chatham, displayed their admirable sentiments so conspicuously at the late election.

If the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had committed the error of mixing up political and financial considerations, he might shelter himself by the authority of Mr. GLADSTONE, who introduced into the discussion, almost without attracting notice, a menace or intimation which was perhaps more significant than his examination of the Budget. appears that in Mr. GLADSTONE'S opinion the recent verdict of the constituencies must be distinguished from the voice of the nation. In other words, the late Minister appeals to extended or universal suffrage against the condemnation which has been passed, not so much on his policy, as on the tone and temper of his administration.

THE NAVY.

THE speech made by Mr. WARD HUNT on Monday in moving the Navy Estimates gave rise to much animated discussion, until on Thursday Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE gently threw his fervent colleague overboard. Mr. Hunt adopted the Estimates of Mr. Goschen, but he explained that he had not had time to communicate with his colleagues as to their general results, and that he bound himself to nothing except to saying that when he saked for ten millions of money for the navy, he must be understood to mean that he should certainly want ten millions. So far as he could bee he should want a good deal more, but he could not say how much. He had found the state of the ironclad fleet most unsatisfactory, and he was not going to let it remain so. This naturally provoked the retort from Mr. Goschen that, if this was so, the Ministry could not be justified in giving away all the surplus of the estimated revenue. The late Government left the present Ministry a remarkably handsome amount of money to start with, and the present Ministry at once gave away the money, and said that a large portion of it ought to be spent on urgent public purposes. But this is a matter apart from the condition of the navy, and from the real wants of the navy if England is to retain its maritime supremacy. What we want to know is, first, whither our ironelad fleet is in a condition below what the interests of the country demand; and, secondly, if this is justified in giving away all the surplus of the estimated

we have to consider our ironolad fleet as it is in itself, and as it is in comparison with the ironclad fleets of other nations. There can be no doubt after what Mr. Hurr has said, that the efficient force of our fronclad fleet is in reality far less than would be supposed if nothing were known of it but its nominal strength. We have fifty-five impelads, of which forty-one are seagoing ships, and fourteen are available for harbour and coast defence. Out of the forty-one seagoing ships five are in course of construction, as nine are not fit to go to sea or worth making fit. We must take off nine more for vessels that will be available some day, but not in the present year; and this brings us down to eighteen. But then, although we shall have eighteen at some period of the present year, four are undergoing repairs and will not be ready until August next. The real effective strength of English ironclads fit to go to sea this summer is just fourteen. In the same way, of our fourteen coast ironclads only nine can be considered really fit for their work. The other five are on foreign stations, and are not worth bringing home. Fourteen ironclads to conquer the maritime world, and nine to keep us safe at home, seems certainly a small residuum into which to have boiled down the invincible navy of the Mistress of the Ocean. That it is not enough was virtually confessed by Mr. Goschen, and was not questioned by any speaker. Mr. Hunt declared that so phantom a sort of navy should not exist while he was at the Admiralty. He would have an ironed diete much more Admiralty. He would have an ironclad fleet much more worthy of the name and power of England, and when he had found out how much beyond his ten millions would be wanted to carry out his patriotic purposes, he would let Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE know. If unfortunately the information should derange the patriotic purposes of his colleague, who desires to conciliate the clamorous world of taxpayers, that seemed to Mr. Hunt on Monday to be the look-out of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to have nothing to do with the First Lord of the Admiralty.

That the nation will have to spend more money on its ironclads is certain; but it is not necessary to be in any very great alarm about the state of the navy. It is not only what we have got, but what other nations have got, that is to be considered; and if our effective strength is much smaller than our nominal strength, we may be sure that this is the case with all our possible rivals. Mr. Reed, in writing to the Times, has informed Englishmen who might be tempted to be alarmed that nearly all the French ironclads are wooden built. Such ships are now wholly discarded in the English navy, as they will not last, and cannot be really compared with iron ships. We have, as Mr. Goschen said, nine ironclads that could sweep the Channel. Then Mr. Hunt condemns Mr. Reed's favourite, the Devastation, to the rank of a coast-defence ironaled, as he says that his nautical advisors do not think that it would be safe to send her really to sea. Mr. Rued of course questions this. If a certain cul de sac, which he derides as ridiculous, were taken away, he is confident that the Devastation might be safely sent into the middle of the Atlantic. It would be uncommonly wet work being on board her, but he is confident she would float. This is a question as to which naval men must be left to fight their own battles, but what Mr. Goscmen said seems perfectly true, that if the Devastation is to be ranked as a mere coast vessel, so ought the Peter the Great, that pride of Russia, with a description of which Mr. REED not long ago scared his countrymen. Then, when it is said that out of fourteen of the coast ironclads five are not available, Mr. Resp explains that they were not meant to be available. They were small insignificant ships built as experiments, and if they can be of some little apparent use on a foreign station, that is all that any one who knew their history could ever have expected of them. Many of our ironclads, too, are temporarily disabled from their boilers having worn out sooner than was expected; and if English boilers wear out, it is to be supposed that foreign boilers wear out too. Nor is it at all fair to look only at ironclads if we want to judge of the strength of the whole navy. The late Government did not spend much money. Mr. Gosoners would stability allow, if it was his business to allow such things, that it did not spend enough money in ironclads but it ment to the late of the strength money in ironclads but it ment to the late. not spend enough money on ironclads, but it spent considerreal wants of the navy if England is to retain its ritine supremacy. What we want to know is, first, there our ironclad fleet is in a condition below what the purposes of the country demand; and, secondly, if this is come, now much ought to be spent beyond the present the navy presents on this side a warm satisfactory than appear to have been taken for the name as last, and 60,000 assume to have been taken for the name as the proper normal strangth. The system of

training boys for the navy has been very successful, and makes military men wish that they could get recruite of an equally good quality in some such easy way. Admiral Elizior, as member for Devonport, complained that the dockyards are atrociously managed, that good workmen will not stay in them, and that the supplies of stores are most inadequate. Mr. Hust, happy in his plea of being new to his office, promised to go himself to look at the Dockyards when the recess begins, and with this promise Admiral Elizor had to be contented. Mr. Reep laments that a foolish parsimony has hitherto prevented our admirals having the means granted to them of studying naval tactics under the new conditions of modern warfare, and that the limited stock of coal served out to them does not permit of their trying the requisite experiments. Mr. Reep may probably be right in this. The chances are that under the Gladstone Government an admiral would not get as much coal for his experiments as in his zeal for the service he would like to expend. But on the whole the navy is, apart from the ironclads, in a satisfactory state—well manned, well commanded, and well armed.

Mr. Hunr, adopting Mr. Goschen's Estimates, explained what he intended to do in the way of spending money on ironolads during the present year, or, to speak more strictly, he told the House what Mr. Goschen would have spent, and said that he was himself considering how much more to spend. As Mr. REED justly observed, it was impossible that a Minister who so distinctly repudiated the possible that a Minister who so distinctly repudiated the policy of his predecessors with regard to injusted shipbuilding could rest satisfied with the meagre projects of Mr. Goschen. The simple fact appears to be that, if we have 60,000 sailors, we must have a certain number of ships to put them in; and it now costs 170l. to put a sailor where a few years ago it only cost 100l. But Mr. Goschen, although he represented the reaction in the counsels of the Admiralty against the headlong economics and random changes of Mr. Childers, had to serve under a Premier who prided himself on his reductions of expenditure, and who in this particular on his reductions of expenditure, and who in this particular year intended by a stroke of financial genius to retrieve the fallen fortunes of his party. Coal and iron have been very dear, and Mr. Goschen discovered that the only way of keeping the Navy Estimates down was to cut down the expenditure on ironclads to the lowest possible figure. He could easily justify himself. Who is there for England to go to war with? France is not likely to go to war, and France is the only nation that has a nominal ironclad fleet at all able to rival that of England. Then if one type of ironclad is devised, another is immediately invented to ironcled is devised, another is immediately invented to supersede it, and to be slow in the construction of ironclads is really to avoid expensive mistakes. What is meant by an efficient fleet? Is every boiler to be constantly changed on the suspicion that it may be corroded? When we talk of having a fleet available, are we to suppose that every ship on the list is to be fit to go to sea at a few days notice; for, if so, we are rushing into boundless fields of expense, and are aiming at a standard of perfection far beyond the dreams of any other nation. There is much in these arguments, and Mr. Gosonen was quite right in reminding his hearers that there is no need for a panic, and that by a good condition of the navy we ought to mean that which for practical purposes, and under average circumstances, is a good condition. But it was quite obvious through the thin veil of Mr. GOSCHEN'S reserve that, if he could but have had a little more money to spend on ironclads, he would have rejoiced as First Lord, although as a colleague of Mr. GLADSTONE he would have deplored so lamentable an instance of reckless expenditure. To those who have nothing to do with the squabbles of parties, who only pay taxes, and wish to see England with a navy worthy of its fame, it is comforting to find that the whole money sion at issue is comparatively a small one. For the at fifteen years our average annual expenditure on our chad feet has been under a million sterling. Mr. REED, who is one of the most ardent advocates of a liberal ex-penditure on ironolads, writes to point out that this sum must be increased if the same results are to be produced, comes prices and rages have risen, and that, as too little are arrears to be made up. But he altogether disclaims the notion of incurring any great increase of expanditure. Whereas we have a navy excellent in mapor respects, but falling short in one important particular, for ten millions a year, we might, even according to the move of those who wish on reasonable grounds to

have more spent, possess a navy altogram which no one would specify, but which which no one would specify, but which down at the outside at half a million more is necessary, which is not to be admitted intil shown, although possibly an extra half-million of expenditures may happen to derange some future plans of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. For the present Sir Stafford North-Cote seems to have checked Mr. Hunt's ardour. The Ministry is not going to repair too fast the snistakes of its predecessors. It will spend more than Mr. Goschen would have spent on ironelads, but it will not spend much more. Something like a hundred thousand pounds beyond the Estimates may perhaps be wanted this year, but even as to that Sir Stafford Northcote is doubtful. The general conclusion of the Ministry appears to be that the country can afford to wait for the present, and may make its existing ironelads do fairly well. As Mr. Goschen justly remarked, the comments of Sir Stafford Northcote on Mr. Hunt's speech were the best exculpation of his own management of the navy while he was First Lord that he could possibly have desired.

SPAÎN.

LTHOUGH the decisive struggle in Biscay is still delayed, it becomes more and more evident that a crisis in Spanish affairs is approaching. Marshal SERRANO has been embarrassed, not only by the obstinate resistance of General Ellio's army, but by political intrigues and disputes which are still only suspended. The mission of Admiral Topers to Madrid seems to have been caused by dissension among the members of the Cabinet which represents a temporary coalition. Senor Marros, who is the leader of the Republican section, suspected some of his colleagues, and especially General Zabala, Minister of War, of a design to proclaim Don Alfonso in concert with some of the chiefs of the army. SERRANO has hitherto steadily opposed the restoration of the dynasty of Queen Isabella, perhaps, among other reasons, because he must feel that he has offended the QUEEN whom he dethroned beyond possibility of forgiveness. Only a few months ago Admiral TOPETE made it one of his principal arguments against the Republican party that its extravagances tended to facilitate the return of Don Al-ronso. It is not known whether the generals of the second rank share to any considerable extent in the opinions of Serrano and Topete. There seems reason to believe that a large number of the officers of the army favour Don Alfonso; and it oddly happens that some of those whose antipathy to the Republic has driven them into the army of Don Carlos could gladly witness the conclusion of some arrangement by which he might renounce his claims in favour of his cousin. The attempt to place Don Alponso on the throne could scarcely be worse timed than at the present moment. Until the Carlists are defeated, no patriotic Spaniard would wish to promote a new and doubtful revolution. The Republic has few respectable friends; but fortunately the present Government is only Republican in name. Even if CASTELAR were still at the head of affairs, his whole energies would be concentrated on the civil war, and he would assuredly deprecate any domestic changes, however closely they might correspond with his political opinions. The Carlists would inevitably profit by an open supture in the ranks of their opponents, and it is difficult to understand how the most factions members of the Ministry can have been induced to distract the attention of the Chief of the Executive from his difficult military task. Admiral TOPETE appears to have patched up the quarrel for the moment; and probably all parties will for a short time be content to watch the fortune of The extreme Republicans in Carthagena and other places have again assumed a menacing demeanour; but they will scarcely venture to provoke a Government which, if it attains a decisive victory, will dispose of an irresistible force. The same considerations will operate still more forcibly on the minds of SERRANO'S mutinous colleagues at Madrid. The army which is now assembled in the neighbourhood of Bilbao is the largest which has appeared in Spain for many years; and all the principal military leaders are gathered around their chief. If the lines of Somorrostro were forced, and if Bilbo were relieved, Surrano would be at liberty to devolve the conplation of the task on one of his lieutenants : and he would

probably at once return in triumph to Madrid. In that event, a sufficient force to overawe all insurgents might be spared from the Northern army. There is no other disciplined body of troops in any part of Spain except in the Northern provinces. If SERRANO fails in his present enterprise, his position at the head of the Government will perhaps become antenable. Spain must have changed greatly if there are not rival generals ready to profit by any discredit which may fall on their superior; and the Republicans would be ready on the first occasion to avenge themselves for their own discomfiture. General PAVIA, who continues to maintain order in Madrid, will probably be able to decide the fate of SERRANO if the Carlists obtain a decisive victory. After his judicious expulsion of the rabble called a Cortes, General Pavia declined political office, and he has since contented himself with the military command of Madrid. No officer has of late exhibited greater force of character; and the Republicans especially are penetrated with the wholesome conviction that it is not safe to trifle with General Pavia.

Until the attack of Somorrostro is either resumed or rendered innecessary by some movement against the Carlist position from another direction, it would be rash to anticipate too confidently the success of the relieving army. For some weeks the Carlista have abstained from replying to the languid and occasional fire of Serrano's artillery. Their silence may be conjecturally explained either by want of guns and of ammunition, or by a determination to reserve their efforts for the decisive struggle. On the other side the intermittent fire is perhaps sustained for the exclusive purpose of encouraging the beleaguered garrison of Bilbao, which is shut out from all other external communication. During the interval which has clapsed since the gunsuccessful attack on S. Pedro de Abanto, the force which defends Somorrostro has had ample time to strengthen the defences, and the Carlists are certainly not absolutely destitute of artillery. The mysterious negotiations which have been conducted between the head-quarters of the hostile armies are not likely to have tempted either party to relax preparations for the final struggle. It is still difficult to conjecture what bases of compromise could have been suggested by SERRANO to which Don CARLOS could have consented without the surrender of his claims to the Crown. It would have been idle to expect that General Elio would reproduce the treachery of Maroro by concluding another Bergara Convention. Nevertheless the authenticity of the negotiation is sufficiently proved by the ostentations declarations of the Government of Madrid that no such transaction has been attempted or contemplated. It is mossible that Supplies are sufficiently proved by the ostentations and the first supplies that Supplies are sufficiently proved by the supplies that Supplies are supplied to the supplies are supplies are supplied to the supplies are supplies are supplies are supplied to the supplies are suppli possible that Serrano may profit by his superiority in numbers to avoid the necessity of attacking Somorrostro in front. A considerable army has been assembled near the strong fortress of Santona under the command of General CONCHA. The communications of the Carlists to the eastward are still open; but if SERRANO and his generals thought it possible to operate in their rear, the command of the sea might perhaps enable them to effect a diversion by landing a body of troops on the other side of Bilbao. a body of troops on the other side of Bilbac. In all probability no unnecessary risk will be incurred. Serrano himself is far past middle life, and General Concha, though he is said to possess military ability, is eighty years old. General Elio, who commands on the other side, is old enough to have taken an active part in the civil war of forty years ago., It is impossible to indre among conflicting accounts of the comparative judge among conflicting accounts of the comparative quality of the troops in either army. It may readily be believed that the rank and file of the Carlists would unanimously resent any attempt on the part of their officers to promote the secession of Don Alronso. General Elio's army is probably composed of incongruous materials, and some of his men are perhaps unwilling combatants. The forces of Serrano are on the average better disciplined, and they are more abundantly supplied with weapons and munitions of war. It is not surprising if they feel but faint enthusiasm for a cause which is but indistinctly defined. If they obtain a victory in the name of the Republic, the result may probably be the re-establishment of Monarchy.

Although it is impossible to form any confident judgment of the probable result of existing complications, it may be safely assumed that the era of mere politicians and Parlia-mentary debaters is for the present closed. The war will measurily restore to the army the power, which for some PRIM, who was, with the exception of O'Downell, the most statesmanlike of recent Spanish Ministers, always professed, after he had attained power by the aid of the army, to rule secording to constitutional forms with the assumed sanction of the nation. Soon after the expulsion of Queen Isabella, the Minister, being also the head of the army, issued an order by which officers and soldiers were reminded that they were strictly furbidden to take part in political affairs. After the murder forbidden to take part in political affairs. After the murder of PRIM, King AMADEO made a serious and unsuccessful effort to govern the country on those Parliamentary principles which are utterly distasteful to the great majority of Spaniards. In the meantime the Republicans employed themselves in intrigues with the soldiery which almost resulted in the dissolution of military discipline. The army which is now engaged in the North will be strong enough, even if it fails in defeating the Carlists, to dictate the mode of government to be adopted at Madrid.

INDIAN FAMINE AND FINANCE.

THE figures of the Indian Budget which were telegraphed yesterday bear out what we said last week about the impossibility of coming to any conclusion at present as to the ultimate incidence of the cost of the famine in Bengal. It is calculated that the net famine expenditure in the years 1873-4 and 1874-5 will be six and a half millions. The actual expenditure for the year 1874-5 may not exceed the estimate to anything like the extent to which the actual expenditure for the year 1873-4 has exceeded the estimates formed at the beginning of the scarcity. But the calculations for the coming year must have been made with extraordinary and almost miraculous correctness if they are not very largely exceeded. Even so lately as the opening of Parliament the UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA, though he asked for power to raise ten millions by loan, hoped that three millions would be all that it would be actually necessary to raise. It now appears that eight millions and a half out of the ten millions must certainly be borrowed, to meet present liabilities, while Lord SALISBURY'S first detailed despatch to the Vicerov virtually orders a very large increase of expenditure. Lord Northerook had secured 420,000 tons of rice, and Lord Salisbury estimates that of this 413,000 tons will certainly be required for the six most afflicted districts. But there will be partial distress in nine districts more, and in the distressed districts the demands on the Government store "cannot be confined to those who are in receipt of the "wages or the alms of Government." There will be numbers who will have money enough to support themselves, provided that they can obtain rice at less than famine prices. If the Government were to refuse to soll to this class of persons, the only result would be that it would ultimately have them on its hands altogether. It will be good policy, therefore, to sell to them even at a loss, in order to avoid having to give to them later at a still greater loss. Consequently, says Lord Salisbury, "as Government grain becomes the "only grain of the district, the stores destined for the three "millions who will be on your hands must be every-"where divided in some degree with a less destitute class." Thus, supposing the 420,000 tons to be amply sufficient for the supply of those directly relieved by the Government, a large margin must be allowed for other demands likely to be made upon it. But this 420,000 tons may not be all available. Lord Salisbury instances the possible failure of arrivals, the shrinkage of transport, the chance of accident, the loss that may result from damage done by rain, to which, as a telegram the other day reminded us, he might have added the danger of fires. It is impossible to say what deductions should be made from the 420,000 tons to meet these unforeseen drains on the supply. But that in one form or another they will involve very considerable deductions can hardly be questioned. A third source of discrepancy between the provision and the need is the possible inadequacy of the calculations furnished to the Viceroy. As Lord Salisbury points out, the number of the VICEROY. As Lord SALISBURY points out, the number of persons requiring ralief was fixed in November at two millions and a half. By March the estimate had been raised to three millions, and "it is impossible to assume with certainty "that the tendency to an insidequate appreciation of the "danger has already ceased to operate."

Accordingly on the 10th of March Lord Salisbury directed the Viceror by telegram to secure 200,000 tons more of rice from Burmah, thus increasing the Viceror's provision by nearly one-half; and though, in answer to telegram deprecating any further increase in Bur-

mess orders, he left the Yronnor free to provide the requisite supplies in whatever manner night seem best he still instructs him to seeme "a very ample margin to "meet contingencies." There can be little doubt that these orders will have the result of raising the Government stores by the amount indicated by the Secretary of State. No subordinate ruler will run the risk of failing to meet them, but to meet them in a certain way. Lord Salisbury's policy as regards the supply of rice is an earnest of his policy in other respects. When he took office there was a general expression of satisfaction from all parties that India was now in the hands of a man who could rise to the level of the need, and meet an unpresedented emergency by a display of corresponding vigour. In matters of this kind increased vigour means increased outlay. Lord Salisbury will secure universal support in dealing in this spirit with the Indian famine, but there can be no good in blinking the fact that his policy means increased outlay, and that increased outlay means additional burdens upon somebody. Who this somebody will have to be is a question upon which a significant little statement appended to the fighres of the Indian Budget may throw some light. "There are to be no new taxes imposed in "the financial year 1874-5." When the effect which the famine is likely to have upon the taxpaying powers of the native community is taken into account, there is reason to fear that a similar statement may appear for more years than one, and the same causes which will make it impossible to impose new taxes will tend to reduce the yield of the taxes already in existence.

the taxes already in existence.

The Daily News Correspondent is of opinion that the Government of India has shown itself thoroughly up to its work except in one particular. There was a dolay in getting the transport machinery into working order and in beginning relief operations. This delay he attributes to Lord NORTHBROOK'S desire to conceal the extent to which he was buying grain, and this desire he thinks was prompted by a fear of raising the price. Upon this charge three are two things to be said. In the first place, it is not proved that the delay in getting the transport system into working order was due to the concealment of the Government purchases. Lord Northerook is not a man to throw on subordinates any blame which he is conscious ought to fall upon himself, yet he has more than once expressed his disappointment and displeasure that the local officials were not more prompt in forwarding their estimates of the supplies which would be required for their several districts, and of the machinery which would be necessary for distributing them. It is not wonderful perhaps that these officers should not at once have understood that the efforts of the Government to meet the famine would be on a scale to which Indian history affords no precedent, or that, until they understood this, they should have failed to understand what was required of them in the way of calculation and information. supposing that they did fail to understand this, their negligence is sufficient to account for the delay in organizing the systems both of transport and relief without tracing it to the Vicenor's policy in concealing the extent of his purchases. In the second place, even supposing that this policy had caused delay, it would not follow that it was an anwise policy. Before that can be proved it must be considered whether the evils arising from public purchases on in enormous scale would not have been greater than the glis arising from the delay in getting the transport and dief organization into working order. The VICEROY had to remember that the grain trade is the one great trade of India, and that upon this trade must mainly depend the sapply of food to those who have money to buy it. has the Government can do to feed the minority who have no money, or not enough to feed themselves; and if, in addition to this, it had been saddled with the feeding of he majority who so long as the dealers have grain to sell rill have the means wherewith to buy it, the result must are been an entire breakdown of the whole relief system. It in India the native dealers have so profound a belief in pranipotence of the Government that, if they had once the idea into their heads that it intended to compete th them, they would probably have closed their stores hand to fill them. Lord Northesook had to take acof this among other contingencies, and even if it, that in avoiding this danger he provoked others, will have made a wise choice between the two evils stand to him. THE LAND TRANSFER BILL

THE LORDS have very sensibly decided not to send the Land Transfer Bill to a Select Committee. To refer Bills for legal improvements to a Select Committee is generally to dig their grave; and while in Opposition Lord Carris always dug a grave for every Bill he did not wish passed, and quietly and quietly overed it up, and allowed it to be heard of no more. But when Lord ROMILLY proposed to treat in the same way Lord Carris's own Bills, the CHANGELLOR stated insuppossible chiestions to own Bills, the Chancer Lor stated insuperable objections to such a course. The Law Lords are wanted to hear appeals, and if the appeals are to be heard they cannot attend Select Committees. So that either sunters are punished for the legislative activity of the Covernment, or the Committee adjoint its attimes until the Sassion is but mittee adjourns its sittings until the Session is fost. Lord Selboung too pointed out that the Peers, by shirking all discussions in public, deprive the public of a great benefit, as, if such a Bill as the Land Transfer Bill is debated publicly, those who are practically interested in the questions raised have it brought to their notice what the Bill really means, and what it will or will not do for them. Landowners will malways leave the details of dealings with their estates to their solicitors; but if they are mon of any intelligence, they must wish to understand the general outlines of the system which Lord CAIRNS proposes to establish, and a debate sustained by peers notoriously qualified to take part in it would afford the best of all possible popular explanations of the new measure Meantime those who wish beforehand to com-prehend the leading outlines of Lord Cairns's Bill may derive much light by perusing the Report of the Commissioners who were appointed in 1868 to investigate the working of Lord Westbury's Act. For the most part Lord CAIRNS has adopted the conclusions of the Commissioners, as they in their turn had adopted the principles of Lord Cairns's own Bill of 1859 In some few particulars Lord Cairns has now followed an independent course, and the best mode of approaching what must in any case be a somewhat difficult and technical subject is to examine on the one hand what were the main recommendations of the Commissioners which Lord Carens has adopted, and on' what ground they were made, and on the other hand where and why he has diverged from the conclusions at which they arrived.

The majority of the Commissioners recommended that the machinery of Lord Westbury's Act should be kept up for those who might like to take advantage of it; but the objections to this are so obvious that although, out of compliment to Lord Westbury, who sat, on the Commission, his colleagues might have thought they could scarcely propose less, it is not to be wondered at that Lord CAIRNS, who comes to the subject perfectly unfettered, should get rid altogether of a system which has proved a total failure. It was the object of Lord WESTBURY'S Act to register the evidences of indefeasible titles and to make these titles good, not only against claimants to the land, but also against adjoining owners. Lord Cairns leaves disputes as to boundaries altogether out of sight, and this is in accordance with the views of the Commissioners, who recommend that, as to boundaries, the owner should do no more than give the best description in his power. The registration of indefeasible titles is still permitted, but the great feature of the Bill, as of the changes proposed by the Commissioners, is that titles of a less perfect kind are permitted to be registered. What—as the Commissioners very sensibly asked—is the object of establishing a Registry in England? The thing wanted is not security of the landowners, for they are secure enough now; nor security of purchasers, for they are content, with what they get in this respect, but case of transfor, Purchasors do not want an indefeasible title; they are content with a good title, such a title as makes them. reasonably secure that they can hold or transfer the land. What people want in the way of registration is what the law must give them, or the law will be inoperative. Accordingly, under the Bill of Lord Cairns an owner will be enabled to register merely such a title as it is found that in additional life and the law ordinary life purchasers will practically accept; and the theoretical distance between such a title and an absolute title is abridged by two important provisors—that the Registrar shall not go back more than forty, years, unless some special cause for further inquiry if disclosed to him; and that, if there is a theoretical imperfection which the Registrar may consider of no practical importance, he may state the this theoretical imperfection may be disregarded. Applicants for registration will, under the Bill, have three courses before them. They may ask to be registered as swiners with an absolute title, or as owners with a title limited in time—that is, stated to go back a certain number of years but no more; or as simple owners without any title, and then the commencement of the registered title will date from the day of registration. Before, however, an applicant early so registered as proprietor only, the Registrar must he, or some person whicant is prima facie entitled to the being the proprietor, is in prelaimed by him, and the test profits. This is a provision probably recordance matrily to meet the case of trustees, but it will be desirable that information should be given when the Bill is discussed in the Lords as to what are the interests which this plan of registration of proprietors without title is intended to protect. It may however be mentioned that no trust, express, implied, or constructive, is to be entered or referred to in the land register, and the register will not show that the proprietor is mortgagee or has a security only.

But it is not merely the fee simple in freehold land that may be registered. Leaseholders, when more than twentyone years of the term are, at the time of registration, still anexpired, may be registered also, and, what is more important, charges may come on the register. Thus is contrary to the recommendations of the majority of the Commissioners, although some members of the Commission whose names carry great weight were of opinion that, unless the new scheme gave facilities for the creation of charges, one main object of a good system of registration would be defeated; and Lord Carny has adopted their opinion. A mortgagee may be registered as proprietor, and then, as between himself and third parties, he is to occupy in every respect the position of the proprietor; and a purchaser from the mortgages will be on precisely as good a footing as if the mortgage had not existed, and he had purchased from the proprietor, although, as between the mortgagor and the mortgagee, the latter is to retain all the equitable rights which he now possesses. It is not, however, in regard to mortgages, where the mortgagee steps, so far as third parties are concorned, into the shoes of the mortgagor, that there is any great novelty in the measure of Lord Cairns. It is the new system of creating charges that will practically introduce a considerable change, and perhaps nothing will conduce so effectually to make proprictors, register as the facility they will possess of getting money on their land with trifling trouble and expense. Charges may be created in two ways. The registered proprietor is to receive from the Registrar a certificate stating that he is the registered proprietor of certain lands or leaseholds, and then he is to be at liberty to deposit this certificate with a memorandum endorsed on it stating the date and object of the deposit, and no charge or lien is to be created by any other deposit, and no lien for unpaid purchase money is to exist, unless a charge under the Act has been created in favour of the vendor. The other mode in which charges may be created is by registering an instrumont establishing the charge, and then the land certificate will not be deposited, but it will have to be produced, and the Registrar will note on it a description of the charge oreated. When a charge is created under the Act, it will be registered, and the registered proprietor of the charge will have absolute power to deal with this charge, and to dispose of it or release it; and transferees from him will have nothing to do with any trusts by which the proprietor of the charge may be affected. The proprietor of the charge will have a certificate given to him of his proprietorship, and a charge is to carry with it, unless the instrument creating it negatives the presumption, a covenant to pay the amount charged and the right to take possession; and registered charges are to take priority among them-selves according, not to the date when they are created, but according to the date of their being entered on the register. Thus a purson asked to lend money on land will easily make Thus a person asked to lend money on land will easily make himself sure of safety, and the person anxious to borrow will be able, by going through a very simple form, to create such a accurity as will enable him to get the money with the least possible delay. It is this power of getting money easily on land which those acquainted with colonial and Continental systems of registration have always represented as one of the greatest bauelts derived from the systems they admire; and it is impossible to do justice to

the Charcellor's measure unless the importance of intenducing such a power into the legal sphere of English landowners is adequately recognized.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

MR. DISRAELI, in his answer to a question, but the Suez Canal, judiciously made little of the difficulty which has arisen; but it would have been prudent to contakes a liberty in f. DE LESSEPS'S personal susceptibility. takes a liberty in 11 capressarprise projected and accomplished a man of sense, not likely a that even a Princestal complished a man of sense, not likely a that even a Princestal cape the effect of a casual burst of temper. The assurance was the effect of a casual burst of temper. The assurance that the French Government was engaged in efforts to settle the dispute was more satisfactory than Mr. DISRABLI'S confidence in the final discretion of M. DE LESSERS. On the other hand, the assent of Russia to the demands of the Canal Company requires explanation. The great importance of the undertaking entitles the proprietors to an equitable and liberal consideration of their interests. But for the energy of M. DE LESSEPS and the confidence reposed in his judgment and ability by capitalists, the Canal would not have been made. If the tariff attached to the concession proved to be inadequate, it would be unreasonable and inconvenient to construe the legal rights of the Company too strictly. At the same time it is impossible to allow the dues to be raised at discretion to the derangement and discouragement of trade. The whole matter has been fully considered by the Commission which lately met at Constantinople, and, notwithstanding much difference of opinion among representatives of different nations, a scale of duties was ultimately settled and formally approved by the Porte. It is intelligible that the English representative should have been more anxious than some of his colleagues to secure moderation in the rates. His countrymen pay the greater part of the whole amount levied, and they perhaps best understand the tendency of low duties to increase the number of vessels using the Canal. In this, as in all similar cases, the greatest profit would probably be derived from a rate neither the highest nor the lowest which may have been proposed. The recipients of the toll naturally incline to the assumption that the tennage passing the Canal will vary little with the charge, while shipowners and freighters have no object but to aduce the rate to the lowest possible point. It is impossible for those who have not inquired minutely into the whole question to form an opinion of the justice of M. DE LESSEPS's claims. The Commission must be supposed to have been a commission of the supposed to the supposed to the supposed to have been a commission of the supposed to t The Commission must be supposed to have been a co. petent Court, and the presumption is against the litigant was seeks to reverse the judgment. The Company relies on the decision in its favour of a French Court, which may probably have jurisdiction over the relations of the share-holders with one another; but it can scarcely give power to levy a certain scale of tolls in a foreign country.

The danger of an arbitrary stoppage of the trade of the Canal may be safely disregarded. No Company and an undertaker, however meritorious, can be allowed to hald the key of the passage between the East and the West. The Company cannot perhaps be compelled to provide by the maintenance, the working, and the lighting of the Canal; but if it perversely refuses to perform its duties, the Governments concerned in the matter will be fully justified in interfering. If M. DE LESSERS puts out the lights, and declines to perform any longer the services for which the Company is paid, the functions which the Company repudiate must be discharged on behalf of all traditionations, probably by the Egyptian Government, which has already determined to take provisional possession of Canal if the Company refuses to keep it open. Capitalists who constructed the Canal were in the fininstance at liberty to withhold their contributions; but the nature of the case they have no right to chose communication which has once been opened. Even the question admitted of argument, power fortunately incides with general expediency; and although M. De Lessers have together helpless in a quarrel where he would also helplaced himself in the wrong. Mr. Dissanti had good the thinking, if not for arging, that M. De Lessers have thinking, if not for arging, that M. De Lessers have

commonsiderate, though his agent in England has since formally repeated the obnoxious threat. If there were no other objection to the scheme of suddenly closing the Canal, such a measure would involve intolerable interference with pending arrangements and existing contracts. The orders, the placements, and the charter parties which have been made on the assumption that the Canal would be permanently open would produce intertricable confusion if the Canal successary to revert to the obsolete transit by the Canal. Within half-a-dozen years hundreds of vessels have been built for the express purpose of navigating the Canal, and it would be intolerable that a large part of the outlay should be rendered useless in consequence of a dispute between the Company and the Governments of Europe. M. DE LESSERS and his associates own the Canal to keep it open; and their rights and powers must be suspended when they cause to be employed for their proper purpose.

The enthusiasm for the Canal which formerly prevailed in the States bordering on the Mediterranean and the Black See has been modified, though not destroyed, by experience. It had been confidently expected that Marseilles, Genoa, Trieste, and Odessa would divert trade from Liverpool and London by the geographical advantage of their comparative vicinity to the Canal. The trade of Southern and Eastern Rurope with India and China has in fact increased; but English commerce has profited by the reduction of distance in a far greater proportion. Comparative shortness of sea passage is an advantage in competition; but the course of commercial navigation is determined chiefly by the importance of the markets at other end. The manufacturing industry of England and the wants of a denso and wealthy population create an abundance of exports and imports with which no other community can for the present vie. Italy and Russia, having much less to sell and buy, have proportionally less need to use the Canal If the transit were impeded by excessive dues, English chants and shipowners would suffer the heaviest loss, but perhaps their weaker rivals would be sooner driven from the trade. If no political difficulty were interosed, the most desirable object for the interests of the Canal and of general commerce would be the transfer of the management of the undertaking into the hands of English capitalists. Some national prejudice may perhaps influence the judgment of those who are familiar with the administration and prospects of the Canal; but Englishmen may be trusted better than the people of almost any other country to lay aside patriotic proposessions when they are dealing with serious matters of business. If the greater part of the shares of the Canal are at any time bought up by English investors, there will be no recurrence to threats of discontinuing the transit. The transfer of interest is not urgently required; and probably it may be better that it should be postponed until the jealousies which formerly existed have been partially forgotten. France may fairly claim the credit of having promoted the Canal at a time when, partly in deference to the authority of Lord PALMERSION, the enterprise was regarded in England with little favour.
The political rivalry between England and France which explained Lord Palkerston's apprehensions has now happly abated. There is no present reason to fear that Egypt will become a French dependency; and Continental stateshies must by this time be disabused of their fear that English the same chieft heread defence and scenario his ambition has any object beyond defence and security. It is much more necessary to provide for the wants of commerce than to guard against the remote contingency of Sandish ownership and management of the Canal would to the equal benefit of traders of all nations.

he Egyptian Government has from the first more or this willingly acquiesced in the pretensions of the Porte to control the affairs of the Canal. The interposition of a fresch settlement which might have become practically adequated between Egypt and Syria would probably have been as unwelcome to the Khedure as to the Government of Constantinople. In this, as in other instances, the transient foreign encroachment. It is highly convenient that interitional jurisdiction over the Canal should be exercised that it is the such as Turkey and Egypt. The Company would be such as Turkey and Egypt. The Company would be such as Turkey and Egypt. The Company would be such as Turkey and Egypt. The Company would be such as Turkey and Egypt. The Company would be such as Turkey and Egypt. The Company would be such as the interest of the company the Canal should be superior.

probable that the Russian Government would countenance an unnecessary increase of tolls on the Suez Canal in deference to M. De Lessers, although he is projecting railways to connect the Asiatic possessions of Russia with India. Lord Deeps will not fail to watch with care the progress of any negotiations which may take place. The Foreign Minister is seldom troubled with interference in matters relating merely to politics and diplomacy; but the merchants and shipowners who are interested in the navigation of the Suez Canal are a powerful and active body, and they will take care that any grievances which they may suffer receive due attention. M. De Lessers is in all probability disposed to an amicable settlement of the dispute.

FRENCH PARTIES AND THE SEPTENNATI.

THERE are three possible ways of describing the existing Government of France According to the first, it is a Republic legally and irrevocably established for seven years. Before the 20th of November Marshal MacManov was President of the Republic, just as M. Thiers had been before him. The law of that date unde no change in his powers or in the title under which he exercises them. It simply confirmed him in the possession of them for a fixed period. According to the second view, the Government is either a Republic or a Monarchy according as the Assembly shall hereafter choose to make it, and all that the law of the 20th of November did was to provide that, whichever it be, the executive power shall remain in the hands of Marshal MacManon for the full term of seven years, provided that he wishes to retain it. If the Assembly thinks fit to establish a Republic, he will continue to be called President. If it prefers to restore the Monarchy, some other title must be found for him. But under one name or another he must remain at the head of the Government until the year 1880. Those who hold this theory probably believe that if the Assembly has the good sense to recall the Count of Chambord, Marshal MacManon will not insist on maintaining his technical rights in the presence of his lawful sovereign; but they admit that, if he did so, he would only be sinning against good taste. The third view regards the present form of government as something peculiar and unprecedented. For the next seven years Franco will live neither under a Republic nor under a Monarchy, but under a Septennate. When the seven years are over, Frenchmen will awake from their charmed sleep and take up the quarrel between Monarchy and Republicanism just where they left it. But for the present the rivalry between the two forms of government is suspended, and any one who attempts to revive it before the seven years are over breaks the law of the 20th of November.

The first of these three views is that taken by the Left Centre. They assert that, France being a Republic, and pledged to remain a Republic for seven years, the Assembly is at liberty to consolidate the Republic, though it is not at liberty to set up anything else in its place. They regard the Marshal's term of office as a breathing space in which this may be done with good effect. The second view is the view which finds favour with the Right. When it was found impossible to effect a Restoration last autumn, the first want of the Royalist party was an interval in which to recruit their strength before making another effort in the same direction. By placing Marshal MacMahon at the head of affairs, they hoped to secure this. They allege that the law of the 20th of November is sufficiently complied with if they profess respect for Marshal MacManon's person and readiness to obey him for so much of the seven years as he continues to ask for obedience. The third view is especially the view of the Right Centre. They argue that at present there do not exist the materials for creating either a Republic or a Monarchy, and that the question has been put on the shelf in order to give time for the formation of an independent public opinion. Such an independent public opinion cannot be created until Radicalism has been suppressed, and their hope is that when Radicalism has been suppressed for seven years under the Septennate, the popular form of government will be a decidedly Orleanist type of Monarchy.

The question of most interest in France just now is, which of these three theories the Government will in the end adopt. So far as the official atterances of the Ministers go, there has been nothing but contradiction and equivoustion. The text of the law itself admits of different inter-

pretations. It confides the executive power to Marshal MacManon for seven years, and then provides that this power shall be exercised "with the title of President of the "Republic, and under the existing conditions, until the "modifications which may be introduced by the Consti-tutional laws." If these modifications extend to the title as well as to the conditions under which the Marshal exercises the executive power, there is nothing in the law to prevent the Assembly from christening him Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, and so making France a Monarchy by implication; which is what the Right contend. If the modifications can only be introduced into the conditions, and the title of President of the Republic is to continue unchanged, then it is clear that for the term of the Marshal's power France must remain a Republic; which is what the Left Centre, and, with some difference of meaning, the Right Centre also, contend. The Duke of BROULE's speeches do nothing to remove this uncertainty. On the one hand, he has said that the Assembly has shown its confidence in the PRESIDENT of the Republic by entrusting him with the executive power for several years, and that the President has returned this confidence by leaving it to the Assembly to decide what shall be the attributes of his power. This clearly limits the sphere of the Constitutional laws to the determination of what amount of power the PRESIDENT of the Republic shall possess; it does not imply any right in the Assembly to change the character or name of the person possessing it. In the same speech, however, the Duke of Broglie said that when the Constitutional inCommittee had made its report, the Assembly would judge establa wisdom whether the state of parties permitted the to prolishment of a definitive Government, or made it desirable sible decing the existing truce. This certainly points to a pos-and a Republic, perhaps amply of the issue between Monarchy It was by putting out these conference of the present Session. another, as the Journal des Protect of Naments one after BROGLIE secured a majority on the 19th of Noments one after Republicans were secured by the assertion that nothing was changed; the Monarchists were secured by the assertion that everything might be changed. Since then the Duke had been repeatedly challenged to declare which of the two interpretations he intends to stand by, but as yet he has contrived to evade giving a positive answer.

It seems impossible, however, that he should keep silent much longer. The recent Circular of the Minister of Justice is not less equivocal than the earlier declarations of the Government, but a very precise interpretation has been the Government, but a very precise interpretation has been the Union. In this letter the Legitimist deputy states that the Union. In this letter the Legitimist deputy states that when the Circular threatens with prosecution any newswhen the Circular threatens with prosecution any newswhen the country has been irrevocably confided to that the executive power has been irrevocably confided to that the executive power has been irrevocably confided to him for seven years. But no member of the Right, says M. Brun, would dream of contesting this. Under one name or another, Marshal MacMahon will, if he chooses, remain the ruler of France for seven years. This does not hinder, and the Minister of Justice never meant it to hinder, the Assembly from pronouncing whether should be cleared up with the least possible delay. It is not important archy or a Republic. On the contrary, it is most important for the tranquillity of France that all doubt upon this point should be cleared up with the least possible delay. It is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it is even hinted that M. Deperre does not object to his it

DEPETRE'S meaning, and that the theory of Marshal Mac-Maron's position, which is accepted by the Right, is the theory accepted, or at all events tolerated, by the Cabinet. However resolute therefore the Duke of Broglie may show himself in keeping silent, it seems impossible that even his silence should not be quite sufficiently expressive. He will not thank M. Brun for thus forcing him the speak out, or to let his meaning be equally obvious without his speaking out; but, upleasant as the compulsion may be, even the practised ingenuity of an Orleanist Minister can hardly succeed in evading it.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S BILL

WE have often had occasion to show how Prince BISMARCK, with all his genius, has committed a capital fault in his controversy with the German ecclesiastics from his disregard of the spiritual element of human nature while dealing with a religious body. He has committed the grave mistake of elevating antagonists, whom he ought to have made as uninteresting as possible, upon the pedestal of martyrdom. We should be very sorry to think that the English Bishops had made a similar false step in their way of treating the existing difficulties in the Church. We cannot, however, help fearing that the Archbishop of Canterbury's policy of introducing a Bill for facilitating law suits on disputed matters of ceremonial, instead of attempting to define what the due limits of ceremonial should be, is one which may inflame instead of allaying present heats. The persons whose peculiarities have confessedly called down the Episcopal intervention are a class whose faults are all those of being so fond of church that they never can be stopped from overworking it. Fanatics they may be, wrongheaded, or contumacious, but at the bottom of all their aberrations zeal from tems. The persons whose peculiarities and the present policy is their conscience goes wrong, it is and the present policy is their conscience goes wrong, it is and the present policy is their conscience goes wrong, it is and the present policy is their conscience goes wrong, it is and the present policy is their conscience goes wrong, it is and the present policy is their conscience goes wrong, it is and the present policy is the blunted. They are emphatically to take them on their temblunted. They are emphatically to take them on their temblunted. They are emphatically to take them unmanageable, it would over disagreeable make them unmanageable, it would over disagreeable make them unmanageable, it would over disagreeable make them unmanageable, it would over disagreeable of the cerical and popular pulses—in order, subject, and feel the clerical and popular pulses—in

Nor is it only Ritualists who will argue in this way. Ritualism may be a crime worthy of hanging, drawing and quartering; but before you can convict the crimina you ought at least to define the crime. This is just what those who are most forward in pushing the new measure home have never cared to do. The oddities of the late Mr. Purchas, whom Lord Nelson bluntly described a being somewhat touched in the head, were no doubt whole inconsistent with any settled order. But will the Arcinesistent with any settled order. But will the Arcinesistent jurisdiction in order to check the production of future Purchases? His reference to the Bishop of future Purchases? His reference to the Bishop of future Purchases? His reference to the Bishop Durham, immediately after his recapitulation of poor I Purchas's extravagances, was peculiarly unfortunate. Af quoting a violent and offensive tirade of a Mr. Stam against the Establishment, he went on to say, "The Bish against the Establishment, he went on to say," The Bish "clergymen who indulged in these practices," adding the "laity" of all Durham and Northumberland "ros we believe, that there was one meeting held means, we believe, that there was one meeting held means, we believe, that there was one meeting held more measures "were, as we had occasion at the to point out, the imposition of arbitrary and extraces to point out, the imposition of arbitrary and extraces to point out, the imposition of arbitrary and extraces to point out, the imposition of arbitrary and extraces to point out, the imposition of arbitrary and extraces to point out, the imposition of arbitrary and extraces to point out, the imposition of arbitrary and extraces to point out, the imposition of arbitrary and extraces of them. The point which the Ascinesion of Mr. Purchas are brought hama to proceed the production of the Bishop, Habitra which was ever brought

Drugs was that of standing before the table at the Communion. We cannot suppose that the Archushor knew this when he made the sweeping assertion, but such looseness of statement may well make the most moderate Churchmen fear an engine of persecution in the novel jurisdiction. It is more certain that if it is intended to do for diction. It is very certain that, if it is intended to do for incomments what the Bishop of Durinam has been doing for carates, and on equally slight provocation, the end of the Bishblishment is very much nearer than the Liberation Society in its wildest jubilation has ever anticipated, for it would be nothing less than the arbitrary articipated. Society in its wildest judication has ever anticipated, for it would be nothing less than the arbitrary enforcement of the narrowest Puritanism. The Bishop of DURHAM has unhappily made himself a public character, and it is not unseemly to say that, armed with the powers which this Bill contains, he might bring the Church to a deadlock within his populous diocese. The Archeisthop indeed began with a declaration of impartiality which was, we doubt not, sincerely uttered; and he gave a sketch, more picturesque than flattering, of the village church of a former generation. But he soon got into the anti-Ritnal groove, and kept there all through his speech. It is only too much to be feared that, under the provocation of believing themselves picked out for oppression, and in direct response to the Archbishor's asseveration that the tribunal is intended to have a double action—to screw up as well as to throw down—High Churchmen may have wide recourse to that from which they have hitherto absolutely abstained, and make themselves delators of clergymen who in their opinion have fallen short of the Prayer Book standard. The Bishops may turn a deaf car to these allegations, as well as many others from the opposite side. But the spectacle of the Church of England converted into a hive of waspish nformers will neither be edifying, nor safe, nor comfortable or the Bishops who will have fostered the swarm.

The provoking part of the whole proceeding is that, with a little wider grasp of things as they are, the embroglio night have been converted into an opportunity for at least attempting to replace the Church of England on a footing of new and strong stability. It is certain that on the one hand all the principal parties in the Church command an amount of congregational sympathy which entitles them to something more than indulgence, and on the other that it s impossible to bind down nineteenth-century aspirations by Tudor and Stuarr restrictions. We should be exremely sorry to see the Prayer Book tampered with; t has in the main an antiquity and breathes a spirit very lifferent from Tudor or Stuart politics, and can be well naintained, if only for its unrivalled literary merit, as the formal standard of the worship of a people to whom its conents are very dear. But to accept the Prayer Book and to be enslaved to the Prayer Book are not altogether the same hing. That loose mass of revivals and novelties which it smuses some people to lump together as Ritualism has its strong as well as its weak points, and the Episcopal Bench night be as profitably employed in discovering which of these points really hit wants of the day, and are healthy for the souls of living men, as in planning Acts of Parliament or the indiscriminate worrying of whole classes of laborious dergymen. The religious difficulty in large towns is purely inreal when every section of Churchmanship ought to be ble within an easy distance to find that type of worship which is most congenial to it. In country parishes the case is different, and there we freely grant that the clergyman ought to remember that, in forcing on his own theories against the feelings of the flock of whom he is minister, he affends alike against Christian charity and worldly common sense. But even in the country the day has twenty-four hours, and much may be done within that time. So long the superstition holds good that Church means eleven and three o'clock, and that eleven and three o'clock must witness the same performances from January to December, the shoe will be sure to pinch somewhere. Even in the shoe will be sure to pinch somewhere. Even in the senutry, where different phases of Churchmanship are represented in the same parish, the Church might well witness different types of worship at various times of the day. These remarks may appear trite, but we believe that such simple and obvious reforms might smooth down difficulties which would resist the impact of more elaborate menutues which would resist the impact of more elaborate and pretentions machinery. At all events the experiment worth trying, and if the attempt should be the cause of the little delay in legislation, the time would not be lost would not be lost would not be lost tonly we avoided the hasty production of a cumbrons for the promotion of general ill-will.

positiones to a provision which is embodied in the 18th

Clause of the Bill, and which we must reckon amongst the least defensible provisions of the measure—namely, the reversal of the well-understood and universal rule of our Courts, that an appeal suspended pro tempore the execution of the judgment of the lower Court. If such a thing as a partisan Bishop were an impossibility, if while what University preachers term "the inferior clergy" ostentationaly mount the differing cockades of "High" and "Low" and "Broad," the Lord Bishop sat seronely aloft above the temptations of frail humanity, then the propriety of such a provision might be considered without prejudice to the prima facie objection which exists against isolating any particular jurisdiction by novel provisions antagonistic to the general juridical system of the country. But we know that strong personal feeling may even penetrate the lordly halls of Auckland, and we must therefore strongly protest against a provision which might so easily be converted, in the hands of a prelate of unscrupulous conscientiousness, into an engine for worrying out practices which he knows are not illegal, but which he feels may be made impossible by a sufficient number of suspensions. The time has hardly come for treating English clergymen like French journalists.

In another feature the Bill must be fundamentally The three assessors whom the Bishop must name are in each case chosen for the particular suit. This is copied from an Act more than thirty years old, This is copied from an Act more than thirty years old, and we believe seldom put in force, for the punishment of criminal elergymen. But to make it the first duty of the judge, in whose hands a new and illimitable system of criminal jurisdiction has been placed, to pack for every case the knot of men who will be half assessors and half jurymen, is to impose upon the Bishop a responsibility from which the most scrupulous will shrink, and which the bitterest partisan must feel to be a temptation which ought not to have been thrown in his way. On the other hand, Bishops may arous that to fix way. On the other hand, Bishops may argue that to fix the membership of their Court will be to put their own office into commission. On the whole, we should not be surprised to find that when they have got out of the echo of mutual congratulations over the neatness of their own handiwork, they will discover that the grievance is less tangible and the proposed remedy less workable than they had persuaded each other into believing. They may at least reflect that it is playing for very high stakes to call Parliament to subvert the legal status of all the clergy in the land, and to take care that those clergy shall not have the opportunity of being heard on, hardly even of considering, the revolutionary measure. If the Bill breaks down under such circumstances, something else will break down with it.

CURIOSITIES OF CRITICISM.

IT is a favourite consolation of unpopular authors to remark upon the fallibility of critics. The most popular illustration of that undeniable fact has been taken from the reception of of that undemable fact has been taken from the reception of Wordsworth and Keats by those who then sat in the seat of authority. Jeffrey's dogmatic "This will never do," and the recommendation to Keats to go back to his gallipots, have been cust in the teeth of all self-appointed judges. The comfort thus given to bud authors of a later generation may perhaps counterbalance the pain inflicted upon the original sufferors. The error was indeed great in both cases, though it would be only fair to remember that in each case it was an error rather of omission than commission. The faults attacked were real faults, though the merits were over-looked. Nobody will now deny that Wordsworth is constantly tedious, or that *Endymion* is in many respects a very crudo performance. Criticism involving errors of a still grosser kind may have a real value of its own. We set aside the question as to the expediency of inflicting pain, even on a bad poet. Pope justifies his practice of making public

That secret to each fool that he's an ass

by the plausible argument that

No creature smarts so little as a fool.

Providence, it may be, has given thick skins along with dull brains. But this excuse assumes that the critic is always right in brains. But this excuse assumes that the critic is always right in his judgment, and is not treating with contempt a better man than himself. To the public, however, whatever may be the case of the sufferer, the assertion of an independent judgment, even when it is grossly erroneous, is valuable in its way. Criticism is good for nothing in so far as it is insincers, or in so far as it is merely the mechanical repetition of the judgment of other men. A great many writers are afraid of nothing so much as trusting to their own judgment; and a mere echo of the accepted verdict of the day is of course valualess. But a distinct record of first-hand impressions, however absurd they may be, is generally worth studying. If people could only be induced to say frankly what they really feel, we should much scoper come to an interstanding

upon critical questions. The misfortune is that most critics think themselves to be not only right but infallible. They try to make a universal law of their own private taste. If, instead of saying Wordsworth is dull, Jeffrey had said Wordsworth bores me, he would have been a useful witness instead of a bad judge. The fact that a great writer makes a certain impression upon his constitutions of the control of the c temporaries is one to be taken into account, however little we may

temporaries is one to be taken into account, however little we may be disposed to accept their verdict as final.

Thus, for example, in the mass of Shakspearean criticism, it is as important to notice Voltaire's "drunken savage" and the inappreciative remarks of the old English critics as the wildest speculations of his German idolaters. The worst piece of criticism that was ever deliberately published by any human being we take to have been a remark of Gifford's. After saying that Shakspeare was equalled or excelled in almost every quality by some of the contemporary dramatists, he asks what is that quality in which he was really pre-emigent, and by which he deserves his immorhe was really pre-eminent and by which he deserves his immortality? The answer is that it was his wit. Worth would certainly fail to give any adequate conception of the absolute want of even a rudimentary approxiation of Shakspeare implied in such a statement; and yet we think it more valuable than the hundredth repetition by some commonplace critic of the cant phrases about the knowledge of human nature of the myriad-minded poet. If it shows nothing else, it at least shows what was the state of mind of a critical magnate whose teaching Byron accepted with reverence, though luckily he did not always accept its conclusions. Gifford, for example, recommended him to omit from the Siege of Corinth the most picturesque lines in the poem, where the wild dogs strip the scalp from a skull :-

As ye pool the fig when the fruit is fresh.

Byron's critical judgments are far above Gifford's level; and occasionally, as in the letters on Pope, imply genuine insight, though generally one-sided and perverted enough. His respect for Gifford is intelligible when one finds him calling Regers the "Tithonus of poetry, immortal already," and condemning himself and all the revolutionary school in comparison with that very faded Tithonus and the much stronger, but scarcely immortal, Crabbe. There is still much to be said by Byronic critics as to the postical tendencies indicated by these opinions. The school from which they were more or less inherited, and to which Gifford, as a good Conservative, naturally adhered, has been sufficiently ridicaled for the absurdities, as they seem to us, of its judgments. Macaulay points out with his usual vigour how very erroneous were the criticisms passed by such men as Johnson and Walpole upon their contemporaries as well as upon their aucestors. Nobody indeed is more vigorous than Macaulay in assaulting a sophistry which was already thoroughly exploded. He is admirable at attacking the errors of the generation which preceded his own; and could mount the breach with an abundant display of courage after its defenders had given up the game. It is amusing to remark, for example, how audaciously he disputes the old-fashioned theory of "correctness" which had gone out with the school of Pope, assails the dramatic unities of time and place, and ridicules the old canons that the hero of an epic poem ought to be victorious and its first book unadorned with similes. He has no trouble in showing that Johnson was grossly unjust, not only to Shakspeare and Milton, but to *Tom Jones, Gullver's Travets*, and *Tristram Shandy*, and that Walpole allowed his projudices as a fine gentleman to bias his opinions as to the literary magnates of his time. Some of those opinions, indeed, are abourd enough. Johnson's criticism upon Lycidas has been quoted too often to be repeated. His remarks upon Shakspeare are sometimes equally absurd. statement, for example, that, in discussing the particular excellences which mark Shakspeares plays, we should "allow to the tragedy of Hamlet the praise of variety," is perhaps almost as silly as the phrase we have quoted from Gifford. Walpole may be condemned with equal facility. To say nothing of his characteristic dislike for the roughness of Johnson and Warburton, he attacked some of the greatest names in literature. He compares Pante, for example, to "a Methodist parson in Bedlam"—a statement in which, as we may remark in passing, he was countenanced by Voltaire, who speaks of the Divina Commedia as "stupidly extravagant and barbarens." If Walpole did not share Voltaire's prejudice against the "drunken If Walpole did not share Voltaire's prejudice against the "drinken savago" Shakspeare, it was because, in spite of his affected Gallicism, he shared a good many British prejudices. Walpole, however, was no fool, and most of his prejudices are an impression of a very sincere dislike to being bored. We are less angry with him for fluding Thomson's Sensons wearisome, or being vexed by the French admiration for Richardson, than grateful to him for saying sincerely what so many other people have folt. Macaulay himself would have to invoke our morey on the same grounds when, in his Essay on Bunvan, he people have felt. Macaulay himself would have to invoke our morey on the same grounds when, in his Essay on Bunyan, he pronounces the Fnery Queens to be hopelessly tedious, and doubts whether anybody but a commentator could have reached the end of the poem if the six last books had been preserved. We may doubt whether Macaulay himself accomplished the task of reaching the end of the existing performance. "Vory sew and very weary," he says, "are those who are in at the death of the Blatant Reast." The Blatant Beast does not die at all, though lamed for the time by Calidore. The last stanzas tell us that by Calidore. The last stanzas tell us that

Now he roungeth through the world againe, And rageth sare in each degree and state, Ne any is that may him now restraine, He growen is so great and strong of late.

into of this kind should, in fact, he considered purely from

the historical point of view. The insensibility of the soutest critics in the last century to Gothic architecture and to romande poetry is a fact to be explained rather than an error to be denounced. When Hume, in some remarks upon Home's Desigles, shows a strong preference of Racine to Shakspeare, it would be ridiculous to censure what is an interesting illustration of contemporary habits of mind. Nothing would be easier than takill any number of pages with equally erroneous verdicts of men of the finest taste. A couple of specimens may be enough. Macanian number of pages with equally erroneous verdicts of man of the finest taste. A couple of specimens may be enough. Macanlay ridicules Johnson for praising the Creation of that "pretentous bore Elackmore." Johnson is merely following the least of Macanlay's idol, Addison, who calls the same poem "one of the most useful and noble productions in our English verse"; and says that the reader will find in it "the depths of philosophy enlivened with all the charms of poetry," and be pleased "to see so great a strength of reason amidst so beautiful a redundancy of the imagination." Addison, however, was not the only writer whose approval of the moral purpose of a poem has prejudiced his judgment of its literary merits. Generally speaking, his critical instincts are as fine as the reasons by which he supports them are strangely puerile. Of the later writers who more or less scknowledged his authority no one showed a more exquisite taste than (foldsmith; and we find Goldsmith saying that the work which he would select as the most perfect example of English ganius would be the Rape of the Lock; and remarking on Milton's Allegro and Penseroso, that though they show a "correct and strong" imagination, the irregular measure of the introduction "hurts en English ear." English ear.

The second-hand repetitions of such opinions by superior writers have, of course, no interest; but where we find them put forward in undoubted sincerity by men of genuine power they are valuable, whether as illustrating some odd personal prejudice, or as showing how the development of a strong mind is modified by breathing an intellectual atmosphere different from our own. The writers who revolted against the old errors fell into errors which strike us as equally abourd. Charles Lamb's preference, for example, of Maxlowen version of Faust to Goethe's is an amusing proof of the humourist's addiction to a particular vein of thought; and his judgment may be compared with De Quincey's ingenious theory that Goethe's reputation was ephemeral, and principally due to the splendour of his official position at the Court of Weimar. We laugh at such whims, but we must admit that there is a certain value in a good sturdy prejudice. Criticism has net as yet passed into the scientific stage. There are but a few verdicts which are not liable to be considerably modified, if not entirely upset. The first condition for obtaining trust worthy results would be to know accurately how individual minds are really effected by a given author. As in abanical constitution of the scient and the scient and the scient and the scient are really effected by a given author. are really affected by a given author. As in chemical experiments we try how a substance is affected when exposed to various agents, so in criticism we should try the effect of a course of Shakspeare so in criticism we should try the effect of a course of Shakspeare upon as many different minds at as many different periods as possible. The conclusions so obtained would not be an expression of our own individual taste, but the statement of a certain law determining the influence of a certain law. determining the influence of a given author under varying circumstances. The great difficulty of applying the method is that, even where sufficient materials exist, it is hard to distinguish between the genuine sentiment and the mere echo of other measurements; and therefore the great value of a thoroughly mistaken and wrong-headed estimate is that there is rather more above of its singuist. Aftertion indeed takes impressible chance of its sincerity. Affectation, indeed, takes innumerable shapes, and there are many writers at the present day who admire what revolts or bores other people precisely because it is tiresome or offensive. The notion that originality is secured by contradicting established opinions is indeed the plague of all good reasoning. We have to criticize the critics themselves before we can distinguish that part of their judgment which is really sincers. But, assuming that process to be satisfactorily accomplished, we should value any eccentric opinion as the natural philosopher values some unique specimen which serves to embody a crucial experiment.

SIMONY.

WE shall not at present discuss the proposed amendment of the law of Simony so eloquently introduced last Tuesday to the consideration of the House of Lords by the Bishop of Peterborough. But the history of the sin or sendal or abuse, or whatever it is to be called, which has doomed the name of Simon Magus to an immortality of shame is a carious on a brief notice of its origin and growth may not be without in at this moment. It need hardly be premised that the word at this moment. It need hardly be premised that the word is one sense a misnomer. No two characters can well be more unlessed other than the easy-going comfortable sort of person most a in these days to prefit by a simomiscal contract, and the gramagician and arch-heretic—as he was regarded in the early Chammagician and arch-heretic—as he was regarded in the early Chammagician and arch-heretic—as he was regarded in the early Chammagician and arch-heretic—as he was regarded in the early Chammagician and a limited much more of Mahomet or John of Leyden about his than of the Vicar of Bray. It was not a specious glebs, in a general product of the vicar of Bray. It was not a specious glebs, in a general and alimited supply of "souls"—to say nothing of other concept tant advantages periodically trampated in the adventising column of the Ecclesiation Genetic—that he wished to purchase money from St. Peter. Were have the most greatly and sormalisms of modern persons made any perturns of being able to be preclaimed. These is of course with the mistage of the mistage and the mistage of the mistage and the mistage of the mistage and the mistage of the mi

efficient analogy between the two kinds of transaction to explain, if not to justify, their common nomenclature. But it was not in fact, at all in this light that Simon Magus was originally looked upon either by friend or foe. By his immediate followers, as we know, he was reverenced as "the great power of God," and in his own country of Samaria he appears to have gained over the whole population by the use of magical arts, and he was there universally, believed to be an emanation from the Godhead. He shought to increase his influence by sharing the miraculous powers of the Apostles, and his conversion to Christianity, if not insincere the first, was at least only superficial and tonnovary. That them the first, was at least only superficial and temporary. That he was really a remarkable man there can be no doubt, but it is scarcely possible now to disentangle the elaborate network of the in which his name has been involved by the earlier heretics. What is less certainly fabulous is that he fell in with St. Peter a second time at Rome, and according to the oldest tradition, rved by Hippolytus, after preaching under a plane-tree, he had himself buried alive, giving out that he should rise from the dead, but, as was natural, rose no more. There is nothing absorbed by the state of hately incredible in the story, even putting aside the hypothesis of sollusion, for impostors of that type are always more than half enthusiasts. The later legend of his flying through the air and being east down at the prayer of St. Peter and St. Paul, somes to us through the apocryphal Judgment of Peter and Teachsing of the Apostles, composed in the interest of the Ebionites. Nor is it easier to distinguish with accuracy his actual teaching than his personal history. The document ascribed to him by his disciples, the Great Apophanis, is certainly not his composition, though it may be the work of Menander, whom Milman considers the real founder of the Simonians. He seems however to have taught that advation was to be obtained by grace only—meaning thereby by gnosts—and not by good works, and it is against his doctrine that some of the warnings in St. John's First Epistle are supposed to be directed. In the early Church he was looked upon, much as Luther was by Catholics of the sixteenth century, as the architectury of Grostician. The control of Sixty inner continued to the supposed to the sixty of Churchican of Sixty inner continued to the supposed to the sixty of Grostician. as the author of Gnosticism. The sect of Simonians oscillated between Pagan, Judaic, and Christian professions, and, while at one time preferring a rigid asceticism, at another claimed independence of all moral law. In this they did but follow the example of him to whom they looked up as their founder and, in some sense, their Redeemer, but how far they represented his real saching cannot now be determined. Simon Magus had already become, to use Neander's words, "a mythical personage," and Justin Martyr even speaks in his Second Apology of a pillar erected Justin Martyr even speaks in his Second Apology of a pillar erected in his honour on an island in the Tiber, with the inscription Semoni deo sancto, and the story is repeated by Eusebius. The trus history of this pillar has however subsequently come to light, though Tillemont still adheres to the old explanation. In 1574 a stone was dug up at the spot indicated by Justin, which seems to have been the pedestal of a statue, bearing the inscription Semoni Sango Deo Fidio macrum; it was erected by one Sextus Pompeius to the Sabine deiry Semo Sancus, with whose name Justin was probably unacquainted, and hence his whose name Justin was probably unacquainted, and hence his mistake. But, while it is doubtful whether Simon Magus really founded any sect at all, the opinion of some writers that the Simonians derived their origin from a namesake of his is a purely arbitrary conjecture. It was clearly after his name that they called themselves, however extensively, for anything we can tell, they may have innovated on his actual teaching. From Simon Magus to "the detestable and execuble sin of simony" as known to the canon less in the detestable and execuble sin of simony as known to the canon less in the cano

From Simon Magus to "the detestable and excernble sin of simony" as known to the canon law is a long step. At first sight one might have thought that practices which have long been and still are very prevalent in the Church, and have never been seriously condemned or interfered with, such as paying for masses and sacraments, came nearer to the particular offence of the Samaritan magician than the sale of ecclesiastical benefices. Yet fees for baptiams, burials, marriages, and the like, are still equally common, solitatic materials, in the Church of England and the Church of Rome. There is indeed a canon of the Council of Trent expressly forbidding Bishops to receive any payment for ordination as savouring of simoniscal pravity—possibly from an idea of Simon having which to buy the apostolic office. But if buptism and ordination are both sacraments, it is difficult to see why fees may not as allowably be paid for the one us for the other. The general explanation of these "surplies fees" would of course be that they are simply part of the professional income of the clernyman, like pew rents, and that "the labourer is worthy of his hire," whereas no such excuse can be pleaded for the buying and selling of livings. We are not however concerned have so much with the merits as with the history of the law of the buying and selling of livings. We are not however concerned have so much with the merits as with the history of the law of the buying and selling of livings. We are not however concerned have so much with the merits as with the history of the law of the buying and selling of livings. We are not however concerned have so much with the merits as with the history of the law of the buying and selling of livings. We are not however concerned have so much with the merits as with the history of the law of the buying and selling of livings. We are not however concerned have so much with the merits as with the history of the law of the buying and selling of livings. The eleventh century that the masse of Olement II., b

be content with imposing a penance of forty days on all priests what had been knowingly ordained by a simoniacal bishop. Some years later Leo-IX, renewed the attempt to grapple with what worse regarded by all zealous churchmen as the two crying vices of tha day, simony and clerical marriage, or, as Hildebrand invariably designated it, "fornication." It was again proposed at a Raman Council to degrade all cleries guilty of these crimes, but again for the same obvious reason the scheme had to be abandoned. The stern reformer Poter Damian presented to the Pope a book on the morals of the clergy, the title of which alone there would be some difficulty in quoting. Hildebrand was an abler and more uncompromising, though hardly perhaps in the long run a more successful, assailant of the twin clerical vices of the age. The enormous and growing wealth of the clergy, in a condition of society when the cassock and the sword offered the sole avenues to distinction, was alone fatal to any effective reform. On the contrary, the scandal grow more portentous when the Court of Rome itself became the centre and focus, not of the reforming movement, but of the perpetration of the crime so loudly denounced. After the return from Avignon, Boniface IX., finding the Papal exchequer almost empty, could devise no better means to replanish it than by organizing simony in its most objectionable form. At first he only took money for ecclesinatical appointments through socret and trustworthy agents, but as the severer Cardinals one by one died off, he adopted a bolder policy and established as a permanent tax the annates or first-fruits of every bishopric and wealthy abbey, which had to be paid in advance by candidates for promotion, many of whom nover got possession of the benefice after all, so that it could be sold twice over. The abominable system of Papal usury which grew out of this arrangement is described in Janua. Smaller benefices were sold with shanndess notoriety, and we hear of reen reauming about they incumbents, for which se

For centuries these abuses continued almost unchecked, or rather gained ground. According to an authentic record in the Chiri Palace there were in 1471 nearly 550 valuable offices at Rome, the income of which amounted to about 100,000 scudi. Sixtus IV, established whole colleges the places in which were sold for two or three hundred ducats a-piece. Isnocent VIII, founded another. Alexander VI, created 30 writers of briefs, each of whom paid 750 soudi for his appointment, and Julius II, added 100 writers of archives on the same terms. Leo X, pursued the same policy, and under Paul IV, there were no less than 3,50s of these venal offices. The internal "Counter-reformation" of Catholicism which followed close on the Protestent Reformation of the sixteenth century naturally fell foul of these scandalous abuses. Contarini, one of the reforming Cardinals appointed by Paul III., composed a treatise De Potestate Pontificis in Composed in the sixteenth century naturally fell foul of these scandalous abuses. It was laid before the Pope, who received it favourably. Strong things were said on the same subject by influential speakers at the Council of Trent. But such abuses die hard, and it is no doubt due rather to the diminished revenues of the Church all over Europe than to any other cause, that little is heard of them in our own day. Innocent XII, finally abolished the selling of places in 1693, but, as Dr. Dollinger observes, he could not do away with the consequences of a system that had existed for centuries, and the results of which are still felt. In England, where the ancient ecclesiastical property has not been tampered with since the Reformation, when the monastic endownents were confiscated, though its distribution has been altered, the old evil still survives, but hey petrons only could venture is our day to sell the livings in their gift.

MODERN CLOTHES PHILOSOPHY.

THE dog in the fable who thought it was an excellent arrangement that man should have been invented to take care of
dogs, only expressed in a blunt way a very common view of life.
Most persons are more or less unconsciously in the habit of regarding the world as having been expressly constructed to suit
their private convenience, and the people in it as so much furniture for their use. This tendency comes out very strongly in
the class literature of different trades and professions. From
the wine-merchant and publican's point of view, humanity is only
a variety of cask or bottle, a vessel for holding liquor; while the
grocer's interest in it is limited to its capacity for disposing of
tea, sugar, and molasses. Anybody not a dector who happens
to take up a medical paper can hardly fail to be unpleasantly
impressed by the idea that the main object of the existence of the
human race is to furnish doctors and surgeons with subjects to be
drugged, cut into, or otherwise operated upon; and undortakers'
circulars similarly suggest that man fulfile his destiny in providing
something to be buried. The organs of the various trades which
undertakes to cover the nakedness of mankind are naturally disposed to take a more cheerful view of the mission of their species,
but it may be traced to the same origin in a section constition that

the main furpose of creation was to provide a market for their wares. In their opinion man, and especially woman, was evidently made only in order to be clothed—a theory, however, which obviously cannot be carried back beyond the Fall. There is something refreshing to a mind sated and jaded with ordinary newspaper literature in turning to such a periodical as the Wimehousenian and Drapet's Journal. Since the primitive innocence of Eden was abandoned there has necessarily been a great deal of drapery in life; but life all strapery, or at least life viewed exclusively in its relation to drapery, certainly presents a novel and surprising life; but life all anapery, or at least life viewed exclusively in its relation to drapery, certainly presents a hovel and surprising aspect. Political questions, for example, are studied only with reference to the gowns and bonnets which they are supposed to be likely to bring into fashion. It would appear that the fluctuations of French parties keep the drapers and milliners and their customers in a state of perpetual agitation. At one moment the Count of Chambors is thought to be coming to the front, and fleurs de lis and costumes of the reign of Francis I. and Henry IV. have to be prepared in haste. These have soon after to give way to bees and sagles and Imperial fashions, while at the same time Republicanism prepared in haste. These have soon after to give way to bees and eagles and Imperial fashions, while at the same time Republicanism has to be recognized by a revival of the eccentricities of the merceilleuses and incroyables. It may seem strange to a philosophical mind that English ladies should be obliged to change the cut and colour of their dresses whenever a new turn is given to political intrigue in France. Perhaps when woman's suffrace is established we shall find our own domestic questions elevated into their natural prominence in this respect. The weather is watched by the draper with as intense interest as by the furmer, but the question in which he is interested is its probable effect, not on the crops, but on the style of costume. Again, when the draper goes to the play, his ears are idle. He is there to criticize, not the dialogue and acting, but the dresses of the performers. Little good has been said of M. Sardou's latest piece from a dramatic point of view, but it is something that at least it is a success in the way of costume. One of Madlle. Croizette's most effective toilets in the Sphinx is a blue satin train open over an under-skirt of white satin, trimmed with narrow flounces, with a tunic of white lace, and a scarf of silver gauze. In the third act she wears a white anuslin morning gown, over an under-skirt of white silk. Madlle. Sarah Bernhardt has a dress of two different pinks in one act, and a long light slate-coloured dress in the fourth act. Another actress, who appears only in the first act, wears a flesh-coloured silk, covered with a tunic of black net, embroidered with roses. One can imagine what inspiration a poetical dramatist must find in writing a play for the exhibition of these marvels of millinery. It is obvious that this line of criticism might be largely extended. The Draper's Trade Journal does not appear as yet to have taken the London theatres in hand from this point of view, but this will probably come in time. A notice of the Academy Exhibition in May devoted to the ladies' dresses would only do justice to the most brilliant and conspicuous part of the show. The speckled crudeness of colour in most English art is porhaps due to the terrific competition to which it is subjected on these occasions. Milliners and drapers would perhaps be scandalized by a suggestion that ladies should be toned down to suit the pictures, but an Academy costume in neutral tints, with spare skirts and an unobtrusive bonnet to match, might possibly pay as a fashionable novelty.

A very serious question just now in the world of fine clothes is, it seems, "How long will tunics last?" This question, however, does not rofer to the endurance of the materials of which tunics are

seens, "How long will tunics last?" This question, however, does not refer to the endurance of the materials of which tunics are composed; for, flimsy as they are, if they lasted oven as long as the stuff would wear, that would be much too long to please the providers. It appears that the ladies have taken a fancy for tunics, and that there is some difficulty in directing their tastes in another direction; and we are told that "it does not seem likely that the summer will see the last of the tunic." "Plain skirts" are, however, making a determined invasion. A French authority has, it appears, decided in favour of a tight-fitting dress, moulded to the figure, long in the waist, rather short in the skirt, and without a vestige of crinoline. It is shrewdly remarked that, though this style of dress might suit nature in its finest forms, it is hardly likely for obvious reasons to become very popular. Pretty women may set the fashion, but their designs are adopted by the majority only when they can be applied to the great object of art, which in this case is rather to disguise than to reveal. It may be assumed that, if the tunic holds its ground, at least its cut or trimmings will be changed for the good of trade. In the meantime bonnets are hopefully regarded. "A bowl-shaped thing, entirely covered with leaves and flowers, is," we are told, "s form patronized by some milliners," but the "Trade Journal" is independent enough to say that it is not becoming. At present there is a struggle between the milliners and the hairdressers, which will probably end in a compromise. For some time past the hairdressers have had it all their own way, and have gradually built up their tower of fulse hair so that the bonnets are only perched on the top, and must be constructed to suit this position. But now "there is a decided lowering in the height of chapmans, or rather they are not perched on the top of the head as they used to be; the hair is dressed lower down." There are milliners who are sanguine enough to believe that "we are

back, however, to the crownless bonnet. It has been remarked in Paris that since it came into use almost every other woman wears cotton in her ears. The same peculiarity may be observed in the stuffed animals in the British Museum. False hair and cotton in the sears would tertainly create an uncomfortable suspicion of straw inside.

The minds of the drapers are at present greatly exercised as to the best means of protecting themselves against had tests, and especially against the repudiation by husbands of debts contracted by their wives. Much indignation appears to have been caused in drapery circles by certain decisions adverse to tradesum which en given by a County Court Judge in Lancashire, and various suggestions have been made for getting over the difficulty, which are at least amusing as an illustration of the way in which a particular class of traders would like to see the world regulated a particular class of traders would like to see the world regulated, in order to serve their own ends. A correspondent at Manchester writes, "Make it compulsory by law to have the husband's signature of responsibility before making any debt—i.e. any wife's debt—legal." "If any husband doubts the discretion of his wife, let him give notice to what amount he will be held responsible, receiving such certificate back, or a copy, with signature of tradesman." It is obvious that in order to carry out this project the husband would have to determine how far his wife might go with each should have to determine how far his wife might go with each shopkeeper. A second proposal is that a tradesman who gives credit should, as a matter of course, draw a bill for the amount to be accepted by the customer, and made payable in a month. This bill should be paid into a banker's, and presented in the usual manner. Another plan is to put society under surveillance for the security of shopkeepers. It is suggested that there manner. Another plan is to put society under surveillance for the security of shopkeepers. It is suggested that there should be an extensive system of inquiries, embracing the whole country, and that all the information collected about defaulters should be registered, classified, indexed, and placed at the disposal of the trade. "We photograph our gaol birds," says this correspondent, and he sees no reason why customers who omit to pay should not be placarded in a similar manner. The editor of the formal country country to his length and rejusts out to his correspondent. Trude Journal cannot quite go this length, and points out to his cor-respondent that "the establishment of such a system as he suggests might lead to a perfectly unbearable espionage, which the public would resent, and under which great private injustice might be perpetrated." He is willing, however, to concede that the responsibility of warning shopkeepers not to give credit should be thrown on the husband. It is strange that it does not seem to have occurred to the editor or to any of his correspondents that the simplest and most effectual way to avoid bad debts would be to insist upon cash payments and not to allow debts to be contracted. The credit system is nothing more than the robbery of honest people for the benefit of rogues. In order to provide a margin for his losses the shopkeeper has to add to his prices, and the consequences of his demoralizing recklessness are thus thrown upon the regular customers by whom he is supported. As Paris in many things sets the fashion to London, we may perhaps see the practice of offering refreshment to purchasers introduced into Regent Street.
One of the features of Mr. Worth's famous establishment is the tribute of afternoon tea to his clients. The proprietor of a rival house has gone beyond this and offers sirops and cakes. to imagine the lengths to which this sort of competition may be carried by enterprising tradesmen. The cakes may soon pass into écrecieses, and the sirops into old Chablis, or iced champagne. The only question is whether the table should not be laid for husbands and fathers instead of for the ladies.

THE QUARTERLIES QN ROME AND PRUSSIA.

THE Edinburgh and the Quarterly Reviews have each an article on the contest between Prince Bismarck and the Ultramontanes. The former may be described as very proper reading for the average Englishman. In this country we are accustomed to form conclusions with much promptitude, and to express them with very little qualification. We are loth to confess that a subject is too large and complicated to be conveniently handled in this way, or that the conditions of the same problem may be so different in different countries as to necessitate different methods of treatment, or that want of full acquaintance with the facts is a reason for not pronouncing a positive opinion upon them. Persons who adopt this rough and ready system must be satisfied with somewhat superficial views of the difficulties presented to them, and where this is the case it is of more importance that their views should be sound morally than that they should be sound intellectually. Knowing what they do of the Prussian ecclesiastical legislation, it is better that Englishmen should dialike it ignorantly than that they should like it ignorantly. Be the real merits of Prince Bismarck's policy what they may, it is not calculated to be popular with Englishmen except from a complete misapprehension of its purport and aims, and the favour which it receives from those who labour under this misapprehension is not creditable to English tolerance or common sense. If it were necessary, as some persons seem to suppose, to convert Prussia either into an example or a warning, it is in the latter character that she would be most useful. It would be better still if Englishmen can learn that the matter is one in which very decided opinions on their part are out of place, that the war hetween. Prussia and Rome is one which has not said cannot have any counterpart in this country, and that before the said them.

German affairs are to be judged by a purely English standard, we prefer the measure applied to them in the Edinburgh Review to the measure applied to them in the Quarterly Review. When the Edinburgh Reviewer, declares that he is "indignant at the exaggregated pretensions of the Ultramontane party," but "that he is much more "indignant at the attempt to crash the faith and independence of any form of religious belief by State persecution and intelegrance," we may not feel that we have not hold of a and intolerance," we may not feel that we have got hold of a contiment which helps us far forward towards the appreciation of Prince Bismarck's difficulties or of the expedients by which he proposes to overcome them; but, at all events, the sentiment itself is irreproachable. When the Quarterly Reviewer, on the other hand, appeals to the experience of "our Protestant forefathers," and praises the "unerring instinct" of the English people because it "sympathizes as warmly in the nineteenth century as it did in the sixteenth and sevents onth with the appeals of the angle of the sixteenth and sevents onth with the appeals of the sixteenth and sevents onth with the appeals of the sixteenth and sevents onth with the appeals of the sixteenth and sevents on the sixteenth and sevents of the sixteenth and sixteenth and sevents of the sixteenth and six sixteenth and seventsenth with the cause of true religious liberty in Germany," we know that we are in the region of claptrap, and that a writer far too intelligent to be the dupe of his own commons is merely speculating on the extent of our complacent ality. "When we ourselves are drawn into the conflict," says credulity. the Reviewer, "we may learn the true meaning that it bears in Germany." He has wisely omitted to add that before we can ourselves be drawn into the conflict the enemy must be placed in a position analogous to that which he occupies in Germany. What that position is the Reviewer himself shall state. "The undisputed condition on which the Catholic Church, like every other recognized community, exists in Germany, is its connexion with the State. The Catholic priests are, like the Protestant ministers, the servants of the State Government, which secures them their salaries, protects them in their duties, and gives validity to their functions in all that affects the social status of their own followers. They have never proposed to give up the advantages of this position; but they claim to use them, whenever they please or whonever they are bidden by their foreign master, against the power which protects and supports them." Perhaps in a future number the Quarterly Review will define the advantages of Archbishop Manning's position in England, and in what way the power against which he claims to use them can be said to protect and support him. When the undisputed condition on which the Catholic Church exists in England is its connexion with the State, the conflict with Rome may become "one of the most anxious questions looming on our political horizon." Till then we must continue to regard it as subordinate to the reform of local taxation, or to the provision of a continuous supply of water in

The Quarterly Reviewer is so evidently well acquainted with a views of the Prussian Government, that it is not surprising to find his otherwise exhaustive article gliding lightly over a point upon which that Government has always been resolutely silent. which that Government has always been resolutely silent. What was it that put an end to the favour which the Prussian Government had always shown to the Roman Catholic Church? The Reviewer admits that down to 1872 the old attitude was preserved, but the grounds of quarrel which arose in that year seem altogether insufficient to account for a change of such magnitude. The complicity of the Archbishop of Posen in Polish intrigues, and the dispute between the Catholic Chaplain-General and the Minister-at-War about the use of the garrison church at Cologra by the Old Catholics may have irritated Prince Bunnerely Cologne by the Old Catholics, may have irritated Prince Businarck into sudden action, but the intention of acting at some time must have been already in his mind. Trifles may determine the date of tying out a policy, but they will hardly call, it into existence. Whether Prince Bismarck was anxious to involve Prussia in a new war in which his own reputation would not, as in the case of the war with France, be overshadowed by that of the military chiefs, war with France, be overshadowed by that of the military chiefs, ar whether he wished to identify himself at the close of the Emperor's life with a policy likely to be favoured by the Crown Prince, or whether he thought that a course of anti-ecclesiastical legislation would give him that influence with the Liberal party which his supposed leaning towards the Catholic Church had hitherto prevented him from obtaining, are questions which will long remain matters of speculation. But that Prince Bismarck's motive, whatever it was had no immediate councilon with any motive, whatever it was, had no immediate connexion with any overt act of the Ultramontanes is shown, we think, by the fact that, often as he has been challenged to state the precise offence which his enemies have committed, he has never thought fit to do so. As the Edinburgh Reviewer justly asks, Why, if the Jesuits had conspired against the Empire, were not the guilty members of the Order tried and punished, instead of the whole Order, innocent as well as guilty, being expelled from the country? The ecclesiastical laws would have been passed with even greater case, and would have received a still more general approval, if they had followed upon the conviction of a few ecclesiastics for treasonable conspiracy. That there was abundance of discontent and irritation among the Catholic clery at the rapid advance of Protestant Power to the uncontrolled headship of Germany is more m probable; but if the suppression of this feeling was Prince Bismarck's only object, it is strange that he should have proposed to attain it by proving that the feeling itself had ample foundation. The local and particularist hostility to the new Empire might by this time have died out if the policy of the Government had not given it a band of new and ardent allies in the persons of the Ukinamontanes.

Prince Biamarch's motive for embarking in his anti-occlesiastical slicy is a distinct question from the marits and character of that glinstion. And in forming an opinion upon this latter point it is appearant to bear in mind that the new laws have a scientific

character which ought to be taken into second in any judement presourced on them. They may be wrong in their aim and in the means by which they propose to attain that aim, but their error is at all evenus the error of nier specially incorred, in the subject dealt with. The new laws are the work not so much of politicians as of canonistic of men who have theroughly studied the canon law and the reintions between the Church and the civil Gasprament, and who would probably be able to quate ecclasiastical authority or permission for every one of the claims which the State now puts forward as regards the Church. Experts may be wrong as well as other men, but they have at least a right to have their acts more closely looked into than those of other men before they are pronounced wrong. The Quarterly Reviewer apparently feels that where religious ligitalation is concerned, the English public think austinent of more importance than knowledge. At all events, he makes no mention of the part which the Prussian canonists have had in the praparation of the laws he so much loves. Nor does he tell us anything of the feeling of instructed Catholics towards the new state of things. Yet in the long run this feeling will more than of the feeling of instructed Catholies towards the new state of things. Yet in the long run this feeling will more than anything else determine the success or failure of Prince Blamarck's policy. Popular disapprobation may be got over or passed by, but if the great body of educated Catholic opinion should eventually pronounce against the new laws, it will be exceedingly difficult to enforce them without committing the dovernment to the immense mistake of driving its friends into the course of its form. As got them, he must have time this the camp of its fees. As yet there has not been time for this opinion to manifest itself, and the dislike of the German (latholic laity to the aggressions of the Ultramontane clergy haturally makes them slow to condemn the action of the Covernment until experience has proved that the conditions to which the Church has been lately subjected are injurious to her spiritual independence as well as to that secular supremacy which it is the Ultramontane fushion to confound with it.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS,

IT is to be hoped that the Bill which has just been brought forward by the Matagonitan Barrier Barrier forward by the Metropolitan Board for the amendment and consolidation of the various Building Acts will be very carofully considered before it is passed into law. There are at present as many as seven Building Acts which are wholly or partially in force in the metropolis, but the principal one is the Act of 1855. This Act has long been condomined as inadequate and even mischievous. At the recent inquest on the body of the amateur fireman who was killed at the Pantechnicon, Mr. J. Marsh Nelson, man who was killed at the Pantochnicon, Mr. J. Marsh Nelson, the architect who examined the rains at the request of the Coroner, stated in his Report that the Pantechnicon was "a most imperfect structure, although it was built under the provisions of the Metro-polis Building Act." Mr. Nelson also quoted the following passage from a Report which he made to the Coroner of Middleses in 1858: from a Report which he made to the Coloner of Middless in 1858;

"The Government incur a great responsibility in continuing in force this Act of Parliament in the face of the frequently expressed opinion of all parties, from the humblest builder to the judges of the land. It is an Act which legalizes bad buildings; it has made London as inferior to many Continental cities as it was formerly superior; and by its conflicting and in many cases absurd and contradictory regulations, it defeats the only object that a proper Building Act should have in view—namely, the substantial construction of all houses and buildings, without any exceptions whatever, the prevention of the spread of fire, and the protection of the inhabitants of the metropolis from such accidents as the fearful case now under investigation." This is only one example of many condemnations of the Act by competent professional men which might be cited. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the matters which have to be dealt with under such a law. They affect not merely the convenience of the public, but security for life and property. The fall of a house is a danger not security for life and property. The fall of a house is a danger not merely to the inhabitants, but to everybody within a certain range, and a fire may involve the devastation of a whole neighbourhood. It was probably only an accident that the fire at the Pantechnicon did not cover a considerable region with wreck and ruin. If it had broken out in the middle of the night instead of in the early part of the evening, if the wind had been stronger or blowing another way, the catastrophe might have involved fearful loss of life as well as the destruction of a vast amount of valuable property. It went as the destruction of a vast amount of valuable property. It is also obvious that, if it is worth while to impose regulations with regard to the safety of buildings in point of strength and capacity of resisting fire, it is essential that these regulations should be of such a kind as really to secure the safety which is aimed at. Otherwise they must necessarily be misleading and There is a natural tendency on the part of builders mischievous. to regard the conditions of the Act as a maximum, and to build down to them. Compliance with the requirements of the law operates as a certificate of indemnity for the builder. He is tempted therefore not to trouble himself to consider how far the building is sound. It is enough for him that he has done all that he is required to do by the Act, and having done that he washes his hands of all responsibility. It would be better to have no Act at all, and to hold the builder responsible for the consequences of his work, than to have an Act which gives countenance and encouragement to filmsy and dangerous structures.

The questions which are raised by the Metropolitan Buildings and Management Bill are mostly of a technical character, and must necessarily be left to the decision of experts. We have no intention of

discussing them here, and can only hope that they will receive full attention in the proper quarter. A change of some importance is made by the Bill. Under the present system the offices of Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings and of District Surveyor are constituted by statute, and these officers have powers and duties which are to a considerable extent independent of the control of the Board. There can be no doubt that this is an anomalous state of things, and it is therefore proposed that these half-independent officers should be brought directly under the authority of the Board. In discharging its duties under the Act, the Board itself will, however, be on its trial; and it will be well-that it should be closely watched. It will be extremely unfortunate if the authority of the Board should be used, as has sometimes happened with other Boards, and as is notoriously the case discussing them here, and can only hope that they will receive full times happened with other Boards, and as is notoriously the case with the Vestries, to cover negligence or undue favour to the practices against which the law is directed. Many of the provisions of the Bill are a reproduction of existing clauses, but amendments and additions have also been introduced. One of the lessons of the disaster at the Pantechnicon was that there is very little use in in-sisting upon large buildings being divided inside by vertical walls if these walls are to be pierced by doors which may be always kept open. It is now proposed that all buildings of cubical contents exceeding 300,000 cubic feet shall be vertically separated into divisions by walls, each division being limited to 300,000 cubic feet as a maximum; and that no opening shall be allowed in a party wall dividing buildings of this class unless it is fitted with a fire-resisting door, composed of wrought iron and concrete, and this door must be so hung as to be self-closing. In other cases the communication is to be from an external opening in one division to another external opening in another division—in fact, by iron balconies outside. In one of the schedules is given a list of what are conoutside. In one of the schedules is given a list of what are considered fire-resisting materials, and brickwork very properly comes first—"brickwork constructed of good bricks, well burnt, hard, and sound, properly bonded and solidly put together with good mortar, compounded of good lime and sharp, clear sand or broken flint grit, or with good cement, or with cement mixed with sharp sand." It would be interesting to know how much of the brickwork of dwelling-houses and other buildings the leading that folds! erected in London during the last ten years can be said to fulfil these conditions. When iron is used in combination with oak these conditions. When iron is used in combination with one and teak, it is required to be protected by plastering in cement or other incombustible or non-conducting external coating; but iron by itself figures as a fire-resisting material. "The use of iron," said Mr. Alexander Peebles, architect and district surveyor, in any structure intended to resist the effects of fire; it is a surre and a delivation and not only dostroys itself when exposed to the flames. delusion, and not only destroys itself when exposed to the flames, but the other materials also." This is confirmed by the experience of recent fires in this country and elsewhere, and most kinds of stone are even more untrustworthy than iron in the presence of fire. Indeed, scarcely anything except good brickwork or concrete is really fireproof. An architect who visited Paris after it was barned by the Communists has stated that brickwork of all kinds as a rule resisted an enormous heat. Stone floors and staffcrases were quickly destroyed, "while the thin brick and tile arched and concrete floors remained perfect, and, where not broken by the civing way of the intermediate iron girlers. broken by the giving way of the intermediate iron girders, afforded protection to the goods stored in them." The writer adds that, as far as he observed, wherever stone or iron was protected with plaster, comparatively little damage was done. Extocted with plaster, comparatively little damage was done. posed iron, both cast and wrought, only assisted the general destruction. In the schedule of the Board of Works Bill "granite and other stone suitable for building purposes by reason of its solidity and durability "find a place among fire-resisting materials, but the definition is rather vague. Still it is better than the phrase of the present Act, "stone or other incombustible substance." It is to be enacted that walls of staircases shall be of brick, and not less than thirteen inches thick; the steps and land ings to be on brick arches, or a frame of wrought iron; and a stone or slate staircese is not to have its steps tailed into the wall or, be dependent for support on anything other than the brick arches or iron frame. Steps of brick, terra-cotta, or other material, however, may be tailed into the wall if shown by experiment to be

capable of being made fire-resisting.

There is a special division of the Bill with reference to various arrangements which are likely to lead to or feed a fire, as, for instance, the dengerous position of flues in hotels, eating-houses, and other places of trade or business, the proximity of wood to chimneys, the formation of floors under and around eating of floors in domestic buildings under and around stoves, and the fixing of pipes for conveying heated air, steam, smoke, or other products of combustion. The rules as to the thickness of walls in proportion to their height are pretty much the same as those in the existing Act in the case of buildings of moderate height, but the thickness is increased in the case of forty buildings. It is provided that "every building, and every structure, and every work (being a work to which this Act applies) done to, in, or on a building or a structure, shall be subject to the supervision of the Board"; and extensive powers are also given to the Board in regard to the laying out and naming of attests. It would seem that the powers asked for by the Metropolitan Board are sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as that the powers asked for by the Metropolitan Board are sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficiently large, but everything will of course distant as a sufficient as a sufficient as a sufficient as a

it is to be an offence to stencil, draw, mark in crayon, chalk, or other material, to paint, or otherwise to write, stamp, print, usake, draw, or in any manner mark any name, word, advertisement, character, symbol, drawing, painting, or representation, on any pevement or footway. This would of course strike equally at the trade advertisements which are occasionally published in this manner, at Mr. Whalley's young friends who chalk offensive remarks about the Pope, and at those melancholy artists who draw such wonderful saints heads and mackerel on the pavement with coloured crayons. This offence is to be punished by a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and by a further penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day during which the offence is continued. It is necessary of course that the Board should have authority to deal with all serious distigurements or obstructions in the streets, but it may be doubted whether writing on the pavement is not one of the little things about which the law need not trouble itself. Moreover maticious use might be made of the principle that "where any placard, poster, handbill, or advertisement relates to the trade, business, or affairs of any person, it shall be presumed that (until the contrary is shown) he has caused or procured the placing thereof." Any one who owed a shopkeeper a grudge would only have to chalk his name and address on the pavement.

THE GIPSIES.

THE Gipsies are a people whom we know next to nothing about; probably they know very little about themselves, but if there is anybody alive who knows anything about them, it is Mr. George Borrow. At least he understands and appreciates the picturesque aspects of their Bohemian existence, and he has made his way as far into their contidence as it is given to any Gorgio to do. He has lived in their tents, and trusted hinself to their hospitality and friendship, when the temptation to abuse his confidence appeared irresistible. He has travelled and talked with the wandering bands in all the countries they most frequent, from the yellow sands of the Tagus to the Iron Gates on the Lower Danube. He has studied their unwritten speech until he talks it with far greater fluency and parity than many of themselves. He has given us more than one of those admirable books to which we are chiefly indebted for the interest we take in the Gipsy life and character; but, as it is the way with human nature to grow grasping with what it gets, we have always been longing to have something more comprehensive from him. And now, by way of sppendix to a "Word-book of the Romany" which he has just published, we have a series of papers on his favourite subject, and, as we need hardly say, they are very agreeable reading. Although some of them were apparently written several years ago, they contain some very curious facts, with much information which is comparatively recent; still we hope we need only accept them as a foretaste of the more finished work that ought to follow in due course. A man of Mr. Borrow's special powers and information has no right to bring his literary life to a close without doing more for us and for the Gipsies than he has done.

We know no writer who in his own special way showed from the first more literary power than Mr. Borrow in more unpretending fashion. His style was simple almost to ungainliness; he paid but slight attention to the graces of modern composition; he told his story in the plainest words, and never hesitated to repeat himself in order to ensure precision of expression. Sometimes he would ride a pet idea to death; and he was in the habit of parading his prejudices and uncompromising opinions in season and out of season. It puzzled one to tell why his writings impressed and interested the reader so strongly; but no doubt their charm lay in the powerful sense of realism which they conveyed, with their vivid reproduction of the author's individuality. At the same time he seized as if by intuition on the most novel and picturesque aspect of everything; he had an original intellect that surprised you as much by its peculiar grasp as by its penetrating power; he had a decided athnity for much that was altogether uncongenial to ordinary people; and underneath the quaint, simple manner which he wore like a loese-fitting suit of homespun, there was no mistaking the evidences of mental cultivation and recondite research. In some of his earlier writings, which, unlike The Bible in Spain, did not profess to be altogether veracious histories, you were never altogether sure how much was pure romance and how much genuine autobiography. When he related that tremendous single combat in which the fancous flaming Tinman was thrashed by the ailing lad in the dingle, kis readers were as much mystified as his tramping and Gipsy Riendsmust have been when he astounded them with long-winded Armenian words and marvellous displays of out-of-the-way erudition. We take it for granted that he really did make Jasper l'etulengro's acquaintance when a boy; that he kept up in later life his boyish friendship with that here-couping nomad; that he was hand in glove with Tawno Chilmi, "the beauty of the world," and their longing and the did was a person

of an English priest, choose so singular a companion through a disturbed country as Mr. Borrow did when he trusted himself with "the wild Gipsy Antonio" in the long ride from Portuguese Extensedure to the Clastiles? It must be remembered that he played his part so theroughly—if we may talk of playing when the acting came so naturally—that his speech and dress and bouring altogether disarrand the district of this savage outlaw who was at open war with the Christians and their authorities. Picture the bold Englishman making his way through forests and depoblades at midnight—his guide being one of those birds of night who dare not show themselves abroad in the sunshine—mounted on the stiff-jointed old grey that afterwards bolted with him as if the damon of the woods had possessed it. Imagine him listening by a lonely fire in the forest to the mysterious conversation that informed him how his guide's whole family had been caught by the officers of justice in a single sweep of the official net, or crouching with the old hag over the smouldering subers in her dank hovel in the city, while his guide had gone abroad to scout for intelligence. Seenes like these, when you know them to be true, must inevitably impress themselves on the memory, although you may have read them but once and that long ago. Yet scenes like these, in Lavengro and in the Romany Rye, only come in more or less incidentally. As for The Gipnes in Spain, it was a history rather than a record of incident and everyday life; besides, it was written many years ago, and it only deals with a single section of the wandering race. There is ample room still for a comprehensive work that shall embody the varied experiences and information which Mr.

Shall embody the varied experiences and information which Mr. Borrow must have spont so much of his life in accumulating.

One thing we learn from the papers which have suggested these remarks. If Mr. Borrow does not avail himself of these unrivalled experiences of his, no one else is likely to have similar oppor-tunities. In England, at least, the Gipsies are fast dying out; the purity of the old blood is being deteriorated; as they blend them-selves by mixed marriages among the mass of roughs, tramps, and ruffians, they are getting out of their old customs and even forgetting their old speech. Like bustards or snipe, wolves or marten cuts, they love waste places with plenty of elbow-room, and disappear before the progress of cultivation and reclamation. High farming and the rise in the value of land has interfered with them sorely, and Mr. Borrow tells us that the institution of the rural police is likely to sweep them out of the country. For, with all our improving and enclosing, there is still many a sheltered nook on a bit of breezy commonland where the Gipsy may set up his tent in poace, boil his kettle, and turn out his animals to graze. But Gipsy families are by no means desirable neighbours, although the men may do jobs in tinkering cheap, while the women deal in golden promises on easy terms. Household trifles are missing from the neighbouring homesteads; there are demandations from the neighbouring homesteads; there are depredations in orchards and poultry yards; hedges are broken through by the lean horses; while the squire's keepers look suspiciously on by the lean horses; while the squire's keepers look suspiciously on the simmering kettle, whose contents were probably their master's property, although now they are placed beyond identification. Most people would much rather have the Gipsies' room than their company, but in old times they could laugh at the parish coustables, and it was neither the business nor pleasure of any one else have atvict orders to keep the yearshould moving. Wherever a have strict orders to keep the vagabonds moving. brown tilt is to be distinguished, or a tell-tale wreath of spiral smoke betrays the presence of some lurking group, forthwith an active officer makes his appearance. The women who go about fortune-telling in farms and cottages push their trade at their peril, although they are tolerated when they attend race meetings in gorgeous raiment—probably as being among the licensed humours of the course. Hence an anxious inquirer into their habits, such as Mr. Horrow was in his younger days, would find no easy oppor-tunities of gratifying his curiosity now. How can a people show hospitality or include in quiet talk round their tent-pole when they hospitality or include in quiet talk round their tent-pole when they are perpetually being hounded about? Strange to say, it appears that the places to study Gipsy life such as it is nowadays are to be found in the West End of London, and close to the fashionable quarters of Belgravia and Tyburnia. One of these is on a wacant space of ground on the borders of Wandsworth and Batterses; the other, called the Potteries, lies on the alopes of Notting Hill. Comparatively deserted in the summer, these places are crowded in the winter time with caravans and with the familiar tents of brown cloth stretched over the bent sticks. Many of the inhabitants are still full-blooded Gipsies; but it may readily be supposed that their promiscuous huddling tegether in close quarters is fatal to their remaining the peculiar people which they used to be. The days are gone by when it was a shame and scandal for a Gipsy girl to internarry with a Gorgio, and, now that the traditional barriers have been breached, it will not be long before they are levelled. On the it was a shame and scandal for a Gipsy garl to internarry with a Gorgio, and, now that the traditional barriers have been breached, it will not be long before they are levelled. On the one hand, some rich roving Gorgio is attracted by the looks of a brown daughter of Egypt, and presents himself to her parents as a highly eligible match. Mr. Borrow tells of one case where the Gorgio husband, who had made a fortune by horse-dealing, lived in the middle of the Gipsies whom he terrorized by his courage and brute strength, and, while he looked down on the wife whom he terrorized as a squaw, never lost an opportunity of insulting her nd brute strength, and, while he looked down on the wife whom a treated as a squaw, never lost an opportunity of insuling her appla. On the other hand, there are a number of English manner whom the Gipsies affect to despise as a race altogether started to themselves, and yet they eften necessarily increases with these close neighbours of theirs. Even in the most remote districts they are equally losing their distinctive because. They have been diminishing fast in Scotland close

Firstehes of Saltons wrote in the beginning of the sighteenth century that the hormal numbers of wandering Egyptians and such like amounted to about one hundred thousand. But they have had one thriving colony in the Border country for many generations, and its headquarters still remain in the little village of Kirk Yetholm. Heave the days of the rural police, these Yetholm Gipaies used to lock up their dwellings in the summar season and betake themselves to the roads; in the winter they came home to settle in their winter quarters. Mr. Barrow wond thither to pay his respects to the reigning queen, a lady who derived her blood from the ancient and royal line of Fas. Her majesty received him somewhat ungracionally at first, distrustful, not unnaturally, of this Saxon atranger who came mumping Romany to her with no visible reason. But the mysterious extent of his philological attainments first embarrassed and finally impressed her; she fairly confessed that he talked Romany in a way to which she could make no pretensions; and yet she prided herself on speaking her language far better than any of her subjects. Air. Borrow introduces us to some other distinguished and highly dramatic charactors; among them, Jack Cooper, a noted pugilist, who married a wife whose fighting powers were relatively as formidable as those of the muscular Brunhilde in the Niebelungenlied, and Ryley Hoevil, who was buried in magnificent Oriental fashion—his ponies, tent furniture, ornaments, and personal riches generally, being all interred with him in the same grave. In short, this strange people are full of singular inconsistencies which savour strongly of their Oriental origin. Lavishness, estentation, and avarice are jumbled up together in their character. They have a scrupulous sense of honour of a certain kind, without the most shameless language, while priding themselves justly on their great personal purity; and other contradictions might be multiplied almost indefinitely. But it is a sort of presumption for any one to write upon a

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.

A DEBATE in the House of Commons upon Tribunals of Commerce would not be likely to elicit any novelty. The subject has been discussed for years with the general result that it is better for litigants to hear those ills they have than fly to others that they know not of. Litigation in the existing Courts is costly and uncertain, but the judges do at any rate make an attempt to follow established principles; whereas, if nerchants were substituted for lawyers on the Bonch, everything would be at sea. The provailing opinion among lawyers is that matters should be left as they are, except that the judges should be assisted by skilled assessors in cases involving special knowledge. It may be boped that under the Judicature Act more time will be allowed for the trial of commercial cases, and that suitors will not be forced to refer their cases to arbitrators from the impossibility of getting them tried in Court. One element of uncertainty will remain under any legislation. If counsel accept briefs in several Courts which are sitting at one time, they cannot always be ready when a particular case comes on. In the Court of Queen's Bonch this week an application was made to re-hear a case which was decided against the defendant in the absence of his counsel. There were two counsel instructed for the defendant, and it is stated that one of them was engaged on an election petition, and the other at an election, and there was an application for a postponement, and an understanding-or, as the Court said, a mis-understanding-that the application was accorded to. The case came on; the counsel for the plaintiff were fully heard, and in the absence of the defendant's counsel the Court decided against him on a question involving character as well as a large sum of money. The defendant will doubtless believe to the end of his life that the result would have been different if his counsel had been present, and it must be owned that this result of a protracted litigation is eminently unsatisfactory. From various causes briefs accumulate in few hands. Neither attorney nor client likes the risk of employ-ing a counsel who is not thoroughly well known, and thus the risk is incurred that among many engagements some will be fulfilled imperfectly, or not at all. But so long as clients prefer to take the chance of having a big man rather than the certainty of having a small man for their council, so long will this element of chance be added to others which go to constitute the proverbial uncertainty of the law.

It may be admitted that the existing system is not viewed with favour by commercial men. Many disputed questions of large amount are settled by private arbitration of the most informal kind, and in utter disregard of legal principles. Whether the decisions thus obtained give greater or lass satisfaction to the losing party than the verdict of a jury cannot easily be discovered. But at any rate these decisions are obtained quickly and inexpensively, and in this manner many of the supposed advantages of tribunals of commerce are placed within the reach of commercial men. It seems that if any new Courts were established by law, they must have a system of procedure and permanent officers, and they would gradually assimilate themselves to older Courts so as to exhibit the same merits and defects. As regards the cost of legal proceedings, it must be remembered that highly skilled labour, whether of attorneys or barrieters, must be

adequately paid; and the complicated transactions of modern life tend inevitably to increase the mass of materials which must be submitted to advocates and judges. The length of legal documents, such as conveyances and wills, is still a discredit to English law; but it is easy to manufacture a "heavy brief" in a case in which no such documents appear. The Tichborne case affords an example of papers of portentous length for which conveyancers were responsible only in a slight degree; and in many other cases there is correspondence of great length which must be copied for counsel and perused by them, and thus inevitable expense occurs. The really unsatisfactory part of the system hitherto existing has been that a number of witnesses are brought down at heavy cost to an assize town to try a London case, say in July, and then it is discovered that judge and counsel want a heliday, and so the case must be referred to a barrister who will proceed with it at such time in November or December as may suit the convenience of himself and two other barristers who will be employed for the respective parties. If the lawyers acted under an enlightened perception of self-interest, they would offer to the commercial world the utmost facility for litigation. It need not be cheap, but it should be tolerably prompt, and so managed as to ensure a good stand-up flight in open Court. Every man likes to have "a run for his money," whether on the Turf or in a Court of law; and litigation, even when unsuccessful, is, if well conducted, a luxury for which wealthy litigants will pay more cheerfully than might be expected. There is a story of a Yorkshire farmer who accepted without grumbling an adverse verdict because, as he said, "his counsellor was atop of tother counsellor all the time." Lawyers who are in Parliament owe it to themselves and to their brethren, if not to their country, to provide increased facilities for litigation.

for litigation. The Judicature Commission have presented a Report upon this subject, and they promise an Appendix, which may contain some curiosities in the shape of evidence, although it is unlikely that they can throw any new light upon a question which has been repeatedly considered with the uniform result of showing that lawyers and laymen do not appear to place the same value upon law. Sir Sydney Waterlow, who may be taken to represent the average commercial mind, dissents from his colleagues of the Commission, and puts in a separate exposition of his own view. He feels very strongly that in a great commercial country like England tribunals can and ought to be established where suitors might obtain a decision on their differences more promptly and much less expensively than in the Superior Courts as at present constituted. As regards promptitude, that depends on the number of judges that the country thinks proper to employ. The procedure in the existing Courts up to trial is quite sufficiently expeditious, and it may be doubted whether some delay, which may allow passion to cool and risk to be considered before incurring great expense, may not be salutary. When the cause is set down for trial, the delay in hearing it must depend noon the number of judges, and on the arrangements for occupying mission, and puts in a separate exposition of his own view. cause is set down for trial, the delay in hearing it must depend upon the number of judges, and on the arrangements for occupying their time; and it may be admitted that the present arrangements are very wasteful, as too much time is allowed at some places, and too little time at other places, on the circuits. Then as regards expense it entirely depends what model of Court you adopt. If you employ professional advocates you must pay them, but it may be that Sir Sydney Waterlow would dispense with them. Sir Charles Napier notices in a diary which he kept in Scinde that courts-martial are generally under the necessity of proceeding without help from law or lawyers, and he interjects "Thank God for all his mercies." Sir Sydney Waterlow complains that those who support the present system of trying commercial disputes seem to regard them all as hostile litigation, and he complains that the lawyers inflict worry and engender bitterness. It disputes seem to regard them all as hostile litigation, and he complains that the lawyers inflict worry and engender bitterness. It might perhaps be convenient to settle what we want before we try to get it. A difference between friends can usually be composed by friendly means, and it would be a great injustice to the body of solicitors to suggest that it is their habit to aggravate differences or foster litigation. But the defect of Sir Sydney Waterlow's plan is that it fails to provide for the settlement of those differences whether majority or minority which are unfailedly. The plan is that it fails to provide for the settlement of those differences, whether majority or minority, which are unfriendly. The complaint that solicitors plead in their client's interest "every technical point" is difficult to answer, but we do not think that the ordinary procedure before justices of the peace is so admirable that it ought to be set up as a model for mercantile courts. The clerk to justices is usually a lawyer, and, if he be an able man, he is sure to influence their decisions; and it is better that the virtual should be the actual judge. Without adopting the demand which has been strongly urged for stipendiary magistrates throughout the country, we may at least say that it does not indicate such a general satisfaction with the system of unrained judges as would encourage its extension. It is well known to lawyers that magistrates are more open than trained judges to judges as would encourage its extension. It is well known to lawyers that magistrates are more open than trained judges to be influenced by advocacy, and the public are apt to think the power of talk even greater than it is. Large fees are paid to counsel on applications to magistrates for licences for houses of entertainment, and the money is by no means thrown away. Another and stronger example of the same kind is furnished by Parliamentary Committees. It is impossible to doubt that if mercantile men were made judges in cases involving large amounts, cosmasl would be brought before them at heavy fees, unless indeed Sir Sydney Waterlow is prepared to exclude advocacy from his Courts.

Mr. Ayrton differs from the majority of his colleagues in thinking that the openmardal and legal members of these Courts

should be placed on an equal footing, and he combats the suggestion that "the uniform administration of the law would be impaired" by allowing commercial men to decide cases. The mischief which erroneous decisions of County Court judges and magistrates might do to the law is largely mitigated in practice by the fact that those decisions are not usually reported. Lord Campbell has explained that when he was a reporter at Niai Prius he took notes of all the rulings of Lord Ellenborough, and only reported those which were good law. But we cannot always find reporters who are capable of supervising a Chief Justice, and therefore it is inevitable that the series of reports in the Superior Courts should contain some cases likely to embarrass the future administration of the law. As regards County Court judges, magistrates, and other judicial functionaries of inferior rank, there are not wanting industrious persons who would be willing to report their decisions if there were not happily a dearth of other persons sufficiently industrious to read the reports when published. Thus some limit is practically placed to the accumulation of books containing matter capable of being quoted as "authority" by one counsel against another. If commercial judges should ever be appointed, we would urgently advise them for the sake of themselves and the public not to gives reasons which would probably be wrong, for conclusions which would probably be right. Mr. Ayrton puts rather oddly his own view of the propriety of establishing these commercial Courts, and thereby relieving commercial men from the necessity of resorting to the Courts at Westminster. He argues that it is unreasonable to insist that parties shall, as a condition of having their dispute determined, "be required to create a precedent for the benefit of society." We doubt, however, whether the suitor who causes an addition to the law reports does confer a benefit on society. "Of making many books there is no end"; but certainly it had not occurred to us that suitors were

THE TWO WATER-COLOUR GALLERIES.

THE present Exhibition of the "Old Society" had well night proved a failure; some of the leading members are absent, and others appear only by minor works. One cause of this falling away no doubt is the ambition which has seized on certain painters in water-colours to shine conspicuously in oils; hence the divided allegiance between the Society in Pall Mall and the Academy in Piccadilly. Hitherto, notwithstanding the signal successes of Sir John Gilbert, A.R.A., Mr. Lewis, R.A., and Mr. Frederick Walker, A.R.A., the art of water-colour painting has suffered by this diversion more than oils have gained; as a general rule, the oil pictures of a painter trained in water-colours are filmsy, weak, and washy, while the drawings of artists addicted to oils are apt to be wanting in delicacy, transparency, and facile touch. Experience would thus seem to teach that an artist is wise to make his election between the two materials. Possibly, like a ready musician, he may anuse himself by passing from instrument to instrument, or as a man of the world he may find the wisdom of having two strings to his bow; but in the end his reputation will necessarily rest in the direction where his greatest strength lies. Yet a survey of London Exhibitions apparently proves that any such selection or surrender implies more self-knowledge and self-sacrifice than can be expected of human nature. And in favour of the course now taken by our painters appeal may be made to the old masters, who passed at will from fresco to oil or from crayon to tempera. A change too has taken place in the use of processes and in the modes of study, which favours this versatility; we are now led to look on the medium or material as an accident, as a means to an end, or as a more or less apt language for the expression of thought. And no doubt it is found that some ideas translate themselves more kindly into water-colours, and others, on the contrary, more powerfully into oils, though in this and other Galleries we too often see that artists err by choosing sub

sports amid the elements.

Unfortunately, some of the artists most constant to this Gallary Could willingly dispense with; unfortunately, too, several of the most conspicuous contributions, such as those of Mr. Richlandson, have received such perfect parody from the sister art of chromo-lithography that the walls show spots as blatant in colour as the print shops in the Strand, the Haymarket, or Regent Street, Unluckily, likewise, an unconscious comedy reigns within this

Gallery; artists who intend to be as grave as judges provoke a smile at their own expense. For this relief to the tedium of exhibitions we ought to be duly thankful, though it would seem a poor sign of the times when professedly comic cartoons are as solemn as sermons, while designs of would-be gravity provoke to merriment. Occasionally we are at a loss to know which way an artist wishes to be read; for instance, we can scarcely tell whether Mr. Smallfield invites the world to smile or to sigh over poor "Mother Hubbard" (173), though lachrymose colour and forms drawn out to ugliness would seem to suggest tears; perhaps a compromise might be hit upon in the tears which follow laurhter, or in the sorrow which some of our poets tell us should perhaps a compromise might be hit upon in the tears which follow laughter, or in the sorrow which some of our poets tell us should attemper mirth. We are equally perplexed when we are introduced by Mr. Riviere to the "Soldier's Widow," and "All that was Left to Her" (62). We heard some one suppose that the "Soldier's Tear" was the possible legacy; but on closer examination the gift. Riviere has surpassed even himself when he depicts a buxom lass, seeming in the act of inscribing her sentiments on a noble tree. Riviere has surpassed even himself when he depicts a buxom lass, semi-nude, in the act of inscribing her sentiments on a noble tree, grown and placed on the spot for the purpose. We leave the artist to speak for himself, in terms as eloquent as simple, when we add the modest title of this meretricious drawing:—"Hero, the Young, the Beautiful, the Brave, the Lovely Hope of Sesto's Daughter" (165). A newly-elected Associate, Mr. Walter Duncan, makes his first entry into the Gallery with like promise; but we refrain from designating his productions according to their deserts, because he has yet many years before him for improvement. Some because he has yet many years before him for improvement. Some people will be glad to learn from the preceding signal examples that this sedate Society finds that anusement may be mingled with instruction, and that an occasional descent into the ridiculous is not incompatible with the sublime.

But so great are the resources of this long-tried Society that

deficiencies are sure to find compensation somewhere. Mr. Alma Tadema proves himself a valuable acquisition by four compositions conspicuous by the eccentricity of genius; he may be compared to one of the many excavators of ancient tombs and temples—Belzoni and others—with this difference, however, that the old art he makes new, that dead mummies he galvanizes into life. And yet, when Pharach and Cleopatra revisit the glimpses of the moon, and are invoked as substantial creatures elethed in these and advanced with the invoked as substantial creatures clothed in flesh and adorned with the richest draperies, they do not seem to forget wholly that they have just been ghosts or mummies; they look with strange surprise on the new life restored and its surroundings, they stand rather uncomfortably as strangers or intruders, and before they enter on their daily avocations appear to wish to unburden themselves of the secrets of the grave. These anomalies are almost inseparable from archæological revivals even at their best. "Autumn" (249), is a drawing which carries the imagination far afield; on a classic seat within a beech wood are figures which like the dwing year are growing old; dued leaves lie thick upon the like the dying year are growing old; dead leaves lie thick upon the ground, and shadows gather as of the coming night. Compositions of this class leave much to the fancy of the spectator; they are of this class leave much to the fancy of the spectator; they are capable of more diversity of interpretation than subjects taken from contemporary life. Mr. Houghton is yet another artist who seeks originality by walking along eccentric byways in out-of-the-way places. He seems to deem it a privilege to be denied all sense of beauty; "A Mendicant" (259), and "The Jew" who examines a light-giving diamond smid dirt and darkness (220), are compositions strong in the talismanic spell of ugliness, in the witchery of the "black art." Such works, which never seem likely to be too numerous, give spice to an exhibition; they are what curry is to cookery.

Among the figure-painters the greatest advance is made by Mr. Johnson. "Summer Time" (44) is levely for sunshine, colour, and joyous growth of flowers. Tastefully dressed ladies on a lawn are collecting rose leaves for a pot-pourri. Great are the difficulties overcome; light is at a maximum, while shadow is all but annihilated. One of the problems which our artists are now intent on working out is the dazzling effect of sunshine upon colour, and we think it must be admitted that all that perturns a transpheric effects and spiral preparative can be better atto atmospheric effects and aërial perspective can be better attained in water-colours than in oils; witness "Sea Anemones" (231) by Mr. Alfred Fripp, "Coast of the Isle of Sark" (69) by Mr. George Fripp, "The Lledr Valley" (246) by Mr. Alfred Hunt, "Florence from the Ponte della Caraja" (235) by Mr. Glennie, and "The Alpine Summer" (108) by Mr. Albert Goodwin. This last brilliant drawing, dazzling in sunshine and in colour, pleasantly revives the recollection of travel among Swiss hills and valleys. Scarcely has the snow melted under the sun when the Scarcely has the snow melted under the sun when the

almost faultless in treatment. Neither must we forget to mention a grand study of rolling waves within sight of "The Isles of the Sea" (180) by Mr. Francia Powell. Ferhaps the light is over white and the colour rather too grey; but all things are possible to the ocean in its infinite variety. Since the days of Copley Flelding we do not remember a finer sea-piece in this Gallery.

The "Institute" is worthy of a visit, if only for the sake of Mr. Linton's "Lotos-caters" (58). The scene is laid outside a picture-eque Italian city of the olden time, wherein poetic associations linger. The materials are made up of a campanile, a colonnade, a fountain, a bronze statue, and a dark grove of cyprus trees. An itinerant vendor of objets dart presents himself to a graceful company of youths and maidens who are doing the doice for meents on and around a garden seat pleasantly situated among graceful company of youths and maidens who are doing the solve far nients on and around a garden seat pleasantly situated among trees. The picture might be an episode in the Decameron; it is likewise suggestive of M. Cabanel's lovely conception, "The Florentine Poet." The title also naturally carries the fancy away to Mr. Tennyson's highly-wrought word-painting of "mild-syed melancholy Lotos-eaters" dwelling in a land wherein "the languid air did swoon, broathing like one that hath a weary dream." Mr. Linton, always thoughtful, here again proves himself studious of type and form; his accessories too are chosen with care to carry out the governing intention. Perhaps, nothwithstanding shortcomings, there is no drawing of higher aim now on exhibition. In dire contrast to such true and sarnest art are meretricious products by Mr. Guido Bach, Mr. Bouvier, and Mr. Jopling. The last artist, under the enticing title "Strawberries and Cream" (93), perpetrates a figure worthy of a Casino. The hope of the "Institute" is not in the line in which Mr. Corbould has long led the way, but rather with truthful men Mr. Corbould has long led the way, but rather with truthful men such as Messrs. Gow, Small, Kilburne, and Carter among figure-painters, and with simple students like Messrs. Hine and Collier on the side of landscape. Not even within this Gallery does nature forsake the man who loves her truly. Curiosity and expectation have naturally gathered about certain new Associates who are represented to being peaded talout and represented to be a superscape of the second talout and represented to be a superscape of the second talout and represented to be a superscape of the second talout and represented to be a superscape of the second talout and represented to be a superscape of the second talout and represented to be a superscape of the second talout and represented to be a superscape of the second talout and represented to be a superscape of the second talout and represented to the second talout and talout who are presumed to bring needed talent and reputation to the exhibition. Mr. William Simpson, from "Round the World" with "Pictures from the Four Quarters of the Globe," spares with "Pictures from the Four Quarters of the Globe," spares but one sample from his exhaustless and most interesting store. Such impromptu work is, in relation to art proper, what clever newspaper correspondence is to mature literary composition. Mr. John Tenniel, whose weekly cartoons all the world hugh over, for once eachews comedy. Yet "Alnaschar and the Basket of Glass" from the Arabian Nights (213) does not lack story, character, or even painstaking finish. But such small ware is not quite what we may yet expect from the painter of the noble fresco in the Palace of Westminster.

THE THEATRES.

WIIAT is a "contract for publicity"? We are obliged to WHAT is a "contract for publicity"? We are obliged to ask the question because we have been lately requested to assist in carrying such a contract into execution. A gentleman in Paris writes to inform us that he has on hand "an important contract for publicity from a dramatic artist" who is about to appear on the English stage, and he appears to be going methodically to work to get his client puffed by the English press. It is true that his way of proceeding is rather opposed to English ideas, and he reminds us of a foreign baker who, desiring to obtain a lease of premises in Regent Street which were the property of the Crown, manufactured every morning rolls. who, desiring to obtain a lease of preinises in Regent Street which were the property of the Crown, manufactured every morning rolls of superior quality and sent them round to the houses of all Cabinet Ministers and other persons whom he supposed to have any influence in granting leases. It appears, however, that puffery, like other branches of business, has become international, and that an office exists in Paris where arrangements can be made, or at least can be undertaken to be made, for puffs in the journals of all European countries. The plan is to furnish from Paris to an English journal, if there be any that will accept it, a biographical article upon the forthcoming dramatic artist. This article will commence, "We are advised from Paris," and will be sent ready for insertion. So far all is clear; but the next paragraph of our correspondent's letter caused us a momentary doubt whether he intended that we should pay him or he should pay us for the puff which he desired us to insert. But, in order probably to keep up the idea that this is a genuine article of dramatic intelligence and criticism, and not a puff, we find on second perusal that he intends that we should pay him, and even requests us to name a price. Nay, more, he even proposes, with admirable audacity, that we should profix to his article ten lines of what he calls "réclame," that is, "favourable appreciation," and he suggests that by varying this "réclame" in form, the article may pass three or four times successively as new matter. It must be owned that the editor and readers of an English intends and the properties of an English intends and the properties of the proper were the property of the Orown, manufactured every morning rolls valleys. Scarcely has the snow melted under the sun when the earth is clothed in a tapestry of flowers, and gold, blue, purple, and red, attempered by grey greens, outshine the brightest colours in the painter's box. We had acarcely supposed this joyous sport of folisted and floral life, this smile of sunshine and laughter of colour, to have been within the possibilities of painting. But we have the pleasure of seeing from time to time the limits of art extended, and it is gratifying to find an English painter attain a triumph where hitherto native artists have failed. The Swiss love their country, but they cannot paint it. Mr. Hale seizes with advantage on opposite effects; he waits till the sun has dipped below the horizon; he paints the witching hour when the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; have the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl; has a substitute of the songhird has given place to the bat and the owl is a guntant and the number of substitute of the substitute of price to the substitute of the form, the article may pass three or four times successively as new matter. It must be owned that the editor and readers of an English journal, as they are imagined by this ingenious Frenchman, would not have much advantage over one another in intelligence. Supposing that an editor might be prepared to sell his paper for a sufficient price, he could have no possible inducement to give it away. Our correspondent, however, thinks that it might be agreeable to enter into comexion with his establishment for all further above the same referent that the might paper for the same referent that might paper for the same referent that the might paper for the same reference.

ciation," and publish it as intelligence received from Paris. The plan is simple, but we think that the plunder as well as the disgrace should be international.

It seems difficult to believe that such a proposal could be seriously unde. Yet it is only an extension of the existing French system of contracting fast supplement and it may not be very long to form of contracting for similarse, and it may not be very long before that system establishes itself in England. A few years more of international intercourse will doubtless smooth away any semaining roughnesses of English character, and we shall all perceive that the most convenient nuthod for a dramatic author or artist who is coming upon the London stage would be to onter into a "contract for publicity" with some established firm. Suppose, which this comedy received was accounted to the produce and the sound the produced as the produced as the produced. Although a first night at a London then the produced. Although a first night at a London then treat accounted to a newspaper, and the editor would prefix too lines of "réclame," and there would be his theatrical article ready-monde. Although a first night at a London thentre has acquired something of an "international" character, the upplease which this comedy received was accounted and it seems libely to which this comedy received was genuine, and it seems likely to become popular.

It is wanderful to observe how almost every actor of reputation

It is wenderful to outerve now assume every actor of representations on being placed at the head of a separate theatre. Mrs. John Wood, who is, and acts, an American latly, forms with Mr. Byron the principal strength of the company which acts a new play by Mr. Byron at one house. Mr. J. S. Charles, an American beaute on his shoulders the entire weight of another new play by Mr. Hyron at another house. It is idle to suppose that such a system can be satisfactory. These plays are necessarily constructed, system can be satisfactory. These pures are necessary constructed, like a monthly magazine, with a good deal of padding; and those parts of the Yaumbareuria which Mr. Clarke does not appear happen to be exceptionally worthless. In the character of a poor and not over scrapphous attorney, Mr. Clarke is, as he seldom fails to be, amusing; but when he is not on the stage it is a mere blank. The play is in live acts and the first is "introductory." This act is as mapty as the most insue farce that occupies the first half-hour at other thestees. Persons in the country may obtain a tolerably conrect idea of sow a new play is constructed for the London stage by examining the pages of a new novel. If we mention Lauriss Decremen, it is not because Miss Braddon is the worst offender in this way, but because she is the most conspicuous and popular. In that nevel she started with a fresh idea. By trueting her characters to a log-but in the North-West of America, she at least freed herself from the magnificent upholsteries among which in imagination she for the most part dwells. But this is marely introductory. She soon returns to England and her athletic pet is established at a West-End hotel, where he dines samptaously in a chapter which must have given the author as much trouble as Mr. Byron had in writing the mother and children into the play which he constructed for Mr. J. S. Clarke. The only difference between a play and a novel thus produced is that the practised reader can skip the pudding of a novel, whereas he must sit out the whole play in order not to miss the anusing parts of it. We have heard of the keeper of a lighthouse who could rely on waking if the machinery of the intermittent light failed to make the regular signals that it was working accurately. Perhaps by practice signals that it was working accurately. Perhaps by practice theatrical critic might acquire the faculty of waking whenever the principal actor cames much the states. A good deal of healths. principal actor comes upon the stage. A good deal of healthy sleep might be obtained while the young lovers were transacting the business proper to their age and sex, and when the play was over the critic would be refreshed for doing his own work during the small hours which precede the publication of a daily

The play which Mr. Albert has written for the Vandeville Theatre has been more carefully composed and produced than These has been more carefully composed and produced than either of Mr. Hyron's plays. The manager evidently contemplates that Pride will fill his house for some time, and the play has been so constructed as to efford several popular favourites opportunity to display their talent. There is probably no single scene which is better than the less parts of one of Mr. Byron's plays, but then it is more uniformly good. Resides the pair of lovers, to whom it would be dilicult in this advanced age of the world to impart novelty, there is a mechanic, who is so absorbed in his pursuit that, having impulsively accused himself of felony to screen body clse, he forgots the trifling circumstance, and is with diffi-culty recalled to a sense of his disagreeable and perilous position. Then there is a baronet who has been reduced to live upon the charity and suffer the insults of a merchant brother-in-law. He has still a taste for gambling, and helps himself to some gold from a drawer in the merchant's study. This is the theft which the mechanic takes upon himself. The mystery of the piece is the relationship of father and son between the merchant, who has rised by base arts from nothing and the mechanic. The remaining the mechanic of the property is by base arts from nothing, and the mechanic. The romance is supplied by the merchant's daughter, destined to marry a lord, and his handsome and manuating counters. supplied by the more hant's daughter, destined to marry a lord, and his handsone and insinuating secretary, with whom the daughter of course falls, most undustifully, in love. We hardly know whether the prejudice against party governesses extends to handsone secretaries, but it is obvious that this merchant who has been so successful out of doors is utterly incapable of managing his own homehold. A formidable middle-aged lady who causes to take his domestic matters under control arrives meta day tao aon, and the is reasonably amand at the anarchy which are fluid prevailing. The secretary at a deak is estendibly analysis of the anarchy his menter's letters. The daughter has some and the library for a body which takes a long time to fluid, and is attiment to fluid on a top shelf, only accessible by a laider, which she mounts with proper attention to the disposition of her skirts. There is another sixl, the teacher in the village school, who is a turnite friend and companion to the heaven, and plays propriety at this interview, and certainly does not overact the pert. A man may have his eyes so intently fixed on distant and important objects as not to see that which passes immediately under his mass: but certainly among the fathers of modern consedy this merchant stands conspicuous for fathers of modern consedy this merchant stands conspicuous for fathers of modern consedy this merchant stands conspicuous for fathers of modern consedy this merchant wount people were brought together, they could not fall in leve. Mr. Albery makes his characters say many witty things without much regard to their anitableness to the speakers. Mr. Byron's wit is more apoutaneous and antural, and he makes hir. J. S. Clarko as the poor attorney say some droll things, which are Clarke as the poor attorney say some droll things, which are exactly on the level of his audiones. A good example is his protest against drinking tea at 1s. 9d. per lis., "memoraing a distinct and unmistakable flavour of mothing at all"; and another is the speech which he makes for opactice in supposed defence of the servant-girl on a charge of stealing sugar. People will go to hear this sort of thing, but still it is a pity that a clawer writer should put so much slovenly work upon the stage.

REVIEWS.

DIXON'S TWO DEFENS!

WE are always anxious to keep faith with all men, and among them with Mr. Hepworth Dixon. We are bound to Mr. Dixon by a solome promise. When we reviewed the pair of volumes which he put forth last year 1, we promised that, if his next volume answered certain conditions, we would review it seriously as an historical work. Those conditions were that it should be written in prose, and that the references should be as little unsatisfactory as Mr. Froude's. And we defined prose, for the purposes of the matter in hand, to be "where we cannot find more than two ten-syllable lines, and those not consecutive, in each page." Now, in studying the deeds of King Harry, we suspect that we have caught a little of his spirit. Mr. Froade, who suspect that we have caught a little of his spirit. Mr. Fronde, who holds that all the acts of the ideal King were written for example of life and instruction of namers, must therefore approve our state of mind; Mr. Dixon doubtless will not. Anyhow, like King Harry, we have scruples of conscience, and, like King Harry, we must reveal them to the world. Unluckily we have not, like King Harry, the means of taking the opinions of Universities and appoints for the adjustic of the state canonists for the relieving of our doubts; we must even sottle our great concern and privy matter as we best may for ourselves. Our case is this; we do not think that Mr. Dixon's present volumes quite answer the conditions laid down, but we do think that they come nearer to answering them than the other two volumes did. What then are we bound to do? We hardly think that the casuist would hold that, as things stand, we are bound to sit down and examine Mr. Dixon's book as gravely as if it were a book, we will not say by Mr. Brewer, but oven by Mr. Fronde. Yet we are so ready to welcome the slightest signs of amendment, we are so auxious not to discourage Mr. Hixon or anybody else in even the faintest effort after a reformation of manners, that we have a certain feeling as if we ought in some way to mark two facts. One is that Mr. Dixon's language, if not strictly prose according to our definition, is yet one step nearer to prose than it was a year ago. The other is that his references, though still not satisfactory, though still more unsatisfactory than Mr. Froude's, are still not quite so un-

satisfactory as they were hast year.

Let us first take our readers into our confidence as to our first scruple, the question of press or not press. It is quite certain that Mr. Dixon's metrical powers have not treaken him. There are plenty of passages in these two volumes which fall as naturally into metres of various kinds as anything in the first two volumes. On the whole, Mr. Dixon seems not so fond of the received opic and tragic tensyllable metre as he was before. And this is part of our difficulty; if there is a page in which we cannot find two consecutive ten-syllable lines, but in which we can find a passage something after the manner of Keha or of Gray's Bard without the rivnes, is such a page to entitle Mr. Dixon to the benuit of our promise? Or again, if we find not two whole pages of prose, not one whole page, but two half-pages, made by the ending of an old and beginning of a new chapter, are those half-pages to be allowed to qualify? Mr. Dixon, as author of the Switzers, will understand us if we liken this difficulty of the half-pages to the difficulty which sometimes arises from the presence of half-Cantons in the Confederation. Auxious to be just and accurate on the smallest point, we determined to test ten consecutive pages taken at random, and we began with Vol. III. In that page we found far more than the needfed Here was a battle piece in very respectable blank page 107. allowance. VOTED.

Borset came over with the main array, And standing man to man, they beat the French Reyond their lines; but having norther gams Nor cavalry for field work, Borset draw Mb mon saids, till alva should be ready.

History of Two Queens. 1. Catharine of Aire. William Mapworth Dixon. Vols. III. and IV. L. ichie. I Gastundey Reviews May 3, 2873.

Our next two pages supplied their quots; we recognize the true ring when we read how

Henry knew that peace with France Had been the potentar of his feither's reign; His marriage had disturbed the line of march, Hy maging England on the side of lips in.

Indeed, If Mr. Dixon, instead of "march," had used some word like "advance," which would rhyme with "France," he would really have turned out something coming very near to a querrain with alternate rhymes like Gray's Elegy. But after this we broke down; then came the two half-pages, and in the second of these even the battle of Ravenna, even the description of Archduchess "Marguerite"—the French form is Mr. Dixon's—as "a Queen of Song " could not stir Mr. Dixon up to any high metrical effort. To be sure the lack is quite made up in other places. Here (iv. 123) is a flerce trochaic gibe against Wolsey almost equal to any handeensyllabic of Catallus:—

Hen whem he had tolled and polled, Blen whom he had plucked and serowed, Men whom he had gnawed and scourged, Assailed him in the public streets.

Or again, more in the Kehama vein :-

Love laughed, as Russell said, In Anna Boleyn's eyes; But love in Anna Boleyn's eyes Was innocent of everything but mirth.

So much for the question of prose and not prose. As to the question of references we have much less of "my note book" than we had before. We doubt if we have it at all in the fourth volume, and though a good many of Mr. Dixon's references are still of that kind which are a mockery rather than a help, there are others which it is not hard to make use of; and there are here and there short discussions of particular points which show that he is quite able when he chooses to put plain sense into plain English. Of course this really aggravates his habitual offences both as to style and matter, as they show that the offence is willful Still, as we before said, we welcome any signs of amondment, and seeing that we have got two half-pages which a charitable construction will bring within our definition of prose, and seeing that we have several notes at the end written in a really rational way, though Mr. Dixon can hardly bind us to the letter of our bond, we think that he is fairly entitled to at least so much favour as to make his two volumes an occasion for a few remarks on his subject, and on his way of treating it.

One thing at least Mr. Dixon has done; he has given Mr. Froude a lift. While we are on the subject of our own doubts, difficulties, and scruples, some of our readers may perhaps remember another great concern of ours which we had some years back. This was to find out whether Mr. Froude was in earnest, whether he really believed his own paradoxes, whether he was not simply playing as a trick, and trying to see what astounding things some people might be led to believe. It did seem so very odd, so wholly beyond the reage of all earlier experience, that any man could seriously bolieve that a man cut off his wife's head one morning, and married her maid the next, out of nothing but pure patrictism. It was so odd that a man should think that, to prove not only facts, but the motives of their doers, it was enough to say that, reading Mr. Froude again by the light of Mr. Dixon, we believe that Mr. Froude again by the light of Mr. Dixon, we believe that Mr. Froude again by the light of Mr. Froude the \$\tilde{a}\t

was no leagur in Heavy's the your, and only acced his head by Minney dwing before it could be ent off, then Nariolk was nothing as squaffert. We still indeed hear of his envires, but they are no leagur the same proof positive of his virtues. Sundy no man would have contradicted himself in this way unless he had really meant what he said each time. Mr. Dixon of course, as the champion of Auso, painted each time. Mr. Dixon of course, as the champion of Auso, painted each time as a secondrel at the earlier century. But have he was nothing worse than a time-server who was affaild to do his duty—nothing worse, that is, than everybody was at the time, butings for martyrs on opposite sides. But at the moment Mr. Dixon's picture is a truer one than Mr. Fronde's. Still Mr. Fronde's picture is a grotesque that a man could hardly have drawn it unless he had at the time really taken it for a Miseness. Mr. Rixon's, with all its glare and gaudiness, is one that any one could have drawn, whether he believed it to be a likeness or not.

But what is of more importance is that both Mr. Fronds and Mr. Itixon have got into a characteristic confusion shout the tribunal before which both the Queen and her brother Lord Rochford were tried. Mr. Fronds is, as usual on legal points, slowardly. We are reminded that we see dealing with the man who shad never heard of paint forte at dans, and who—throusin agreeing with Mr. Bixon—had such vague notions as so the nature of attainder. Mr. Fronds tells us, "Bise heard, with her trother, would be tried by the House of Lords"; and he says ofberwards:

—"As a certain number only of the peers were summaned, it may be imagined that some fixed was precised in the selection, and that those only were admitted whose subserviously could be relied upon." Mr. Bixon says more holdty:—

In such a situation, two extraordinary measures had to be adapted by the council. Strong as the pretenders were at court, they faired not bring the Queen to Westminster, and try her in the spen day, tween the English pers. Chapura was shull of failure. Heavy gave enters that his consent should be tried in the Tower, instead of its Westminster distl: and by a picked committee of pers., Instead of by the house. Thus, her proper that she might have a lawful trial, and that har accusers might not be her judges, was refused.

We believe that Mr. Dixon is quite right, as against Mr. Frombs, in pointing out how carefully the Court was picked for the sequence. But neither Mr. Fronde nor Mr. Dixon seams to have the least notion of the constitution of the Court of the Lord High Steward, as it then stood. Yet they might have found a good deal about the seconds of the debates on the subject recorded in Lord Macaulay's fourth volume. Anne was tried "by a picked Committee of Pours instead of by the House." But that she should so be tried was according to the ordinary law of the time. And Parliament been sitting, she and her beother would have had a right to be tried by the whole House. As Parliament was not sitting, the Lord High Steward appointed for the purpose did, as usual, select, in the words of the document quoted by Mr. Fronde, "such and so many Lords" as he thought fit. That is doubtless such and so many as were safe to find the Queen guilty. As usual under Henry, the injustice was monstrous, but the legal process was perfectly regular. And neither of our writers notices that, though Purliament was not sitting, set a Parliament had been anumoned on the very day on which the first arrests were made, and that it not in the month after the executions. Had Henry wished for justice, he would surely have waited till Parliament mot, and till Anne and Rochford could have laid a chance of a fairer trial. But he took care to get rid of his victims before Parliament met. When they did meet, it was no use in those days to ory over spilled blood, there was nothing to be done but to approve of what was already a thing of the past.

We think then that we have quite carried out our promise. We have seriously examined one part of Mr. Dixon's book; and, in order not to deal unfairly by him, we have chosen a part where, so far as any one who has any regard for pood taste and good English can go along with Mr. Dixon, we do go along with him. We used hardly go much more into dotail, but we have noted a few things here and there. We could wish that Mr. Binon had given us the original of the letter in which Henry the Eighth (iii. 57) is made to call Venice "a rock against the tide of Islam." We should be greatly supprised if King Harry, with all his learning, was so far in advance of his age as to know the real name of the creed which people a good deal later spoke of as "Turkism." We are enrious to know about Sir Thomas Parre, who is described (iii. 64) as "a man of succent limage with the blood of Saxon monarchs in his voins," and who is further described as "a connexion of the reigning knows," and one who, "like Henry, could trace his line to John of Gaunt." John of Gaunt can hardly be galled a Saxon monarch, and so we are left to gaves whother the blood of Saxon monarch which flowed in the veius of Sir Thomas Parre had got there from the same sources as those by which it had got into the veius of Henry, or from some other sources which Sir Thomas Parse had all to himself. But perhaps "Saxon monarchs" are spoken of as wagnedy by Mr. Dixon as "Saxon saints." It seems that Anne Boleyn professed to be, through the house of Butler, descended from a sister of St. Thomas of Canterbury—Mr. Dixon, we may note provides his Bucket with a small a with a grave accent—and on the strength of this we have a great deal (iii. 132, 133) about the "kinsman of Caen being Saxon in the ethnology of Mr. Dixon. Indeed he goes so far as to use this Saxon pedigree as a source of metaphor, but of metaphor which is alto-ether showed our understanding. He is describing Anne Boleyn when she was

A little lady in her fourteenth year.

He then goes on to tell us how she was "a bright and elfin creature; one in whom the Saxon depths were lighted up by Celtic fire." Getting up out of these depths, Saxon or other, we desire to know something more of a person described (iii. 121) as "Bruce, King of Scots." Are we to understand the famous Robert or his much less famous son? And we are still more puzzled (iii. 182) with another person described as the "Dauphin François d'Angoulême." It is hardly possible that Mr. Dixon can have thought that Francis the First was the son of Louis the Twelfth, but from one who thought that Mary of Burgund was the daughter of Margaret of York we are not surprised at anything in the way of genealogy. It may be as well to point out when Mr. Dixon (iv. 97) calls Cardinal Campeggio "a worldly priest with children to support," which sounds like the revival of an old scandal, that Campeggio had been ordained as a widower, and that the son whom he brought with him into England had been born in lawful marriage. And, as Mr. Dixon seems rather in the dark about legal processes, it may be kind to remind him, when he says (iv. 260) that "the punishment of high treason was the axe," that, unless when a remission was made, the punishment was the axe and a good deal besides. It is perhaps from Mr. Dixon's new-born zeal to turn out something which may without impropriety be read aloud in a family that he has left out a good deal which, if his subject is to be treated at all, cannot honestly be left out; but at any rate it is going too far altogether to leave out the perfectly well-authenticated history of Henry and Mary Boleyn—Anne's younger sister, according to Mr. Dixon—on which the validity of Anne's marriage so largely turns.

perhaps from Mr. Dixon's new-born zeal to turn out something which may without impropriety be read aloud in a family that he has left out a good deal which, if his subject is to be treated at all, cannot honestly be left out; but at any rate it is going too far altogether to leave out the perfectly well-authenticated history of Henry and Mary Boleyn—Anne's younger sister, according to Mr. Dixon—on which the validity of Anne's marriage so largely turns. We have now done with Mr. Dixon; we should be well pleased to think that we had done with him for ever. We have tried to do justice to the least glimmerings of improvement even in such a writer as he is. But improvement must go very much further than it has gone yet to counterbalance, in any sensible degree, the inherent vice of writing like Mr. Dixon's. It is all the worse because here, as elsewhere, he shows ever and anon that he could have done something better if he had chosen. This of course only aggravates his offence. He has deliberately chosen the wrong path. He has made up his mind, with his eyes open, to address himself to a low taste, when we-believe that he could have done something to please a higher. That Mr. Dixon has admirers is plain; that he should have admirers is a fact worthy of notice, as proving the existence of a very remarkable form of human nature. What kind of people they can be who are not disgusted with his ceaseless false glare and glitter, with his constant sacrifice of truth and sense to mere sound, is beyond our power of guessing; perhaps some scientific body, the Anthropological Institute for instance, may be able to define and to ticket a form of our common nature which to us at least is altogether baffling.

VAMBÉRY'S CENTRAL ASIA.

M. Vambéry, in 1804, published his Tranels in Central Asia, he was careful to let us know that the objects of his venturous exploits were principally philological, and that statistics and geography had the second claim on his attention. Political speculation was at the same time declared absolutely incompatible with the character of a Dervish. But when, in 1808, this accomplished Orientalist published a second volume, full of interesting details about fanatics and the wild tribes of Turkestan, he made a jump from philology to politics, and in his last chapter devoted sixty pages to a consideration of the rivalry between Russia and England. Now a discussion of this sort is apt to become a ruling passion, and in the volume before us M. Vambéry examines the great Central Asian question by every possible test and under every conceivable aspect. The work is a reprint of ten essays contributed, at various times between 1867 and 1873, to the pages of Unsers Zeit, and we discover that the first paper is simply the last chapter of the author's second work, Sketches of Central Asia, with a few verbal alterations. It would seem that the learned Hungarian wrote it first in English, and then turned it into German for the periodical mentioned. Any slight alterations in the language, then, are simply due to the process of filtration which the author's thoughts have undergone when composing in two languages, neither of which is his native tongue. To the translation which the papers have passed through in order to present them in an English garb must be owing some petty mistakes in the spelling of words regarding which Orientalists, who differ in many things, are entirely agreed. M. Vambéry does not require to be told that there is not in the well-known title Maharaja or in the Persian word 19 jihad." In like manner "Munshi" is spelt with an s, and not "Dijihad." In like manner "Munshi" is spelt with an s, and not "Dijihad." In like manner "Munshi" is spelt with an s, and not "Dijihad." In like manner "Munshi" is spelt with an

whose motives he is invariably suspicious, and whose policy he emphasically condemns. We take it, however, that while this author does not lay claim to the character of a scientific geographer, his general accuracy and faithfulness cannot be impugned with any success. He may not be an adept in the use of chain and theodolite. Some of his distances may have been miscalculated, as, for instance, that between Djizzag and Peshawur, which he puts down as only 120 geographical miles; but we apprehend that it is hopeless to call in question his descriptions of the desert, his notes of the various tracks followed by caravans and Kirghizes, and the positions which he assigns to petty forts and occasional wells of bitter water.

But, if politics have been kept out of sight in the first work and only touched on in the second, the present volume inverts the position of such topics altogether. Indeed M. Vambery has only one other part left to take up. His denunciations of the Ozar remind us of nothing so much as those uttered by the Athenian remind us of nothing so much as those uttered by the Athenian orator against Philip. A parallel might easily be found, in some one or other of these ten essays, to the Philippics, the Olynthiacs, the Peace, and the False Embassy. We might even go further and compare the last paper, on the campaign against Khiva, to the Domosthenic orations on Halonesus and the state of affairs in the Characters. Men like M. Vambéry however do not fulminate Demosthenic orations on Halonesus and the state of affairs in the Chersonesus. Men like M. Vambéry, however, do not fulminate speeches. They only overflow in pamphlets, or they fill the columns of a widely circulated paper. Yet, if intelligent observation, unrivalled familiarity with that recondite Oriental life which wraps itself in religion and caste, and sterling honesty of purpose, justify any writer in discussing what must become one of the most formidable problems of the day, M. Vambéry has indisputable claims to be heard. We observe, however, that his knowledge of Indian politics is by no means on a par writers pertaining exclusively to the valley of his information on matters pertaining exclusively to the valley of the Oxus or the Zerefshan. We shall first specify a few of the the Oxus or the Zereishan. We shall first specify a 1ew of the points on which he has either been misled by newspaper paragraphs or has failed to have recourse to authentic sources. When a traveller leaves the gossip of the tent, the caravan, and the crowded bazaar, for the solemn discussions of the Council and the Cabinet, he must not disdain to pore over blue-books. A moderate amount of drudgery would have avoided the following mistakes. It has never been a primary object of Indian Viceroys to establish an English representative or commissioner permanently at Cabul or Kandahar. On the contrary this idea has been discussed only to be abandoned. A knowledge of Afghan events is attained with greater facility and much less risk, through a native Vakil. An Englishman at Boymaroo or the Bala Hissar cannot be spit at by an excited Mahommedan in a festival, not to say cut or shot down, without a tremendous explosion. A native agent can live in a foreign capital and mix with Heratees or Bokhariots live in a foreign capital and mix with Heraters or Hokhariots without attracting attention or inviting insult. He is not likely to have "views" or "policies" of his own. He can be changed or withdrawn without a Special Correspondent becoming aware of the fact. He requires no escort; he oversladows no local dignity; and he offends none of the sturdy conservative instincts which hedge an Oriental despot against the invokes of reform. M. Vambery next sees in the departure of Lord Lawrence, at the standard electric layer of his five wears toward of five the indications of a vampery next sees in the departure of Lord Lawrence, at the natural close of his five years tenure of office, the indications of a decided change in the treatment of the Central Asian matter; and, with a gravity which a French savant might envy, he declares that the climate, "after the first few years of trial, agrees well with every Briton for the end of his life." Anglo-Indians will smile at the dictum that the healthiness of the climate increases with learnth of weidang while set to the alaman for the climate increases smile at the dictum that the healthness of the climate increases with length of residence, while as to the change of policy which followed Lord Lawrence's departure, the simple fact is that Lord Mayo carried out to the very letter all that his predecessor had designed. What the Irish nobleman further did was to fix, limit, and define, as far as possible, the relations of the Indian Government with the Amir of Cabul on the original lines indicated by Lord Lawrence.

In the same strain of erroneous assumption our author conceives the "island kingdom" to have borne the cost of the Afghan campaign of 1842, and Englishmen to be apprehensive of incurring more debts for similar unlucky expeditions. England, we need hardly say, in the ill-conceived and ill-fated Afghan affair, gave nothing to India except an incompetent commander and the worst of advice. Then we light upon a passage which at first sight reads rather oddly. Shir Ali, it is well known, has two sons, Yakub Khan, grown up, now the Governor of Herat, and Abdulla Jan, the lad whom his father's partiality designates as his Wali-Ahd, or successor. In regard to this latter the author says that the mother of Yakub was gradually removed "from the circle of his royal favour, and her place was occupied by an Afghan princess, whom the King subsequently married, but who was then already the mother of a boy eleven years of age, named Abdulla-Jan." This might be construed as if M. Vambéry was under the impression that Abdulla was step-son to the Amir. What he really means, and what is clear from other passages, is that the ceremony of formal marriage was not performed until his son by the second wife was eleven years old. The language of the translator is not very happy in this sentence, and the author himself, we think, has overstated the age of this lad, who was only about seven or eight years of age as the time of the Umballa Durbar. Neither is he accurately informed regarding the offensive and defensive alliance between the English Government and the Amir, and the stipulation for a yearly subsidy. No formal treaty or alliance was ever combined; and the substantial assistance in arms, ammunition, and money has been given

Control Asia and the Anglo-Russian Frontier Question. By Arminius Vambery. Translated by F. E. Bunnett. London: Smith, Elder, & Co.

to the Amir at irregular intervals, and can be withheld or granted as the Viceroy pleases or as events dictate. Again, it is impossible on military and strategical grounds to condemn too strongly the suggestion that England, by way of fortifying her frontier, should occupy the fort known as Quetta, or the "Little Fort," on the northern side of the Bolan Pass. This plan, which is a favourite one with certain irresponsible declaimers, has almost every possible demerit and defect. The situation is unhealthy. The expense would be enormous. A garrison isolated and at a distance from its supports and reinforcements would be a source of apprehension and alarm. The project, moreover, has been seriously analysed and condemned by some of the most experienced soldiers and most competent statesmen in India, who, at issue on other points, have been unanimous in refusing to spend millions of money in keeping thousands of English bayonets in a place which is either a desert or a swamp.

M. Vambery must excuse us for making another remark. While the progress of Russia has in some points vindicated his prescience, the course of events has in others deprived his chapters of half their value. For instance, one essay is devoted to a narrative of the rise, progress, and final ascendency of Mahommed Yakub, known as the Khushbegi, or the Atalik Ghazi, in Yarkand and Kashgar. The whole information, as far as we can make out, is second-hand, derived from a certain Hadji Bilal, whose home was somewhere in the "Six Cities," and who cordially hated the leader of the Khojas, by whose means the Atalik rose to Empire. M. Vambery sneers at the inexpensive character of the first embassy to Yarkand under the guidance of Mr. T. D. Forsyth. But he is obliged to admit that the enterprise has resulted in a second deputation on a larger scale, and with better prospect of success. In fact, the simple and unostentatious character of the first mission probably disarmed the suspicions of the Yarkand ruler, and by the help of Mr. Shaw and Mr. Forsyth we shall probably know much more of the commerce, climate, productions, and politics of this part of Central Asia than we could ever have gathered from M. Vambéry's informants.

It is, however, impossible to deny the force and earnestness of the author's criticisms on Russian encroachment, or the justice of many of the sarcasms which he levels at the apathy and ussociance of the Foreign Office. And no one can fail to be impressed with M. Vambéry's ability in baffling the penetration of purists in apeech and bigots in religion, with his contempt for privations, dirt, and discomfort, in the interests of philology and science, and with the close attention he has given to a political panorama which is always shifting, and in which the goal reached to-day becomes the starting-place of to-morrow. His arguments cannot be put aside summarily, though Russian generals might be only too glad to send him to Siberia, or though an Indian Political might declare him wanting in knowledge of what passes in the Gouncil Chamber of Calcutta or Simla. His final suggestions are certainly not deficient in pertinence and propriety. Putting aside the wish to see an English Resident at Cabul, on which we have already commented, he is right to urge on us a more skilful, active, and earnest diplomacy at Teheran. He is also correct in insisting on the demarcation of the boundary of Afghanistan and Persia, and on the necessity for increased vigilance on the part of Lord Derby and Mr. Bourke. When Russia moves another pawn in advance, or prepares to give check with her castles or knights, M. Vambéry's prophecies and denunciations ought to be read side by side with the explanations of Prince Gortchakoff and the placid commentaries of Lord Granville.

Moanwhile we may close this paper by drawing attention to one or two of those anecdotes of Oriental customs which could only be surpassed or rivalled by such Orientalists as Mr. Palgrave or Captain Burton. The author found Anglo-Indian Sepoys at Herat and elsewhere, who, having doubtless done deeds in the mutiny which put them beyond the pale of the Queen's amnesty, had crossed the border and entered the Afghan service. And Afghans, with gleams of fanatic hatred in their eyes, boasted as to a fellow-believer that their swords had struck down English Kafirs. At another time he listened imperturbably to a description given by a pious Mussulman of the arrival at Aksu, one of the six cities of Eastern Turkestan, of what is termed the "Mui-Mubarak," or "blessed hair" from the beard of the Prophet. The criterion of genuineness, we are told, is that such hairs cast no shadow if held in the light, and that they bow of their own accord when true believers repeat the well-known formula "Allah Akbar." But the author hints that an admiring and fasting knot of believers may have been the victims of a wicked hoax, and that the precious relic was merely that of a grey sss. We conclude with an incident which beled the author during his residence in Bokhara some ten years ago. The Sunis, it appears, wash their arms five times a day from the elbow downwards to the hands, owing to which process the points of the hairs incline to the palm. The Persians, who are Shias, on the contrary wash from the hands to the elbow, whereby the hairs slant upwards. The Bokhariots, accustomed to these two marked varieties of Mahommedans, were amazed to find that the hair on M. Varibery grew neither upwards nor downwards, but in a circular form. They were driven to regard him as a "remarkable Museulman," an "abortion," or a specimen of "an unknown race" of the creed of Islam! We commend this new fact of development to the notice of Mr. Darwin; and we take leave of the mather with a lone that from his Hungarian professorship he asy still

continue to wake us up from our insular complacency, to reind us of our national duties, and to prepare our statesmen for grave controversies which can neither be evaded nor ignored.

FORSYTH'S ESSAYS.

MR. FORSYTII has published a miscellaneous collection of R. FURSYTH has published a miscellaneous collection of articles and lectures written during the last sixteen years, and asks for the judgment of the public, "from which," as he says, "there is no appeal." The judgment of the public is not the same thing as the judgment of critics; and we express our own opinion with the sense that it may possibly not coincide with that of the world at large. Many books have obtained for a time a wide popularity for which we should not find it very easy to account. Essays which to us appear to be the embodiments of commonplace thought seem to commend themselves for that very mason to a class of readers who absolutely dislike originality. reason to a class of readers who absolutely dislike originality. And yet we presume that, though we may not have been able to discover it, there must have been in such cases some other elements of success. Mere absence of intellectual vigour cannot be a sufficient recommendation, or the number of popular books would at once be multiplied indefinitely; but of a thousand insipid productions one may hit off the precise flavour of insipidity which suits the ordinary palate; whilst the nine hundred and ninety-nine pass into oblivion as quickly as they deserve. Though the dulness of a book does not amount to a demonstration that it will be a of a book does not amount to a demonstration that it will be a failure, it certainly raises a strong presumption against its success. And therefore we cannot affect to have much hesitation in predicting the fate of Mr. Forsyth's Essays. Their characteristic quality, if we may be permitted to use the expression, is the absence of any characteristic whatever. They are exquisitely hundrum, respectable, and commonplace. There is not a word to which the most sensitive father of a family, or the most orthodox clergyman of the high and dry school, could possibly raise a moment's objection. Mr. Kinglake tolla a story in the first volume of the Grimean War as to the means by which the Times made itself the acknowledged representative of public opinion. An acute observer was sent out to loiter in places of common report. He was to listen neither to to loiter in places of common resort. He was to listen neither to the very foolish nor to the clever; he was to wait till he had heard some common and obvious thought repeated by a number of independent people. That was the prize which he sought for, and the possession of it enabled his employers to trim their sails to popular sentiment. How far this story may be founded on fact we know not; but if such a system existed at the present day, the acute observer might save himself half his trouble. He would only have to discover Mr. Forsyth's opinion to know what was the obvious view taken by the respectable classes. Several of the articles obvious view taken by the respectable classes. Several of the articles now published appeared originally in the Edinburgh Review, and they represent that good sound Whiggism which is scarcely distinguishable from equally solid Torvism. Nobody could hit off more accurately the proper justa milieu between opposing tendencies. In the first page we are told that the name of Brougham is "imperishably associated with those of Clarkson and Wilberforce"; in the last we have the essence of Paley's Ecidences preforce"; in the last we have the essence of Paley's Ecidences presented in a series of ten propositions. The intervening matter is ruch as might naturally come between two such exemplary state-The contents, indeed, are miscellaneous in a high degree. ments. The contents, indeed, are inscollaneous in a high degree. Mr. Forsyth writes upon criminal procedure and upon literary style; upon the lives of the Judges and the tunnel through the Alps; he criticizes Eugénie de Cuérin and M. du Chailln; he describes visits to Russin, to Sark, and to the Portland prison; gives an account of Cobbett, and discusses the principles of his gives an account of Cobbett, and discusses the principles of historical evidence. But the identity of the author is perceptible in every line. Everywhere he makes the proper bows to all the orthodox objects of worship; accepts the ordinary verdicts, whether in politics, history, or literature; and, in fact, is a model specimen of the English gentleman who has enjoyed all the advantages of a legal and classical training. There is not a single statement throughout the volume which could be called eccentric by his wildest antagonist, and which could be called eccentric by his wildest antagonist, and he only once condescends to make a joke. He apologizes, indeed, for this weakness; less for the badness of the article, it would seem, than for the loss of dignity. Our readers may judge whether an apology was needful upon either score. Certain caves in Sark, it seems, are called less boutiques. In describing one of them Mr. Forsyth says, "This was the cavern—the veritable shop which gives less boutiques their name, and, if the pun may be excused, we never intend to go 'shopping' there again." There is a well-known pun commemorated by Charles Lamb which excited inextinguishable laughter on account of its supremue badness and utter irrelevancy. Perhaps an equally ingenious writer might utter irrelevancy. Perhaps an equally ingenious writer might discover merits of a similar kind in Mr. Forsyth's essay in the art. We can only say that it appears to us to be, on the whole, the very feeblest specimen of facetiousness that ever presumed to pass itself off under the name.

How is such a book to be criticized? Any of our readers can guess for himself what kind of remarks such a writer is likely to make about Eugénie de Guérin. He discovers, of course, that it is a relief to find so pure a stream of thought amidst "the impurity which has so long flooded French literature," and that there is not a trace of cant or affectation in her pages." He discovers

^{*} Essaya, Critical and Narrative. By William Forsyth, Q.C., LL.D., M.F. Lendon: Longmans. 1874.

also that the eulogics of M. Sainte-Bouve, "one of the first of French critics," are exaggerated; but he does not venture to the a single fault in hur writings, for to do so would be to be more of less original. In short, he says in good grammar and with sufficient flow of language what overybody has been saying; and treads with tolerable security in the steps of M. Sainte-Beuve and Mr. Matthew Arnold. We are not likely to gain any new views from criticism of this order. Let us turn to an article upon literary style, which is one of the most elaborate in the volume, and from which at least we may hope to discover what are Mr. Forsyth's views of bis own art. He begins by pointing out that style is a moster of much importance, and comparing it to cookery and architecture. Hume, he tells us, is still "at the bend of English historians" in virtue of his style, and is not likely to be displaced. Paley waste in good style; so did Cobbett, except that he was too fond of italies; the letters of Cowper and the works of Living and Southey are also models of style. In the next place, German style is cumbrons, whereas French is neat and dexterous. English, on the other hand, is apt to be careless—a fact which is attributed to our being a "practical people." The sum quality explains why English architecture has been had for the last two centuries, though a better teste has now begun. should ask in vain whether the style of English architecture was worse during those two centuries than the style which prevailed classifier; whether we were a "practical people" for that period slone; and what is the real opposition between a good style and practical tendencies. Mr. Forsyth is far too well satisfied with his antiquated and slipshed little platitude to care to ask whether it walls antiquate his widdle. "Flore cours consists on the unlocks his riddle. Then, after some remarks on the carelessness of our nineteenth-century writers, he observes that a good style can only be the result of labour, and wishes, with all the air of the author of an original remark, that it were the custom to teach English composition at schools. Such a system, be observes, would not obliterate individuality, which he proves by the observation that the style of Isaiah differs from that of Jeremich, and the style of Herodotus from that of Thueydides. were not aware that any of those writers were systematically taught the art of translation from classical authors, which he is specially commending; but we agree that the danger is imaginary. Then we "proceed at once to Gibbon, whose style is in many respects remarkable." He was, we are hardly surprised to learn, "a timid infidel," and his skill in accoring is "the keynote In the next paragraph, however, it couses to of his style." be the keynote, for the "general character" of the style "is that of lofty magnificance." We are not to industrand, however, that he never relaxes, for sometimes he indulges in an indecent note. He is, however, generally too still and too little given to the picturesque. He would not have ventured upon some given to the picture que. of Macaulay's details. Mr. Foreyth appears to be under the impression that all this has not been said many hundred times before, or he would scarcely have republished it seventeen years after its first appearance. Then we have a series of equally original criticisms on the Duke of Wellington, Alison, Macaulay, who has a bad habit of repeating nouns instead of using pronouns; Napier, who is good at describing battles; Dickens, who is inclined to caricature and to fasten upon little addities of manner; Carlyle, who wrote a good style in the "Life of Schiller," but has since which wrote a good style in the "Line of Schiller," but has since written a language of which the whole structure is "often in a state of contortion"; De Quincey, whose style is discursive; Mr. Ruskin, who is occasionally bombastic, and Dr. Newman, who is agreat master of English. Then we are told that many modern writers are apt to be flippent and facetious at any price—a fault from which we can conscious timely say that Mr. Forsich is outlinde force. which we can conscientiously say that Mr. Forsyth is outirely free; and finally we are treated to that poor old formula, which ought to have been dead and buried lifty years ago, that we cought to write as much as possible in "Anglo-Saxon," though it would be pedantry to insist that all words of Greek and Latin origin" should be excluded. Here we have, of course, Mackintosh's translation of the "penetrability of matter" into the "thorough-farosomeness of stuff"; and so we are left between two opposite platitudes in the ordinary attitude of the thoroughly respectable person. The true moral of the paper appears to be that any man is objectionable who has a marked idiosymensy of his own. The dectrine that Mr. Carlyle's writings ought all to have been pitched in the key of the "Life of Schiller" is precisely that which commends itself to the good safe lover of commends. place. Mr. Forsyth of course quotes, and of course admires, the very questionable advice to a young writer to strike out whatever he thinks particularly fine. If that precept could have been generally enforced, Mr. Carlyle and such offenders might have been compelled to form themselves on the model of the Speciator. All that gives them their characteristic flavour would have been refined away; and English literature would have been nave been refined away; and raignes interactive would have seen reduced to a good stondy jog-trot without a spark of originality or genius. We do not feel convinced that it would have been the better for the process; but doubtless it would have been much more to Mr. Forsyth's taste. Respectability is obviously his pattern wirtue, and he is as much vexed by a man who writes a style of his own as by a statement who ever forgets to keep Vattel below. his own as by a state-minn who ever forgets to keep vatici below-his eyes. Of course there is a good deal to be said for his views on most matters, for opinious which have satisfied several militims of ordinary people must have something in them. But it is hardly worth while to publish such Juoubrations, and it is certainly not worth while for anybody to read a formal statement of views which he can so easily construct for himself. Take that view which have not a judicious to the ordinary British Philistine,

dilute it in that kind of writing which forms the pudding for the Edinburgh Review, mix in as many of the current platitudes on the subject as occur to you, and you have one of Mr. Forsyth's Essays.

HOFFMAN'S PORMS.

THIS is a collection of various piaces by a writer who had a growing reputation in America about thirty years ago, and who is still well known for some of the senge reprinted here; but who has long been obliged by ill-health to give up work. The kindly purpose of the editor might perhaps have been attained letter, on the whole, by a smaller selection; but the book is really noteworthy for a certain special power. The American posts best known in this country are, with one-exception, the posts of culture. The primary inspiration both of Longfollow and of Lowell, in their different ways, is essentially literary. Mr. Haffman is described by his editor as "a lover of nature and the natural," and Goethe's longing is quoted as the clue to his life:—

Where can I justury to thy secret springs, Eturnal Nature? Onward still I press, Follow thy windings still, yet sigh for more.

To judge from the book itself, we should say that this account needs a little more definition. The posts of wild nature any he roughly classed as philosophical, descriptive, or romantic. One of the first hind finds in nature either, as Wordsworth did, divino and all-sufficing lessons, or, as floothe did, spiritual refreshment in the pauses of passionate social experience. A teno faculty of the second kind, such as that of Shakspeare or Keats or Maurice de Guéria, reveals itself in those touches which give us, we do not know how, a now and intimate sense of outward things. To the third type of imagination—of which Schiller, Scott, and Byron represent phases—Wild Nature is the theatre of Wild Life, human or superhuman. Now the genine shown forth in this book is of the third sort. The writer is hardly a poet when he has to express merely the converse between Nature and his own soul. The thoughts in the piece called "Primoval Woods," for instance, if calculy analysed, will be found to come to this:—"Was any one with an equal knowledge of Elementary theology over here before? Probably not." Nor are his descriptions, though bright and spirited, mainet with that indefinable sensious magic which is quite a different thing from vividness; thus the "Forest Cametery," which has some fine passages, somehow fails of being a beautiful picture. But when he has to tell a story of human passion as terrible as the cliffs or woods that saw it, then he is really strong—then he shows that, in this direction, he has a genuine gift. We shall come back to them presently; but first we must get through a less grateful part of our task.

witness to this gift. We shall come back to their presently; but first we must get through a lose grateful part of our task.

The pieces in the volume are arranged under four catagories—"Forest Musings," "Lays of the Hudson," "Love Poems," "Songs and Occasional Poems." The first two divisions, besides containing the two real poems, are altogether much the best; and we cannot help wishing that the third division had been either omitted or weeded. It begins with a piece called "Love Calendar," in thirty stanzas, describing the successive phases of a lover's misery. If a stanza represents a day, it might have been entitled "A Calendar Month of Love"; and when the lady, who may be supposed to have read Stanzas I. to XXIV., requests that her letters may be sent back on what in prose would be called the 25th instant, we confess that our surprise is tempered with other feelines. "Coming Out—A Dream" is perhaps the best of the "Love Poems." Three of the songs are said in the Preface to be popular still—"Monterey." "Rosalie Clare," "Sparkling and Bright." "Monterey" is a variation of "On Lindon when the sun was low," and ends with what strikes us as rather an odd sentiment for a military bard, though the fault may be in our own civilian mind:—

We are not many—we who press'd Boside the brave who foll that day; But who of as has not confess'd He'd rather share their warrior rest Than not have been at Monterey?

"Sparkling and Bright" is a good specimen of the kind of song which is still conventionally supposed to crown festal joy; and, if it has not already been put down by fair belligerents, we have no doubt that it will live.

The two real pouns of the book are "Knohesco" and "The Ambuscade"—both stories of Indian revenue. In his early days Mr. Hoffman was foud of making excursions into the country about the Upper Hudson, and among the lakes at its sources in the Adirondac Mountains, then a trackless solitude save for buntres or Indians. His spirit of adventure, his sense of mostical enjoyment in wild travel, and, above all, his feeling for the pathetic side of Indian life and history, remind us sometimes of Cooper, and sometimes of Captain Butler, especially of the Great Lone Land. A man must have both manliness and the insight of tenderness if he is to penetrate, as these have done, the secrets of the Indian nature, and appreciate the power of loving and suffering, of devotion and self-devotion, which is often disquised under stolid pride or disfigured by savagre ferocity. The scane of "Kaphebo" is laid among the Adirondae Mountains, on the share of a lake valled Inco-pah-co—which, the notes my, may be l'indiand as "Lindenmere"—ane of a long chain of lakes which displacent themselves

"The Poems of Charles Franco Singliness. Collected and Billiad by his Nephaw, E. E. Huffman, Philadelphias Faster & College, 4673. into the St. Lawrence, but which are clearly interlessed with the head-lakes of the Eludson. Euchesses is so old Indian with whom the traveller makes friends on a fishing ramble, and who tells him his story one night as they are smoking their pipes over the line him the lake. Euchesses in his youth had loved the daughter of a trapper whose lodge was on one of the lake-islands, and it is told law, when her lever was away hunting, the maiden

would venture forth,

Venture upon the darkest night,
Assess the broad and gasty water,
To climb that cliff upon the main,
I've some since call'd the Maiden's Rest,
That foot save hers both never press'd,
And watch the camp-fire's distant light,
Which told that she should see again
Her hunter when the dawn was bright.

At last just before Karhesco went away on a longer hunting excursion than usual—they were formally betrothed. Kachesco sent messages to her by one of his tribe, his chosen friend, who sought to win her love for himself, but whose lies never shock the girl's faith. The eve of the marriage morning cause, and the bridegroom's triends were gathered before the island lodge,

Waiting until that mean should rise. The brids moon, whose aspect crown'd, For good or ill, our destines; The signal, tee, the hear had come When I could ohim my bride and home.

At that moment the false friend sprang forth, rushed into the hut, and stabbed the girl to the heart. When Kachesco woke to consciousness from the fever which followed his frenzy, he saw the murderer watching over him,

Trembling, with jealous fear afraid,
When near the grave I seem'd to hever,
Lest that bright hand which claim'd the maid
Was opening too upon her lover.

He hoped, he blindly trusted, he, He hoped, he Dinniy trustee, ne,
That on the instant that I woke
Rovenge would be so there in me,
I'd madly deal some deathful stroke,
Would sond his soul where here was gone.

But a form from the Spirit-land was ever moving about the sick man's bud-

With palm reversed it seemed to say,
"If yet thou wilt not with me go,
Keep him—oh, keep but him away!"

How this charge was kept, the rest of the poem sets forth. Thenceforth it was the one task of Kachesco's life not to let the mon die. He takes his right of avenger by cutting off the brave's war-look, and so making him for ever an outcast; but he will neither kill him nor leave him. The tale of how the wretch, praying in agony for the death which was always withheld, was worn down into a broken-spirited thrall, is told with an intensity which is wonderful and terrible—an intensity which depends too much on continuity to be represented even faintly by extracts. But we wish that we had room to quote the stanzas with which the poem ends —the Indian's creed of unother life, and his vision of those Islands of the West on whose strand he looks to see his bride

As we have said, there is one other poem in the book which shows, in its degree, the same distinctive power—"The Ambuscade." The picture of the Adirondach Indians, mute and motionless from sunrise to summet in their lair, of their unsuspecting formen coming on through the wild mountain gorge, and then of the onehught, could have been drawn only by a true poet. We take leave of his book with the hope that, if only for "Kachesco," it will find readers in England, and that in his own country it will bring to the memory of these poems that which one of them describes—"An Indian Summer."

THE RIVISED EDITION OF THE STATUTES.

TEME expectation that a Conservative Government will do some-These expectation that a Conservative Government will do something to clear the law of its observity is not unreasonable. These is nothing revolutionary in a Code; which may indeed result from the most dissimilar causes. It may be the expression of the abolition of old privileges and customs, and then it is a natural accompaniment of political change; or it may be merely the distalment in an orderly form of a disorderly body of law already in existence. Thus the codification of Napolecon was already in existence. formularization of the principles of the Revolution, while that of Justinian was in the main a mere-generation of well-understood rules in a more convenient shape. The latter process is one which haven of widely differing views are beginning to unite in wishing to see attempted; and it is essentially suited to a Government which, while it shrinks from unnecessary innovation, is auxious for insprovement. It would be quite possible to bestow on the country the inestimable boom of an intelligible system of law, without modifying in the least the rights and duties of a single citizen. We are of course a long way as yet from a Code, but some approximation to it is within easy nach, if people could

only be made to understand that a reform in the sources of the law is at least as important as a reform in the machinery of Parliamentary elections.

A correspondence which enrang up in the Rieses during the Easter recess may possibly have attracted some public attention to questions which are as a rule delated only in probasional circles. "A Barrister" wreste to hint that the time had some for some more vigorous effort for the consolidation of the statutes, and parlaque also for a renewal of the attornst made four or five years ago to form a Digest of the Experted Cases. To him replied "the Editor of the Revised Statutes," bidding the impatient Harrister wait quietly and see what is in store for the legal world when the assessed edition shall be complete. Then followed other letters more or less coherent, and hastly the "Barrister" wound up the contraversy by declaring that no one had chaken his original ballof that comething memoring mas no one had chaken his original belief that comething ought to be done. We entirely concur in this opinion, and wish the "Barrister" all success in the disheartening task of pursuading judges who have thriven, and Queen's Counsel who are now thereing in mitter of the distance of the state of criving, in spite of the disorder and prelimity of the law, to see

the boarsty and utility of brevity and saethed.

I'p to the present time two arrious attempts have been unde to render the sources of the law more accessible. The expregation of render the sources of the law more accessible. The accompation of the Statute-book was systematically undertaken in 1850, and a Commission with a view to the construction of a Dignat of the law was appointed in 1866. The labours of the Commission resulted in ladicrons failure. It was of unwioldy size. The lagar notables of whom it was composed had abviously but the vaguest conception of the mature of their task. One might be tempted to suppose that the learned Commissioners entertained a belief, which we have heard gravely asserted, that the turn "Dignat" implies a digrestion or assimilation of the nutritions matter of the resumbed digestion or assimilation of the nutritious matter of the reported cases into a new substance. It is at least cartain that in their riew a Digest consists of an orderly collection of logal rules, such of which should be the essence or extract of all the cases upon the subject, and should be supported by references to them. It ought to be nunceessary to state that, in its etymologically and historically accumate some, the toru is suggestive surely of selection and arrangement. A Digrest is a classified selection of extracts. There may be a Digwet of Statutes when the extracts are taken from Acts of Parliament, or a Digwet of Cases when the extracts are taken from the Reports, or a Digwet of both combined; but in any case the extract should be taken we hally as it stands, and no attempt should be made to express its securing in other language. When the reforming dramamen expresses to be the his own language, whether he is giving what he supposes to be the effect of a series of cases or is consciously inventage a new rule, the following a new rule, and the series of the following to a bigest but to a Code. The following Comissioners tried to produce a hybrid—a Cade the chauses of which are supported by some of the apparatus of a biggest—and which are supported by some of the apparatus of a bigrest—and their failure was inevitable. They employed three distingent to prepare specimen portions of a so-called Digest upon this plan; but when the work was done, the question at once suggested itself whether the rules drawn up by the draftsmen really represented the cases upon which they professed to be founded. It was impossible for the Commissioners to assume this to be so without examination. It was equally impossible for them to neglect their own various dignified and responsible for them to neglect their over again the very work which had occupied their subordinates during several years. They preferred to discharge these gentlemen, by two of whom they were forthwith sued for breach of contract, and to recommend the discontinuance of these gentlemen, by two of whom they were forthwith sued for breach of contract, and to recommend the discontinuance of

the Commission, which thus terminated an inclusions existence.

The less pretentions scheme of reform has, on the other hand, produced solid results. The condition of the Statute-book, a complete edition of which exceeds a hundred volume, in which cannot useful emetaments are meatrically intersporsed amongst clause which have been accorded for continuous fad languages. chances which have been repealed for conturios, had long been a soundal, and many preparations for its improvement had been made helbre Lord Westbury, who was Attorney-General at the time, amounted that the work had been at length undertaken in somest. The whole series was to be correctly examined, registers were to be compiled of all Acts that had been repeded, and anrepealed, but sport or otherwise obsolets, hav were to be enhedded for express repeal. The residue was to be published in a mederate compass. Ideally a year has passed since that announcement was made without some evidence of the activity of those to whom the work was entrusted. Experiention Acts were prepared and carried through Parliament, by which a wholesale charmen was made of character law, and in 1870 the value of what had been done was revealed by the publication of the first volume of the Revised revealed by the publication of the first volume of the Revised Statetes. We have on previous occasions given some account of that volume, which contains every syllable sow remaining in fures of the legislation of the four and a half contains which proceded the Lievalution, and of the second volume, which covers the eightytwo years which intervane between 1088 and 1770. If the subsequent volumes, the third accounts for the thirty years ending in 1800, but the fourth and fifth deal with only about ten years apiece, and envy us down only to 1823. This is by no means surprising. Not only is decislation more copious as we appreced our own times, but the amount of unseprated matter is proportionately greater. Considerable, however, as the built of the operative law presented in those volumes, a gluone at the registers with which each is furnished will show that it furnes but an insignificant fraction, perhaps one township part, of the emetments of the same period which are repealed. One is thus ambled to appreciate the bessit consequent. two years which intervene between 1688 and 1770. If the sales

[&]quot; The Sectator. Revised Edition. Vol. III. 17 G. III. to 42 D. III.
1770-1800; Val. IV. 45 G. III. to 32 G. III. the 32 G. IV. 1820-1803. By Authority. Landon: Printed by Gainge Released Eyro. and William Apolithmyonic, Edution to the Catenda Most Excellent Egiaty, 2870-1874.

ferred upon the lawyer who can now for the first time obtain in so manageable a compass the net surviving result of fifty years of prolific Parliamentary activity. This result is, as compared with the legislative results of earlier or later poriods of equal length, of no great importance. One's first impression of the surviving statutes of the period is that they are mainly concerned with the militia, with the building of new churches, and with the relief of the poor. Looking at them somewhat more closely, we may remark, among those of constitutional importance, the Royal Marriage Act, the exclusion of clergymen and contractors from the House of Commons, and the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor of England. A good many Acts are devoted to Queen Anne's Bounty and other Church matters. The Land-tax is made perpetual, and the Consolidated Fund is established. In criminal law we get the Act which forbids meetings of more than fifty persons within one mile of Westminster Hall during the sitting of Parliament, and suppresses the clubs of "Spencean philanthropists." There is a good deal of legislation against the embezzlement of public stores, and against frauds in trade, such as the sale of spurious tea or of trusses of hay below a certain weight; and there are severe enactments against the comparatively minor offences of stealing turnips and giving false characters to servants. Especially in the later portion of the review of the previous the proveness of humann facility is marked. ferred upon the lawyer who can now for the first time obtain in so severe enactments against the comparatively minor offences of stealing turnips and giving false characters to servants. Especially in the later portion of the period, the progress of humane feeling is marked by the abolition of the pillory, of the more barbarous parts of the punishment for treason, of the whipping of women, of the burial of suicides at crossroads, and of the necessity of passing sentence of death for any felony except murder. Of historical events other than the Treaty of Paris in 1763, of the organization of India, and of the Union with Ireland there is little remaining trace.

If our public law derives few principles of first-rate importance from the fifty years covered by the three volumes, still fewer are the rules regulating the relations of private persons to one another which can be traced to the same period. That the insurer of a life must be interested in its continuance, that the occupier of premises is not liable for accidental fire arising in them, that Good

premises is not liable for accidental fire arising in them, that Good Friday is a Bank holiday, that promissory notes for sums less than twenty shillings are void, that there may be copyright in sculpture, that acceptance at a banker's is a general acceptance, and that acceptance at a banker's is a general acceptance, and that a complete list of such rules; but to the Acts containing them must be added the Act which still regulates all ecclesiastical marriages (4 G. IV. c. 76). We might learn even from the statutes of the period that it was an age of stage-conches, the furious driving of which is made a misdemeanour, but there are no provisions as to become the statutes which were to locomotive steam-engines. Such were the matters which were dealt with by Parliament during the later Georgian period. As to the manner of dealing with them which was then in vogue, it is worth while to remark that it was an age of attempts to embrace large topics of law in single chapters. It produced "General" Acts, such as the "General Turnpike Acts" of George IV., clauses of which are still painted up at every tell-gate, and the long codes which govern the militia of the three kingdoms at the present

Knowing the difficulties which have had to be overcome, we are not disposed to join in complaints of the tardy progress of the new edition of the Statutes, although it is now fifteen years rather than five, as might be inferred from the recent letter of the editor to the *Times*, since the work was commenced. Ten were spent in registering, expurgating, and other processes preliminary to the publication of the first volume in 1870, and of the subsequent volumes which have followed thus far at the of the subsequent volumes which have followed this far at the rate of one a year. It is consoling to learn that although, owing to the causes to which we have already referred, the editor expects that the legislation of the half-century which has elapsed since 1823 may fill ten more volumes, he thinks that these may be all published in the course of the next three years. When this has been accomplished, to use the editor's apt expression, the jungle will have been cleared. We shall possess in about fifteen volumes every syllable of operative law enacted during more than six centuries, and it will be the duty of Government to take care, by means of annually published tables of the effect of new legislation, and by periodical re-editing of the volumes themselves, that it shall henceforth be the simplest thing in the world, instead of one of the most periodical re-editing of the volumes themselves, that it shall henceforth be the simplest thing in the world, instead of one of the most difficult, to tell whother or not any given section of an Act of Parliament is still in force. The work, as far as it goes, is one of the most solid improvements ever effected in the law of this country, although it is dissingured by two faults, to which we have called attention on previous occasions, and the ill results of which are very apparent in the volumes recently published. In the first place, it is quite right that certain Acts should be omitted which, though technically a part of the "public" series, are really of a "local" or "personal" character; but this is done with so little method that Acts are inserted at full length the sole effect of which is to remove doubts as to the legality of certain marriages. A more important mistake is the inclusion in this series of Acts operative only in Scotland, Ireland, or the colonies. A glance at the new volumes will show how large a proportion of their bulk, though passed by the same Parliament which legislates for England, has no operation in this country. This is of course increasingly the case since the date of the union with Ireland. The mistake seems to arise from the double nature of the Statute-book, which is both a collection of historical monuments and a collection of emendations on several district bedies of law. For historical purposes, it is important that all the doings of the Imperial Legislature should be viewed as the law of the purpose, the accident that settutes affecting the purpose of the setting the purpose. is no good reason why the lex scripts of England should be obtainable only in combination with fragments of the lex scripts of the very different systems which prevail in India or in Scotland. It would be scarcely more absurd to insist that no copies of the Jubbelli et pacis of Grotius should be sold unless bound up with the theological writings of the same author.

We are still not without hope that, on the first occasion when the Revised Statutes are re-edited, the work may be broken up into four bodies of law, the first of which should consist of all Acts operabodies of law, the first of which should consist of all Acts operative in England, and the others of Acts operating in Scotland, Ireland, or the colonies exclusively. As we have often suggested, the same division should be made of the annual issue of new statutes. But even if the Revised Statute-book were terrect in arrangement and complete to the present day, it would still fall short of what we have a right to expect, because its order would still he merely chronological. To discover the law upon any given subject, such as conveyance of land, or bills of exchange, one would still have to hunt for and piece together for oneself rules enacted in different reigns and probably printed in different volumes. The remedy for this is obvious. Logical method must be substituted for chronothis is obvious. Logical method must be substituted for chronological sequence. When every enactment has been transferred just as it stands, be it French or English, well or ill expressed, with all as it stands, be it French or English, wen or in expressed, what as other enactments on the same subject, to its proper place in a general scheme of legal topics, the Statute-book will have become a Digest, and this, by consolidation and re-expression in a uniform dialect, may be readily converted into a Statute Code.

THE VON MOLTKE NARRATIVE OF MARS-LA-TOUR. (Second Notice.)

NEVER in all the history of battles has the advantage of audacity been so plainly illustrated as in this instance of Mars-la-Tour. It has been already shown that the German cavalry had been allowed, owing to the shameful negligence of Forton's French horse, to approach unobserved the very road along which lay the main line of retreat to be followed that day. Their shells falling suddenly in the midst of Murat's dragoons spread a panic which seems to have been hardly less serious than that following the similar surprise by the Bayarians of De Failly's infantry at the similar surprise by the Bavarians of De Failly's infantry at Beaumont a fortnight later. Though startled at first, the French soon recovered, and went down in force towards the section of road thus boldly taken possession of by the advanced

guard of General Voigts-Rhetz.

As has been said, the country about Rezonville and Mars-la-Tour is of a remarkably open character. It slopes on the whole to the southward, and has undulations running through it which fall away presently into ravines as they trend towards the more broken district through which the German army was coming by way of Gorze; but they seem unimportant to the eye of the spectator standing anywhere in the vicinity of the road and villages, though forming features in reality sufficient here and there to cover troops from fire. The only notable tactical point of the ground which was to be contanded for, besides the villages themselves, is a large isolated at the formed which was to be contended for, besides the villages themselves, is a large isolated. patch of wood, which runs northward of the road a mile or so, well clear to the west of Mars-la-Tour, but with its southern end close to Vionville. This wood is known as the Bois de Tronville, from a hamlet near its southern point, and its possession, or rather the having it in the rear as a point d'appui, formed the key to the greater part of all that followed. If the Germans, coming up from the Moselle in a north-west direction, seized and held Vionville and the border of the wood near it, they would effectually bar the most direct road from Metz towards Verdun; and in doing this they would not only throw the whole of Bazaine's army on that more northerly chausee which divergus to Étain, but would compel all the corps yet left on the Metz side of Mars-la-Tour to make a wide détour round the very head of their advancing columns in order to carry out the plan of a retreat on the Meuse, which must thenceforward be either abandoned or carried out under pressure and at the most serious risk. This Tronville wood, with the ground about it, formed, in fact, a point of unspeakable importance to the Germans in the "bold dash" ordered the day before by Von Moltke to be made at "bold dash" ordered the day before by Von Moltke to be made at their enemy's line of retreat; and for the same reason it was essential on the French side that it should not be yielded except to superior force and after every possible effort had been made to hold it. Yet if one wishes to tell the history of this hardly-fought day in a single sentence, it may be done thus—the 6th Division of Alvensleben's corps at once dashed on Vionville and the ground outside the wood before the French had recovered their first surprise, and all efforts to dislodge them proved vain. In fact, from the time that the division accomplished this prime object, and the 5th, already come into action to the right, prolonged the line it took up south-eastward across the road, and so on to the south of Rezonville, the real front of the battle never altered seriously. Desperate efforts were made here and there have in the division of the latter and the line in the line of the latter and the latter in the latter are the contents. never altered seriously. Desperate efforts were made nere and there later in the day to crush or pierce or outflank the bold assailants. But, as a whole, the French acted chiefly on the defensive, strange as this seems under the conditions. This is the blot which the official writer very justly hits in their whole conduct of the fight. In fact, the sudden appearance of the German infantry on the ground before their advance grand of cavalry and house artillery gould be cleared from it; this wide outspreading of the two districts favoured by the contrary column

Mary Street, Sales V. Bester, Millian

imation into which their battalions instinctively broke; the dring attempts which they made not merely to hold their own, by to carry the open ground before them, and drive the French lib back towards the Etain road—all these seem to have impressed up the French generals, especially on Canrobert and Frossard, to thom they were first opposed, a completely unreal notion of the fart upon the ground, and so prevented them from making effectivenes of their superior numbers, which must, had they been free used at the first, have been sufficient to turn and overwhelm their daring foes. Besaine himself shared largely in, and even added to this error, as we shall presently see. And the result sufficiently proves that the enormous advantage gained for Germany on the day was due above all to the apparently reckless boldness with which Generals Buddenbrock and Stulpnagel threw their divisions ito action, and the courage with which they maintained a contest, which, had Bazaine but known that they must be for hours unupported, they could have had no chance of holding the

ground tey had seized.

Not the General Alvensleben or his staff were at all aware of the situation of the enemy as they came to know it afterwards. To them t seemed that the large force of French before them, which the so soon brought to a defensive, could be but the rearguard the of Bazaine's army. It must be remembered that the III. Corporad had for days very little opportunity of knowing how far the Freth might have carried out their retreat. In seizing the wood of Troville, and pushing beyond it with the audacity already mentioned, teir efforts—beyond the general desire to carry out Von Moltke orders—were made with the view of bringing this supposed reargard to bay, or driving it back on a retreating mass beyond. It we not until late in the day, when reinforcement on reinforcement as discovered coming into the French line from the direction of the that they began to understand the fact that it was the heady the enemy's army and not the tail which they had engaged, all that their exertions were about to earn the realization of the greatest strategic design of modern war, the cutting off an arry of 200,000 men from its base. The course of events that ensue was briefly as follows. The 5th Division had got well upon the ground before the 6th, and just in time to meet the advance under by Frossard's Corps from both sides of Rezonville, when he panic raised by Murat's dragoons was stayed. Checked by he bold counter-attack of General Stulpnagel, the French edged any to their left, and extended that flank as though to turn hin and in doing this gradually faced west. Meanwhile General luddenbrock, more to the German left, had wheeled round the 6t from its first direction on Mars-la-Tour, so as to keep near thuth, and made an attack on Vionville, then held only by part of huget's brigade, which proved completely successful. He was son across the road, and at once confronted Canrobert, who was baging in his two divisions to Freesard's right, and apparently intending to turn Stulpnagel from that side also. It was now near non, and it seems to have been at this time also. It was now near non, and it seems to have been at this time that the French fell into be great error of the day. Frossard and Canrobert, without ordertyet from Bazaine, formed their troops carefully as for defence; at the corps of Lebeuf, moving up to support them from the are northern road, passed round Canrobert's right flank as thigh to turn the German left, but so slowly and feebly, considering the thinness of the line before him, as to cause the purpose of be movement presently to fail. For Buddenbrock made a show deovering his left with his last small infantry reserve sided by the energies and withdraw some of the infantry reserve aided by the cavalry, and withdrew some of the light artillery at his disposal to dexterously from the other flank as to restrain the French on tat side, and even to give time to advance his right and carry the hamlet of Flavigny, an important point, south-east of Vionvill, which connected his division effectually henceforth with the aft of Stulpnarel. This advantage gained, the Prussian efforts ceded for a while. The III-4 Corps had in fact exhausted its officient power, and done nobly in winning ground from two of the enemy's. But besides Lebeuf, who was moving in on the Frenq right, Marshal Bazaine, now in person on the ground, had the nn of the Guard Corps arriving near Rezonville in sufficient forceto have completely turned the German flank on that side by reiforcing the French left. And here we may well let the Berlin wher tell what became of these troops: infantry reserve aided by thecavalry, and withdrew some of the

As it would seem, it was the Marshal'adesire before all not to allow himself to be out off from Metz. He thought hat he discerned such an intention on the Prussian side in their advance. Apering to this notion throughout the day, the Marshal directed his chief at hit on to the woods lying south of Gravelotts and Rezonville, from which sid he especially feared to be outflanked. For this reason the division of Lasson-Sorval was already halted east of Rezonville, and fronted southward: The Marshal similarly caused the Zouaves of the Guard, with a brigade of Guard cavalry and some guns, to halt and face to the couth nearer Gravelop. And still further to the east, opposite the Bois des Ognous, he placed threflegiments of the Grenadiers of the Guard, with the Voltigeur division of Digny in reserve behind them. Thus the whole of the Guard and part of Chrobert's corps were kept at a part of the field where no serious attack was be made. And the reserve taken up by Frussard and Canrobert.

When this was the view taken by thir Commander in Chief.

When this was the view taken by thir Commander-in-Chief, what wonder is it that the movement of he French on their right produced so little effect on their bolds adversaries? Lebosuf indeed hypught his corps into action belond Alvenaleben's, and Ladmireuit supported and extended its movement; but not until the Germans had received some of the exmetty looked-for reinforcements of the K. Corps, whose infantry, haried on to the front by detachments, and already preceded by the lignes, which had been preceded on at special speed, gradually nowled the left. The hattle

meanwhile waged increasably along the centre, the infantry fire can either aide being hot and deadly, and frequent partial advances being made and repulsed on either side. But on each flash the German horse took a noble share in covering the weakness of their infantry line. On Alvensleben's right General Bredow led a deeperate charge of his brigade into the French batteries, only to be received and severely cut up by the very dragoons of Forton who had been surprised in the morning, and to leave half his men and horses behind him in his retreat. On the left, now partly protected by the head of the Xth Corps, the 1st Guard Dragoons rode down a mass of French skirmishers in the most desperate cavalry charge of the war, and by a most terrible self-sacrifice freed for the moment the flank of the Gorman infantry from the pressure thrown on it by a turning movement of Ladmirsult's corps, which had now deployed beyond Lebeut's. Still later, Barby's dragoon brigade on the same flank overthrew in fair fight the cavalry division of Legrand, who found a soldier's death in the encounter. At one time it seemed as if the single brigade of the Xth Corps, which had reached the Tronville wood, must yield it to Ladmirault; but the splendid achievements of the cavalry on their flanks, the powerful and well-served artillery which supported General Voigts-Rihetz, and finally the reinforcements of infantry coming in, enabled that general to hold his own. On the right Prince Frederick Charles had taken command, and had even ordered an attack on Rezonville, which failed before the deadly fire of the Chassepot. This was the last important event of that hard-fought day. Night closed slowly on the exhausted armies. The Germans had failed to carry the position taken up by their enemies. The French had not recovered the ground lost before the contest began. A clear-space, hardly a pistol-shot across in places, and marked out by two lines of the dying or the dead, showed where the centre of each had vainly striven for more ground. Each

THE MYSTERY OF ASHLEIGH MANOR.

"MISS CALLENDER'S taste," says the author of The Mystery of Ashleigh Monor in a foot-note, "was quite in keeping with that of her contemporarists; and should the reader feel tempted to laugh at her for it, let him ask himself how his taste may be judged fifty years hence, when some witty reviewer shall discourse on the character of the plays and novels which delight the present generation." It is no slight satisfaction to find that one at least of our modern novelists has some suspicion that her works may be laughed at fifty years hence. So, too, some port miss or some young fop may, when waking up with an aching hoad after a party kept up too late, be troubled with a suspicion that fifty years hence they may themselves be found as ridiculous as any of the battered beaux or faded coquettes whom they had found so absurd the night before. It is scarcely probable, however, that The Mystery of Ashleigh Manor will be laughed at fifty years hence, or even five years hence. Like many another piece of folly, it will find safety in the world's forcetfulness. The reviewer of the present age, whether witty or not, unfortunately finds little to make him laugh in most of the novels that come before him. The first "sensational" novel, as it is called, that we read might perhaps have moved our laughter, had the sensational novel, like Minerva, sprung into existence in all its completeness. It grew, however, by slow degrees, just as some Cockney villa by a succession of owners, by the addition of this monstrosity and that monstrosity, this ugly wing and that ugly piece of rock-work, attains in long years the full measure of its absurdity. Of all the modern novels the most wearisome is that which, like The Mystery of Ashleigh Manor, belongs to what we may call the Governess School. Ever since Jane Eyre was written it has become the fashion for ladies to write novels in the shape of autobiographies, in which the heroine who tells the story is a governess and an orphan. There would be at all events a certain degree of variety if,

last out of the way.

The heroine of the story before us, Kate Malcoimson, was left an orphan at the age of eight—was not Jane Eyre eight when she was left an orphan?—to the care of her stern old aunt Mrs.

^{*} The Mystery of Asiloish Monor. A Romance, By Eliza Rhyl Daviss. 3 vols. London: Richard Bentley & Son. 1874.

Wellwood. This aunt had some excuse for her sternne late husband "Mr. Wellwood, who died six years after their late husband "Mr. Wellwood, who died six years after their nuptials, had been a man of a very coarse nature, though sprung from a respectable Dorsetshire family." "His temper," we read, "had been aggravated by drink, a vice which in those days was esteemed a decoration." It is difficult to understand how drink can be either a vice or a decoration. It is comfortable to learn, however, in the next line that "that fashion has been reversed in this ago." So now perhaps we must look upon drink as a decoration which in these days is esteemed a vice. Mr. Wellwood had left behind him an only son, who "not only drank drink as a decoration which in these days is esteemed a vice. Mr. Wellwood had left behind him an only son, who "not only drank like his father before him, but was abnormally passionate, deceitful, and sinister in his nature." He bullies the heroine when she is a child, and falls in love with her when she is grown up. She escapes from him by getting a place as governess at Ashleigh Manor. We hear nothing more of the cruel aunt and the wicked son till at a convenient point in the story, when the heroine stands—or thinks she stands—in need of some ready money, he jumps out of an upper window in a fit of drunkenness, and his mother dies of grief and remorse, leaving her niece 5,000l. How much the world would be improved if at every pinch in our fortunes we could conjure up relations who have enough wickedness to deserve to die, and enough penitence 5,000l. How much the world would be improved if at every pinch in our fortunes we could conjure up relations who have enough wickedness to deserve to die, and enough penitence to make us their sole heirs! With the aunt and nephew, then, we have nothing to do, and the real interest of the story begins when the young governess enters Ashleigh Manor, "having passed through the ordeal of certain interrogatories from the black-browed janitor who guarded the entrance to the estate." One whole wing of this old country house was entirely shut up and empty, and, by its vacuum so abhorned by nature, called for that supply of crimes and horrors which was so soon to come in. The heroine as she was led by the housekeeper through one of the courts "was struck by the damp mortary smell, as though we were in a crypt or an old church." We were not surprised to find that some sixty years before the story opened—sixty years is the usual time that has elapsed since a murder was committed which only indirectly bears on a story—a very beautiful young lady had in this very court been "barbarously stabbed in the throat." The floor was "still black with her blood." For, as the housekeeper remarked, in language which was most creditable to her as a housekeeper, and would not indeed have disgraced Mr. Mortimer Collins, "Blood is a wonderful dye. It takes Eternity to obliterate its terrible sign."

There was something gained by thus plunging into the horrors of the old past of the mansion, for "the swart and suller rooms" through which the new governess passed served, when she at last reached the drawing-room, to "heighten the feetal beauty of this brilliant apartment." The heroine does her best to describe this "gilded saloon," but at last she has to confess that "the list of the furniture would fail to convey to you the forcible suggestions of splendour, wealth, and refinement with which the large room was full fraught." Not unworthy of the room was the footman.

the furniture would fail to convey to you the forcible suggestions of splendour, wealth, and refinement with which the large room was full fraught." Not unworthy of the room was the footman, "this fine and handsome gentleman in silver trappings and well shaped stockings"; but sadly unworthy both of the gilded saloon and of the footman in his silver trappings was the lady "who reclined on a sofa, very richly dressed in green silk, with white lace flowers." Her husband, when, two years after he had murdered her, just before killing himself, he wrote a confession of his crime, had only too wheth reason for saving. "Downs adultorers that she had only too much reason for saying, "Domon, adultoress that she was—the world owes me its debt of gratitude for wiping so fell and foul a thing out of its sight." Whether a virtuous husband who sheds his wife's blood can properly claim the gratitude of mankind we do not care to consider. We are, however, forgetting our heroine, whom we had left, no longer supported by the footman, in the presence of this magnificence and this lady. She had but a cold reception, but at length she escaped by the footman, in the presence of this magnificence and this lady. She had but a cold reception, but at length she escaped to her own room, where, "while the clock was striking nine, Mrs. Saunders came in. She brought a small tray containing wine, biscuits, and sandwiches." It was not yet time for these refreshments to be enjoyed, for first Miss Laura, her pupil, had to be put to bed. "This being so, I took a bedroom candle, which the footman had left upon a side-table, and lighted it. When we entered the passage, I found that it was illuminated by two large laura, one at each end." Laura—who, as she was good, and was to die early of typhoid fever, of course had gold-coloured hair—was at length put to bed, and the time had come to enjoy the refreshments that had been provided. "Mrs. Saunders eaked me to take a glass for her." So friendly do they become together, that after a page or two the heroims says, "Will you not take another glass of wins, Mrs. Saunders? I am much obliged to you for your attention in bringing me this refreshment." The next day is marked by much the same attentions, and again "at nine the footman brought up a tray bearing some refreshments." Everything, in fact, except the damp mortary smell, and the stain of blood, seemed to promise a most peaceful existence. Within was the footman in silver trappings, and without were fields "swelling with the yellowing green of crops—verdant sees deep-breathing to the transparent kinace of the soft west wind." But the mistress of the house, Mrs. Merton, was a lady whose taxener "was a weed of no recent growth," and whose "face had desp-breathing to the transparent kieses of the soft west wind."
But the mistress of the house, Mrs. Merton, was a lady whose temper "was a weed of no recent growth," and whose "noe had worn Passion's signal for many a long year." She had, a few ween serlies, stabbed her husband in the arm, when he had responsed her with too great familiarity with a Daptain Fowler. The large soot finds out all the secrets of the family, by pumping the large stable with the large stable and the servants.

conduct scarcely consistent, we should have thought, with to excellence that is meant to belong to her. She detects he Merton and Captain Fowler in a place which leaves no doubt of their guilt, and, after long hesitation, informs the inject husband. She was justified in saying that she "had entered the theatre in time to witness the most exciting scene in the most theatre in time to witness the most exciting scene in the merimonial drama that had been twelve years playing." For the ame
evening "the wind plained (sic) sullenly at the window," begre
were "swart and gathering phalanxes in the west," "directant
that burned palely out of the gloomy element," and "th/burid
radiance of lightning." The heroine eavs:—

I heard warning voices in the air long before the lightning seamed. They were but thin-air echoes, sobs and mutterings as if a legion of pectres were sailing swiftly beyond the reach of the tempest; but never d sounds seem more portentous. Since that night I have found a kind of error in listening to the wind.

The next morning there was that "subtle sense of see which is always among those who sleep in a house who sleep has been shed," and before long it was found out that Ms. Merton had been murdered. Her maid was missing, and on Ar all the suspicion fell. The girl had come into the room just as r. Merton was yielding to his passion and to the atmospheric indeposes—on our barometers, by the way, at the point where the moury stands when it is at its lowest should be automathed. when it is at its lowest should be entered "expect his winds and murders"—and had seen him commit the murder, the at once murders "—and had seen him commit the murder. She at once fainted off, and he, carrying her into the old wing, cked her up in a vault, taking care to manufacture traces which eften together with her disappearance, would naturally lead any or to believe in her guilt. Among other things he went out and broke down a part of the park hedge, in order "to produce to se eye such an effect as would be caused by a person who had crambled over it." As at the time "the ground was heap with mud," it is curious that his footsteps were not discrered when this "effect" was noticed the next morning. The maid is kept a close prisoner for two years, and meanwhile he price the horoine, who had not the least suspicion of his guilt When the right time arrived, the story having been dragged out the close of the third volume, there came a night when "therewas something very spectral and cheerless in the light cast by the an moon. I felt," spectral and cheerless in the light cast by the an moon. I felt,

spectral and cheerless in the light cost by the an moon. I felt," says the heroine, "more sad that night than Ind ever been before. It was the sadness born of presentiment." For husband of course killed himself that night, having first writtes a confession.

There are certain tribes of American Indus who, when suffering from hunger, try to cheat their stomach by loading them with a kind of earth. They have this excuse, tat they have nothing better at hand to put in. If a man fond freading found, after starting on a long voyage, that there werne books on board but such stories as this of The Mystery of Adeity Manor, we could conceive that he might try to use themse the Indians use the earth, to stop the cravings for wholes of food. It must be a very morbid tasto, however, that can diberately enjoy this sort of trush when there is at hand such a endless variety of good of trush when there is at hand such a endless variety of good reading as our language affords.

THE UTRECHT PALTER.*

WE have never yet seen a literar production which reminded us more forcibly of Horace too familiar line. The fine ws more forcibly of Horace too familiar line. The fine appearance of this folio volume, win the array of names in the title-page, is wonderfully imposing but unfortunately even the title-page manifests the intention vth which it has been got up. Doan Stanley is well known to has taken a more prominent part than perhaps any other ecclesiastic the day in the recent agitation against the Athanasian Creed; an of course it is of the tast importance, in the view of disparsing the Creed, if the supposed antiquity of the earliest MS. cop of it in existence can be disproved. We can imagine no other reason why the Dean should have mixed up his name in this lies of of relaxographical research. proved. We can imagine no over reason why the Dean should have mixed up his name in this siece of palæographical research, except the desire he has consistently expressed to displace the Athanasian Creed from its resent position in the offices of the Church of England. With naracteristic zeal he has anlarged on the great stress laid upon as Deputy Keeper's Report at the meeting in St. James's Hall, seld in January last year. Those who will take the trouble to rid through the authorized Report of that meeting will judge of he Dean's accuracy when they find that not a syllable was said sout that Report in St. James's Hall, though it was cursorily refered to by two of the speakers at the second meeting which wassimultaneously held at the Hancour Square Rooms.

Square Rooms.

But, though Dr. Stanleyhas prefaced the eight Reports with two folio pages, the first of which mainly consists of a description of the circumstances whiched to Sir Thomas Hardy's Report, all of the circumstances whichled to Sir Thomas Hardy's Report, and of which may be read it that document, and the second of a summary of the opinions be which eight gentlemes have committed thouselves as to the date of the manuscript, he has not ventured on any expression of opinion on his own part. He seems to have depended much on the priciple

Defends names, junctaque umbone phalanges,

and has probably wisely betained from meddling further with th

The Unrealet Publice: Sports addressed to the President of the British British Mustum on the Age of all Munuscript. By S. A. Bund, E. M. Thompson, Rev. H. O. Cotte, Rev. S. A. Lowie, Sir M. Dighy Wysis, Professor Wate. P. H. Dishimson, and Professor Swainson, With a Professor by A. Puntigen Stanley, E.D., and of Westmisster. With a fundamental London.

ambject of paleography, which, implying as it does accurate habits of thought and investigation, has few attractions for him. And why any preface or any summary should have been thought accessary by the Dean of Westminster, or by anybody else, we can hardly enjecture, unless the object was to add the éclat of another muse distinguished in the annals of literature to the somewhatfeeble catalogue of those which are mentioned just before it on the title-page.

We may observe that, apart from the name of the Dean, who show not profess to be an authority on the subject of unless such as an authority on the subject of unless such as an authority on the subject of unless such as a subject of unless subject of unless such as a subject of unless subject

see not prese to be an authority on the subject of palæography, so others may be divided into two classes—those who are entitled to live an opinion on such a subject, and those who are not. Wi do not intend to particularize further. The reader will easily pt the respective writers in their proper places; but we may at the proceeding to analyse their Reports, observe first that, occupying as they do exactly thirteen pages, they really seem brief endigh to have enabled any reader to dispense with an epitome; secodly, we may dismiss Mr. Dickinson with the remark which we will copy from Dr. Stanley, who compresses into one line what Mr. Dickinson had extended to nearly into one line what Mr. Dickinson had extended to nearly half a page—that "he does not express any opinion on the age of the MS." The nodest conclusion of the Librarian of C. C. C. Cambridge is that hedoes not himself feel warranted in assigning an earlier date than he ninth century. His conclusion appears to be based principallyon a comparison of the Utrecht MS. with one other manuscript. The accomplished Librarian of the Bodleian gives no reasons at all for the opinion he has formed, but says that he has never seen any MS. written throughout in the same character and in the tri-columnar form. This at least, as far as it goes, is in favour of the greater antiquity of the MS., as the Ambresian palimpest from which Cardinal Mai produced his fragments of Cicero's Orations is indoubtedly as early as the sixth century, and palimpsest from Wach Cardinal Mat produced his magnetic of Cicero's Orations is indoubtedly as early as the sixth century, and precisely resembles the Utrecht MS. both in the formation of the letters and in the facthat the page is divided into three columns. letters and in the factthat the page is divided into three columns. Moreover the tri-columnar arrangement is otherwise known as a common mode of writing in that century. Sir M. Digby Wyatt is of opinion, judging from the drawings, that the MS, is certainly not of earlier date than he seventh century. As it is admitted that the drawings were certaily executed later than the handwriting, it will be admitted that the argument does not go for much against the firm persuasion of the Deputy Keeper of the Records that the Utrecht MS, belongs to the sixth century.

Canon Swainson's Report is somewhat fuller, but need not detain us long, because he weely professers to avoid all arguments of a paleographical character and employs himself chiefly in dealing with the argument for the arly date of the MS, which Sir Thomas Hardy founded on its containing the Psalter according to the Gallican and not the Roma version. But he very unwisely departs from his purpose of keeping clear of paleography by asserting

parts from his purpose of keeping clear of palaeography by asserting that it is a mistake to suppose the writing of the style of the Utrecht MS, had become observe in the ninth century. It was as much obsolete as the Old English character is in the pres as much obsolete as the Und english character is in the present century. That is to say, it waloccasionally used, much as the Old English character is still frequently adopted in parts of the titles of English books that are printed in ordinary Roman character; but there is not a single known its, of that period written as the Utrecht Psalteris throughout in Amen rusticated capitals. Further, Canon Swainson asserts that the drawings in the Harleian MS. 603 are of the tenth or eleventh century, and are much earlier than those of the Utrecht Psalter; and certainly if the premisers are granted, the conclusion follows, not that the MS. cannot be much earlier than the middle of the minth century, but that the drawings are certainly later than the tenth or eleventh. Whichever date may be fixed on for the Harleian 18.603, we may be content to class this argument under the ancien head of logical fallacy called Petitio Principii, and the only remaining argument may go under the head of Ignoratio Elementi. Caum Swainson himself seems to have an inkling of its being somewat irrelevant to the matter in hand to prove that the headings of he paqlue, which may have been added conturies later than the restof the MS., could not have

been earlier than the ninth or tenth centry.

We have done with the Reports which use no argument and with the one which uses bad arguments. Then remain the three letters of the Oxford Professor and the Keeper and Assistant-Keeper of the MSS, in the British Museum. No on will attempt to deny the MSS, in the British Museum. No on will attempt to deny the value of an opinion on such a subject given either by these gentlemen or by the Hodleian Librarian. But we have to deal with arguments and not with names; and Professor Westwood admits that there is no difficulty in assigningthe text to the fifth or aixth century, and that he is guided by cosiderations independent of the character of the handwriting, and that the initial letter of the first peals brings the date down to the seventh or eighth century at the earliest, in which case the drawings may have been added in the ninth or tenth centuries. That the initial B is of later date than the rest of the MS, is plainly proved by its showing through on the obverse, and even faintly on the reverse of the second leaf; and every one admits that the B must have been added after the volume was folded into sheets. As regards the lawred semicolon as a musical stop, Professor Vestwood believes that it cannot be traced back carrier than the seventh century. And here we may be allowed to express some surprise at the efficiency way in which the fact of the addition of these stops has been known by Mr. Hond. He simply remark that they have event appearance of having been inserted, as the common

case, it is next to certain that the punctuation would have b carried on throughout the MS., which it is not. And the only important argument—which, considering the paucity of MSS, of the sixth century, does not seem to us worth much—is that early MSS. have not, as the Utrecht Pealter has, the first line of each pealed written in Uncial characters.

To Mr. Bond and Mr. Thompson we are indebted for an interesting and very discriminating account of the MS. Mr. Thompson adds to the arguments we have already noticed the remark that the ink is of the reddish-brown tint which was in common use in the ninth century; but neither he nor Mr. Bond deals with the preliminary argument that there is no known Mil.of the ninth century wholly written in the same character as the Utrecht Psalter, both of them dwelling, and not without some force, on the fact that the Aratus of the Harleian Collection, which is certainly not earlier than the ninth century, has the consmentary, written within the outlines of the Constellations, in Rustic capitals, whilst the text is written below in characters of the beginning of the tenth century. Mr. Bond adds:--" The the beginning of the tenth century. Mr. Bond adds:—"The reason is obvious. The MS, was copied from a much older one; and in order to keep up the likeness of the figures, it was found convenient to preserve the forms of the letters in the writing within thom." Weadmit that there soon is obvious, and if an equally obvious reason can be assigned why the Utrecht Paalter was from beginning to end written in this character, we shall be willing to give up our opinion that it really was written in the sixth century. We should not, however, be doing justice to Mr. Bond if we did not add that his remarks are of great weight, and indeed might be thought almost conclusive if it were not for the paucity of copies of MSS. of the sixth century from which the induction has to be made. We could not do justice to his argument without transcribing large parts of it, which those who are interested in the matter can read for themselves in the original document. Moreover, his Report is specially directed against Sir Thomas Hardy's, and, as it is well known that Sir Thomas has his reply in the press nearly ready for publication, we shall not trespass any further on matters which will be much more ably handled by him then by anything likely

to be alleged by a mere amateur.

We do not profess to be without our prejudices, and, feeling certain, as we think any theologian must do, that this Oreed is at the very least of an earlier date than A.D. 451, the date of the condemnation of the Eutychian heresy, we should be glad to have a conclusive argument for the antiquity of the handwriting which would be intelligible to ordinary readers, who cannot be expected We therefore to understand the subtleties of theological language. think it worth while to conclude with quoting a few lines from

Mr. Bond's Report. He says :-

In respect to the Creed, it might be argued that, granting that the Psulter is a manuscript of the ninth century, it has every indication of having been copied from one of far higher antiquity, and that this would also have contained the Canticles, Creeds, and Apocryphal Psulm.

Nevertheless Mr. Bond is not of opinion that this argument will hold, for he adds:-

I am of opinion, however, that if it were so, the Apacryphal Paalm would not have been found where it is in the Utreatt Paalm-at the end of the manuscript after the Canticles and Creeds—but rather after the last Paalm. It seems to me more probable that all the additions to the actual Paalter ought to be assigned to the period of its transcription.

DEEP AND SHALLOW COAL-MINING.*

THERE can be no doubt that the events of the last two years have done much to excite an interest in the public mind about coal at home and abroad. Many a well-to-do householder will have wondered over the circumstances under which it has been possible for a limited number of dealers and workers to run up the price of an article to double or even treble its normal value; and the larger body of people constantly struggling against the res angusta domi will have grievously resented the undue profits notorionely accruing to the few from the pressure and tribulation of the many. Not an inconsiderable number soom to have concluded that the high prices have been the result of a conspiracy, and that a compact has been made between the coal-owners and the pitmen that, though they reserve full right to carry on their own intestine wars, they shall both unite when opportunity offers to pillage and wars, they shall both units when opportunity offers to pillage and maltreat the public. Under such conditions it is no wonder that, besides Reports of Royal Commissions, other publications should have been put forward to throw light on so black a subject. Readers who have not the requisits fortitude for wading through the more solid constituents of blue-books may be content to skim the newspaper or magazine articles, or dip into the more systematic-looking pages of a work professing to be explanatory of the mystery.

A creat amount of useful general information has been becaused.

A great amount of useful general information has been brought together by Mr. Leischild in a little book made up out of articles together by Mr. Leitchild in a little book made up out of arthcles in the Edinburgh Review. The first division, on the consumption, and cost of coal, is valuable as giving some of the conclusions, quantum valuate, of Commissions and Committees, interrepresed with a good deal of lighter matter taken from various sources, but much of it utilized in former works by the same author. We could wish that the figures had been more carefully looked to; for

^{*} On Coal, at Home and Abread. By J. R. Leifchild, M.A. London: ongunus. 1873. The Cost Fields of Chriscotershire and Romerostshire. By Julia Abelia.

it is somewhat startling to find, apropos of the consumption of coal for smelting, that the amount of lead ore raised in this kingdom is given at a figure just ten times as large as that in the Government statistics, whilst the total of coal raised throughout the world is estimated "for 1866 at 170,430,544 millions of tons," where the word "millions" is obviously redundant. It is an old observation that pullers of the long bow ought to be provided with an exceptionally good memory, and though we must disclaim any notion of reducing the authors of popular books to the level of unveracious narrators, it must be admitted that in the re-cooking of articles very troublesome contradictions are apt uncomfortably to arise. These are often due apparently to want of recollection that what passed muster in the magazine fifteen years ago is not in accordance with the statements of a treatise concocted within the last few months. Or the author of a rechauffée may take up different standing-ground, and hold that his former lucubrations should remain just as they were; "he has not thought it desirable to alter them," and they are to be taken for what they are worth. One consequence is that we have by way of introduction to the facts of the coal-bearing strata a bevy of misstatements and confusions such as ought on no pretext to have been left unamended. In the next page again comes the legitimate areas for a passage of fine writing; the restroing, in imagination, of "the hancient and luxuriant flora." And who would expect, in a book bearing the date 1873 on its title-page, to find the worthy old Dean Buckland's famous dome-shaped plant still doing duty like a true Briton, in spite of having years ago been knocked over and turned into quite other shapes by a host of botanical critics? In spite of them all we still read of "a strange plant resembling an immense coach-wheel within its rim, so that the boughs shoot out horizontally on all sides like spokes from the nave, the central portion of a Stigmaria flowles, once floating n

The second article is, in fact, a review of Professor Rogers's very interesting and fully illustrated work on the coal-fields of North America, but the author has travelled much beyond his sphere to give us particulars of a very inaccurate sort respecting our own British coal strata and coal-pits, the corrections for which have long since been easily attainable. The author's third article on "Fatal Accidents in Coal Mines" is more up to the mark, having been written at a recent period, and being based upon official Reports which provide abundance of excellent data. A fair popular account is here given of the principal sources of risk in the working of collieries, and of the means by which a powerful system of ventilation is brought into play in order to combat the special enemy, fire-damp, the origin of one-fifth, on the average, of the fatal accidents which occur. Less explanatory or useful is the attempted description of the falls of roof and coal, estimated to cause two-fifths of the violent deaths which appear at first eight to be an opprobrium to the management, but which too surely form one of the most knotty practical problems to deal with. We can quite agree with most of what is said by the author on the system of Government inspection which has been adopted, the advantages which have accrued from the introduction of this once-dreaded novelty, and the desirableness of a systematic and personal examination of the mines being more frequent. This, however, has now in a great measure been provided for by the recent appointment of sub-inspectors under the Home Office. And, although the provisions of the new Act may have added an item to the advanced price of coal, it will hardly be objected to by the public that suitable steps should have been adopted by the Government for rendering as secure as possible an occupation which, from its inherent difficulties, must always remain one of exceptional roughness and danger.

A very different kind of work, although handling some of the same subjects, is Mr. Austie's description of the coal-fields of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. It is a carefully elaborated, and, in most points, well reasoned out, investigation of one of the most important and curious tracts in the West of England. We see in every page the result of close personal inquiry; and, observing in the preface that the author was employed in making surveys and estimates for the Royal Commission on Coal, we cannot but conclude that he was excellently fitted for the task, and has carried it out with remarkable zeal and success.

clude that he was excellently fitted for the taak, and has carried it out with remarkable zeal and success.

Oertain parts of the district in question are pretty well known, as regards their surface features, to the public at large. We need hardly speak of the bold rocks of Clifton, which form the foundation of the Bristol coal-field, various pits in which may be seen from that point of vantage, dotted about on the lower ground, and contributing their quota to the pall of smoke which begrimes a neighbourhood in other respects exceptionally beautiful. Hence, through the varied lowlands extending northward up to Tortworth Park, a more or less vigorous activity at intervals marks the Gloucestershire field; whilst a ride over the picturesque country of hill and dale, from Bath to the Mendip Hills, carries us across the principal portion of the Somersetahire basin. It is scarcely possible without having experienced it to appreciate the difficulty of reconciling and adapting to one general view the disjointed fragments of knowledge obtained in such a district by the isolated workers of the coal seams. At each colliery or group of workings the natural phenomena are sure to differ in some degree, and a series of names will be successive strata which will commonly be altogether to the successive strata which will commonly be altogether to the coardinate of the somenclature of their neighbours. Hence arises a part of the coardinate of the coardinate of the somenclature of their neighbours.

person having a local interest; but then really of the highest value. Whether the "great seam" of one place is the "great seam" of another, or whether the "rock" seam appears to correspond with the "nill grit" of Golden Valley, or the "chick" may represent the "Rag seam in a deteriorated condition," may appear to a cursory glance, when continued for page after page, anything but lively reading; yet we doubt whether a difficult work of this kind has ever been more conscientiously performed, and it may be taken as an example of that careful weighing of isolated details without which it would have been impossible to make any reasonable approximation to an estimate of our national wealth in coal.

There is one character hardly paralleled elsewhere which, in the district reaching from Bath by Radstock to the Mendip, contributes greatly to its natural beauty and its scientific interest. A large proportion of the coal-bearing strata make noappearance at the surface, but are covered by the varied components of the newer formations—namely, the dolomitic conglomerate, new red sandstone, lias, and colite. In some instances, and it comparatively early days, shafts have been sunk through a whole series of these secondary strata down into the coal-measures. The beds are of course much thinner than in the districts where we are wont to hear of their development to hundreds of feet, e even yards, in thickness, but offer a curious epitome of an exensive geological series which is here but the vertical doorway prough which we gain access to the valuable seams below.

In his chapter on the probable further extension of the coalfield Mr. Anstie puts before us a sketch of sore of the questions
which are probably destined at a future day to arouse much more
general interest than at present, when they appertain as speculations to the domain of the geological thinker. We believe it was
Mr. Godwin Austen who first pointed out the probable existence
of an axis of ancient rocks extending beneath the newer formations
which from the Mendip to the Pas de Calair conceal the structure
of the deeper-lying strata with which the coals are associated.
And no one observing the parallel lines of the folded structure of
the southern portion of the Somersetship field can take up his
position at Wells, and look a trifle south a east, without reflecting
that straight away there he would read successively the North
French and then the Belgian coal-field, where he would meet with
the very same structure, and with sevent points of curious similarity in the seams. Continuous they as not likely to be, and the
hasty conclusion that estates in certain parts of Sussex may be
rogarded as coal properties is totally unvarranted by the statements
of philosophical writers. But it still locs appear a fact that we
are not well acquainted with the casten limits of this field, and it
is a reasonable hypothesis that other troughs of coal only to be
detected by deep borings should follow at intervals along the prolongation of the line of disturbance. When the author strays
from his own region into that of theory we can no longer agree
with him. He makes Broadfield Fown, near Bristel, a mass of
carboniferous limestone which has been upheaned through the coalmeasures; and though we might he be doubtful what is meant by
the expression, we road again of a ract near the Speedwell pit, "a
disturbed area having a roughly circular form, which seems to have
been forced up amid the rest of the measures." Nor do we see
that he has thrown any light on the old puzzle of the masses of
limestone at Vobeter, "fragment of

It is to be regretted that a bok so full of good matter should be so little readable. We shouldlike to see the faces of a group of Mudie's customers to whom ithad been offered. But, as a contribution to our knowledge of as physical structure of a very important section of the kingdos, the work will be indispensable to a class now increasing in numbers, whose interest lies in the further treatment of the details thu honestly and industriously collected.

AMERCAN LITERATURE.

THE place held by Jeerson in the history of the United States is quite sufficient b render a popular biography of so distinguished a stateaman recessary and acceptable; and as, with a tits faults, Mr. Parton's/olume has the one indispensable merit of being tolerably readabl, we do not doubt that it may achieve a large circulation in Arerica. We cannot but suspect the author of having kept this and in view at times when justice to his subject and to histori truth required that he should have forgotten it. Mr. Jefferson we the leader of the party called in his time Republican; that if the party whose views and principles were directly antagonist! to those of the Republicans of to-day—the party opposed to the Federalist, or, as they might be more accurately described, the Centralist objects and policy of Hamilton and Adams, the party of State Rights and democratic Liberalism. His mans are muthority were constantly invoked by the Democrates so the as the old issues remained open, and his manifestoes furnished their watchwords in political strift, their standard of opplition to the encroschments and maurostices to which the Federal Legislature was continually usuad by the Anti-slavery against and political intriguence of New England Jefferson's named and the Section; and has proportionably

310, 100

lost weight and credit since Secession failed, and the sovereignty of the States was eliminated from the Constitution at the point of the hayonat. Mr. Parton is anxious to get rid as far as possible of this supposed slur on the memory of his hero, and this intention colours not only his comments on Jefferson's opinions, but his whole account of the first years of the Union and of the political contest which was terminated by Jefferson's election to the Presidency. Hamilton and the elder Adams, on the other hand, represented the doctrines, mutatis mutaniis, now ascendant in the North; and, more than that, the high-handed measures imputed to them were—naturally, since the object of both measures imputed to them were—naturally, since the object of both was to exalt the Federal power at the expense of the States, though Hamilton and Adams never dreamt of using the Federal power to sxtirpate personal liberty—not unlike in character to those of Lincoln and Seward, though infinitely less extreme in violence. An author writing a history of the times, with no bias in favour of particular men, would naturally be led to exalt the Federalists and their croed, as being closely accordant with the policy of to-day, at the expense of their opponents. But Mr. l'arton's business is to eulogise Jefferson, and to remove the so-called stains which his Democratic principles have left on his memory in the estimation of Pemocratic principles have left on his memory in the estimation of Northern readers; and in order to do this, it is necessary to misrepresent the policy and principles of his antagonists, so as to bring his own into accordance with those of men who have overturned the political system of which he was the first founder.

Mr: Parton is always a violent partisan, and never a trustworthy guide in regard to political history; but few of his works are more wholly unfair, more utterly out of accord with the facts, than this Life of Jefferson. The English Government and George III, fare no better at his hands than Hamilton and Adums; except that he is more careful in this case to tell as little as possible of the actual story, and to rely as far as he can on mere comment and innuendo. For to tell the true story of the American Revolution, to exhibit the extravagance of the pretensions of Massachusetts, and yet to vindicate the Revolution, it is necessary to recur to the old Jeffersonian principle that a people have a right to choose and cashier their governors at pleasure; and to admit this has become impossible since the writers of the North have been compelled to treat secession not merely as technical rebellion, but as a moral enormity. We must therefore warn our readers against accepting any part of Mr. Parton's political chapters as a correct account any part of Mr. Parton's political chapters as a correct account of the objects of parties or the relations of politicians. For the rest, his description of the family and home of Jefferson, a Virginian yeoman of the better class till education, practice at the Bar, and marriage lifted him into a higher social rank; his picture of the life of the wealthier Virginian planters, though greatly overcharged and tinged by a very manifest animus; and his sketches of some of the early incidents of the Revolution—indeed, all his narratives of salient incidents or descriptions of remarkable scenes are as lively and graphic as his comments are absurd and his partisanship extravagant. A writer who can gravely applaud the burning of a Royal ship by smugglers, simply because her captain had done his duty in repressing their malpractices, and denounce as "theft" the seizure by a Royal governor of a store of powder which was about to be seized for their own purposes by the rebels, can hardly expect his readers to listen seriously to anything he has to say on questions of political ethics.

The Smithsonian Institution renders good service to science by publishing books which, however valuable, are too dry and too bulky to tempt the trade in the character of commercial ventures; and Mr. Lewis H. Morgan's Systems of Consumputative and Affinity is just such a book as no publisher could hope to sell, yet contains a great deal that ought not to be lost to the world. It is true that if he had not found a gratuitous publisher, to whom expense was a secondary consideration, Mr. Morgan would probably have cut his book down to a fourth of its actual size, thereby rendering it not one whit less valuable. Nevertheless, despite the waste of type and paper, the facts which are expanded into this enormous m of words are worth preserving even at the monstrous cost which the author has chosen to put on them. They contain an elaborate examination of the systems of kinship existing among different sections of the human family in past and present times; and the extent of ground covered by the author's inquiries is very large, and the results are very important. No doubt, Mr. Morgan wholly misconceives their bearing. He tells the philologists that in the investigation of the descent and connexion of races they must be content gation of the descent and connexion of races they must be content to occupy a secondary position; the primary being assigned to the investigators of the systems of kinship. These he divides into two great classes—the descriptive and the classificatory. The proof of his blundering over-estimate of his subject may be given in one word, by translating his phraseology into that of history. His "descriptive" system of kinship is the system of races among whom paternity has been a certainty long enough at least to give rise to a nomenclature founded on it. His "classificatory" system is that of races which have not long escaped from promiscuity or polyandry. With the former a father's brother is an uncle, because the father is identified. With the latter all the father's brothers are "fathers," because till recently (say within one thousand years or more) the only thing accertainable about paternity was that some one member of a family was the father. In a word, this "classificatory" practice is a relic of the Thibeton forms of polyandry. And it is plain that, as different more may have emerged from this

rains Contributions in Chapterine, 218. Systems of Consemputally of the Human France. Surface London: Tribune & Co., 2872.

state at different times, the nomenclature of kinship is no proof of affinity. Some Aryan tribe may have taken to infanticide and polyandry, and thus fallen into the classificatory group; some Turanian horde may have become purified of these aboundants. Turanian horde may have become purmed of statute. The value early enough to have now a descriptive nomenclature. The value of Mr. Morgan's contributions to the science of ethnology is not in collecting the nomenclatures of kinchip what he supposes; but, in collecting the nomenclatures of kinship from some scores of languages, he has furnished useful materials to the philologists whem he assuredly will not supersede. We may mention here another Smithsonian publication of great utility—a first series of the Constants of Nature, by Mr. F. W. Clarke, comprising the chemical formulæ, boiling and malting points, and specific gravities of a list, which may not be complete but is certainly elaborated with no common care, of all "the artificial compounds of definite constitution" known to the laboratory. It is a most useful and convenient work of reference, rendered perfectly available by a carefully prepared alphabetical index.

as a most useful and convenient work of reference, rendered perfectly available by a carefully prepared alphabetical index.

To ornithologists—unhappily not to the general reador—the publication of the great work of Messrs. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway on North American Birds (or rather, of the first part of that work, in three medium-sized quarto volumes, which treat only of North American Land Birds) †, will be, we presume, an event of no ordinary interest. The work is strictly and minutely technical and expert to these who have a they such knowledge. technical, and, except to those who have a thorough knowledge of scientific ornithology, its very language will be unintelligible; but perhaps from the stores of inaccessible information which it contains some one may select for the British public that which they can understand, and put it in a form that will attract their attention and command their interest. The present treatise apears to aim at completeness of workmanship and of research, and to be intended for "a possession for ever," so far as in the present age such an ambition is possible in any branch of science; to the world at large it can be made known only through a competent

interpretor.

The Report of Progress for 1872-3 rendered by the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada 1 contains some not uninteresting descriptions of explorations made to the north and west of Lake Superior, and in other quarters, accounts of the discovery of tracts of fertile soil, and of analyses of ores and visits to mines, all of which promise well for the variety and amplitude of the resources waiting development in the interior of the new Dominion. the survey does not seem to make progress at anything like the same rate as the United States Geological Survey of the Far West. same rate as the United States Goological Survey of the Far Wost. Perhaps it is not so amply provided with active and efficient subordinates in every branch, able as are the papers sent in by those actually employed; certainly it has a far more difficult task, having to deal with a territory in which neither railways nor settlers have preceded it, and being often dependent upon Indian guides for direction, not only in the woods, but through the labyrinthine channels of the lakes and rivers, which wind in and out among innumerable islands all so densely wooded that no more distant landmarks are visible. Not roads or railways, but river carriage and portages (hereafter perhaps to be superseded by locks), form the lines of traffic through Western Canada, and seem likely to determine the direction and distribution of her and seem likely to determine the direction and distribution of her settlements.

A Report of the Autopey of the Siamese Twins 5 contains much less than we should have expected to minister to an unwholesome curiosity. The anatomical structure of the mysterious band is explained; it appears that the peritoneum of each brother extended into the band in a couple of pouches, which did not communicate; but that the livers were actually connected in the upper portion of the band. It follows that their medical attendant was wrong in believing in the possibility of separation without danger; and that the instinct which told Eng, when wakened from his sleep and informed of his brother's death, that his own was at hand, was sounder than the doctor's diagnosis. A few remarks on the origin and general character of similar monstrosities are of purely medical interest. We may mention two other works of equally limited attraction; a careful monograph on that curious apparatus for obtaining an automatic record of the pulse, called by its author the *Sphygmograph* ||; and a Trestise on Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Toxicology ¶, by Ir. Wood,

* Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 255. The Constants of Natur Part I. Specific Gravities; Boiling and Melting Points; and Chomk Formula. Compiled by Frank Wrigglusworth Clarke, Washington. Pulished by the Smithsonian Institution. London: Trübner & Co. 1873.

annea by the smithsonian institution. London: Trübner & Co., 1873.

† A History of North American Birds. By S. F. Baird, S. M. Brewer, and R. Ridgway. Land Birds. Illustrated by 64 Plates and 593 Woodcuts. 3 vols. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. London: Trübner & Co. 1874.

† Geological Survey of Canada. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, F.G.S., Director. Report of Progress for 1872-73. Montreal: Dawson Brothers. London: Trübner & Co. 1873.

§ Report of the Autopsy of the Siamess Twins; together with other interesting Information concerning their Life. (Reprinted from the "Philadelphia Medical Times.") Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. London: Trübmer & Co. 1874.

1 The Sphygmograph; its Physiological and Pathological Indications. The Seasy to which was awarded the Stavens Triennial Price, by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, April 1872. Two hundred and ninety llustrations. Edgar Holden, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Slakiston. London: Trübner & Co. 1874.

A Treatise of Therapeutics; comprising Materia Medica and Toxicology, with especial reference to the Application of the Physiological Action of Drugs to Clinical Medicine. By H. C. Wood, Jun., M. D., Professor of Betany and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. London: Tribner & Co. 1874.

which deals chiefly with that mystery of which so little is known, yet on which all healing hange, the operation of drugs upon the human frame.

A treatise on heat and heat engines, by Professor Trowbridge *, deals with the mechanical effects and relations of heat in a plain and practical manner, with especial regard to the requirements of those who may have to deal with steam and other engines depending on caloric for their motive power.

A Report on the United States Marine Hospital Service † is curious, first, as revealing cases of waste and mismanagement—or parhaps of downright political achieve—again in their way to any

perhaps of downright political jobbery—equal in their way to any that have been charged against the effete and corrupt monarchies of Europe; and secondly as containing a valuable and interesting paper on the distribution of yellow fever in the States, the effect of careful and well-executed quarantine laws, and the influence of situation, and especially of height above the sea-lovel, upon its

of careful and well-executed quarantine laws, and the influence of situation, and especially of height above the sea-level, upon its prevalence. A map accompanying the paper in question throws light on several of the subjects treated, and especially on the last.

It is not our practice to notice reprints; but the republication of a series of essays by Agassix on the Structure of the Animal Kingdon; and particularly on the theory of development, can hardly be passed over without mention, especially as the book has been long out of print. In regard both to the interpretation of the geological record, and of those interruptions, followed by a complete change of species, in the series of strata, which are some of the crucial points of the Darwinian controversy, M. Agassix was the ablest and most lucid of the naturalists who adhered to the so-called "Convulsionist" doctrine; as in dealing with the development of the different sub-kingdoms and the order of specific succession he was one of the most resolute and authoritative opponents of the school of Wallace and Darwin; and as the outline of his views is clearly and succinctly set forth in these lectures, they well deserve to be studied even at this distance of time.

We have actually a well-printed, elaborately got-up treatise on the Quadrature of the Circles, and several other exploded extravagances, which, despite the pretensions of the author and his show of mathematical formulae, displays that fundamental ignorance of the conditions of the problem which has led so many country curates and uneducated students to wasto a lifetime in the same wild-goose chase.

A namely led of the distribution of the hardent of the author of the same wild-goose chase.

ame wild-gross chase.

A pamphlet on the Statistics of Utah || deserves the attention of A pamphlet on the Statistics of Utah | deserves the attention of some writers who have lately accused Brigham Young of something worse than the crimes of polygamy and imposture—a cardinal blunder in the selection of his promised land. Larel's Gazetteer of British America | will supply, as far as possible in the present stage of our geographical knowledge, the great want of an effective, convenient, and tolerably complete book of reference in regard to the topography of one of the most precious and interesting portions of the Reiciak Empire.

of the British Empire.

Rand's Elements of Medical Chemistry ** is rather a handbook than an elementary treatise; and yet it seems to be me ant to serve the purpose of both, and enable those who choose such a course

to pick up a smattering of chemistry available for professional use without any real knowledge of the subject.

Basobm's Philosophy of English Literature †† treats of the several leading epochs of literary progress in this country from what the author considers as the philosophical point of view — namely, that of the external circumstances, social, religious, and political, which have chiefly influenced the character and moulded the form of the

principal writings of each successive period.

Miss Brackett's collection of essays by \$\psi\$ various American

Heal a as Source of Power; with Applications of General Principles to the Construction of Steam Generators. An introduction to the Study of Steam-Engines, by William P. Trowbridge, Higgin Protessor of Dynamic Engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. New York. Wiley & Son, London: Tribines & Co. 1874.

† Treasury Department, Marine Hospital Service. Annual Report of the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States for the Fiscal Fear 1873—July 1, 1875, to June 30 1873. By John M. Woodworth, M.D. Washington: Government Printing Uffice. London: Tribiner & Co. 1879.

† The Structure of Animal Life. Six Lectures delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in January and February 1862. By Louis Agassiz, late Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Third Edition. Now York: Scribner, Armstrong, & Co. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

- § Quadrature of the Circle, Containing demonstrations of the Errors of Geometers in finding the Approximations in use. To which are added Lectures on Polar Magnetism, and Non-Existence of Projectile Forces in Nature. By John A. Parker. New York: Wiley & Son. London: Trubner & Co. 1874.
- Iribner & Co. 1874.

 § Statistics concerning the Territory of Utah for the years 1872-3.

 Embracing Geographical Position, Area, Population, Chimate, Soil, Agriculture, Mineral Resources, Mining Districts, Land Cultivated, Property Value, Productions in Ore, Base Bellion, Lund, Silver, Gold, Miscellancous, Manufactures, Imports, Exports, Einancial Exhibit, and Geheral Review. By Bentham Fablan, Anthor of "Resources of Utah." balt Lake City, Utah: Stovens & Co. London: Truhaer & Co. 1834.

 ¶ Level's Gazyttan of British North America. Edited by Pr. A. Crossby. Montreal: John Lovell. Rouse's Point: Lovell & Sons. London: Truhaer & Co. 1834.

- 1874.

 Elements of Medical Chemistry. By R. Howard Rand, M.D., Proof Chemistry in Softwood Medical College. Swood Edition, rewith additions. Philadelphia : Lippinsky, & Co., London restince
- Bastish Literature. A Course of Lectures delivered in distant. By John Rescom, Author of "Principles of Recip-Palicambry, and Religion." So. New York. E. R. Lecture Lore & Ch. 1874. Market America

authoreses of more or less emission or notarity—we tap brills words advisedly—on the education of American girls, appears to have been provoked by the publication of a very thoughtful and practical little book on the same subject by an expectabled, physician, which was lately noticed in these columns. The ladies are, as usual, very positive, very dogmatic, and fully dispect to are, in the face of natural and divine as well as of human and sotial laws; but the only sensible observation to be found in the whole volume in so fanas it hears on the mentions extend by the american authoreses of more or less emissence or notorietyvolume, in so fanas it bears on the questions reased by the work in question, is that dissipation, dancing, and unhealthy excitement are as dangerous to female health as over-study, and are even more common chuses of mischief.

We have not ventured to form an opinion of our ewn on the merits of the "Economical Cloustkeepes", but ladies to when consideration we have referred it say that it deserves its name, and is capable of being useful, even in England, especially to house

as capable of being useful, even in England, espansity to access keepers living in the country.

Alide: an Episode of Goethe's Life† is avowedly a mixture of real matter taken from the love adventures of the great wither's youth, with purely fictitious stuff about a girl who never existed save in the imagination of the storyteller. How far such treatment of real personages is permissible we forbear to inquire till we'learn that it is likely to find tastes perverted enough to mind it. learn that it is likely to find tastes perverted enough to enjoy it, and a popularity sufficient to render it a serious reliance.

Satan: a Libretto ! discusses in verse the problem which has puzzled the simplest and the wisest of men since men began study the philosophy of human existence, and which is as far from solution now as it was at the beginning; and we do not know that the hero of the piece, by pronouncing-innself "the piecus mertal eyes behold shadowing the dread results of broken laws," contributes so much to enlighten the teader on metaphysical inness as to turn the machinery of the piece into a metaphysical inness. as to turn the machinery of the piece into a palpable absurdity.

- * The American Economical Housekerper and Family Receipt Book; comprising Simple and Practical Instructions in Cooliny, Capung, and Housekerping, adapted to every lamily. By the late Mrs. E. A. Rowland, of Worcester, Mass. New Edition. Boston. Locke & Co. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1873.
- † Alude: an Episode of Goethe's Life By Emma Lazarus, Author of "Admetus, and other Poenus," &c. Philadelphia; Lippincott & Co. London: Trübner & Co. 1874.

 † Satan. a Inbritto. By Christopher Pearse Crunch. Boston; Roberts Brothers. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

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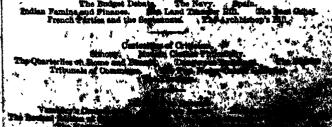
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THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

TERR will be but one opinion in Europe as to the line good sense and courage which has been displayed by he Exsister of the United States in placing his voto on he Bill forthe inormse of the paper currency. The measure was in itself mischievous, as it to a certain extent tended the line good sense, and consequently to affect the conditions the good sense was in itself with the conditions which we would have involved a gain to every debtor and have involved a gain to every debtor. money would have involved a gain to every debtor and a corresponding loss to every creditor; but the greatest damage would in the first instance have fallen on the nation itself, in the form of a disparagement of its credit. The vicious psinciple of degreciating the currency admitted of indefinite extension. The classes which have lately raised s clamour for additional money would again and again have demanded, on precisely the same grounds, another boon of the same kind. It is probable that the rapid growth of population and trade would after no long interval have shorted the proposed increase, so that the premium on gold would again have fallen to its recent level. When the circumstances which supplied the pretext for the present agitation recurred, the adjugates of expansion would have been enabled to cito the procedent of 1874. The crops require to be moved every year; and the farmers who produce them advance more rapidly in political power than in scenomic knowledge. Among the numerous delusions which the wait in the Western States, and which found expansions the helical that the additional pression in Congress, was the belief that the additional paper money to be issued by the Pressury and by the banks could be appropriated to certain States or districts which were supposed to be most argently in need of pecuniary accompandation. If the Bill had come into operation, the were supposed to be most urgently in need of pecuniary specimendation. If the Bill had come into operation, the hopes of many of its promoters would have been disappointed by the irresistible tendency of money, as of other semandibles, to flow in the direction where it may be most profitably employed; but, the experience which is derived from complicated and obscure processes conveys little instruction to the popular mind. If, after the inflation of the currency, money had still been scarce in the West, the interventions would have been generally attributed to the instructions, would have been generally attributed to the instructions. Whereafter had voluntarily entered into an application of the Bostwarl's illegal reissue of the green-backs which had been withdrawn from circulation by Mr. Modelling. The argument was evidently the production of a valorate mind insufficiently furnished with special knowledge, and only resently familiar with the subject of the country wasty. Hany instances have been known of the attraction which financial questions exercise on intellects which, have previously been exercised only on military

previously been enercised only on military may be distingt whether General Grant ap-the bearings of the dispute on which he has migad whether around the has not of the dispute on which he has advagion, but there is every reason a firmed his judgment for himself.

RECHARDSON, was un-

It would be an payments at the earliest possible moment. obvious inference that a larger additional issue of greenbacks and bank notes tended to postpone resumption, and, if it were repeated, to perpetuate the evils of an irredeemable currency. The President may perhaps have been further enlightened by the failure of Mr. Richardson's absurd scheme of a large increase of the circulation of absurd scheme of a large increase of the circulation of silver. No economic subtlety is required to discern the truth that the specie currency will be easily restored as soon as the notes in circulation approach to their nominal value. In his Message the President broached some questionable theories on the advantage which was to accure to the United States Treasury from the production of precious metals in California. Gold, whether it is produced at home or abroad, must be bought when it is wanted; but if some fallacies have impaired the economic orthodoxy of the President mode, of represident the President's mode of reasoning, he has nevertheless decided rightly on the main issue.

It was correctly anticipated that the PRESIDENT'S veto would be sustained, inasmuch as it would be impossible to procure a majority of two-thirds for the Bill in the Senate, and probably in the House of Representatives. In Mr. Andrew Johnson's time the extreme unpopularity of the President created a prejudice against every political decision which he announced; but General Geant is still highly popular with the Republican party, and more especially with the majority in Congress. General Butler's success in carrying the inflation Bill through the House was probably facilitated by the erronous assumption that on financial as on political questions he expressed the PRESIDENT'S opinions and wishes. The check interposed by the veto has given members of both branches of the Legislature an opportunity of reconsidering their recent vote. The unanimous opinion of every theoretical and practical economist in the United States will derive fresh weight from the official support which the President has for the first time afforded to sound principles of currency. Timid politicians who are in the habit of conforming to every delusion which they believe to be popular will now perceive the possibility of resistance. The Republican party will be compelled to remain neutral, because it cannot afford, after the many rude shocks which have been given to its credit, to repudiate the Persident as its most conspicuous ornament. It may even occur to party managers that plausible professions of public and private honesty might not be wholly useless at future elections. There are many indications of a tendency on the part of the people at large to rebel against the unscrupulous domination of General Butler and his associates. The candidate whem Butler opposed has lately been elected Governor of Massachusetts; and in American politics the tide is wont to turn rapidly. The veto on the Currency Bill will deprive General BUTLER of one of his main resources, by proving that the Presument is not absolutely under his control. If places are no longer at General Butler's disposel, his influence will be largely cartailed.

The extraordinary power which has just been exercised was deliberately, and perhaps wisely, entrusted by the founders of the Constitutions to the PRESIDERY. The veto counters of the Constitutions to the Personer. The veto constitutes the only immediate connexion between the linecultive authority and the Legislature. Checks on the alpase of power are nowhere more increasely than in demogradise, and in the United States the most elaborate impairments, are provided against hasty decisions. The General Manual hise profile opinion is strong and

r can only cause a short delay by the exercise

It is not to be regretted that a numerical pority even of both branches of Congress should be prevented from passing a measure which is condemned by all competent and independent authorities. There is indeed no reasonable presumption that a President chosen for his personal eminence in another branch of the public service will be more capable than the Senate or the House of Representatives of deciding a financial question on sound principles. In this case the Phesiderr happens to be in the right, and he might possibly at other times have the opportunity of preventing more flagrant scandals than a dilution of the currency. Not many years have passed since the House of Representatives, then as now under the baneful influence of General BUTLER, passed by overwhelming majorities resolutions for the partial repudiation of the National Debt. It is true that the danger and disgrace were averted by the interposition of the Senate, and that the President of the day was an advocate of the wildest projects of spoliation; but experience shows that it is well to have a complex security against rash and unprincipled legislation. The credit of the United States will be sensibly improved by the action of the PRESIDENT, who will have determined the fiscal policy of the country at large till the end of the present Session of Congress. Refere schemes of inflation are again introduced, instructed opinion will perhaps have time to provail over popular clamour. The advantages of honesty and the convenience of specie currency cannot but approve themselves to the judgment of the best part of the community.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

THERE was much violence, some intimidation, and A some treating and bribery at the last election; but, so far as the evidence on the various petitions as yet decided shows, there was not so much as in days before the Ballot Act. Lying, of course, there was to a wholly unprecedented extent; but then lying is a part of the machinery of the Act, which would be almost wholly inoperative unless it gave the honest liar a sense of British independence and security. Fortunately for him, scrutinies are very expensive and very uncertain in their result, or else he might drend detection after all. Possibly the history of the Petersfield scrutiny will make the process seem even less attractive to defeated candidates than it used to be. Formerly the agents for the two candidates knew that, if they showed that a vote was invalid, they clearly scored a point in the game, and one vote less was reckoned to the credit of their opponents. But now, after the voter has been shown not to have been entitled to vote, his vote is traced as the Act prescribes; and then it may be found, as was actually found more than once during the Petersfield inquiry, that the voter voted precisely the other way from that which had been supposed, and the adventurous agent has only succeeded in knocking off a vote from his own side. But the threat of a scrutiny may be used with very considerable effect in small constituencies, although there may be no real intention of having one. When every man is known, and strong pressure is put on voters personally by those who have in one way or another authority over them, the assumnce that the Ballot will give no protection, and that votes will be known sooner or later through a scrutiny, will carry with it some terrors to the ignorant and timid. Soon after the last general election the history of contest in a small constituency was related with great apparent fidelity in a letter to the Times, and the narrator asserted that the voters were freely plied with threats that the Ballot was not to be trusted, and that their votes would be known some day. Bribery was no doubt checked in a vory considerable degree by the Ballot, although it still survives in many constituencies as one of the traditions of the place. The sitting member for Wakefield has been displaced on account of the indiscretion of his agents in giving money; and the town seems to have been long accustomed to get money out of elections, and unwilling to give up the custom. The presiding to make the election generally had, without the distinct acts had been brought home to persons that agents, the sitting member was responsible.

had taken it. They treated it as a matter of course, and owned that they had been bribed without any sense of shame. The evil, however, had not extended far enough into the constituency to make it necessary for a special inquiry to be held, and a new writ was issued for Wakefield circulty the Judge's report was received. At Barasaple for was charged with having personally bride work, a charge which is exceedingly seldom made. It was made on the sole testimony of a retired policeman, who saw, as he swore, Mr. Cave drop two sovereigns into the hands of a voter under pretence of shaking hands withhim. The Judge decided that Mr. Cave was too intelligent to have committed himself by so very foolish an act in broad daylight, in a public place; and he remarked that the whole story probably grew out of the fervent fancy of the retired policeman, who, even in his leisure hours, remembered his ancient business, and was delighted to think that he could show how keen is the vision of a practiced detective.

The question who is an agent at elections is one that is always turning up under some new form, and Mr. Justice Grove, in delivering his judgment in the Wakefield case, said that it was essential that this question should never be answered judicially. If it was snoe laid down who is an agent, the ingenuity of election managem would get all the dangerous things done by persons who were just outside the definition. All that Mr. Justice George would say was, that the candidate was responsible generally for all those who, to his knowledge, carried on the purpose of promoting his election. This is a very wide pose of promoting his election. This is a very wide measure of responsibility, and in the case of the Strond Petition it was fatal to the two sitting candidates. There, a breakfast given on the morning of the election in a Congregational school, arranged by ladies and blessed by the countenance of the minister himself, was held enough to make void the return of the candidates for whom the ladies were innocently striving, and the heedless pastor was stimulating his flock. There could be modoubt that this minister was a person whom the candidates knew to be desirous to promote their election, and he prosecuted it without having a suspicion that he was doing wrong by taking part in getting up a breakfast for voters on their way to the poll. It was, however, principally the ladies of his congregation who did this act of disastrous kindness, and it was apparently the ladies who bore the expense. The treating was of the very mildest kind. No one had any notion that it was illegal, and the candidates themselves had never heard of it. That any voter was in the very smallest degree influenced by this chaste repast is altogether improbable. The British voter, when he lots his great soul be influenced by treating, is not the sort of person to let himself be corrupted for so poor an inducement as ten and toest early in the morning in a Congregational schoolroom. But it was held that the details must be left out of sight. The Judge held that the details must be left out of sight. The Judge forced himself to forget the ladies, the minister, the tea and toast, the rigid purity of the locality, and to attend only to the fact that batchesof persons, sometimes numbering twenty-five at once, had been provided with refreshments on the morning of the election by a person who, according to the canons of election law, was an agent of the candidates. But the Judges all agree in saying that the decision in one case must never be taken as a precedent. The Judge does not lay down any general propositions. He only decides what, in the case before him, shall be taken to have been agency and refreshment and treating. Unfortunately for the sitting members at Strond, one of their avowed agents, who was charged with direct bribery, had taken to flight when it was known that the petitioners were in carns nor was he the only person who had vanished in millis-guised fear of what the petition might neveral. There was something, therefore, in the history of the processity which the sitting members had been returned which would not bear investigation; and the perception of this probabily quickened Baron Branwell's acuteness when the community look at the story of the breakfast in its legal hight.

or get money out of elections, and make void an election, Windsor Yazzished an example of what little things may be up the custom. The presiding enther there had not been enough but striking of what a candidate may do and not retain bis sent. Mr. Chappens, the nitting member, will been for some years most diligently engaged in nursing the borough. He had begint a large amount of antique to the control of the

good as good men, and that, if the House Government is more that its men are good, it need not in the second into the measures they adopt. In this consider the ment had full confidence in Lord Normantics, and full confidence in Sir Grosce Campeter. The change of Ministry happily made no difference in this respect. Lord Salisbury's attitude towards the Vermey is the same as the Duke of Arcyll's. No proise can be greater or better deserved than Lord Salisbury's praise of Lord Northbrook in his speech on Friday week. "The resolution to maintain his own opinion between two adverses

"forces of criticism acting on him at the same time in a "capricious and fitful manner, and yes with extreme "violence; the resolution to adhere steadily to the views "he had formed upon thought and inquiry, and to carry "them out to a successful issue—these are the qualities "which make a great administrator and secure lasting and "never-failing fame"; and these are the qualities which the Secretary of State attributes to the Vigneor.

We have now the means of estimating the amount of difference between Lord Northbrook and Sir Grougs CAMPUELL, both on the question of prolabition of exports and on the nature and extent of the relief to be provided by the Government. As regards the first point, it appears that Sir GLORGE CAMPHALL'S appeal for prohibition was mainly founded on his belief that the requisite supplies of rice could be obtained in no other requisite supplies of rice could be obtained in no other way. On the 22nd of October he represented that, "in the "face of a general failure in Bengal, any supply that could "be derived from British Burmah... would go but a very "little way." Two months later he had seemingly abandoned this view. His letter of the 23rd of December rests the case for prohibition on the plea of superior simplicity... "After all that is being done," he says, "the food supply "of the country will be much loss than if the Government "had simply prohibited excepts and had unposted actions." " had simply probabited exports and had imported nothing." If for "much less" we read "about the same," this is probably an accurate statement of what has proved to be the fact. The policy of purchase as opposed to that of prohibition had, in Sir Giorda Campbell's opinion, the further disadvautage that it kept down prices, and so tended unduly to lessen the general food supply of the country This is the very disadvantage attributed by the Vickney to the opposite policy. It had been urged upon him that "the action of "the Government in prohibiting exports would have given "confidence to the country, and have had a great effect in "reducing prices," and in his Minute of the 30th of Janu-"reducing prices," and in his Minute of the 30th of January Lord Northmook argues that no interference of the Government could have been "more unwise than the "reduction of prices below their natural level at the begin-"ning of a period of scarcity," which "would have been "the effect which would probably have followed a prohibit ton of exports." It will be seen that Sir George Camputation of the standard of th BELL does not touch upon Lord Nouthercon's other objection to prohibition -that by lessening the inducement to grow in average years more food than is required to meet the home demand, it would lessen the natural and ordinary reserve of grain, and so "weaken the power of "the country to meet any future period of scarcity." In Sir George Campbell's letter of the 23rd of December there is another curious instance of the same argument being used by him and by Lord North-BROOK to establish opposite conclusions. "In all these BROOK to establish opposite conclusions. "In all these "matters," he says, "the action of the Government has an "effect quite disproportioned to the actual magnitude of "its operations. . . In the height of a famine the quantity of grain which Government could throw in, by " allaying panic and bringing out private stores, cases the "people and the country to a degree far beyond the actual food supplied." Lord NORTHBROOK makes this disproportionate effect of Governmental action a reason for keeping his imports strictly secret. In the height of a famine the knowledge that the Government is prepared to do a great deal may allay panic among the people, but in the beginning of a famine the knowledge that the Government is preparing to do a great deal may generate a panic among the traders. The keynote of Lord NORTHBROOK'S policy was his desire that this should not happen, and he thoroughly succeeded in impressing this desire on the Home Government. When the Date of When the Pales ABOYLL asked the House of Lands to consider which be the extent and energy of a private trade which foed for a population of seventy millions, mostly a livery from hand to mouth, and insisted that any missions. with this trade " might have led to a select

e all round presents of coal in winter. scense there happened to ople in their sodien distr d to bee fined, and he Afterwards, his own frank l in his own frank language, he continued the gifts, flood or no floed. He stated that he had originally bought the cottings because he was influenced by a hope that the cotting a might help him to become member for the borough. Within 1868 he found that several of his tenants had voted inst him, he owned that he did not like it. Immediately stion two or three men were turned out at once, and Mr. GARDNER could only say that there might have been other reasons why they were turned out besides the fact that they had voted against him. He would not own to having told a tenant that, if he became a member of the Conservative Working Men's Association, he would allow him to remain in his house; but he acknowledged, in reply to a question put to him by the Judge, that he could not hopestly deny that he was in such a frame of mind that such a remark might naturally have fallen from him. Mr. GARDNER had the power of preserving a most convenient haziness of mind. When he sent out the coal he was, he said, thinking of getting hold of voters, but it did not occur to him that he would influence them in that way. He believed kindness of feeling often produced support at an elections. He could not say he intended it should, but he boped that it would. This, no doubt, is exactly the state hoped that it would. This, no doubt, is exactly the state of intelligence in which a judicious man will strive to be who sets himself to nurse a borough; and Baron Branwell laid down that a man may nurse a borough, may give gifts in the liope of awakening a beneficial spirit of kindness towards him, and may turn out tenants or let them go on without paying, according to their political opinions, provided only that he stops his nursing so nicely and critically that it cannot be shown to have been going on in distinct connexion with the election when he is returned. Mr. GARDNLR's nursing scens to have got itself established so effectually soon after the election of 1868 that he had no occasion by distinct acts of continuance to bring it down to the eve of the election of this year. But Baron Bramwell enunciated a doctrine that must be full of comfort to those who may be afraid lest their nursing should be found to have been dangerously protracted. He held that the Ballot Act must be taken into account. The voter may now vote safely, and the future candidate cannot reckon on him. Those voters, therefore, who come under the operation of nursing must be taken to have been approached as mon who might just as likely as not disappoint their kind friend or watchful landlord, and as this must make the intentions of the nurser very vague, all he does must be regarded as done with very vague intentions One decision, however, is not to be taken as a precedent for another; and some day a case may arise in which very judicious nursing may be regarded with severity by a judge, and this peculiar theory as to the effect of the Ballot Act may be found to have been discarded as suddenly as it was invented.

LORD NORTHBROOK AND SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL

THE true relation between the Government of India and the Home Government was very well described by the Duke of Arctle on Friday week. The Home Government is a Government of Control—a Government which decides the policy to be pursued in India, but does not, and cannot to any good purpose, prescribe the particular measures by which that policy is to be carried out It is responsible for the choice in the first instance of the men whom it commissions to frame these particular measures, and for the continuance or withdrawal of its confidence in them; but it is not responsible—not, that is, immediately and directly responsible for particular acts of administration. It is conceivable, of course, that these acts of administration may be such conspicuous failures as to reflect decisive discredit either upon the policy of which they are the expression or upon the choice of administrators, and in this way the Home Government may indirectly become responsible for thems: But this is necessarily a responsibility after the event. The duty of the Home Government on the first news of any emergency in India is to decide what is to be desired who is to do it; the decision how it is to be decided who is to do it; the decision how it is to be desired a quite right when he says that no measures are so

"previous famines would have borne no comparison," he gave utterance to the dread which in the early months of the famine took precedence perhaps of all other causes of alarm in the Vicebox's mind. Here is a private trade which in ordinary years feeds seventy millions of people. In a year of famine it will only feed perhaps sixty-five millions, leaving the remaining five millions to be feed by the Government. But if the determination of the Government to feed these five millions becomes known too early, it will paralyse the private trade and leave so many more millions to be fed by the Government. We know of no answer to this reasoning, and Sir George Campell did not attempt to offer any.

This apprehension on the part of the Vicerov necessarily affected the policy adopted as regards the provision of relief. In a letter written on the 10th of November, Sir George Campbell pointed out that, if the object of the Government was to avert distress altogether, it was scarcely possible to begin relief soon enough, or to carry it far enough. "We must scatter relief houses broad-"cast, so as to have one for every group of villages, within "reach of every one's home. . . . To be on the safe "side, he would at once undertake very extensive measures "indeed; he would buy grain very largely wherever it is to "be had, procure and use every possible means of transport, "and prepare food depôts in almost every part" of the threatened districts. Sir George Campbell admits that these endeavours must be controlled and limited by considerations of Imperial finance. But it does not seem to have struck him that they ought also to be controlled and limited by considerations of the effect which the creation of such a vast apparatus at the first appearance of scarcity must have had both on the nest appearance of scarcity must have had both on the people and on the private traders. As regards the former, the result would probably have been to induce a general abandonment of work as unnecessary in presence of the munificent provision contemplated by the Government. As regards the latter, there would have been a corresponding abandonment of all efforts to meet the wants of a propolation which instead of having to be a first to be a first to be a first to the fi population which, instead of having to buy food for itself, relied upon having it furnished gratuitously. The native dealers would not have troubled themselves to calculate the precise percentage of the population which the Government was preparing to take off their hands. They would have retired submissively before the omnipotent agency which had supplanted them, and have either taken their stores to other districts or have themselves become pensioners of the Government. In both the points, therefore, on which Lord Νοκτηβρίος and Sir George CAMPBELL took different views, the former had the right on his side. It is to be regretted that there should have been any divergence of opinion between two such high authorities as the VICEROY and the Licutenant-Governor of BENGAL as to the policy by which the famine was to be met. But now that the reasons alleged on each side are before now that the reasons alleged on each side are before us, there is no room for doubt that, in supporting Lord NORTHBROOK rather than Sir George Campbell, the Home Government showed a sound appreciation of the dangers as well as the necessities of the situation.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE DISSOLUTION.

THE controversy or one-sided discussion on the policy of the late dissolution of Parliament is, it may be hoped, finally closed. It is clear from Mr. Gladstonk's indignant justification of his conduct that he is conscious of having committed a grave mistake. His irritation may be attributed partly to the injustice of Mr. Smollett's attack, and in no small degree to the weakness of the case for the defence. A great orator and statesman less single-minded than Mr. Gladstone would not have failed to avenge himself on a troublesome and insignificant assailant by contemptuous silence or by tranquil sarcasm. Mr. Smollett's position would have been painfully ridiculous if he had been the only speaker, or if he had been merely followed by Mr. Whalley. A stickler for precedent and for historical accuracy who believes that the Peace of Amiens lasted till 1806 is not a formidable critic of political conduct. It is but just to admit that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest, and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest, and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest, and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest, and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest, and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest, and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest, and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest, and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest and that Mr. Smollett scarcely affected to be in earnest and that Mr.

phorical or indirect sense. It seems that the dissolution and its failure reminded Mr. Sholler of an "engineer hoist with his own peterd, of a plot which had "failed, of a trickster whose stratagem recoiled on himself," and perhaps of half-a-dozen other commonplace illustrations. If he called Mr. Gladstons a trickster, he must also have called him an engineer, and have pledged himself, the identity of the Greenwich address with the observation of the Greenwich address with the

The theory that Mr. GLADSTONE devised and executed a tortuous plot is not only untrue, but the reverse of the truth. It is perfectly clear that the dissolution resulted from a sudden impulse, which must have arisen after a deputation had been invited to Downing Street to "tinker "the British Constitution." Mr. GLADSTONE'S peculiarities. of intellect and temperament are not those of a conspirator. A tendency to believe profoundly in the convictions of the moment is scarcely compatible with far-reaching and subtle contrivances. There can be no doubt that the financial projects which occupied the most conspicuous place in the Greenwich proclamation also furnished the principal motive for a sudden political experiment. The occasional elections, resulting almost uniformly in defeats of the Government candidate, showed that the constituencies no longer felt the enthusiastic confidence in Mr. GLADSTONE which had prevailed at the beginning of his Administration. It seemed probable that the progress of reaction might be checked if the attention of the country were diverted to a brilliant scheme for the readjust-ment of taxes. The innovation of appealing to the country on a Budget, instead of submitting it to Parliament, admits of no excuse; but the opportunity of distributing an unprecedented surplus so as to revive the popularity of his Government imposed on the imagination of a Minister who is incapable of looking at the same time on both sides of a question. Mr. GLADSTONE confesses that he had, in common with the rest of the world, taken for granted that a Liberal majority would be returned to the next Parliament. He was therefore more auxious that his party should be decile and zealous than that it should be extraordinarily strong in numbers. In the previous Session there had been many indications of relaxed discipline, which in the matter of the Irish Universities Bill had assumed the form of open mutiny. A Ministerial majority fresh from the constituencies, and virtually pledged to Mr. GLADSTONS'S. election Budget, might have been trusted to follow his guidance. In a hasty moment, probably without consultation with any competent and independent adviser, he was guilty, not of a dark intrigue, but of an act of rash impatience. Many of his supporters, even though they were not, as Mr. WHALLEY erroneously fancies himself to have been, in prison, must have been annoyed at the disregard of their convenience which was shown in the hasty dissolution. Mr. GLADSTONE's argument that the interval between the dissolution and the elections is regulated by uniform practice was quite irrelevant to the charge. Nothing is easier than to give notice of an intended dissolution in sufficient time to allow of preparations for the contest.

One of Mr. GLADSTONE'S intellectual characteristics is a habit of first forming conclusions and then devising reasons by which they may be justified. When he was suddenly converted to the Ballot, he persuaded himself that he must previously have become convinced of the expediency of universal suffrage; and he then proceeded to prove by some recondite process of reasoning that secret voting was the natural result of a promiscuous franchise. In the same manner Mr. GLADSTONE in his recent apology informed the House of Commons that it had become necessary to dissolve Parliament because the Government meditated a Bill on local rating. Only the day before Mr. GLADSTONE expressed a qualified approval the STAFFORD NORTHCOME's proposal to contribute a million from the national revenue in aid of the rates. On Thursday nothing interfered with the candid consideration of a simple

short without objection from any quarter was proved to lave been absolutely installabilities on the part of their productions. It was, according to Mr. Glapstone, impossible that any relief should be afforded to interprete and their miletive liabilities among themselves were finally settled, and also until in elaborate and parties scheme of local government until in elaborate and parties scheme of local government until in elaborate and parties scheme of local government until in elaborate and parties scheme of local government undertaking it will undoubtedly probable that some difficulties might occur; and on some disputed points the Ministerial majority might perhaps have been impaired. The consequence might have been a dissolution in the middle of the Session, to the serious detriment of public business. If the excuse for the precipitate measure of January last is valid, it will equally apply to the most capricious repetition of the unsuccessful experiment. Fortunately, future Ministers, when they are tempted to risk their fortunes on the past of a die, will be warned by Mr. Gladstone's example, and will probably have forgotten the excuses which have been produced by an afterthought. Mr. Gladstone might have spared himself the trouble of explaining that he had not before him the alternative of resigning office in preference to the plan of dissolving Parliament. Although he has not yet forgiven Mr. DISRAELI for refusing to accept office a year ago, he apparently understands that a Minister with a majority of sixty can scarcely resign because he thinks it possible that some of his supporters may waver on disputed questions. In January there was no reason for a dissolution except the unfounded hope of strengthening the Government, and there was no reason, good or bad, for resignation.

The alarms which were caused by the rumour of Mr. GLADSTONE'S intention to retire from Parliamentary debate have been happily dissipated. In the short interval since the commencement of the Session he has delivered four or five elaborate speeches, extending over a longer time than has been occupied by all the Ministers together, if the special statements of the heads of department are omitted from the comparison. The Session will probably have been the least exciting within living memory; but it would have been duller still if Mr. GLADSTONE had abdicated the post which he may probably long continue to adorn. Mr. DISEALLI during the later part of his conduct of Opposition maintained a silence which was rarely broken, and he has been equally reserved since his accession to office. Success may perhaps have confirmed his opinion that speech is rather an instrument for attaining certain ands than an object or occupation of independent value. It is highly desirable that there should be a variety of tastes in Parliament and among its principal members. It would be a great loss if Mr. GLADSTONE were to internit opportunities of instruction, of criosim, of apology, and of all other applications of a copious and impressive cloquence. Any opponent can with the utmost case let loose the torrent at the risk of being himself submerged; nor is the pleasure of provoking retaliation from an indignant statesman of the highest rank likely to be despised by candidates for Parliamentary notoriety. If Mr. SMOLLETT had been still more reckless in his imputations, and still more inaccurate in his historical dates, he would have done some service by inducing Mr. GLADSTONE to deliver an aloquent speech containing a negative demonstration that the late dissolution admitted of no tenable excuse.

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

RAUDOT, who has for some years made it his melancholy business to record and lament over the decreasing population of France, has published in a recent number of the Correspondant a summary of the deductions he draws from the Census Returns of 1872. The proper year to terminate the usual quinquennial period was 1871, but France had other things to attend to in that year, and it is therefore a period of six years that is included in the Beturns which M. Raudor discusses. In 1866 France had a population of 38,065,594, and France had in 1872 1,964,173 less, which, after allowing about 1,600,000 for the loss of the population of the ceded provinces, shows an actual diminution of 369,110. But M. Raudor is not satisfied with this figure, and thinks that the real decrease is considerably larger. There must first be added those Alsatians and Lorrainers who exercised the option of making in the property of the considerable of the property of the considerable in 1872 to 126,243. Then there were the population of more foreigness living in

Brance in 1872 than in 1866, of whem 64,000 were Alestians or Lorrainers who changed their nationality, but chose to reside as foreigners in France. If the births but chose to reside as foreigners in France. If the births and deaths during the six years are compared, there appears to have been an excess of 368,580 of deaths over births, and this is the first period since the beginning of the century when this deficit has shown itself. It is true that in 1854 and 1855 the deaths exceeded the births; but in the other three years of the quinquential period the hirths so largely exceeded the deaths that the average showed a preponderance of births, and the total increase of population was at nearly the normal rate, or a quarter of a million in five years. It is of course in the agricultural dismillion in five years. It is of course in the agricultural di million in five years. It is of course in the agricultural districts that the diminution of population most shows itself. The towns have increased, and it is worthy of notice that, in spite of the siege and the Commune, the population of Paris was larger by 26,518 in 1872 than in 1866, and the town population of France generally showed a gain of 276,000. If we add to this figure that of the general diminution of population in number, we find that the country districts have lost no less than 645,000; or, if the department of the Seine is locked on, as M. RAUDOT thinks it ought to be, as containing a population that is really urban, the total loss of the country districts reaches 700,000. It is also to be noticed, in the opinion of M. RAUDOT, that the immigrants into the in the opinion of M. RAUDOT, that the immigrants into the cities from the rural districts are mostly persons in the flower of life; and the drain on the labouring strength of the country is therefore more severe than the mere figures would indicate. The consequence is, M. RAUDOT says, that there is a deficiency of hands to carry out agricultural operations properly. Unfortunately he considers it enough to state this without entering into any details, and yet it is precisely at this point that details are needed. There may have been too large an agricultural population. In England the number of the agricultural population decreased in the ten years between 1861 and 1871, and yet it is evident that in many districts there are still more hands than can be employed at remunerative wages. 700,000 is no doubt a very large decrease for so short a period as six years, but whether the supply of agricultural labourers is short in France, or whether it is merely that those who pay wages find they have to give more than is agreeable to them, is the real point to be decided, and it is one on which M. RAUDOT throws no light whatever.

It is natural to suppose that the war may have been the principal cause of the decrease of population, but such a supposition harmonizes too imperfectly with M. Rat ben's general gloomy views for hun to subscribe to it. Ho cannot allow accidental influences to interfere with his persuasion that his country is going to the dogs. If the French soldiers, he says, had really died in any very great numbers, whether from wounds, cold, sickness, or want, we should see a striking difference between the numbers of men and women in the returns of the last Consus. But in 1872 there were 137,000 more women than men as against 37,000 in 1866. We may breathe a sigh in passing over these unfortunate 100,000 Frenchwomen for whom there is no demand, but M. Raupor thinks the number small, considering all that has happened to thin the main population. The war has come and gone, and there are only 100,000 men less. Then it may be remarked that the diminution of the population did not take place exclusively, or even principally, in those departments which the war weekely to departments where ments which the war reached; 30 departments were invaded, and 56 were not. Of these 56, although 14 gained in population during the six years, yet 42 lost, and they even lost more in proportion than the departments that were invaded. The whole number of persons who died from the war, according to M. RAUDOT, is 100,000. Whether such statements are to be quite trusted in how Whether such statements are to be quite trusted is, however, very doubtful; for when the calculations are extended over so many years, it is almost impossible to say whether the general result gives the true key to any particular set of facts. The deaths of the year beginning July 1870 and closing with the end of June 1871 were nearly 450,000 beyond the average, and as the average is only 865,000, the death-rate was more than half as large again' as it usually is. M. RAUDOT points out that the death-rate was also unusually large in the first half-year of 1870, before the war began, and therefore all the increase of the year dating from the commencement of the war must not be set down to the war itself, as other causes were probably at work which would have swollen the rate. But is it to be supposed that all the soldiers who fell in the bloody battles round Metz were really entered in any proper

list of deaths? This seems most improbable, and it is certainly very unlikely that the war and the Commune really cost France only 100,000 men. No doubt, however, it is true that war does not affect a population so much as it is natural to suppose. The total population of France was greater at the date of Waterloo than it had been ten years before, although those ton years had been years of incessant fighting; and Germany gained a million in population in the four years ending with the close of 1871. Germany, it may be mentioned, has now, with Alsace and German Lorraine reckoned as part of it, as nearly as possible 41 millions of population, whereas the total population of France, now that Alsace and German Lorraine are gone, is as nearly as possible 36 millions; and in Germany the rate of increase is much more rapid than it was in France, even in happier days. The rate of increase in Prussis happens, if reliance is to be placed on tables prepared in 1865, to be exactly the same as it is in England, and is such that the population would double itself in 55 years; while in France the population, which was increasing in 1865, was increasing so slowly that 183 years would have elapsed before, at the then rate, it would have doubled itself.

M. RAUDOT is perfectly right in thinking that the diminution of population in France is in some ways injurious to the country. The relative greatness of France must suffer if her neighbours keep growing in numbers and she does not; and France, by having no spare population to send abroad, must exercise less influence on the world generally in face of the emigration of the English and the Germans, and the spread of Russia over Eastern Asia. Thirty-six millions of a brave, wealthy, and energetic race are not likely to be often molested if they are content to act on the defensive, and give no trouble to their neighbours. But France can no longer take the place which Frenchmen love to claim for it, that of the glory, and it may be added the bully, of the civilized world, if even so much humbler a country as Italy gains in ton years, as it did between 1861 and 1871, nearly two millions. M. RAUDOT does not inform us whether he makes allowance for the additions of Venice and Rome, which took place in that period, but we must suppose for his credit as a statistician that he did so, and the rate of increase he assigns to Italy is less than that which is observable in the instances of Austria and England. But what weighs upon him most is that his countrymen actually like to think that the population of France is decreasing, or at any rate they are quite content that it should be stationary. They think it shows how sensible and prudent the French people must be, and certainly it must be said that the French only carry into practice the doctrines of stern political economy which Malthus and Mill have preached in vain to more than one improvident and prolific generation. It is in some of the wealthiest districts of France that the population of France refuses to increase. In Normandy, for example, the people are well off, and they avow that, as they like being well off, and intend, to be well off, they will not contract foolish marriages. M. Raupor is full of scorn for contract foolish marriages. M. RAUDOT is full of scorn for such creatures. They are, he says, like heirs who are rich because they have buried all their relations. They go on lazily and happily in their despicable comfort; and the worst of it is that their countrymen—not the mere silly and uneducated of their countrymen, but men who affect and even attain high places in literature and philosophy—insist on admiring them. They pronounce that everything is for the best, and that France is much happure and richer than she would be if she degraded herself to the richer than she would be if she degraded herself to the level of misery by having a teeming, ill-fod, demoralized population. She does not lack wealth or vital force, as her recovery from the war has shown. She can amuse the world with the splendours of her capital, and will soon open to it the finest, the largest, and the most costly of opera houses. At such reasoners M. RAUDOT laughs as gaily as so sad a philosopher can laugh, and he does not even think their arguments worth a reply. But he raises a question which it is much easier to raise than to answer. Does a country lose or gain most by having a large population and wages kept down by the competition of numbers? England answers the question in one way and France in the other; but if England is wholly right and France wholly wrong, then the lessons of our most respected teachers in political economy have been as theo-retically valueless as they have been practically unheeded.

THE LICENSHING BELL.

VIIII difficulties of this embject arise chiefly cost of treestment it hen undergone. Attempts to ches violently the habits of the people provoke resistance of evasion, but gradual change may be accomplished by judicious legislation. If is generally expedient to premete the early closing of public-houses, and Mr. Chour is able to make the satisfactory announcement that the publicance desire that which regard for health and econes alike dictate. We might indeed have assumed without proof that publicans and their servants would share the general feeling in favour of aborter hours of labour. and all the more so because the publican is necessarily kept hard at work when all the world is making holiday. It is almost universally agreed that twelve o'clock is too early an hour for elosing in London, and no supprise could have been felt if the publicans had proposed. one o'clock. But Mr. Choss tells us that half past twelve is the latest hour that has been suggested to him by say person connected with the trade. The only question of person connected with the trade. The only question of any difficulty is that raised by Mr. MELLY, who contends for uniformity of hours as regards public-houses and beer-shops. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. CROSS has to deal with an embarrassment created by his predecessor. The Act of 1872 requires general closing at twelve, but permits the Commissioner of Police to grant "exemption licences" to particular houses. In order to escape the manifest evil of this system of exemptions, Mr. escape the manifest evil of this system of exemptions, Mr. Cross proposes that all public-houses shall be open till half-past twelve, and then it is said that the same liberty ought to be granted to the beer-shops. But in general the public-houses are under greater security for good behaviour than the beer-shops, and to come extent the "Licensed Victualler" supplies food as well as drink. Whatever difficulty the police may experience from the public-houses remaining open until half-past perience from the public-houses remaining open until half twelve, we do not think that it would be lessened by allowing the beer-houses to remain open to the same time. Upon this point Mr. Cross has doubtless taken the opinion of the Police authorities, and he and they together ought to be better judges of it than anybody else. As regards any hardship upon beer-house-keepers from this distinction being made between them and publicans, that might easily be remedied by some abatement of the duty payable by the former class. As regards the hours of Sunday closing, we think that the additional restriction imposed by the Act of 1872 was unnecessary, but we also think that Mr. Cross has done wisely in maintaining that which he finds established. While it is generally desirable that the laws should be adapted to the habits of the people, it is possible up to a certain point to adapt the habits of the people to the laws. On this account constant changes are to be deprecated, and Parliament should as far as possible discourage the notion that the public convenience will be further sacrificed to Sabbatarian or prohibitionist agitation. If we wish the trade of liquor-selling to be respectable, we must not harass it unnecessarily. It is cortainly remarkable that the Adulteration Clauses of the Act of 1872 have been almost entirely inoperative. In the Metropolitan district there has been no prosecution, and in the Northern district there has been no conviction. If these facts may be taken to show that the liquors sold by publicans ar more genuine than is generally supposed, we ought, on behalf of the public, to rejoice at it. They show at any rate that customers must be telemble will rate that customers must be tolerably well satisfied with the articles supplied to them. We have heard so much lately of adulteration of food and drink that it is certainly surprising that beer and spirits should have escaped so easily. It begins to appear probable that the "cream of

"the valley" represents the only genuine milk.

The result which Mr. Cross derives from the statistics which he quotes ought to encourage the publicans, although it may not be altogether satisfactory to Parliament. There are fewer liquor-shops, and they are better conducted; but more liquor has been consumed, and there have been more convictions for drunkenness than there used to lie. This result he ascribes to the increased attention which the keepers of liquor-shops have given to their trade, to the vigilance of the police, to the largely increased wages of the working classes, to the suddenness of this increase, and to the increased leisure which has accompanied it.

In more drink is consumed there will be a drunkenness; but the number of convictions for drunkenness will depend much upon the vigilance of the police, and in the Metrocapolitan district the police have accompanied after drink-shops.

the probably effect delicious, more closely since the act of the primary was passed. As regards the increased consumption, Mr. Gaoes rightly secribes it to the want of sources of enjoyment in persons who have suddenly found themselves in the persons who have suddenly found themselves in the persons who have suddenly found themselves in the persons who have suddenly found them we consider where and how a collier or puddler is forced to live, it is perhaps wonderful that he does anything except set, drink, smoke, and sleep when he is not at work. Social reformers, to do any good, must strike at the root of social disorders. Mr. Cross truly says that drunkenness is one of the great causes of crime and misery, yet it is not the primary cause. "There is another cause, and that is "the want of happy homes." He believes that the movement set on foot to provide the labouring classes with improved dwellings would do more to promote sobriety than lay Bill that Parliament could pass. There are persons who expect great results from the Permissive Bill or some other pet project of legislation, but even these persons would agree in trying the method which Mr. Cross suggests; and if energy were concentrated on that which everybody allows to be useful, it would probably be accomplished. The followers of Sir Willerid Lawson would do well "to let alone the good which they cannot do," by exercising a wholesome and legitimate influence over their friends and relations. If working-men who are carnest in the matter could produce in their own class a general feeling that it is disgraceful to be drunk, they would do more good than can be done by Parliament. The Alliance, however, are not likely to modify their grand design of prohibition.

But when Mr. Cross turns to the publicans he will obtain, as he deserves, attention. The leaders of that intenset ought to be well satisfied with the recent demonstration of their power, and should resolve to use it reasonably. "The great principle," says Mr. Cross, "in this, as in other trades, should be to encourage the best possible class of persons to engage in it." If Parliament will set consistently on this principle we believe that the will act consistently on this principle, we believe that the publicans have sufficient prudence to reciprocate the confidence thus shown in them. They must be aware that for many years to come the bulk of the population will resort to them for enjoyment whonever it has money at command, and experience shows that a well-conducted business is generally the most profitable. It is quite possible in this ss in other trades to sell by improved arrangements a larger santity in a shorter time, and the publican may be sure that his position may with prudence be made both liberative and impregnable. We have heard much from Lord ABENDARE and others about affording facilities for the sale of "innocuous beverages," and the publican may be well content with the result hitherto of the attempt to raise up against him a now class of rivals. Under an Act of Parliament passed about ten years ago, certain houses were left open which went by the name of night-houses; and in London, says Mr. CROSS, there were ever one thousand of these night-houses which had a licence to keep open the whole night. They did not actually sell intoxicating liquors, but it was found that they were really the resort of persons who went there because they were driven out of the public-houses; and it was therefore prowided that all these houses should be closed at one o'clock, when the public-houses closed. The Act of 1872 did not affect the existing regulations as to these houses, which are allowed therefore to keep open until one o'clock. "We "find," says Mr. Choss, "from the police that the nightes which now exist ere not resorted to in the st by people who want refreshments, but are simply frequented by persons who have been turned out of the public-houses, and who go to them the moment the public-houses are closed." The police report to him are refreshment-houses are simply the resort of preslitudes and their companions, and moreover that they carry titudes and their companions, and moreover that they carry on an illicit trade in spirits; and he proposes that they should be required to close at the same time as the public houses, which, under the Bill, will be half-past implies. We are not save that the description given by the pelice of these houses would be applicable to all of them, but undoubtedly it is generally correct. The closing of public houses at twelve o'clock has produced than illicit of in spirits" at another class of houses which has o'clock. It is better to modify that the think cannot be suscented. We think

of getting a glass of spirits after midnight, and therefore the supply of that article can be best entrusted to the most responsible bands, which are dearly those of the class which the law calls Licensed Victualiers. This class has therefore a position in London which, with predent management, will be unassailable.

RAILWAYS AND THE STATE.

BOTH Houses have within the last week discussed different questions connected with railways; and some instructive speeches were on both occasions delivered. Lord Drlaware failed to establish any plausible case for a Commission of inquiry into the management of railways, but the majority of the House of Lords shared the general alarm as to the accidents which so frequently occur. Lord HOUGHTON was perhaps imprudent in undertaking the advocacy of railway directors and managers in opposition to the prevailing sentiment; but Lord Samsuurr, who has, like Lord Houseron, the advantage of practical experience, explained in concise language the extreme difficulty of applying the greater part of the remedies which are commonly suggested. One side of the case has already been stated so strongly that the arguments on the other side deserve especial attention. It is asserted that the Government functionaries who are employed in the supervision of railways are in most instances mere amateurs until they acquire special knowledge in the discharge of their office, and that at the best they are far below the level of railway managers and engineers in professional position. It is probable that in some instances jealousy of interference may produce an indisposition to accept useful suggestions; but, on the other hand, it is desirable that those who administer any complicated and difficult business should be responsible for the details of management. Lord Salisbury left it in doubt whether he considered it expedient to enforce absolute punctuality on the Companies. Conformity with the time-tables would certainly remove one cause of accidents; but it can only be insured by a general diminution of the speed of trans throughout the kingdom. When the excitement caused by a series of extraordinary disasters was at its height in the course of last winter, railway directors took no trouble to conceal their sanguine hope that they would be compelled by public opinion to lower the speed which they have been induced by the wishes of their customers to maintain. Leisurely and occasional travellors may sometimes be indifferent to the addition of half an hour to the time spent in a railway journey of a hundred miles. Men of business feel that a difference in speed would involve a daily loss of time which has a pocuniary value, and that in some instances it would defeat the calculations on which they have fixed their residence or arranged their habits of life. Two hours added to the journey between London and Edinburgh or Chasgow would greatly increase the fatigue and inconvenience which are to a certain extent inseparable from a journey of four hundred miles. If Parliament meets the wishes of railway directors by compelling them to subside into a Continental mode of conducting their business, the change will be followed by universal discontent. If the Committee of the House of Lords recommends that all Companies shall provide additional lines for the conduct of their truffic, some mode of raising the vast capital which would be required for the purpose ought at the same time to be suggested.

because the same that the night-shieh new exist are not resorted to in the people who want refreshments, but are simply in people who want refreshments, but are simply in the opinion of the great majority of the House that the opinion of the great majority of the House that the opinion of the great majority of the House that the opinion of the great majority of the House that the opinion of the great majority of the House that the opinion of the great majority of the House that the opinion of the great majority of the House that the opinion of the great majority of the House that the opinion of the great majority of the House that the opinion of the great majority of the House sentatives of the most part conducted with creditable calmness the most part tondered with creditable calmness the logical or rhetorical error when he founded his argument for the purchase of Irish railways on the wider proposition that the same course ought to be adopted with respect to all the railways of the United Kingdom. It may perhaps be true that the same principles apply to great Buitain and to Ireland, but the advocate of the less ambitions scheme was injudicious in challenging the opposition which could not fail to be raised against a project for the speculative investment of many hundred millions of public money. The analogy of the Poet Office is entirely inapplicable to milways; and the opinion of the House of countries that the description of the density of the most part to order that the sent countries of the most part or project of the proposition and the proposition that the same course ought to be adopted with respect to all the railways of the United Kingdom. It may perhaps be true that the same principles apply to great Builties and to Ireland, but the advocate of the less ambitions scheme was injudicious in challenging the opposition with respect to all the railways of the United Kingdom. It may perhaps be true that the opinion of the less ambitions scheme was injudicious in challenging the opposition with respect to

of the department is strictly confined to the simple and uniform object of despatching letters and telegraphic messages with regularity and speed. No week passes in which the manager of a large railway is not required to exercise a larger discretion than that which devolves on the Postmaster-General and his assistants in the course of a year. The number of different rates contained in the lists of the different Companies cannot be less than fifteen The number of different rates contained in the or twenty millions. Several Companies own from twenty to seventy thousand waggons, which must be distributed for the convenience of consumers in the system to which they belong, and which can only be reclaimed with due regularity from the foreign lines which they traverse by the exercise of unceasing vigilance. The letter-book of a local superintendent at any large centre of traffic would frighten a Post Office clerk who might be required to deal with all the requests and reclamations of consignors and consignces who resent the smallest interruption of their traffic. Railway officials are, luckily for their customers, not at liberty to repress complaints by the peremptory generalities which are familiar to those who address remontrances to great public departments. The discretion which Railway Boards exercise in the investment of additional capital is regulated by calculations which may be sometimes mistaken, but which are always founded on a careful consideration of the probable advantages of the outlay. No theorist has yet suggested any plausible method of securing on the part of the State the exercise of an equally unbiassed

Having established to his own satisfaction the general expediency of State ownership of railways, Mr. BLENNER-HASSETT proceeded to show that if the soundness of the rule were denied, the Irish railways formed an exception. It may be fairly contended that the small magnitude of the Irish railway system makes the experiment comparatively practicable. It is easier to deal with twenty or thirty millions than with twenty times the same The sacrifice which must be incurred by comamount. pulsory purchase might be endurable if the acquisition of the railways were otherwise likely to produce great public advantage. The speakers in the debate of Tuesday abstained for the most part from repeating the exaggerated or irrelevant statements which have generally been used in support of the proposal. It would be absurd to undertake a vast speculation because there are too many smaller Companies in Ireland with a proportional and superfluous staff of directors and officers. The remedy for excessive division is union, and the little Companies can, if they think fit, amalgamate themselves with one another, or become annexed to the larger systems. It is not the case that Irish railways are uniformly small or poor. The Great Southern and Western of Ireland is equal or superior in mileage to the Great Northern of England, and on an average of twenty years it has paid a better dividend. Both the directors and the shareholders have repeatedly expressed the strongest repugnance to the transfer of their property to the Government. The Midland, Great Western, and some other larger Companies are prosperous and efficient; and those lines which at present produce no dividend command a price in the market which represents the hopes of the present holders. The State would in the contingency of purchase be required to pay, even at the market price, a considerable sum for lines which at present yield no profit. The promoters of the plan simultaneously propose to lower the rates, to increase the accommodation, and in general to swell the original outlay of capital by a large addition to the working expenses. All that was valuable would be taken against the will of the owners; the properties which were voluntarily sold would be of little value, and the purchaser would be expected to deteriorate both classes of railways still further by increasing the cost of working and by contenting himself with diminished receipts. The further difficulty of dealing with incessant demands for extension would be both financially and politically embarrassing.

The Irish members are perfectly in the right when they hold that the prosperity of their country would be greatly advanced by the construction of additional railways. Unfortunately Irish railway enterprise offers little attraction to English capitalists; and the large sums which are accumulated ir. Ireland, chiefly by thrifty farmers and tradesmen, are naturally destined to investments which involve neither epopulation nor risk. Within a few years some large pro-printers in the West, with the aid of the Midland Great Wintern Company, enabled by liberal guarantees a line of

a hundred miles to be constructed through a desciate region of bog where there had never been any kind of traffic. Within a year from the opening of the line it produced a dividend sufficient to cover the guarantees, and the price of a great part of the produce of the remoter districts was immediately doubled. In other parts of Ireland, counties and barcaies have, in accordance with the resolutions of grand juries and presentment sessions, guaranteed for limited persods a dividend on the cost of railways sufficient to secure their construction. Lord CARLINGFORD'S motion of Thursday. last was suggested by an unfortunate decision of a Committee of the House of Lords against a proposed line from Sligo to Enniskillen, which was almost unanimously supported by the landowners of the districts concerned. Committee further affirmed the doctrine that no guarantee should be sanctioned if it was opposed by any fraction of the ratepayers. Unless their inconsiderate and pedantic theory is repudiated by Parliament, railway extension is probably at an end in Ireland. The existing Companies are for the most part unwilling to encourage new projects, and capitalists will not risk their money without accurity. The enormous benefits which would be conferred by new lines would in many districts greatly outweigh any burden which might be imposed in the form of a guarantee, Grand juries and presentment sessions are perhaps imperfectly constituted as local Parliaments; but their members understand local interests, and they are extremely unlikely to indulge in extravagant enterprises.

IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

T is well that there should be a full discussion of the question as to the continuance of British rule at the Gold Coast, but it is impossible to imagine that there is any room for doubt as to what the decision will be. Mr. HANBURY has moved a Resolution expressing the opinion of the House of Commons that, " in the interests of civiliza-"tion and commerce, it would not now be desirable to " withdraw from the administration of the Gold Coast." No one, however, has ventured formally to propose the immediate abandonment of the Gold Coast, and much narrower considerations than those referred to in the Resolution would point to the same conclusion. We have Resolution would point to the same conclusion. just been engaged in a war with the King of ASHANTEE, which may perhaps have impressed him with a sense of our power, but which is not very likely to have inspired him with feelings of affection towards the native tribes, who, if they did little to help us, at any rate took our side in defiance of the Ashantees. It is obvious that the withdrawal of the English from the Gold Coast would at once bring down on those weak and helpless people the full weight of the King's vengeance, and in that case the only result of the war would be to have exasperated the Ashantees, and exposed the tribes which were friendly to the English to the most fearful punishment. The latter would certainly have s right to protest against such monstrous and wanton cruelty. "If," they might say, "you had gone away without a war, "we might have made terms for ourselves with the "Ashantees; but you tempted us to go out against them, "and now, with cowardly treachery, you leave us to bear the brunt of their fury, and our last state is worse than our " first." The Treaty which was exacted from King Correct required him to renounce all authority over the Kings of Denkara, Assim, Akim, Adansi, and other allies of Hss MAJESTY, formerly subject to the kingdom of Ashantes and in the case of the Adansis, Sir G. WOLSELEY has himself stated that his reason for permitting them to unite with another tribe was to preserve them from massacre by the Ashantees. It is difficult to conceive a greater acted criminal folly than the recent campaign would be if it was to be followed up by an immediate retreat. It is not a much a question of the interests of civilization and well merce as of common humanity. It may be taken there fore as certain that, for the present at any rate, the Gol Coast will remain under English administration. How Mr. Holms, who opposed Mr. Hansuer's motion, only was mr. FIGLMS, who opposed Mr. HANBUER'S motion, only so far as to propose withdrawal, "as soon as the entare "ments of the late war gould be got rid of," which we seem to imply a prolongation of Englishments for an ifinite period.

As to the actual state of the settlements, it is difficult decide between the conflicting statements of the most the motion and those of his opponent. Mr. History watch wo

maintained that the position of the Gold Coast Settlements had greatly improved during the last eight or nine years. Human sacrifices had been put down among the natives, trade had been largely extended, and the revenue of the country developed. The recent war had revived the prescountry developed. The recent war had revived the pres-tige of England and would tend to discourage any further attacks. All the is contrary to the anticipations of an authoritative Committee of the House of Commons which inquired into the subject in 1865, and recommended the restriction of our settlements within their then limits, and the preparation of the natives for self-government with a to our ultimate withdrawal from all parts of the coust, except perhaps Sierra Leone; and it may perhaps be doubted whether Mr. HANBURY has not been tempted to draw rather too rosy a picture of the prosperity of the settlements. Mr. HOLMS contended that trade, so far from increasing, was, if the statistics were rightly interpreted, declining; and that British taxpayers had spent 2,090,000l. in order that merchants might dispose of goods to the value of 2,300,000l. The annual expenditure had also risen from 10,000l. to some 54,000l. It is evident at least that the Dutch took a low view of the commercial value of Elmina, as they came down from 80,000%, which they first demanded as the price of surrender, to the modest sum of 3,800L As to the circumstance under which this addition to our settlements was obtained, official explanations have yet to be given. It may be assumed that there was a certain degree of obscurity as to the rights of the King of ASHANTER, and that the English authorities thought they could trust to the representations of the Dutch Government. The important question, however, is rather as to the future than the mast. It is clear that we cannot on the instant quit the Gold Coast, and in the meantime prudence would seem to suggest that an efficient government ought to be maintained. To put things on a temporary footing, as if the English were only watching for the moment to slip away, would be the strongest temptation which could be offered to the Ashantees to resume the offensive, in order to hasten our departure. On one point both Mr. HANBURY and Mr. Holls were agreed, and that was as to the mischief of frequent changes of Governors. Governor M'LEAN remained at his post for seventeen years, and it is admitted that he accomplished important results. Since then there have been no fewer than twenty-six different Governors. How many of them succumbed to the climate has not been stated, but it may be doubted whether the advantages of the office are sufficient to secure the conservices of good men. Mr. HANBURY remarked that, without military support, it was impossible for merchants to force an inland trade; but it may be questioned whether it is a national duty that trade should be forced upon a reluctant population, and there is certainly something startling in hearing from the benches behind Mr. DISPABLIA proposal for suppressing the Protectionists of the East Coast of Africa by force of arms. Between pushing trade to this extent and altogether abandoning the country there is surely some safe and honourable middle course to be discovered.

Every question of this kind, with reference either to the continuance of an old settlement like that of the Gold Coast, or the acceptance of a new Sovereignty like that of Fiji, must necessarily be argued out on its own nearits; but the decision which is come to will naturally pend in a considerable degree on the view which is taken of the external duties of a great nation like Inglind. One set of politicians, whose influence has been rather declining in recent years, would make short work of all difficulties of this kind, by simply cutting adrift all existing colonies and dependencies, and resolving to connot no fresh relations of this kind. It is the sim of this chool to reduce England to a position of selfish isolation, in so far as it may offer profitable markets to English The administrative area of the English Governent would thus be reduced to the United Kingdom, and driven be no doubt that administration would thereby be reach se so doubt that summine ration would be relieved to a great many troublesome and dangerous responsition. This is a perfectly consistent and in some respects to the distribution of the great object of existence is to the distribution of the second more source is to think only of the immediate comfort transferice of people at home, and to shut our

millions to keep up anything like a decent navy at present, but if we had only our own coasts to defend, a smaller and cheaper fleet might be found to answer the purpose. This policy would also get rid of a great many risks of collision with other Powers, which are, of course, only another name for expenditure. It is possible that in this way England might become a richer country than at present; at least, taxes would be less, and there are economical philanthropusts who think that the happiness of a country depends on the smallness of its taxation, not on what it gets in return. It is evident, however, that England would cease to be a great country in the sense in which it has hitherto played its part. It would coase to be an active and propagating force, spreading its language, its ideas, its religion over the world, opening up new regions to the light of civilization and Christianity, making other nations take an interest in the objects which it has at heart, and in all sorts of ways carrying the rest of the human family along with it. Regarded as a mere commercial investment, it may be doubted whether colonies and settlements are worth all the trouble and money which are spent on them. Some of them have turned out better than others, but, on the whole, the mother-country gots very little out of them, at any rate directly. Yet, when Mr. HOLMS argues that the only question to be asked about the Gold Coast, for example, is how much it costs to keep up the settlement, and what amount of trade is done there, he may be reminded that this is only one side of the subject. Canada, New Zealand, Australia would assuredly not now be what they are if such considerations as these had uniformly governed English policy. Yet it will hardly be denied that it is a good thing for the ground at large that these communities should exist in world at large that these communities should exist in their present condition; and England not only has its share in this advantage, but a special share. The inshare in this advantage, but a special share. The in-habitants of other countries are as free to trade with or settle in our colonies as we are ourselves, but how-ever mixed the nationalities of the settlers, there can be no question that these new and thriving States are thoroughly English in their habits and ideas, and a genuino embodiment of English character Nothing can be more certain than that, if England had been conducted from the safe business point of view, it would at this moment have been a very different country from what it is, and the world would in many ways have been different too It would of course be absurd to say that a nation like ours is bound to take upon itself all at once the regeneration and management of the whole universe. It can only do what it can do, and it is bound to have some reasonable regard for its own immediate interests. Yet mere tireside comfort and economy may be prized too highly, and it is well, when questions of Imperial responsibility have to be determined, that a large and generous view should be taken of the mission of a great nation.

BUILDING AND HEALTH.

THE Metropolitan Buildings Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, and, considering its length, its complexity, and the number of interests which it affects, it is exceedingly uncertain how long it will remain under consideration, and in what shape it will ultimately become law. It would be well if the Government could be induced to employ the interval in framing a general Building Act which, though it should extend to the whole country and not be limited to London, need not for all that be very cumbrous. It is true that there are many sources of disease and discomfort which are peculiar to houses standing in crowded districts In the country the air outside a honse is commonly fairly pure, though occasionally a local confusion between the functions of a ditch and those of a sewer succeeds in poisoning even this. As a rule, however, the contribution of evil savours which every cuttage makes to the surrounding atmosphere is too much diluted to be appreciably injurious. It is not as in London or Manchester where, in some of the worst parts of the town, the natural atmosphere seems to have retreated in despair of making itself felt, and to have yielded its place to a concentrated extract of all the had smells which an undrained and unventilated court can give birth to. But as soon as the threshold is crossed, the parallel between houses in towns and houses in the country becomes very close. The chief causes of disease as regards dwelling-houses are two—bad air and bad water; and in the

first of these respects the country is no better off than the towns, while in the second it is usually worse off. Air may become bad either from want of sufficient provision for its renewal, or from the existence of a provision for its being renewed direct from the drains. Water may become bad either from improper storage or from the addition of poisonous matters. Of these four sources of mischief, the last is almost confined to the country, including under that head all towns and villages in which water is not supplied by any corporate agency. London water, for example, is often faulty, and the analyses of it which are published every month are as good as advertisements to the makers of filters. But London water is purity itself compared with the water drawn from many country wells, water which looks sparkling and tastes fresh, but which derives these very merits from the presence of poisonous gases. The other three evils are evenly distributed over the whole of England. The town garret and the country loft may be alike destitute of ventilation; the town sewer and the country cesspool may alike contribute their miasma to the air of the houses they drain; the town cistern and the country water-butt may alike beloul the water which they profess to store. If these four causes of ill-health could be removed, an immense strade would have been made towards rendering the sanitary condition of England really satisfactory. There would remain special evils generated by the pressure of a crowded population or by the practice of noxious trades, but in comparison with the evils generated by foul air and foul water in dwelling-houses they would be almost insignificant.

As regards all houses hereafter built it would not be difficult to guard against these evils; but as regards those already in existence the attempt to bring them up to the very modest standard here indicated might be surrounded by many difficulties. It is scarcely possible to make a clean sweep of all the houses which fall below a by many difficulties. cortain sanitary standard, because many of them are so built as to be altogether beyond the reach of improvement. By degrees more and more of them may be pulled down and the ground they occupy filled by houses of a better order; but until some plan of this kind can be devised they must be accopted as in many parts the only houses at the disposal of the poorer class of tenants. Again, as regards houses of a higher type, there are many which in a sanitary point of view are little better than those just mentioned. The miles of villas which surround London on all sides have been built in a great number of cases with a disregard for considerations of health which quite rivals the carelessness shown in building houses for the poor. This was strikingly shown in a cause tried a few There is a suburb wooks back at the Kingston Assizes. on the South-Western Radway called Worcester Park, at which a great deal of building has lately been going on. Either before it was begun, or whilst it was in progress, the builder seems to have cast his eye upon a little brook which runs through the estate, and in the end finds its way to the Thames, and it at once occurred to him that here was a system of drainage ready to hand. It was necessary to get rofuse matters out of the houses, but so long as they could be poured into a running stream his conscience was satisfied. Unfortunately for the success of this arrangement the Kingston authorities objected to a method of sewerage which simply sent the refuse of Worcester Park to Kingston, and the Court made an order that the Worcester Park houses should be provided with cesspools. It was urged, with some show of reason, that this would be to create a muisance in Worcester Park by way of abatung one at Kingston. But the judge had only to determine what was due to the inhabitants of Kingston. The unfortunate inhabitants, if there be any, of Worcester Park were not formally before him. It was admitted that the soil of Worcester Park nuade it difficult to construct cesspools so as to ensure that there should be no communication between them and the drinking water, but it was not shown that it was im-possible. Probably, like many other difficulties of the kind, it is a question of cost. But when once a composition dug out and covered over, there is no obvious means of assertaining in what manner the work has been done; and assortanting in winter manner one were non-sen cone; and supposing that some of these houses should be furnished with cosspools which do not notate their contents, the fact may remain unknown until an epidemic of cholera or typicoid fever reveals on what sold of fraudation Woreaster hip is prigr

This may be an extreme and annual case, but some of a

almost as widely distributed as the art of building its How this evil is to be doubt with as regards on is a part of general sanitary legislation, and, as such, in surrounded with many difficulties. But as regards how becarter to be built there are no such difficulties. very fact that, when once an unwholesons because have been built, it is often so difficult to change its character, is the best possible reason for taking care that no more unwholesome houses shall be built. What is wanted to meet the need is a short and intelligible Act of Parliament enacting that in future no houses shall be let or sold which have not been declared to be wholesome by What shall constitute a competent sanitary authority. wholesomeness might in the first instance be set out in the Act itself, and power might be reserved to the Local Government Board to make additions from time to time to the statutory requirements. In this way a series of sanitary standards would in time grow up resembling the standards of instruction fixed from time to time by the Education Department, and like them gradually increasing in stringency as the spread of sanitary knowledge made such an increase possible. In the Act itself it would be expedient only to lay down a few universally admitted rulesversally admitted, that is to say, by all persons who have not a vested interest in disputing them. There could be no great difficulty in defining what shall constitute the minimum of ventilation in a room, or in requiring that every pipe communicating either with a sewer or with a cesspool shall have some outlet to the external air, or that where craspools and wells are both in use a minimum distance shall be main. tained between them, and the walls of the cesspool shall be constructed so as not to allow any sewage matter to escape. If these three requirements were everywhere insisted on, the progress of sanitary education would be extraordinarily rapid, because the inhabitants of the houses built since the passing of the Act would be unmistakably healthier than the inhabitants of houses built before the passing of the Act. As it is, it is often difficult to convince people that such and such sanitary defects generate discase and shorten life, because they say, and say with truth, that the health of persons living in houses which command a high rent is not appreciably better than the health of persons living in houses which are constantly reported as destitute of the simplest sanitary requirements. The answer is that there are many houses commanding a high rent in which sanitary laws are as completely, though not as conspicuously, deflect as in the hovels which make the text of a medical officer's report. If such a Building Act as has been suggested were enforced, without respect of persons or neighbourhoods, the superiority as regards healthness of the houses to which it has been applied would soon remove all doubts as to the necessity of Parliamentary intervention.

COMPETITIVE REAMINATION.

To stop often humiliating to compare the actual working of any new piece of political machinery with the expectations entertained on first setting it in motion. Schemes deviaed on the best possible principles have an awkward way of developing the very tendencies for which we were least prepared. A recent article in the Edinburgh Review illustrates this familiar truth from the case of competitive examinations. Neither the good nor the evil effects articipated at the first introduction of that system have been entered articipated at the first introduction of that system have been entered articipated at the first introduction of that system have been entered articipated at the first introduction of the system. Civil Service within wormout, afferminate, narroweshested, and spectacled students. But it has developed, and especially in the Indian Civil Service, which was to have been its great field of success, certain tendencies which was to have been its great field of success, certain tendencies which demand serious consideration. That service, it is said, contains an increasing number of men at once less contential and at least in certain important respects, less competent than these predecessors. Plans are being entertained for a serious modification of the system; and it is very generally held that the described in the first serious of the case against the competitive against the public schools. When has attended by private to dealers and the public schools. When has attended by private tendence. Hearth has been that, the a considerable interesting the first and advantages in a serious of distribution, in a said, cause first and the first and the public schools. When has attended by private tendence.

we have only a set of inde trained by some Mr. Smith or Jones, who is shilled in the art of viscourvesting assemblers. The great simulus which was to have been given to the existing educational rodies handless wanting, and the practical consequence has rather seen that therefore number of promising pupils have been withdrawn itself the influence. At first eight this will doubtees be denitted to be an evil; but, to avoid energy-ration or mistentiment, it is necessary to consider more precisely in what the
will exists.

Will exists.

Orange in the state of evil reports. It is generally understood to mean the filling of the youthful mind with a mass of imperfectly assimilated knowledge which produces no permanent effect. A distinguished Professor recently suggested that when ada presented themselves for examination they should be sent to see without books, pens, or ink, for six months, and exemined on their return. Such a system would have time for the evaporation of all that superficial knowledge which is acquired exclusively for immediate consumption. It would, in fact, avert the evils for immediate consumption. It would, in fact, avert the evils thurscateristic of the grosser forms of cremming; but we fear that it would not be effective against a more subtle mischief. It does not be the constant of the not, in fact, seem to be true that the comming practiced for the indian examination is of this martistic kind. In answer to the complaints of the Edinburgh Reviewer that the crammers encourage a supplied to the commence of the complaints of the complaints of the complaints of the commence of the comme courage a superficial knowledge of many subjects instead of a horough knowledge of one, the most successful member of the mofession wrote a sufficiently pertinent letter to the Times. According to him, success is generally attained by a thosough brilling in a small number of subjects. "Quality, set quantity," he irilling in a small number of subjects. A Quality, not quantity," he mays, is a phrase constantly in his month; and some of his most mecessful pupils had taken up a very small number of subjects. We could find some fault with this statement; but we are quite eady to believe that, as a matter of fact, cramming as practised by the best teachers does imply much thorough study; and that, for example, the mathematical knowledge of a candidate for the Indian examinations is the same in kind, if not in degree, with that of a maddidate for honours at Cambridge. It includes a real knewledge of certain subjects, not a mere learning by heart of a few books. The "crammer" in question—if we may use the word without offence—proceeded to say that the success of their work. They sell a good article, and therefore secure customers. They depend entirely upon their work, instead of having endowness to fall back upon, and therefore they can compete successfull "coach" used to do at the Universities. We believe that it the present day a distinguished private tuter occupies a position was accounted to the Mathematical Thirm and would be that the present day a distinguished private tuter occupies a position was a market. at the present day a distinguished private tuter occupies a position in regard to the Mathematical Tripos not unlike that which the mammer concupies in regard to the Indian examinations. In each mae, the prestige which has been acquired may lead young men to stach an exaggerated value to their extm-edicial teaching; but it any rate the prestige was won and is maintained by thorough and conscientions lebour.

But, admitting that the commer does his work well, it loss not follow that the education which he imparts is really ill that could be desired. He preaches, it may be, "quality, not quantity," but there is another become which he is bound to impress upon his pupils—namely, to read what "pays." Success in on examination, not a thorough intellectual and moral training, is necessarily his ultimate aim; and the pursuit of one of these purposes may imply a divergence from the other. This is in fact the middle was a divergence from the noral training, is necessarily his ultimate aim; and the pursuit of one of these purposes may imply a divergence from the other. This is, in fact, the vital weakness of the competitive system, and it is easy to see how it works. The Ridmine of the competitive of example, says that concentration rather than diffusion of ntellect should be the rule for education. We cannot accept his tatement without serious modification. Suppose, for example, hat an appointment to India was obtainable simply by mathematical excellence. It would then be worth while for a boy, as two as he showed decided mathematical talent to decore is many con as he showed decided mathematical talent, to devote himself reclusively to mathematics, and the natural consequence would so that several years of his life would be devoted to what is se that several years of his life would be devoted to what is adeed an adminable branch of intellectual gymnastics, but a very nor training when taken by itself. A yearth of twenty-one, leveld of all other culture and endowed with an exceptannal sower for the manipulation of abstract symbols, would be about power for the manipulation of abstract symbols, would be about a poorly prepared for a state in the government of a great Empire any one could be who was not an absolute fool. In short, the arrowing tendency of an education directed exclasively to secure moose in examinations is often mose marked and more permecular han its tendency to produce superficiality. An ideal scheme of dinection would include a general subtraction of all the faculties, ogether with a correlal development of any special aptitudes. A them guided by examinations because these considerations altopolicy out of account. If it deep not tend to fill the Indian tiber out of account. If it does not tend to fill the Indian pather out of account. If it does not tend to fill the Indian strice with a number of smart smatters in universal moviedge, it tends to fill it with a number of specialists, and if specialists whose incowledge has no seference to their duties. I judicious teacher would endeavour to supplement the knowledge of his mathematicies by giving him some wider or more invasible; cultury. The eranner will see him, then you learn lating the Unselvanium to get the minimum of market. If not, look multiparts alterather. If you can, he cannot above all these not to allow them to distance you from the subjects on thick may really rely. The two selects of getting the heat possible mailing, and of getting as many marks as possible, see

only estacide by ascident; and a system altograther out of account will be macause

And this suggests one seemet of the crammer's power of non-peting with the Universities and achoels which is not quite so creditable as the secret of thorough tenshing. Me has andoubtedly the advantage of not being burdened, the erhodsmaners can college tutors, with a mass of uttor idlences. Everybudy who sames to him wants to learn. No distractions are provided. The youth who is under his hands probably takes lodgings in London, lives by himself, and devotes himself for a secule of years ex-clusively to his crammer. Such a system removes many diffi-cultion. There is no discipline to be enforced; there are no bost-chub to tempt lasts to warte their time; there are no social answer ments or debating societies; and, in fact, nothing of that which constitutes a very essential part of University training, though, it must be admitted, a part very liable to be abused. A certain proper-tion of the best hoys from our public schools and elsewhere, instead of going through a University career and being aspected to all the tion of the best boys from our public schools and sleewhere, instead of going through a University career and haing exposed to all the multifarious influences which it implies, are simply put into peas to be fatted for examination. Granting that the food supplied to them is sufficiently solid, and that they are not tempted to waste their time on mere frivolities; and granting that such a plan is conducive to the production of mark-making animals, still it must be conferred that it implies but a wastehed section of allestics. We confessed that it implies but a wretched system of education. fully agree with the Reviewer that this is not the wey to bring up the members of the reverning body of our great dependency. Under the members of the governing body of our great dependency. Under the old system, the youths at Halleybury were frequently incom-petent and generant enough; but at any rate the effect of bringing them together was to encourage that corporate spirit which a to be rapidly declining under the present arrangements. The objection made when the competitive plan was started, that it would produce awkward recluses instead of men of the world, had after all promoting in it. The stimulus added to intellectual cultivation was in itself narrow, and was not combined with any atimulus to the general educational system. The inventors of the new plan hoped, as we have said, to draw the most premising material from our Universities. They hoped that the other of great prices would invigorate the whole adjection of the country as well as attent a contain remiser of electrical from invigorate the whole edgestion of the country as well as ething a certain number of clever lads. But, as is too often the case in our fragmentary methods of reform, this part of the eyestem broke down. The effect has been not to send a fulfer stream through the old channels, but to open a little side channel of edgestion, which is allowed to regulate itself. The object was, or should have been to obtain men of the widest and most thorough cultivation that the country could appeal a supply. the widest and most thorough cultivation that the country could supply. The actual result has been to set up a demand for the products of a new kind of industry which, if it is not tarrly open to all the papaler objections to learning, extensive sets up a very false and narrow standard of excellence. The obvious remedy suggested by the Reviewer is to establish a new Indian college which should do in a better way what was formerly done by Haileybury. The successful candidates, he thinks, should be brought together at Oxford or Cambridge, where they would be exposed to the influences of the best system of education which the country supplies. It would be premature to discuss a scheme of this kind before any definite proposal has been worked out. Many difficulties might easily be suggested. The lieviewer does not, for example, propose to touch the preliminary been worked out. Many difficulties might easily be suggested. The lieviewer does not, for example, propose to teach the preliminary education at all, though the evils of the present ylan are in great measure those which are inseparable from the mode in which candidates are prepared. No dealt, moreover, the jealouses of different Universities would cause obtacles upon which we must not dwell at present. We agree, however, that some such achaine would at least tend to remedy the evils which result from filling the ranks of the service with a number of men who have had no common a of training, and no tre of corporate feeling except such as is supplied by suffering at the hands of crammers.

PROSELYTISM IN RUSSIA.

LONG extract from the Grashdanane of St. Petersburg, mid A LONG extract from the Grashdamer of St. Petersburg, said to represent "the ingless and most influential circles at Court," was printed the other day in the letter of the James Correspondent at Berlin. It gives a curious account of the Correspondent at Berlin. It gives a curious account of the prenching of the trooped by the "modern English apostle," Lord Radstock, who has, it seems, for the present transferred his appritual summitmations from Exeter Hall to the Russian capital, where he has established the same sort of reputation as "apostle of the Cienteels" which preachers of a very different creed enjoy nearer home. It is no new thing indeed for the thir sex to be nearer home. It is no new thing indeed for the fair sex to be gried with itching ears, and the traths of the Gorgel, whether according to Rome or to Geneva, are apt to come with peculiar persuasiveness from aristocratic lips. Sight considerations would go a good way to explain what may be after all, as the Grashdenine go a good way to explain what may be after all, as the Grandswine supposes, a merely ephemeral success. There are however other causes, not far to seek, which may help to explain the religious serivalism at fit. Peterabury. Lord Radstock is not the first missionary, nor is his the only faith, that has greatly troubled the sensewhat engannt waters of Rastera Orthodoxy. And the very segan which so severely condemns the "erratic behave our of these enlightened ladies" supplies hints which to those who have any segmentatures with the Russian Church are sufficiently significant. But it will be only fair in the first place to hear what the Elembianies has to say about the matter. After deploring the

Protestant tendencies which have displayed themselves in some villages of Southern Russia, and the formation of a Protestant Propaganda at Berlin, the report proceeds as follows; the particular point being, it will be observed, that, unlike the early days of Christianity, it is only to neophytes of unimpeachably blue blood that the Gospel is in this case preached:—

Worse than this, there is Countess M., a Russian Orthodox lady, and the mother of four children, who the other day told Lord Radstock that she had only learnt to love Christ from his exposition of the Anglican doctrine; that the Greek Church was so cold and stiff, and that she only now knew what it was to be really a Christian. Princess G., another Russian Orthodox lady, and the mother of two children, after attending Lord Radstock's Bible class, has been heard to exclaim, "I only now know what the religion of Christ really is. It is Protestantism !" "Yes," added another Orthodox lady—Princess P.—"Protestantism is the only religion I ever understood. It is hased upon love, not upon rite and ceremony, as is ours." "My dear lord, O pray teach me how to love Christ. Tell me, my dear Lord Radstock, how to make the necessary and proper distinction between the love I feel for my husband and the love I owe to Christ." These words have recently fallen from the lips of Princess D., likewise an Orthodox lady and the mother of four children. The above few authentic utterances will give the reader an idea of the religious condition of St. Petersburg society early in the year 1874. Balls are forgotten, and fine dresses discarded, the fair owners having taken to loving Christ and receiving religious instruction from a modern English apostle. English apostle.

There is even, we are told, a predilection for Protestantism among the male portion of "our fashionable society." But it is to Countesses and Princesses that Lord Radstock's teaching chiefly commends itself. He evidently does not think much of "the Holy Eastern Church," for the object of his visit to St. Petersburg is expressly stated to be "to convert its inhabitants to Christianity." Since his arrival in the Russian capital he has received ten or twelve since his arrival in the Russian capital he has received ten or twolve invitations daily to discourse "in aristocratic saloons," and has also been preaching in the American Church both in French and English. And wherever he appears, in public or private, he is beset by ladies who "entreat him to teach them how to love Jesus." The special assemblies—we had almost said seances—held for this purpose are thus described by an eye-witness:-

At an early hour the room is filled to overflowing with princesses and countesses. They are all clad in black or gray, are accompanied by their little children, and hunger and thirst after the spiritual food they have come to receive. Lord Radstock first kneels down with his back to the assembly, entreating Christ to inspire him with fitting words. Then, rising and turning round, he says, "Let us pray," an injunction which is immediately obeyed by all present. After this he opens the Bible, reading the first text upon which his eye happens to fall, and commenting upon it in elequent and impressive language. The ladies are gradually excited to the highest pitch of religious enthusiasm. As they sit weeping before him, they resemble so many heathen women admitted to the first knowledge of Christ by the powerful teaching of St. Paul. The close of the discourse is marked by loud sobbings. The fair devotees rise from their sents, and crowding round the evangelist lord, thank him in passionate terms for showing them the way of salvation, and directing them and their children into the paths of peace. Every now and then it happens that one of the children present, startled by the contrast between the language of Lord Radstock and that of the Russian clergy, asks his mother whether it is necessary to attend the teachings of the Orthodox pastors at all, after this attractive experience of the foreigner's religiou. "Ah," she says, "you had better look to the dear lord for your future religious instruction." Such scenes are being enacted daily before our eyes.

The writer goes on to criticize the conduct of these Countesses and Princesses in no very complimentary terms. They would not, he thinks, be by any means ready to listen to the equally sincere and pious teaching of a poor unpretending Russian priest in shabby clothes, or even to admit him into their houses. They understand nothing whatever of the doctrine to which they listen so eagerly. They had no idea the day before Lord Radstock's arrival that they were "hungering and thirsting after Christ," and they will have forgotten all about him and his preachments a fortnight after he is gone. In short, they have simply transferred to this new apostle the enthusiasm they not long ago exhibited for Mr. Home, the Spiritualist. But what the writer thinks much more serious is that their conduct proves their ignorance of Orthodox doctrine and their open want of sympathy with their own Church. "If they were really Russian Orthodox ladies, they would not ask Lord Radstock to teach them his religion, but simply tell him that they are ready to co-operate with him in contributing to the approximation of the two Churches." After some comments on Lord Radstock's peculiar methods of propagandian, the The writer goes on to criticize the conduct of these Countesses ments on Lord Radstock's peculiar methods of propagandism, the writer again reverts to the contrast between him and the "poor, destitute, common Russian pope." These deserters, he says, will defend their apostasy by the old excuse that there are no will delend their apostasy by the old excuse that there are no powerful preachers among their own clergy, who are in fact only "coarse ignoramuses and vulgar drunkards." And he concludes by urging the clergy of St. Petersburg to ascend the pulpit, and "speak loud enough to be heard even beyond the walls of the sacred edifices," on behalf of the doctrines and rites of "a Church founded by Church Himself and destined to address for a Church founded edifices," on behalf of the doctrines and rites of "a Church founded by Christ Himself, and destined to endure for ever, whereas Lord Radstock's Church ceases to exist when he breathes his last." How far the Russian elergy may be willing or competent to profit by this advice we cannot undertake to say, but of its being far from superfluous there can be little doubt. It is perfectly true that the ignorance and vulgarity of the Russian "popes"—not to dwell here on graver charges—proves nothing against the doctrines they profess or the authority of their Church. But the female mind is not apt to be logical, and even laity of the sterner sex, and far removed from the refinements of aristocratic society, do not always take pains to distinguish socurately between the personal defiarits of their pastors and the marits of their creed. The well appears for apostasy is indeed a very old one in Russia, and after making full allowance for exaggression and calmany, it

is impossible to doubt that it rests on a solid basis of fact. is impossible to doubt that it rests on a solid basis of fact. The difficulty of gaining theoreughly trustworthy information on the subject arises from our informants being usually either Russian ecclesiastics, who naturally paint things in a rosy hue, or Latin missignaries who are likely to see the worst side of the rival communion and to take the most unfavourable view of what they do see. But still the general ignorance, and we fear it must be added the very prevalent insolviety, of the Russian priest-hood, are patent facts, and not difficult to account for. From its social and recognized position no Church has been savet so little hood, are patent facts, and not difficult to account for. From its social and geographical position no Church has been sayet so little influenced by the advancing wave of modern culture; and there is moreover a special ground in its peculiar constitution for that sharp. line of demarcation between the higher and lower ranks of the ministry which distinguishes it from all other episcopal communions. The compulsory marriage of the parochial clergy—for they are as strictly bound to marry before ordination as the Latin clergy are to remain single—makes it impossible for them ever to rise to the episcopate. The necessary consequence of this is that the bishops, who are bound to be celibates, are invariably taken from the religious orders, and therefore have no common antecedents or common sympathics with their diocessa clergy, whom they are apt to look down upon socially and intellectually, and to govern at best with formal strictness, if not with harshness and injustice. It is not easy to see how, under the existing system, njustice. It is not easy to see how, under the existing system,

injustice. It is not easy to see how, under the existing system, it could be otherwise.

What is chiefly remarkable about Lord Radstock's Russian apostolate is that it should be so quietly permitted; and we are inclined from this to suspect that the Government take much the same view of the movement as the Grashdanine, regarding it as a mere passing phase of fashionable excitement. Certainly Russia has not formerly been tolerant of assaults on the established faith, and, if we are not mistaken, apostasy from the Orthodox Church is still an offence punishable with banishment. The danger has not indeed usually come from the side of Protestantism. For centuries nast the Popes have laboured assiduously to gain a footing in indeed usually come from the side of Protestantism. For centuries past the Popes have laboured assiduously to gain a footing in Russia, and their overtures have been sternly repulsed by successive Czars or put aside with cold and inflexible politeness. Catharine II. indeed, with a kind of cynical generosity, like Frederick II. of Prussia, maintained the Jesuits in her dominions after their suppression by the Holy See, and for forty years under shelter of Russia they successfully defied the edicts of Rome till Pius VII. restored the Order in 1814. But they were strictly enjoined to confine their services to their co-religionists, and to abstain from all attenuts to make converts from the Orthodox sbatain from all attempts to make converts from the Orthodox Ohurch. It was to their persistent, though at first cautious and secret, evasion of this injunction that they owed their final expulsion from the country in 1820. At the beginning of this century the Russian Jesuits were under the generalship of one of the ablest men their order ever produced, Father Gruber. In direct contravention of the law they admitted into their schools children of other confessions, and even opened a pension for the sons of the native nobility, many of whom were converted by them. White Russia was however the main centre of their operations. They had a powerful patron in the famous Count Joseph de Maistre, who then represented Sardinia at the Court of St. Petersburg, and who through his friend Prince Galitzen, the Minister of Public Instruction, could always gain the ear of the Czar. His wife, the Princess Galitzen, heart of the Czar. His wife, the Princess Galitzen, became a convert in 1807, but took the precaution of being received into the Latin Church in Germany; about the same time the Princess Dolgorouky was received in Holland, and Prince Odoewski at St. Petersburg. But a greater commotion was caused by the conversion of the wife of Count Rostopchin, Governor-Governo of Mossow. She was a privately received by here Governor-General of Moscow. She was privately received by her Jesuit confessor, who was very angry with her—or, as he expressed it, "quite stupefied at her thoughtless conduct"—when, contrary to "quite stupefied at her thoughtless conduct"—when, contrary to his injunctions, she communicated the secret to her husband. In 1816 Count de Maistre was able to say:—"Conversions to our faith are very rapid, and strike one as much by the number of the converts as by their social rank. It is truly an admirable sight, for"—and here one is strongly reminded of Lord Radstock's fair disciples—"the conversions are chiefly among the highest orders of society." At last matters were brought to a crisis by the discovery that Prince Alexander California and the crisis by the discovery that Prince Alexander Galitzen, son of the Minister of Instruction, had been privately received by the Jesuits. The Emperor (Alexander I.) was very indignant, and in December, 1815, appeared an Imperial ukase denouncing their practices in no very gentle terms, and banishing them from the capital. De Maistre was accused by the Emperor, not without reason, of having a hand in some of these important conversions, and he soon afterwards left St. Petersburg. Finally, in March 1820, a fresh ukase was issued banishing the Jesuit Order from 1820, a fresh ukase was issued banishing the Jesuit Order from Patential to ukase was issued banishing the Jesuit Order from Russia altogether, and forbidding them under any pretext whatsoever to re-enter the Empire. The restriction, which has since then been adopted by Catholic States such as Bavaria, has never been removed. But the principle, or at least the practice, of toleration has advanced so rapidly during the last half contury that it might be difficult even for the Russian Government to enforce the prohibition of religious conversions in the present day with the same stringency as of old. We must confess, however, that, with every respect for the seal and sincerity of Lord Radstock, we should be a good deal serviced to learn that he had achieved even such a limited measure of successes as fell to the lot of the Jesuit missionaries who preceded him. If the Grandstocks is at all accurate in the description of those intestating accordances who assured as Radio Westings on the con-

and with the c

fortishle consciousness of being seved, and that there is no further need of going to church or receiving the Secrements," it is hardly uncharitable to surmise that such "centatic states" are not likely to be very permanent. At the same time, as it is always easier to suggest doubts than to satisfy them, the Orthodox belief of some of the rising generation may not improbably be shakes without their leving any other belief in particular to put in its place. How far welfare need not be discussed here, but it would hardly perhaps realize Lord Radstock's professed aim of converting the inhabitants of Russia to Christianity.

A PENNY SHOW.

ONDON now presents many attractions to visitors, and it has at least one advantage which should recommend it to those whe study to combine pleasure and economy. There is probably no other city where you can see so good a show for so absurdly small a charge. A devotee of cheap and simple enjoyments may find his ideal realised by an afternoon visit to Hyde Park. The entertainment which is there provided is accessible to every one and expense. ment which is there provided is accessible to every one and extremely inexpensive. The Park is open to all, and a stranger has only to walk in and make himself at home. For a penny he gets the use of a comfortable seat from which to view one of the most wonderful spectacles in the world, or, if luxuriously inclined, another penny will enable him to riot in the extravagance of an arm-chair. For several hours a stream of carriages flows up and down in front of him. All the greatest and grandest people in town come out in handsome carriages to contribute to his diversion, and put on their handsome carriages to contribute to his diversion, and put on their best clothes for the occasion. The, historian of the travels of the Best clothes for the occasion. The historian of the travels of the Shah of Persis has not yet completed the great work upon which he has been engaged since his return to his own country with his clirculations master, but the following passage has obtained direulation in an enterprising journal of Teheran, which has since been suppressed for its impertinent violation of State secrets. "In this country," says the learned scribe, speaking of England, "the Government does not consider it part of its duty to provide for the amusement of the people by keeping up opera-houses and theatres at great expense, as is the fashion in some other European countries, but the object is fully attained by the yoluntary efforts of private benevolence. A attained by the voluntary efforts of private benevolence. A peculiar kind of dramatic performance is given during several months of the year in one of the Royal palaces at Westminster, which is set apart for the purpose. The performance are divided which is set apart for the purpose. The performers are divided into two companies, each of which has a theatre of its own. The first is composed of the nobles, and the other of patriotic citizens who are willing to devote themselves to the recreation of their who are wining to devote themselves to the recreation of their fellow-countrymen. The performances take place on several nights a week during the season, and consist of recitations, which are cometimes accompanied by strange cries, and sometimes by a general humming, as if of many bees. None of these performers are paid; on the contrary, they not only give their time and services for nothing, but those who are not nobles have to spend a great deal of money in getting enrolled in the corps. Yet there are always a great many wenting to get in. Nothing indeed in more great deal of money in getting enrolled in the corps. Let there are always a great many wanting to get in. Nothing indeed is more wonderful in this country than the way in which persons of rank and wealth are not only willing, but eager, to sacrifice their private case and comfort in order to amuse the multitude. Another instance of this may be given. All persons having incomes of unpwards of 2,000% a year are expected, when resident in the capital, to appear daily in the principal park at certain fixed hours, and to exhibit their chariots, horses, servants, and gayest dresses, so that poorer persons, who can have none of these fine things for themselves. may enjoy the sight of them. It is clear that the themselves, may enjoy the sight of them. It is clear that the pleasure of such things must be in looking at and not in having, them. They are in fact a great expense and trouble to the possessors, and the parade in public every afternoon is in itself a severe infliction. The grandees have to drive very alowly, so that they may be well seen, and are stopped every few minutes by policemen and compelled as the stand still for the ways reweight the stand still for the ways reweight and the stand still for the ways reweight. to stand still for the more perfect gratification of public curiosity.

Thus, by a wise rule, the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the minority is made to minister to the contentment of the people, who have the pleasure of beholding the splendour of wealth while at the same time they are taught to commiserate the possessors who have to pay the penalty of being bound to exhibit it. The eadness on the faces of the people in carriages is accounted for by the depressing nature of the ordeal which they have to go through; yet it should be said that they perform the penance, if not cheerfully, yet dutifully; and even many persons whose incomes do not being them within the regulation seize the opportunity of making martyrs of themselves in this way. The Royal Family even are not exampted from the obligation of this national custom, and gratify the people by setting a good example to the aristocracy. The only expense the Government is put to for these exhibitions is in providing the Park, as in the other case it provides the theatre. No allowance is made to the performers out of the public fands. It is a strange proof of the perversity of human nature that objection should be taken to the use of the Park in this way by some of the very people for whose assumement the show is prothe minority is made to minister to the contentment of the peop by some of the very people for whose answement the show is pro-pided. Yet one Vernon Hisrourt, who, called himself 'friend of the youghs,' not long since complained of it. If the poor people in appriagre had cried out, it would have been more natural."

It is murcaly necessary to point out the errors into which the mother has fellen; but there can be no doubt that he has hit off

the aspect under which this strange coresnessy must necessarily present itself to the mind of an intelligent stranger. It is impossible for anybody not in the secret to conjecture that the people who daily drive up and down the same little strip of the Park derive any personal gratification from the exercise; and it is naturally assumed that it must be an obligation imposed, if not by law, at least by some custom with the force of law, or by a deep sense of religion. The procession has certainly all the solemnity of a function. The wearisome monotony of the scene; the same dusty trees, and dirty backs of houses, and grimy, tumble-down barracks, which have to be passed and repassed half-a-dozen or a dozen times in the course of daily duty; the funereal slowness of the pace, the jerky halts, the general jostle and overgrowding, everybody's pole in the back of somebody-alse's carriage—all help to keep up the idea of an imposed papanes. Indeed the downcast resignation of the victims, and the way in which they are ordered about by the police, might almost suggest the notion of a very superior sort of convicts having their penal servitude within doors-varied by a regulation airing under the charge of gaolers on horse-back. Mr. Orton and his friends at Millbank no doubt take their daily round in the grey stone-flagged yard, one behind another, in a dull, sleepy trot, in much the same spirit and with much the same mism. The police is of course an excellent force in its way, but it is perhaps employed a little too indiscriminately. On the day of the Prince of Wales's thanksgiving the inhabitants of London were startled and scandalized by seeing the Archbishop of Canterbury ignominously taken to St. Paul's in the custody of a mounted policeman. It appears that the working classes resent the intrusion of the police into the parks which they chiefly frequent; but it may perhaps be said that, if the upper classes choose to go about in a mob, they must expect to be treated like other mobs. Still it might be worth while to gi

As there is no law to compel anybody to drive in the Park, it must be supposed that those who do so have some object in view, and that object can hardly be their own pleasure. The motive, we suspect, must be sought in an overpowering sense of social duty, or perhaps in a morbid desire for social distinction. It is not overybody whose dinners are in the Morning Post or who can command tickets for Lady Blank's receptions. But anybody who likes can drive in the Park, and can get mixed up with great people, if only in a crowd and under the charge of the police. The only condition is that the carriage must be a private carriage, or must look like a private carriage, but there is no restriction as to style; and occasionally an aspiring butches or greengroeer may be seen—perhaps an omen of the future—jogging along with his missus and blooming family, in the spring-cart hitherto reserved for Sunday jaunts to rustic tap-rooms. At present, however, the small shopkeeper is content with his congenial obscurity. It is the large dealers who swamp the Ride. The statistics of the increase of the national wealth by leaps and bounds at first sight inspire one with a natural feeling of elation, but there is also a sad side to the picture. All this prosperity puts large fortunes into the pockets of people who dont know what on earth to do with it, and to whom, on account of the vain ambition it excites, it is only a misery and a snare. They were happy and honoured in their local sphere, but successful trade drifts them to town. They become eager for admission into society, but society except in its shady fringes is not to be taken by storm. The block in the Park represents the struggle for social existence. Anybody with a carriage can at least make a beginning there. And so the crush continues and the cry is still they come. Already carriagos are two or three lines deep on each side, and if things go on at the present rate, they will have to go over each other's heads. As it is, the scene has certainly attractions for poor philoso

THE NEW SWISS CONSTITUTION.

THE NEW SWISS CONSTITUTION.

INCRY one who has thought of such matters at all must have known some time back that the revised Swiss Constitution was accepted by a large majority both of the people and of the Cantons at the voting of April 19th. But the full force of the vote can be understood only by going through the returns from the several Cantons and the several parts of the Cantons, which have been somewhat slow in coming in. We have, first of all, the main fact that, while the scheme of revision in 1872 was rejected by a large majority of the Cantons and by a narrow majority of the people, the scheme of 1874 is carried by a large majority of the Cantons and by an overwhelming majority of the people. We see also that several Cantons have changed sides, and especially one large and one small, Vsud and Appenzell-ausser-rhoden. The one large and one small, Vsud and Appenzell-aussor-rhoden. The majority on the popular vote was so small in 1872, a majority of 5,411 among the 516,681 votes given, that a reversal of the vote of Appenzell-aussor-rhoden—if the Yeas in that one small Canton had been Nays and the Nays Yens—would have turned the scale; much more would the vote of Vaud. In 1872 Appenzell-aussermuch more would the vote of Vaud. In 1872 Appenzell-ausserrhoden had 8,921 Nays to 3,804 Yeas; now it has 9,858 Yeas to
2,040 Nays. In 1872 Vaud had 51,465 Nays to 3,318 Yeas; now
it has 25,692 Yeas to 18,076 Nays. The conversion of the amaller
Canton is more decided than that of the larger, but both are remarkable. And these are both Cantons when the Protestant Romance
Cantons: Appenzell-ausser-wholes stands along stands and the amaller
Cantons: Appenzell-ausser-wholes stands along stands are stands. Cantons; Appenzell-ausser-rhoden stands alone among the small German Cautons of the East in being at once Protestant and manufacturing. Glarus, otherwise resembling it, is much divided in religion. Glarus however has only repeated its former vote of Yea, while Appenzell-ausser-rhoden has turned right round. With Vand, the other Protestant Romance Cantons of Geneva and Nonthe châtel have also changed from Nay to Yea, and Graubunden, with its mixture of religion and languages, has made the same change also. On the other hand, no Canton which in 1872 voted Yea has voted Nay in 1874. Nor are the majorities very widely different from what they were then. In Zurich, where the Yeas had before a very large majority, they now have an overwhelming one; in Freiburg, on the other hand, the former large majority of Nays is now larger still; but it is only in Ticino that there seems to have been any large change of opinion in a negative direction. This Canton, which rejected the scheme of 1872 by the not very decisive majority of 6,902 to 5,871, now rejects it by 12,200 to 6,130; it is plain then that in Ticino several thousand people who did not vote at all in 1872 have voted Nay in 1874. St. Gallen, which in 1872 accepted revision by a mere shave, 22,534 to 22,505, has now a majority of nearly 7,000 in its favour. The other Cantons remain much as they were. The three primitive Cantons, with Wallis and Appensell-inner-sheden, are as set against change as ever, while the majority of Nays is only slightly lessened in Zug, and rather more so in Lusern. Solothern remains, as before, the only decidedly Catholic Canton which is strongly in favour of change.

The inference from all this is that, as we histed when speaking of these matters in former articles, the accidental union of quite distinct, and even otherwise hostile, parties which threw out the scheme of 1872 has now been dissolved. In 1872 Uri, Vand, and Appensell-ausser-rhoden pulled together; new Uri stays where it was, while Vand and Appensell-ausser-rhoden have gone over to the other side. That is to say, the Remance element which feared being swallowed up by a German majority is now satisfied; the small Canton which leaved being swallowed up by the large ones is now satisfied; but the strongly Catholic Cantons which, whatever else they feared, feared mainly for their religion, are now as little astisfied as ever. Nor is this wonderful, for the changes yean the two schemes are all made to meet the objections both of the Remanco Cantons and of the small Cantons as such. Nothing has been done to meet the objections of the purely Catholic party; indeed the scheme of 1874 has been made distinctly more offensive to them than the scheme of 1872 was. The accidental alliance has therefore fallen asunder; the parties to which concessions have been made have accepted those concessions as a fair compromise, but the party to which no concessions have been made, but to which the new proposals were studiously made more distasteful than the old ones, naturally remains more

hostile than ever.

It is not easy to tell whether much difference would have been ade if, as we have always maintained to be the only fair com the proposals on different subjects had been voted on separately, instead of being all put to a single vote of Yea or Nay. As it was, the sealous Oxtholic who thought his religion was in danger was constrained to vote against various measures an other subjects which he might possibly have voted for if they had been put by themselves. So the man who was bent on judicial, military, or themselves. So the man who was bent on judicial, military, or strictly constitutional changes, could carry them only by also voting for an ecclesiantical logislation which, if Ostbolic, he might think galling to his own religion, and which, if Eretcetant, it is just possible that he might think unfair to the religion of his neighbour. Or again, among the provisions which do not dead with ecclesiantical matters, a man who was anxious to give a better position to the final matters, a man who was anxious to give a better position to the final matters, a man who was anxious to give a better position to the final matters, a man who was anxious to give a better position to the final matters, in the different proposals had been put, as the limited in, articlesia, instead of its globo, some parts of the schools might have hear carried and others thrown out. But the authors of the newton have been when their generation; they have played

for a high stake, and they have wen, and there can be little doubt that in the present form it has been on the ecclesiasital question the more than on any other that the voting has now turned. The strug-gle has been one phase of the great struggle which is going on in so many places at once. The Chibblian have won another victory; for the experience of Pisa and Siens teaches us that we may sp of Ghibelius in a commonwealth, and there is no place where should more naturally look for Guelfs than at Altdoff. And is as everywhere else where the same struggle is raging, we are use with the same difficulties, with the same arguments on opposite sides, which make us fully understand the course taken by both parties, but which hinder us from fully sympathizing with either. We can fully understand how the recent attitude of the Roman Church, with its new dogmas and all the rest of its late doings, has called forth against itself a thoroughly hostile spirit in every country where its presentance are at all prominent, or our with any probability be booked on as dangerous. The Romanism of the propositive so something quite different from the Romanism with which men have had to deal at any earlier time. When, by an analogy which is so tempting that there is no resisting it, we call up again the old familiar names of Guelis and Ghibelina, we must remember the wide difference between the strangle in those days and the strangle in these. The same distinction comes in which we pointed out when we were speaking of the dialike which modern Roman Catholics have to large portions of mediaval literature The old writers could feeely expose me corruptions at in their days, because there were no heretics looking on. They could write, without harm to their arthodoxy, what the modern Roman Catholic, living in a wilderness of hereey, The old writers could freely expess the corruptions of the Church thinks it dangerous for the youth of his communion to read, it is with the old struggles between the ecclesiastical and civil powers. They were, after all, domestic quarrels; they were disputes within a single religious communion; however galless or sacrilegious this or that King might be, he was still an undustrated and not a more stranger. Henry the Fourth, and the same all and struggless of the struggless of l'rederick the Second, would have indignantly denied any charge of heterodox belief. Or even if an Emperor like Frederick could be personally charged with hereay, he was a heretic all by himself; he was not a member and a chief of an heretical communion. The struggle of the one true Church against heretical powers, whether those powers take the form of a Protestant Emperor of a Protestant centon, is something quite different from the struggles of the old time. The Pope and the Emperor might dispute as to of the old time. The Pope and the Emperor might dispute as to the limits of their respective authority; but the Emperor had nowish whelly to get rid of the Pope, nor had the Pope any wish wholly to get rid of the Emperor. As things are now, each side may, as a matter either of principle or of expediency, be civil and tolerant to the other; but each side in its heart would be better. tolerant to the other; but each side in its heart would be better pleased if the other were not there at all. For the true Church to have to submit to have passed by an heretical Legislature is in some respects more, and in some respects less, galling than to have to submit to the same laws if passed by an orthodox Legislature. But at all-events the two cases are quite different. The Popes still keep up a power of miling which is by no means contemptible; still Pius the Ninth does not rail so fiercely at the Emperor William as Hildebrand miled at Lienty the Fourth. The difference is of course the difference between the undutiful son and the stranger. But the war with the the undutiful son and the stranger. But the war with the stranger is, after all, the more steadly. The defenders of the new Swiss legislation rater with pride to the fact that the very new Swies legislation rator with pride to the fact that the way earliest piece of Federal legislation was a law to restrain the ecclesiastical power, namely the famous Pfafforbrief of 1330. But then that was the act of a body all whose members belonged to one communion. Orthodox Zurich and arthodox Uri might agree to act in common to bridle their respective priests, but it is quite another thing when orthodox Uri is called on to bridle its priests at the bidding of heretical Zurich. We can quite understand how a Protestant mejority, looking at the Roman Chamb, show all in the form which it has lately taken, as a thing which it would cladly get rid of if the received principles of telegration would let. all in the form which it has lately taken, as a thing which it would gladly get rid of if the received principles of toleration would let it, may be tempted to go as mear to the edge of presecution as decency would allow. We can also understand how a Cathelic body may be inclined to fight to the death against laws ferred agon it by a Protestant majority, while, if there were no such thing as a Protestant in Europe, it might very likely be inclined to exact the same laws for itself.

the same laws for itself.

The struggle is in some scot analogous to the old struggle, but sircumstances have been constantly changing; there was first the great change of the Reformation, the division of Western Europe into two or more apparate theological bodies, and every event since has tended to change the circumstances of the struggle meter and more. In a hundle of Swiss papers which we have just been tanning ever we have to change the eisemetances of the struggle more and more, hundle of fewiss papers which we have just been turning over we lighted on an article in the Journal de Genève of April 12, we foreibly ests forth the difference between the ald Galliem Catlicism of France and the motion Ultramontanian. Gallies was something national; religious and actional feeling were into one; the Galliesn was a Catholic, but his Ontholicism tempered by the fact of his being a Franchmen. A whole we of events for every year tended to not Chanch and State of a in opposition to one another. The Chanch should be in opposition to one another. The Chanch should absorb the Ultramoutane. At this moment the tendency in France is other way, but shouldness and the France and the few the districtions for the control of the change of the control of the con

college season bears helped to give the strength a new shameter, many specially in Gloran part of the strength of the rule parasited. Ching season the season of the Rectardard religion, the strength of the strength of the Rectardard religion, it make the season of the Rectardard religion, it make the season of the Rectardard religion, the catholic power which forbade them might meet together in a common list to discuss the many might meet together in a common list of the religion. Each might agree to leave the other to settle the internal affairs of his own turnitary as he thought good. But as the mal principles of tolerations have advanced—as man have found out that religious freedom means the right of each min to prestice his own religion, not the right of each prince and each State to enforce their own religion on all their subjects—and as the separate States which make up Germany and Systemics there we have growing closer together, these two causes have combined whelly to upset the former state of things. It was simple justice to enforce toleration for the Catholic at Barn and for the Protestant at Lauren. But from this the process is easy to making common ecclasiastical laws for the whole Swins Coufoleration and for the whole German Empire, and it can hardly fail but that such laws should press on the Catholica in a way in which they do not press on the Protestants. There is the neverfalling difficulty that the Catholic does, after all, hold himself bound to an obedience of some kind or other to a power external to his own country. We cannot think that it is dignified for a Federal Constitution to talk about "resisting the encroachments of the ecclasiastical power." The law ought to be strong enough to assert itself in practice without having in this way to assert itself in words. We shall look with great anxiety to the result of this new legislation. It may be a more sentimantal feeling, but we cannot help regretting that, from whatever cause or with whatever necessity, another blow has been dealt to the

NATIONAL BEVERAGES:

IN the discussion on the Budget the other day Mr. Orr Ewing, the member for Dumbartonshire, raised the delicate question of national beverages. According to Mr. Ewing, the Scotch have been much maligned in the matter of intemperance. It is not the habit of the lower orders to recreate themselves with dramdrinking, least of all on Sundays, when profane appearances in public are discouraged. On the contrary, they are merely butrayed into the excessive use of stimulants on special occasions, when they are swept off their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship, and the inherent sprightliness of their nature gets the better of them. On occasions like these they are demonstrative, Mr. Ewing admits, which we take to be a polite cuphemism for getting quarrelsome in their cups, referring arguments to the ordeal of battle,
or knocking their boon companious on the head in playful exuberance of spirit. The English, on the other hand, perpetually
beset themselves. From morn to dewy eve and into the small
hours they are always drenching their muddled brains with muddy hours they are always drenching their muddled brains with muddy and adultarized als. Consequently our English clodhoppers and artisans are altogether wanting in French esprit—and, we suppose, in Scotch cost also—and there is as little of the flow of soni as of the feast of reason in our city public-houses and village bearshops. We fear there is too much truth in Mr. Ewing's estimate of our national habit and its consequences. Unquestionably Englishmen drink a great deal more beer than is good for them, even when their drink is pure malt and hops, which it seldom is. I was fancy, Mr. Ewing's statistics notwithstanding, that many unprejudiced Scotchmen will be slow to recomize the nicture of his we fancy, Mr. Ewing's statistics notwithstanding, that many unprejudiced Scotchmen will be slow to recognize the picture of his countrymen's habits which he paints in such rosy colours. In the rural districts of Scottand, which are often sparsely settled, drink is generally heard to come by. When a man must wind up the labours of the day by walking three or four miles to a public-house, he will naturally heaitate. If he is as prudent as the Scotch are supposed to be, the price of the luxury will act as an additional deterrent, for a gill of whicky costs at least twice as much as a put of been, and has the disadvantage of being disposed of far more quickly. But in Scotland, as elsewhere, it all resolves itself into a question of temptation; and when the temptation is brought question of temptation; and when the temptation is brought tchman's door, even his stemer nature is usually too feeble to a Scotchman's door, even his etermer nature is usually too feeble to maist it. The country inns, as Mr. Ewing implies, may do but amoderate local business, except perhaps on Saturday nights. The host may have to she out his moones by the cultivation of his cases, or rely on the patronage of tramps and passing carriers. But lack at what goes on in the villages, and still more in the towns. In the villages, the rivel public-houses drive a trade from week's and to weak's east which must be extremely satisfactory to their embryasining proprietors; while in the crowded quarter of the great cities, in the Gallawagate of Glasgow and the Channesto and Cownets of Edinburgh, the number of the spiritgreat cities, in the compute of Edinburgh, the number of the spiritis the sorrow and seemdal of philanthropists. There are
shops for almost every class. There are the drinkingor class and well-to-do tradesman which conciliate popular shops for element every chine. There are the or clerks and well-to-do tradessmen which concilis so of descruss by the plates of sandwiches are counters. These are the manutricious catal to popular gildi

and entitions the resident debaushess of both senses by their flushy extenctions. There are the old-Rebishest publishins insurance disaly lighted and unpresenting in their severs simplified, which studiously respect old traditions and the testes of the respectable members of the community. These are chiefly fragmented by carnest drinkers who fiddle or inturients themselves with solution, regularity, being for the most part punctual as clockwork in their habits. Leatly there are the inflamous "laigh cellars," to which you descend by a flight of greesy steps from the prevenent; sundaughterances pandemonia, the haunts of the unfortunate cutomic subtarrances pandemonia, the haunts of the unfortunate cutomic subtarrances pandemonia, the haunts of the unfortunate cutomic in the day-time the doors of these days keep moving passity constantly on their hinges, although where the ragged, happend customers collect the coppers they squander there is a myssery which is very difficult to fathom. But in the evenings, and especially on the Saturday evenings, they are positively overflowing with seething crowd who seem to revel in the fattle atmosphase; as very likely they do, for the currents of warm air that set up from the open door are laden with the sickening funes of whisky.

We fear then that the Scotch can hardly pride themselves pharissically on exceptional sobriety, and indeed we have never heard that they did. On the centrary, we know that their lamporate in any other lamporates and content of seambles are always loud in their lamporates.

We fear then that the Scotch can hardly pride themselves, wharisaically on exceptional sobriety, and indeed we have never heard that they did. On the centrary, we know that their clergy in synods and general assemblies are always loud in their lamentations over the crying sin of the people. We have understood that comparatively steady mechanics, excellent workmen five days in the week, are in the habit of devoting Sunday to debauch and consecrating the Monday to repose from their Sahbath pleasures. We remember the joynal traditions of the days when winsflowed in freely from France and small stills were running all over the country; we have read the stories in Dean Ramesy's Recollections of the Gargantnan banquets of Forfarshire lairds, confirmed the other day in the amusing Memoirs of Archibabled Constable. We know that where the laird used to breach his Bordeaux, the farmer and minister were generous of their toddy; that the steaming beverage was soductive, and its ingredients reasonably cheap; that every casual visit came as a godsoud, and an excuse for prolonged and hospitable convivality. We are told that to this day at curling client each strong-built enthusiast in the rousing game; and what the strength of the glasses may be as the evening draws on is a secret only known to the mixer. Keepers, gillies, guides, and beatmen, the class of Celts who get their living by vigorous exercise in the mountain air, can swallow down with almost absolute impunity any quantity of spirits that is likely to be offered them. The people, in short, drink freely; but, notwithstanding the potency of their spirits and the depth of their potations, they are relatively no worse behaved than their neighbours. Nature, which generally orders things wisely, arranges that the drink of a people shall be tempered to them by their constitutions and their climate. The only difficulty she seems to have is in providing anything sufficiently weak to suit excitable Southorn temperaments.

There will be excess everywhere, with its invitable consequences; but, as a rule, free drinking in Northern latitudes goes forward overywhere in a decorous and matter-of-fact fishion. Scandinavians and Russians, for instance, inhorit the more than Hemeric drinking powers of their ancestors, and can beast of even stronger heads than Scotchman. Like young Bailey in Martin Chumbesis, the more they drink, the fuller of good nature they become. Dutchmen nurtured in the North Sea Togs are perfect sand-beds in the way of absorption, and, sitting in their summer-houses over their weed-grown canals, will consume any number of glasses of schiedam without quickening their stagmant pulses. Every one knows that a German's capacity for beer-drinking is only to be gauged by the condition of his purse, although beer, in Havaria at least, has a good deal of substance in it. Yet in all these countries crimes of violence are rare, and public decorum is soldom very grossly outraged. It is very different in Southern France, and still more in Southern Italy. Take, for instance, the secons that may be witnessed any day in the Outerias outside the gates of Rome, or under the hanging bush displayed corredors in the long street of villages that skirts the fay of Naples. The sum is heating down on the burning ground till you can see the warm sir dancing and flickneing in the sambline. A group of swarthy men, their loose blooses hanging back from their naked cheets, are refreshing themselves round a table under a pent-house in the open air. They are excellent friends as yet, although you might easily mistake them for mortal enemies if you did not understand the ways of the country. They are bending across and grimning in each other's faces with their not teeth, as they brandish their arms wildly about and bring their cleanies if you did not understand the ways of the country. They are bending across and grimlammable, and thew income and sunshine are working on their brises. Anything weaker than the purple earth-flavoured fluid beione them

agreeable to its object, and he retorts with another still more offensive. The violence of the gesticulations increases, if possible; the voices rise to screams and yells; the people in the neighbourhood, if there are any, gather around; the presence of onlookers foments the quarrel; every man of course has his knife ready to his hand; the knives are out and stabs interchanged before any one cares to interpose; there is maining, if not murder, and the foundation is laid for a blood feud between families. Scenes like this are of constant occurrence, as the records of Italian police-courts show, while a great deal of bloodshed goes not only unpunished but unrecorded; and they rather incline one to the conclusion that nature acts kindly and ensibly in obstructing the agricultural development of Italy. the vineyards are neglected, the wines are made with shameful carelessness, and consequently there is no possibility of keeping them till they acquire decent strength and flavour. If they were made much more heady than they are, these Southern paradises would be depopulated by the passions of the people.

Nature usually works wisely if we leave well alone; but every now and then civilization, inspired by cupidity and the spirit of commerce, steps in to disturb her arrangements. When a race of troublesome aborigines obstructs the course of business and the spread of white colonization, if you wish to get rid of them, you need only supply them with a beverage that was never intended for them or their them with a beverage that was never intended for them or their climate. Then the process of extermination will proceed apace, and you will do a brisk trade in the meantime, for they will pay any price for the seductive poison. Had it not been for the serviceable agency of spirits, we should have had a great deal more trouble with the "black fellows" in Australia, while the Maoris of New Zealand would in all probability still have been keeping the field against us. As for the Americans, with their accustomed shrewdness they have always appreciated a judicious development of the liquor trade as a national blessing, and have confined any earnest attempts at enforcing the liquor laws to the tranquil States on the Atlantic seaboard. Now that the relics of the Indian tribes are being swept up into small settlements, the authorities begin to reconsider, as they well may, the morality of a promiscuous trade in fire-water. fire-water.

TWO STRANGE STORIES.

TWO French steamers belonging to the same Company have been abandoned at sea under circumstances which scarcely seem to have justified that extreme step. The captain of one of these steamers, the Amérique, has published a report, in which, after describing the lowering sky, the furious wind, and the sea terrible to witness, he says that the fact became evident that the after describing the lowering sky, the furious wind, and the sea terrible to witness, he says that the fact became evident that the ship had a leak, and it was assuming dangerous proportions. The water continued to gain, and all hope of saving the ship was gone, so he assembled his officers, and all decided to abandon her. Fortunately three ships were in sight, and to these the passengers and crew were transferred. The captain and the chief engineer were the last to go, and before departing they took a final and rapid survey of the sinking ship. "The catastrophe was fast approaching." The captain was landed by the ship which took him on board at Brest, and there he has doubtless learned that the catastrophe did not arrive. In fact the sinking ship did not sink, but was found floating and derelict, and was boarded and carried into l'lymouth. It is not often in these quiet times that anything like a prize is met at sea, and the salvage of a large steamer must amount to a considerable sum. In the other steamer, the Europe, a leak was discovered soon after leaving Brest, and the heavy strain of stormy seas increased it. In this case also help was near. A safe transfer of passengers and crew was effected to the steamship Greece, which carried them to New York, while a salvage crew went on board the Europe had been certain that she would sink, but a new commander for her was easily found among the officers of the Greece. It is indeed alleged by the Franch captain that he wished to mander for her was easily found among the officers of the Greece. It is indeed alleged by the French captain that he wished to return to his ship and was prevented, and it may be that all the circumstances of this abandonment will be judicially investigated. We shall not hastily conclude that France has ceased to produce deemed impracticable by Frenchmen has been undertaken by Englishmen or Americans. If this kind of thing goes on, the whole of our seaside population will do nothing else but look out for salvage. A Deal boat would cruise for a year on the chance of the c meeting a fine steamer derelict, and we cannot help thinking that this steamer's crew were safer on board of her than are the crew of a coaster in their ordinary fluty of carrying coal or stone. A captain in charge of passengers has anxious work, and he may do well to remove them at the earliest moment from a position of unusual risk. But it is a new thing that he and his crew should quit their ship because there happens to be another ship at hand to receive them. If personal safety is to be the first consideration, it might be better not to go to sea at all.

not to go to sea at all.

The attempt of the salvage crew to carry the Europe into Queenstown failed, and they were taken out of her by another steamer, and left her to her fate. If she has perished, as appears probable, the resolution which is imputed to her captain to abandon her would be to a great extent justified, but he insists that that resolution was never definitely adopted. He charges the captain of the Greece with a new form of piracy. His passengers and crew, as well as himself, had got on board the Greece in the evening, and next morning, when he desired to return to her, he was nearlify mashed back, and refused permission to return. Several of

his officers were willing to return with him, but were prevented. The statements of the passengers of the Europe show that they believed she was sinking before help appeared, and they considered themselves fortunate to be put on board the Griece as they stood, although afterwards they complained that their baggage had not been saved. If it be true that the ship had been lengthened, and thus weakened, the circumstance will not restore confidence in the unlucky Company which owned her. She was built in temperatments, so that a leak might only affect one of them; but his fortunately this was the central compartment, which contained her boilers. It begins to be quite a common incident of the tradic between France and America that passengers should suddenly beboilers. It begins to be quite a common incident of the traffic between France and America that passengers should suddenly be told to prepare for death unless help appears. There are so many ships at sea, that help usually does appear, but it seems scarcely necessary that a voyage across the Atlantic should be prolific in thrilling adventures. A strange recklessness seems to prevail both in equipping and managing these French steamers. The Burges carried a valuable cargo, including a large quantity of champague, and if the salvage crew had brought her into port, and had sustained their claim at law, their fortunes would have been sade. Putting aside the question whether the French captain voluntarily surrendered the task to them, one cannot but applied the gallantry surrendered the task to them, one cannot but applied the gallantry of their undertaking. They were not far from mid ocean when they went on board, and they doubtless put her head toward the east went on board, and they doubtiess put her head toward the east because the prevailing heavy gales were westerly. It is a pity that the bold attempt did not succeed, both as an interesting experiment in seamanship, and because it would doubtless have been followed by an interesting lawsuit. But as the attempt failed, and the ship has probably perished, there is perhaps hardly sufficient motive for trying the question between the French captain and the alleged salvors. It appears that the French crew numbered 150, whereas the salvage crew numbered only twenty-two; and if there were a the salvage crew numbered only twenty-two; and it there were a chance of saving the ship, it might have been better to employ more hands upon the work—that is, if their hearts would have been in it. The salvage crew took possession of the Europe on 3rd April, and abandoned her on the 6th. They were rescued by the Egypt, a steamer belonging to the same Company that owned their own ship the Greece. It is a little confusing to have to deal with several ships all named after continents and countries. For the sake of clearness we may notice that the Amérique was abandoned on her way to Europe, and the Europe on her way to doned on her way to Europe, and the Europe on her way to America. The crew and passengers of the Europe were saved by the Greece, and the salvage crew of the Greece were taken from the

America. The crew and passengers
the Greece, and the salvage crew of the Greece were taken from the
sinking Europe by the Egypt.

Either of these two events would be in itself surprising, but the
occurrence of both within a fortnight is little short of marvellous.
The Europe received a salvage crew on the 3rd inst., and the
Amérique was abandoned on the 14th. As the attempt to save
the former was given up, we may assume that it was from the outset hopeless. But the latter is or was lately lying in Plymouth
Harbour, apparently in tolerable condition, and perhaps by this
time she may have departed for France. The townsmen of
Plymouth have heard many strange stories told by sailors, but
it must be a long time since they listened to anything more
surprising than the log of the steamship Spray. Being in
company with the barque Auburn, on her way to the Mediterranean, she found rolling among the waves a fine Atlantic
steamer with a signal of distress flying, and no signs of life or
management. The wind was blowing a gale, and with great difficulty she was boarded. She had evidently been abandoned by the
passengers and crew in hurry and confusion. Her engines were passengers and crew in hurry and confusion. Her engines were perfect, but her fires had been drowned out, and over eight feet of water was found in her engine-room. Upon examination of the hull it was thought that if the weather moderated the vessel could hull it was thought that if the weather moderated the vessel could be saved. Accordingly the Spray took her in tow, and made for Brest, which was about one hundred miles distant. The Auburn left two men to help the salvors, and proceeded on her voyage. Another steamer afterwards appeared, and gave assistance. The wind having shifted and the sea moderated, the course was changed for Plymouth, where the prize was safely anchored.

One cannot help inferring that, if the French captain and his grow had attack to their thin they would have performed no process.

One cannot help interring that, it the French captain and macrew had stuck to their ship, they would have performed no very dangerous act of duty. Help would have almost surely come to them if they had needed it, as is shown by the fact that the deserted Amérique was found by the Spray and the Spray was afterwards joined by another steamer. The occurrences immediately before the abandonment of the Amérique have been described by before the abandonment of the Amerique nave been described by her passengers and captain, and it appears that, as might have been expected from Frenchmen, they quitted their ship with a grace-and dignity which the Gods might have admired if they had that make them busy in making a gale of wind. We not at that moment been busy in making a gale of wind. We may admit that Englishmen would not have made such an elemay admit that Englishmen would not have made such an elegant exit, for this, among other reasons, that they would have stayed on board. "Save your life and lose your ship" is not as principle upon which anything great is ever likely to be done at sea. An early navigator would probably have admonished this sea. An early navigator would probably have admonished this French crew in some such terms as Frederick of Prussia used to runaway soldiers after he had subdued his own early impulsationard flight. "Vile refuse of accumdrels," said he, "do you want then to live for ever?" It must, however, he a great comsolation to this French captain to remember that he called his passengers on deck and hade them put on their life-balts and show their coolness and courage. Indeed, the leading actor at a summitted these trying circumstances. The captain maged the whole of the company on the bulwarks in the order in which they were to

the women and children first, the male pessengers next, and then the crew. Then the beats were lowered, and with great danger and difficulty the passengers were trar ferred to the three ships which had fortunately come up to their rescue. A pilot of Brest exhibited in the performance of this duty "a spectacle of sublime here, m." The captain saw all the people under his charge put into the people in the charge put into the people in the people with the people of the contract here, and in the morning she had disappeared. All her officers believed that she had foundered, and it must have astonished them to learn that she had found her way to Plymouth, and that them to learn that she had found her way to Plymouth, and that her builders had examined her, and declared that the damage done to her was very small indeed. This ship is like the hospital patient who, after having his time of decease duly calculated by

patient who, after having his time of decease duly calculated by the doctors for the instruction of their pupils, had the audacity to become better, and declined to die until it might please Heaven. It is only lately that another ship belonging to this unlucky Company, the Fille du Havre, came into disastrous collision with a sailing ship under circumstances which only French eyes could view as otherwise than discreditable to the steamer's management. In that case also a number of passengers were suddenly called from security to face, apparently, instant death. Of course the Company to whom all these things occur may be only unlucky, like the naval officer who was three times shipwrecked with total loss. Notwithstanding his approved skill and courage, the Admiralty could scarcely be blamed for being shy of giving him a fourth ship.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A GAIN we have to announce a pleasing exhibition of average excellence, and no more. The old stagers play their accustomed parts indifferently well; the worst pictures again come as a matter of course from Academicians and Associates whose waning reputation is allowed to throw into shade the rising talent of the day. Still, when full allowance has been made for the injustice incident to vested interests, we readily admit that the game is afterwards played out among the outsiders with a tolerably even hand. Doubtless here and there cruel deeds have been done in the way of thrusting to the sky pictures which deserve to be seen on the horizon level, yet we are willing to admit that for the most part the Academy is so far awake to its own interests as to make the best show out of the wares submitted to its choice. The Council has this year at all events opened the door of admission more widely than ever it did before. When Burlington House was first has this year at all events opened the door of admission more widely than ever it did before. When Burlington House was first taken possession of, the idea obtained favour that the Exhibition should be kept select, choice, and proportionably exclusive. Accordingly, in the year 1869 the number of works entered in Catalogue was only 1,320, in 1870 the total sank to 1,229, and in 1,523; last season the numbers touched 1,600; and now a climax is reached at 1,614, the greatest number ever accommodated. These figures show an increase in the works exhibited of twenty-three per cent, since the opening of the present Galleries in 1869. Opinions are naturally divided both within and without the Academy as to the advantage or otherwise of the more liberal course now adopted. The notion for the moment uppermost is that a place in the Academy, even on the worst of terms, is a privilege—in other words, that admission is better than exclusion. But when experts differ, who shall decide? Yet the last experimental measure now before us determines at least three points—(1st) that the extra pictures placed at the cornice cannot be seen; (2nd) that they are useful as masses of colour and generally as wall-decorations, especially in the absence of a single scrap of drapery; (3rd) that, strange to say, the average quality of the Exhibition does not suffer. In fact the present collection can only be rightly estimated or charitably excused under the law of averages. There are few surprises no accountered declarate of averages. There are few surprises, no exceptional flashes of genius; the general level, in short, ranges from a little below to a little above that modest mediocrity in which the Academy plays, as its peculiar privilege, the first fiddle. And yet, taken altogether, things are so well managed that the present Exhibition can scarcely fail of the success of its predecessors.

Seldom, if ever, have more forces been brought into the field, and the statistics presented by the muster-roll show some points of interest which it may be worth while to register. It is true that the whole company of Honorary Foreign Academicians, including M. Gallait, M. Gérôme, and M. Meissonier, with three besides, either shirk their duties or despise their privileges. And as these distinguished were here. either shirk their duties or despise their privileges. And as these distinguished members make themselves over successive years conspicuous chiefly by their absence, we venture to suggest that the time is come when more zealous men should be appointed to reign in their stead. The competitors are many, as the contributions by M. Israels, M. Tidemand, M. Frère, and others prove. As for our English members, they are but too eager to insist on their privileges. Of forty Academicians and twenty Associates, the only absentees of consequence are Mr. Cooke, Mr. Goodall, Mr. Richmond, and Mr. Frederick Walker. From within the Academy 52 artists produce 167 works, and from 911 outsiders come a total of no less than 1,457 products. These figures speak volumes. On the one side it has been urged that the Academy owes its success to the outsiders, on the other that the Academy ages lips success to the outsiders, on the other that the Academy ages lips success to the interest of artists at large by the free

admission of talent wherever found. Each alternative finds support in the crowded galleries to be thrown open to the public on Monday next.

Monday next.

The Academy this year will be wanting in salient points, yet several artists have been liberal in their favours—some too liberal. Mr. Millais exhibits seven pictures, one or two of which might have been spared; Sir Francis Grant has of course been prolifer, but he is kindly content with six portraits only; Mr. Frith, who this year has a religious fit upon him, is fortunately able to say his say within the limit of five compositions—processional, spiritual, and other; Mr. Watts has also five pictures; Mr. Leighton four; and Mr. Poynter, we regret to find, only one. Yet, us we have said, the efforts of genius which can arouse a sensation come few and far between. Among Academicians, Mr. Millais undoubtedly must again be the most loudly talked of, Mr. Leighton the most quietly commended, while among the outsiders favour and possibly improved position will be won by Mr. W. B. Richmond, Mr. Murcus Stone, Mr. Alma Tadema, Mr. Brett, Mr. Briton Rivière, Mr. Archer, Mr. Leader, Mr. Eyre Grows, Mr. Ouless, Mr. Peter Graham, Mr. MacWhirter, Mr. H. Hardy, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Albert Moore, Mr. Henry Moore, and others. It is evident then that the lists from which the next Associates may be elected are more than sufficiently stocked with candidates.

be elected are more than sufficiently stocked with candidates.

A glance at the rooms in succession will bring into view the pictures which seize the eye on a first visit.

Galleries Nos. 1 and returns which seize the eye on a first visit. Galleries Nos. I and 2 open rather flatly from the preponderance of poor or felse products; indeed the first room is saved from flasco chiefly by two landscapes by Mr. Millais, "Scotch Firs" (68), and "Winter Fuel" (75). We have at present only space to say that these bold and unflinching yet conscientious studies from nature have little of the slightness and incompleteness of former and more experimental efforts. On the whole, these companion landscapes are the most remarkable products of the year. The other pictures best worthy of note are "Our Northern Walls" (20), by Mr. P. Graham; "Under the Lee of a Rock" (26), by Mr. Hook, R.A.; and portrait of the "Rev. James Martineau" (51), by Mr. Watts, R.A. On entering the second Gallery the eye is assaulted by a well-meant monstrosity, one of the few aspirations here to be seen in the way of Christian art. Mr. Horsley's "Healing Mercies of Christ" (128), an incongruous compound of traditional styles and common nature, will find, we are informed, a resting place in the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital, in accordance with the wish of the late Sir William Tite. If the modical staff of the Hospital have no better art at their command their putients must Hospital have no better art at their command their patients must suffer cruelly. Among other pictures which remain in the memory are "My Lady is a Widow, and Childless" (106), by Mr. Marcus Stone; "Summer Noon in the Scilly Islos" (139), by Mr. Brett; "Calling the Roll after an Engagement, Crimea" (142), by Mrss E. Thompson, and the "Picture Gallery" (157), by Mr. Alma Tadema.

Alma Tadema.

The Banqueting Hall, otherwise Gallery No. 3, in which the President gives proof at the annual dinner of his well-known literary tastes and of his profound studies in the history of art, again presents an aspect, if not quite historic, at any rate fashionable and commercial, by virtue of a display of portraits unusual in number, even within the Academy. The hanging has the advantage of being decorative in the upholstering sense; this, the grand Gallery, is so well filled and furnished that the topmost row, reaching to a fourth stary, exhibits a sky outline of tress and vantage of being decorative in the uphoistering sense; this, the grand Gallery, is so well filled and furnished that the topmost row, reaching to a fourth story, exhibits a sky outline of trees and mountains barely visible. Figures, in an Academy which for the most part cannot draw the figure, have, by the rule of contrary, the advantage over landscapes. Here is the place of honour, for about fifty chefs-dauere of Academicians and Associates, among which the following are the favourites:—"Capital and Labour" (179), by Mr. Marks, A.R.A.; "A State Secret' (223), by Mr. Pettie, R.A.; "Forgiven" (227), by Mr. Fasd, R.A.; Portrait of "The late John Stuart Mill" (240), by Mr. Watta, R.A.; "Charles II. and Lady Rachel Russell" (252), by Mr. Ward, R.A.; "The Adoration of the Magi" (308), by Mr. Herbert, R.A.; "The Queen of the Tournament" (335), by Mr. Calderon, R.A.; and "An Antique Juggling Girl" (348), by Mr. Leighton, R.A. This great Gallery, which is proverbally difficult of hanging, and in which the speeches of the President, Her Majesty's Ministers, the Lord Mayor, and others are frequently inaudible, makes itself most conspicuous to the eye at two foci on opposite Ministers, the Lord Mayor, and others are frequently inaudible, makes itself most conspicuous to the eye at two foci on opposite walls. Upon one is seen Mr. Millais's masterpiece, "The North-West Passage" (320), with the suggestive motto "It might be done and England should do it." The picture is far too artistic to be dismissed with a word; we hope to describe it hereafter. As a wis-d-vis hangs a picture scarcely less clever, though in a very different way—"Blessing Little Children; an episode in the great annual Procession of Our Lady of Boulogne" (243). Mr. Frith, who, like the President, is evidently much more studious and profound than the world imagines, inserts as an explanatory text to this religious procession the following misuade stood passage from a well-known profane author, whose name the Catalogue kindly gives us:—"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." We think the artist is more true to his genius when in this religious revel he paints in aharp satirs outside one of the shops crowded with a Gallic galaxy, "Priex pon. 'Angleterre." The pictura, were it seen in the Paris salon, could not fail to move French artists to a like merciful petition.

Bulkrequent rooms lead the spectator pleasantly caward; subjects some of which are new are treated with that independence and

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honesty which never fail to give value and freshness to our English school. Yet "The Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward" (504), by Mr. Fildes, though one of the marked pictures of the year, is a mistake; the materials are too revolting for an art which should is a mistake; the materials are too revolting for an art which should seek to please, refine, and elevate. In like manner Mr. Holman Hunt's elever portrait of "Mr. Thomas Fairbairn" (660) sinks art, and does scant justice to nature. Gallery No. 7 still shows unexhausted resources; among other pledges of genius soars high the giant form of "Prometheus Bound" (687), by Mr. W. B. Richmond. "The Lecture Room," sometimes a place for odds and ends, now assumes a varied yet symmetric guise. Here appear "A Dream of Fair Women of Ancient Greece" (1020), by Mr. Armitage, R.A.: "A Girl Watching a Tortoise" (1029), by Mr. Armstrong; and another like classic figure, "Shells" (936), by Mr. Albert Moore. We mention these three works as (936), by Mr. Albert Moore. We mention these three works as signs of a coming time; we hope, though against hope, that decorative art, mural and monumental, may yet be practised in England as in Italy of old. Amongst the "water-colour drawinga" the most noteworthy is the portrait of "Mrs. George Smith" (869), by Mr. Frederick Burton, the new Director of the National Callery. And in the room set apart to architectural designs &c., a conspicuous place is assigned to models showing, in form, colour, and relief, the design by Mr. William Burges for the decoration of the nave and choir of St. Paul's Cathedral (1327-1328). The projected work is of such national importance as to claim further and separate notice.

The Academy has inevitably again given offence by the rejection, the reception, and the hanging of contributions which year

tion, the reception, and the hanging of contributions which year by year grow more and more beyond control. But we are bound to say that, with every desire to be watchful and critical, we find on the whole the spirit of fairness; indeed, were not justice the rule and injustice only the exception, the Academy would long ago have turned a success into a failure. As to the hanging, we gladly note in the "Lecture Room" and elsewhere an inclination to break the line and to arrange in blocks. Nowhere else in Europe has the prejudice and falsely assumed privilege of the "line" been so unreasonably cherished as here, and the sooner the arrange in approximately the better it will be for all resting. Burling. system is superseded the better it will be for all parties. Burlington House has wall space sufficient to show all that needs or deserves to be seen sufficiently well, though not precisely on the line; and after making liberal allowance for the preposterous privileges of sixty Members and Associates, the remaining mishaps in hanging may be set down chiefly to accident or to inevitable exigencies. The Academy gives earnest of good intentions for the future in the promise now put forth to continue for the instruction of students and of the public at large the Winter exhibitions the masterpieces of ancient and modern times." The announcement is made that the next exhibition will "be more especially devoted to presenting as complete a collection as possible of the works of Sir A. W. Öallcott, R.A., W. Etty, R.A., and D. Maclise, R.A." Within these walls the living are thus brought into communion with the dead, and what may be false in the fleeting fashion of the moment receives correction when tried by the stricter standards of historic times.

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.

WHEN things come to the worst they usually mend. So at VV least the proverb says, and we shall be curious to see whether it will hold good in regard to racing at Newmarket. It is not possible for the sport at the headquarters of racing to fall to a lower sob than it reached during the past Cravon Meeting; but we confess we see few signs of any rise of the tide. It must be said in fairness that there were unusually depressing circumstances attending the resumption of racing this year at Newmarket. Foremost among those was the death of Baron Rothschild, one of the most munificent supporters of racing, and who was peculiarly attached to Newmarket, and rarely lost an opportunity of engaging attached to Newmarket, and rarely lost an opportunity or engaging his horses in the small as well as large races. We could nearly always recken on seeing the Baron's colours twenty times during a Newmarket week; and it is easy to see therefore what a difference the absence of the blue and yellow has made in the appearance of the card, especially as the ranks of owners have suffered other serious losses since the termination of the last racing campaign.

Still when all allowances are made, the fact ranking that there are Still, when all allowances are made, the fact remains that there are more than eight hundred horses in training at Newmarket, and that there were five races on the first day of the Craven Meeting—two of which were reduced to matches, while one was contested by three horses; four on the second day, two of which brought out three horses, and the third a couple only; and three on the concluding day, when the so-called sport lasted exactly one hour. We do not pretend to suggest the reasons why, with so many horses on the spot, the best racecourse in the world should be left thus barren of competitors; nor do we say whether it is owing to the apathy of owners or the obstinate adherence of the Jockey Club to their oldowners or the obstinate adherence of the Jockey Club to their old-fashioned programmes, that racing at Newmarket is so rapidly leaing its former reputation. But we may venture to remark that there is little use in keeping up a farce, and that it is unnecessary trouble to continue to prolong meetings ever four and five days when the sport provided is not sufficient to hast through two.

The very few items of interest which came under our notice last wask will not detain us long. Drummond opened the hell by an excesses causes in the Oraven Stakes, thus securing the first victory

for M. Lefevre, without whose support it would be difficult to imagine how any racing at all could be carried on at Newsariant under present circumstances. In the Bretby Plate, Blenheim also made a gallant struggle for the tricolour; but though the old horse was looking wonderfully well, his crushing weight prevented him from getting quite home, though he was an excellent third to the Finesse galt and Morocco. The Biennial for three-year-olds was of course the race of the day, and of the week also. Take wore ten competitors, M. Lefevre being represented by Miss Tote and Exile, Lord Falmouth by Aquilo, and Mr. Cartwright by George Frederick, while the remainder included Reverberation (who ran a dead heat with Quantock in the Spencer Plate at Northampton), Sugarcane, Trent, Sister to Ryshworth, and Cambyses. On public form the lot were all moderate, with the exception of Miss Toto, and her appearance was by no means satisfactory, as she seems neither to have grown nor improved since last year. George Frederick was the best-looking horse of the ten, but obviously short of preparation, while Aquilo did not seem likely to give even as good account of himself as he did last autumn. It was generally regarded as a certainty for Miss Toto, even allowing for her lack of improvement, and during the race, and up to within one hundred and fifty yards from the finish, she seemed to be winning as she pleased. She tired however so much at the final hill, and stopped so suddenly, that Reverberation, coming with a great rush, was able to make a dead heat with her, and it is more than probable that she has no great staying power. George Frederick was a moderate third, with Trent and Aquilo in former years the presence of such competitors as The Earl and Blue Gown, Albert Victor and Favonius, gave it; and moreover next. It will thus be seen that the race lacked that interest which in former years the presence of such competitors as The Earl and Blue Gown, Albert Victor and Favonius, gave it; and moreover it had little bearing on future events. Save that George Frederick ran with gameness, and that he is certain to make considerable improvement before the Derby Day, there is hardly anything to mention as regards the future about the horses which ran in the Biemnial; while Miss Toto's deterioration in form still further reduces the little band of horses whose claims to pre-eminence over their fellows were undisputed last year. Fcossais and Miss Toto stood quite by themselves last year above all the other two-yearolds; and now Miss Toto appears to be a non-stayer, the chances of Ecossais standing a preparation are very doubtful, and their most formidable opponent, Marsworth, is disqualified for all his most formidable opponent, Marsworth, is disquained for all his engagements. Should Ecossais not come to the post for the Derby, it may confidently be reckoned that the great three-year-old prize of the year will be contested by as moderate a field as has ever assembled on Epsom Downs. On the second day there was a spirited race between Requefort and Oxonian at even weights, which the French horse cleverly secured; and them eleven competitors faced the starter for the New-policy Marsworth Populary the winner of and then eleven competitions faced the states for the line of the Lincoln Handicap, Falkhard, Royal George, Tichborne, and Lydon—a six-year-old with 7 st. 1 lb. on his back. We need only say that the distance appeared too far for Tomahawk, who hung so much through distress as to interfere materially with the chances of Paris Character and Tichborne and Tichborne. of Royal George and Tichborne. There was, indeed, as nearly as possible a scrimmage between these three, and Lydon, taking advantage of it, came away at his leisure and won easily by lengths; but, considering his are and weight, the performance is no great feather in the cap of his sire Gladisteur. A very fine race between Flagcolet and Gang Forward over the severe course from the Ditch in resulted in the victory by a head of M. Lefevre's horse, for whom his stable companion Negro made the running to horse, for whom his stable companion Negro made the running to the best of his ability. Gang Forward appears to have quite re-covered from the effects of the accident which caused his with-drawal from the Leger. In the last race of the day Kaiser had no opponents worthy of his steel, but he both looked and went so well that he will probably do good service this year to Mr. Savile in Cup races. Of the three races which made up the bill of fare on the last day of the Craven Meeting we need only say that one of them was appropriately called the Refuse Plate, and that a horse named Rubbish ran in it. Refuse and Rubbish are indeed words that not unfitly suggest the character of much of the sport that was witnessed at Newmarket during the first meeting of 1874.

"The Jockey Club held their first meeting for the year last week, and the Duke of St. Albans brought forward his motion that no member of the Jockey Club should be allowed to run horses under an assumed name. The official report of the proceedings goes on to state that, his Grace having stated that he did not wish to press it to a division, the matter dropped. Why he should trouble himself to bring forward a motion if he does not wish to Why be should see it carried we are not told, and are at a loss to imagine. It may possibly be that no members of the Jeeksy Club at the present time are in the habit of availing themselves of the 22nd rule of racing; but it does not follow that their successors will equally abetain from the use of assumed names. In our opinion nasumed names are indefensible under any circumstances, and their use is calculated to do great damage to the interests of a antional sport. If people have reasons which make them anxious that their names should not be known to the world at large, it is their names should not be known to the world at large, it is very probable that they are such reasons as make their patienage of the Turf not altogether desirable. But certainly the encubers of the Jockey Clab, who are supposed to set an example of straightforwardness and independence in racing transactions, ought to be selected from among those who can afford to indulge their tastes without finding it expedient to opposed their identity. After this very mild proceeding on the part of the Duke of St. Albans, General Psoi brought forward and carried a useful resolution baving for its object the prevention of heaty legislation, or of sadden elements of the rules of racing. Great inconvenience, and we may add great scandal also, has been caused by the Jackey Club sevining its rules and rescinding its previous resolutions almost at a moment's notice, at any chance meeting, perhaps thinly attended and insufficiently advertised. The rule which, on the modify of General Peel, has now been added to the rules of racing provides that "no new rule can be passed, or any existing rule rescinded or altered, without being previously advertised three times in the sheet Recong Calendar, and notice given of the meeting of the Jockey Club at which it is to be proposed"; and power is reserved to owners and others affected by such new rule or alteration to petition the Jockey Club. The wording of General Peel's resolution is clumsy in the extreme, but its intention is excellent, and it will probably serve the purpose for which it was designed. aght forward and carried a useful resolution set the prevention of hasty legislation, or of designed.

designed.

It was hardly to be expected that there should be no grumbling at Mr. Anderson's new Betting Bill, but its rapid and unchallenged progress through the House of Commons must have convinced its opponents of the futility of any endeavours to hinder a much needed piece of legislation. No reasonable person can justify the examption of Scotland from the provisions of an Act applying to all other parts of the United Kingdom. The reason why the Betting Houses Act was not originally extended to Scotland was that Scotchmen were not believed to possess any tasto for betting on horse-races, and it was not considered necessary to apply a remedy where no evil existed. Nor are there any grounds for supposing that Scotchmen at the present day are more disposed to favour betting than they were twenty years ago. It is not the people of Edinburgh and Glasgow who are caught by the baits held out to them by commission agents and tipsters; but Edinburgh and Glasgow are cities of refuge for those gentry whence they may scatter broadcast through England those gentry whence they may scatter broadcast through England their invitations to the ignorant and the unwary. The electric telegraph enables the lucrative business of a commission agent to telegraph enables the lucrative business of a commission agent to be carried on as easily at Edinburgh as in London; and hence the intention of the Betting Houses Act has been successfully and systematically frustrated. But Mr. Anderson's Bill does more than extend the Act of 1853 to Scotland; it greatly enlarges the scope of that Act. The Betting Houses Act dealt, as its name imports, principally with houses; and the offence against it consisted principally in the possession or occupation of a local habitation used for purposes of betting. Mr. Anderson makes the publication of advertisements and circulars, whether appearing in nowspapers or issued through the post, an equal offence whether the advertiser has a house or not, or dates his advertisements from some specific address or not. His object is his advertisements from some specific address or not. His object is to deal a decisive blow at the whole tribe of commission agents, Turf advisers, and the like, who do not receive their victims personally, but conduct their transactions with them by correspondence only. We confess we are somewhat surprised that a Bill effecting so considerable a change and containing such stringent provisions should have passed through all its stages in the House of Commons with hardly any remark, but we are not the less gratified that a with hardly any remark, but we are not the less gratified that a piece of legislation which we have advocated for years should now be in a fair way of accomplishment. The Government having wisely resolved to support the Bill, the tongues of more than one zealous Conservative who in years past have angrily resisted the attempts of Mr. Hughes and others to deal with the question were tied; and we heard nothing more about the liberty of the subject, and the pick and one for the proof and other heavy and one law for the rich and one for the poor, and other hackneyed arguments which were duly paraded year after year. As a matter arguments which were duly paraded year after year. As a matter of fact, the suppression of commission agencies and betting advertisements will not interfere in the smallest degree with the liberty of the subject, or stop those who desire to gamble on horse-races from indulging their taste as much as they please. Mr. Anderson neither expects nor wishes to abolish betting, nor does the Legislature; and therefore a good deal that has been written about the hopelessness of endeavouring to compel the English people to give up a favourite taste might have been well spared. Those who like to bet may do so, and will find as good opportunities for betting as ever; but flattering and fallacious inducements will no longer be allowed to be held out to those who would never think of betting if they were not attracted by the glittering character of the prospects were not attracted by the glittering character of the prospects officed to their notice. As we have often observed, the lucrative nature of the business carried on by commission agents and Tut nature of the business carried on by commission agents and Turf advisers is abundantly shown by the amount of money they find it worth their while to pay for advertisements—often charged for at an extra price—in the sporting papers and in country papers, the country districts being the stronghold of their operations. From the country districts being the stronghold of their operations. From the country much same paid weekly to the proprietors of newspapers for the cost of advertisements of the class referred to, we may eafely infer that vary much comes in to the coffers of the commission agents, and that very little goes out. Mr. Anderson's Hill aims at nothing mose than the correction of this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The public may continue to bet, if the public likes; but that is no reason why a singularly unpleasant class of persons should be allowed to grow rich and to fatten at the expense of the public.

REVIEWS.

TOZER'S LECTURES ON THE GEOGRAPHY OF GREECE! MR. TOZER'S name must be well known to many persons as that of a diligent traveller, and one who travels with his eyes open, in Greece and the neighbouring countries. He has already given the world some record of his travels, and new he gives us the results, both of what he has seen and what he has read, in a more regular and scientific shape. The book consists of lectures delivered in Oxford—it is not said before what audienced "as one of a number of courses substantial numbers have been substantial." lectures delivered in Oxford—it is not said before what sudience—
"as one of a number of courses voluntarily undertaken by members of the University on subjects indirectly connected with the usual studies." Among these, Mr. Tozer was "requested to lecture on Greek Geography." He does not say by whom, but clearly by some one who knew where to go to get the matter in hand well done. Mr. Tozer has got hold of a good subject, and he has treated it thoroughly well. He acknowledges his obligations to earlier writers, but every word of the book is written in a way in which it could have been written only by one who thoroughly knew in his own person the places of which he is speaking. Mr. Tozer need hardly have set out with a quotation from Mr. Ruskin complaining how "scholars have only the names of the hills and rivers of Greece upon their lips, and never one line of conception of them. need hardly have set out with a quotation from Mr. Ruskin complaining how "scholars have only the names of the hills and rivers of Greece upon their lips, and never one line of conception of them in their mind's sight." Then there is something about "the great mountain vase of Arcadia" and about "mere airy syllabling of names," all which Mr. Tozer thinks that "it would probably require the Professor's eloquent pen to describe properly." The "airy syllabling of names," whatever that may be, may be safely left to Mr. Ruskin; but for describing Arcadia or any other intelligible part of the earth's surface, we would much rather have Mr. Tozer's pen than Mr. Ruskin's. Mr. Tozer gives us a clear account of the geography of Arcadia, but he does not call it a "mountain vase." He knows his subject too well to go off into mere talk or affectation about anything. He takes geography in the widest sense, and his special object is to point out the effect which the physical character of the country had in so many ways upon the political and intellectual life of its inhabitants, on their art, their mythology, and everything to do with them. The Greeks in Greece were placed in a land which gave their natural gifts the fullest play. Mr. Tozer says truly that a settlement of Mongols among the mountains, valleys, and islands of Greece, or again a settlement of Greeks on the plains of Hungary, could neither of them ever have been what the Greeks in Greece actually were. It was probably the difference of the countries in which they settled which made so early and so wide a difference between the Greeks and those other nations which inquiries of another kind have shown to be most closely connected with them. Scientific ethnology cannot draw any hard and fast line botween Greeks and harbarians. It looks on many of the nations which the Greeks called harbarians as being closely akin to themselves. The distinction fades gradually draw any hard and fast line between Greeks and harbarians. It looks on many of the nations which the Greeks called harbarians as being closely akin to themselves. The distinction fades gradually away through Ætolians, Epeirots, Macadonians, into Illyrians, Thracians, Phrygians, whose connexion with the pure Hellenes it still needs a good deal of faith in scientific research to believe. Mr. Tozer is not immediately concerned with than the content of the first party of the fourth and the Continuation. matters, nor does he touch on the question raised by Curtius and others about Ionians on the other side of the Argean ages before the commonly received Ionian colonization. His subject is the commonly received Ionian colonization. His subject is geography, and questions of this kind concern him only incidentally. But we see that, in treating the geography of Greece, he is no more able to draw any hard and tast line between what is Greece and what is not than it is possible to draw one between those who are Greeks and those who are not. Greece is the climax, so to speak, of the insular and peninsular system of the Mediterranean Strabo showed long ago, it is a system of peninsulas within peninsulas. And Pelopounesos itself is the Acropolis, as Mr. Strato showed long ago, it is a system of peninsulas within peninsulas. And Pelopounesos itself is the Acropolis, as Mr. Tozer calls it, of a whole region whose base must be sought far beyond the bounds of anything which would at any time have been called Greece. We must in fact start in our Greek geography with Hamus and the Illyrian Alps. From that range the country narrows and narrows, peninsula succeeds to peninsula. And, in the like sort, the Hellenic character of the inhabitants gets clearer and clearer, from the mere barbarians, through the kindred barbarians. There and Ulyria, through what we nay call the border races of clearer, from the mere barbarians, through the kindred barbarians of Thrace and Illyria, through what we may call the border races of Northern and Western Greece, till we reach the Peloponnesian Acropolis itself. Within this range we can well believe that the development of the various kindred races depended mainly on the country which they occupied. We may feel sure with Mr. Tozer that neither Mongols in Attica nor Hellanes in Hungary could have become what the Greeks in Greece did become; but it is quite possible that the difference between Athenians and Macedonians, or even Illyrians, was largely owing to the difference of the countries in which their early forefathers fixed themselves. In all ages it has been noticed that some pations have shown a power of accepting Hellenic civilization and becaming artificial Hellenics which others have not. The Sikels showed it in old times, and the Albanians, the representatives of the Hlyrians, have shown it in the most modern times. That the Sikels were a kindred race with the Greeks has been clear for a long time. That the Hlyrians were so it is much harder to believe, but the one fact now seems to be as undoubted as the other.

Mr. Tozer, after his general sketch of the geography of the region of which Greeks forms a part, goes on to speak of those

^{*} Lectures on the Geography of Greece. By the Boy, Henry Fanshaws Tener, M.A., F.R.G.S. London: Murray. 1873.

who have dealt with the subject in ancient and modern times. He here pays a deserved tribute to the services of Colonel Leake, as the man who really opened Greek geography to the world. He then takes us through the main features of Greek world. He then takes us through the main features of Greek geography—the mountains, the seas, the promontories, the rivers, lakes, caverns, and so forth. Through all these he carefully goes, dwelling on the effect which each of these elements had on the nature of the country and on the character of the people, and dwelling especially on the appropriateness of the names and epithets of the natural objects throughout Greece. As he says, it is the combination of the mountains and the sea which made the Greeks what they were, both in the political and intellectual character of the whole nation and in the special characters of each particular part of it. All this has been often pointed out before in a general way, but Mr. Toser has worked it out in detail in a specially instructive and interesting manner. What is distinctive of Greek geography is the close union of features which elsewhere specially instructive and interesting manner. What is distinctive of Greek geography is the close union of features which elsewhere are found apart. And so what is distinctive of the Greek character in history is the union of so many qualities which elsewhere are found apart. Compare Greece, for instance, with the two countries which have done most for freedom on the modern European continent. Fresh from Mr. Tozer's speculations, we are tempted to say that neither Switzerland nor the United Provinces applied be as Greece, because one had only the mountains and the other could be as Greece, because one had only the mountains and the other only the sea, while Greece had the sea and the mountains both together. But in speculations of this kind it does not do to talk in quite gether. But in speculations of this kind it does not do to talk in quite so general a way as this. Greece could not have been what she was without the union of the sea and the mountains, but the union of the sea and the mountains could hardly have made Greece what she was without the help of other peculiarities of soil and climate, which Mr. Tozer works out very carefully in detail. "The soil of Greece," he says, "was beneficent to its cultivators in what it denied as well as in what it gave." Had the soil of Attica and Ægina been more fruitful, their inhabitants would not have been driven to take to the sea and become great maritime powers. Ægina been more fruitful, their inhabitants would not have been driven to take to the sea and become great maritime powers. The climate of Greece as a whole helped the growth of Greek intellect and of the Greek language, while the soil, not fertile, as a rule, without cultivation and irrigation, but well repaying cultivation and irrigation, forced the inhabitants to agriculture and other industry. In this way the Greeks of old Greece were really better off than their colonists in more promising lands:—

In the cultivation of art, the continent of Greece was for a long time outstripped by its colonies. We have no coins from Greece Proper that will bear comparison with those of Magna Græcia, and by far the finest specimens of early architecture are the temples of Pastum, Selinus, and Agrigentum. In those countries, and on the fertile shore of Asia Minor, the rapid development of the wealth of the cities offered facilities for the cultivation of refined tastes; but the same cause undermined their vigour and their patriotism, and ultimately deprived them of their independence. In the products of continental Greece, also, there was nothing to minister to indulgence; they provided what was necessary for life, while articles of luxury had to be imported from abroad.

After Mr. Tozer's survey of Greece as a whole, he goes more in detail through its several parts, in which he cannot help taking in Macedonia, though he rules it perhaps a little too strongly to be "a country in no sense Hellenic." From "non-Hellenic" Macedonia he passes into "semi-Hellenic" Thessaly, the great plain surrounded by mountains and drained by a single river and its tributaries, and presenting in its political history a state of things intermediate between Southern Greece and the countries to the North. We are a little surprised when Mr. Tozer gots to the West of Thessaly, and says that "Little need be said of the countries which compose the West of Greece—Illyria, Epirus, Acarnania, and Ætolia—because they were only slightly hellenized." It is certainly rather strange to find all these countries put on a level, for Illyria has surely a much less claim to be called a part of Greece than Macedonia has; and about the Ætolians, rude as they were and bad as was the character which they commonly bore, the only person who is recorded to have called their Hellenic character into question was, oddly enough, the last Philip of Macedon. only person who is recorded to have called their Hellenic character into question was, oddly enough, the last Philip of Macedon. A people who appear in the Homeric Catalogue must not be spoken of as only alightly hellenized, nor was the Hellenic character of the Acarnanians ever questioned, though their country must have become Hellenic later than the Catalogue, as in Homer Acarnania appears aimply as part of Epeiros. We suspect that Mr. Tozer has been led to alur over the several distinct positions held by these countries through his sharing, as he gives signs of doing in one or two other places, the common fault of undervaluing the Federal period of Grecian history. He himself points out that Epeiros was one of the earliest seats of the Greek nation, and indeed the land where the nation first received the name by which it was known on the other side of the Hadriatic. Then comes the singular fact that this ancient seat of the nation, which contained the oldest and one of the most venerated of its sanccontained the oldest and one of the most venerated of its sanctuaries, should afterwards come to be very generally looked on as a non-Hellenic land. It has been often pointed out that the line in these parts was not very strictly drawn, and that Herodotus, the traveller, antiquary, and ethnologer, counts as Greeks several tribes whom Thucydides, the practical politician, counts as barbarians. Kings who were allowed to be Hellenic ruled over a people whose Hellenic character was at least doubtful, till in the and their dynasty gave way to a federal republic of the Greek type, which was fully acknowledged as a Greek State. All these countries, Illyria, Epsiros, Acarnania, and Ætolia, stand each in its own distinct relation to the general body of the Greek nation. But their importance comes out mainly at the two ends of Greek history; they play no very important part in the intermediate contained the oldest and one of the most venerated of its sanctimes. Another case where Mr. Tozer has gone wrong through neglecting the later Grecian history appears when he comise to Mantineia, and reckons up, as Dr. Smith has done before him in the Dictionary of Geography, five battles of Mantineia. But one of these, in which Agis is made to die in a battle against Aratos, is due only to a blunder of Pausanias, which has been pointed out by more than one historian of the later times of Greece. It is strange that two writers, one after another, should be contain to copy a statement so manifestly wrong, as we can hardly think it possible that either Dr. Smith or Mr. Tozer should never have heard how Agis really died. All this comes from one of the errors that we have often to fight against—namely, thinking that Greek history came to an end at Chairôneia. And, while we are on this head, we cannot help wondering a little that Mr. Tozer, who knows Greece so well, should have made so few attempts to connect the mediæval and modern history of the country with its history in what are called classical times. Surely it is part of the history of Athens that Alaric turned away from her walls scared, so men said, by her still protecting goddess, and that the Slayer of the Bul-Another case where Mr. Tozer has gone wrong through

Athens that Alaric turned away from her walls scared, so men said, by her still protecting goddess, and that the Slayer of the Bulgarians chose her Acropolis as the scene of his triumph.

But we are not in a mood for finding fault with so preiseworthy a book as Mr. Tozer's. He winds up with a suggestive chapter on Greek local nomenclature. In his view it is almost wholly, as all local nomenclature must be largely, descriptive; and he notices a point of difference between Greek nomenclature and our own, that there is nothing in the primitive Greek names of places at all answering to such endings as ham, ton, and chester among ourselves. This is perfectly true of the early nomenclature; names ending in wokç are almost always of late date, and it is only at a stage of much works are almost always of late date, and it is only at a stage of much later dates still that we get our own chester in Greece in the form of sacrpor. The difference is doubtless because the nomenclature of Greece belongs to a much earlier stage of national life than the Teutonic nomenclature of Britain. Mr. Tozer might also have men-Teutonic nomenclature of Britain. Mr. Tozer might also have mentioned that the tribe names, which form so large a part of local nomenclature both in England and Germany, play a much smaller part in that of Greece; names ending in $i\delta a_{\rm S}$ or $a\delta a_{\rm S}$, answering to our various uses of ing, are not uncommon. There are, for instance, a good many of them in the list of the Attic $\delta \tilde{\eta} \mu a_{\rm S}$, but they are in nothing like the same proportion as they would be in an analogous list of English names. And almost all the names of this form are those list of English names. And almost all the names of this form are those of small places; indeed, even in England the ing is not common in names of our larger towns; that is to say, the place either in Greece or in England which bore the gentile name was a settlement of a single gens only, while anything worthy to be called a city grew out of the settlement of soveral gentes. Mr. Tozer ends with a very short comparison of ancient and modern names in Greece. We only wish he had carried it out at much greater length. Lord only wish he had carried it out at much greater length. Lord Strangford used to tell a story of his indignation at a waiter at Corfu who spoke of his island as Κίρκυρα. First of all, he ought to have called it Κορυφούς, being as good a Greek name as the other; but, if he wanted to be archaic, he should have used the local Κόρκυρα instead of the Attic Κιρκυρα. This last blow might also have fallen rightly, not only on the shoulders of the waiter, but on those of some half-learned energy at Mr. Grote, who had never read their Strabo and Pausanias, and had never seen a Korkyrajan cain. kyraian coin.

We part with Mr. Tozer with all good will. Will he only give us a little more, coming down a little later?

STANLEY'S COOMASSIE AND MAGDALA.

MR. STANLEY is the first Correspondent to publish an All account of the Ashantee war. For no very sufficient reason he has added an account of the Abyssinian expedition. In the days when Mr. Stanley went to Magdala as Correspondent of the New York Herald he had not performed the feat to which he the days when Mr. Stanley went to Magdala as Correspondent of the New York Herald he had not performed the feet to which he owes his calebrity; and the public curiosity, we presume, was not thought to be sufficiently keen to justify the publication of his history of the earlier war. The opinions of a gentleman who reached Livingstone must, so runs the popular logic, be worth attention; and therefore he now gives to the world a narrative composed five years ago. He informs us that it will be found to be written "in a fresher style" than the story of Coomassie. There is in it, as we interpret his words, a greater aim at literary effect. A good many conversations are described in which English officers say, "Vewy sowwy, ole fellah," and otherwise adopt the dialect familiar to us from the pages of Punch. There is even a more or less imaginary Captain Smelfungus, with whom Mr. Stanley travels, and whose marvellous narratives of personal exploits are supposed to give a comic background to the more serious adventures. On the whole, however, we fail to see that one story is much better or much worse told than the other; or, to let out the truth at once, we fail to see that either of them possesses any remarkable merit. Mr. Stanley is undoubtedly a man of energy, and a smart Correspondent. His letters are well up to the average of such performances; he is generally, though not invariably, grammatical, and he does not indulge to an offensive degree in fine writing. He has a high impression of his own merits and of the dignity of a Correspondent's office; and though we cannot point to any definite assertion to that effect, we somehow come to see that, in Mr. Stanley's opinion, Mr. Stanley is one M. the most remarkable men of the time.

^{*} Connaesie and Magdah. By Henry M. Stanley. Landon; Sempson Low & Co. 1874.

Such weaknesses are wested in a Correspondent. A booyant selfconfidence is a desirable quality in a man who has to thrust
himself into besiness without any official position, and who is not
particularly welcome to those who are more directly concerned in
it. The most obvious conclusion to be drawn from the present work
is that Sir Garnet Welseley has a hearty dialite to newspaper
Correspondents when considered in the sharest. Whilst proceeding
the first Mr. Stanley borrowed Sir Garnet's Soldier's Pocket-Book,
and therein he read that Correspondents are a "curse to modern
armies." This unlucky remark evidently rankled in Mr. Stanley's
hosem. He recurs to it again and again. He is always indulging in
little reflections tending to show the extreme absurdity of the
dialite entertained by the professional officer towards the intrusive representatives of the outside world. Sir Garnet, he
admits, was personally "most urbane," and deserves a good
many compliments, though by no means unmixed compliments,
for his military skill. But on this matter Sir Garnet was terribly
antiquated in his notions. He did not perhaps share the opinions
of a member of his staff who, on Mr. Stanley's suggesting that
generals might trust to the honour of a reporter, declared that he
would rather trust to the influence of fifty lashes on the reporter's
bare back. The alternative is rather disagreeable, but we may
observe that, however unimpeschable may be the honour of all
newspaper Correspondents, their discretion may not always be
equal to their fidelity. A man writing full accounts from an army
of all that he has seen which he is not bound in honour to conceal,
can hardly fail to give much information which will be valuable
to an enemy: We need not pause to inquire whether there are
counterbalancing advantages. Mr. Stanley a indignation, however,
is natural enough. When a ramour came that a fight was going
on at Abracampa, Sir Garnet said nothing of his intention to
depart for the scene of action. In this Mr. Stanley caus see
nothing "

We confess that the evil, whatever it may have been does not seem to us to have been of a very serious character; but we admit that in one sense Sir Garnet was misguided. If he is anxious for a vates sacer, he should be more careful to treat Correspondents in such a way as to flatter their sense of dignity. Mr. Stanley does not actually pass any severe condemnation upon Sir Garnet as a soldier, though he finds fault with several of his arrangements; but he condemns him unreservedly as a diplomatist, and almost always writes about him in a perceptibly querulous tone. One of Sir Garnet's great faults, according to Mr. Stanley, was the neglect to disarm the scattered Ashantoes who flocked into Coomassie after the entrance of the British army. Lord Napier, it seems, disarmed the Abyasinians under somewhat analogous circumstances; and Mr. Stanley delights to point out the contrast in notes added to the narrative of the earlier expedition. But then Lord Napier asked Mr. Stanley to dinner. When, again, Sir Garnet writes a despatch a day after leaving Coomassie, giving an account of Captain Butler's expedition, and referring briefly to Captain Glover, of whose expedition he had yet heard next to nothing, Mr. Stanley adds an oddly ungrammatical note:—

It must strike the reader with what exceeding warmth Sir Garnet speaks of his personal friends. . . . Of Captain Butler who, though he possesses many vistues and many social qualities, Sir Garnet speaks as though he had made an unqualified success. But of Captain Glover he has scarcely a civil word. Undoubtedly Sir Garnet makes it clear that he is a man of strong friendships.

themships.

The insinuation is obvious. We cannot say whether there is any other ground for it; but the fact that Sir Garnet warmly apologizes for the failure of one subordinate, and explains why he cannot speak of the performance of the other, whose remarkable success was not yet known, surely does not justify an implied charge of gross partiality. Mr. Stanley pays Sir Garnet the necessary compliments; but we could wish that he had remembered his own very sensible remark about the Gameral, that whilst "any man of mortal mould is constantly under the ever-searching and critical eyes of a number of journalists, as he is, no man can escape entirely from blame." Mr. Stanley does not a course really mean that whilst "any man" is being critical eyes of a number of journalists, as he is no man can be free from blame; but what he is trying to say is true enough. It explains in some measure why men of mortal mould sometimes dislike journalists. But of this we have perhaps each enough. Sir Garnet Wolseley has no more right than any

other man to be free from fair criticism. We shall be quite prepared to listen to any fair discussion of the questions whether he retreated too quickly from Coomassie, whether he ought to have destroyed the Bantammah, whether he was inexcusably indifferent to Captain Glover's expedition, and whether he listened too easily to native promises. Mr. Stanley is evidently prepared to condemn him upon those points, though admitting his military talents. But Mr. Stanley certainly fails to impress us with any contidence in his impartiality.

Meanwhile the book may be read with sufficient interest while the memory of the expedition is fresh; and it is not

talents. But Mr. Stanley cortainly fails to impress us with any confidence in his impartiality.

Meanwhile the book may be read with sufficient interest while the memory of the expedition is fresh; and it is not often that newspaper correspondence claims a much longer life. The difficulty of giving permanent value to such work is obvious. The reader at any distance of time requires that full explanation of the plans and conditions of a campaign which it can rarely be in the power of the Correspondent to give. On the other hand, the Correspondent cannot be content simply to record his personal impressions. He is bound to take a bird's-eye view of all that is going on, and hastily to supplement his own eyesight by such stray facts as may luckily drift his way. It is with an effort that he resigns himself togive that present those bewildering combinations of movements characteristic of war on a great scale which baffle the individual observer. On the other hand, it was rarely, if ever, possible to get any general view of what was going on. All that Mr. Stanley has to describe is a dense mass of African foliage, with occasionally a line of men firing at indefinite puffs of smoke prosumably proceeding from Ashantees. No such scene as that of the "thin red line," or of the fight in the grand mountain scenory of Abyssinia, offered materials for graphic writing. Of such chances as he had Mr. Stanley has made respectable use. The battle of Amosful and the entry into Coomassic are described, not exactly in such a way that we can fancy ourselves to have been there, but still with a fair amount of vivacity. After all, one's first impression on reading almost all such storice is that the writer has omitted to answer precisely the questions which one would have wished to ask; but we do not think that Mr. Stanley makes more errors of this kind than were inevitable, and his book is a fair specimen of the class to which it belongs. He is rather obtrusively omniscient, and a little too fond of the stitude of the intelligent Amer

HYDRAULICS OF GREAT RIVERS.

OWING to the want of a truly great river in Europe, a large class of problems belonging to the science of hydraulics has been left in comparative darkness. Experiments and calculations have been conducted upon a limited scale, the phenomena themselves not presenting a magnitude of volume or grandour of aspect to give scope for investigation commensurate with the vastness and complexity of the whole subject; and much of our knowledge of river action or natural drainage has therefore remained vague, empirical, and without either base or system. It is to the magnificent scale on which nature carries on her hydraulics in magnineent scale on which nature carries on her hydrautics in the New World, and to the enterprise of one of the young and rising communities which have there had their birth, that we are indebted for an undertaking which already sets in a new light many delicate problems connected with the science of hydraulics, and which forms a starting-point for investigations on a scale never before contemplated into the whole subject of the science of them. The never before the contemplate the first street the first street the first street in the firs action of rivers. The survey of the giant stream, the Parana, set on foot by the Argentine Confederation, has been the means of elucidating many of the phenomena and laws of water-movement which little rivers could but shroud in obscurity. The work was begun three years ago on behalf of the Government, as a preliminary step to large engineering works then in contemplation. was then known of the mighty system of the La Plata beyond what was laid down in the charts of the British Admiralty. There is moreover much difference between a nautical and an engineering survey, both in their requirements and in their mode of operations. The facts relating to navigation are such as concern the outline and depth of channels, the banks, currents, tides, and winds. To the engineer the currents are of even more importance than to the navigator, whilst he is primarily occupied with the volume of water discharged under the varying conditions of the river, the nature of its bed, and the geological character of the surrounding country. The question of currents had been treated by mathematicians on abstract or à priori principles, or on assumptions resting on narrow and imperfect observation. Experiments made with little artificial channels had led even the best authors to lay down certain formula which they extended to canals and large rivers, covering any discrepancy which might occur between the formula and observed

^{*} Hydraulies of Great Bisers—the Parend, the Uruquay, and the La Plata Estuary. By J. J. Bévy, Memb. Ins. C.E., Vienna, &c. 1 vol. folio. London and New York: Spott. 1874.

facts of any kind by the introduction of a new co-efficient. In the hands of scientific engineers the reasonings of mathematicisms had been moulded anew under the influence of experiments, with the result that, the gulf between theory and observation widening with the scale of application, thore came to be almost as many co-efficients and constants introduced as there were engineers engaged upon the formulæ. Not less widely apart were the conclusions practically arrived at. One author would conclude that the velocity of a current ought to decrease from the surface downwards as the ordinates of a parabola having a vertical axis and its apex at the bottom of the river; another, that the current ought to decrease as the abscissæ of a parabola with a horizontal axis, the vertex of the parabola being at the surface. With other authors the law of decrease is made elliptic, or as one of the conic sections; with some, even a straight line. The calculations of Prony better suited small rivers; those of Eytalwein larger rivers. Those of D'Aubisson and Defontaine were far apart from the masterly work of Du Buat. All these uncertainties and discrepancies became magnified as the formulæ were extended to larger and larger rivers. On facing the stupendous problem opened to them by the survey of the La Plata and its affluents, the largest river system in the world next to that of the Amazon and the Oby, the engineers took the wise and safe course of assuming that nothing was known about great rivers at all. All their information was to be derived

about great rivers at all. All their information was to be derived from observation and study of the rivers themselves.

Recent proceedings in the Court of Chancery have made public the fact that the post of Engineer-in-Chief to the La Plata Survey was held by Mr. Bateman, C.E., by whom a motion was made in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Malins for an injunction to restrain the publication of M. Révy's book, on the ground of a prior right to the facts and observations from which it is made up. Into the merits of Mr. Bateman's motion, which was disallowed by the judge, we forbear to enter, referring our readers to the remarks of the Vice-Chancellor in reference to it. What concerns us is the valuable mass of information resulting from the survey itself, and embodied in the handsome and ably-written volume before us. A voiding analytical formulæ, the writer is content to set out the results of these various observations in terms which involve only the most rudimentary knowledge of figures. What we have most to complain of is this want of anything like an attempt at a mathematical expression or even a methodical generalization of the facts observed and tabulated. There are materials of great value for raising the science of river hydraulies into an edifice, but they remain for the most part disjointed and rough-hown. Little or no amends are made to mathematicians, whose labours have been somewhat brusquely swept aside, by the substitution of formulas of superior accuracy and breadth. Not a few points of great importance have, however, been sufficiently made pood to form solid ground for future progress. It has been shown with what ease and certainty the section of the widest and deepest river can be taken. Within two hours and sixteen minutes the cross section of the Paráná, in a line drawn at Rosario to the opposite shore of Entre Rios, was successfully carried out. A line calculated from a base of three thousand feet was marked out by flags on either shore, a floating raft, moored in the middle of the stream acros

More complex and difficult is the determination of the currents in a river of this magnitude. Here the simple instruments in use in operations on a small scale utterly fail. The necessary apparatus had in this case been heedfully prepared beforehand, and brought out from London. The improved current-meter, described at greater length in the Appendix, its construction and mode of use being made clear by diagrams (Plate VIII.), is based upon the same principle as the patent log. It is to the hydraulic engineer what the chronometer is to the navigator, and is as superior to the meter previously in use as is a chronometer to a common Geneva watch. A fan-screw of the ordinary propeller shape, but four inches only in diameter across the blades, is made to revolve with the current. On its axis there is a fine thread working in two worm-wheels, each of three inches diameter, each wheel containing a great number of teeth, and one of the wheels having one tooth more than the other. Each revolution of the screw, the axis being firmly set in the framework of the apparatus, makes the wheels move the distance of one tooth, and by the time the first wheel has made a complete revolution, corresponding to twenty-two revolutions of the screw, the second wheel has gained one tooth. By means of indexes it is easy to read off the total number of revolutions of the screw, and by computation based upon exparlment to indexes the rate of velocity of the current. In shallow water, where the apparatus out he attached to a red, its application is easy of the screw, and by attached to a red, its application is easy of the screw and by computation based upon exparlment to a part of the screw and by computation oversome, after one of the screw and by the current. In shallow water, where

two failures, with great ingenuity. The apparatus was stinched to an iron bar nine feet long with an eye at each end. Through each of these eyes a rope was rove, whereby the machine was lowered by two sailors from a boat anchored in the stream, the ropes being kept vertical, and the bar horizontal, at any depth from time to time required. All that was needful was that the apparatus should be kept at the same level during an operation. The operators who no more limited by depth or velocity. They could practicely go to any depth and register any current. Another great advantage was that they could integrate all the currents from the surface downwards in a vertical plane, and so find the absolute mean of all the different currents under the point of section, the point being mathematically correct independently of speculation or empirical adjustment, the limit of error being that of the working of the instrument, which it is for the engineer to look to and to take into account like the error of a chronometer. The instrument could be lowered out of gear, and thrown into gear, by pulling a wire at the instant of beginning an observation, the average duration of which was about five minutes. Calm weather was essential to accountly be taken near high and low water. For a large river or an estuary with a variable current, usually due to the effect of tides, a permanent observatory should be moored at a convenient point on the line of section in the deeper part of the river.

The first series of observations recorded by M. Révy were on the La Plata or River Plate, the great estuary which, from being always kept full of fresh water by the flood of the Paraná and the Uruguny, is called a river, although it has no drainage of its

always kept full of fresh water by the flood of the Parana and the Uruguay, is called a river, although it has no drainage of its own nor at all the form of a river. It is, in fact, a large shallow basin, which at one time reached 200 miles higher up and terminated in long. 60° 35′ W., lat. 32° 4′ S., at a point now called Diamante, where the delta of the Parana commences. It is now about 125 miles long, and at its narrowest 23 miles wide and 63 at its mouth. Its depth is about 18 ft. on the average at low water, nowhere exceeding 36 ft. Its waters are found to hold in suspension about 1-10,000th part by weight of solid matter, which being deposited at each turn of the tide, gives rise to banks and islands destined, as observation surely proves, at some distant time. islands destined, as observation surely proves, at some distant time, by reason of the law of currents, to unite in continuous banks, by reason of the law of currents, to unite in continuous banks, when the Plate will be no more. It will be merged in the Parana, the mouth of which will be where now the Plate terminates in the sea, forming a delta like that of the Mississippi, the Palmas and Guazú branches extending beyond Monte Video. The existence of tides in the Plate was for the first time established by these observations. The tidel wave was in fact traced a hundred these observations. The tidal wave was in fact traced a hundred miles up both the Parana and the Uruguay. The influence of the wind, to which all rise and fall in the surface of the water had wind, to which all rise and fall in the surface of the water had been heretofore attributed, is considerable, varying with the force and direction of the wind, but the gauge-observations (tabled in Plates II. and III.) indicate a regular tidal oscillation corresponding to the age of the moon. The highest point touched by the gauge is 8 ft. 7 in.; ordinary low water at Buenos Ayres marking 3 ft. 4 in. below the mean lovel, and spring tides lowering the surface another foot or so. But the influence of storms is traceable in all extreme figures. Thus a heavy storm on the toth of January 1870 harded up the surface to the extent on the 19th of January, 1870, banked up the water to the extent of fifty inches above ordinary low-tide level, producing a kind of revolution in the territory of these streams, and for a hundred miles up its course reversing the current of the mighty Parama. The currents of the Plate are by no means those of an ordinary river, affected as they are by the two great streams which run into it by manifold mouths, as well as by the tides which meet it at its embouchure into the ocean. Plates II. and III. exhibit the results of meter observations on both the Plate and the Parana, showing their variable velocities, and correlating them with the tidal wave. Taking as a test instance December 30, 1870, we find the velocity at the surface 108 ft. per minute, at 4 feet below it 95 ft. 2 in., at 7 feet 84 ft. 11 in., at 10 feet 77 ft. 1 in., at 16 feet 58 ft. 8 in., and at 1 foot from the bottom, 35 ft. 0 in., the river depth being 24 feet. The mean current observed by the intervence midware has and at I foot from the bottom, 35 ft. o in., the river depth being 24 feet. The mean current observed by the integrator, midway between the surface and the bed, was 83 ft. o in. per minute. The mean fall of the Plate on the same day was 0'388 in. per mile, reduced by ebb to 0'342 in., the maximum 0'444 in. On the Paraná stronger currents prevail, the velocity 4 ft. below the surface being in one observation, January 18, 206 ft. 7 in., and the mean from bank to bank 126 ft. 8 in. The Urugusy, on the 3rd of February, showed a velocity at the Salto section of not less than 333 ft. I in. The curves in these diagrams are drawn in a vertical plane on the river sections for easy comparison of the form of section with the outline of surface currents. The constant relation of depth to velocity is one of the most important results of these observations. Nowhere is this connexion more conspicuous than in the case of the Urugusy. At times a mighty river rivalling in volume the Parana, having a drainage area of 200,000 square miles, at others it sinks into comparative imag-200,000 square miles, at others it sinks into comparative insignificance, its whole volume during December being reduced shout two miles below Salto, within a rocky channel called the Correlito, 145 ft. in width, to a depth of water of 6 ft., with a current of about five miles an hour. The Correlito was submerged by the great size when the surveying party was there. About nine miles above the town of Salto are the great falls of the Uragusy, affecting the periodical rise and fall of the stream and, in consequence, it is navigation. A succession of reefs cross its channel, which is hore a mile and a half wife, is a diagonal line. When the river is low there is a difference of level between the survey show and below the falls of sweaty-live fact. Any attends to remove these obstacles

cown, seems all but impossible. On a scale far more stapendous are the Guaire Falls of the Farana, which were unfortunately not visited by our engineers, but which, as we are told in a glowing report to the Dictator of Paraguay, can be heard thirty miles off, their thunder being so loud that within a mile no voice can be heard, and the neighbouring settlements have had to be abandoned, the neighbouring deaf.

Mr. Révy's narrative is enlivened from the significant of the property of the country of the property of the prop

and picturesque notices of the scenery, the general physical features, and the natural products of the country, which forms part of the vast tertiary sheet, the largest in the world, extending east and west from the Andes to the Atlantic, and and south from the mountains of Brazil to the Strait of Magellan. His descriptive powers are shown in particular in the account of a dust storm which burst upon the party upon the Pavon one afternoon, after the thermometer had stood above 105° Fahr. in the shade. "The Andes seemed rushing upon them at Fair. in the shade. "The Andes seemed rushing upon them at express speed, in the form of clouds whose outline was hard and defined like those of cumuli, yet not rounded," threatening to bury the insignificant river-steamer Aquila and crow among the "boulders" of their outskirts. Before the tempest broke in a deluge of rain, the Aquila's deck and the whole land were covered with a deposit of fine impalpable clay, a tenth of an inch thick. At this exists, when nothing could be heard but the rearing of the storm, total devices a prevailed for five or six minutes the last thing seen total darkness prevailed for five or six minutes, the last thing seen being the "boulders" floating about fifty feet above the ground, just burying the tops of small trees. The clouds themselves, instead of floating a mile or two above the ground, were touching instead of floating a mile or two above the ground, were touching it, whilst a "number of straight projections, elevations, and ridges of a dark-brown and gray colour reached from the earth to the towering height of quite three miles." We should like to be assured that M. Révy's estimates of heights above ground rested on data as carefully observed as those of the waters under the earth. In the proper department of the survey there can be no doubt that a most valuable addition has been made to the science of hydraulics, and, to whomsoever the credit may be primarily due, the volume before us serves to mark a new and important stage in the work of river-surveying.

HALF A LIFE.

DR. DASENT, speaking, let us suppose, in the character of Frank Franklin, the hero and narrator of Half a Life, ushers his book into the world with the statement that he writes it because every life, and any part of it, if truly and faithfully described, must be full of interest to every thinking being." And in the next sentence the author observes, "As for amusement, perhaps if you wait you will find this account of my life quite amusing enough, even for the most thoughtless among you." It will be seen that the former of these announcements leaves no room for the possibility of Frank Franklin's adventures as told by Mr. Dasent appearing anything other than a true and faithful description of life. From the latter it is evident that any one who does not find a sufficiency of amusement in these adventures, any one whose faculties cannot bear the strain of investigating their humour, must rank lower even than "the most thoughtless" must indeed be classed among the imbeciles of the world. we must confess that, having read Half a Life, we cannot but regret that Dr. Dasent, whose translation and narration of Norse regret that Ir. Dasent, whose translation and narration of Norse legends are certainly first-rate in their way, should have departed from that way and east in his let with the crowd of ephemeral novelists. The subject with which he has chosen to occupy a considerable part of his book, that of school-life, is one of the most difficult with which a writer can deal. It may be in its difficulty that the fascination lies which has led so many writers to attempt it; or perhaps this is occasioned rather by a not uncommon kind of vanity, which leads a man to pride himself on the hearty boyish spirit which he supposes himself to have sustained throughout and in spite of all the cares and anxieties of his manhood. However that may be, out of many attempts to give a good and true picture of English school life only one—Tom Brown's School Days—has commanded or merited attempts to give a good and true picture of English school life, only one—Tom Brown's School Days—has commanded or merited any lasting attention. The boys in that book were like real boys collectively, and each one had an individual and well-marked character. It is hard to get up any interest in boys like those described as inhabiting Westminster in the pages of Dr. Dasent's book. There is no real character in any one of them, and they all talk with a peculiar flippant smartness which after a little time is indescribably wearisoms. This, however, is not confined to the Westminster boys; there is a singular likeness in the thoughts and speech of all the people whom the author introduces into his pages. One is reminded by them of the Italian marionette theatres, where one weige serves alike for here and bereine, ruffian and pages. One is reminded by them of the Italian marionette theatres, where one voice serves alike for hero and heroine, ruflian and prince; where the influence of the same guiding hand is plainly recognised in the wooden actions of various puppets. One of these puppets at Westminster, to whom the name of George Irwin is given, commands, or is supposed to command, a surpassing share of the reader's attention and admiration. If his character as expressed a model and deads had the most shadowy resemblance to the dein words and deeds had the most shadowy resemblance to the de-acription given of it, one would be most glad to have the opportunity of studying so admirable a person's sayings and doings. But the

* Half a Life. By Gossga Webbe Desent, D.C.L., Author of "Annals on Eventful Life," "Three to One," &c. 3 vols. Chapman & Hall. m & Mall.

author seems to think that, having labelled this paragon with every known virtue, he has done his duty by him, and may leave him to shift for himself as an apparently very commonplace young man. It is good for a writer to leave something to the languagement. It is good for a writer to leave something to the languagement of his readers to supply; it amuses their vanity and avvection of his readers to may, however, be carried too far; Dr. Dasent has in the matter of George Irwin left everything for his readers to supply, and to do this is to make too large a damand upon their will and power to assist him. He must be credited with a certain amount of originality in keeping Frank Franklin for a long time out of the meshes of love-making, which are apt no doubt to be tiresome in novels, by dint of filling his mind and absorbing his energies with friendship for Irwin. Unfortunately the friendship is quite as tiresome as the love-making could be. Here is a specimen of the talk which goes on between the two friends. Irwin has just arrived to take up his abode at Oxford, whither his Pylades has preceded him, and he is loitering over the ahops in the High on the way to his rooms, wishing to buy prints for his bedroom :-

"Wait till you see your bedroom," I said, and then I coaxed him to come on, and leave the shop.

"Yes," he said, " there is a time for all things, and it certainly is not the time to buy lithographs, however good, the very moment one has jumped off a coach on the first day of residence at Oxford. Tell ma, old fellow, how do you feel?"

So lonely till you came. I could have sat down and cried; but all is

you feel?"

"So lonely till you came. I could have sat down and oried; but all is changed since you came. How happy we shall be together!"

"Of course we shall," cried Irwin. "Do you know I have often thought of what that doar Mr. Chrysostom said, and of his story and the riddle of life, and yet, though it might have made me melancholy to reflect how many chances we have against us, and how very wretched we may be, yet what he said of the transitory nature of life, and of its only being one part of a much longer existence, has made me, on the whole, much happier. What we have both got to do is to trust in God, and then bear whatever befalls us with a stout heart."

I suppose he expected me to say separations but I calmand.

I suppose he expected me to say something, but I only mused on what he said, and so he went on—
"Well, it is rather hard to moralize on one's way from the coach to one's

"Well, it is rather hard to moralize on one's way from the coach to one's new rooms. And yet, after all, this passing and transit from the old Irwin, the Westminster boy, to the new Irwin, the Oxford man, is very like that passage from an inferior life here to that happy state to which we believe the good shall be translated in a moment, ay, in the twinkling of an eya."

It was so absurd to me to compare the miscrable rooms to which I was hurrying him with the mansions of the bleat, that I burst out laughing, much to Irwin's disgust.

"That you call friend-hip, because when I make a profound speculation, and treat you to it in the street, like one of the old peripatetics, you uncarnest fellow, you burst out laughing, as if the Kingdom of Heaven and the consideration of it were any laughing matter."

"All I say in self-defence is what one of the old sages would have said, and if there is any truth in history, did say: "Respice finem '---' Consider the end." Walt and see what your rooms are like before you compare them to the Kingdom of Heaven."

By this time we were in Tom Quad, and cutting diagonally across it to pass out at the entrance by the hall staircase, and so on, keeping to the right to the little quadrangle in which "Chaplains" stood.

"The way to the gate of life is dark and slippery," murmured Irwin, "and so it is here, that's one likenews," as we crossed the narrow space.

If in other respects Irwin appears a commonplace young man,

If in other respects Irwin appears a commonplace young man, it must certainly be admitted that as a prig he rises to remarkable eminence. One cannot help hoping that Dr. Dasent has not been so unfortunate in his experience of young men and their relations and conversations with each other as this passage might lead one to suppose. There is something almost monstrous in the idea of two undergraduates being impressed with such vapid, mawkish ideas and interchanging them in such vapid, mawkish words as these on their entry into University life. One is inclined to think that they must have studied the behaviour of the undergraduates in Julian Home, and, having fashioned their own upon it, succeeded in surpassing their models. That part of the half of Frank Franklin's life which is spent at Oxford is neither more interesting nor more natural than that which is passed at Westminster; the chief event which occurs during it is the death of Irwin by a fall from his horse just at the time when he is about to distinguish himself in his "Great Go." The spirit in which he is represented as regarding this examination, and the expressions which he uses concerning it, are of a strange kind. Probably the following passage was written with the view of inculcating the advantages to be derived from a due exercise of piety in everyday affairs cannot suppose that the effect which it produces of reducing religion to the merest bathos was intentional:—

"Now, do you know, this examination seems to me very like the day of indement; we shall be all right if we don't incur the anger of the examiners, but who can say if they may not be as fallible as the uncient gods, and be governed by crotchets and caprice? For myself, if they were as God I should not fear. For in His hands, with all my sine and weaknesses, which are manifold, I should feel safe. And as He rules the hearts of the examiners, I seem to have a firm assurance that all will be well, and that we shall, at least, not disgrace ourselves. And now good-night. For myself, I have cast away all care. This, too, like everything in life, is in the hand of God."

Little has been said of the home life depicted in Dr. Dasent's book; but in truth there is little to say. There is no plot, and no pretension to a plot; one would say that the book was intended to be a series of brilliant sketches of life and manners as they were a few years ago; and no doubt it is a series of sketches. But a writer must prove that he possesses very great powers before he can afford to throw away the so-called trammels of art, which are not really trammels so much as supports to stay the wavering and uncertain steps of those who have not the strength to make a road for themselves, and keep their footsteps in the path which

time has proved to be the safest. The only novels of the present day which, in spite of having no plot properly so-called, rank high among works of fiction, are those of M. Tourguénest. Even they, brilliant, true, biting as they are, sometimes leave behind them an after-taste, as it wers, of incoherence and want of due connexion; and Mr. Dasent's work will hardly bear comparison with M. Tourguoneff's. As the friend who has while living entirely filled Frank Franklin's heart and mind expires in the second volume, it is not surprising to find that the interest of love, delayed so much longer than usual, should be found a necessary ingredient in the inevitable third. That part of the last volume which is not taken up by this interest is mostly occupied with tales told to Frank and the girl to whom he is afterwards engaged, by an old man, half-gardener, half-ploughman, belonging to Mrs. Franklin's estate—tales for the most part of charms and witcheraft. So constant a demand is made upon this old man's talent for narration that it would be surprising if all his stories were new. Still one is scarcely prepared, even under those circumstances, to find the story of Lady Godiva related as a little-known legend. Thus it would seem as if the love-making were an agreeable relief to the story-telling; but it is hardly too much to say that any amount of stories of any age would be more tolerable than the kind of love-making which occurs. Another of Dr. Dasent's books, Three to One, was disfigured by certain love scenes in which the ordinary order of things was reversed, and the courtship was entirely on the woman's side. In that case, however, the woman who adopted this curious method was a widow of the *rusé* type; consequently, the manner in which affairs were conducted was less unpleasant there than here, where the love is made by a girl who, by dint of saying very little and being always highly spoken of, has up to that time secured more of the reader's sympathy than any one else in the book. Here, however, is a scene in which she makes a declaration to Frank which entirely robs her of all attraction:—

"I dare say," she said, when we had got quite down into the hollow between the hills and stood under our favourite butt—"I dare say, Frank, you think me a very strange, wayward creature."

"Yes, I do, Mary," I said; "I can't at all understand what has come over you, or, I might say, entered into you lately. It seems the same Mary in form and look and face, but another Mary in word and thought."

Mary Ball looked hard at me for a moment or two, and her lips quivered a little and her eyes flashed, and she said,

"Suppose I were to say that I saw a change in you, and that you were not the same Frank."

"Then I should say you were quite wrong," I cried, "for I am still the

"Then I should say you were quite wrong," I cried, "for I am still the same Frank you always knew."
"No, you are not--not at all the same," said Mary; "I see it quite plainly."

After this she explains to him that she carefully held him up to After this she explains to him that she carefully held him up to ridicule in another girl's eyes the day before, in order that she might the more surely keep him to herself, and after that the author says to the reader, "There, now you have heard enough." In this we are disposed altegether to agree with him. Although the hero's last words are to the effect that Mary "was and is all in all to him," it is difficult to feel much sorrow for him when they are separated in consequence of her father's ruin, wherein also Frank himself is involved. Besides sins against good tasts with which the last volume abounds there are very good taste with which the last volume abounds, there are very many lesser sins of carelessuess and hurry all through Half a Life. The fact of a writer having a certain name and reputation should lead him to exercise greater rather than less care; Dr. Dasent does not think so, however, to judge from the writing of this book. For instance, he gives an elaborate description of two separate games of hockey in which the hero joins on two different occasions after his arrival at Westminster, and says of each of them that it was his first game of hockey. Worse than this, however, especially from a supposed Westminster boy, is such a misquotation as,

Raro antecedentem scalestum, Deseruit pana pade claudo.

It is probably true for once that "every schoolboy knows" this to be a horribly false scansion. One cannot but be sorry that an author of so much merited repute in some directions as Dr. Dasent should have written such stuff as Half a Life.

COLEBROOKE'S ESSAYS.

OF Colebrooke's life and of his work generally we have said something on a former occasion.† In these two volumes of

Microllenzous Essays, by H. T. Colebrooke. With Life of the Author, is Son, Sir T. E. Colebrooke. Vols. 11. and 111. Miscellaneous Essays, 1973 Buttafalar States, April 26, 1873.

his Essays are brought together the results of that work, which have his Essays are brought together the results of that work, which have been thus far acattered in the Asiatic Researches, the Transactions of the Asiatic Society, or in prefaces to books scaled to all except Oriental scholars. In singular contrast to the multitude of "miscellaneous" papers poured out upon the world, these volumes form an astonishing monument of patient, clear-sighted, and accurate learning—a learning which cannot indeed be said to dress itself in the most attractive forms, but which presents a valuarry for diggers endowed with something like the perseverance and enthusiasm of the author. It would no doubt have been better if with his wonderful powers of research and clearness of arrangement Colebrooke had combined a little of that imagination which can light up the hardest and driest matters as with a living which can light up the hardest and driest matters as with a living which can light up the hardest and driest matters as with a living fire; but, in the midst of the complicated details of subjects in themselves singularly intricate, we are made constantly to feel that the explorer is fully alive to the bearings of his researches on the knowledge, the philosophy, and the social life of the European world. There is little or nothing here to attract the so-called general reader; but the scholar whose work has never carried him. specially to the history or the literature of Indfa will not feel, as he searches these pages, that he is in a wholly new land. He will even be startled to see how clearly, more than half a century ago, Colebrooke, addressing the first general meeting of the Asiatic Society, laid down the relations of Fastern with Western thought, and invisted on the connexion of Grask philosophy with that of and insisted on the connexion of Greek philosophy with that of

Whichever is the type or the copy, whichever has borrowed or has lent, certain it is that the one will serve to elucidate the other. The philosophy of India may be employed for a commentary on that of Greece; and, conversely, Greecan philosophy will help to explain Indian.

He was speaking at a time when the sciences of comparative grammar and comparative mythology could scarcely be said to exist; and we cannot therefore be surprised at the greater diffidence with which he claims that mythology should be studied chiefly as illustrating the history of the aberrations of the human chiefly as illustrating the history of the aberrations of the human mind, and that the Sanskrit language should be carefully analysed with the expectation that it will be found "to contribute something to the elucidation of Greek and other European languages." But even here we have the sagacity of the true philosopher in the assertion that "the analysis of language in general, which has been unsuccessfully attempted on too narrow ground, may be prosecuted with effect upon wider induction."

His own researches extend practically over the whole of the enormous field of ancient and modern Hindu literature, science, philosophy, and law. Among the papers, all of them elaborated with the same exhaustive care, we have essays on the Vedas; on the religious ceremonies of the Brahmans; on the Sankhya, Nyaya, and Vaiseshika systems of philosophy; on many of the Indian and Mohammedan sects and their doctrines; on Indian courts of Prakrit languages, and on their poetry; on Indian and Arabian divisions of the Zodiac; and, among many others, on Hindu astronomy and algebra. Of these subjects some have been more astronomy and algebra. Of these subjects some have been more fully treated by more recent scholars and workers, while many of the books which the readers whom he addressed fifty years ago could know only by name or by description have now been printed in the original, and in part translated and illustrated. Yet even in those subjects which have been most thoroughly handled Colebrooke's Essays have lost neither their interest nor their value. All contain a large amount of matter not to be found elsowhere, and on points which still involve questions of controversy his judgment comes with undiminished weight.

Among the most prominent of these questions, the student whe finds the fact forced upon him as he wades even through the cumbrous inds the fact forced upon him as he wades even through the cumbrous mythology of the Puranas will welcome his emphatic vindication of the real monotheism of the Rig Veda, and of the schools of philosophy founded upon it. The deities of these, the oldest books perhaps in the world, may bear a hundred names, and of these names every one may have given birth to a hundred uncouth conceptions and stories; but in Colebrooke's belief they "are all resolvable into different titles of three deities, and ultimately of one fled." If any doubts gould be unterstained by these why of one God." If any doubts could be entertained by those who compare the phrases applied to Brahma, Mitra, or Varuna, with those which are addressed to Indra, Mahûdeva, or Vishnu, they would be set at rest by the following passage:

The deities are only three, whose places are the earth, the intermediate region, and heaven—namely, fire, air, and the sun. They are pronounced to be (the deities) of the mysterious names severally, and (Prajapati) the lord of creatures is (the deity) of them collectively. The syllable Om intends overy deity: it belongs to (Parameshthf) him who dwells in the supreme abode; it appertains to (Brahma) the vast one; to (Deva) God; to (Adhyátmá) the superintending soul. Other deities belonging to those several regions are portions of the (three) goda, for they are variously named and described on account of their different operations; but, in fact, there is only one deity, the GREAT SOUL (mahan atmá).

there is only one deity, the GREAT SOUL (mahan atms).

Colebrooke concludes that "the ancient Hindu religion, as founded on the Indian scriptures, recognizes but one God, yet not sufficiently discriminating the creature from the creator" (i. 23). The remark the one which must never be forgotten in the study of Indian philosophy; yet any one must be wilfully blind whe fails to see that this monotheism is in no way weakened by the concrete images which exhibit this Great Soul as drawing from the waters, and framing, an embodied being, from whose mouth, opened as an egg, speech issued, and from speech fire, while from the nestrile breath passed and air was propagated; from his skin rose hair, and from this the foliage of herbs and true, while farther, the breast opened, to send forth mind, and from sized came the outh,

moon; from his navel deglutition, and from deglutition death. At a first glance we might be tampted to dismise all this, and much mare which follows it, as more pucifity; but we should be only refusing to lock upon the foundations of an elaborate system of philosophy, laid with the greatest care and with the most subtle arrangement of its narts, and moreover of a philosophy which errangement of its parts, and, moreover, of a philosophy which deals with problems now occupying most prominently the thought of Europe, and which solves many of them by methods and with results scarcely to be distinguished from those of certain schools of no small pretentions to something like infallible wisdom and absolute authority.

e great defect of Indian as of Greek philosophy was its subservience to words, as though words were things. It is remark to say nowadays that this verbalism must impro-upon, if it does not domineer over, the systems of men wh no language but their own. These chains were riveted at a very same round the thinkers of India. If we mark what is said about the soul as intelligence or the faculty of apprehension (i. 46), we shall not be surprised to find one school of the Sankhya philo-sophy denying the existence of a maker or ruler of things prior to creation, and asserting "that there is no proof of God's existence, anperceived by the senses, not inferred from reasoning, nor yet revealed." The philosophy of Iswara acknowledges an absolute intelligence which is the source of all individual intelligences and Yet this being is himself the result of development, and must come to an end with its consummation. The existence of any other creator he rejects utterly, his reasoning being clinched with the following argument:-

Detached from nature, unaffected therefore by consciousness and the rest of nature's trammels, he could have no inducement to creation; fettered by nature, he could not be capable of creation. Guidance requires proximity, as the iron is attracted by the magnet; and in like manner it is by proximity that living souls govern individual bodies, enlightened by animation as hot iron is by heat.—I. a64:

This seemingly elaborate reasoning resolves itself ultimately into the confession of our inability to form conceptions except through impressions made on our senses, and from this inability it infers a general impossibility, thus leaving the ultimate cause of development or evolution with no better solution than that of a great mundane egg which creates itself. The philosophy thus brought into existence dealt very freely with the books for which it claimed the sanctity of divine revelation. Its own remedy for all earthly evils was abstraction from the bonds of matter. means to this end—that is, to happiness—was meditation; according to the precepts of the Veda the road lay through a series of outward ceremonies, and it was so much the worse for the Veda. The method prescribed by revelation was not pure, for it was attended with the slaughter of animals, which, if not actually sinful, was at least not harmless; and if a particular present entitled the was at least not harmless; and if a particular precept enjoined the alaying of the accrificial victim, a general maxim forbade the hurting of any sentient being. But further, the method was defective, since even the gods, Indra and the rest, perish at the appointed period, and it was excessive, in so far as by it the happiness of one is made a source of unbampiness to another (i. 252).

made a source of unhappiness to another (i. 252).

With such a foundation for the transcendental systems of thought, it is not surprising that the popular systems should run out into a wild growth of verbalism, this verbalism making itself felt by a multiplication of ceremonies which laid on all who were subjected to them an appalling and intolerable slavery. Nowhere can we escape from that fearful power of words which has exercised a mighty influence on the scholastic theology of Catholic Europe. Under this system the phrases and hymns of the Veda ne magical incantations, or spells which can compel the deity to grant the spiritual grace for which the suppliant prays. Nay, the supreme act or series of acts which are regarded by the philosophers as the promptest mode of attaining beatitude, and which constitute devotion to God, consist in repeated mutterings of his mystical name, the syllable Om, at the same time meditating its signification (i. 263). When such is the "efficacious devotion" of the most advanced, we cannot be surprised if the Veda itself should be treated with the veneration paid to the image which fell down from Jupiter, and honoured by recitation "in various superstitious modes would be word by word at the superstitious superstitious words." modes, word by word, either simply disjoining them, or else repeating the words alternately, backwards and forwards, once or oftener. Copies of the Rig Veda and Yajur . . . are prepared for these and other modes of recital, and are called *Pada*, *Krama*," &c. Few things happily are absolutely without use; and such practices as these obviously reduces to a minimum, as Colebrooke has attempted the recepibility of computing and instantial intermediate in strongly insisted, the possibility of corruption and interpolation in the Vedic text. Of the general genuineness of this text we can have not the least doubt; that there has been here and there a have not the least doubt; that there has been here and there a alight impering with words, and with fatal results deliberately contemplated, has been clearly shown by Professor Max Müller in the instance of the passage which enjoins on widows the duty of following their husbands through the funeral fires to the paradise which lies beyond. But it is at least possible that these changes, infinitesimally slight in their extent, although deadlykin their effects, may have been made before the fully developed moordoutlism of the Brahmans devised these ingenious modes of paying humans to their sacrad hocks. honour to their sacred books.

honour to their secred books.

Not less oppressive are the more classifications of the Sankhya an Cother philosophical systems of the Hindus. When we are told that the intellectual creation is liable to suffer through four classes of affections numbering in all fifty; that there are five obstructions of the intellect, beginning with obscurity and going on

through illusion, extreme lilusion, and gloom into utter darkness; and that these five are subdivided into sixty-two sorts, error (or obscurity) and illusion comprising each eight species, extreme illusion ten, while gloom and utter darkness have each eighteen divisions—we may well turn with a feeling of indescribable refreshment to the hymn spoken by Vách (voice or speech) in graise of hereaff as the supreme and universal soul:—

I uphold both the sun and the acon, the firmament, and first. . . Me, who am the queen, the conferrer of wealth, the possessor of knowledge, and first of such as merit worship, the gods render universally present everywhere, and pervader of all things. . . I make strong whom I choose, I make him hely and wise. . . I pervade heaven and earth. I bore the father on the head of this (universal mind), and my origin is in the midst of the coesn; therefore do I pervade all beings, and touch this heaven with my form. Originating all beings, I pass like the breeze; I am above this heaven, beyond this earth; and what is the great one, that am I.

It is remarkable that Colebrooke, in quoting this hymn, should not notice its striking likeness to the still more magnificent sulegy which the writer of Ecclesiasticus places in the mouth of the Divine Wisdom, who declares that she encompasses the clouds and walks in the bottom of the deep, that she came forth from the mouth of the Most High, and that she shall never fail. The comparison seems to lay open one of the many tracks of investigation suggested by these Essays. Our gleanings have been confined to a few pages, and can give but a faint idea of the harvest to be reaped from the whole field explored with unwearying toll by a thinkeruggested by these Ess whose memory must be cherished by his countrymen with legitimate pride.

BYGONE DAYS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.

A NY attempt to illustrate the customs and traditions of the "West Countreo" is sure to possess more or less interest, and it is courageous of Mrs. Whitcombe to venture upon a field one half of which has sufficed for Mr. Hawker and Mr. Rottrell. We must say, bowever, that, while she attempts more than they have done, she has performed less, and leaves the reader in an unsatisfied condition at the end of his task. Mrs. Whitcombe is apt to be inconsecutive; she does not seem to understand the difference between what is curious and what is trivial; and, besides lack of research, which lands her in curious mis-state-ments, she has a way of leaving a story or legend unfinished and an inference or moral unpointed. In her Cornish pages she goes over the same ground as several able predecessors, and exhibits by contrast her incapacity to discriminate what is noteworthy. In those which relate to Devenshire, where the field has been less worked, she has yielded to an inclination to "chronicle small beer" which curtails her space for what is really of interest. Thus a page is taken up with adages about the luck that will follow a child according to the day of the week on which it was born a child according to the day of the week on which it was born—adages not specially local, and certainly too trite to need repetition; she reproduces from Western the statement that "Julius Cæsar spent some time at Lydford" (at the head of Dartmoor Forest) "on his second arrival in England"—a statement not more worthy to be accepted as history than the legend that at Lydford Castle Judge Jeffreys reappears at intervals in the shape of a black pig; and though she can laugh at the local derivation of Marazion, or Market-Jew, from the first tinners, who are supposed to have been of the kin of Judas Iscariot, she quotes with approval a manuscript history of Lostwithiel which accounts for its nama by manuscript history of Lostwithiel which accounts for its name by the supposition of an earthquake that swallowed up the elder city, of which Lostwithiel or "Lost-with-all" commemorates the dis of which Lostwithel or "Lost-with-all" commemorates the dis-aster. Add to this a good deal of crudeness and defective arrange-ment in many parts of the volume; for example, in the case of the legends of Tavistock, which are given in a very confused fashion. First we have the anecdote of Prince Charles's visit to the town in 1645, when the incessant wet so annoyed him that ever after, when 1045, when the incessant wet so annoyed him that ever after, when any one said "it was a fine day," he rejoined that "it was sure to be raining at Tavistock." Seeing that 1645 was the year of Naseby, and but four years before the execution of Charles I., the probabilities are that any small joke about Tavistock weather would soon have been effaced from the mind of the Prince; and that the story is as apocryphal as it certainly is trivial. From Charles II. Mrs. Whitcombe skips back seven centuries to Ordgar, Duke of Devon, founder of Tavistock Abbey in A.D. 961; and from this, we should have thought, prehistoric Duke she flies off from this, we should have thought, premisoric Duke she mes on to Betty Grimshaw, a young woman murdered in the grounds of Tavistock Vicarage, from whom it is an easy leap back to a nameless Abbot who was drowned in the river Tavy, near the Abbot's Weir. To say nothing of graver faults in the notice of Johanna Southcott, these hops and skips seem to prove that Mrs. Whiteamba's chronology is somewhat inconsecutive. Whiscombe's chronology is somewhat inconsecutive.

Whitcombe's chronology is somewhat inconsecutive.

Notwithstanding these defects, however, Bygone Days is not wanting in interest. Mrs. Whitcombe's plan is to divide into three sections, under the heads of "Superstitions," "Oustoms," and "Legends," such matter as she has collected about each of the counties. Neither of them, in truth, can be said to have allowed the march of intellect to rob them of whatever credit attaches to a well-cherished faith in the darkest and most old-world superstitions. Mrs. Whitcombe's story of the farmer's wife near Launceston, whose pig was "over-looked" by a witch, and who had her revenge, through the aid of a white magician, is a melancholy example of West country ignorance

^{*} Bygone Dups in Duson and Curnicall, with Notes of existing Supersidious and Customs. By Mrs. Henry Pennell Whiteombe. Losson Bishard Bentley & Bon. 1874.

and superstition; and we should hardly have creamen as most read life. Bottleil's assessed of "Tom Tremoveth's bewitslied sow!" No doubt; there are some who lieve a vested interest in the maintenesses of this worse them Egyptian derinces—the "Wimrds," so called, who make a profit out of sharms which; to judge from a specimen or two quoted by our author from Mrs. Bray, outvie in garbling of Scripture the fabulous cross-answers of Oxford undergraduates in the Art of Pieck. Such a wixard was a certain "Old Belez," to whom, when he had in the early part of this century incited three wretched women to stab a witch, for which they were brought to trail, Judge Burrough sent a message, that "if he did not leave off his conjuring, he would be caught and charmed in a manner he would not like" (Hone's Year-Book, p. 212). This is a reminiscence of Deven; but Cornwall, as our readers need not be told; is not a whit behind in blind credulity. There is something poetic canes of Devon; but Cornwall, as our readers need not be told, is not a whit behind in blind credulity. There is something poetic and at least innocent in its superstitions about wells, such as those of Madron and Redruth, endowed with healing virtues; Lady Nant's well in Little Cowen, and St. Roche's, which can confer a gift of divination; or again in such wells as St. Keyne, to drink of which gives a husband or wife the whip-hand over his or her ne longer "better held." But "witchcraft," and "ill-wishing," and "the evil eye" ere types of superstition calculated to work mischief and foster a spirit of revenge and jeudousy, especially among benighted peasants, capable of believing that the best cure beiled"; and the cartain specific for the goltre "to go before sunrise to the grave of the last-buried young man, and apply the daw, gathered by passing the hand thrice from the head to the foot of gathered by passing the hand thrice from the head to the foot of the grave, to the part affected." Devonshire folk are said to believe that a locked or bolted door, or a beam overhead, impedes the passage of a dying man's spirit. Moribund Devonians also object to goose-feathers.

Between superstitions and customs the line is somewhat in distinct; as not unfrequently the latter take their rise from the former. And it is curious how many of these in Devon and Cornwall exhibit resemblances to those of Slavonic countries. Thus the belief that the chief nocturnal delight of the Cornish Piskies is riding the colts and plaiting their manes is quite in keeping with the tastes attributed to the Russian Domovoy; and the ill-luck supposed in Devonshire to attach to washing clothes on Good Friday has an affinity, casual or other, to the superstition which forbids washing linen in Holy Week in Little Devolution. Russia. In Russia this is a compliment to the Russikas, or Russia. In Russia this is a compliment to the Russikes, or female water-spirits, and a breach of the custom might be visited by death through drowning. In Devon it is said "to wash out one of the family." So, too, the Devonshire and Cornish custom of "crying the neck" at harvest, which consists in tying up a small sheaf (plaited and decorated with flowers, and consisting of the finest ears of the last wheatsheaf in a field), forming a ring and chanting a rhyma around it, and then carrying it to be hung up till next year's harvest in the farmhouse kitchen, resembles yer much the Russian carrying home of the sheaf, and placing is up till next year's harvest in the farmhouse kitchen, resembles very much the Russian carrying home of the sheaf, and placing is in the house beneath the Holy picture. The Furry Day (8th of May) at Helston, and St. Piran's Day (5th of March) which is a great day with the Corniah miners, have much in them akin to Slavonic customs and folklore. On Furry Day all the Helston folk wear flowers, and form a "halantow," which means in Cornish a procession for walking the boundaries. On St. Piran's festival the tinners dress up a figure called Jack-a-Lent, meant to represent Judas Iscariot, and set it up to be burnt, or shot at, or thrown down a chimney. It has been surmised that the former custom has some connexion with the Roman Floralia, while the custom has some connexion with the Roman Floralia, while the origin of the latter is more obscure. But may not both be relies of sacred rites typical of the birth of spring and the death of winter, and referable to Aryan origin, as are other customs kept up by Latin og Teutonic peoples? In Russia one mode of guessing as to a sture farther for life is to set a table for a chance comer at the season of Epiphany. In Devon the curious maiden carries hamp-seed to the church porch on St. Valentine's Eve, and scatters it on her way home in the faith that she will have a vision of her future husband eating it up. Clearly customs repeat themselves.

Amongst curious customs of Devonshire Mrs. Whitcombe gives a full account of "Wassailing the Apple-trees," kept up in the bellef that

bellef that

The more or less fruit they will bring, As you do give them wassailing.

This modern sacrifice or libation to Pomona is celebrated on Old Ohristmas Eve, and consists in a tribute of cakes and cider to the 4 old apple-tree" as well as to the guests. Mrs. Whitcombe omits old apple-tree to note, what Brand and Hone commemorate, that before sprinkling the cider on the roots, each of the ring of wassailers has a drink himself, and that the drink is compounded of roasted apples and cider in a milk-pun. She should have noted, too, that they do not waste the liquer on an unfruitful tree.

waste the liquor on an unfruitful tree.

A strange custom was in vogue till 1837 at Comb Martin, in North Devon, which had a legend, though an obscure one, at its back. It was called "Hunting the Earl of Rone," and was peculiar to Ascension Day, on which festival "a procession was formed of mummers—one representing the Earl wearing a grotesque mark, a smook-frock, and twelve sea-biscuits strung round his mack; a hobby-horse masked and armed with a mapper—i.e. an instrument abaped like a horse's mouth, with teeth; a fool masked; a donkey with a necklace of twelve biscuits, and a troop of the contract. These last "marched to Ledy's Wood, near the village, and the Earl-Eidden in the breakwood. They find a volley,

set him on the donkey face to tail, and thus took him to the thom with his mapper" (pp. 33-4). There is no mention of them with his mapper" (pp. 33-4). There is no mention of customs in Heat's Romanous and Drolls, or in similar bearing on the customs and legands of the West to which we referred; but Man Whitmombes cites a tradition which have a germ of truth, or may have been invented to accept for the custom—namely, that in the Prink Rebellion as Rail of Tyrons landed from a little vessel on the coast, and tech refuge in Lady's Wood, subsisting on a string of sea-biscuits until he was n by soldiers in pussuit.

From this misty story the transition to the "legenda" is natural. The rivers issuing from Dartmoor had a supermittious repute of old, and the moor-men still hear as ill owen in the "Cry of the Dart," or sound of the mountain stream. The wish-hounds haunt the moor in quest of unbaptized children, and frequent the narrow lanes on St. John's Eve, leaving marks of their cloven feet on their track homeward: to Dewerston Rock. In the valgar belief each kistvaen, circle, and cromleck betokens a treasure-hoard, and each is supposed to be weathed by the devil and his hounds, to the sudden destruction, not unheralded by brimstone fumes, of the covetous-minded. Crammers unheralded by brimstone filmes, of the covetous-minded. Crammers I'ool, in the same region, is the Devonian Tartazus, just as Sir Francis Drake represents the well-finder Danaus to the simple folk of Plymouth; and the "sow with its litter," which figures in the Æneid repeats itself in the legends of the windows of Braunton Church in Lundy Island. To Exmoor and North Devon belong the curious stories of one Fergus, a highwayman with a famous horse, which Mr. Blackmore has pressed into the service of Lorna Doons: and "the Warren" near Bridgeworthy, on the north coast, weathe retreat of as daring a gang of robbers as Lorna's north coast, was the retreat of as during a gang of robbers as Lorna's kinsfolk. The story of the Traceys who from time out of mind "have the wind in their faces," and whose ancestor could find no place for repentance, is also a North Devon legend. Sir William, piace for repentance, is also a North Devon legend. Sir William, according to old wives fables, still on stormy nights "malesbundles of sand and wisps of same" on "Woollacombe sanda"; a penance which the learned in Cornish legends will remember was one of the many imposed on their mythic bets noire, Tragesgle. From the latter part of Mrs. Whiteonbe's book we might cite some of the others, e.g. the task of drying and baling out Dosmary Pool with a bored limpet shell; but what little space we have left must be devoted to the least common space we have left must be devoted to the less common traditions of Devon. One of these is connected with the good deeds of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon, the reputed planter of Wistman's Wood in Durtmour. She was connected with Tiverton, and at a place near it, called the "Seven Crosses," a poor woman had seven babes at a birth. As her over-Crosses," a poor woman had seven babes at a birth. As her over-burdened husband was carrying them in a large basket to the river, "He answered 'seven whelps.' 'Lot me see tham,' said the Countess. 'They are only puppies,' he replied again, 'not worth the rearing.' However the Countess insisted on seeing them, and finding them seven babies, she took them from the father, hastaned home, and brought them all up; and tradition affirms that they became seven learned divines." The peasant who unintentionally conferred such a boon upon the Church seems to have regasted. his sevenfold litter in much the same light as a gardener's son. we have heard of, who, when shown his new-born twin beothers, remarked, "Father, we'll save this us." Another legend of the South-East of Devon introduces St. Dunatan, and contains a bit of weather-lore not noted in Mr. Swainson's recent book. St. Dunstan. had brewed "a peck o' maut" and wanted to sell it, when the devil appeared to him and bargained to blight all the apple-trees. and enhance the value of the Saint's ale by stopping the cider supply, on the usual condition of an assignment of his soul. "St. stan stipulated that the trees should be blighted in three days. which fell on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of May, St. Duneten's di being the last of these." It is said that the farmers still watch ti which fell on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of May, St. Dunstan's day, being the last of these." It is said that the farmers still watch the weather about this time with great auxiety as to their orchards, and attribute the untoward frosts which blight the apple crop to the Devil's compact with the Saint. How the Saint got out of his share in the covenant Mrs. Whitcombe does not tell us; but it is characteristic of more than one of Mrs. Whitcombe's stories that they lack a sequal. As we have already remarked, with so rich at thome she might have made a better book; but some gratifude in: due to her for what she has done.

THE VICISSITUDES OF BESSIE FAIRFAX.

WE have heard before now of Hamlet with the part of the out, of a novel without a here, and a story without a plots, but we have seldom met with one which enemylished the last consistent of things so fully as the Vicinitaties of Resis Paryline. Surely never were three substantial volumes based on a more similar foundations. But, seeing what they are, there is no reason industries should not have gone on to thirty; no reason industries should have ever ended until Bessie had died of obtage they should have ever ended until Bessie had died of obtage they are described in the family grave.

The "vicinitades" of which Halme has been has seathful the

* The Visionitation of Bessie Fairface. By Haban Long Anti-cantiful Mine Barrington, die. die. 3 vols. Lauring Lieu-

self the chronicler are by no means of a sensational kind, and may be summed up in very few words. Bessie's mother dies when she is a little child, and her father marries again, the second wife heing a woman who is as true a mother to her as if she had been really her own. Soon after this second marriage her father dies, but his family, a proud and rich set of people whom he has coffendiff by his two unworldly alliances, ignore both the widow and crystan, and leave them to struggle on together as they best may. Presently Mrs. Fairfax in her turn marries again, her husband being a Mr. Garnegrie, the doctor of the village where she and little Resaic live; and Mr. Carnegie is as good to Bessie as the stopmother has been. These worthy people have a large family, chiefly of sturdy boys, and Bessie is naturally, but not unkindly, made into a kind of nurse to the little people. Hence her education is not remarkable for its seathetic refinement; and though she has is not remarkable for its mathetic refinement; and though she has learnt to speak the truth, to be considerate and kind, also to ride without fear, she has learnt nothing also considered indispensable

Mr. Pairfex-senior, the old squire of Abbotsmend in Woldshire, if a hard unrelenting man, was surely somewhat tried by his sons and their queer marriages. He has three, whereof the eldest marries a mad woman, the second a Xantippe, and the third, Bessie's father, a couple of unnoted young ladies without family or money. The first two marriages are childless; of the third Bessie is the only result. When the wife of the eldest brother Frederick has been pronounced incurably insone, and Laurence's Kantippo mercifully departs this life, leaving behind her in her husband's mind so much distaste to conjugal felicity that he "would no more the old Squire remembers Bessie, now about fifteen years of age, and sends a lawyer's letter to the Carnegies to demand her n them. As there is no help for it, Bessie is delivered to her grandfather, sent to school at Case for three years, then taken home to Abbotsmead in Woldshire as the young heiress apparent to whom ultimately the whole estate will belong. Blee is destined, in her grandfather's mind, to marry a certain Mr. Cecil Burleigh, a young man of good hirth, pussable brains, and stinted means, a great favourite with old Mr. Fairfax, who thinks it an excellent the mount of the programment of fortune her civing him. Hearing way to make the young man's fortune by giving him Bessie and her lapful of gold. Of course Bessie has left behind her at Beschkurst the well-known boy-love of inferior birth and superior abilities. She therefore remains constant to Harry Musgrave and refuses Cecil Barleigh. On which or grandfather alters his will, makes over to Cecil all the fortune ahe was to have had, leaves her only a paltry five thousand pounds, and Bessie receives the news without emotion, though the blushed, put up her eyebrows, and smiled as she said, 'Then I am a poor young woman again?' She saw at once what was absurd, pathetic, vexatious, in the descent from the dignity of riches; but pathetic, vexations, in the descent from the dignity of riches; but also was not angry." After which she goes back to the I orest, where the Caracques live, marries Harry Musgrave, and pities Lady Latinser, an old lady who moves through the pages handling the threads of the story every now and then in a perfunctory way, but having no vital influence or action therein. Indeed this may be said of every person and every svent outside the skeleton we have drawn. We have seldom read a book with the skeleton we have drawn. We have seldom read a book with less sense of growth in it. The real story is told with only very little more amplification than we have given it, and all the rest is more more assummention than we have given it, and all the rest is fringe and padding. The last scene of all, that which closes the book, may be given as an example of the strangely unsatisfactory treatment of the whole. Bessie has been lamenting to her knahand the necessary loneliness of her friend Lady Latiner. Harry asswers sensibly enough:—

"My dear child, all the world is lonely more or less—she more, we less. But doing all the good she can—and so much good—she must have many laters of pure and high artisfaction. I am giad we have uset."

And Ressie was glad. These chance meetings so far away gave her sweet intervals of reverse about friends at house. He kept her tender heart them, but had never a regret that she had left thom all for Il arry languave's sake. She sat musing with lovely pensive face. Harry looked up from his work again. The sky was heavenly serend, there was a cool arr stirring, and slow moving shallows of slood were upon the lake.
"I am thred diffusersange just now," said Harry, rising and stepping over to the window where his wise ast. "This is a day to find out something new—int us go down the garden to the landing, and take a bout. We will ask for a roll or two of based and some wine, and we can stay as late as we gleene."

Bessie came out of her dream, sail-did his hidding with a grace. And hat was the day's diversion.

We think it would be hard to find a book where the story ran more completely into sand than this, or one where the ending was more tamely conceived or more vaguely touched. This indeed is the great demerit of the whole performance; it is dull and vague. The plot is nothing, the characters have no work to do, the incidents are hable, the dialogues without point or consequence; the writing, to Suchle, the dialogues without point or consequence; the writing, to be sure, is sometimes ament, but more often odd, and the attention falls eather story flags. We have such sentences as, "Hemie was not to wait for when the hour came"; "Young Mangrave and the young Turnegies called cousins," instead of called each other cousins, a planse repeated again if not offener; she "smiled superior"; and, if we might venture to add without seeming hypercritical, "little tents." A little tent in all more wall when women att thinks If we might venture to add without seeming hypercritical, "little trots is all very well when women are talking frailierly of children, but it looks silly in print; and to emile minerior, and to call continu, are phrases open to grave question. But there is a curious ring of affected provincialism in this book; and the cyle is no quest, shrupt, and entity all

through that we seem to be reading by jurks. Take this so

"Wait for me, Miss. Sairfax," said Margaret as she Alementiad. "Come to my rusen." And Bessle went without a word, though her lips were laughing. The was laughing at herself, at her herenyeconsees, at her trivial mortifications. Margaret would set her at her easy and Bessle learns that she had a rere charm in her heir, both from its colour and the meanure of its growth. It was levely, Margaret sold her, and present its crap shining abundance with her hand delicately.

"That is a constant in adverse circumstances," said Bessle with a light in her eyes. Then they ran downstairs to find the maraling-room deserted, and all the company gone in to lumboon.

Elsewhere we read of the little girls, "at a side table, sociable and happy in under tones"; and Miss Buff panting up the hill "with fat tears running down her checks." "She had barely time for a word, Mr. Carnegie always cut short leave-takings." En this acene—it is the parting seens where Ressie leaves the Forest and her old home for school at Caen—we read further that "Bessie's nose was pink with tears, and her eyes glittered, but she was in good heart. She looked behind her as long as she could see her mether, and Jack and Willy course after the chairs with dama neglect-headleschiefs a flutter [sic] and as she could see her mether, and Jack and Willy coursing after the chaise with damp pocket-handkerchiefs a fluttor [sic], and then she turned her face the way shewas going, and said with a shudder, 'It is a beautiful sunny morning, but for all that, it is cold!'"

Among the few incidents in this novel, the fact that Mr. Laurence Fairfax, the old equire's favourite son, and the one who wowed he would have no more conjugal felicity when his special Xantippe died, marries secretly a little lady in blue, has two big boys, and tells no one of his deed, is one of the most unnecessarily complicated and obscure. His wife is the niece of the local milliner, "a large-featured woman of a married with counterpart of the counterpart of the local milliner, "a large-featured woman of a grave and wise countenance," discourses in this wise :---

Miss Josund took off her glasses, and gave Ressle a dalberate, discorning look-over. "Very happy, malam, kulect. Blue, of course?" she said. Hessis arquitesed. "Any tests, any style?" the million further

Yes. Give me always simplicity, and no imitations,"

"Yes. Give me always simplicity, and no imitations," was the unlessitating, soncies reply.

"Mes Fastax and I enderstand one another. Anything more to-day,
ladica?" Bosde and Mrs. Stokes considered for a moment, and then said
they would not detain Miss Joeund any manger from her newspaper. "Ah I
ladics, who can exist altogether on chiffons?" rejoined the million of
spolegetically. "I do love my Tonse—I call it myst gentleman." I comnot live without my gentleman. Yes, ladies, he does small of telescop.
That is because he spends a day and night in the ter-parious of the
Shakespeare Tavern before he visits me. So do svil communications
corrupt good manners. The door, Miss Lawsun—Good afternion, ladies."

She was the daughter of a physician who desays and died in

She was the daughter of a physician who drank, and died in debt, and she was a clever and well-read woman; but why, whom debt, and she was a clever and well-read woman; but why, when she has to tell Lady Angleby the story of Mr. Laurence Fairfax and her own nicee Rosy, does she use such expressions as—"I recken, your ladyship, that Dan Cupid is no more open in his tactice them over he was"; "it suited all parties to keep it a secret at first; but a secret is like a birth—when its time is full, forth it must come"; "Two little boys, with Fairfax writ large on their faces, are had to hide"; "and that is the whole story, an' it please your ladyship"; "I warrant it did not please her ladyship at all," answers Mr. Laurence leairfax in the same key. Her Holmo-Lee been undergoing a course of Mr. Henry Kingsley? We are sorry to see her give way to such missemble affectation, and gravely set down conversations which are atterly impossible among sane people, and which therefore give a false and artificial air to the whole work. air to the whole work.

The prevailing characteristics of the Vicinitades of Bessie Pairfar being vagueness, feebleness, and addity in style and story altie, we being vagueness, feebleness, and oddity in style and story alties, we can scarcely expect the dramatis persons to have much individuality. Nor have they. Herein benealf is a nice, bright, healthy kind of girl, but beyond a certain good common-semantich, makes her take things in the main quietly, and a certain quietless of temper which disposes her to give sharp answers and "scorny" looks, we cannot make out anything very decisive. She is an affectionate little nurse and a murry brown gipsy in the opening chapters; but she reconciles herealf to the londinus and want of freedom at her school with admirable self-command. Always inclined to simplicity and fond of family life, of bissing little boys, hard report in the construction of the longer of the longer hard report in the longer of the lo freedom at her school with admirable sou-communa. According inclined to simplicity and fond of family life, of bissing little boys hard round cheeks, she yet contrives to make berself happy enough in the dull grandeur of Abbotsmead, wisce she has neither duties nor pleasures. But she is not sold. She blaskes furiously enough in the dull grandeur of Abbotamend, where the has neither duties nor pleasures. But she is not cold. She blashes funiously on the smallest provocation, and as soon secovers from any temporary embarrasement into which she may have been east. Thus she unites the contradictory qualities of extreme succeptibility with extreme self-centrel, and the most admirable wisdom of action with the most impotuous contempt for formal rules. She somehow wants a sentral characteristic round which these contradictory qualities might have crystallized in a more harmonious manner than at present; and all the other persons want more defimanner than at present; and all the other persons want more defi-nite drawing everywhere. It seems to us that the book shows municipalities signs of fatigue in the writer. These is a total absence of freshuses and vigour; and addity is last a had substitute for those qualities. Helme Loudses done good work in her day, but she has been gradually sinking into the "securibling" stage, of witch Bessie Emirjue is the communicating example. We are sorry to have this to vary, but with all our respect for past excellence, we are forced to condemn present failure; and Molne Lou has un-desidedly failed in her present noval.

WRENCH LITERATURE.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE study of the beginnings of Franch literature is still vigorously presecuted by our neighbours on the other side of the Chamel, and one of its most recent and noteworthy results is a translation of Frederick Dietz's Grammar of the Romance Lunguage.* It is certainly surprising that so calebrated a work should never before have appeared in a French dress, as it is the best authofity on an important branch of comparative philology.

MM. Auguste Brachet and Gaston Paris have undertaken the task of introducing M. Dietz to their fellow-countrymen, and no scholars were more thoroughly qualified to do so. The grammar is advertised to appear in three volumes, each embracing two instalments; the whole of the first volume is now before us, and the entire work will be completed in the course of next year. Besides a French translation of the German text, MM. Brachet and Paris purpose issuing a supplement containing—(1) A detailed introduction discussing the history of Romance languages and of Romance philology; (2) important additions and corrections; (3) an analytical index. So far as we can judge from the two factorist we have received, the version is very well done, and the external appearance of the work deserves unqualified praise. The plan of printing separately the additions to the original work seems to us far preferable to a system of foot-notes, because it secures both fulness and consecutiveness.

If the study of philology taken as a whole is one of the

secures both fulness and consecutiveness.

If the study of philology taken as a whole is one of the most interesting that can occupy us, it is no less essential to inquire separately into certain problems connected with the alterations of letters, and with phonetic changes; special monographs are of course capable of developments from which authors graphs are of course capable of developments from which authors are precluded whose researches cover a wide ground, and problems which in a general grammar must be compressed into a paragraph or two may profitably afford materials for several hundred pages. Such is the case with the valuable publication of M. Joret,†, which treats of the power of the letter c in the Romance languages. The revolutions through which the vulgar Latin has passed in order to issue in the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Provençal, and French languages were very numerous and various. Still they can be reduced to rules; and if we take a single letter as an instance, we can form some idea of the rest. M. Joret has done this winch success. After an introduction in which he examines successively all the Latin gutturals he discusses in detail the numerous

we can form some idea of the rest. M. Joret has done this with much success. After an introduction in which he examines successively all the Latin gutturals, he discusses in detail the numerous transformations of the consonant c, some of which had never been dealt with before. The examples he gives and the principles he lays down, throw much light upon the formation of the leading French dialects, and will prove of considerable use in determining the true reading of controverted Norman texts.

The third edition of M. Taine's essays I has been revised by the author, and centains several pieces which did not form part of the previous ones. Amongst others we would notice the preface to M. Mérimée's Lettres à une inconnus. We do not wish to renew now the discussion which was carried on so warmly about the posthumons correspondence of the author of Colomba with his anonymous friend; but we must say that M. Taine's estimate of M. Mérimée appears to us far too favourable. The impression derived from an attentive perusal of the famous Lettres leads us rather to incline to the judgment passed by M. Cuvillier Fleury in the Journal des Lebats. Singularly devoid, not only of enthusicam, but even of moral feeling, M. Mérimée was essentially an Epicurean; enjoyment was his great object, and he entertained a contempt for manking which necessarily led him to admire despotism unprarvedly. If manking consists mainly of rogues and wild beautif the safety of the few dulettants who know it appears for market error.

and wild beasth the safety of the few dilettants who know stages for easer folice requires that these rogues and wild beasts should be kept in constant terror.

If Jules Van Praes has just published the second volume of a world which deserves to be extensively read, and which is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to the history of political science. Not that the author, includes in theories or deals with abstract questions; but lessons of practical wisdom naturally follow from the biography of the personages whose portraits he sketches, and suggest themselves at once to the reader. The subjects examined in the present occave are the politics of Louis XIV. during the latter part of his reign, and the situation of Europe from the beginning of the eightseath century to the Revolution. Louis XIV. seemed to have closed an era characterized by features peculiarly its own; treaties, wars, diplomacy, the whole animus of the Regency moved in a new groove, and had nothing in common with the traditions of the grand stells. M. Van Pract appears to us eminently happy in unravelling the mysteries of international politics and in describing their general bearings.

We have to thank Madame Lenormant for a curious little volume on Chateaubriand ; it consists of three parts, which must be noticed separately. In the first place, we should remember that the autobiography published under the title of Les mémoires d'eutre-tombe had been begun as early as 1800; it was then called Mémoires de ma vie. The author kept unetions; but lessons of practical wisdom naturally follow from

ceasingly correcting his MS.; not only particular expressions but entire paragraphs were modified, and sacrifices were made to the spirit of the times. The original dust of the work had for-tunately been preserved; it is now published, and will interest readers who are curious about questions of style. By comparing the present volume with the introductory books of the Mémoires d'autre-tombe we see that Chateaubriand's original production was induitely present volume with the introductory books of the Mémoires d'sufre-tombe we see that Chateaubriand's original production was infinitely superior to the autobiography as we now have it; as timb went on, neologisms and quasi-slang took the place of simplicity, and the author exaggerated, as if on purpose, all the faults of his style. Next to the Mémoires de ma vie, we find an admirable essay by M. Charles Lenormant himself on his illustrious friends, and, the volume terminates with a series of letters addressed by Chateau-briand to Madame Récamier.

The volume of M. Geston Feugère on Ersamus was prepared

The volume of M. Gaston Feugère on Erasmus was prepared as an exercise for the degree of dectour ès lettres; it is a well-written essay, and describes in an interesting manner the many-sided character of the illustrious scholar. The author remarks that the common characteristic of the Renaissance little actual is universally the common characteristic of the Renaissance little actual a sality; they apply their intellectual energy to every branch of composition. Hence the difficulty of duly appreciating them; hence also the diversity of opinions pronounced upon them. Some staunch Roman Catholics have considered Erasmus an arch-Father Reynaud accused him of Manicheism, and traced heretic. Father Reynaud accused him of manichessin, and waced to his dangerous influence all the heretical teaching of the sixteenth century. On the other hand, we find him raised by M. de la Bizardière to the dignity of a Father of the Church, and Marsollier compared his Apologies with St. Paul's epistles. Finally, Guy Patin, Cardinal de Retz, and many others admire in Ersamus a sceptic who saw both the errors of the Church and the want of logic of the Reformers, who was careful not to excite the suspicion of temporal rulers by too onen a manifestation of freeof logic of the Reformers, who was careful not to excite the sapplicion of temporal rulers by too open a manifestation of free-thinking, but at the same time was enlightened enough to estimate at their own value the pretensions of the Papacy. M. Faugère does not think that Erasmus should be classed amongst the adherents of any distinct school or coterie; essentially independent in his mode of thought, he may be considered as the truest embodiment of the Renaissance.

When we come to study the majestic forum of Pope

embodiment of the Renaissance.

When we come to study the majestic figure of Pope Gregory VII.†, we find ourselves in the presence of a man respecting whom no hesitation is possible. Never were the principles of absolutism more completely set forth than by that remarkable priest, and his history is one of the most striking chapters in the annals of the Christian Church. M. Langeron has discussed it in an interesting volume. The life of Gregory VII. was so eventful that it must always offer plenty of materials for a writer foud of dramatic episodes; but it is also important from the fact that the political and ecclesiastical questions mooted then were those which even now antate modern society. The religious world. the political and eccleanastical questions mooted then were those which even now agitate modern society. The religious world, says M. Langeron, has not changed since the Crusades, and the Syllabus of Pius IX. only re-echoes the Dictatus of Hildebrand. The prejudices, the struggles, the opposition are exactly the same; and if the Ultramontanist doctrines invented by Gregory VII. and endorsed by his successors have remained sweed letter in the nineteenth century, we must ascribe this result not to an imaginary conversion of the Court of Rome, but to the progress of civilization and to the rapid development of the principles on which modern society rests. From these few words ciples on which modern society rests. From these few words it will be seen in what spirit M. Langeron's book is written. It has the fault of being too sketchy, and composed too much in the

has the fault of being too sketchy, and composed too much in the style of a pamphlet.

If M. Langeron treats history as a controversialist, and makes the life of Gregory VII. the basis for a general bill of indictment against the Papal system, M. Paul Dupuy endeavours to show \$\frac{1}{2}\$, on his side, that Protestantism represents a political as well as a religious theory. The Reformation, he says in his preface, speedily developed a strongly marked political doctrine entirely independent of its dogmatic bias, and sometimes even unconsciously apposed to it. This doctrine, closely allied to the Presbyterian form of Church government, was embodied in the metaphysical teaching first of Locke, afterwards of Kant, and its practical exponents were the founders of the United States of America. M. Dupuy considers that the French Revolution was a development of the Reformation, and he carefully distinguishes between the theological spirit of Protestantism and its general views on freedom of conscience. The volume itself is a series of essays written from the revolutionary point of view, but with this remarkshable feature, that M. Dupuy, instead of upholding Rouseeau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu, as the chiefs of the liberal school, transfers that honour to the leaders of the Reformation. Hubert Languet, Duplessis-Mornay, and Luther stood up for man's indigidual rights, and therefore they must, says M. Dupuy, be identified with the philosophera whose political axiom is the sovereignty of the people.

identified with the philosophers waves possession of the sovereignty of the people.

The love of books of travel has decidedly taken possession of the French mind, if we may judge from current popular literature. M. Théodore Duret takes us as far as China; his aim is to give us trustworthy information respecting topics left unmyticed by the common run of travellers; and as his sketches are taken from

Grammaire des langues romanes. Par F. Diets; traduite en français gar A. Brachet et G. Paria. Vol. z. Paria: Vieweg.

† Du C siene les langues romanes. Par Ch. Joret. Paria: Vieweg.

† Beans de-critique et d'histoire. Par H. Taine. g' Edition. Paris and Eguilon: J. Hacilitte & Co.

† Essais cur Phistoire politique des derniers siècles. Par Jules Van Prast.

† Beanselles Envylant Christophe.

^{*} Erneme ; étude sur su vie et ses ouvrages. Par G. Fraghes. Paris and indon : L. Hachette de Co. † Grégoire VII et les origines de le politique altrans angeron. Parie: Thoriti.

¹ Atudio politiques. Par Rual Dapay. Palle: Baitmeri 5 Tapapa en Acie. Rep Balojlore Davet. Parje., Lifty.

scenes hitherto unvisited, he claims to interest us without having secourse to fiction. M. de Varigny's clever book on the Sandwich Islands , besides giving a geographical description of the country, selects the wonderful changes which it has witnessed during the last century. Fourteen years spent by the author in that with sample means of information, and it is interesting to see how the questions of universal suffrage, state religion, public education, and finance have been treated by the islanders of the Pacific Ocean. The two writers whom we shall next mention, instead of merely describing the places they have visited, aim at a style of composition which seminds us of Alexandre Dumas. M. Albert Eynaud, in particular, excels in portraying some of a tragic character, and

particular, excels in portraying scenes of a tragic character, and a three sketches grouped together under the title Science de la visiontale; are very much above the average of modern French velettes. M. Charles Monselet wishes us to believe that he is treading in Sterne's footsteps; a dangerous ambition which can only be justified by extraordinary humour combined with brilliancy on style. M. Monselet's amusing but rather insignificant chapters are more faultators dashed off without much trouble, introducing anecdotes which are rather commonplace, and persons of provincial origin who might as well have been left to their primitive

origin who might as well have been left to their primitive obscurity.?

M. l'abbé Pioger's purpose in publishing his new book is twofold. In the first place he wishes to reconcile science with religion; in the next he attempts to show that the doctrine of the plurality of inhabited worlds is by no means contrary to the teachings of revealed truth. The philosophers of the last century attacked Christianity in the name of nature; the Positivists of our own day appeal to science; but, as M. Pioger romarks \$, we must not forget that D'Holbach and his friends were as sure of the infallibility of their own doctrines as M. Littro's disciples, and yet what is the result? There is scarcely a single point in the whole range of physical science on which our self-confident forefathers have not been found desperate blunderers by the equally dogmatic philosophers of the present day. Give us a body of dogmatic philosophers of the present day. Give us a body of propositions demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt, and we will gladly accept it at once; but when the weapon with which our opponents are armed is nothing but a bundle of hypotheses and sophisms, we may be excused for despising it. Such, in a few words, is the substance of M. Pioger's introductory chapter; the book itself shows an extensive acquaintance with the facts and problems of astronomical science.

We have received two valuable and important works by M. Le Sellyer, a distinguished barrister, formerly lecturer at the Paris Faculté de Droit. In the first of these treatises || the author Paris Faculté de Droit. In the first of these treatises || the author goes through the various details of criminal law, viewed in its principles and its applications. What, he asks, is the character of criminality? What are the acts from which it results, and the conditions which constitute it? Such is the subject of the first chapter. The second enters minutely into the details of panality, and enumerates the rules to be applied in every case where panishment of any kind should be inflicted. In another chapter M. Le Sellyer discusses the persons against whom proceedings are to be instituted in case of damages caused by misdemeanor or crime of any kind. If the action is a public one, what should the penalty be? if it is private, what the componsation? ahould the penalty be? if it is private, what the compensation?

This last chapter will be interesting to students of international law; it explains how and when foreigners in general, and political agents in particular, may be ambiable to the cruminal legislation of France, and to the penalties which that legislation enforces. The work is copiously illustrated with footnotes and completed by an excellent index. It is not sufficient, however, to explain the causes and effects of criminality; we require also to know what persons are qualified to prosecute the guilty; what are the means of repression at the disposal of the various tribunals; under what of repression at the disposal of the various tribunals; under what circumstances the right of appeal exists, and what forms are to be followed in exercising that right; how far prescription is allowed, &c. &c. M. Le Sellyer has treated these topics in a second work which forms a sequel to the one we have just noticed; it is abundantly elucidated by references to cases, and accompanied by every needful help in the way of tables, indices, and accompanied.

and summaries.

The elevanth volume of the new edition of Saint-Simon's Memoirs, which has just been published ", contain incidents of the most interesting description. The downfall of Madame des Ursins, the intrigues of the Duchess du Maine to obtain the regency for her husband, the gloomy state of France, and the death of Louis XIV. are subjects worthy of an artist's pencil, and the wonderful brulliancy of the Duke's talent has treated them to perfection. When we read the history of those times, we cannot help being astonished at Saint-Simon's partiality for the Duke of Orleans, a man who with many eminent qualities combined the grossest vices. We do not

Quatorze ans aux fles Sandwick. Par C. de Varigny. Paris and London ; achette & Co.

- † Schoes de la vis stale. Par Albert Eynaud. Paris: Lévy.
- 1 Les amiliers de Sterne. Par Charles Monselet. Paris : Lévy.
- Le dogue chritien et la pluralité des mondes habités. Par M. l'abbé loger. Paris: Didies.
- Traité de la criminalité, de la pénelité et de la resp Le Bellyer. Paris: Durand and Podone Lauriel. bilité. Par A. F.
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- ** Mineires de dus de Seint-Simon. Vol. & Perin and Lindon: L. Bachane & Co.

mean to say that the Memoine systematically whiteward the Report's character, but still it is singular to find a sweet expense, attacked our for high principles and beauting of inclease themes when the most religious persons at Court, being on familiar terms with a man whose everyday conduct was notorism by its profligacy. The affairs of Spain contribute several interesting episodes to this volume, and Saint-Simon gives us details about the colorated Comercia major for the further elucidation of which we can now refer to the works of MM. Geffroy and Combes.

A few months ago the French Government, itsued the first volume of Cardinal Masarin's diplomatic correspondence as part of the Collection de documents médits. We have now to notice in the same series a handsome quarto of a different character, though equally important; it is a collection of miscellaneous pieces relating to various epochs in the history of France, and bearing upon subjects connected with ecclesiastical affairs, politics, and literature. Amongst the contents of this book are two hundred letters by the celebrated John de Witt, extending from 1653 to 1671, which throw considerable light upon European diplomacy during the reign of Louis XIV. The, letters of Balasc; which follow immediately after, are of a more purely Merarry description; they contain a number of excellent criticisms on French and foreign authors, besides aneodotes completing the information given by Madame de Motteville, Callemant des Réaux, and other memoir-writers of the beginning of the sevententith century.

M. E. Feydeau's reminiscences of Théophile Gautier I con-

and other memoir-writers of the beginning of the seventeened century.

M. E. Feydeau's reminiscences of Théophile Gautier I contain a few details which may be useful to future historians; but the biographer occupies a much larger space in the volume than his friend, and he gives us more about Friend, than about Le capatains Fracasse. The great fault of the volume, however, is the absurd tone of panegyric prevailing from beginning to end, and the senseless denunciations of the unhappy mortals who paralet in thinking that Mademoiselle de Maspin is a scandalously bad book. M. Feydeau says that there is no possible reason why authors should be condemned for, doing either in prose of in poetry what Rubens and Correggio have done with their brush. This is a point of resthetics which might perhaps be profitably discussed; at any rate we persist in thinking that were is no excuss for immorality.

The two volumes recently published of M. Emile Deschamp's Eurres complètes § are devoted to his dramatic works. At the time when Romanticism first broke out in France every literary aspirant thought himself bound to try his hand on Shakspeare. Shakspeare was the God of the new generation, and many a youthful poet who could not understand a word of English took up Letourneur's translation of Macbeth and Hamlet, reduced it to the proportions of the French stage, and put it into rhymed Alexandrines. Thus M. Frédéric Soulié arranged Ronco and Juliet, M. Jules Lacroix applied himself to Macbeth, and M. Alfred de Vigny adapted Othello to the self to Macbeth, and M. Alfred de Vigny adapted Othello to the latitude of Paris. M. Emile, Deschamps undertook to give as faithful a version as he could (for dramatic purposes) both of Macbeth and of Romeo and Julset. Moreover, he cut out of King Lear the materials for a kind of popers which was performed at Versailles in 1853. The last-named work deserves to be mentioned as a curious instance of the extraordinary uses to which a work of genius can be put. The two former transdiss, on the contrary, seem to us superior to all other French renderings of Shakspeare with which we are acquainted. The remaining dramatic productions of M. Emile Deschamps are a libretto for the opera of Stradella, compused by Niedermeyer, an arrangement of Don Giovanns, two comedies, and a versified adaptation of Molière's amusing plays, Le médecia malgré lui and Georges Danden. The necessity of taking liberties with the works of the author of Tartuffe is not very apparent to us, unless it be as a more literary exercise.

M. André Theuriet's Mademosselle Gisignon || is a nery melancholy story, but we can recommend it as a good specimen of

M. André Theuriet's Mademoiselle Gisignon || is a very melancholy story, but we can recommend it as a good specimen of modern French novels. If M. Edouard Caddi wrete in a least sketchy way, and took the trouble of describing with some numuteness the characters he introduces, we should have no fault to find in his Madaine Elisas M. Hensi de la Madaine carries us to the South of France **, introducing us to manners, scenes, and personages which have quite a stamp of originality; his volume comprises three tales, the first two of which are excellent, whilst the third reminds us too much of M. Prosper Mérimée's inimitable style.

* Lettres de la princesse des Ursine. Publisce par M. Geffroy. Peris;

I.a princessa des Ursins; études sur samie et son ouraclèré politique. Pan F. Combon. Paris: Didier. † Mélanges historiques; choix de documents. Vol. 1. Paris: Didot.

- † Théophile Gautier ; souvenire intimes. Par Errapt Foftian. Parle ;
- § Œuvres complètes d'Emile Desafampe : Thélètre. Paris : Lamerre. § Mademoiselle Guignon. Par hadré Theurist. Paris : Charpentier.
- Madame Elise. Par Edouard Cadel. Parts Lavy.
- Madame Elise. Par Honri de la Madelène. Paris: Charpentier.

MOTICE.

We has leave to state that me decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule us pun make no exegution

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the PHYNOE of WALPS, hake of Bethesoy, K.G., the President At a Special Count of this Corporation, holden this day, April 30, in our Hall, 50718 WEBSTER, Sept. M.S., Fills. one of the identerary Physicanal. in 18th Chair, the feature up to the second of the second of the identerary Physicanal. in 18th Chair, the feature up to the Chair, the feature up to the second of the poll declared duty elected to the President of 250 and 215 per somem, viz.: 250 7874-1178.

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ottleh Corporation Hall, April 29, 1874.

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AN ADDRESS to be given by NARAYAN SHESHARRI (a. Converted Brainin), on MUNDAY Afternoom, May 3, at Thron o'dlock, at 61, June 5. Hall. The Area of the Hall is free to the Public.

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There are French, German, Drawing, and Music Masters, and in the case of buys possessing a good car and valce, the Rev. E. B. BRACKENDERY would immedificate these the sing by week. In order to qualify them, if required, for the Chural Scholasships that are to be abbused, ab different Schools.

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SATURDAY REVIEW

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ARE

No. 967, Vol. 37.

May 9, 1874.

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LORD RUSSELL ON FOREIGN POLICY.

ORD RUSSELL'S characteristic question on foreign policy, and Lord Derry's not less characteristic Continent then at home. At first sight it might have been thought almost as useful to inquire whether, in the opinion of the Government, ten days of cold East winds and frosty nights have injuriously affected the prospects of the coming harvest. A similar raply might have been given, to the effect that the mischievous tendency of a low spring temperature could not be disputed, but that the Ministers were inclined to hope for the best, and that in all events they would to the best of their power discharge their duty.

Lord Russell clearly showed that, as all moderately wellinformed politicians are aware, the war of 1870 has left behind it the probability of future contests. It is difficult to judge how far the resentment which is undoubtedly felt by the French nation is likely, within any calculable time, to lead to a rupture of the peace for the express purpose of recovering Alsace and Lorraine. On the other hand, the German Government makes no secret of its belief that it is necessary to take ample and constant precautions egainst an undeniable danger. It is to be regretted that the opposition poised in the German Parliament to the demands of the Government for a permanent military establishment should have given occasion to the delivery of Count Moran's supposited speech. Although the famous Marshal is neither impulsive nor loquacious, he not unnaturally urged in this strengest language the arguments which seemed to him best calculated to effect his immediate purpose. It was, as he contended, necessary to be on the watch for fifty years against the consequences of a victorious war of six months. The French not unreasonably received the declaration as a challenge; for a nation can scarcely profess an indifference to territorial losses when, in the opinion of the conqueror, it must be inevitably bent on repairing them. If angry and provoking words necessarily led to corresponding acts, Lord Russell's gloomy anticipations would be fully justified; but fortunately the preparations of the German Government are calculated to discourage practical expressions of the irritation which they perhaps tend to

A piece of political gossip which has apparently been produced at Paris may have seemed to furnish a corroboration of Lord Russell's statements and apprehensions. According to an odd narrative of the Paris Correspondent of the Times, Prince Bismarck communicated to the King of Italy during his visit to Berlin expressions of regret that he had concluded peace with France in 1871 on injudiciously lenient terms. It would have been, says the story, better, according to the Prince's present judgment, to have overrun every French department, for the purpose of bringing home to the inhabitants of all parts of the country a wholesome impression of the evils of war, and of the superiority of the German forces. It was also a mistake to be content with the moderate sum of 200,000,000l., when the payment of twice or thrice this smount would have crippled for a long time the financial resources of France. Finally Prince Rismarck is supposed to have suggested that the King of Trair might reclaim Savoy and Nice as the reward of an alliance with Germany. It occurred even to the reporter of the apocryphal conversation that the German Chancellon must have had some practical regions. The disclosing to a recent and doubtful ally his times removes and his hypothetical severity. It

therefore became necessary to conjecture that, while he professedly spoke of the past, Prince Birmarce really intended to sound the King as to his probable conduct in a future war. The insinuated offer of Savoy and Nice was accordingly intended to secure the aid of Italy in a projected attack upon France. It is added that Vicrok Emmanuel received the overture coldly, and that consequently no further negotiation was attempted. If the account is authentic, it may fairly be inferred that a renewal of the war by Germany is possible and perhaps imminent. It would be interesting to ascertain how the details or the substance of the conversation transpired. It seems strange that statesmen and kings, after exchanging with one another the revelation of dangerous accrete, should proceed to impart their complete or abortive plots to confidents who at once publish the whole transaction in newspapers. It is well known that Prince Birmana is by temperament, and perhaps on calculation, unusually candid, but it is scarcely credible that he should threaten and bluster even if he is meditating any design against France. It is in the highest degree improbable that either the German Emperor or his Minister should desire the renewal of the war which they may perhaps expect. The German nation, which at present gives its full confidence to the Government, would almost unanimously disapprove of an unnecessary and aggressive war. It is not at the height of fortune that the winners of the last game are eager to double their stake with the risk of losing all that has been gained. Although Germany is more than a match for France, it is in the highest degree improbable that the marvellous successes of the last war should be hereafter repeated.

Lord Derry's officially conventional answer to Lord RUSSELL seems to have misled and to have puzzled foreign politicians. As Foreign Minister he could not but admit that there were elements of future trouble in Europe; and it would have been discourteous to remark on the inutility of announcing facts which are generally notorious. It has been naturally assumed on the Continent that Lord DEEDY referred to some special circumstances which had come to his knowledge since his accession to office. Students of Parliamentary language and of Ministerial replies will rather conjecture that Lord Derny was silent because he had no information to communicate to the House. He added, perhaps unnecessarily, that England was bound by treaty obligations which would be fully discharged if the occasion arose. It would seem that he, must have pointed to the treaties which guarantee the independence of Belgium, but at present neither Germany nor France can be supposed to cherish designs against Belgian independence. It is not necessary to comment on Lord Russkil's boasting belief that the influence of England is extraordinarily great in Europe. A statesman bred in the traditions of a former generation may well be excused for still indulging in the gratifying belief which was in his younger days universally entertained. Cananad would CANNING would have answered a similar question in nearly the same terms with Lord DERSY; but he would have announced his determination to enforce the covenants of treaties in a tone and with a confidence which have been out of place since the Russian Government tors up the Treaty of 1856. England is far richer and more populous than in the days of Lord Russell's youth; but the national strength is no longer organized for the purpose of controlling the policy of the Continent.

Lord Russell judiciously withdrew, in deference to the advice of briends, another question or motion involving a

merican negotiations which ended in the Even if the whole subject had not been nsent deliberately remitted, as far as possible, It would be idle and useless to deplore in public the miscarriages of English Cabinets and the triumph of an overbearing adversary. Lord Russell pays the constituencies of the kingdom too high a compliment when, judging of their sentiments from his own, he attributes the defeat of the Government at the general election to disapproval of the Washington Treaty. Not one elector in ten knew that American exigency had been rewarded by submission, and not one in a thousand desired to pass a vote of censure on the Ministers who were responsi-ble for the proceeding. The 25th Clause and the early closing of public-houses seem to English constituencies more interesting than the international transactions which trouble Lord Russell's repose. It is not inconvenient that veterans with habits of thought long since immutably fixed should from time to time remind a newer generation of the traditions of English policy. Hereafter it may perhaps be necessary or expedient to abandon on some great occasion the established system of non-intervention. In the meantime Lord Russem's speech may serve to connect the possible enterprises of a future time with the history of the post. It would be difficult for his the history of the past. It would be difficult for his warmest admirers to discover any more practical advantage which could result from his speech. It is odd that the same eminent personage who lately congratulated the German EMPEROR on his ecclesiastical policy should now call attention to the dangers which are o be apprehended from German armaments. Lord Russell, has perhaps searcely mastered the complicated tonnexions of political and religious movements in the present day. French statesmen hope to profit by the quarred between the German Government and the Roman Jatholic hierarchy; and they regret that the hostility beween the Pore and the Italian Kingdom may possibly drive anatural ally into the arms of Germany. Ford Russell agained Popery from the point of view of 1688, while his hearing of foreign policy date from the time of Fox and IRENVILLE.

JUDICATURE AND APPEAL.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR has supplemented the Bill of last L year by two measures, which immediately received the earty support of Lord Selborne. The late Chancellor, ideed, seems in this and many other legal matters to reard the present Chancellor as the exponent of his own ishes. He would like to have done what Lord Cairns oes, only the late Government were not strong enough, and o Lord Selborne was obliged to keep matters for months nder consideration which Lord Caurs can settle in five ninutes. It is notorious that the late Government wished o revise the Irish judicial system, to limit its numbers, nd increase its efficiency; and they kept an Irish judge-hip for a long time open in the hope that they might be trong enough to begin their reforms by not filling it up. But sinking politicians cannot dispose as they propose, and they were obliged at last to think more of the claims of a supporter than of the interests of Ireland. Lord DAIRNS can do exactly as he pleases, and he has not had he slightest hesitation in reducing the Irish patronage of he Government. Throughout his new measures he has worked, so far as possible, on the lines of the measure of ast Session, which Lord Stineaus must have been glad o hear him pronounce to be destined to rank among the reatest and most important legislative measures. The reatest and most important legislative measures. The rish judicial system is to be assimilated to the English. there, as here, there will be one Supreme Court, with livisions, and with the old names retained. But Ireland is o be relieved from the expense of two Common Law indges, the circuits being reduced from six to five, and he Judge of the Landed Estates Court is to take his work s that of a branch of the Court of Chancery. The Irish re to have their own Court of Appeal, and to strengthen t a new Lord Justice of Appeal is to be created. The mlarics of the puisne Judges are also to be slightly augmented, and thus the pecuniary gain derived from the suppression of two puisne judgeships would be more than counterbulanced, were it not that Lord Careas proposes that, as vacancies occur, two useless and expensive offices thall be suppressed. He thus calculates that the country will neve £4,000l. a year by his proposals; but, as he wisely hidely him thinks very little of a trilling gain of that sort.

The real gain is in the suppression of offices aseless to the country, and only maintained for the sake of the patronage to which they give rise. It is in the appointment to such places as those which will now be suppressed that jobbery finds its true home, while public and professional opinion forces every Government to keep within the very limited circle from which a Lord Justice of Appeal can be drawn. The Scotch system is to be left unchanged. It is so good, Lord Cairos says, that it wants no change; and works so well that suitors have not to complain of delay or expense. Certainly, the Scotch are always turning out to be, in one way or another, the best off of any people on earth. On the other side of the Border a complicated case of entail was actually, as the Changellos informed the House of Lords. The Scotch accordingly are perfectly satisfied with their judicial system, and have every right to be so.

Both Ireland and Scotland, besides having their own intermediate Court of Appeal, are to have a further appeal to an Imperial tribunal. The Judges and the Bar in both countries would prefer having the appeal to the House of Lords continued. They know how the tribunal works to which for many years their appeals have been sent, and they do not know what a new tribunal would do for them. But the Irish Judges at least are unanimous in holding that, if the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords is abolished for England, it is not desirable that it should be continued for Iroland. All that they ask is that there should be one satisfactory Imperial tribunal. Lord Penzance and some other peers have thought that even at the last moment the old jurisdiction of the House of Lords might be retained. But Lord Carens has no intention of receding from the position which he took last year rilen Lord Skirokne's Bill was ander discussion. The jurisdiction of the House of Lords could, even according to the views of Lord PENZANCE, only be retained by nothing more than the name being preserved. He proposed that not only no laymen should be allowed to take part in the proceedings, but that some of the Judges should attend, and instead of merely advising the Lords, as at present, should aid on equal terms in giving the decision, and further, that this tribunal should sit during the whole legal year, without reference to the sitting of Parliament. This is not to retain the jurisdiction of the House of Lords, but to invent a new tribunal, and to call this new tribunal the House of Lords; and if a new tribunal is to be invented, the great thing to decide is, not what it shall be called, but how it may be best composed. And in deciding this it is necessary to determine a point in which Ireland and Scotland are greatly interested, and which has naturally given rise to great differences of opinion. This point is whether Ircland and Scotland should be directly represented on the Imperial Tribunal of Appeal by one of the Irish and one of the Scotch Judges being ex officio a member. Lord Moncreur urged very strongly the necessity of such a provision being made, and Lord O'Hagan agreed with him. Scotch law is very different from English law; it is based to a large extent on different principles; it is expressed in its own most peculiar language, and it is full of technicalities unknown to English lawyers. The Imperial Court of Appeal must, Lord Moncriers argued, have a Scotch member available to teach Scotch law to his brother Judges, and to see that they do not do injustice through sheer ignorance. It is true that for a century and a half the House of Lords has adjudged Scotch appeals to the entire satisfaction of Scotland, without having a Scotch lawyer to help them. But then, as Lord Moncrieff said, the real decision has been in the hands of a few very able, very conscientions, and wide minded men, who have grappled honestly with the difficulties of Scotch law, and whose intellects were capable of rapidly appreciating its peculiarities. It does not follow that a majority of a new Appellate Tribunal would possess equal qualifications. If Scotland is specially represented, it follows that Ireland must be specially represented too, or there would be a cry of injustice to Ireland. Lord Consess, with the entire approval of Lord Selborns, has defided the other way. He allows the Government to select the ordinary Judges of the Court of Appeal from the Bar or Bench of Scotland or Ireland as well as from the Bar or Bench of England; but he thinks it would be movied to oblige those who have an appointment to make to look evolunively

to Scotland or to Ireland for it. There might be no fit man who could be appointed, and to make an Irish or Scotch Judge an ex officio mamber would be to take him from a sphere of work where he will already have enough to de. This argument seems conclusive against the proposal to have an ex officio Irish or Scotch Judge; and the argument that the fittest man ought to be chosen that can be found at the time in any of the three of attries is so strong that Irishmen and Scotchmen will probably acquiesce cheerfully in the Government being free to choose, and not bound to appoint, a certain proportion of the ordinary Judges from each of the two countries.

The most important change made by Lord Caiens is that of remodelling the Court of Appeal itself. He makes a new Imperial tribunal consisting of eight members. Three, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, are to be the ex officio Judges; three more are to be appointed for three years out of the ordinary Judges of the whole Appeal Court; and two more are to be appointed also for three yours out of those Judges of the whole Appeal Court whose work is voluntary, that is, Judges who have been Lord Chancellor in England or Ireland, Lord Justice Clerk in Scotland, or a Chief Justice in India, and who, if willing, may be authorized to sit. Of this tribunal of eight, five must be present to make a quorum, and no one can doubt that five out of eight such men would constitute a very strong tri-To this tribunal would be referred all appeals from Ireland or Scotland, all ecclesiastical appeals, all appeals from colonies involving points of constitutional law, and all colonial appeals in which both parties agree that the case should be referred directly to this supreme tribunal. For England there is still to be only one appeal, except when there is a division of opinion among the three Judges who, according to the provisions of the Act of last year, will hear the appeal. In case of such a division of opinion, there will be a further appeal to the tribunal of the eight Judges. In this way there need be no apprehension, such as was excited by the Act of 1873, lest discordant decisions should be pronounced by the different divisions into which the Supreme Court of Appeal was marked off, and Ireland, Scotland, and the colonies will be sure that their appeals will always be decided by the very best and most eminent Judges that are to be found. The object of limiting the appointment of five of the eight Judges to a term of three years is to avoid as much as possible the appearance of drawing a line between the members of the higher and lower divisions of the Appeal Court. These five Judges will be on an equality with the rest of the Judges of the whole Court of Appeal, but will be told off for a definite time to do particular work; and of course the members of the First Division, as it is to be called, will discharge their duties as time may permit, either as Judges of First Instance, or as ordinary Judges of Appeal. No scheme can be quite perfect, and them are one or two obvious objections to Lord Cairns's scheme. At the end of the three years the five Judges, whose time as Judges of the First Division will then have expired, must either be reappointed or not. If they have been carefully selected in the first instance, they will probably be better men than the rest of those from among whom they have been chosen, and as they will have had three years' experience of special work, the advantage of their natural superiority will be thus increased by a peculiar and beneficial training. Not to reappoint them would be often to put out of the First Division those best fitted to sit in it, and to put in men less fit, and they would greatly impair the prestige of the tribunal. If, as a general rule, they were reappointed, it would be a slur on one of them not to be reappointed, and this is the sort of slur which Governments are very reluctant to cast on any man of eminerica, and which they would be especially reluctant to cast if the Judge in question happened to have been in old days a Law Officer of the party in power. It is therefore difficult to see how anything like equality between the Divisions of the Court of Appeal can be practically preserved. Then, again, if the best men are taken to sit in the First Division, an English suitor who has his appeal decided against him by Judges who, not being members of the First Division, are looked upon as equally strong with the members of that division, will be apt to think that he has only one Tribunal of Appeal in case the three Judges again, while the Irish and Scotch have a double appeal, and are sure of getting in the last resert to a tribunal

which is perfectly satisfactory. It is there
that the tendency of the new system
the tribunal of eight Judges superior in imgeneral Court of Appeal, and that Judges one
sit on it would stay there. This sconer or later would
lead to a double appeal being given to Englishmen as well
as to Irishmen and Scotchmen, and the inhabitants of
colonies and dependencies. But Lord Carris, even if he
foresees this, may be very prudent in keeping for the present as near to the Act of last year as he can, and leaving
time to show what are the further changes that must flow
from the scheme he now proposes.

THE CARLIST DEFEAT.

THE decisive victory which has ended in the relief of Bilbao appears to have been fully deserved. The Government had at first greatly underrated the difficulty of the task. Moriones attacked the lines of Bomorrostro with a force which must have been entirely insufficient for the enterprise, and SERRANO himself, with a much larger army, was unable to produce any serious impression on the Carlist lines. After the check which he suffered in the last week of March, the Commander-in-Chief devoted all his energies to the accumulation of a force strong enough to turn the enemy's position while it was attacked or threatened in front. His selection of Marshal Concha as his chief assistant has been justified by the result, though the employment of a general of eighty years of age excited some surprise. It is probable that the plan of operations which ultimately succeeded was adopted by the two generals in concert; and the more prominent share in the movement was allotted to Marshal Concha. Serrano began an advance against San Pedro de Abanto which was probably intended as a feint, while Marshal Concha, after encountering a slight resistance, moved on the flank and rear of the Carlists, who were ultimately compelled to evacuate their strong position. The relief of Bilbao was practically accomplished as soon as the Government troops occupied Portugalete, at the mouth of the river Nervion. On the 2nd of May Marshal Concua was, by the courtesy of Serrano, allowed to be the first to enter Bilbuo, to which he had already forwarded supplies by the river. The garrison and inhabitants of the town deserve a share of the credit which belongs to the victors, on account of their obstinate resist-After the repulse of Moriones and the check of SERMANO'S advance, the town might without disgrace have surrendered to the besiegers. For the second time the relief of Bilbao will probably have been decisive of the fate of the Carlist party. The largest army which has in the present war followed the banner of the Pretender has been utterly defeated, though it has not been disgraced. Experience has once more shown the hopelessness of a contest with superior numbers, and the inability of one or two provinces to maintain a contest with the rest of Spain. It is unlikely that the circumstances which favoured the last insurrection will hereafter rocur. For some months the Government of Madrid was compelled to devote its chief efforts to the reduction of Carthagena; and at the commencement of the war in the North the army had been reduced by the Republicans to the lowest condition in efficiency and numbers. If the Carlists were unable during the autumn and winter to penetrate the central provinces, they can scarcely hope again to assume the offensive. Even Carlist leaders must be weary of a hopeless and useless struggle, and the funds which the Pretender has derived from some unknown source cannot be inexhaustible. If the chiefs of the party tender their submission, Sergano will probably not impose excessively harsh conditions. He was much blamed for his leniency when he effected a temporary close of the contest during the reign of King Amango; but he carned a title to the confidence of the defeated party. The continuance of a desultery and hopoless war in the mountains would be not so much unjustifiable as criminal. The districts which have so resolutely supported the cause of Don Carlos deserve to be relieved from the further prosecution of the struggle.

It may possibly be found that the Carlists have involuntarily contributed to the establishment of a strong and regular Government in Madrid. The laurels of Serrano had partially faded when he became for the second time Chief of the Executive Government. Only a few months before his accession to power he had been compelled to

escape from the capital in disguise; and he was made Chief Minister after the fall of Castelar by no effort of his own, but on the nomination of General Pavia. From the fall of Isabella to the establishment of the Republic, Seerano was almost uninterruptedly at the head of affairs, and even when he was out of office he was a principal person in the State. It had been his good fortune to defeat the Queen's sole army at Alcolea, and now he has associated his name with the relief of Bilbao, and probably with the successful termination of the war. Until his supremacy is challenged by some military rival, he may easily maintain his position. The numerous partisans of Don Alfonso have no reason for precipitating an appeal to the country in his favour; for under the nominal reign of a boy the chief of the army would practically enjoy supreme power. It was supposed that Marshal Concha would have proclaimed the Prince if Serhano had been defeated. Victory will have enabled Seerano to exercise his own discretion.

The late campaign will have restored to the army its self-spect, and its habitual sense of superiority. Whoever respect, and its habitual sense of superiority. can command the obedience of the officers and soldiers will for a long time to come be master of Spain. Nothing in Serrano's history leads to the suspicion that he will use his power in a violent or tyrannical manner; but, on the other hand, he can scarcely be expected to abdicate in favour of a nominally constitutional Government. When the Spaniards first commenced their long succession of revolutions, they little thought that the government of a successful soldier would be nearly the best result which all the efforts of politicians would finally attain. When the latest of the periodical changes occasionally tended in a democratic direction, the apparently logical consistency of Spanish institutions has not only produced cuthusiasm at home, but has excited the envy and admiration of foreign partisans of equality. When the Cortes which was summoned to ratify the expulsion of the QUEEN published a new edition of the Constitution of 1812, the leader of the Hyde Park rioters, then or recently a popular demagogue, publicly expressed his regret that the institutions of England were far less perfect than those of Spain. Only a year ago hasty journalists of the class which always sympathizes abroad with systems which it would repudiate at home were lost in admiration because the Republic had not within a few days of its establishment produced universal anarchy and spoliation. More prudent and more thoughtful observers understood that the only genuine Republicans were enemies of society, and they knew that the army which ought to have defended order had for the time been demoralized by factious intrigues. The prospect is now more hopeful only because the army can be trusted to prevent a repetition of the wild experiments of PI Y MARGALL and SALMERON.

In the midst of the exciting events of the past week the purveyors of Madrid news have thought it worth their while to announce the conversion of the eloquent and obsolete Castelar from his lifelong heresy of Federalism. The eminent orator has, it seems, become a Republican of the Unitarian species, at the moment when the Republic itself has become a fiction which will perhaps shortly disappear. It may be conjectured that the abandonment of Federalism was suggested, not by recent reflection, but by the experience which was acquired when CASTELAR was himself the chief of the Government. He then learned for the first time in his life that men must be governed, and not merely amused with fine phrases; and the Carthagena insurrection furnished an instructive illustration of the true meaning of Federalism. The party seemed to itself, like Nero, worthy of empire, until it had exercised imperial power for a month. The climax of folly and dishonesty was attained when a Republican and Federalist Minister declared to the Cortes that he would not use force against members of his own faction, even if they were engaged in open rebellion against the Government. Castelae, who was with reason supposed to be honest, and who was, unlike some of his immediate predecessors, neither a fool nor a traitor, began his official career by dismissing the Cortes, before he undertook the difficult task of suppressing the experiment of Federalism which had been tried by Contrers and his accomplices in the Canton of Murcia by CONTRERAS and his accomplices in the Canton of Murcia. If the Republic is for the present nominally maintained, it will only imply the postponement of dynastic projects of restoration. Public opinion, if not universal suffrage, will justify the exercise of supreme power by the chief of the army. The intermission of conspiracies during the absence of Sarrano in the North may perhaps indicate a revival of

the patriotism which had been superseded by factious passion. The country has really cause to be grateful to the General who has inflicted a probably fatal blow on the Carlist cause. If Marshal Concha and the other leaders of the army support the present Government, it has nothing to fear from Republicans or from rebels. Mutineers, such as Contreras, are not likely to stir when rebellion would be sternly repressed and summarily punished. With even a temporary restoration of peace and order, agricultural and commercial prosperity will resume the steady advance which has been interrupted by political agitation and civil war. When Prince Alfonse attains his majority, he may not improbably be recalled, unless a vicious education has disqualified him from reigning. Since the disaster which has befallen the army of Don Carlos, his cousin is apparently the only possible candidate for the throne. The peace of the world will not again, as in 1870, be disturbed by the candidature of any foreign prince. Whether the tedious cycle of military and democratic revolutions is to recommence experience alone can show. There is reason to hope that the Republic has been rendered impossible during the existence of the present generation, and consequently that the supremacy of the rabble will not be embodied in the scheme of any future Constitution.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S PROJECTS.

DIPLOMATIC revelations are the order of the day. Some one is always publishing letters damaging to some one else, or relating the substance of mysterious interviews with Kings and statesmen, or revealing the secrets confided to him when he held a position of trust. A series of letters written by Count Arnin from Rome while the Vatican Council was holding its sittings have recently been brought to light at Vienna. These letters showed that Count Armin appreciated with singular clearness the consequences of the declaration of Papal infallibility on the relations of Rome with lay Powers, and especially with Germany; and the clique of Prince BISMARCK'S admirers suggest that Count Arnim, although pretending to be in no way responsible for the publication of these letters, really managed to have them published in order that it may be seen that he is a much superior politician to Princo BISMARCK, and saw further in 1870 into the future than the Chancellor. Count Arnim's friends in reply suggest that it was the Prince who got the letters published, because he saw that their publication would lead to a correspondence in which Count ARIM would be guilty of some indiscretion, and then Prince BISMARCK would find some opportunity of getting rid of him. Those who like to listen to ingenious gossip may do so, but the end of the matter is that Count Arim, who suffered himself to get irritated, and to write with a very unofficial latitude of expression, has had to resign; and thus the publication of letters written three years ago, and meant to be entirely confidential, has led to the loss of the services of a competent and even eminent official. The practice of publishing such documents in order to get up a momentary sensation is most pernicious, and it is much to be regretted that both Prince BISMARCK and Count ARNIM did not at once refuse to take any notice of documents which were not meant for publication, and which, when printed apart from any state-ment of the circumstances under which they were written, or of other documents connected with them, may easily raise a very false impression. Scarcely is the controversy between the supporters of Prince BISMARCK and those of Count Arnim brought to something like a close by the Count's resignation, when a circumstantial narrative is sent over from Paris of an attempt alleged to have been made last year by Prince BISMAECK to persuade VICTOR EMMANUEL, when paying his visit at Berlin, to get up a new war with France by a movement for the recovery of Nice and Savoy. Prince BISMAECK, as the story runs, was longing to deal France another blow before she had had time to recover herself, but could not think of a pretext. It occurred to him that VICTOR EMMANUEL might be conveniently used to take the chestnuts out of the fire. Havey and Nice are just enough dissatisfied with their new lot to be promising fields for a little well-directed agitation. VICTOR EMMANUEL might listen to their cry for help, and then Germany might support its traity ally, Italy. Thus the curning Parion conceived that the way are burning sent over from Paris of an attempt alleged to have been

to see might be made a certainty without any great blame being imputable to Germany, which would have had the air of having been forced into the war against its will. VICTOR EMMANUEL, however, as we all know, did not go to war last year for the recovery of Nice and Savoy. He is accordingly reported to have answered Prince BISMARCE by saying that Italy could not afford to make any rash experiments, they she had a supply neither of troops nor of money adequate to a great war, and that, however satisfactory and glorious the war might have been to Germany, it meant for Italy probably another Custozza, and certainly national bankruptcy. The devices of Prince BISMARCK were thus foiled by the wariness of Victor Em-MANUEL, and the peace of Europe was preserved.

Very little reliance is to be placed on these reports of conversations. The report in this case comes from Paris, where a ready car is turned to every piece of gossip that seems likely to damage Prince BISMARCK, and where there is a profound belief that he is a sort of ogro ready to swallow up France directly he gets a chance. Any one might safely guess that VICTOR EMMANUEL and Prince BISMARCK would be likely to discuss the chances of another war breaking out soon, and Savoy and Nice might come into the conversation. But there is a long way from this to a definite statement that the Prince suggested that Nice and Savoy might do for a pretext for Italy going to war at once. The reporter of this conversation imagines hunself to know that Prince Biswarck much regrets that he did not punish France much more severely when in 1871 he had the power to do so. The five milliards asked for turn out to have not been nearly enough. France has paid them with great ease, and is financially flourishing. If the CHANCELLOR had but had the sense to insist on ten milliards being paid, he might have crippled France for years. Nor is thus all. The larger part of France, including the whole of the fervent and wealthy South, never felt the pressure of the war at all. To the population of those untouched districts battle-fields and plundered homes and burnt villages were distant calamities with which it had no personal con-cern. Those districts have not been taught by painful experience how very disastrons a thing war really is What Prince BISMARCK now thinks he ought to have done is to have sent a strong force down to Toulouse, Marseilles, and Bordeaux, which would have encountered no opposition worth speaking of, and which might have harried the defenceless departments of the South, and have burnt, destroyed, and plundered right and left until the whole of France felt like a whipped dog; and then he could have had a really easy conscience, and been sure that he had done his duty to Germany. The reporter says that these are the views of Prince BISMARCK now that he has had plenty of leisure to reflect on, and repent of, his errors. The reporter may be right, for who except a correspondent at Paris can pretend to know the workings of Prince BISMARCK'S mind? But antecedently it would not have seemed very probable that Prince BISMARCK should have ever thought or said anything of the kind. From first to last, in every negotiation attempted or concluded since the outbreak of the war, Prince BISMARCE has always stuck to one text, that it is to the advantage of Germany to have a regular Government in France to deal with. France in a wholly chaotic state is by no means a pleasant neighbour; and it may be very seriously doubted whether the financial burden laid on France was not as great as could be borne, if an orderly Government possessed of power sufficient to keep down turbulent spirits and to direct the thoughts of the nation towards peace was to be created and maintained. France has paid the indemnity with wonderful ease and punctuality; but the burden of taxation is very heavy, and even now the Budget is not balanced. To have prolonged the war merely to worry and descripted the South of Krance would have been an act of devastate the South of France would have been an act of climinal wickedness which would have disgusted Germany itself before long, and the rest of Europe at onco. Nor must it be forgotten that the Germans had very strong reasons of their own for wishing the war to end. Their efforts had begun to tell severely on them, and the enormous number of troops required had drained the military strength of the country. Almost all the regiments that fought against BOURBAKI before MANTEUVEL came up were drawn from the Landwehr, and every one who knows what this means must question whether the strain could have been endured much longer if the object of renewed efforts had been, not the defence of Fatherland, but what this means must question whether the strain could have been endured much longer if the object of renewed existing system gave a special emphasis to the recent efforts had been, not the defence of Fatherland, but action of the Synod. The weakness which they find in the arms of brigandage against a conquered people.

The reporter further knows' from his own internal sources, and not as part of the conversation so minutely reproduced for his benefit, that Prince BISMAROK is always trying to get France to go to war prematurely—always playing the part of the wolf and finding fault with the lumb, however innocently the lamb may behave. Nothing indeed but the extraordinarily lamblike behaviour of the French Foreign Office has staved off a war to this moment. No doubt this view of things is entertained very widely at Paris. There every one is sure that Prince BISMARCK wants to bully and irritate France by a constant series of petty insults and voxations demands until the vossel of French wrath will boil over, and a new war will be undertaken without any proper preparation having been made for it. Nothing will get their fixed belief that this is the pet project of Krinco BISMARCK out of the heads of Parisians and Paris Correspondents; and Fronchmen may well be pardened for entertaining alarmist views, and for an exaggerated susceptibility as to all that Germany does and that German statesmen say, as the position of humiliation and inferiority in which they find themselves is so new to them. But they would find it hard to fix on any definite acts by which it has appeared that Prince BISMARCK has a malicious purpose and is bent on driving France to war. He did much to facilitate the operations of the There Government. He acceded to the proposals for shortening the period of the occupation. He gave up Belfort much sooner than he need have done. Of course he got his money at an earlier date, and did not make concessions without an equivalent; but he know that, by with-drawing the army of occupation from France, he was strengthening the hands of the French Government, and hastening the time when the nation might freely choose under what institutions it would live if it was capable of a choice. If he had not withdrawn the German army, he would have got his money sooner or later, and he would have powerfully contributed to keep France in that position of nritated dependence which it is supposed to be his great object to perpetuate. Last autumn be did no doubt interfere in French affairs. It seemed as if the French nation was going to be tricked into placing itself under the guidance of a party which made no secret of its intention to undo the work of the war, carry disorder into Italy, and make Germany tremble for its conquests. Bishops openly set themselves to foment the antiputhies of their countrymen to Germany, and to help the domestic enemies of the German Givernment. Prince Bismarck remonstrated, and he remonstrated successfully The French Government was afraid of its own clerical supporters, and was not sorry of an opportunity to show that its aims and views were not altogether those of the Ultramontane party. Prince Bisharck interfered in French affairs, but he only did so when he was challenged by a faction which professed that the time was come when all France was ready to lay itself at their feet. It is, however, idle to hope that Paris will ever judge Prince Bismarck with anything like fairness. But it is cheering to find that the reporter, although hving in the thick of Paris gossip, candully owns that a needless war wantonly provoked with l'rance would be exceeding distasticful to Germans generally. If Frenchmon get as far as this, they may accustom themselves to those peaceful feelings which their common sense bids them cherish; and if they like to find a vent for their unavoidable irritation in inventing or listening to revelations of the diabolical schemes of Prince BISMARCK, no great harm perhaps will be done by their providing themselves with an hour's amusement.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE ARCHBISHOPS.

THE greatness of the mistake which the Archbishops, and, as controlled by them, the entire English Episcopate, have committed has been far more speedily and completely proved than any one could have anticipated. A unanimous condemnation by the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury of a Bill ostensibly promoted by the whole Right Reverend Bench is a rebuff which cannot be salved over by sage lucubrations upon the composition of a body which, as all know, broadly and approximately reflects the more educated feeling of the general clergy, of whom it is the constitutional representative. In fact, the owing to the great preponderance of numbers which its exofficio members, who owe their seats to the grace of Minister or prelate, possess over the elected representatives of the parochial clergy. Yet it is this bishop- and Crown-ridden body which has without one dissentient voice expressed itself unable to accept the provisions of a Bill which the united Episcopate endorsed, and which the Government has not yet formally repudiated.

Indeed the complicated ingenuity in blundering which the archiepiscopal party have shown since the first moment that they rushed into the *Times* with their crude and preposterous scheme for a Court of Churchwardens is only conceivable on the supposition that they were riding for a full. Con-fidence in the Episcopate might even then have been restored if the more independent Bishops had publicly repudiated the officious communiqué; but it was parafully apparent that the Lords Spiritual—whose constitutional position in the Church is that of an Upper House in either Convocation, as theirs in the State is that of a number of independent peers --had allowed themselves to be managed out of their legitimate rights, when they consented to sit as the unwieldly and phantom Cabinet of a two-headed archiepiscopate, with no better reward for their abdication than the burden of an enforced silence. The Convocation of Canterbury was about to meet (as would that of York but for reasons which the Northern Primate probably thinks sufficient), and all men knew that it ought and would have to say a great deal about a Bill which vitally effected every moreher of the help and which vitally affected every member of the body, and every clergyman whose representative the Lower House Yot the Archbishop was so wanting in tact as to refuse a little delay in the Second Reading of his Bill in favour of Convocation when asked for by so weighty representative of moderate Churchmanship as the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, only to have to give an ungracious consent a few minutes later because the LORD CHANCELLOR told him he must. The popular House of Convocation accordingly met in the reasonable belief that the English clergy must take care of themselves, as they had few friends upstairs to look after their safety, when the expected missive came from Lambeth. Even at this latest hour a full and confidential reference of the whole question to a body which, at the lowest estimate of its status, was a practically sufficient caucus of able and learned clergymen, might have tended to restore cordiality. But, instead of any such message, a schedule of questions from the ArchBISHOP was produced, intended to tie Convocation to some general principles as to the reform of Church courts which it had passed some years before with intentions obviously the reverse of those actuating the archi-episcopal clique, and so to inveigle them blindfold into accepting the obnoxious measure. Happily, Convocation kept its temper, and avoided the snare. It reaffirmed its own conclusions in its own sense, condemned the Bill, and prayed to be allowed to name a Committee to consider the whole question of ecclesisstical procedure, with a sufficient time given for so grave a matter. Here was the last chance of a cordial reconciliation, and, as before, the superior authority rejected it by insisting on separating the specific issue of the darling Bill from the general question, and by giving to the Committee, which it dared not refuse, the miserable allowance of three days in which to consider the archiepiscopal coup d'état.

As might have been anticipated, the Committee, which was large, varied, and representative, has reported vital alterations in every clause of the Bill, and wound up with expressing deep regret that, even with the amendments suggested, they are unable to recommend legislation in the manner proposed, while there would be little difficulty, if the Clergy Discipline Act were repealed, and the existing Consistory Courts were reformed, of dealing expeditiously with the contemplated cases. The Lower House has also passed the Report of its Committee, and the Upper House has had perforce to accept its leek with a hope that the document will be generally read in the newspapers. Meanwhile the Record and its party, which is not wont to gather its inspiration from Convocation, has been thundering against the unfortunate measure. A cry of distress has been sent up in a public appeal through the columns of a daily paper for petitions in favour of the Bill, to be addressed to the care of the Archershop's Secretary at Lambeth; while the Bishop of Liegon, the very type of those steady old Anglican Churchmen whom the Archershop called to the rescue in his appeals, has characterized it as "penal, stringent, and

Such are the conditions under which the PREMATE of All England will move the second reading of his measure on Monday. We have a regard—selfish it may be, but very sincere—for the Church of England as an eminently useful public institution, wholly apart from the acts or words of any Archbishop; so we are very sorry when we see a Primate deliberately determine on that which every by stunder perceives can only weaken the coherence, if not split up the framework, of that Church. We are hardly less sorry because the question, irrespectively of the turn of Monday's debate, must lie between putting the Bill shortly and sharply out of its misery, and the more conventional and feeble policy of "doing something" by leaving a "whoreas" at the beginning and a short title clause as "the state of the state the end, and filling up the intermediate gap with some new provisions, warranted harmless and inane. We may say, in passing, that we are slow to appreciate the advantage of keeping a Bill alive in a state of toothless imbecility merely because the country has shown that it would not stand it so long as it boiled over with active mischief. The consideration which moves us is the sacrifice of moral influence and true dignity which the Bishops have made at a crisis when it most behoved them to have kept their heads cool. They have chosen the moment when the Church as a composite whole was enjoying a rare turn of political good fortune at the hands of the constituencies, to allow themselves to be scared by a factitious cry against Ritualism of which they might have gauged the depth by considering that pro- or anti-Ritualism was a curiously wanting element in the results of the English elections. Thus, in obedience to their own fears or the machinations of their prompters, they have embarked upon a design which must tear the whole Church of England up in order to oppress a very small knot of enthusiasts, who will make themselves troublesome in proportion as they are martyred. They have not even gained the favour of those whose service they are performing, for Rock and Record combine to gird at their plan, while Mr. Holl rises in the Honse of Commons with a Bill calculated to gratify the most remorseless aspirations of the Church Association, and the Liberation Society chuckles over the sudden revelation of a divided Church, and launches its new policy of disestablishment without compensation.

Common sense and statesmanship, if no higher metive, might have taught the controllers of episcopal action that the use to make of the Church's improved public position was to avoid giving a triumph to or inflicting a mortification on either of the great parties on whose cordial acquiescence in the existing settlement the permanence of the Church Establishment really reposes. They preferred to grasp at powers which the High Church and the Low Church equally sees may be used to its destruction in the hands of partisan prelates. We can only revert to the position which we took up when we first discussed the Arcu-BISHOF'S Bill, and which has since been urged with much force by the Bishop of Lincoln, that the danger does not consist in the variations of usage adopted by different parties, but in the narrow bigotry which refuses to recognise, and in recognising to keep the peace between, and moderate, those variations. Our appeal lies to men who think the Establishment worth maintaining, and our argument is that they can only succeed in their object by giving equal fair play to the tastes and the practices of the Iligh and the Low Church parties. Archbishop Laur, with all his force of will and all the influence of a Government in which STRAFFORD was Minister and "thorough" the watchword, only pulled down Church and Crown in the attempt to resettle both on an exclusive We do not anticipate better luck for Bishops who certainly do not possess Laud's advantages, and which can hardly claim his characteristic qualifications, for any similar attempt in the opposite direction. A liberal concordat is now the best hope both for the Church at large and for the imperilled but not yet forfeited influence of the Episcopats.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S PROGRESS.

MARSHAL MACMAHON has paid a nort of State. Visit to Tours and Saumur. He has been present at public banquets, has held reviews, has hid foundationstones, and has been enthusiantically received allegeons the line of his journey. This last feeture of his geogram is probably less a matter of course them such manifestations.

commonly are. It is true, no doubt, that a disapproving growd would soon have made proof of the wisdom of keeping its disapprobation to itself, and even if it had been imprudent in this respect the newspapers would have known better than to mention the fact. But though the enemies of the Government might have been silent both in speech of the Government might have been silent both in speech and in price, there is no ground for supposing that the applause of the bystanders was not freely and honestly given. It is some years since the Loire cities have seen their ruler in the flesh, and the most Republican communities may occasionally hunger for a little pageantry. As yet, too, Marshal MacMahon seems to have escaped the unpopularity which has fallen upon his Administration. The little that has been told or conjectured of what goes on at Cabinet Councils represents the jectured of what goes on at Cabinet Councils represents the Marshal as less obstinately anti-Republican than his First Minister. Perhaps a natural sense of his own importance may have helped to raise his estimate of the exceptional position which he holds. He consented to become President in the first instance from a sense that, if he refused, the Conservative party in the Assembly would have very great difficulty in replacing M. THIERS; and at that time he probably looked forward to resigning office in favour of a King as soon as the Royalists should have settled who the King was to be. But now that he has agreed to remain President for seven years, it is only reasonable that he should regard the Royalist schemes in a different light. To play the the Royalist schemes in a different light. To play the part of a stopgap of your own free will is one thing; to have the part imposed upon you is another. From the 24th of May to the 19th of November Marshal MacManos was in the former position. His friends in the Assembly thought that they saw their way to effecting a Restoration if they had some one to keep order for them while their plan was hatching. Marshal MacManos was willing to help them in this way, and for the whole summer and autumn he took care that they should not be interfered with. When the idea of a Restoration came to interfered with. When the idea of a Restoration came to nothing, the Conservatives had recourse to Marshal MacManon a second time. Their prayer was no longer that he would fell the King's place. The attempt to turn the Court of Chargen into a constitute of the model. Count of CHAMBORD into a sovereign of the modern type had altogether failed, and the only way of keeping the Radicals from regaining the control of affairs was to confirm Marshal MacManon's power for a fixed term. The Marshal assented to this prayer and became President of the Republic for seven years. There are now signs that the Royalists wish to repudiate their agreement with him.

The extreme depression of six months back has passed away. By what means or under what conditions the partisans of the Count of Chamborn hope to seat him on the throne is not evident, but there is a section of them at all events which looks forward to finding an opportunity in the course of the debates on the Constitutional laws. In their opinion the law of the 20th of November has made no change in the Marshal's duty. The prolongation of his powers for seven years is only a formula, of which indeed it may be open to him to take a mean advantage, but which does not in the least prevent the Conservative majority from proclaiming the Count of CHAMBORD King. It is doubtful how far Marshal Mac-Manow accepts this reading of his position. The commonsonse view of the law of the 20th of November is that it was intended to put an end for seven years to all uncertainty as to the form of government. Whatever might *happen afterwards, the Republic, with Marshal MacMation as President, was established till 1880. If the Marshal adopts this theory, he has to all appearance ample means of reducing it to practice. The Conservative party in the Assembly is, as a whole, far too timid to quarrel with him. A few extreme Legitimists may be prepared to push matters to all lengths, but the majority even of the Royalists may be trusted to keep on good terms with a man who is virtually Commander of the Army as well as President of the Republic. The Moderate Left is quite as ready to support him in any reasonable assertion of his own powers as the Moderate Right. The fact that he is President, and that the existence of a President involves the statence of a Republic, would weigh with the former, as the fact that he is Object of the Executive and can make the rule of the Executive respected weighs with the latter.

Marshal MacManon's visit to the Loire may have some

were meditating any immediate retirement in favour of the Count of CHAMBORD he would hardly have cared to do this. The strongest argument that could be used in favour of a Restoration would be the impossibility of giving France a settled Government by any other means. But when the President of the Republic makes a semi-royal progress through two important French cities, and plays the sovereign's part in the pageantry by which such progresses are naturally accompanied, it becomes very much harder to convince people that this is true. They see the Marshal invested with much of the pomp which they are accustomed to associate with royalty, and they hear of his performing all the functions which constitute the outward and visible symbols of Government; and the Royalist lament that the country is without a head and without a protector, and that there is no refuge from certain anarchy except at the feet of Henry V., becomes to them a cry of little meaning. They like to be assured in the possession of their lives and goods, to know that fanatics who wish to confiscate private property will be kept in check, to see trade encouraged by the reappearance of something in the nature of a Court—to feel, in short, that the world is going on in its regular course, and that there is no danger of that course being upset by the occurrence of political or social catastrophes. But it does not need a legitimate King to give them all these advantages. A substitute for a King will do just as well, provided that he has the requisite personal qualifications. Marshal MacManon quite answers to this description. He is strong enough to give France all the solid advantages of a Restoration without attracting anothing like an agent assertion. tion, without attracting anything like an equal amount of hostility, or having to peril the substance of power in the effort to preserve the shadow. If he chooses to follow up his visit to Tours and Saumur by a corresponding display of authority at Versailles, he will find the Assembly ready to prostrate thomselves at his feet. He has only to send a message giving to the conduct of the ultra-Royalists the censure which it so well deserves, and, though the composition of the majority would be changed, its numbers would probably be greater than ever. For every deserter from the Right there would come a new recruit from the Left or the Left Centre, and, what is of still more importance, the majority as then composed would be much less antagonistic to the majority in the electoral body.

These speculations as to Marshal MacManon's intentions

are qualified by the uncertainty which there is as to his relations with the Duke of Buoute. Left to himself, it is probable that the Marshal would take some means of letting the Assembly know that he does not mean to allow his power to be questioned, or the form under which he exercises it changed, during the term for which he has been declared President. But such a communication would involve a consequence which the Duke of Brooms: is hardly prepared to face. It would be tantamount to a declaration that the Republic is to be the recognized Government of the country for the full term of soven years. A declaration of this kind would provoke a schism between the Government and the Extreme Right, and so compel the Cabinet to seek support on the opposite side of the Chamber. That support would be readily given, but it would be given on condition that the process of organizing the Government and providing the country with settled political institutions should go on without interruption. But if this process goes on under the control of a majority which is willing to accept a Republic, the result will probably be to give Republican institutions so firm a hold on the nation that there will be no chance of displacing them when the seven years are over. For Marshal Mac-Manon this prospect has probably no terrors; but the Duke of BROGLE, judging by his acts during the time he has been Minister, is resolutely opposed to any such settlement of affairs. Whether the Marshal or the Minister will have his way must be determined before the end of the Bession. Hitherto the Duke of Brootte has succeeded in making himself indispensable; but that disbelief in his identification of himself with the Conservative cause which probably exists within the Cabinet may in time communicate itself to the Chief of the State.

A PAIR OF IRISH GRIEVANCES.

A LITTLE debate and an unexposed division ought and of last week on bounties to Irish fishermen ought LATTLE debate and an intexpected division at the manufacture with these political speculations. He has been to be instructive to the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, stemming with him, the de facto ruler of France. If he and to the Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury.

Although Lord Harringron supported his successor in opposing the suggested grant, the Irish members succeeded in carrying Mr. Synan's motion by a majority of two. The Conservative party has often been commended by its opponents for the strictness of its discipline; and it is not desirable that the vigilance of its managers should be relaxed when they have to defend the public interests, rather than to cultivate their own chances of attaining office. Mr. SYNAN may boast of having carried the first amateur resolution in the new Parliament. More plausible proposals have been summarily defeated by the Government with the cordial approval of the House. Sir MICHAEL BEACH to some extent conceded the principle of Mr. SYNAN'S demand by his offer to advance a sum from a STNAN'S demand by his offer to advance a sum from a forgotten fund originally raised long ago by subscription. If Irish fishermen must be helped by the Government, it matters comparatively little from what source the trifling subsidy is derived. The Government might have granted or refused the request without risk of serious disapproval. Having determined to adhere to the sounder theory of non-interference, they ought to have secured the necessary majority. On questions of small importance in themselves which involve grants of public money Parliament is willingly guided by a responsible Minister, and non-official members ought not to have opportunities of snatching a division. The country will probably have to pay for the carelessness of the Ministerial adjutant. It was not to be expected that the supporters of the Government would, if they were left to their own discretion, sit through a dull debate for the purpose of giving a vote which would to a certain extent purpose of giving a vote which would to a certain extent be unpopular in Ireland. The opponents of the grant would have been still fewer if it had not happened that the Scotch members were auxious to defend the fishermen of their own country from the imputation of having been unduly favoured in the distribution of bounties. To the House in general the discussion was utterly uninteresting.

Another Irish grievance which was discussed on the same evening deserved more serious treatment. The LORD LIMUTENANT has thought fit to address a warning, in ac-cordance with the provisions of the existing law, to one of the most seditious and mischievous of Irish journals. The description of the QUEEN as "the foreign lady who rules "over us against our will" might perhaps have been safely passed over without notice if it had stood alone, instead of being one of a series of incitements to rebellion. Of all the provisions of Coercion Acts, none are more unobjectionable than those which confer the power of checking the violence of writers who incossantly cultivate the disaffection of the populace. The liberty of the press is so fully established in Ircland, as well as in England, that there is no reason to be scrupulous in dealing with the license of seditious writers. The cant of extreme jealousy for the freedom of the press may perhaps be a respectable Parliamentary tradition, but it dates from times when it was really necessary to protect the utterance of public opinion. The demagogues and adventurers who lately affected sympathy with the Ashantees merely because they were engaged in war with England fully deserve the penalties which are nevertheless soldom imposed. The passages which were quoted in the debate entirely justified the exercise of the discretion which is entrusted by law to the Irish Government. One member professed to regret that the warning should have been published on the very day on which the Duke of ABERCORN arrived in Dublin; but a step preliminary to the abatement of a nuisance seems not to be inconsistent with the celebration of a splendid ceremony. The Home Rule members who allege that they are loyal to the Crown probably regard with but faint disapprobation measures which tend to restrain the inconvenient candour of their Fenian allies; but it was to be expected that they would deliver conventional protests against any measure which might tend to the maintenance of order.

The system of warnings which is borrowed from the legislation of France under the Empire offers facilities both for indigment eloquence and for solemn official apologies. Sir M. Brach, in the tone usually adopted by Irish Ministers, expressed the deepest regret for the necessity of ostensibly violating constitutional principles; and, after all, as he plausibly contended, a warning is not an excessive punishment, but, as the word itself purports, a friendly intimation

Irish journalism, and that there would have been rea to suspect an oversight if the editor or his contributors had at any time deviated into loyalty and moderation. To the argument of leniency Irish patriots replied that the warning was the commencement of a process arbitrary confiscation. Having given legal notice, the LORD LIEUTENANT may at any time suppress the deliniquent journal on a repetition of the offends; and it is of course deemed intolerable that the property of newspaper awards about the held at the mercy of the paper-owners should be held at the mercy of the Government. They might have added that, if the journalist deferred to the Ministerial warning by discontinuing his incitements to discord, the value of his property, consisting in the goodwill of a mart of sedition, might probably be diminished; but, except in the House of Commons, a vested interest in treason ought not perhaps to be regarded with extreme delicacy. The partial suspension of constitutional privileges in Ireland is a cause of regret, not as an evil it itself, but on account of the state of society which unfits a part of the population for the exercise of freedom. When Irish members truly assert that crime has greatly decreased since the enactment of the last Coercion Bill, they supply the most complete defence of a measure which has produced so beneficial an effect. The discouragement of assassination and of exhortations to violence is the first duty of the Legis. lature and the Government. Liberty, or the power of every one to do what he likes, must be contingent on his disposition to like a peaceable and reasonable mode of life. In the conduct of business, and especially in Parliamentary debate, prudent men generally conform to established fictions; but they at the same time remember that political realities are not accurately represented by customary phrases.

The Government appears to have arrived at the sound conclusion that Ireland requires for the present no further legislative innovations. With the exception of the Irish ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who spoke on the newspaper question, no member of the Government except Sir M. BEACH has taken part in any of the Irish debates which have occurred during the Session. Mr. DISRAELI had probably determined to abstain from Irish legislation when he appointed an untried colleague, not of Cabinet rank, to the office of Irish Secretary. Since the failure of his own former attempts to conciliate the priests, he has finally abandoned the project of a Roman Catholic alliance. The majority which he commands has given him the advantage, enjoyed by none of his predecessors for many years, of being entirely independent of the support or hostility of the party which has lately adopted the doctrine of Home Rule. Although Mr. DISRAELI in one of his election speeches taunted Mr. GLADSTONE with the severty of the executional large property. of the exceptional laws now prevailing in Ireland, it is highly improbable that he will for the present relax existing restraints. To a question founded on his language at Aylesbury he judiciously replied that it was inexpedient to discuss an important branch of policy in a fragmentary manner, and on an incidental occasion. As far as the abolition of the Irish Church and the Irish Land Act tend to satisfy the population, the present Ministers will reap the benefit of Mr. GLADSTONE'S sweeping measures, while they are not responsible for total or partial failure. They have already declined to reform the municipal franchise, to purchase the railways, and to abolish the restraints on newspaper violence. The defeat on the petty question of subsidies to Irish fisheries possesses little importance. Mr. Burr and his allies have only taken one opportunity of urging their inadmissible demands on the attention of the House of Commons. Circumstances are not at present favourable to a renewal of the discussion.

MR. MUNDELLA'S BILL.

MR. MUNDELLA'S Bill for imposing restrictions on the employment of children, young persons, and women in factories has been set aside for the present on the understanding that the Government shall bring in a general measure dealing with the subject. It is obvious that the question which has thus been raised is one not of principle, but of expediency; and it has been justly observed that many of the arguments of the opponents of the Bill ment, but, as the word itself purports, a friendly intimation to a negligent editor that objectionable paragraphs, admitted perhaps into his journal by inadvertence, may as well be excluded for the future. It was not necessary to add that seditions language was the staple of malcontent personal contract is objectionable in itself; but no ressort

able person will venture to say that absolute freedom of contract must be maintained at all hazards, and under every conceivable set of circumstances. The choice lies between two evils. It is bad that the State should have to interfere in order to prevent any one from voluntarily accepting a particular kind of employment, but it is worse that the health and moral condition of a large body of helpless persons should be deteriorated by their having to labour under injurious conditions. This principle has been embodied in a number of Acts of Parliament which nobody proposes to repeal, and it must now be regarded as definitely established. It is evident that the State has just as much right to fix the number of hours during which certain classes of persons shall work in factories as the hours during which public-houses shall remain open for the sale of liquor. The only question is as to the degree of necessity for restrictions, and each case must be considered on its own merits. It is easy to see how the principle might be abused. "Steeple-Jack" follows a perilous trade, but vanes and lightning-conductors must be fixed, and the advantage to the community of getting these things done may be balanced against an occasional accident to the man who does them. It may be assumed that, after every imaginable precaution has been taken, underground mining will inevitably be attended with considerable injury to health and loss of life, but here again the loss on this side must be weighed against the gain on the other. All that can reasonably be required is that such precautions shall be enforced as may reduce the danger and injury of the occupation to a minimum. In the debate of Wednesday Mr. MUNDELLA fell into the same error as some of his opponents in using an argument too large for his purpose. Ho remarked that during the cotton famino the death-rate of Lancashire fell enormously, and that when the people were fully employed it again rose. Even Mr. MUNDELLA, however, would hardly propose that the mills should be permanently closed in order to improve the health of the people. The fact is that people do not come into the world merely to live, and enjoy good health, but to do something, and in the doing of it they must expect to get more or less rapidly worn out. All that the State can be asked to do is see that the wearing out shall not be wanton and extravagant.

Mr. Mundella's proposal was that a young person or woman should not, except in recovering lost time, be employed in any factory for more than fifty-four hours in any week, or more than nine hours and a half in any day; that no child under ton years of age should be employed at all; that a child's work should be limited to five hours and a half a day, or therty-three hours a week; and that up to fourteen a young person should be treated as a child unless he had reached the third standard of education. He also proposed that no child, young person, or woman, should go to work before seven o'clock in the morning. Medical evidence was adduced to show that the present system of employment was extremely hurtful to women and children, and produced exhaustion and disease, and though this evidence is probably to some extent prejudiced and exaggerated, there can be very little doubt that the hours now in force must tell very severely on some women and on most children. It is impossible for a mother to go through this amount of work in a mill and at the same time to bestow proper attention on her children, and the appalling returns of infant mortality in some of the manufacturing districts may be partially attributed to this neglect. The Home Secretary truly remarked that there could not be a stronger case for interference, as far as actual injury to the woman herself and her child was concerned, than work at the mill two or three days after her confinement. Humanity apart, this is clearly sheer waste. The woman's health is broken, her children either die off or grow up feeble and sickly; and this is a loss to the industrial force of the country. It is not worth while to run the risk of losing several lives for the sake of getting a little more work out of a woman at a time when she is necessarily weak and suffering. Nobody would suggest that a woman should be at liberty to starve er infant or knock its head against the wall; and yet to desert it at such a time for the mill is pretty much the same thing, while, in addition, it is a form of suicide for herself. At the same time, it is not quite so clear that able-bedied women are seriously injured at ordinary times under the existing hours, although no doubt the families of those who are married suffer from their absence. There is no reason why a woman should not be free to take the

same chance as a man of being used up by her work, except consideration for other lives depending on her. Home Secretary, however, touched a weak point in the system when he said that the wives and children of men who are employed at the factories are expected to work there too; and have practically no choice in the matter. The offer of the Government is, on the whole, a reasonable compromise, which may be accepted without difficulty. It is intended that the law should be as elastic as possible, so that both employers and workpeople may suit their own convenience. The work of women and young persons is not to begin earlier than six in the morning, nor to continue later than seven in the evening, nor to exceed fifty-six hours a week. Moreover, the strain of continuous labour is to be limited to four and a-half hours at a time. Two hours are to be allowed for meals on five days of the week, and on Saturday there will practically be only six hours' work, with perhaps an extra half-hour for cleaning up the machines. Mr. Cross also suggested a plan by which the work of half-timers might be confined to less than thirty-three hours a week. Till the end of next year, nine will be the age at which children may work in a factory; in 1876 the age will be advanced to ten. On these terms the Government has undertaken to consolidate the existing Acts, and to consider how far they should be extended to any trades which are as yet exempt from their operation.

Too much was said in the debate about the possible injury to trade through restrictions on infantile and female labour. In its social and industrial conditions England is far ahead of every other country in the world. The troubles through which we are passing will seen evertake other countries, and it is only because these other countries are behindhand that they enjoy a momentary advantage. In any case the prosperity of a nation should be reckened not by its cash balances, but by the health and morality of the people. Even on mere economical grounds, nothing can be more irrational than the reckless waste of women and children who might, if properly cared for, afterwards multiply the industrial power of the country. The case of the publicans shows that the State has a right to regulate the business of particular trades in the interest of the community at large; and no nation can prosper when a part of it thrives at the expense of the whole. At the same time it is impossible to shut our eyes to the motives of the agitation which has obtained Mr. MUNDELLA as its mouth-piece. There can be no doubt that it is promoted by the Trade Unionists as part of a general campaign which has for its aim to reduce the hours of labour for both men and women, in order to diminish the supply of labour and to raise its price in the market. Any restriction on the employment of women and children promotes the attainment of the monopoly which the Unionists covet, since it excludes a large amount of competition, and at the same time compels the factories to keep shorter hours. A mill cannot be carried on by men alone without the aid of women and children, and the hours of the latter are practically the measure of the labour of the mill. It is well that the object at which the Unionists are aiming should be kept in view, in order that a stand may be made against it; but this does not furnish a ground for opposing measures which are proved to be necessary for the protection of women and children on broad grounds of public policy. On the contrary, reasonable and timely concessions are the most effectual bulwark against outrageons demands.

EDUCATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE Government is beginning to learn the lesson that measures which most substantially promote the efficiency of general education are not those which most approve themselves to the parochial mind. The Education debate of Tuesday was admirably calculated to raise the drooping spirits of the Ignorantine party. It showed the nature of the pressure to which Ministers are subjected, and it showed also how little able they are to resist that pressure. The Education Act of last year provided that children of out-door paupers should attend school until they were thirteen years old, unless they had passed the Fifth Standard in the Education Code. It thus made compulsion universal in all cases where parents are in receipt of outdoor relief. The State was made in effect to say to these persons, You shall not be relieved

unless you consent that your children shall be brought up in such a way as to give them a chance of not becoming panpers in their turn. The policy of such a provision was questioned by no one. It is obvious that the child of a pauper has every inducement, if left to itself, to follow in its father's steps. It is being brought up among pauper surroundings, pauper traditions, pauper habits of thinking. Its carliest associations are with the parish. Its conception of Providence is drawn from the relieving-officer. Its idea of citizonship is the right to receive half-a-crown a week from the rates. Its notion of home, when other resources fail, is the workhouse. It is being trained up in the way of pauperism, and there is every reason for confidence that, when it is old, it will not depart from it. thing that can be done for a child in this miserable condition -- short of taking it away from its parents altogether - is to give it the education of a different class. At the best it will be hard enough to counteract the teachings of home; but if it is kept at school till thirteen, or, at all events, not taken away from school until it has received a fair elementary education, it will start in life with some chance of doing better than its parents, and so of sparing the community the cost of maintaining it afterwards. was as much to the interest of the ratepayers as of the purpor children that such a law should be passed, for unless the standard of education among the poor can be raised, parperism must be a constant sore. Exceptional prosperity may lighten the pressure for the moment, but it will be as burdensome as ever as soon as things fall back into their usual course. There are other things, no doubt, besides reading and writing which go to make education, and occasionally men are to be met with who are quite unlettered and yet very far from being quite uneducated. But such cases are like the cases of travellers of exceptional energy who make their way through a country without understanding a word of the language. The ordinary rule still is that some acquaintance with it is necessary to getting on at all.

A year ago all this was generally admitted. But as Mr. Disease has said, a good deal has happened since then, and among the things which have changed in consequenco is the view taken of education by a large and powerful class. The Education Department has published a Minute substituting the Third for the Fifth Standard as the point at which the education of the children of ontdoor paupers is to end. This Minute was attacked on Tuesday by Mr. Kay-Shuttersworth, and the debate which followed was remarkable for the line taken by the independent supporters of the Government. Lord Sannen did his best to make out a practical case for the change, and to avoid committing himself to any definite assertion of principle. But we have to look to the independent leaders for a logical exposition of parochial misgivings. The whole fabric of State education really rests on one principle—that children are not to be sacrificed to the necessities of their parents. Experience shows that wherever this is done each successive generation is no botter off than the generations which have gone before. The poorer and the more wretched the parent is, the more certain it is that the child will be equally poor and wretched. And this sacrifice of the children does not in the long run do any real good to the parents. On the contrary, it postpones their ultimate interest to their momentary wants. If the child receives a good education, and is thereby enabled to get on in life, he can support his parents when they are old; whereas if he is sent to work without education, he will have enough to do by and by to support himself. Thus the parents lose what might have been of gennine service to them bereafter, and all that they get in consideration for this surrender is the shilling or two which make up the child's wages while he is under their control. Guardians' friends have another story to tell. The first duty of children, they say, is to contribute to the necessities of their parents, and the business of the Guardians is to see that children perform this duty. But if the education of children is to go on until they are thirteen, or until they have passed the Fifth Standard, several years of their lives, during which they might have been continuing to the necessities of their parents, will be at school; and all because a tyrannical Education at and their duty. The stands between them and their duty. The a shild ought to be kept at school

to carn money, unless its parents

are rich enough to be able to dispense with their children's wages. If it is a duty to contribute to your parents' necessities rather than learn to read and write well, it must be equally a duty to contribute to them rather than learn to read and write at all. But in truth, to stop at the Third Standard is tantamount to not learning to read and write at all. A little learning ceases to be dangerous when it is so little that it is forgotten as soon as learnt, and by the common consent of all competent authorities this is the case with learning which goes no further than the Third Standard.

It will be difficult for the action of the Government to be confined to the children of persons in receipt of outdoor relief. If pauper parents have a claim to have their necessities considered, parents who have with difficulty least the process off the period have at least an expedicion kept themselves off the parish have at least an equal claim to the same benefit. The man who by hard work and incessant thrift just makes both ends meet is a more interesting object than the man who falls back upon the community and is content to be supported as a burden on the rates. As soon as ever children are able to go to work, and in some parts of the country they can earn a few pence while they are little more than babics, they are able, and consequently bound, to contribute to the necessities of their parents. Yet if they happen to live under a School Board which has adopted a bylaw for making attendance at school compulsory, they will probably be kept from work until they have passed the Fifth Standard; in other words, they will be subjected to the same intolerable and immoral hardship from which the Education Department has just relieved the children of paupers. It is not possible that this invidious distinction should be maintained. Lord Synpon, if he cannot persuade the School Boards in question to anticipate him by altering their bylaws, may be obliged to bring in a Bill substituting the Third for the Fifth Standard as the universal limit of compulsory education. When this has been done, the compulsory education. When this has been done, the Elementury Education Act will, for all practical purposes, have been repealed, and Guardians may with reason propose that a machinery which has ceased to be operative shall not be permitted to encumber the Statute-book.

A compromise of the Fourth Standard might have been defended, but we fear that the Secularists will make capital out of the adoption of this "miserable Third Standard" the approved limit of elementary education. We have again and again insisted that the difference between Denominationalists and Secularists is not that Denominationalists care less for education, but simply that they wish to make full use of the means for giving education which are already in being. Both parties, we have maintained, propose the same standard of secular instruction, and both are auxious that the attainment of this standard shall be, as far as possible, made compulsory. The point at which they part company is whether this standard shall be taught in the existing schools or in new schools to be built everywhere at the cost of the ratepayers. This view will now be far less easy of proof, as we shall hear that the Denominationalists, baving an overwhelming majority in the new House of Commons, their first educational deliverance is to declare by 265 votes to 203 that the standard of secular instruction shall be dangerously lowered. They had the Act of 1870 to deal with -an Act which, while they were in a minority, they accepted as the substantial expression of their educational views -and they now think themselves driven to cripple its most salutary provisions. Mr. Mousev and the Education League may plausibly contend that their predictions have been fulfilled, and that the party which has so constantly boasted of its educa-tional zeal has shown itself weak at the first note of invitation in resisting the sacrifice of education to a paltry and short-sighted economy. If the victory of parochialism means that the most ignorant and prejudiced section of the rutepayers is to fix the standard of secular instruction for the whole country, a reaction in favour of Secularism becomes simply a question of time.

SEX IN EDUCATION.

THE discussion opened by Dr. Mandaley in the Phiencelle, a lady who is cortainly wall qualified to represent an explain apon plan subject. We do not desire to discuss this physiological qualifies in the the manual property of the physiological and the physiological property of the physiological property of the physiological physiologica

perience; and probably Dr. Mandaley and Mrs. Anderson would both admit that we are so yet scarcely in possession of the information necessary for a trustworthy decision. Meanwhile, however, we may venture to make some remarks upon the general tendency of the discussion; and especially we would point out that, after all, there seems to be much less difference between the disputants than might for first sight be supposed; and therefore very little reason, except the irritating nature of all disputes about women's rights, for the importation of any hostile spirit into the matter. Mrs. Anderson, though she writes temperately and sensibly, seems to disapprove of Dr. Mandaley for giving what, even on her showing, appears to be a seasonable warning, and one which might very well be accepted by all parties without any display of sensibility. A good deal is admitted on all hands. The dispute was originated by certain American observers who thought, rightly or wrongly, that some part of the delicacy of American women was attributable to the system of female education. Mrs. Anderson remarks upon this that, assuming the facts, many other causes may be alleged. If American women are more delicate than. Europeans, which scarcely seems to be disputed, much must be set down to habits of life, to the want of out-of-door exercise, to the worries of housekeeping in a country where good servants are an extinct luxury, and to the general state of nervous excitement in which American men, not less than American women, are accustomed to live. All this is true and indeed obvious. It would be an absurd exaggeration to set down all the evils which afflict American women is not a conclusive argument, as Mrs. Anderson seems to assume, against some part of the men suffering equally with the women is not a conclusive argument, as Mrs. Anderson seems to assume, against some part of the will being attributable to the alleged cause. Men have nothers, and a woman with ruined nerves is likely to have sickly sons. We quite agree, however, with he

On another point we entirely agree, and we do not see why Dr. Maudsley should not agree, with Mrs. Anderson. It is highly desirable that women should receive the best education possible. The evils of the present superficial and often most foolish system of education, if it deserves the name, are manifold and grievous it is perfectly true that young women's minds are often so imperfectly developed that they are incapable of taking a rational interest in intellectual work; and that they frequently find refuge in mere frivolities, or in unhealthy sources of excitament. The same remarks indeed apply in a considerable degree to the education of men; but, in spite of the evils produced by an exaggerated athleticism and by the degradation of study due to excessive competition, a certain number of men do in fact receive a more solid trouning of their faculties than can often fall to the lot of women. Women ought to learn more, and to learn more systematically. Nor, we may add, is there any part of a man's education from which a woman should be deburred. Women may or may not be the equals of men in originating power; but at least they are capable of acquiring all the knowledge which is supposed to be imparted at our Universities. And therefore, when Mrs. Anderson argues for making the course of feminine studies wider and more thorough, we entirely agree with her, and at all only refrain from expressing our views more fully because we are not aware that anybody would seriously dispute them.

What, then, is the point really at issue? Dr. Maudsley asserts

What, then, is the point really at issue? Dr. Maudsley ascerts that sanitary considerations are too much neglected because the reformers of feminine education are apt to lay down the same course for men and for women; and he holds that the severs competition which may have no injurious effect upon male students may be prejudicial to their sisters. To this statement Mrs. Anderson seems to oppose two replies. She tells us that these reformers have, in fact, attended to sanitary considerations. The schoolinistresses, she says, who asked for the admission of their pupils to the University examinations also introduced gymnaetics, boths, and various hygienic appliances. We are very plad to hear it, and we hope that they will carry out the system as thoroughly as possible. We suspect indeed that, whatever has been done, a mate deal more remains to do; and that the physical needs of facilities schoolgirls by no means receive the amount of attention which they deserve. That, however, is a question of fact. If the profession is already made for all the wants to which Dr. Mandally spirit, instead of being regarded at measurably indicating a hearth, spirits. But there is no more to be said. If it is hardly spirit, instead of being regarded at measurably indicating a hearth, spirits as beyond girls have different physical attention, there is no more to be said. If it is a failed to said have different encountered in a failed to said have different encountered in the said and the said and

modest one, and Mrs. Anderson's attempts to meet it are, to our thinking, the weakest part of her case. Her chief argument, indeed, contains a palpable begging of the question. "It the course of study," she says, ". . be one as likely to strengthen the best powers of the mind as good food is to strengthen the best powers of the mind as good food is to strengthen the body, if it tend to develop habits as valuable to women as to men, and if the pace is moderate, there would seem to be no good reason why the special physiological functions of women should prevent them from running it any more than these same functions prevent them from esting beef and bread with as much benefit as men." If Mrs. Anderson merely means to say that experience must decide in both cases, we agree with her. But she says herself that young girls are frequently encouraged by ignorant parents to indulge in exercises (she specially mentions riding) which are injurious to them, though they would be healthy for boys. If this be so, it is plain that a purely physical system of training would have to be modified according as it was intended for boys or for girls; and there is at least a presumption that a similar difference would be required in the case of intellectual training. Boys and girls should both eat beet and bread, and should both learn classics and mathematics. Nolvely disputes either proposition. The only question is whether they should both eat the same food in the same quantities and at the same times, and should both go through the same course of study independently of any consideration of their differences of constitutions. Experience may possibly show that the differences of constitution are not of such a nature as to require a corresponding difference in habits of life; we can only say that the presumption appears to us to be the other way; and that the tendency of feminine reformers is generally to overland thus obvious and very important feet.

overlook this obvious and very important fact. Mrs. Anderson indeed disavows any such tendency, and declares that only "injudicious advocates" have made remarks capable of being interpreted as expressing a wish to assimilate the female to the male mind. We are atraid that her cause has a good many injudicious advocates, and it is precisely against them that Dr. Mandsley's remarks are valuable. She incident ally suggests a pertinent analogy. She contemptuously dis-misses some of Dr. Maudsley's arguments on the ground that they have already been advanced in regard to negroes and agricultural labourers. Does the fact that they have been unged and dissecurded prove that they were valueless? People objected very rightly to negro slavery on the ground that a system was a bad one which deprived certain human beings, espidia of better things, of rights to property, to their wives, and to education, and which allowed other men to flog them as much as they pleased. In short, it was said that slavery was a bad thing, because it tended to lower a negro to the state of a brute. But then other people, not content with these very forcible arguments, proceeded to assert that, because a negro was a man, he was in all respects as good as another man. They resolved was in all respects as good as another man. They resolved entirely to overlook all physiological and intellectual differences, and to treat the emancipated shave exactly as if he were a white man. Their motives were excellent, in a their arguments had the we done s of neglecting the true facts of the co.e. The result of acting upon them may be seen by anybody who will examine into the present condition of South Carolina. Because the intercerity of the negro 1800 had been turned to account for purpose of tyrongs, it was denied that the interiority existed; and no reasonable abolitionist will done that very gravo evils to both races have been the result. To apply the parallel, we will adont that women have hitherto been treated, if Mrs. Anderson pleases, as shaves. Then inferiority in physical, we may not say in intellectual, strength has fed to their being prievously oppressed by our social and legislative arrangements. This is the explanation, indeed the and legislative arrangements. This is the explanation, indeed the only explanation, of their grievances given by Mr. Mill and other advocates of female rights. Now, however, women are to be emancipated, and we are immediately told that women are no nearly equal to men that we need pay no attention at all in educational matters to the difference of physical constitution. Women have been bulled and ill treated through all the ages of history simply because they were weaker than mon; but, now that we are to cose to take advantage of our superior strength, we are middenly to assume that it does not exist, or at least that it is a matter not worth taking into serious account. Womust say that, to our thinking, the organization should be inverted. If the weaker vessels are to be devoted by should be inverted. If the weaker vessels are to be obvisted by bein, exposed to open competition with the strong, surely the ment, exposed to open competition with the scrong, surely must obvious conclusion would be that some precautious should be taken to neutralize the inequality which has hitherts been so directions. Women shelld be allowed to join in the struggle on such terms as to relieve them from the strain to which the stronger race is recklessly exposed.

Indeed, without dweling upon this argument, we cannot but think that, in spite of Mrs. Anderson's disavowals, the warning is one which may well be taken by the more ardent supporters of woman's cause. The tendency is, if not to assimilate the female to the male mind, at least to expose women as much as possible to the same conditions of education. Their teachers have been very enzious for permission to send in their pupils to the same aminations as those which their brothers undergo. As animations as those which their brothers are animations as the animation

sex; and Mrs. Anderson makes admissions which at least go very far to support his case. If so, we do not see what cause any one has to object to the modest conclusion that great care should be taken by the advocates of an improved system of feminine education when they are seeking to introduce an element which has already produced questionable results upon men, and which is costainly not likely to be less injurious to the more docile and less vigorous sex. Experience undoubtedly must be the ultimate test; but we should try experiments on such precious material with every possible care, and should guard against the danger—not an imaginary danger, whatever Mrs. Anderson may think—of being carried away by abstract theories about human equality. It is a pity that warnings should cause resentment when they might more properly be taken in a friendly spirit by those who have the success of female education most at heart.

PRESENTED AT COURT.

THE disorderly scene at the recent Drawing Room, which has been so pathetically described by several correspondents of the Times, is only another illustration of the consequences of the social crush which is causing inconvenience in various ways to so many classes of society. The arrangements of the Court are based on the assumption that the attendance at a Drawing Room is as select and limited as it used to be, and the accommodation which is provided is correspondingly narrow. The result of attempting to treat a vast crowd as if it were a small party must necessarily be embarrassing and if it were a small party must necessarily be embarrassing and unpleasant to everybody concerned. It is difficult to imagine a more scandalous spectacle in a Royal Palace than that of Tuesday. The Queen was to enter the Throne Room soon after three o'clock, but in order to be in good time most of the company had to leave home about noon. Then followed an hour or two of o'clock, but in order to be in good time most of the company had to leave home about noon. Then followed an hour or two of weary waiting in the Mall, subject to the searching scrutiny and candid criticisms of a London mob, staring into the carriage-windows; and after this another hour passed in a dense and struggling crowd in the ante-rooms of the Palace. A member of Parliament has calculated that he went through the first crush-room, with about two thousand other loyal fellow-subjects of Her Majesty, at the exact rate of six feet in every ten minutes. At the end of an hour and ten minutes he had succeeded, by careful and enterprising tactics, in bringing his charges to the door of the first ante-room. Here the imagination of the Lord Chamberlain appears to have conthe imagination of the Lord Chamberlain appears to have contrived, as an interesting diversion, some of the incidents of a steeple-chase. A series of chairs fastened together in rows stopped the way, and had to be crept through or climbed over in a fashion which must have reminded any Ashantee warriors who happened to be present of their recent experiences in the bush. After two long was at length reached, and, M. P. says, "wo were hurried through a narrow vista, with Court officials on one side, and the Royal Family on the other, the great object apparently being to do the thing as quickly and as unceremoniously as possible." It was something to have got so far, and it may be conceived that a good many of the competitors broke down on the way, but it was even more difficult to get away again. "Owing to the entire want of management and the absurd want of exit room, we were detained in the corridor for another two hours and three-quarters, the ladies sitting on the stone steps in the coldest current of English East wind."

According to the experience of this party, it took five hours and three-quarters to drive from Eaton Square to Buckingham Palace, bow to Majesty, and reach home again. This however was probably a stroke of luck, for others seem to have been detained till as late as seven o'clock at night. And it must be remembered that during the greater part of this time the unfortunate ladies and gentlemen were struggling in a dense mob, that there were no rofreshments of any kind to be obtained, and that, as there were no seats, a rest could only be procured by sitting on the stone steps or on the floor. It is scarcely necessary for "A Chaperon" to eal to medical authority in support of the opinion that a forced abstinence from food from twelve o'clock in the day till past seven at night is not conducive to good health. It is also obvious that the sort of semi-nudity which is known as full dress is not exactly the condition in which any one not tired of life would care to be exposed for some hours to the keen blast of an East wind. The Government has been engaged in considering the condition The Government has been engaged in considering the condition of women employed in factories; but it would appear that the treatment of ladies who go to Court is, on grounds of humanity, equally deserving of attention. After all, loyalty is not a crime, and it can hardly be said that delicate ladies ought to be punished for paying their respects to their Sovereign by having to run the risk of being made ill, and perhaps killed, through exposure and exhaustion. The consideration which is due to the Sovereign should in itself be sufficient to prevent the possibility of such a cruel and disgraceful scene as that at the latest Drawing Room. It is not consistent with respect for the Queen that people should have to fight for access to her presence, and that those who succeed in getting so far should have to appear before her flushed, breathless, and disordered from the struggle in which they have been succeed. If it is worth while to have a Drawing Room.

It was expected beforehand that there would be a crush, unle precautions were taken, and there is therefore no excuse for their having been neglected. The overcrowding reached a climax on Tuesday, but it has been increasing for some time, and it was certain that some day, if nothing was done, it would produce scandalous results scandalous results.

certain that some day, if nothing was done, it would produce scandalous results.

It is strange that the Lord Chamberlain should be unable to perceive the symptoms of the social revolution which is getting him into trouble. Formerly, a Drawing Room was attended only by persons who had really a sort of personal acquaintance with the Sovereign; but the circle has gradually been enlarging, until now there is scarcely anybody, who, on some pretext or other, cannot claim the right of presentation. The Civil Service is continually expanding and every little deputy sub-secretary must go to Court. Members of Parliament are expected to open the way for their constituents. The wealth of the country has enormously increased, and wealth affords little satisfaction unless accompanied by some degree of social ostentation. There is a squash at the Palace for just the same reason that there is a block in the Park, and that is that the progress of democracy is leading everybody to covet aristocratic distinctions. At this season of the year the hotels of London are packed with people from all parts of the country, who have come up in order to make a show, if only for a week or two, and who are desperate in their eagerness to obtain some sort of badge of social position. It is the mania of the period:

Those go to Court who never went before,

Those go to Court who never went before, And those who went before now go the more.

On Tuesday there were four hundred presentations, and some three thousand people were squeezed and hustled through the narrow accommodation, which, if decorum is to be considered, is only sufficient for a third of the number. There can be no difficulty in devising a remedy for this state of things, and respect for the Queen, as well as consideration for those of her subjects who have to attend Drawing Rooms, renders it imperative that one should to attend Drawing Rooms, renders it imperative that one should be found. Something might perhaps be done to extend the present accommodation, but it is clear that three thousand people at Court or anywhere else can be nothing but a mob, and that the number of admissions should be strictly limited with reference to the amount of space and to those conditions of dignified ceremonial which ought not to be ignored in the presence of the Sovereign. To prevent disappointment, it may be necessary that there should be more frequent Drawing Rooms, and if this is too fatiguing for the Queen, the duty may be discharged by deputy. As "A Chaperon" observes, there are plenty of princesses. It is possible that it may also be found desirable to recognize different are to recognize the conditions of admission. groups at Court, and to revise the conditions of admission.

THE COMPLETION OF ST. PAUL'S.

MR. BURGES has done well in sending his models for the internal completion and decoration of St. Paul's to the Royal Academy, for he has in this way most effectually disposed of the unjustifiable cry—raised in face of the most positive assertions of those who had the right to claim belief when they asserted facts within their own competence—that his appointment as architect to the Cathedral implied some subtle intention of gothicising the structure. He has also acted wisely in refusing to palm off drawings, whether measured or perspective, upon his employers and the public as sufficient indications, not only of what he means to do, but of the effects which must grow out of his intentions. An ingenious man may do anything with drawings, but a model has a stubborn matter-of-fact nature which refuses to lend itself to tricky manipulation. It is, in fact, the actual thing upon a reduced scale, and reveals not merely form and colour, but light and shade, and all the accidents of good or bad proportion. Two models have been completed, that which was earliest pro-Two models have been completed, that which was earliest produced being of one side of a bay of the nave, with its corresponding aisle, and the nearly entire nave-roof appertaining to it. The other model gives the east end in all its breadth, including appearant aisles, and a sufficient sample of the choir proper. Wren's design for the nave and choir (exclusive of the apse) is identical; so it follows that the decoration of the two must be treated on similar principles, but Mr. Burges has judiciously put out a greater richness of detail in his choir than in his nave. To some extent we may say that he is thereby competing with himself, as either or both portions of the church are capable of either treatment. But in a tentative model this elasticity of scheme is helpful, while the designer does not scruple to say that he considers one scale of ornament suitable for the nave and the other for the choir. The treatment of the dome is left for future consideration, and, excepting that the stalls will be retained where they are, the ritual arrangements have not as yet been matured.

Before he could lay a stroke of colour upon his model the artist Before he could lay a stroke of colour upon his model the artist had to make his choice between two systems of ornamentation. One is that of merely tinting and touching up the structure, with here and there, it might be, a specific decoration inserted, while the Portland stone of which the Cathedral is constructed would still be left to contribute the leading tone. The other was the adoption of full, entire, and decisive colour, applied by various processes and in different degrees, from more material the to figure art, under such elastic conditions as the special design of every portion dictates. The question was, in short, whether the tall was to complement or to supplement Wash's constructional work Coursesoully, that is certain, and wisely too, as we contend, Mr Burges took the second and the bolder course. The critics who manipulate well-used phrases about delicate gradations, half tints, sciral effects, and so forth, conveniently forget the condition to which the atmosphere of the heart of the Dity has really and unhappily been reduced, and how slightly Wren by his provisions for windows had provided for anevil which, in his own day, was but in its infancy. The essential condition is that the decoration should not overlay and blur the distinctive features which together make up the crehites design. The obvious mode of avoiding such a mistake would be to resolve the building into its component parts, and then, while holding to the entire harmony of the structure as the ruling idea, to treat each part according to its own character the ruling idea, to treat each part according to its own character—mouldings as mouldings, soffits as soffits, domes and conches as curves, panels and spandrels as plain surfaces, windows as windows. If this is conscientiously done, the building must come together again, truly still the architect's conception, and with no

together again, truly still the architect's conception, and with no greater loss of identity than any lady suffers who puts on her pearls and sparkling train for the service of the drawing-room. We claim the credit of this method of procedure for Mr. Burges, who attaches peculiar importance to the use of decorative processes which shall offer the greatest resistance to the deleterious atmosphere of London, and also be most easily cleaned. Glass mosaics take the first place; then come marble mosaics and ceramic plaques, while bronze reliefs are locally employed, and marble veneers and more painting and cidding are only employed. marble veneers and mere painting and gilding are only employed under conditions so simple as to make their restoration or cleaning a under conditions so simple as to make their restoration or cleaning a work of mechanical safety. The whole style of the decorative work shown on the model (in which, as the Academy Catalogue tells us, Mr. Burges has been seconded by Mr. Lonsdale) is conscientiously Italian. In this respect it loyally carries out the intention of completing the great work of the architect whose purpose of richly ornamenting the Cathedral stands recorded in the pages of the Parentalia. The forms are, we conjecture, more pure than those with which Wren would have been contented; for, as he had no pretence to be a painter, his reliance was to have been upon Italian artists, and Church art in Italy was rapidly degenerating into the rocco extravagances of the "Jesuit" school. If Mr. Burges's design is, however, to be rejected in order that St. Paul's may become on a much larger scale the duplicate of the gaudy fancs which Loyola's ubiquitous Society produced in the earlier fanes which Loyola's ubiquitous Society produced in the earlier years of the last century, we had much rather that it had been left in its nakedness and squalor.

Up to the necking of the tops of the small pilasters the architect proposes to coat the walls both of the nave and of the choir with a veneer of white Sicilian marble, following of course the exact lines of Wren's actual stonework. For this use of marble there is ample precedent in Italian churches of the period, while the advantages of the proceeding are found not only in a greater richness of tone, but in the practical change from a material which is porous enough to be continually absorbing dirt into one which readily reflects light, and is so closely grained as to make its cleansing very easy. The most fastidious purist could hardly raise the cry of sham against this proceeding when the substance offered to the eye would be a real material used in accordance with its legitimate nature. While, however, the large pilasters of the nave will be translated into white marble, their flutings will be of black and red murble, those of the choir being of red marble fluted with black, and the capitals in both cases being gilt. Marble mesaic of various hues, either in geometric patterns or in the richer forms of tarsia-work, will form the decoration of the various panels of the lower story of piers and aisles, with a moderate use of bronze panels in relief round the ground story of the apse and in places where space is to be reserved for special monu-ments. As to the spandrels of the arches, Mr. Burges proposes to enrich their present plain surfaces by an ornamentation partly sunk and partly in relief, comprising heads in circular panels. Another slight modification of the structure consists in carving certain raised surfaces which occur in the soffits of the arches, which were undoubtedly left by Wren, to be sculptured. A few other additions of a similarly restrained character can be discovered, to which we only refer as showing how religiously the new architect has respected the *ensemble* of his famous predecessor's church. One of the cleverest of Mr. Burges's proposals is that of the curichment which he intends to apply to the "attic story" between the pier arches and the clerestory window, of which the main feature is a series of oblong panels corresponding with the triforium of a mediaval cathedral. These panels are to be filled with groups of standing figures in company of the Theory of the panels are to be filled. of standing figures in ceramic ware. Those of the nave are represented as white upon a blue ground, reminding us on a vast scale of Wedgwood ware, while Mr. Burges proposes, for the sake of greater richness, to introduce varied colour into the choir panels. We believe that the architect found much difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to the treatment of the very awkwardly shaped cheeks into which, two for each bay, the insertion of the windows, with their flanking stone elbows of scrollwork, has cast the wall space of the clerestory. He has happily hit upon a series of sitting figures with a subdued background. Very stately standing angels are introduced into the spandrels of the vaulting, and the flat Byzantinesque domes with which the successive bays are capped signantinesque domes with which the successive bays are capped are divided into geometrical panels by shallow plaster-work, and carefully enriched with gold and colours. The windows must not only be a hopeless blot, but a disturbing element in the whole treatment so long as the heavy Munich glass with which the larger number of those in the apec have unfortunately been filled is suffered to remain. Mr. Burges accordingly proposes to sweep them sway, and to glass all St. Paul's with glass in which

colour is not eschewed, though the predominance of white gians is well secured. The pevement, geometrical in the nave, is rich with varied designs towards the east end. The treatment of the samidome or conch which surmounts the space and is the crowning points of the entire vista, was not only a consideration of primary importance, but, as it happens, one of the most ambarrassing problems which the artist had to solve in the whole work. The difficulty chiefly arises from Wren having divided the space into three quasi-triangular panels, by ribs starting between the windows and converging at the apex. Even a scrappilous man might have been tempted to sweep away these accessories in hopes of a great result; but Mr. Hurges has found it possible to grapple successfully with the situation. It was indispensable to lend brightness and splendour to this most important, conspicuous and (ritually speaking) sacred, but least satisfactorily lighted part of the interior, and so it is proposed that the ground should be of gold mosaic. In the central panel is introduced a majestic sitting figure of our Lord in the attitude of blessing, after the precedent of the Basilices, but drawn in conformity with modern art, and in the two side panels groups of standing angels. The whole treatment is conscientiously Italian, while the effect is happily very different from that which the artists of the Josuit school sought to produce with their voluptnous and sprawling figures.

to produce with their voluptuous and sprawling figures.

Critics may very probably argue that Mr. Burges's design is not perfect, but this is morely to say that its author is human. Improvements and modifications will be certain to suggest themselves provements and modifications will be certain to suggest themselves to him sconer than to any one else as the work grows under his hands. The question immediately to be answered is whether the suggestions which he has proposed offer a satisfactory basis on which to carry out the decoration. We have no hesitation in very decidedly saying that we believe they do so. We go a step further, and contend that hesitation in accepting them in favour of any vague proposal would be almost wilfully to sacrifice all hopes of seeing some notable portion of the decoration of Str Paul's accomplished within the time of the living generation. After vexations and obstacles which we do not care to recall, those who are responsible for this great enterprise have succeeded in obtaining are responsible for this great enterprise have succeeded in obtaining a noble suggestion from a distinguished artist. If now they allow themselves to be leguiled by any fastidious discontent into rejecting the design, they will find the task of recommencement not difficult, but impossible.

THE TEACHING OF THE THEATRES.

LECTURING seems to be the fushion in Paris just now, MM. Laboulaye and Legouvé are at present engaged in a series of lectures upon the rather incongruous subjects of Franklin, Sir Thomas More, Henri Quatre, and La Fontaine. What the con-necting link between these lectures may be it is difficult to imagine; it is more easy to see why M. Paul Feval thought it expedient not long ago to deliver a discourse, as we learn from Paris journals, "sur un sujet très-intéressant; le theâtre moral." There is cer-"sur un sujet tree-intéressant; le theatre moral. There is co-tainly a fine field open for a lecturer on this subject. Lovers of the drama in its highest and best forms have marked with growing disgust the downward tendency of the most important plays lately produced in Paris. The corruption which has always been present in some form or another on the French stage - now in the indecency of a Palais Royal farce or the suggestions in an operatta at the Bouffes, now in the insidious mischief of an eminently moral and instructive drama from the pen of Dumas fils-has at last spread its evil growth to the one spot which has for so long been sacred to the best interests of dramatic art. The time-honoured tradi-tions of the Théatre Français have been outraged, and its stage has been degraded, by the introduction of a distinguished member of the demi-monde in a play by two celebrated authors. This incident, which occurred in Jean de Thommeray, was the climax of the mischief which no doubt began in the popularity of such plays as Paul Forrestier and Julie, wherein the mainspring of interest lay in the breach of the seventh commandment. Now this interest has become the very bulwark of playwriters in France; without it their occupation would be gone. The fact that the evil did work its way slowly by gradual means is a strong argument in favour of the Lord Chamberlain's refusal to license the particular plays which we have named and others of their kind for performance on the Feelin state. which we have named and others of their into for performance on the English stage. From the indignation which was expressed by many people at this refusal one would have thought that it involved the destruction of the drama as an art. This outery against a monstrous act of tyranny, a senselessly prudish exercise of an arbitrary power, as it was called, was raised probably by those who took no interest in the drama as an art. They had never thought of watching the progress of events upon the French stage, and were bent only upon the means of their own amusement, regard-less of the effect which those means might have upon the repute and estimation of the theatre. Some excuse was to be found for the indiscriminate protest against the refusal of doubtful pieces in the fact that there was for a long time an unnecessary amount of pradery in certain matters observed upon the English stage. Perhaps it is the reaction from this which has caused a somewhat alarming tendency in the opposite direction. There is good sense in the old adage about callings spade a spade; but there is little to be said for the practice which has lately become prevalent of representing a spade, dressing it up with all sorts of unpatural and impossible adjuncts, and pointing out what an exquisitely beautiful thing it is. This new practice, it may be urged in our defence, has been, like so many plays, adapted from the French, a nation extelled as models.

for authors and actors. It is, however, an unpleasantly significant

for authors and actors. It is, however, an unpleasantly significant fact that we in England have only begun to take example from that nation in the period of its decadence.

It is not only in point of morality that the Théâtre Français has fallen lately. M. Octave Feuillet's Sphinx, the present success there, is a play full of strong situations and good writing, but disfigured by the representation of an agonizing death by poison upon the stage, which we cannot but think with Horace to be a great offence against art. It is an offence because the physical pain is made paramount in this instance, the mental emotion almost disappearing under its influence. Otherwise it would be unious to essign to under its influence. Otherwise it would be unjust to assign to Madlle, Croizette, who plays the Sphinx at the Français, the credit or discredit of marking in a death-scene the distinct effect of poison. This was done by Macready in King John, by Rachel in 'Adrienne Lecouvreur, and by M. Delaunay in Hernani. But in these instances the artists were careful, while they indicated the physical anguish, to show the mental still predominant. Herein lies the distinction between nelodrama and poetic tragedy. It is the multi-particle actor's wivilege to represent the reservoir in the property of the control of the contro the melodramatic actor's privilege to represent the more material realities of life, surrounded with a halo of romance. It is for him to depict the heroic leap or daring grapple which comes just in time to stem the stream of adverse fortune. His part may be played with a certain degree of violence, and accompanied with the roll of drums and the rattle of musketry. Or, if he would be the roll of drums and the rattle of musketry. Or, if he would be impressive and pathetic, then soft tremulous music may be allowed to help him out and indicate to the nudience what his intention is. The tragedian's mission is higher. His province is by the power of his art to carry the feelings and sympathies of his audience away into regions higher than these of daily life; to interpret to them the subtle and varying shades of mental emotion. His skill supplies upon the stage the deficiencies of real life; he gives utterance in voice and pesture to thoughts which are not spoken or expressed in the actual world, but lie hidden until the poet disinters them, and the actor lends them life. In the exercise of disinters them, and the actor lends them life. In the exercise of this function the tragedian disdains to employ merely physical means. And it is an offence when even the melodramatic actor resorts to the employment of writhings and contortions which resorts to the employment of writings and confortions which would be found more fifty in the circus-ring than on the stage. There is consolation to be found in the condemnation of this offence as it occurs in the Sphinx by the most highly reputed organ of French criticism. M. Buloz speaks of it in the Revue des Daux Mondes in no measured terms. "Que vient faire là," he asks, "cette scène d'hôpital, jonée avec une si prodigieuse vérité?" One cannot comprehend indeed what pood end can be served by the contouplation of response chich ere againly confined. served by the contemplation of scenes which are usually continued to a hospital or a closed room, reproduced with accurate detail and finish upon the stage. It is hard to guess what pleasure such a spectacle can afford, unless it be the same kind, if not the same degree, of excitement which the Roman crowd found in the death-struggles of gladiators. If it is to minister to this sort of excite-ment, to gratify a sickly curiosity, to fan and stir the cruel instincts which exist wherever men are assembled together, that the resources of the greatest theatre in Europe are to be employed, then the author's and actor's arts have indeed fullen low.

It is a notoworthy fact that while this is going on in Paris the It is a notoworthy fact that while this is going on in Paris the powers of a celebrated actor in London are exercised in the accurate portrayal of a death agony. Such mistakes as these not only mar both the artistic beauty and the moral effect of the plays in which they occur, but extend a baneful influence in another direction, and give an excellent handle to the class of scople who decry plays and players as things in themselves aboundable. "See what this stage is," they may say, "which you advocate as a means of education! Would you have your children brought up in the creed which play-writers profess? Would you have them think that the life upon which they will enter is such a tangle of deceit and intrigue as dramatic authors would lead us to believe? Would you teach young men that no men and few women live out Would you teach young men that no men and few women live out their lives without falling sooner or later into the snares of illicit love? Would you teach them to palliate, even to glorify, vices which every other part of their education leads them to detest?" And to such an appeal as this there can be given indeed little answer, except that the stage is not what it ought to be. We would not, as Schiller proposed in a famous pamphlet, convert the stage into a severe school, instituted for the purpose merely of religious and moral education. That pamphlet, written in the poet's youth, was marked by a good deal of eleverness, and also by a good deal of absurdity. According to his project, each of the plays presented by a national theatre to an appreciative audience would have embedded either some particular class of crime and its appropriate punishment, or some virtue and its reward. One cannot help thinking that he had his own Robbers in view when he contemplated a style of performance which would have resembled a series of acted tracts more nearly than anything else. It is unadvisable, as much because it is impossible as Would you teach young men that no men and few women live out would have resembled a series of acted tracts more nearly than anything else. It is unadvisable, as much because it is impossible as for any other reason, to crant moral instruction down the throat of the public. It ought, however, to be quite as easy to write plays of good as of bad tone. The play-writers of course shift all the blame upon the public, and say that in the absence of a subsidized theatre they cannot afford to write for the sake of art alone. If work of an inferior tone pays well, it is not their fault; the fact that they produce such work must be laid to the public's charge. Experience, however, has shown that wherever good plays and good soling have been found together, there the public have been found together, there the public have been found together, there the public have the been found. It was so in the days of Mecready, who set the days of Mecready, who set the days of Charles Lean, who followed

in his track, and it may be so again in these tays at one thetter at least out of the many with which London abounds. But the very number of these theatres goes to counteract the good effect which may be produced by one or two. It is hardly too such to say that at this moment there are not more than two plays being performed in London from the contemplation of which any conceivable good, moral or educational, could be derived. To such a capital as London this is little short of a disgree. The worst, however, is the tendency to deteriorate from what was not really good to start with. The fascination of "dangerous" subjects have not been treated in a way to make their attraction matter of rejoicing. As women reproduce in England the most extravagant Paris fashions in dress, so writers are beginning to transfer the rejoicing. As women reproduce in England the most extravagant Paris fashions in dress, so writers are beginning to transfer the worst tricks of Paris authors to the English stage, where there seems a fair prospect of the introduction of all the vices of French plays without any of the virtues of French players.

CIVILIZATION IN FIJI.

I T appears that the King and Chiefs of Fiji made an offer of cession to England, and afterwards withdrew it. The Fiji Times in case of non-annexation fears for the future of the island. "We are now without any Government." It had been announced by Commodore Goodenough that in case of war in the islands no British subjects would be allowed to take part on either side. These words, says the editor, point significantly to disturbance if the islands be left in possession of the natives. He hopes that the question of annexation will be decided in the affirmative, as it involves the making or ruin of many of the settlers. A the islands be left in possession of the natives. He hopes that the question of annexation will be decided in the affirmative, as it involves the making or ruin of many of the settlers. A correspondent of the same paper describes the King and his Ministers as having "humbagged the British Lion," a feat which appears more extraordinary to him than it does to us, who are near enough to that noble beast to know his habits and character, and to be aware how easy it is to "humbug him." That men possessing the ability and pluck to do this really lived, like the writer, on yams and pork, and breathed the same air as he did, seems to him very surprising. It appears that the Chief Secretary wrote by the authority of King Cacobau, and asked the English Government whether they would amex the islands, provided the people wished it. Hereupon a Commission was appointed to ascertain the wish of the people, and then the King told the Commissioners that he and his fellow-Fijiats did not want any other rule than their own, and that they were quite competent to govern themselves and the white men living in their midst. The British Lion has so much to do all over the world, that perhaps he would as soon leave Fiji to itself as take the government of it, and therefore he seems to have undergone this "humbagging" with considerable equanimity. Another correspondent imputes to Cacobau's English Ministers that they have influenced him adversely to annexation. This correspondent urges the immediate deportation of these Ministers, and thinks that, if these hold had scheming men were out of the correspondent urges the immediate deportation of these Ministers, and thinks that if these hold bid scheming men were out of the way, the sun of annexation would shine and shed its benignant rays on every inhabitant of these lovely islands and bring to each security and prosperity. The same paper contains a warning that the Fijian Treasury is empty and the Government in debt to the amount of \$7,000l. This debt has been incurred by King Cacobau's Ministers in three years.

Ministers in three years.

Au advertisement in the Fiji Times states that the market price of beef and mutton is eightpence halfpenny per pound, for English gold and silver, and prices are as usual for approved paper currency. All joints are to be taken in rotation. The next advertisement in the paper states that beautiful hair can be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. After mentioning in usual terms the Kalydor and the Odonto, it is added that all three articles have been used and justly appreciated by the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, and they are sold throughout India, the Colonies, and South America. A few local advertisements follow, and there we read that Lea and Perrin's Worsestershire Sauco is declared by connoisseurs to be the only good sauce. Then come advertisements by a tailor at Sydney and Woreestershire Sauce is declared by connoisseurs to be the only good sauce. Then come advertisements by a tailor at Sydney and a biscuit-baker at Auckland. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are advertised at portentous length, and a doctor practising at Molbourne announces that he was the pupil in England of "the colebrated Dr. Culverwell," and goes into details respecting his line of practice in which we shall certainly not attempt to follow him. There had been a crickot-match between an Eleven from H.B.M.S. France and the Lander Club. and the Levuka Club. A former match had been won easily by the townsmen, probably because sailors do not get much practice on a cruise, but in this match the Peurls won easily. The difficulties of cricket in Levuka seem to be only less than those of government. The ground is very bad. On one side of the field is a steep ment. The ground is very bad. On one side of the field is a steep hill, and when the ball is hit well up this hill it generally rolls down again. On the other side is the sen. Scattered over the ground are several trees, a few mud holes, and a well. The reporter noticed a scout apparently fumbling the ball whilst rans were being got, but really he was fielding in a well. Another ran to catch a "skyer," and just as he was grasping the ball fell into a ditch. All the dogs of the place, and some of the pigs, were collected between and near the wickets. After this experience we do not see why the Pearls should not play oricket on their own quarteral performance by the A. D. O. of the Pearl, and seem a theatrical performance by the A. D. O. of the Pearl, and seem a theatrical performance by the A. D. O. of the Pearl, and seems the tree.

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sek before ended, just as in England, with "God but this, we think, was hardly handsome to mve the Queen," King Cacobau.

A writer in an earlier number of the same paper thinks it strange that England should be spending millions of mensy and sacrificing valuable lives in Africa, while she natures to enter into peaceful possession of the "jewel of the South Pacific." The proposal to establish a line of mail steamers between Sydney or Auckhard and San Francisco renders it more than ever desirable that Fiji should have the standard of the South Pacific and the South Pacific be under Imperial control. It is difficult, says this writer, to overrate be under Imperial control. It is difficult, says this writer, to overrate
the importance of these islands on account of their position as a
naval station, and their extraordinary fertility. Cotton, sugar,
rice, tobacco, tropical fruits, and spices of every kind grow there
most luxuriantly. For nine months in the year the climate is delightful. Nothing but a stable Government is needed to "inaugurate
an era" of great prosperity. Labour and capital would then flow
and its into the group. In proof of this general statement, we find readily into the group. In proof of this general statement, we find that a cotton-planter in Fiji desires to turn to sugar, for which his land is well adapted, but before he can do this he must find a capitalist in Auckland who will undertake to erect a crushingestate, and this is not likely to be done while the rule of King Cacobau is the only rule that prevails in Fiji.

The resolution of the King and Chiefs against the annexation which they were supposed to have desired is ascribed to the contrivance of the King's Ministers, and particularly of the Chief Secretary, Mr. Thurston. It is rather difficult to see what would be likely to happen if annexation did not take place. The assembled Chiefs did not seem greatly disturbed by the existing public debt, and probably, whatever professions they might make, they would not attempt to pay it. Among other blessings of civilization which have been purchased with borrowed money is a Government Gazatte, to which of course the Fig. Times is fiercely opposed. The prevailing idea among the European settlers at this moment appears to be that Fiji should be made a Crown colony. moment appears to be that Fiji should be made a Crown colony. They are supposed to desire "something approaching the simple form of government formerly administered in the colonies before representative government was grunted to them." A correspondent thinks that a Governor and a responsible nominee Council could govern Fiji, and this form of government could be maintained by an annual sum, which the colony could afford to pay. We may be quite sure, however, that if this form of government were established, agitation would before long commence for representative institutions. Either the before long commence for representative institutions. Either the Times or some other newspaper would invest largely in patriotism, and it would be asked why Fiji should be thought unworthy of that liberty which is enjoyed by the neighbouring colonies of Australia. The settlers evidently have at this moment a clear and strong perception of their true interest. A stable Government will produce prosperity, in which they will all share. This, indeed, is so clear that even the Chiefs could not fail to see

the Commissioners answered that England would expect them to the the price of annexation it was in the hope of getting something out of the Commissioners as the price of consent. One of thom asked whether, in case of annexation, England would pay their debt, and it is quite possible that this question might appear much less absurd to them than it does to us. The Commissioners answered that England would expect them to pay their own debt, but " with a colonial Government so much more mey and foreigners would come into the country that the interest of the debt would be easily paid by revenue alone." Doubtless revenue would increase, but experience teaches that probably expenditure would increase also. There would be demands for public works, and there would probably be a patriotic party prepared to grumble in any case either at the apathy which declined or the recklessness which undertook such works. The decined or the rocklessness which undertook such works. The answer given by the King on March 6 to the Commissioners was that he desired to carry on the government himself, and that Fiji and its people would be ruled by their own Chiefs. He thought they would be able to do this, and if they received the support of other nations all would be well. The King then handed in a written withdrawal of the offer of annexation. The Commissioners answered that if the King and Chiefs wished to keep the government of the country in their own hands it was well, and England would only require that they should govern wisely and rightly would only require that they should govern wisely and England would only require that they should govern wisely and rightly with equal justice to both whites and natives. It is obvious to remark that, if a British man-of-war is to superintend the administration of equal justice, it would be simpler for this country to do directly that which it would be doing indirectly. The first impulse of the English residents in Levuka, when they heard that annexation had been rejected, was to invite the English Consul to assume magisterial jurisdiction over them. This, however, he for the time declined. The Commissioners went on to speak to the King on time declined. The Commissioners went on to speak to the King as to the way in which the government should be carried on in the future. The Government which then existed was brought about by white men resident in Fiji. It was for white men laws were made; for white men debt was contracted; and as white men pay most of the taxes, they would want to know how their taxes were spent. It is therefore right, said the Commissioners, that the whites for the future should be taken into Council by the King, and consulted in the formation of his Government. Before anything else should in the formation of his Government. Before anything else should be done, they strongly advised and requested the King to reform his Cabinet. Thus speaks the Chief Commissioner, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Queen's ships on that station. Notwithsfinding Mr. Ward Hunt's dismal speech, the British may is still by far the greatest power in the Pacific, and this fact manage others renders the question of summing Fiji ungust. When the treatest of twenty legions "advises and requests" his amounts to

adopt a particular course, we can calculate protty nearly what will happen, and if it pleases him to subinit his proposal to popular vota, the result is not likely to be appreciably affected. "No computation, only you must." This is the effect of the Commissioner's address to King Cacobau. The phrase "manifest destiny" is applicable to more than one civilized and colonizing powers. Capital will be invested and will protect itself in Fiji, and without prejudice to the free deliberations of King Cacobau and his Chiefs, and of the British theyerment and Parliament, causes will produce effects. The Chief Commissioner finally urped the King to reduce his civil and military establishments. The present machinery of Government was too great. With a The present machinery of Government was too great. With a happy mixture of the ideas of the politician and the sailor, he added, "It is like a small cause with an immense sail." The Commissioner concluded with an inquiry as to the dobt, and was told by the interpreter that the Chiefs had taken upon themselves "an official responsibility" in respect of it. The Commissioner did not know what that meant, nor do we. But we can guess what it would practically come to.

SPRING IN ITALY.

THE Times' Italian Correspondent entered a very sensible protest the other day against the common practice of English travel-lers in Italy. They swarm to the South in the beginning of winter and burry home again on the approach of spring. It is impossible of course to settle plans for other people, and to say how those who are blessed with health, leisure, and fortune can turn these blessings to the best account. Property has its duties as well as its privileges; most men and women have a plurality of tastes; and the very laziest of mortals has generally more than one iron in the fire. Many a man after an absouce of several months from home finds his conscience begin to smart and worry blue with the sense of accumulating responsibilities and ongagements. Then there is the accumulating responsibilities and engagements. London season with the Parliamentary Session; the salmon are coming up the Scottish rivers, and even English landscapes may be beginning to brighten up again. Still there must be many people who have few urgent claims upon their time, whatever may be the revolution of the seasons, and it is strange that so few of these should stay behind in the South when the multitude of their countrymen take to the wing. It is only another illustration of the universal despetism of fashion and custom. As a rule, the most crowded winter resorts in Italy are very far from being most sligible winter residences in the country. There is Rome, for instance. The Roman winters are often simply abominable. The streets have been built with an eye to the heats of summer, but in winter the warm sun is a comparatively rare visitor. While your friends are sunning themselves on the slopes of the Cornics, from Hyeres by Nico and Mentone to San Remo; while there is generally a bright promenade in Florence along the broad esplanade of the Lango d'Arno; while even in lagon-girdled Venice you may often bask without a greatcoat before the cheery cases in the Piazza of St. Mark—the English in Rome are haddled into the close, many-storied lanes in the low-lying quarter of the Piazza d'Espagna. Within doors they have seldom either Italian Piazza d'Espagna. Within doors they have seldom either Italian splendour or English comfort. The rooms are meither spacious nor snug; the windows admit the wind but not the sunbsums; the passages and vestibules are cramped and confined; the common staircases are gloomy and filthy. All this might be endured if long days and bright weather invited you to live out of doors. But the days are short, the skies are grey, and the weather inclement; often you may get up of a merning to shiver at the sight of hour frost on the window-panes and snow on the housetops. that there are good counterbalancing reasons for going to Rome to spend the winter. You find plenty of congenial society there -no light consideration where the natives, for one cause or snother, always keep the foreigners at arm's length. If you mean to labour vigorously at art, archieology, or even the environs, cold is more endurable than heat. If you have strong limbs and sound lungs you may defy the deadly chill of the bleak picture-galleries in the you may defy the deadly chill of the bleak peture-galleries in the old palaces, or of those interminable vaults in the Vatican which contain the treasures of classical statuary. Above all, you may go about your pleasures with small fear of the malaria, while in the summer it settles down even upon the breezy heights of the beautiful Daria Pamphili gardens, and besets your path like a deadly phentom as you jog home of an evening from your long rides in the Campagna. But during a winter in Home you rarely experience caything of that innocent intoxication which comes of an exchanting landscape seem in perfect weather, and you might have it alread to settlets. in perfect weather, and you might have it almost to satisfy were you to delay your departure a little longer. All over Italy there is a delightful month or two during the time of transition from the winter to the scorching summer. The noons even then may occasionally be somewhat hot; but the long mornings and the pleasant nights come as near to paradise as anything in this world. We have no more delightful recollections than those iated with early spring rides in the Roman Campagna. Only the last time you were out there, everything around you was brown and barren. There was nothing but dull neutral tints on the sties, the distant Alban hills, the rolling hillocks and hollows in the forethe distant Alban hins, the rolling indocks and nonows in the lore-ground, with the long grey lines of crambling aqueducts, and the isolated form-baildings overshadowed by their sombre stone pines. Of a sudden all has changed as if by magic. There is a blush of violate over the broken plain. Each tangled patch of bramble is blooming with gay columned creepers. The freels air that comes

sweeping down from the hills is laden with the fragrance of the thyme and scented herbs among which the hards of sheepsand goats are luxuristing. You may revel in a similar change if you have been wintering at Naples. Hitherto it has been fully ten to one that you were caught in a biting wind from the mountains the moment you turned the sheltered corner of the Chiaja. The muddy roads to the Lago d'Agnano and the Bay of Bairs were almost as damp and dismal as the interior of the grotto of Posilippo. Your marrow was chilled when you mounted the airy heights of the Camaldoli. There were wild effects of cloud and rain, and very little else to admire when you looked over the bay to rain, and very little else to admire when you looked over the bay to Iachia and Capri. Even on the Piano of Sorrento there was Ischia and Capri. Even on the Piano of Sorrento there was nothing to relieve the dull foliage on the stone-pines and still and balmy, the shrubs and trees in the gardens of the Villa Reale burst out in full flower; and yet these gardens are scarcely so brilliant as the glens and glades on the Piano, or even the banks by the side of the dusty high roads. And it is just at this moment that the hotels are emptied of travellers crowding to the railway stations, and the flying legions actually encumber the decks of the steamers with their shakedowns in their extreme anxiety to get well away in the rush.

As to the more secluded Italian country, it is never visited at all, except by some eccentric adventurer, or some enthusiastic artist doing his best to educate himself in his brief holiday. Since artist doing his best to educate himself in his brief holiday. Since the introduction of railways people see even less than they used to do. In the good old times of posting and vetturin there was a great deal of quiet travel on the fashionable highroads, although too early in the year for the thorough appreciation of their structions. Then you might spend three or four days on the road between Rome and Naples, although you rattled over the whole of the ground almost as rapidly as you cleared the ill-famed Pontine Marshes. You might probably about the form to have to whole of the ground almost as rapidly as you cleared the ill-famed Pontine Marshes. You might probably choose to go from Rome to Florence by Nami and the Falls of Terni, the classic Clitumnus and the Thrasymene, and the hanging city of Assisi, instead of taking the shorter cut by Siena. Travelling with the same horses, the driver was compelled to bait, and you had no help for it but to kill the time while he was baiting. You climbed the arbutus-grown hill behind Terracina, whence you could sweep the long amphitheatre of sea from the Ponza Islands southwards to Pæstum. You went and looked at the bridge of Nami at Velino, "cleaving the wave-worn precipice," and all the rest of times itself these. He sticks to the railway which cuts the corners and ties like those. He sticks to the railway which cuts the corners and tunnels the hills. He draws down the sun-blinds to shut out the intolerable glare, and the landscape with its classical peaks and historical cities. He has but a single absorbing thought—to secure a carriage in the scramble at the terminus, and to be among the first in the race for rooms at the hotel which he knows will be

Even scurries by rail and steamboat must have left on the tourist's mind some dim ideas of the beauty of the scenery between Naples and Florence, and by simple induction he may have come to the conclusion that much of it would improve upon closer acquaintance. But the roads between the three great cities possess no accidental superiority in their views over hundreds of others that are seldom or never travelled on. On the contrary, as you ascend among the spurs of the Northern or Central Apennines, or as you penetrate to the southwards into the wilder regions of Calabria and Apulia, the landscapes become grander and infinitely more avage. Mr. Davies, in his charming Pilgrimage of the Tiber, pointed out the attractions of those most unfamiliar districts which his within a formaccial driver of the Application of the structure of t pointed out the attractions of those most unfamiliar districts which lie within a forencen's drive of the tourist thoroughfares. But at the same time he did not blink the chief drawback which may deter many people from following in his footsteps, and in common fairness we must call attention to it in singing the praises of Italian spring tours. There is a painful dearth of decent accommodation, and Italian travel becomes everywhere more or less a question of roughing it, especially when the weather gets warm. Some of the remoter districts are so seldom visited by strangers that you have to trust yourself to the hoswearner gets warm. Some of the remoter districts are so seldom visited by strangers that you have to trust yourself to the hospitality or cupidity of the natives almost as absolutely as in the furthest countries of the East. Many towns of historic celebrity, and still with no inconsiderable population, have been mouldering away unvisited during successive centuries. If you chance to find yourself in one of these without an introduction, you may have to historic in some filthy convergence in whom you have to find find yourself in one of these without an introduction, you may have to bivouse in some filthy caravanserai, where you have to find your own provisions, if indeed you have not to fall back upon the streets. Even on the more frequented routes the inns are far from being all that could be desired. Sanitary improvement is generally a dream of the future, and you may be sure that there are open drains simmering and stagnating in the sun under your windows. The ventilation within doors is as bad as the drainage, as your nose very soon tells you. There is quite sure to be a plague of insects, which, so far as those that are winged are concerned, is more or less incidental to the climate or latitude; but the sheets are not so anowy-white as they might be, and there is a very general scarcity of linen. The food that goes down pretty well in the appetizing cold of winter becomes decidedly more distasteful now that the weather is warm. It is borne in upon you that the mutton is stringy and the bent hard: the bread is coarse the best hard: weather is warm. It is borne in upon you that the mutton is stringy and the beef hard; the bread is coarse, the butter rancid; and as for the mouldy old vegetables, they appear to have been gathered among ruing with the idea of serving as ingredients in a witch's cauldron. Above all, when your throat is parched and you have a genial labest upon you, you find the wines as a rule most repugnant to passed. The aparkling Asti of the North is refreshing;

Orvieto in good seasons is nearly equal to second-rate-cider; and Locryma Ohristi is pleasant drinking when you fad it fairly unadulterated, anywhere about the skirts of the vines unadulterated, anywhere about the skirts of Vesuvius. But the wines generally are poor and sour, and smack literally of the soil. For all which seasons we admit that Italy must be at a disadvantage with the Sybarite who contemplates a prolonged sojourn through the spring, especially when he diverges from beaten tracks. He cannot take his ease in his inn as he might in Germany or Switzerland, getting up something of a homelike feeling for the place in spine of defects which he is ready to grumble at even there. But then, on the other hand, he must remember that in Italy he is much less dependent on his inn and its accommodation. He is seldom weather-bound; he can his inn and its accommodation. He is seldom weather-bound; he can live through the daylight in the open air, taking his mid-day siests under some spreading tree, and he can cultivate the practice of languid contemplation, which gains like opium upon those who indulge in it. The exhilarating atmosphere and the perpetual sun-shine should enable him to bear up against troubles and hardships that would oppress his spirits in a duller and damper climate; and if he lives for anything beyond the day, he will find endless objects to interest and enliven him. It is no doubt very much a question of individual tastes, but we are sure that many persons would enjoy a spring in Italy who have never dreamed of staying to try it; always supposing that they have provided thomselves beforehand with some pleasant hobby that suits their fancy.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

T appears from an interesting Report which has just been issued by the Friendly Societies' Commission that for many years the Government has been issuing certificates which are supposed to be guarantees of the soundness of Societies a large number of be guarantees of the soundness of Societies a large number of which are, in point of fact, utterly rotten and insolvent. A working-man is always much impressed by the royal coat of arms, and when the rules of his club bear this stamp, and are further attested by the signature of a Government official, he takes it for granted that the Government is watching over his interests, and that he can go on paying his subscriptions with an easy mind. It may have a property and in a great many cases it does have not that the can go on paying his subscriptions with an easy mind. It may happen, however, and in a great many cases it does happen, that the institution thus certified is little better than a trap for ignorant and unwary men. The soundness of a Benefit Blub is not a matter of opinion; it is a question of fact. Given the scale of premiums, the conditions of membership, and the advantages offered, and an actuary can ascertain at once whether it is possible that it can pay its way. When this test is applied to a large number of existing Friendly Societies, it is found that their insolvency is inevitable, for the simple reason that they have undertaken to make navments for the simple reason that they have undertaken to make payments far in advance of their funds, and that steadily year by year their liabilities are increasing and their power of meeting them diminishing. There is a melancholy list of Societies which have collapsed, ing. There is a melancholy list of Societies which have conapsed, and the exhaustion of others is only a question of time. When it is considered how many Friendly Societies there are, and who are the class who compose them, it will be seen that this is a very serious matter. The members are mostly poor working-men who have to make a sacrifice in order to keep up their subscriptions, and who are absolutely dependent on the relief which they imagine that they will thereby secure in sickness, and whose families have nothing to look to but the allowance on their death. It is calculated that there are thirty-two thousand Societies, registered and unregistered, with over four millions of members, and with funds to the amount of more than eleven millions sterling. The "Manchester Unity" comprises within itself (in England and Wales) about one-tenth of the whole number of members and onewates) about one-tenth of the whole number of members and one-ninth of the Societies; its average income during the last five years has been 560,000l., and its average sickness and death pay-ments have annually amounted during the same period to nearly 400,000l. The Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows is not only the largest organization of this kind, but comprises many of the best managed Societies. Yet an actuarial comparison of its assets and liabilities shows a deficiency of 1,343,446l., or, ex-cluding all ledges with a surplus an average deficiency of assets and liabilities shows a deficiency of 1,343,4461, or, excluding all lodges with a surplus, an average deficiency of 3l. 12s. 3d. per member. Of the total number (3,168) of lodges valued, 813, or nearly twenty-six per cent., appear to have a surplus; the rest can show only a deficiency. If the contributions are insufficient, the larger the lodge the more certainly insolvency follows. The cause of the deficiency has been clearly explained by the Directors of the Unity. The contributions of the explained by the Directors of the Unity. The contributions of the older lodges have been fixed at a haphazard rate, and much too low for the benefits promised, "and have been kept too low on account of competition with other Societies, which admit members at low contributions, and promise benefits which they cannot guarantee, and fail to give when the members have most pressing need for the promised assistance." The Commissioners state that there is no reason whatever to suppose that any other of the affiliated bodies, with probably one exception, would show results in any respect so favourable as those of the Manchestes Unity. The Commissioners commend the courage and frankness of the latter in facing the unpleasant reality of its position, and remark that "it may be said to have taken every step towards security except the final one of enforcing means to meet an accertained deficiency." It will occur to most persons that here it is the last and not the first step which is essential.

It is obvious that in issuing misleading certificates the dipersument has been doing grievous injury to a large body of the population which on every ground is entitled to append protection. The system which has been followed has been this. It is optional

with Societies whether they will register themselves. If they register they obtain the following advantages:—They can hold property in the name of trustees, can sue and be such in representative names, can proceed against their officers in case of fraud or misconduct, can recover property from their estates in certain case, can make provision for the settlement of disputes among their members by arbitration, can invest their funds with the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, are exempt within certain limits from stamp duties, and can be dissolved on cheap and easy terms when occasion arises. On the other hand, a Society, before registration, sion arises. On the other hand, a Society, before registration, must obtain from the Registrar a certificate that its rules are in conformity with the law, must make periodical returns of its condition, and cannot alter its rules without a fresh certificate. Al that the Registrar really cortifies on behalf of the Government is that the registrar really cortines on benari of the Government is that the rules of a Society are in conformity with the law; and the law does not require that a Society shall be established in accordance with sound actuarial calculations as to the relation between subscriptions and promised advantages. Unfortunately the extremely limited nature of the Registrar's certification. tificate has not been brought home to the public mind, and much misapprehension has been caused by the authority given to the Registrar to advise with "the officers of a Society for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rules are calculated to carry into effect the intentions and objects of the persons who desire to form such Society." The Registrar may advise with anybody who is willing to take his advice, but those who do not care to ask his advice are to take his advice, but those who do not care to ask his advice are perfectly independent of him, and he has no authority to compel even those who consult him to adopt his views. On the face of it, the Government certificate does not guarantee financial soundness, but ignorant working-men, with a great faith in paternal government, do not understand that rules can be in conformity with the law which provide for more or less rapid insolvency and ruin. There can be no difference of opinion as to the existing system being irrational and mischievous. It encourages the members of Friendly Societies to trust to the Hovernment to see that their investments are safe, while it pro-Clovernment to see that their investments are safe, while it provides absolutely no security whatever for their safety. It is obvious that the Government should either give a trustworthy guarantee or leave the matter alone. It is, as the Commissioners remark, "inconvenient" that the Registrar should be supposed to possess greater powers than are actually entrusted to him, and that it should be thought that his certificates convey an assurance which it is impossible for him to give. Only "inconvenient" is rather a mild word for the disastrous consequences of a delusive certificate.

The Commissioners have agreed to recommend that registration should continue; that it should, on the one hand, be made more easy for the Societies in various ways, while, on the other, the requirements of the law should be more strictly enforced, by penalties or otherwise, than they have been hitherto; and that the certificate of registration should testify only to the fact of compliance with statutory requirements. It is proposed that a competent actuarial staff should be attached to the Registrar's office; and that the Registrar should, at his discretion, give advice to the promoters and managers of Friendly Societies, but without having power to compel them to adopt it. Four of the Commissioners, power to compel them to adopt it. Four of the Commissioners, Sir M. Beach, Mr. Richards, Mr. Bircham, and Mr. W. P. Pattison, go further, and suggest that more ought to be done for securing and enforcing sound tables of premiums and benefits. There can be no doubt that it would be a great advantage if the State could undertake the supervision of provident funds for the benefit of the working classes; but the difficulty of course is to determine whether this should be done directly or indirectly; and there is a further difficulty in interfering for the pro-tection of people against their will. The subject clearly deserves the most careful consideration of the Government.

The investigations of the Commissioners and Assistant-Commissioners have brought to light a great deal of curious information with regard to the organization of Friendly Societies. Their tendency to eccentricity is shown in their names. There are not only Odd Fellows and Foresters, but Druids, Rechabites, Ancient Romans, Comical Follows, Shepherds, and Prussian Hermits. The Romans, Comical Fellows, Shepherds, and Prussian Hermits. The Order of Cemented Bricks is confined to officers of the Royal Navy, and has for its object to create "good fellowship among British naval officers, and distribute discriminating charity." The Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes appears to be wholly a convivial body. The Good Templars may perhaps be described as wholly an anti-convivial body. They are not exactly a Benefit Club, though the members engagement of "fidelity" and "charity" is understood to amount to an undertaking that no brother or interestability has allowed to become dependent on poor raise. is understood to amount to an undertaking that no brother or aister shall be allowed to become dependent on poor relief. The branches of the Manchester Unity are called lodges, but the Rechabites have "tents," and the Ancient Romans "senates." The Foresters are governed by a high chief ranger, the Shephends by a chief shepherd, and the Sons of Temperance by a patriarch. There are, it seems, some three hundred Friendly Societies composed of women; and in the list we find Odd Females, Odd Sisters, Ancient Shepherdesses, Royal Women, Comforting Sisters, Female Druids, Female Foresters. Many of the lodges of Skepherdesses and Odd Sisters, it is stated, are got up by the Sindledies of public-houses, and are conducted in their interest; in other cases the female Societies meet in chapals. Some Friendly Societies, known as "sharing-out clubs," make a practice of dividing their funds from time to time among their members, leaving a certain sum in the box to go on with. In cases of pro-

entiopieted death benefit, and the member is then entireled. This is solded. "burying alive."

Some of the more terrible abuses of the Burial Clubs a have been checked; but their general condition is far efactory. One of the Assistant-Commissioners remarks satisfactory. One of the Assistant-Commissioners temarks that the money invested in the insurance of a child's life in most cases exceeds the expense of the funeral, and consequently represents a form of gambling. The access received over and above the cost of burial is too often squandered upon the funeral feast. There is among the poor a strong feeling of reabove the cost of burial is too often squandered upon the funeral feast. There is among the poor a strong feeling of repugnance to being buried by the parish, and even the most necessitous strungle to provide for a private funeral. The travelling collector, who usually carries an insurance card in one hand, and clothes or some other cheap goods in the other, is the pivot of the Burial Club. Collectors are paid by a commission on their returns, and some idea of the extent of their emoluments may be carthand from the fact that a collector's book has been said for the gathered from the fact that a collector's book has been sold for 6751., and that in another instance as much as 1,000L is said to have been given for one. The class with which these collectors have to deal is the most ignorant in the community; many of the subscribers cannot read or write, and are altogether at the mercy of the collector. It is mentioned as a significant circumstance that the collector is chiefly interested in procuring new members, who bring him entrance fees, rather than in retaining old members. There is thus little or no check upon an unscrupulous collector who, for the sake of the greater gains derivable from new members, may devote himself mainly to making and dropping them, and there are ten chances to one against the insurer over gotting anything for his money. The Commissioners cannot look without grave suspicion on the heavy infant mortality in connexion with Burial Societies. In one Club at Blackburn, of 2,012 children under 10 years of age, 1,080 died. In another nearly 40 per cent. of the deaths occur under two years of age, and in a third case more than half of the whole mortality is under four years. One of the evils of the Friendly Society system is the habit of transacting business in public-houses. The interest of the publican, we are told, in whose house the branch is to meet is too often the only reason for its foundation. The managers say, "It we do not open branches for the publicans, they go to other orders who will." On the whole, the picture of these Provident Societies which is here presented is so far entisfactory that it shows the strong desire even of the poorest and most ignorant classes to try to exercise some degree of thrift and foresight; but it is melancholy to reflect on the extent to which these classes are deluded and plundered.

REFORM IN FUNERALS.

SOMETHING has been done in recent years to check the expensive absurdity of funerals. But a person who dies in London must be buried in a suburban cemetery, and a journey over sourced in a suburban cenatery, and a journey over several miles of road can searcely be performed without some employment of hired mourners, who will not be able to be properly sorry without beer. The prospectus of a Company for "Reformed Funerals" offers new and improved hearness and carriages, and grey instead of black horses, but the idea under which it was composed was evidently that of the tradesmanlike undertaker who has so long dominated society. The Directors of this Company endeavoured to supply a want which had long been felt by the provision of hearses and carriages of elegant construction and appropriateness. with such symbolical adornments as tion and appropriateness, with such symbolical adornments as were calculated to deprive the surroundings of death of their ghastly and repulsive features, and to assist in the inspiration of bright hopes and elevating thoughts of the future. We can only hope that the Directors succeeded in this laudable but rather difficult undertaking. The prospectus from which we have quoted is three years old, and we do not know whether the Company which issued it is still in existence. This, however, is immaterial; for if one Company of this kind dies another is born, and the same prospectus is equally suitable to all of them. The artist who designed the symbolical adornments which robbed the grave of victory and took the sting from death is still perhaps prepared to inspire bright hopes and elevating thoughts of the future, not only of departed souls, but of newly-created Companies.

Turning to the detailed estimates which accompany the pros-Turning to the detailed estimates which accompany the prospectus, we find that in 1871 a "nobleman's funeral" might have been had for 53l. 10s. If an ungrateful public has allowed this Company to languish for want of adequate support, the opportunity of being buried as "a nobleman" at any of the metropolitan cometeries is perhaps irrevocably lost. Why did we not know in 1871 that, if we chose to die then, we might be buried magnificently for 53l. 10s. P Such an opportunity may never occur again. The new and improved hearse had been manufactured for the Company from a novel and artistic design and had been very Company from a novel and artistic design, and had been unicarried to the grave in this superfine structure. The dome roof of the hearse was surmounted by a silver-chased celestial crown. Although one might desire to be buried as a nobleman, one might Although one might desire to be buried as a nobleman, one might hesitate as to ordaring 'an earl's or duke's coronet to be put upon one's coffin, but the title to a celestial crown could be questioned in no earthly court. The sides of the hearse would be ornemented with a triumphal garland, "for which a cross may be substituted, if preferred," You pay your money and you take your choice. For \$33, 30s, you can be buried as a nobleman either of Christian belief or otherwise, "in a plain yet elegant and effective style," and you can be drawn to the grave by four or six handsogns; dark

grey horres "in their new and costly harness." You would be for grey horses "in their new and costly harness." You would be followed by two "very superior mourning-coaches," with crown and garland or cross complete, and presenting an appearance of "singular appropriateness and beauty." The use of the best Genoa velvet State pall, with every substantial and necessary requisite, is included in the proprinteness and beauty." The use of the best Genoa velvet State pall, with every substantial and necessary requisite, is included in the price named; and by some reduction in the splendour of the "interior funeral arrangements," or, in other words, of the coffin and its lining, the whole may be done "in the above style" for 45l. In the next class the price is 30l., and by diminishing the cost of the "cases and fittings," it may be reduced to 35l. 10s. The new and elegant hearse, drawn by four handsome dark grey horses, and the use of the "best silk velvet pall," will be available for those who are content with splendour one degree below that appropriated to nobility. It seems a pity that the Directors did not offer to colliers and others, who invariably drink champagne and ride first-class while they are alive, a still higher class—say of "royal"—funeral, of which the price might be perhaps 100l. There is no reason why Mr. Smith or Mr. Jones should not be buried as a prince if his family like to pay for it, and if he is entitled to the "celestial crown" at all, he is not less entitled to it than the Queen herself. There are eight more classes through which the price gradually descends to 6l. 6s., but we have no idea, and, if we had, we should offer no suggestion, what that rank in society may be which is eight steps lower than nobility. Even in the lowest class the corpse will be carried to the grave by "the above cortége," which on reference we find consists of the new and elegant hearse drawn by two handsome dark grey horses, and a very superior mourning-carriage drawn by two hondsome dark grey horses, and a very superior mourning-carriage drawn by two hondsome dark grey horses, and a very superior mourning-carriage drawn by two grey horses, and a very superior mourning-carriage drawn by two beautiful grey horses. If we descend more than nine degrees below nobility we may still have an "ordinary "funeral, "respectbelow nobility we may still have an "ordinary "Inneral, "respectably" conducted, for 3l. 15s.; and special arrangements, "combining respectability with economy," may be made even for 2l. 15s. It may be hoped that noblemen, now that they know how far they are placed above respectability, will behave as such, and we shall not inquire whether Heaven so far resembles Hyde Park that a costermonger who comes all complete with his celestial crown upon his carriage and "four pairs of cherub handles" to his coffin will certainly be permitted to pass the gate. If we desired to appreciate the difference between reform and revolution, we could do no better than study the prospectus of this Company. They rely greatly upon the authority of Dichens, but we hardly think that when he protested against the "revolting absuidity" of modern funerals, he would have been satisfied with an attempt to maintain in death the lifelong struggle of snobbasin to give itself anstocratic airs. would have been satisfied with an attempt to maintain in death the lifelong struggle of snobbsen to give itself aristocratic airs. If indeed the Company proposed to work "a complete reformation of existing funeral customs," we must allow that, like a leader-writer in the Daily Telegraph, it began at a long distance from the point which it designed ultimately to attain. By dispensing with mutes, volvet horse-cloths, estrich feathers, and "all such more theatrical display," while retaining, at least for those who are therefore to taste, the "clerub handles," and "the best Genoa velvet State pall," the Company does not revolutionize and hardly does it reform; but, if we may borrow a phrase from the addresses of Conservative candidates at elections, it seeks the amelioration of existing institutions. the amelioration of existing institutions.

The subject of funeral reform might, we think, be usefully taken up as a branch of International Exhibitions. There is ample space at South Kensington to display novel and artistic designs in hearses and mourning-coaches, and arrangements might be made so that for an extra sixpence you might try the effect of lying like a nobleman in your own coffin in the improved hearse with colestial crown, mountings and panels relieved with violet, and triumphal garland, or cross if preferred. To make it more real and pleasant, the "interior funeral arrangements" might be completed by making temporary use of the "patent closing screws," and the occupant of the coffin would thus be able to ascertain by actual experiment whether "every needful requirement of the very best description" had been provided. Mr. Cole C.B. would, we feel assured, give his best assistance in developing this idea of an exhibition of the funerals of all nations, and he can doubtless lay his hand upon a literary genius capable of compiling the descriptive catalogue that would be necessary. The references which Funeral Companies make in their prospectues to supposed canons of art and taste convince us that the whole subject ought to be handed over to Mr. Cole for examination and report. The museum that he could form and the descriptive catalogue that he could make of it would be alike illimitable, and in connexion with the subject of cremation he would be entitled to expatiate on all ancient as well as modern applications of art to funerals.

If it be true that the suburban cameteries are already over-full, funerals must in future be performed at greater distances from London, and a system of carriage by rail will become established in which seither tasteful bearses nor handsome horses will have any place. The Necropolis Company at Woking are as much convinced as all other Companies that were ever started that they have been "established to supply a want" which lapse of these will make society precave more clearly. They, like all the other Companies that have to do with funerals, large, ar prespective which has evidently been composed regardless of the presented by the finest writer that could be presented by make the finest writer that could be presented by make the finest writer that could be presented by make the finest writer that could be presented by make the finest writer that could be presented by make the finest writer that could be presented by the finest writer that could be presented by the finest writer that could be presented.

and dotted here and there with pictures the state of an analysis of sight, to the left of the line beyond working state of the the third beyond working as the case of the state of the third that it differs from cometeries in general in not be sing yet become a distinctly unpleasant object, as perhaps in many short it is as full of varied monstrostics as the centefories nearer, had not the "rural peace and placidity" of their site Theft soil is close day; and gravelly, and they offer the opportunity of largely disputsing with the "puraphernalia of the undertaker," his nutes, closues, coaches, and planies. If, indeed, people cling with an "ill-advised and traditional conservatism" to "ridiculous forms and permontes," the Necropolis Company is propared to gratify them. Its business extends to all that pertains to the bursh of the dead, and it undertakes the conduct of funerals with precision and substantial docorum at moderate charges. With a deep impression of the nothingness of man and the vastness of eternity they combine a clear eye for business, and for the class to which a rival Company offers a "nobleman's" funeral they offer to provide a funeral which they designate as "occlesissicial." We do not understand that funerals otherwise described are without religious service. But an "ecclesiastical" funeral comprises, according to the prospectus, "mediaval coffins, with quatre foil armiture, Calvary crosses, violet and white palls," &c. This Company is even prepared to compete with other Companies in statuary and neson's work, and we should not be surprised to hear that it keeps a poet for inscriptions. Happily, however, funereal art at Woking will for a long time to come he subdued by nature. The dead who lie there have, as the prospectus says, a clear sky over their heads, and "a sweet fresh air rustles among the leaves that sigh above their resti

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

11

THE least setisfactory works are, as usual, the most ambitious; our linglish school scarcely cares to be historic, if it could; it soldom takes a retrospective view of past ages, but prefers instead to realize present times. And this realistic spirit of our art maturally determines the character of the pictures devoted to historic personages. The few painters who now deal with past times do not allow themselves as heretofore to rely on imagination for their facts; on the contrary, they go to the National Portrait Gallery for their characters, and to the British Museum or South Kensington for archaeological accessories and chronological costumes. This mode of study comes as an all but inevitable sequence to the more searching inquiries of historians, and to the more accurate investigations of men of science. In short, they whole of our modern art, as exemplified within the Academy and elsewhere, bears the sign of being in accord with the time in which we live. From historic acts to domestic incidents, from genre to landscape, we everywhere see facts in place of fancy, realism as a substitute for romance; thus historic compositions become archaeological records, and landscape studies might serve to show geological strata. These tendencies determine at once the strength and the shortcomings of the present Exhibition in common with its immediate predecessors.

common with its immediate predecessors.

Mr. F. M. Ward, R.A., is one of the very few of our living artists who have through a number of years built up deliberately an historic style, and the mode of his procedure exemplifies what we have seen to be the prevailing principles of the present period. He is studions of likeness, furniture, drapery, and costume, and yet somehow his pictures look modern; they are not painted by a contemporary who moved himself among the characters, but by a man of our own day who sees from a distance darkly. And yet seldom has this vicorous painter thrown so much daylight upon the shadowy past as in the scene where Lady Rachel Russell on her knees implores Charles II. to grant "a short reprieve for her condemned Lord" (252). "The stony-hearted" King, caressing his lapdogs and arrayed in the gay trappings of royalty, stands stern and repellent; he evidently does not mean to relent. The story is told with point and emphasis; the heads and the hands, the fitting feed of expression, are scarcely overpowered by accessories; in fact, the composition is sufficiently concentrated to escape being scattered. Naturally enough Mrs. E. M. Ward in a claver picture, "The Defence of Latham House" (445), falls into a similar style; the concentration is helliant yet teme; the colour, though inchined to be over-florid, is not mattempered by green, though inchined to be over-florid, is not mattempered by green. The center of the composition is femily held by the cumely Counters of Derby, assisted with her two little damping room, and the latham all of a uniform and class that the company unburs.

A validate old attacking, whose Might contrasts well with the edintion of the Barbert, and he children, harves a sword, and to do battle
section that the edinting months. This touch of the comic enlivers the
scene without consecting from its dignity. The Academy is fortumate in the possession of an important picture by Sir John Gilbert,
A Bar. The Field of the Cloth of Gold" (620). The composition, as might be anticipated, is crowded; indeed confusion is almost
inevitable unless the figures were more detached. The probability
is that any extist who might have happened to be present on the
spot would have felt the scene to his beyond the compass of art;
yet Raffiselle in his fresco of Attila and in his drawing for the
lattle between Constantine and Maxentius educed order out of
confusion, harmony out of discord. But English art compared
with Italian is more picturesque and less Academic.

Of late years, however, a reaction has commenced; in place of the picturesque comes the statuesque; instead of heavy draperies we have light gossumer fabrics, half revealing the beauties of the figure, and in lieu of realistic studies we find ideal forms and symmetric limes. The Lecture-room wherein students are accustomed to be made acquainted with the divers systems of historic schools is now as heretofore deemed a fit arens for experimentalists of all sorts. Here meet on common ground severe and decorative pictures, classic, romantic, and Oriental styles. Mr. Armitage, R.A., following in the footsteps of M. Delaroche and M. Fiandrin, indulges in "A Dream of Fair Women of Ancient Greeco" (1929). This frieze-like composition, evidently designed for mural decoration, comprises Pandom with her box. Cleopatra with the asp, also Holen, Sappho, Aspasia, and others. The style, as a matter of course, inclines to the classic and statuesque; the arrangement relies on proportion and defined interval, principles of composition which Greek artists are said to have derived from Pythagoras. Yet these principles, which are supposed to lie at the root of beauty, are not here supreme; in other words, this company of fair women are scarcely fair enough. Yet it is difficult to do justice to an obviously monumental composition on so small a scale; we shall hope to see the idea carried out in the decoration of some one of our many public buildings.

many public buildings.

Also in the Lecture-room, in a central place upon the line, hangs Mr. Leighton's massive and majestic figure—"Clytenmestra from the battlements of Argos watches for the beacon-irres which are to announce the return of Agamemnon" (981). The pose is immobile and statuesque. Clytenmestra stands firm and erect as a column, stern is her mien and calm her eye, and from her shoulders fall, in graceful lines, draperies which clothe the figure fully as in the ancient statues of Minerva and Pudicitis. The light within the picture is spectral; indeed the figure is so cold that we might almost 'imagine flesh had been changed into stone. The art of Mr. Leighton is learned, it is recondite, and lies removed from the beaten track; perhaps its greatest charm is in its exquisite subtlety, as seen especially in the "Antique Juggling Girl" (348).

Mr. W. B. Richmond is yet another of our painters who takes a retrospective view; indeed "Prometheus Bound" (687)

Mr. W. B. Richmond is yet another of our painters who takes a retrospective view; indeed "Promethens Bound" (687) carries us back to the forsaken region of high art, to the time when colossal scale, deep tones, and dark sindes were decimed essential to grandeur. Here on an isolated rock which rears its summit from the sea beneath to the sky above is bound the giant form. The moon has risen in a stormy sky. Prometheus writhes as Samson when he broke the fetters, no vulture hovers in the air, only a flock of sea-birds have been startled from their covert in the caves. The conception is imposing, though necessarily not very novel; indeed in the figure we seem to see under diaguise the torso of Horcules in the Vatican. The mighty spirit, too, of the "Lazarus" in our National Gallery may have been present with the artist in his studio. Not that we here encounter plaguirism or even positive compilation; we only recognize in this noble effort a mind which holds converse with historic master-works, and composes from like points of view. The aspirations of Mr. Richmond have thus much in common with the creations of Mr. Watts; and, by a coincidence which seems to be more than an accident, Mr. Richmond's "Prometheus" now occupies in Gallery VII, the place which two years are was allotted to Mr. Watts's "Cain and Abel."

by a coincidence which seems to be more than an accident, Mr. Richmond's "Prometheus" now occupies in Gallery VII. the place which two years ago was allotted to Mr. Watte's "Cain and Abel."

We find yet another phase of what we have designated retrospective art in that remarkable resuscitation of Roman times, the "Picture Gallery" (157), by Mr. Alma Tadema. Yet it is a startling anomaly that, instead of a company of old Romans, we meet the familiar faces of a quendam London picture-dealer and his family. But the substitution of a classic toga for a modern cont and inexpressibles secures sufficient disguise, so true is it that the tailor makes the man. Yet the artist might have found among the descendants of the old Romans in the Trastevere, who still live on the borders of the Tiber, a physique more strictly historic, though acarcely an eye so professional for a picture. We would also venture to ask in what shop in modern London or in ancient Rome the casel and the panel here before us were made; though, after all, it is possible that studies and picture-galleries among the Romans were not so different from our own as is generally supposed. At all events we can recall a comic sketch found at Pompaii of the "Studio of a Painter of Antiquity," wherein the artist, with a polette by his side and a brush in his hand, is at work upon a portrait resting on an easel. Mr. Tadema's picture is at once a conically and a stroke of genius; no picture in the Exhibition is no provocative of criticism. Among other signs of the times are a councily and a stroke of genius; no picture in the Exhibition is no provocative of criticism. Among other signs of the times are a council of large simple figures hung as companions, the one "Shelle" (1554), by Mr. Armstrong. The style and the technique

times. The handling is sketchy as a fasce, the chalky colour is pitched in a light key, the lines are stadious of concords, the draperies are disphanous, revealing the figure as in classic sculpture. We thank these pointers for adding to the elever curiosities of the Exhibition; we can ill afford to lose works painted for the sake of an idea.

Religious art is commonly said to be extinct, but it would appear as if Mr. Horsley, R.A., and Mr. Thorburn, A.R.A., still stick to the forlorn hope of its possible revival. "Are They not all Ministering Spirits?" (564) seks Mr. Thorburn. We beg leave to reply that it is to be hoped that such angel visits are few and far between. As for Mr. Horsley's "Healing Mercies of Christ" (128), the world will scarcely accord to it even faint praise. But there appears a Mr. Cotman, who kindly comes to the rescue of sacred art; his theme is the head of "Noah" thrust out of a window to welcome the returning dove (264). The studies of this painter have apparently been made from the Noah's arks known to children in nurseries. Almost the only effort in the way of religious art worthy of serious consideration is the "Adoration of the Magi" (308), by Mr. Herbert, R.A. The scene is laid in the cave of the rock over which now stands the Church of the Nativity. Beneath stretch the hills and the olive-clad valleys of Bethlehem. The moon is still up, yet it is not night, for the dawn approaches, and silver light illumines the cavern where the three kings present their gifts to the Infant and the Mother. The artist in his treatment tries to effect a compromise between old and new schools, between traditional art and actual nature. The success of the attempt is not quite assured; nature would be nearer to reality, and tradition would retain more of the halo of sanctity. The treatment would have been greatly improved had the artist infused over the scene the lastrous yet selemn tones of Perugino or of Palma Vecchio.

Some persons prophesy the impending decay of our English school. They see in the preponderance of costume over character, in the preference given to accidents rather than to essentials, in the love of decorative allurement instead of clovated motive, signs of that luxury and intoxication which have ever proved fatal to art. And certainly it were easy to adduce from the Academy evidence in support of this discouraging view; artists are found on every side to play superficially with their subjects; thus Mr. Frith, R.A., quoting the lines of James Montgonery, "prayer is the burden of a sigh," "the upward glancing of an eye," is content with a sentiment skin-deep only (1331). The lady here chosen to pensouity "Prayer" might adorn a balcony at a carnival or a wondow at a boat-race. The head, which is cleanly and smoothly printed, is soulless. Guido and the degenerate artists of the decadence were never so vapid; so mistaken a work not only shows how for modernism is removed from modievulism, but proves that religious art has become all but an impossibility. As a further sign of degeneracy may be quoted "The Grape-Gatherer" (193) and "The Butterfly" (1421), severally by Mr. Poole, R.A. We will not stop to point to bands which are as formless as molluscous extremities, for Mr. Pools never cased to make himself a draftsman; but we quote these meretricious figures to show how, under the deteriorating influence of the times, a great artist, always to be held in reverence for such noble creations as the "Pracching of Solomon Engles," may sink into the commonest campound of mere flesh and blood. We do not say that these and other works, seen usually in greater plenty among "British Artists" in Suffolk Street than in the Academy, are morally open to objection; the whole class is nothing worse than low in intellectual aim and our painters are equally to blame; the masses applied most loudly what they can appreciate with least thought, and the artist, wise in his generation and true to the spirit of a commercial age, paints d

REVIEWS.

COX'S HISTORY OF GREECE.

MIR. COX'S reputation for sound acholership and critical acumen, well established as our readers are aware by his previous works, will be signally enhanced by the volumes of the Ilistory of Greece before us. Whatever judgment may be ultimately formed as to his possession of other qualities equally indispensable for the arduous task which he has undertaken, there can be no doubt concerning his sure-footedness as a classical scholar. He springs from a school of which the late Sir G. C. Lewis, with whom he has more than one intellectual feature in common, is one of the most adequate representatives; he holds his knowledge with something of the certainty of hand which distinguished the lamented author of the Credibility of Early Roman History, and which distinguishes the author of the History of Federal Government; and though his reading is less wide than theirs, he has it equally under control and at command. In one field of research however, as is well known, Mr. Cox is confessedly the devotes of a particular theory, first revealed to him by Sir. Max Müller, though developed with great zeal and shility by himself. Thus, while his moral point of view commends itself by its healthy simplicity to general assent, he cannot be described

^{*} A Nistery of Graces. By Q. W. Cox, M.A. Vols, I. and II. London: Longmans, Green, & Co. 2874.

as wholly free from intellectual bias when he approaches subjects connected with his favourite department of inquiry; and, as Porson said of Gibbon that his humanity never alumbers except when Christians are persecuted, so it may be averred of Mr. Cok that his coolness of judgment is rarely at fault except when he has an opportunity of enforcing the comprehensive theory of solar myths.

myths.

We are not about to waste any words on the question whether a new History of Greece was called for at the present moment. On such a subject it is not merely unlikely, but impossible, that much will not remain to be said worth attention even after Mr. Cox's work shall have been followed by its next successor; and if that successor is able to show cause for a reconsideration, if not a reversal, of views previously held on so many points of importance as are freshly discussed in these volumes, he too will not have written in vain. Mr. Cox's History makes its appearance shortly after the temporary cessation of the work of Professor Curtius in the same field; and it would probably be difficult to point to two books in so many respects dissimilar from one another. This dissimilarity does not indeed, as Mr. Cox seems to think, extend to the absence from the work of Dr. Curtius of references to his authorities, though the German author is certainly less liberal than the English in references to his own previous labours, and has not thought it necessary to furnish comments in such abundance as Mr. Grote. Indeed, especially of course in the second volume of the present History, Mr. Grote stands to Mr. Cox in the relation (hardly sufficiently acknowledged by critics) in which Schwegler's exhaustive volumes stand to the earlier part of Dr. Ihne's History of Rome. But though it may be doubted whether under these circumstances it was necessary for Mr. Cox to narrate at such length the history of the Peluponnesian War, he has here, as elsewhere, found frequent occasion for the exercise of an independent judgment; nor would it be just, with reference to his treatment of his great English predocessors, not to acknowledge that he tempers the exercise of his right of free criticism with due respect for their acknowledged authority. The labours of Curtius, on the other hand, with one or two exceptions, and indeed those of recent German scholarship in general, he prefers to ignore. Quite apart from those subjects on which h

A History of Greece like the present suggests so many questions calling for notice that we may content ourselves with a passing reference to its most prominent features of manner and style. Mr. Cox writes almost invariably with clearness and vigour, though perhaps he is too much given to overlaying his discourse with that usually unsatisfactory species of historical parallels, with that usually unsatisfactory species of historical parallels. Those parallels are moreover not in the present case taken from a very extensive range; and it seems as if we were never to hear the last of the Norman William, of Warren Hastings, of the rule of the English in India, and of the brutality of Joffreys and Scroggs. Mr. Cox's bétes-noires (and perhaps we should also say his bétes-blanches, for our old friend the "pickled sow" of Lavinium reappears at least twice in these volumes) will, we hope, be less persistently introduced in future portions of his History. The vehemence of his moral indignation at times hurries him into vituperation the reverse of dignified. His observations on Alcibiades may perhaps be justified by the view—in our opinion, as we shall take occasion to show, doubtful—which he has formed of Alcibiades's whole character and carver; but we regret to find Brasidas accused of a "flat lie," and stigmatized as a "ready liar," on the authority of Thucydides, who, after all, merely says (iv. 108) that on one occasion he used blandishments instead of stating facts (ov rd ovra hipovroc, and a comparison with Thue, iv. 70 seegs, will show that what Brasidas was really guilty of historical writing which we hope is not yet to be reckoned among the things of the past, against Mr. Cox occasional lapses into a species of humorous or would-be humorous illustration hardly appropriate to a work conceived, and in general executed, in so serious a spirit. The inconsistency of Spartan policy with the representations of the Spartan envoys might have been made clear without the epigram that "Mephistopholes in trouble is an excelle

The most interesting part of Mr. Cox's first volume see is to begin with the opening of the Second Book—s circumstance which will explain itself from a rapid survey of the method adopted by Mr. Cox in his sarlier pages. After a rather trite chapter on the Physical Geography of continental Hellas, containing a not very necessary warning against the danger of indulgible in speculations on the influence of soil and climate upon the character of tribes and nations (for which influence it is quite possible to make due allowance without falling into the fatalism of Mr. Buckle's disciples), we find in the second chapter what may be described as the keynote of Mr. Cox's conception of Greek history. It is hardly necessary to say that this is sought in the tendencies derived by the Greeks from their Aryan descent. Again and again in the course of his History Mr. Cox reverts to his view that the in the course of his History Mr. Cox reverts to his view that the conditions of Greek life were in reality nothing but a development of those of primitive Aryan life; and that the rock on which the effort of Athens split was her inability to overcome the tendencies in question. In other words, the isolation of the family under the absolute control of its head was the source of the "wretched centrifugal" tendency which prevented the Greeks from ever becoming a nation; and the endeavour of Athens to bring about an opposite result by means of her maritime empire, though legitimate in itself, and carried on without any unreasonable encroachments upon the real interests of her allies, was doomed to failure. The only exception to be taken to this view is the danger of attaching too exclusive a force allies, was doomed to failure. The only exception to be taken to this view is the danger of attaching too exclusive a force to the causation which it suggests. On the one hand, it will be questioned whether the conditions of life ascribed to the primitive Aryans are not, in part at least, common to other primitive races, and whether there is any difference between the source of Abraham's paternal power over Isauc and the relations indicated in the radical affinity of the words πατήρ and δισπότης. Indeed, in speaking of the principles which made up the moral atmosphere of the Greeks, Mr. Cox says very truly (i. 22) that "they may be traced in every Aryan land, and if they still retain their full power over a large proportion of the human race, no room is left for doubt that they once exercised an absolute despotism over all mankind." Now it cannot for a moment be denied that we find the Greeks even in historic times clinging with remarkable tenacity to institutions, as well as to conceptions of life, distinctly traceable in their beginnings to an age when society beyond the limits of a family was unknown. What then is the cause of the tenacity? It is precisely here that, as it seems to us, the task of an historian of Greece begins, and that it behoves him to show how it came to ass that with the combination of families into clans, and of tribes roached its ultimate development, which the endeavours of Athens sought in vain to advance a step further. It would probably be difficult to find any cause so signally contributing to this result as affinite to find any cause so signally contributing to this result as the physical configuration of continental Hellas. For this reason it is perhaps to be regretted that Mr. Cox should have thought himself obliged to treat this part of his subject so cursorily. For inquiries into the origin of the Hellenic tribes he, in the absence of satisfactory evidence, manifests what is little short of contempt. His interesting chapter on the Mythology and Tribal Legends of the Greeks takes him to familiar ground; but the title of the book of which it makes part the "Formation of Hellas" can hardly be said. Greeks takes him to familiar ground; but the title of the book of which it makes part, the "Formation of Hellas," can hardly be said to be adequately answered by its contents. On the general principles pervading Mr. Cox's treatment of Greek mythology it is quite unnecessary on this occasion to enlarge; his position is well known; it has been explained with great clearness and fulness by him in his Mythology of the Aryan Nations, and will survive even the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann. The vulnerable point in his method of conducting his argument—the heel of Achilles, the pregnable place in Sardes wall (see Note 498)—is his apparent unwillingness to allow for the operation of that transmutation of history into myths to which he has himself in his Muthology history into myths to which he has himself in his Mythology (i. 59) made reference. One need not be guilty of "modern Euemerism" in modestly asking for so much as this. But, as we have no exception to take to his conclusions as to the history of the Homeric poems, we pass by this part of Mr. Cox's remarks. His view as to the essential distinction to be drawn between Hellenic religion, or morality, on the one hand, and Hellenic mythology on the other, is thoroughly sound, and is stated with considerable force. Neither the wisdom that was Greece, nor the virtue that was Rome, was based on the popular theology of oither.

without dispute the substantial identity, as to one main source at all events, of the legends of the several Greek tribes, allowing without dispute the etymological agreement in meaning among the names of "Athenians, Arkadians, Argives, Lykians, Delians, Ionians" (i. 148), it is still a long leap to the conclusion that it is practically futile to seek for the signs of historical currents in the mythical traditions of the tables. "History," sternly says Mr. Cox, "is not a legitimate field for speculation." Yet certain kinds of evidence, that of language, e.g. which can do so much for comparative mythology—a science which justly avails itself of that gift essential to the historical inquirer, the power of combining at leading ideas, if not definite conclusions, concerning the movements of preshistoric times. Perhaps Mr. Cox, like Professor Mummen in the case of the first volume of his History of Rome, may find occasion to reconsider the method which laws part of the first volume so very blank a page. Meanwelf it is a large tribular and the case of Greek who is not a mean of Greek and his first volume of Greek and his first volume and the first volume of the first volume

dialect divisions as exhibiting indefinite shades of difference of a number measurable by that of the autonomous communities of Helias (Vol. i. Appendix E), whose ingenuity in the matter of the so-called Borian migration is mainly confined to finding analogies for the Argive toad in the myth of the Frog-sun and the German story of the Frog-prince, and who obviously regards the question of the louisn migration as fattle, can hardly be said to have contributed more than a cup of cold water to the stream of recent research on this part of his subject. It may be well that the student should suspend his judgment—in particular where modifications are adopted in the course of controversy by advocates of particular views—on such a subject as the Ionian migracates of particular views—on such a subject as the Ionian migra-tion; but he will prefer to turn to such an essay as that of the late Professor Hadley for information on what has been written about the matter, rather than virtually ignore it with Mr. Cox. So, again, while we have no doubt as to the general correctness of Mr. Cox view concerning the early institutions of Sparta—

which, with Grote, he sees no reason for regarding as typically Doric—it mugt be observed that this History adds little or nothing to the considerations to which the subject leads. The strange institution of the double kingship, e.g. he has not attempted to explain; he speaks of the Kings as "both Hendleids," and thus syoids all speculation as to the possible native origin of either one or the other line. His survey of the general transition in Hellas from kingship to oligarchies, and the frequent lapse of oligarchies into Tyrannies, is, however, as lucid as it is brief. The intense selfishness of early Aryan traditions of life, together with the circumstances rendering interpolitical combination difficult, explains the tenacity with which the dominant houses everywhere—Gamoroi or Eupatridai—clung to the exclusive possession of power. Hellenic Kingship, Mr. Cox, we think justly, regards as rather like the Tyrannies themselves, a comparatively late and transitory phase. "When, therefore, an Hellenic dynasty was set aside and an oligarchy set up in its place, this was strictly nothing more than a return to the earlier form of government. The observation is a very acute one, and might be illustrated from early Roman as well as early Germanic history. The impulse given by the Tyrants to democracy is a phenomenon which has been more commonly noted. The downfall of the great Tyrannical dynasties is briefly treated as still within the domain of legend, the tradition of Kypselos's coffin being inevitably assigned its place among "the thousand forms in which the tale of the Babes in the Wood has come down to us." Mr. Cox remarks that, "apart from their share in the expulsion of the Pisistratidai from Athens," no other instances can be established of the interference of the partans for putting down Tyrannical dynasties throughout Hellas. A brief chapter on "the Intellectual Education of the Greeks

helps to explain the slowness of the progress of Hellenic political life. For Hellenic science Mr. Cox yindicates an essentially native origin, and his remarks on the difference between Exyptian and Greek science strike us as admirable. He discriminates in this chapter

with great justice between Panhellenic and national sentiment;

with great justice between Paintelleme and national sentiment; and points out how inoperative were the influences of art, and those other general influences which culminated in the great festivals, in producing the latter with the former. Those who desire to enforce a clear view of the progress of Greek society are under a special obligation to Mr. Cox for his observations on this topic; for much confusion is produced in the popular view of Greek history by treating Panhellenic and national Hellenic feeling as convertible terms; and beginners are to this day impressed with the wholly fictitious notion that the religious festivals and games of the Greeka inspired in them what they never possessed, a desire of the Greeks inspired in them what they never possessed, a desire for a real national unity. It is in the bringing out of such truths as this, and again in that distinction adverted to above between mythological beliefs and a vital system of social and individual morality, that the value of the introductory part of this History seems to us above all to lie. The chapter "Hellas Sporadike" is, on the other hand, extremely disappointing; and there is something almost worse than disappointing in the way in which the question as to the colonization of Asia Minor is dismissed (i. 142-3). annost worse than disappointing in the way in which the question as to the colonization of Asia Minor is dismissed (i. 142-3). There is, e.g. as we venture to think, a great deal "to instruct and interest us" in the inquiry into the early history of such a committy as Ephesus, without which its later history and much of history of the Ionic Revolt must remain obscure. But we have no space to enter into other topics suggested by this chapter. It is thus at no very advanced point of this work that we arrive, with that instinctive accession of interest which it is impossible not to feel on reading the name of Athens, at Mr. Cox's chapter on the early history of the City of the Violet Crown. We are of course prepared to expect little patience on the part of Mr. Cox with the traditions of Athenian history before Solón; and even with regard to Solon he reminds us, in the spirit of Sir George Lewis, that "between his age and that of the first writer who can really claim the title of a contemporary historian, three generations at least have passed away." But in dealing even with the prehistoric traditions of Athens Mr. Cox is in sympathy with his theme; and he can at least incidentally discuss the statements of authorities whom he is willing to criticize closely and in detail, and from this point hawards combine with critical references to the views of Grote and Thirlwall a vigilant examination of the statements of point howards combine with critical references to the views of Grote and Thirlwall a vigilant examination of the statements of Herodotus and Thucydides. In his observations on the earlier of these writers, as we hope to show, will be found the most interesting of Mr. Clax's contributions to the question of the aredibility of Greek history. In his account of the early constitutional history of Athens he has, in the absence of historical resords of a direct

kind, shown little respect for indirect evidence, such as that which the study of local names in particular supplies. Attic topography is general suggests considerations of far greater value in discussing the problems of prachistoric times of Attic life than Mr. Cox seems to assume. He hastens over the doubtful ground intervening between the certainties of primitive Arvan life and the facts historically on record. The story of the Thesean settlement, as related by tradition, he considers "as plausible as that of Robinson Crusso," and as standing "on precisely the level of the legend of Jack and the Beanstalk, if we leave out all about Jack the grant, and and the Beaustalk, if we leave out all about Jack, the giant, and the beau." The humour of the comparison escapes us. While the democratic ordinances ascribed to Theseus. are doubtless inventions of the age of Pericles, and his democratic sentiments a Euripidean fancy, the character of the traditions connecting him with the Synocism establishes the by no means insignificant hiswith the Syncecism establishes the by no means insignificant historical substratum which may be justly described as the beginning of Athenian history proper. With regard to the legislation of Draco, Mr. Cox perhaps insufficiently insists on the primary point with reference to the concession on the part of the Eupatrids—to which he shows in a note that Mr. Grote was fully alive—vix. that a written legislation was granted at all. On the subject of the Solonian Scisachtheia Mr. Cox differs essentially from Mr. Grote; and though we have here merely a question of counceting conjectures. and though we have here merely a question of competing conjectures, we should certainly incline with Schoemann and other authorities to the more thorough view adopted in this History. His runarks on the Solonian legislation, as well as on that of Olisthenes, are satisthe Soionian legislation, as well as on that of Olisthenes, are satisfactory and just, without containing any fresh illustration of the several points at issue; indeed, in discussing the question of the election of magistrates by lot, the whole of the evidence which has been arged against Mr. Cirote's view is not reviewed.

In his Second Book Mr. Cox at last enters "the borderground between history and more mythical tradition"—for it is under this against that he research the second to be the second to the the second to the last enter the second to the se

aspect that he regards the accounts which have come down to us of the causes and results of the Persiur wars. In other words, the view which he takes of the credibility of Herodotus as an historian determines the whole tenor of his remarks in this portion of his work. The significance of these remarks is therefore considerable; they seem to us upon the whole both forcible and true, and it will therefore be worth while to return to them on a future occasion, as probably the best recent exposition of the subject, and to add one or two comments on Mr. Cox's view of the Thucydidean

period of Greek history.

(To be continued.)

ROSS NEIL'S PLAYS.

THE three plays which are contained in this volume are marked by the same qualities of vigorous simplicity and artistic finish which distinguished Mr. Ross Neil's carlier efforts. The versification is remarkable for its unaffected gracefulness and dignity; the delineation of the various characters is at once delicate and distinct; and the plot is in each case conducted with sustained draunatic movement. The smoothness of style may perhaps at first eight in some degree disguise the force of the current, which is rather felt than perceived. This quiet strength of treatment is one of the artistic merits of the plays, and will be found to be quite consistent with dramatic vividness. There is an idea among a certain class of playwriters that it is necessary to concentrate attention on one or two striking situations, which are worked up as if each was in itself the climax of the piece; but Mr. Neil disdains to sacrifice artistic continuity and completeness for the sake of isolated effects. It is not stated whether any of his pieces are intended for representation on the stage, but some of them would appear to be well adapted for the purpose. There have of late been some hopeful signs of a reviving teste for the poetical drams, and it can hardly be doubted that there is a sufficient number of cultivated people in London to supply audiences for at least one theatre which made a feature of producing plays of a refined and intellectual cast, managers who take a low view of the public taste can understand the attractiveness of variety, and almost anything might be welcomed as a change from the mechanical repetitions of journeymen playwrights. The severe historical simplicity of Lady Jane tirey would, with capable performers, he extremely impressive on the stage; but possibly such a piece as The Cid, which contains strong situations and is full of variety and movement, would be more certain of commanding immediate favour.

Mr. Ross Neil's Cd has nothing in common with that of Corneille except the story on which it is based. In incident and treatment it is a perfectly, original work. The controversy as to the propriety of the marriage of Chimene with the man who killed her father has perhaps scarcely yet been exhausted; but even M. de Scudéri would probably admit that the modern dramatist not failed to respect the bienstances which he thought so hardly not failed to respect the biensances which he thought so hardly used by his contemporary. It can scarcely be denied that there is, especially to an English reader, a good deal of abourdity in the great French tragi-comedy; but this is mainly due to the fantastic restrictions as to the unity of time and place which prevailed at the time when it was written. Don Diego and the Count quarrel in the morning; the duel between the Count and Rodrigo immediately follows; in the afternoon Rodrigo and his six hundred friends beat off the Moors; then Rodrigo fights another duel; and his marriage with Chimène is arranged before the day

" Plays.—The Cld. The King and the Angel. Duke for a Day; or, the Taller of Brunels. By Ross Neil, Author of "Lady Jane (1717," and "Inex; or, the Bride of Partugal." Landon: Lills & White. 1374.

In the intervals of fighting Rodrigo and Chimène have various interviews while her father's body is presumably still lying in the next room. The French Academy, in their carefully balanced judgment on the piece, condemned the plot as contrary to nature; and in actual life such a union as that of the hero nature; and in actual life such a union as that of the hero and heroine would of course be revolting and unnatural. A daughter might retain her affection for her lover after he had killed her father in what, according to the ideas of the period, was honourable combat; but the character of the affection would be changed, and both she and her lover would feel that a gulf had opened between them which could never be passed. This, however, is rather a narrow view of the subject. It is not as a picture of actual life, but as a poetical study of passionate and conflicting emotions, that this story of the Cid should be regarded. The opponents of Corneillo insisted that the only way to move an audience was to Corneille insisted that the only way to move an audience was to adhere to the *vraisembluble*, but the answer was too obvious to be passed over by the Academy. Whether or not the play contravened the rules of art, there could at least be no doubt that it moved audiences deeply, and it continues to do so to this day. We should think that an audience could not fail to be touched also by Mr. Ross Neil's play, which presents a more romantic, picturesque, and animated series of incidents than the familiar classic. It is written in flowing and vigorous verse; it contains some descriptive passages of much spirit and beauty, and the noble and elevated tone of the dialogue is well sustained. The play opens with Don Diego and the Count each pressing upon the King his claim to be greatered to his some The december is deferred, and with Don Diego and the Count each pressing upon the King his claim to be governor to his son. The decesion is deferred, and Sancho, who is jealous of Rodrigo, does his best to poison the mind of Ximema's father against his rival's house, and in return obtains the promise of her hand. A scene in the garden of the palace discloses the bent of Ximema's feelings, and the King and Queen undertake to secure the happiness of the lovers. Rodrigo has just received this assurance when the quarrel breaks out between his father and the Count. He endeavours to calm them, and even a taunt of personal coverdice. and even a taunt of personal cowardice-

> What I set not to so. After so loud a roar is't now to find. The old lion's teeth are drawn, the cub's not come? What ! is't not to be? You are wise-most wise.

does not stir him until his father receives from the Count a blow ith the flat of his sword. The duel takes place off the stage with the flat of his sword. The duel takes place off the stage—which in representation would perhaps disappoint the audience—and Rodrigo returns to announce the fatal result. In the French play, it will be remembered, Rodrigo in a long soliloquy explains the reasons which compol him to average the insult to his father, and afterwards argues the matter with the Count, who compliments him on his high sense of honour, and tries to dissuade him from fighting. Ximena's appeal to the King to punish her lover is at once simple and impassioned, and may be quoted as an example of the dramatic force and colour which characterize the piece:—

QUEEN.

I had not thought
Thou couldst be thus ungentle.

XIMENA.

To love a father shaughtered? O poor father,
Because thou hast no son to take thy part
Shalt lie in the earth forgot? because thy name
Lives but in me, a weak unweaponed maid,
Shall none dare speak for thee? shall I, thy child,
Smile tamely on thy grave? Not so—not so—
I am my father's son and daughter too,
Both to avenge and weep. King, hast thou heard?

As thou wouldst have high Heav'n befriend thy need,
Do me now justice.

Dignored.

As thou woulded have high Heav'n betriend thy need Do me now justice.

Dixio. Pardon, pardon, sire!

If you would have Heav'n's mercy for yourself, Show mercy to my son; he is young yet,
Show mercy to my son; he is young yet,
But trust me he shall serve you well one day,
And make you bless your pity.

AIMENA.

With what a how shall do who near you Mayor.

XIMENA. Hark, he bribes you With what a boy shall do who ne'er saw Moors, Save captives in a show; I bid you look On your long streets, and heav'n-aspiring towers, And churches dim with pomp, and then beyond On your broad fields that sun their billowy wealth With none to threaten but the bird of the air From the blue camp on high, and think that these My noble father's arm full many a time Kept safe for you and yours. My father's arm Lies in the dust, my father's lips are mute, But shall his service therafore be forgot, And his blood cry in vain—his blood, that ne'er the grudged Castile or you?

Rodrigo is banished, but it is made clear that Ximena has not cast him out of her heart. His return in triumph, after having by a sudden onset scattered the Moors who were threatening Burgos, a sudden onset scattered the Moore who were threatening Burgos, revives her sense of duty to her father's memory, and she demands that the Cid should be again sent into exile. The King rebukes her pittless persistence, and it is then that she listens to Sancho's insidious offer to avenge her loss. She imagines that there is to be a duct, and the struggle between her desire to accomplish what she thinks due to her father and her passion for Rodrigo is touchingly portrayed. The wily Sancho, however, half a Moor by parentage, prefers to attack his rival by an ambuscade secretly arranged with the enemy. Under the shock of the report that the Cid has been hilled, Kimena acknowledges her love; and when the report proves the and the Cid respects, it is too late for her to retract her are well. The architecture of the sudience.

The King and the Angel is a dramatic rendering of the old The King and the Angal is a dramatic rendering of the old legend of a prince who was published for his arrayance and blasphanry by being changed into a peasant, while an angal filled the throne until his moral reformation was completed. The story is variously told with different names, but here the despot is a certain King Robert of Sicily, whose natural good qualities have been corrupted by the adulation of his courtiers and by the selfish exercise of unlimited power. He looks down upon his people as so much dust beneath his feet, and his scorn of men is equalled by his contempt for Heaven. His subjects are ground down with heavy taxes, and nothing is allowed to stand in the way of the gratification of his passions and caprices. One of his freak has been to break up the farms and destroy the homes of a great many churls in order to make way for a magnificent new hunting lodge, so that so that

now the fawn comes fearless down to drink Where late the mill-wheel clicked,

Another of his misdeads is the cruel coldness with which he treats his affianced bride, the daughter of the King of Aquitaine. father has died, and she is helpless in King Robert's hands. Her dower has been squandered in riot and extravagance; but the marriage is indefinitely postponed, and the poor Princess lives in melancholy seclusion, neglected and unvisited, while the King hunts, and revels, and surrenders himself to the fascinations a light, intriguing Countess. One day the King, returning weary from the chase, falls asteep under the upbraidings of a faithful old councillor, Count Raymond. The monks in the adjoining monastery had just been singing the chant, "He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and hath raised up the humble"; and the King had boasted, with mocking defiance, that he at any rate was beyond the reach of such menaces. The monks now cross the stage in a solemn procession, and when they have passed "the King is discovered still sleeping, in the same place, and in the same attitude, but changed from his former likeness, and in a mean and ragged attire." His rage and horror as he gradually realizes the transforfather has died, and she is helpless in King Robert's hands. attire." His rage and horror as he gradually realizes the transformation which has taken place are effectively depicted. His royal commands are received with ridicule. When confronted with the angel who has appropriated his figure and authority, his first impulse is to spring on him, but his arms hang powerless by his side. As he insists that he is King he is treated as a madman, and locked up in one of the dangeous of the eastle. In the adjoining cell is a poor peasant whom he has himself imprisoned for having dared to present a petition setting forth the distress of the unhappy people whose houses had been pulled down over their heads. The two captives talk together, and the King is shocked to learn how he is execrated by his subjects, and that a plot has been formed to take exertified by the subjects, and that a plot has been formed to take his life. On reflection, however, it occurs to him that it will be his representative who will be killed; so he encourages the design, and pledges his companion by an oath to stab him on the first opportunity. The scheme is baffled by the elemency of the angel, who not only releases the peasant, but gives him money, and promises compensation to all who, like him, have been made homeless. The angel also orders the Princess Blauche's dower to be restored to her, with a safe-conduct to go where she chooses, and then sues for the love which King Robert had scorned. King Robert's eyes have now been opened. He has discovered the hollow servility of his former favourites, and also his own selfishness and cracky; his kinship with the commonest of humanity has been brought home to him, and he has learned humility and consideration for others. to him, and he has learned humility and consideration for others. He has also been touched by the beauty and tenderness of the Princess, and would now be content to spend his life as her meanest servent. He is allowed to become himself again, and marries Blanche. There is scope for good acting in the transformation of the King and his conflicting emotions, and the incidents are skilfully handled. A Fool of the Shakspearian type, in quaint motley, enlivens the scene with his quips and snatches of song. In this play, as in the others, we get the impression of clevated artistic feeling and reserved power.

The third piece, founded on a traditional story about Philip

The third piece, founded on a traditional story about Philip the Good, is a comedy in three acts, which is interesting as an example of the writer's faculty of imparting a certain nobility of treatment to a common subject. The tailor of Brussels is of treatment to a common subject. The tailor of Brussels is a ranting demagogue who, like Christopher Sly, is conveyed when drunk to the palace, and made to believe that he is the Duke. The height of Sly's ambition was a pot of small ale, but Peter Schenck is anxious to show that he could give a lesson to dukes if he had only the chance; and he is represented as a good fellow at bottom, for he in the end surrenders himself in order to save his confederates. His scheme of a successful Ordering the people insurrection is exquisite in its simplicity. to follow him, he will ride to the town hall:

there—all the guards being fled
At noise of our approach—fall straight to work
Upon the locks of the armoury, make them yield,
Arm the whole following people, name ourselves
The government of Brabant, and proclaim
All taxes done away with.

The confusion of mind of the vulgar democrat, who usually covets what he affects to denounce, is happily hit off in the following

Sit, gentlemen, and share the best we have; Not spleed unwholeseme viands such as lead The tables of the great—though, were high to They should be seemson food for all usershind.

The late Mr. J. S. Mill, in a letter to Fortilar extain politicism who are "Hadicale bootuse

lords," and the creed of this class is summed up in Peter's com-

Who redome dukes as good as other men.

Who redome dukes as good as other men.

Blasphemes the law of human brotherhood.

Of course, when a tailor becomes a duke, he changes his views, and discovers that there is a great deal to be said in favour of taxes and wholefone severity of government. The "foo of tyrants and of tyranny" is discovered to be the foe of law and government. The sham Duke orders Peter Schonck into custody, "but not to be much hurt." Altogether the humour of the subject is to be much hurt.". Altogether the humour of the subject is

The plays in this volume fully support the reputation which Mr. Ross Neil has already acquired, and will be read with pleasure by all who can appreciate tender and elevated poetry, as well as by those who relish the vividness of dramatic recital. We should, however, be glad to make the acquaintance of some of his works on the scene on which they are, if not intended, at least well fitted

to be produced.

RITES AND CUSTOMS OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.

IN a short introduction prefixed to this interesting volume Miss Yonge remarks on the almost entire ignorance of the Eastern Church which till lately prevailed in our own country. Englishmen, as a rule, seemed unaware of its very existence, and were apt to divide Christendom roughly into Protestants and Catholics, of whom all the former were right and all the latter in deadly error. We remember hearing an elaborate discourse on the number of the saved, in which the preacher arrived at his final calculation by first eliminating all the heathen, then dividing the nominally Christian remnant into two classes, and summarily putting saide the Roman Catholics—of the Greek Church he had evidently never heard—till he came at last to discuss the moral qualifications of the Protestant minority, from whom alone, as his hearers were distinctly given to understand, the ranks of the blessed would be hereafter recruited. We have advanced a little beyond that point new, though for most of us the Greek Church has still a very shadowy existence. In a novel which had a considerable run two or three years ago, the heroine, on learning that a friend of hers conor three years ago, the heroine, on learning that a friend of here contemplates marrying a Russian, observes to her husband, "Oh! how shocking; why they are hardly Christians, are they!" to which he replies, after a few minutes' reflection, "Well, they don't believe in the Holy Ghost." It is true, indeed, that a warm sympathy for the Orthodox Church—not very warmly reciprocated witness for primitive truth as distinguished from Romish corporations, and the state of the company and the ruptions; and we believe there has for some years past been a Society, calling itself the Eastern Church Association, established among us, with the view of effecting a closer union between the English and Eastern Churches. Still to the general public the rites and doctrines of the most ancient and inflavible of Circiatian bodies are at best a region of mystery, as was some-what amusingly illustrated the other day in the case of the auspicious event which is likely to do more than anything else to bring about a fuller knowledge and more intelligent interest in the subject. If the Times' Correspondent, who professed to be describing from personal observation the Royal marriage at St. Petersburg, had even glanced at such a popular sketch as that now before us, he would have been saved from some very strange ocular illusions. That the Russian Church, the rigid, upholder of traditional orthodoxy, would admit Protestants as such to communion was on the face of it sufficiently improbable; but there was a sublime absurdity in the account of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh three times sclemnly marching round the alter, and each time "receiving the Sacrament" afresh; the fact being that neither of them went near the alter or received communion at all. The ceremony thus travestied by the lively imagination of the Times Correspondent is described very clearly, together with the whole marriage rite and its attendant circumstances, in the fourth chapter of Madame Romanoff's book, to which our readers may be referred. The Russian Church, as Miss Yonge reminds us, is a child of the Greek, Russia having been converted in the us, is a civil of the Greek, Russia having been converted in the tenth century by missionaries from Constantinople. But it is, it not filis pulchrior, certainly filia major: for of the eighty million adherents of Orthodoxy nearly sixty millions are Russians, so that practically and politically the chief interest centres in the Russian Church, though it is much the youngest of the Orthodox communities, and is now entirely independent both in form and in fact of all the four ancient Patriarchates. There was formerly a Descinate of Moreover, carabitahed with the sengtion of the four of all the four ancient Patriarchates. There was formerly a Patriarchate of Moscow, established with the sanction of the four (Ecumenical Patriarcha, but Poter the Great, by a ukase of January 25, 1721, abolished it, and aubstituted the Most Holy Governing Synod as the supreme authority in the Russian Church under himself. The Bishops who are members of this Synod take an eath of uncenditional obedience to the Czer, who is in fact the acting Patriarch of the Russian Church, and is supreme in fact the acting Patriarch of the Russian Church, and is supreme in the canone of the smearest Councils; and he is officially styled fliesd of the Church. The four Patriarchs under the Turkish himpire are not because much better off, as they are appointed, and liable to be deposed, by the Sultan. It was not necessary for the writer of a work on the Rites and Gustoms of the Rasso-Greek Church to notice these facts, which must however be been in mind in to notice these facts, which must however be borne in mind in

* Shetches of the Rites and Customs of the Green-Russian Church. By E. C. Barnesel. Second Edition. London: Rivingtons.

forming an estimate of the ecclesissical position of the Eastern Churches. But her readers might be tempted to forget, without a word of caution, that she is dealing with one side only of Russian Church life, and that she has evidently been led to view it under the most farourable aspects.

Madamo Romanoff is an English lady, married to a Russian officer; and, if not actually a momber of the Church of her sulopted country, she must at least be in the habit of frequenting its serand cultivating the acquaintance of the Russian clergy to whom she professes her "deep obligations" for the help they have given. She must therefore be presumed to speak with their authority, and to give what they would themselves desire to be accepted as a correct account of matters ecclesiastical. We have already said, that it is on the whole a favourable view; but her descriptions—except in the case of ceremonies, which are very minutely explained-are often so sketchy as to stimulate rather than to explained—are often so secreny as to stimulate rather than to satisfy a desire for fuller information. The book is thrown into the convenient shape of a series of short tales illustrating the seven Sacraments and other principal rites of the Church, which has the advantage of rendering it more attractive to the general reader, but also, of course—and that is not an unmixed benefit-of enabling the writer to make the structure of the narrative subservient to her own view of the facts. Let us take as a specimen the opening story of "Roman the Reader," which is the longest and altogether the most interesting in the book. It includes a detailed account of the Sacraments of Buptism and "Buptismal Unction"—or, as we should say, Confirmation—which is administered in the Eastern Church to infants immediately after they are baptized, and of the Consecration of Charebes. But its main interest to an ordinary reader will lie in the sketch, sight as it is, of clerical life and education as exemplified in the hero's career from childhood till his early death by a stroke of lightning. One hears a good deal usually about the draukenness and ignorance of the mass of the Russian clerky. Our author does "not pretend to dispute that many are ignorant, given to much wine, and lovers of lucre," but she considers that these failines are greatly exaggerated, and that Englishmen have formed their estimate from onesided stories of travellers much as Russians love generalized their conception of English schoolmusters from Dickens's Squeers, We greatly desiderate a fuller and more explicit account of the training of youths destined for the ministry; but the impression left on our mind by the experiences of Roman—who is represented as somewhat exceptional, both in character and attainments—is of a system quite as narrowly exclusive as the Roman Catholic in the separation of the young seminarist from early boyhood, but with separation of the young seminarist from early boyhood, but with less care for moral sateguards. Lying and other schoolbov vices appear to be very prevalent among these neophytes, who are also said to be greatly addicted to "maling-ring." And the plan of making the priesthood hereditary, "like the Levites, you know," as Roman expresses it, is not likely to act satisfactorily. "We grow up," he says, "with the conviction that Priests, Deacons, or Renders we must be. Our friends do not approve of our becoming laymen; many will not give their blessing to such some as feel an insurmountable exercise to the Church stancy that!" The intense renganage of many of these youths for their that!" The intense repugnance of many of these youths for their that!" The intense repugnance of many or these yearns considered career, often attested by running away from the seminary, does not look a hopeful sign. Nor are matters at all improved by the still more objectionable application of the same principle in the female line, through the commercial arrangement of priestly marriages, which appears, however, to have been forbidden by a recent Imperial ukase. We will let Roman explain it:-

And what do you mean by marrying for a place? "

"And what do you mean by marrying for a place?"

"Do not you know? Oh, that is one of our systems, one of our ways of getting our maidens provided for. For instance, a Pilest, with an unmarried daughter, dies. Well, she may be a nice anishle grit that any one might be glad to have for a wife; she may be elderly or nely; worse still if she be ill-tempered or in bad health. The Consistory knows every brids in the discess; besides, the mothers send petitions to the Vholika, begging that a bridegroom may be found for her daughter. The condition for the place is informed that if he chooses to take the glil, the place is his; a married man gets a refusal at once—though, to be sure, if he knows that there is a bride there, he does not think of asking for it."

"Good God I' cried Michael, "what an abuse! Go on brother!"

"The candidate thinks, 'Who knows, perhaps the gui may please me,' and off he sets, perhaps some hundreds of versts, to look at het. There are cases on record that candidates with mothers and orbina brothers and sisters on their hands have not been able to make up their minds to such conditions. And the position of the poor girl—what must be her feelings? Other candidates, just for the sake of 'daily bread,' as I say, marry cross old frights, for whom nobedy and during the lifetime of the father; and I leave you to imagine the domestic happaness that is to be expected. It is a fact."

"Is it possible?" murmured Michael, shaking his head.

fact."
"Is it possible?" murmured Michael, shaking his head.

The practical working of the system is illustrated a few pages further on by the example of Roman's schoolboy friend, Appolon:-

The ceremonies of Baptism and Duction-or Confirmation-we must leave our readers to study in Madanie Romanoff's pages; they may feel thankful that immersion is no longer enforced in the West, when they learn that some priests are so maskiful in discharging their office that "little innocents have been known to be drowned at the very moment they were made Christians." It is fair to add that such accidents are said to be of rare occurren

fair to add that such accidents are said to be of rare occurrence.

We should gather from the chapter on "Confession and Communion" that here, as in almost every other point, there is no difference of doctrine between the Greek and Latin Churches, but that there is just the variety of practice that might be expected from the stationary and inelastic character of Eastern Christianity. The custom which became prevalent in an early, though not the earliest, age of frequenting the Sacraments only once a year, still prevails in Russia, and even the most devout never think of confessing and communicating oftener than twice. Children, from their baptism till the age of seven, when they make their first confession, communicate twice a year, with the chalice only... There has been nothing in the East corresponding to the Franciscan and Jesuit revivals. And indeed much of the life of Oriental Christianity looks like a petrifaction of primitive faith and worship. Christianity looks like a petrifaction of primitive faith and worship, touching and venerable in its fidelity to the ancient type, but wanting in that power of adaptation to the changing needs and circumstances of the day which, even in its darkest periods, has marked the religious and ritual developments of the Latin Church. Whether we contrast the rival communions, so like at once and so unlike in their liturative moments or repulser existence. whether we contrast the rival communions, so like at once and so unlike, in their liturgical, monastic, or popular religious systems, we are met with the same characteristic of rigid immobility in the East. And the distinction holds good equally in the domain of theology. The intense speculative energy, of which not Rome but Constantinople was the centre, which gave birth to the heresies and the Councils of the first eight centuries, has lain dormant for above a thousand years. John of Damascus in the eighth century was the last theologian of note in the Orthodox Church, and the iconoclastic policy of her rulers about the same period marks her suicidal rejection of the services of Christian art. These tendencies to a merely sterile conservatism have inevitably been strengthened by successive ages of religious and political isolation. A correspondence between the German Old Catholics and a Russian religious society which has lately been published in the newspapers illustrates very curiously that ingrained in-capacity to distinguish form from substance which has become almost a second nature in the Orthodox Eastern mind. But we almost a second nature in the Orthodox Eastern mind. But we may seem to be wandering from Madame Romanoff's volume, though not from the thoughts which its perusal naturally suggests. One of the most interesting chapters is that on "Adoption," for which a peculiar and very beautiful rite, or "moloben," is provided in the Russian service-books, but is apparently so seldom used that many of the clergy are oblivious of its very existence. A bereaved couple had however resolved to replace their lost children by adopting the son of a friend, a boy of seven years old, and desired to consecrate the new relationship by the ordinance of the Church. We must find room for the leading incidents of a ceremony which has no parallel, so far as we are aware, in any Western ritual. Mass has been celebrated and "infant Communion "administered to Max with the chalice, and the ceremony then proceeds:

Western ritual. Mass has been celebrated and "infant Communion" administered to Max with the chalice, and the ceremony then proceeds:—

And now the closed royal gates were opened, and Father Platon, with his Testament and cross, issued therefrom. Contrary to custom, Michael Emilianovitch and his son ascended the steps of the amyon, and with lighted candles in their hands, made an obelsance to the ground, and crossed themselves three times as the Priest chanted "Blessed he our God, now, henceforth, and for ever." After a few short prayers and kondake, the following prayer was read, with the distinct enunciation that has lately become, happily, so common, but which then was quite a new thing:—

"O Lord our God! who through Thy beloved Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, hast called us to be the children of God by Adoption, and the grace of Thy Holy Spirit; saying, 'I will be a Father to him, and he shall be to Me a son i' O mercibul Father and King, look down from heaven, Thy dwelling-place, on these Thy servants; and their natures (strangers to each other in the flesh) do Thou units in the bonds of relationship as father and son, by Thy Holy Spirit; confirm them in Thy love, bind them with Thy favour, bless them with Thy glory, strengthen them in Thy faith, preserve them for swa, and grant that an unseemly word may never pass their lips; and be Thou the Recorder of their vow, that even to the end of their lives their love be not broken, that they never fail in their duty to Thee, in whom all things living have life; and make them heirs of Thy Kingdom. To Thee is due all honour, glory, and worship, to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, now, henceforth, and for ever. Amen."

The Priest then turns his face towards the congregation, and says, "Peace be to you all !"

And the Reader answers, for the congregation, "And to thy spirit."

Priest. "Bow your heads before the Lord." (The congregation stand with bent heads while he reads this praver.)

"O Almighty Father I the Creator of all things created, who in th

The murber of English works conveying information about the

Russian Church is extremely limited, and there are still fewer likely to attract the notice of any but professed theologians. We can honestly recommend Madama Romanoff's unpretending and very readable volume to the larger class who may, especially at this time, desire to learn something in an informal way of the religion of the new member of our Royal family. But they must remember that it is the work of a reverential admirer, if not of a convert, whose opportunities of personal observation as well as her sympathies have probably disposed her to dwell chiefly on the brighter side of things. But a little exaggeration in that direction is at all events preferable to the vulgar bigotry of mere ignorant contempt. It is quite time that Voltaire's famous sneer at our insular religion should be proved to be obsolete.

LADY ANNA.*

MR. TROLLOPE must have had an object very superior in his eyes to popularity, or even to general approval, when he indited a novel making Lady Anna, the daughter and wealthy heiress of an earl, marry a journeyman tailor (and, lest the reader should ever forget himself into the delusion that it is a master with the content of the conte tailor, the full title is seldom spared him), carrying along with her, moreover, the author's sympathies in so doing. And he is a tailor who is nothing else than a tailor—not a prince in disguise, not a hero, not a poet, not even a demagogue, but a man who goes steadily to his work, coming home from it with hands hard and black with behour and carning him thirty-five shillings a weaks and without and several card with a several card without and several card with a several card without and se labour, and earning his thirty-five shillings a week; and withal an ill-conditioned tailor, with a "coarse mouth" and a very uncivil tongue in it, selfish, surly, ill-tempered, and dangerous, whom the heroine (we use the term conventionally) fears at least as much as she fancies. This is a sort of thing the reading public will never stand, except in a period of political storm and ferment. There are Radicals in the abstract, but a man must be embittered by some violent present exasperation who can like such diaruptions of some violent present exapperation who can like such disruptions of social order as this. Not all the cleverness and admirable portrait-painting shown in Felix Holt could make that story popular, or overcome its unpalatable plot, which Lady Anna follows in too many points to allow us to regard the similarity as entirely accidental. And yet Felix Holt, as compared with our tailor, is Hyperion to a satyr, and Esther has nobody to please but herself. In the interest both of male and female novel-readers we protest against Lady Anna's match; for their sensibility's sake we expose at once the main feature of the story, that they may not be betrayed unawares into reading what will probably leave a disagreeable impression. Fiction at least as much as poetry should be the art of instructing by pleasing. The most tragic catastrophe art of instructing by pleasing. The most tragic catastrophe pleases something in us when human nature performs its part with credit; but who can be pleased here? Not middle-class readers midway between earls and artisans, determined at least to hold their own; not earls and countesses, unless they are disloyal to their order; not tailors, if they are wise men, for what sensible man wants a wife who is ashamed of him? and Mr. Trolloge knows his art too well to pretend that his tailor can talk or look or behave himself on any occasion at all like a gentleman. He has indeed shirked, which we think a little cowardly, showing us his hero in the posture and surrounding circumstances of his calling, but we see him distinctly, though the words are not written, sitting at the wedding-breakfast ill at ease on the edge of his chair, embarrassed in his new clothes, awkward and sullen.

We have heard it suggested that the plot of this story is the carrying out of a bet. Without accepting this solution, it is clear that for some reason or other Mr. Trollope before he concerned himself with the how. The plot must have been an after consideration. He trusted his ingenuity to find the means. It was obvious that, if the young lady was to carry with her the reader's sympathy, she must be placed in exceptional circumstances to start with, and her extravagant views of constancy easily accomplished all the rest. It is a rule with some directors of conscience not to aim at universal perfection or at an equality of excellence, but to choose a particular virtue, and to exercise all the energies upon it; to hold it perpetually before the mind's eye. It is thus that Mr. Trollope has in this instance directed the conscience of his genius. Constancy to a lover is the one virtue which is to supersede all others; a promise once made, under whatever circumstances, is to override every other consideration. Once, then, get the young lady to promise, and the thing is done. The reader, however, is accustomed to consider that all our relations with our fellow-creatures imply tacit promises. Are there no bonds but spoken ones? Because a girl does not say in so many words to the Countess her mother, I promise not to marry a tailor, does she really break no understood long-standing promise when the wedding comes off? If not, then not only must the present framework of society be changed, which the line of the story would seem indeed to suggest, but the moral obligations of parents their children are reduced to a minimum—a mere parish allowance as it were. But there is a recognition of such an unsmoken promise ever circumstances, is to override every other consideration. Once, as it were. But there is a recognition of such an unspoken promise in all concerned, whether author or lovers. Mr. Trollope cannot construct his story without the aid of falsehood and trighterous concealment. The young girl, at the bidding of her lover, keeps the engagement a profound secret from her mother, not scrupling to tell lies when his are necessary to keep in the deception.

The plot is just such an impossible one as would grow out of

Long Anne. By Anthony Builtons, London: Chapman & Hall, 1874.

the original design; people all behave in the story as nobody would behave in real life. Ledy Lovel, on whom Ledy Anna's méallièmes comes as a Nemesis for her own ambitious marriage, was daughter of Captain Murray, a thorough gentleman of good family, "one of the right Murrays," living in a pretty cottage near Keswick. Here she was found by Lord Lovel, a conventional wicked pear, who persuades the beautiful girl to marry him, though she is told he is a bad man. Very bad he proves to be; for six months after he has led her a bride out of Applethwaite Church, he tells her the marriage was not valid, as he had a wife already in Sicily. She told her father, and one of the Murrays fought a duel for her; but shortly afterwards the father dies, the Murrays become suspicious of her claims (without any reason as it seems), and we soon find her so reduced in circumstances and so desolate that an old master tailor who takes up her cause because he hates the aristocracy is her only friend. He spends all his savings, some six thousand pounds, in a prosecution for bigamy, which ends in the absent Earl being acquitted and the Countess being legally acknowledged to be Lady Lovel. It might be supposed that under these circumstances old Mr. Thwaite would not be her only friend; but so it is, and her little girl is brought up in his house, hearing a great deal of her rank, and called Lady Anna, but still living dependent on her old friend; who perseveres in the lady's cause, which indeed is so good a one that we never quite understand how nobody believes in her but the tailor.

The poor unsuspicious Countess, training her daughter in the high hopes which fill her own bosom, is little aware that an engagement has been formed between the young girl and Daniel Thwaits, the tailor's son. So utterly unconscious indeed is she (and what depths of duplicity does this imply!) that she allows Daniel, who has come up from Keswick to London to work with a tailor in Wigmore Street, to take lodgings for her and her daughter in the ame house, of which he has a room on the top floor. Let who would question Lady Lovel's claims, he and his father had maintained them, and as a boy he had fought many battles at Keswick maintaining Lady Anna's right to her title. He was a reader and "no dolt," and yet it does not seem to be thought dishonourable in him that he should get the girl's secret promise to marry him. His contempt for the aristocracy is assumed to clear him from such reproaches. Here in these lodgings it occurs to Lady Lovel that her daughter ought not to be calling the tailor Daniel. Lady that her daughter ought not to be calling the tailor Daniel. Lady Anna blushes, and argues how good he had always been to them. Lady Lovel is quite willing to acknowledge her obligations. She is grateful; but still insists upon "Mr. Thwaite"; and just gives a hint to old Thwaite, with which the old man is offended. Now here, again, the tailors—father and son—strike us as pushing the view of gratitude strangely far. If the old man advanced his money to prove her a countess, the mere fact of success ought to have told him that equality between them was impossible. And where is the generosity, if, believing her a countess and her daughter an heiress, Daniel thinks his father's services justify him in securing the daughter as his own prize! In the meanwhile a beyv of London lawvers are busy with the justify him in securing the daughter as his own prize! In the meanwhile a bovy of London lawyers are busy with the trial which brings Lady Lovel from her retirement. Her hustrial which brings Lady Lovel from her retirement. Her husband, the wicked Earl, is dead, and the title goes to a distant heir, but not the fortune amassed in various securities. The dying Farl had left his money to a mistress, but he was proved to be mad at the time, so the will was set aside; but the young Earl has a more formidable antagonist in Lady Anna, whose legitimacy it is his policy to dispute. He is an honourable young fellow, with no wish to deprive anybody of their rights; but an earldom cannot be maintained with credit on a thousand a year, which is all that comes to him unless, as he takes for granted, the Countess can have been proved to be no wife. Sir William Patterson, Solicitordescribed in Mr. Trollope's manner, and play their several parts—which are very honest parts, for he is a sympathizer and friend of lawyers of every branch. The perspicacious and bland Sir William soon discovers that his client has not a leg to stand upon, and suggests, as the best thing for all parties, that a marriage should be arranged between the young people new opposition. soon discovers that his client has not a leg to stand upon, and suggests, as the best thing for all parties, that a marriage should be arranged between the young people now opposed to one another. A great deal of sounding goes on on both sides. The young Earl's friends recoil at first, not believing in the girl's rights, and having heard rumours (rife in Keswick, though unheard by the Countess) that she was in love with the tailor. Sir William, who has heard the rumours also, and backs the Earl against him, replies, "I am told that she is very lovely, and that pains have been taken with her education," and he carries his point so far that the young Earl consents to call on the Countess and her daughter. On her part Lady Lovel is more than willing for such a compromise. She has a preliminary meeting at the attorney's chambers with the young man, and then amounces the proposal to her daughter, who can only say "It is impossible." Still the mother only takes this for maiden reluctance and her natural objection to be merely woosed for her money; and the young Earl calls, and conducts himself very pleasantly, claiming the young lady as his undoubted cousin, and impressing her with the charm of his appearance and manner. After this it is arranged that she shall pay a visit to the Earl's uncle, a Yorkshire rector, who is nest reluctant to receive such a visitor, but persuaded into it by the hours of the estate. She has time to get acquainted and to

win favour with the family before the Earl arrives upon the scene. In manner, diction, and all the etceteres of young ladyhood she takes equal rank with all Mr. Trollope's heroines. It is intended that the young Earl should find interest and inclination agreed. He really likes her, and she seems to like him. If it were not that we know Mr. Trollope of old, it would seem possible that she might find her liking for the tailor an illusion, but it's know there is no help for her.

The best part of the book is the young Earl's courtship, which stands, as far as words and manners go, in very favourable contrast with his rival's; and she likes it too. He really has every reason to think himself in the way of success; but when the actual proposal comes she starts to her feet and tells him she is engaged to Daniel Thwaite the tailor, though not without some shame and some regret.

And thus the terrible paper have her mother who hereses. And thus the terrible news bursts upon her mother, who, however, cannot at first believe her own powerlessness. Hitherto her daughter has seemed submissive and obedient; now, following blind instinct or higher duty—we are not told which—she transfers all submission and obedience to Daniel. The mother entransfers at submission and obelience to Painel. The mother entreats and storms, kneels and raves by turns, but as her fury grows so does her daughter's obstinacy. The more everybody argues the more she is resolved. At length, with a view to robbing the wretched mother of even the reader's sympathy, Mr. Trollope puts into her hands the inevitable pistol with which he cuts short so many complications. She shoots at Daniel, and lodges a ball in his shoulder. Such magnanimity as is shown in not delivering over to the police the mother of his future wife and the woman he has driven mad, he shows. The Countess is panic-struck and hors de combat through her own deed. Daniel gives Lady Anna to understand that her mother has wounded him, and she walks off straightway to his lodgings to nurse him, for by this time the Countess, restored to fortune, has removed from the roof which Countess, restored to fortune, has removed from the roof which once covered them both. An arrangement is made of the property, by which a fair share is allowed to the Earl, who is assured by his lawyers that it is fit and fair that he should take it. The Countess has already repaid Daniel principal and interest of the mones borrowed from his father; he has thrown up work, and, as far as nine thousand pounds and an idle life can make him such, is a gentleman. The Earl considers himself bound in values for Tale man. The Farl considers himself bound, in return for Anna's liberality towards himself in money matters, to be civil to Anna's necreatry towards numbell in money matters, to be civil to his rival, and asks him to call upon him to receive the renunciation of the lady's hand; and moreover persuades his reluctant uncle to allow the marriage to take place from his house, and to give the bride away. The Solicitor-General expects that Daniel will some day get into l'arliament; awkward particulars will soon be forgotten; and the world will call it a happy marriage. Young ladies are found glad to be bridesmaids; "things arrange themselves"; the only one who stands out in the unwascouble mother selves"; the only one who stands out is the unreasonable mother, who refuses the sanction of her presence. This does not, however, much affect the bride, who is seronely happy in her choice. The poor Countess asks the Earl who ought to have been her son-in-law to rent to her the gloomy mansion where the miseries of her life began. Lady Anna and her husband go off to Australia, and so we take leave of them; but not a final leave, for the concluding words contain a promise which possibly throws some light on the purpose of the present volumes:—" Of the further doings of Mr. Daniel Thwaite and his wife, Lady Anna-of how they travelled and saw many things; and how he became perhaps a wiser man—the present writer may, he hopes, live to tell." Through their means then we are to learn more than Mr. Trollope's published observa-tions have hitherto told us of social life at the Antipodes.

ARNOLD ON PRUSSIAN ECCLESIASTICAL LEGISLATION.*

In republishing the German part of his Schools and Universities on the Continent Mr. Matthew Arnold has taken occasion to compare the Prussian ecclesiastical legislation, so far as it bears on the relation between religion and the higher education, with the attempts at legislating on the same subject which have from time to time been made in Ireland. We entirely agree with Mr. Arnold that Englishmen, more perhaps than almost any other civilized nation, need the criticism of "a disinterested literary class—a class of non-political writers, having no organized and embodied set of supporters to please, simply setting themselves to observe and report faithfully, and looking for favour to those isolated persons only scattered through all the communities whom such an attempt may interest." The reason why Englishmen need this so especially is that the statesmen by whom their laws are for the most part made are not really free to act. The measures they introduce are not those which they think the best; they are those which they think good enough to be worth passing, and not too good to have a fair chance of passing. In order to slip into a Bill as much of what they think right and expedient as they can, they have to coax and humour the prejudices of their followers as regards matters which they have designedly left out of it. For a similar reason Englishmen rarely hear the truth about the practice of foreign nations upon points on which it is opposed to their own, politicians and newspapers always trying to exhibit this practice "by a side which may make their own followers feel proud and comfortable rather than humiliated and uneasy." Mr. Arnold finds examples of this temper in Exeter Hall and in the Times. The one praises Prince Bismarck because, "like England at its best moments, he sternly restrains Romanism." The other congratulates its fellow-country-

^{*} Higher Schools and Universities in Germany. By Matthew Arnold, D.C.L. London: Macmillan & Co. 1874.

en that they are strong enough to leave Ultramontanes to the contact of free discussion, instead of being compelled, like Prince Bismarck, to have recourse to measures of repression. Even the journals which are most opposed to Prince Bismarck over-praise England by implication, because they argue as though parallel legislation in England would consist in compelling Roman Catho-lic priests to take degrees at Oxford or Cambridge, thereby implying that Prince Bismarck has been guilty of an act of tyranny which, in his own country, every Englishman would repudiate. According to Mr. Arnold, the real difference between Prince Bismarck's policy towards the Prussian Roman Catholics and the policy of successive English Governments towards Irish Roman Catholics is this, that Prussia, before compelling Roman Catholic candidates for orders to attend Universities, gave them Roman Catholic Universities to go to, while England, though leaving Roman Catholic candidates for orders free to attend Universities. versities or not, steadily refuses to give them Roman Catholic Universities to go to. Herein he thinks Prince Biamarck shows himself a statesman, while English Governments show themselves the slaves of a current and irrational prejudice. The one values culture, and insists that men who are to exercise important public functions shall have undergone the discipline which ordinarily brings culture. The other despises culture, and does not care whether men who are to exercise important public functions have it or go without it. The one interferes with the freedom of the Roman Catholic clergy, but only so far as to ensure that their teaching shall be the best and most intelligent which their Church can supply; the other refuses to Roman Catholic clergy the means of making their teaching intelligent even up to the level allowed by their Church. "Prince Bismark's principle is, that a man who exercises an important public function in dealing with men's minds should exercise it with the light, help, and discipline of the best culture which the nation has to give."
The principle of the ligglish Government is, "that for the future we must not in Ireland endow religion in any way whatever."
The success of the two policies will depend in the long run on the

comparative truth and worth of these two principles.

The first inquiry which suggests itself is whether Mr. Arnold's account of Prince Bismarck's principle fairly represents it. As against the would-be complimentary nonsense often talked in this country about the Prussian ecclesiastical legislation, it certainly does. The popular English identification of Prince Bismarck's policy with the policy of Henry VIII, and Elizabeth would be comic if it were not discreditable. For a generation and a half English Liberals have been accustomed to boast that we have got zid of the last shreds of Tudor legislation, but they seem to think that to get into our cast-off clothes is a real advance for Prussia. What a blessing it would be if an English journalist would think for a moment what sort of opinion (fermans are likely to form of a nation whose public writers gravely congratulate them that they are not more than three centuries behind England! But as against reasonable criticism of Prince Bismarck's policy Mr. Arnold's position is not quite so unassailable:—

To interpose [he says] somewhere between the private seminary and the public cure of souls the studies and examinations of the University.

In reasonable. It is true the Roman Catholics have the right to certain guarantees in the matter. They have a right to demand that the University shall not be made an engine of Protestant or of anti-religious propagandism, that the seminarist shall not be put in the hands of the enemies of his faith, that his University therefore shall be a Roman Catholic University, and his professors for theology, philosophy, and history Roman Catholics. This being guaranteed, I think the State may reasonably impose University studies as a preliminary to orders, and that it may fairly hope to obtain, with time, the approbation of its Roman Catholic members themselves to its doing so. The reasonable ones will be brought to approve first, but the mass will come in time.

It is true that the law of the 11th of May, 1873, requires that every priest appointed to an ecclesiastical function shall have passed the final examination at the end of a gymnasium course, have gone through a three years' course of divinity at a German State University possessing a Catholic theological faculty, and at the close of this latter course have passed an examination in general throughed a confidence of the course of the latter course have purely and the confidence of the latter course have purely and the confidence of the latter o knowledge conducted by State Commissioners. But in the dioceses where there is no University answering to this description a course of study at the diocesan seminary, provided it he approved by the Minister of Public Worship, is accepted as a substitute. In Prussia, Breslau and Boun are the only Universities which possess a Catholic faculty of theology, so that, except in those dioceses, the studies of a University are not interposed between the private seminary and the public cure of souls. On the contrary, the training of the private seminary is accepted as suffibetween the private seminary and the public cure of scale. On an contrary, the training of the private seminary is accepted as sufficient over the larger part of the kingdom. And since the studies at those seminaries cannot by any action of the Government be premaueutly raised to the University level, Prince Bismarch's scheme deserves less credit for enlightenment and love of culture than the Arnold is disposed to accord to it. Even where the priest Mr. Arnold is disposed to accord to it. Even where the priest does go to a University, he is only bound to attend the theological lectures, so that the amount of general culture which he acquires need not be very much more than qualifies for matriculation at the University of London.

University of London.

If University studies were really interposed between the private seminary and the public cure of souls, the tenderness to the reasonable requirements of Roman Catholics which Mr. Arnold attributes to Prince Biamarck would still exist only in theory. Probably if the condition with the Ultramontanes had been fought hadone the Vatican Council, or if the Vatican decrees had been minumally accepted by Roman Catholics, such praise would have been more than just. Prince Biamarck has certain ands in

view, and so far as tenderness to the reasonable or ever the reasonable requirements of Roman Catholics is consistent with the attainment of these ends he is perfectly willing to show it. Het one of these ends happens to be the extension of a certain amount of of these ends happene to be the extension of a certain amount of protection to that section of Roman Catholics which rejects the Vatican decrees, and this section is strongly represented in the professorial class. In theory, therefore, Prince Biamarek concades that the seminarist must not be put into the hands of the enemies of his faith; that his University shall be a Roman Satholic University; and his professors for theology, philosophy, and history Roman Catholics. But the Old Catholice claim to be Roman Catholics equally with, or even more strictly than, the Flussian Covernment is not prepared to reject this pretension, excommunicated professors are allowed to reject this pretension, excommunicated professors are allowed to retain their chairs both at Boun and at Breslau. The ecclesito retain their chairs both at Boun and at Breslau. The ecclesiastical authorities may therefore plead that their seminarists, in spite of Prince Bismarck's protestations, are put into the hands of the enemies of their faith. In this way the Pressian Government is placed in a dilemma. To admit the plea is to admit by implication that the ecclesiastical authorities have a right to depose and excommunicate Old Catholic professors. To reject it is to insist upon the ecclesiastical authorities recognising as Roman Catholics men whom they consider as much enemies of their faith as Protestants themselves. If Ultramontane or Vaticantheir faith as Protestants themselves. If Ultramontane or Vaticanist were substituted for Roman Catholic as the description of the University to be interposed between the private seminary and the public cure of souls, Mr. Arnold would probably be right in his view that the State may fairly hope to obtain, with time, the approbation of its Roman Catholic members in making University studies a preliminary to orders. As it is, the case is different. If Mr. Gladstone, having the right of appointing Catholic professors in Mr. Gladstone, having the right of appointing Catholic Professors in a Catholic University, had refused to dismiss a professor who had conformed to the Church of England, on the ground that, the Church of England being a branch of the Catholic Church, tha professor in question had not ceased to be a Catholic, a good deal would have been said about his incurable love of casuistry, and much ingenuity would have been displayed in tracing it to the ecclesiastical influences under which he was brought up. What would be casuistry in Mr. Gladstone is in Prince Bismarck only a robust indifference to moral subtleties. No one imagines that his conscience can ever act except in harmony with the best secular lights of the time.

It is not necessary to go very far in Mr. Arnold's preface to dis cover that Prince Bismarck is chiefly dear to him as a new stick with which to beat his old enemies, the Dissenters. The principle that the State should have nothing to do with religion depends, he says, on further propositions advanced respectively by Secularists and Nonconformists. The Secularist wants to sever all connexion of the State with religion, because "religion as it exists is merely another page for characteristics." another name for obscurantism and superstition." conformist wants the State to have nothing to do with religion, because he holds all religious except his own to be false, and any complicity on his part with the endowment of them to be wicked. Mr. Arnold's answer to the Secularists will not meet with much criticism in this country, for here Secularists in the Continental sense of the term are but a small minority. It is a mistake, he says, to treat religion as a disease which will die out if it be not fostered. It is a natural human need which will satisfy itself, and the more it is dissociated from the public life of a country the stronger what is faulty and mischievous in it tends to become. His answer to the Dissenters embodies a conclusion the recognition of which would have gone far to save the Liberal party from

its recent disaster :-

After all one must sak, where the public action is concerned in what a man's conscience commands or forbids, whether the conscience commands or forbids reuseably. . . . To profess an opinion or adopt a practice for eneself can reasonably be said to engage one's conscience; to pay a tax laid by the majority for an institution which the opinion or practice of the majority leads them to adopt can engage the conscience only if what is instituted is plainly flagitious. Violent men easily allege, no doubt, that all opinion or practice at variance with their own is flagitious and pernicious. But here the public at large is the judge, and more and more assumes the right of judging, whether this right is sustainable.

As regards the objection of Dissenters to pay a school rate hich may indirectly support the Church of England, we agree with Mr. Arnold that the public are more and more coming to perceive that it "is not reasonable": and that "the proper answer to perceive that it "is not reasonable": and that "the proper answer to it, instead of turning up one's eyes and saying 'How very grievous!' is 'Then you ought not to feel your conscience violated by it.'" The reason of this is that the great majority of the people of England do not believe the Church of England to be 'plainly flagitious," and that the majority even of the Dissenters do not believe it either. But as regards the Roman Catholic Church we do not feel so sure. The ordinary English Protestant must be greatly enlightened and humanized before he will believe with Mr. Arnold that Roman Catholicism is, "like Protestantism itself, an essay in religion, an approximation." So long as he regards it as a "heathenish superstition," University education in Irakand will a "heathenish superstition," University education in Ireland will continue a difficulty for English statesmen. One section of politicians resents the doctrine that Ireland must be governed accordance with Irish ideas; snother and larger section insists on so narrowing Imperial ideas as to make them purely and exclusively English. Between these two first what one a Government do but sit still and hold up Mr. Arnold's hands while he serves to make Dissenters national instead of sectarion.

KINGSLEY ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION.

EXECUTE and Education is the title given by Canon Kingaley to a collection of articles and popular lectures taking a rather wider range of subjects than is implied in the name. Some of the chapters, at least, can hardly be described as directly educational or sanitary without using those words in a rather loose sense. But one must not look at titles too closely; and we may admit that the book has a certain unity dependent rather upon the affrit than upon the substance. Mr. Kingaley's teaching differs in certain points from that of former times; he has become perhaps a little tamer than he was in his earlier moods, and is disposed to take a rather more cheerful view of things in general. Whether he has lost in force what he has gained in discretion is a question which we need not discuss. Amidst various changes we have no difficulty in recognizing the same tendencies. The arch leader of the sect of Muscular Christians has allowed some of his characteristic tenets to drop a little into the shade. some of his characteristic teneta to drop a little into the shade. There is, indeed, a time of life, from which we fear that Mr. Kingsley cannot be far removed, at which the merits of violent bodily exercise become rather less palpable than of old. Few men can be undergraduates in spirit for more than twenty years or so, and a man who has fairly taken his degree in mind as well as in the flesh recognizes the fact that, even for sanitary purposes, all the lessons of life are not summed up in the code of athletic training. Mr. Kingsley, however, has rather widened his teaching than abandoned its principles. If his disciples learnt in former days the vital importance of rowing, running, hunting, and flahing, they are now invited to study in a more scientific spirit the ome of his characteristic tenets to drop a little into the shade. they are now invited to study in a more scientific spirit the general conditions of physical health. The habit of taking exercise, it need hardly be said, is only one of those conditions, and there are others more important in themselves and much more deserving the attention of the great bulk of the population. It is difficult indeed to overrate the importance of sound teaching upon such points. Political economists may preach to us of the "inexorable laws of supply and demand," and enforce the Malthusian doctrine of population. Politicians may settle the best forms of constitutions of the population. tion and show how to regenerate mankind by the help of ballotboxes. Nay, theologians may confute heretics and extirpate infidelity. All the lessons inculcated by such reformers may be very good in their way; and if our teachers were a little better agreed amongst themselves, they might doubtless succeed in doing us a great deal of good. But it implies no disrespect if we add that all their teaching is pretty sure to be thrown away if it is bestowed upon a physically degenerating race. People will not grow wiserand betterifthey are becoming more sickly, nervous, and stunted. Vigorous vitality is a more important condition of the success of a race in the great struggle for existence than even the most admirable assortment of theoretical principles. The Tocquevilles and other political observers are very apt to overlook this tolerably obvious fact. They are so absorbed in indicate fact. They are so absorbed in judicious speculations upon the effect of enlarging the suffrage that they forget to inquire whether men's chests are increasing in girth and their digection acting more healthily. And yet the last line of inquiry may surely be the most important. It has been said, for example, that the native Americans have worse constitutions than their forefathers; and that they are even dying out, instead of multiplying, like the early colonists. If so they are noting a very heavy price for the bleasings colonists. If so, they are paying a very heavy price for the blessings of a Republican Constitution. Nor can we afford to look on with of a Republican Constitution. Nor can we afford to look on with indifference. Englishmen are being daily congregated more closely into towns; and many observers have told us, and have supported their statements by formidable statistics, that the town population is lamentably inferior in stamina to the beef-cating Briton of

Mr. Kingsley dilates upon such topics with great emphasis, and they well deserve all the emphasis which he can give them. He does not share the gloomy views of Mr. Ruskin, who seems to think does not share the gloomy views of Mr. Ruskin, who seems to think that our manufactories and coal-mines, and other abominations, are taking us straight to perdition. Mr. Kingsley rather holds that, on the whole, though with many drawbacks, we are really an improvement upon our forefathers. But the drawbacks are decidedly heavy. He tells us, for example, in a paper called "Nausicaa in London," how he took a walk through the streets after visiting the marbles of the Pritish Museum. Admiring the marvellous perfections of the decided (freely have a hard that the control of the latter. fection of the old Greek type, he seems to have become for the moment a muscular Pagun rather than a muscular Christian. And it must be granted that the drop from the ideal beauty of an ancient statue to the concrete upliness of modern Londoners is a rather severe one. Here and there he might meet one of the healthy English girls whose slightly exuberant beauty excites the ridicule and the envy of Parisians. But these girls, he thinks, were country-bred; and it was painful to eyes accustomed to stalwart peasant women "to remark the exceedingly small size of the sverage young woman." There was a want of the large frames which can support healthy brains as well as large muscles. Then he was a stall and third health and the stall are the stall as the stall and the stall are stall as the stall as groaned, as he well might groan, over high heels, and chignons, and tight stays, and compared the victims of those atrocities to the passing gipsy with stately elastic step and swinging hip. And he goes on to meditate upon the effects of drinking too much tea and goes on to menuate upon the energy of drinking too much tea and reading too many flimay novels, and general craving for false excitement and unhealthy stimulants; and asks, not very hopefully, whether our young women brought up in such fash drilled into their under the name of higher education. He takes some com-

fort from the fact that the Ladies' College near Cambridge has sait up a swimming-bath; but we fear that girls in all classes have still very few opportunities of receiving a physical education suited to their annual content of the to their sex.

Mr. Kingsley, however, would certainly agree that, even if yo ladies could be taught football, cricket, and boxing as well as swimming, there would still remain much to be done. The question, in fact, is most urgent for the classes to whom such mod development are not very easily attainable. Mr. Kingday therefore insists, amongst other suggestions, upon the propriety of erecting a "school of health" in every great town. There ought to be lectures, he tells us, about tissues, respiration, digration, absorption, secretion, and the structure of the nervous system. There should, moreover; be lectures on the mode in which discuse is generated and diffused; on the advantages of pure air, water, good drainage, and ventilation. To one obvious objection he replies that we ought to have female lecturers upon all these subjects. That, however, is a matter of detail. No-body, we presume, would deny that the population night be body, we presume, and if manufactured the course or arditions of much better off if people understood the general conditions of health in any tolerable degree, and were propared to act upon their knowledge. This last clause, we feat, suggests a considerable difficulty. After all, we may doubt whother the existence of lecture on physiology in every town and village in the kingdom would necessarily make much difference to the general health. Talk about tissues and secretions may be amusing as long as it is novel; but it goes but a very little way to encourage cleanliness and sobriety. There are some laws of health which are so obvious that even the dullest are acquainted with them; but the lesson, however impressive, seems to produce the smallest possible effect. There is not a ragged good-for-nothing lounging about in London gin-palaces who does not know perfectly well that drunkenness is a bad thing for his health, and that gin in large does is simply a above poison. If all the physiologists in England were to exhibit the pathology of intoxication in the most striking colours, it would not make his conviction clearer, and therefore, it may be presumed, it would not prevent him from taking a single glass of gin. It may be very pleasant to hear a philosopher proving in a lecture-room that breathing pure air is a matter of some importance to room that breathing pure air is a matter of some importance to the human frame; but he will hardly induce a miserable hearer to screw out another penny a night that he may occupy a better room in a lodging-house. The arguments of misery said vice are so terribly strong that it is to be feared that scientific lecturing will prove but a feather in the balance. Unhealthy practices are undoubtedly fostered by ignorance; but it is ignorance of a kind which can hardly be removed by this charmingly easy remedy. We have to make men prudent, temperate, cleanly, and that, we fear, will be rather a long business. We do not indeed suppose that Mr. Kingsley would differ from us upon this point. He has been a professor and a preacher, and can estimate the efficacy of sermon and lectures. In another way, it is true, a spread of some knowledge of physiology may be useful; and upon this Mr. Kingsley has much to say. Legislators may be impressed if the people are sluggish, and to improve the conditions under which our poorer neighbours live is to give them a greater chance of moral, as well neighbours live is to give them a greater chance of moral, as well as sanitary, reformation. The importance of securing good water and good air is coming to be better understood, and we have been told that an ora of sanitary legislation is about to open. If so, Mr. Kingsley will have much to say that is worth hearing as to legitimate ends and means.

We have not, however, space to follow him, and will only add that perhaps the most interesting part of this volume for other than sanitary reformers is the conclusion. These interesting chapters are devoted to the lives of George Buchanan, Rondelet, the French naturalist, and Vesalin, the anatomist. They are lively accounts of remarkable men.

HONE'S CALENDARS.

IN the later half of the nineteenth century the enormous multi-plication of books has tended to dull the gratitude which was felt towards such collectors and compilers as Hone in the first half of it. Modern readers dipping into the portly and solid volumes which Mr. Tegg has put forth anew continually find that a reference to an obsolete custom, a quaint epigram, or an old character, is mot by some elder of the age of the century with the remark that it is an old story—"You might have found it in Hone." There can be no doubt that Hone's calendars of sports, customs, pastimes, manuers, and ceremonies made a deep impression on his contempomanners, and ceremonics made a deep impression on his contemporaries, whose general reading was extremely limited. In our own days, however, they have till now been little more than a name, except to a few persons in bood with old traditions, or shrewd enough to know the profit of digiting in such a quarry. Although there is to some extent a difference in aim and purpose, it is impossible not to detect a kindred form and fashion in our modern Notes and Queries, and more especially in the mouthly publication entitled Long Aye, now in the second year of its existence. There is, however, a still closer second year of its existence. There is, however, a still closer resemblance between Hone's books and the two volumes of the Book of Days compiled and published by the brothers Chambers. There must be some secret of perennial attraction in a kind of work which has such a tendency to repeat itself successfully; and

Health and Education. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley. London:

^{*} The Everyday Book, the Table Book, and the Year Book of Daily Respection and Information. By W. Hone. New Edition. 4 vols. Landon: William Tegg. 1873.

the recent republication of the original models will at least afford an opportunity of discovering this secret, if it does not, as is possible, instal the resuscitated Hones in a more honourable place

sible, instal the resuscitated Hones in a more honourable place among books of reference in our libraries.

Perhaps in his own day the daring publisher, who was prosecuted by the Government for his irreverent and profane parodies, may have set more store on the political works which opened the way to martyrdom for his opinions than on the pleasant and instructive contributions to literature which Mr. Tegg has republished. The parodies, however, are forgotten except by the few who collect samples of a type of literature which never ranked particularly high, while the calendars, which in their time were praised by Southey as doing "good service in an important department," and not less handsomely commended by Charles Lamb, appear to be entering on a new lease of popularity. According to Hone's stateentering on a new lease of popularity. According to Hone's statement the Everyday Book was begun on New Year's Day in 1825, and finished in the last week of 1826. The Table Book followed quickly, and was designed, according to its projector, to furnish a volume of agreeable reading which should always be out of the bookcase, always so welcome and in request that it might, "if the good old window-seats had not gone out of fashion, be called a parlour-window book." In keeping with this programme, it contains more stories and poetry than its predecessor, although still preserving the calendar arrangement, and moulding itself to the convenience of our national feasts and holidays. Table Book seems to have been finished at the close of 1828; and the Year Book, which was the last of the series, like its fellows and yet with a difference, was published in 1832, a year or two before William Hone and his family became members of a Christian congregation, and abjured the irreligion with which his tastes and sympathies seem so ill-assorted. These dates will of course suggest the old-fashioned flavour of the volumes. We catch glimpses in the Year Hook of a pro-Victorian England, when the waybill of the Norwich coaches in January was a most satisfactory and trustworthy bill of fare of the season with regard to poultry and game; when philanthropy was so little out of its infancy that, apropos of Sir John Hawkine's traffic in negro slaves in 1563, the editor informs his readers that "vigorous efforts are in progress to redeem our country from the nation-sinking sin of a trade in human beings"; and when toll-houses, now either defunct or else cheap and mean to a degree, were thought worthy, as that at Stanmore, engraved in p. 86 of the Table Book, of a frontage ornamented by Grecian pillars, and a superincumbent cupola, illuminated in dark nights as a guiding star to drivers. It is possible that herein may consist for many the attraction of those volumes, which, indeed, up to the time of their publication, would form a trustworthy authority as to manners, customs, and national as well as local features.

Hat it is heart to say in what kind of information within their the Year Book, which was the last of the series, like its fellows well as local features.

But it is hard to say in what kind of information within their scope and range these volumes are deficient. We tested the merits scope and range these volumes are deficient. We tested the merits and the fulness of information of the Everyday Book not very long ago, in connexion with a recent Handbook of Weather Folk-Lore. But in a hundred other paths of observation and curiosity, help, illustration, and corroboration may be gathered from the calendars before us. To take one or two comprehensive subjects of more or less interest, what do they yield us on such topics as dendrology and centenarianism? Mr. Hone's pedestrian topographers seem to have had a commission to report fully any phenomena in tree-crowth presenting themselves in their rambles, and to have done growth presenting themselves in their rambles, and to have done their duty con amore. In the Year-Book we find an engraving and full particulars of the old oak growing in the ruined wall of the ancient Abbey of Boxley, near the town of Maidstone (pp. 120-1); a record of the very ancient yew-tree, said to have been planted in the time of William the Conqueror, and to have seen the rise a record of the very ancient yew-tree, said to have been planted in the time of William the Conqueror, and to have seen the rise and fall of three successive churches beside it at Windlesham, in Surrey (p. 369). It is not, of course, anything more, to judge by the engraving, than the literal "body of a dismal yew," but, as such, its girth is twelve feet at a yard from the ground. Two ancient fig-trees, said to have been planted in Lambeth Palace gardens by Cardinal Pole in 1558, or thereabouts, find full commonoration in pp. 459-60; and if these gardens have not since Hone's day suffered from the London smoke to any very serious extent, there should still be seen there, besides the ancient fig-trees, of the white-fig kind, remarkable specimens of the occidental plane, the Carolina sumach, the three-thorned acacia, and the Catalpa syringsofolia. The engraving and description (at pp. 216-7, Year Book) of the curious twin trunks of an alder growing near Loose in Kent, which, springing from the same root, have either by fissure or accident taken independent growth, and seemingly coalesced again at a certain point of contact, may be compared with a young ash-tree (p. 647) on Shirley Heath in the parish of Solihull, near Birmingham, through a fissure in which a boy named Thomas Rowe had been drawn as the custom was, to cure him of rickets. In the Beryday Book will be found ample data to illustrate the engraving of the Blasted Oak at Nannau, near Dolgelly, and some interesting particulars about the oak planted by Sir Philip Sidney at Penshurst, commemorated by Ben Jonson, and felled by a mistake of a blundering woodman, according to the author of Silvan Sketches, since the time of Martyn, the translator of the Georgics.

Whether the cases of centenarianism adduced by Hone would lator of the Georgics.

Whether the cases of centenarianism adduced by Hone would stand the scrutiny and testing of Mr. Thoms we are not prepared to say, and would rather leave the onus of proof or disproof with that experienced doubter. One case that of Robert Howman of Inthington, near Carliale, alleged to have been haptized at Hayton in 1705, and to have died in 1823, at the age of 118 (see Few

Book, p. 362), gave rise to a controversy between Mr. Thoms and Canon Harcourt of Carlisle. This is one of those cases where, rather Canon Harcourt of Carlisle. This is one of those cases where, rather than accept the ultra-centenarianism involved in any age above one hundred and six years at the utmost, the former with reason doubts the identity of the person whose birth is attested in the haptismal certificate with the person of the same name who died in 1823; and, as might be expected, the dispute is still subjudies, as it is likely to be until a keep nearch in the registers of Northumberland, where Rowman spect his casely were and as Mr. Thoma arones. where Bowman spent his early years, and, as Mr. Thoms argues, may have been baptized, shall result in the discover of a Robert Bowman whose years at his death were not so patriarchal. Other examples adduced by Hone are Phone Hessell, said to have died at 100 years of age, and Cardinal de Salis, who lived till 110. The latter, as a noble and an ecclesiastic of rank, belonged to a class in which duration of life is usually greater than in any other, the former to a sex which even doubters admit to number most authenticated instances of ultra-centenarianism. Phoebe Hessell Table Hook (p. 521) is cited a case of a Highlander who lived to the age of 107 years with every faculty unimpaired; and in the Everyday Book we meet, as we should expect, the more dubious case of Henry Jenkins.

But it is not only on these larger questions that Hone's books exhibit a research and observation in advance of their age; there is hardly a custom or superstition one can name that is not examined, illustrated, and traced to its likeliest origin. The ring-linger, the fourth of the woman's left hand, is surmised to have been chosen because used less than the others, and mised to have been chosen because used less than the others, and therefore less likely to expose the ring to bruising; a more plausible reason than the crotchet of a connecting artery between the finger and the heart, which one Levinus Lemnius, a physician, so fully believed, that he fancied he could recover his lady patients from a swoon by pinching the fourth-finger's joint and rubbing the ring with a little saftron. The belief, discredited by Sir T. Browne, about the tenth wave and the tenth egg exceeding the nine before them in size, is examined and qualified by the light of experience (Fan Book, p. 222). The custom of by the light of experience (Year Book, p. 222). The custom of nailing up a horse-shoe to keep off witches and evil spirits, which has been very recently discussed in Notes and Queries, and shown to be not unknown even to episcopal palaces, is anticipated in p. 447 of the same volume of Hone. Indeed there is scarcely an odd or obsolescent usage in regard to which Hone has not been before us with curious observation. The divination by Hible before us with curious observation. The divination by Bible and Key, which crops up just now in an amusing story in the Corshill, is described in the Year Book. The superstition of the "sin-eater," a poor half-starved wretch, bribed by a dole of bread, beer, and a sixpence, to attend at a funeral, and by accepting such a tender to take upon him the sins of the defunct, is noticed in the a tender to take upon him the sins of the defunct, is noticed in the same volume, and referred to certain counties in North and South Wales, where we have reason to believe it still lingers. In the Table Book an anecdotic article, headed "the right Lord Lovat," curiously supports a claim well known and believed in the neighbourhood of Mona and Parys mines, near Andwch in Anglesea, of the lineal descendant of Simon Lovat, sole brother and next of kin to the rebel lord, who was attainted and executed, to the title, benous, and estates of the Lovats, which were created by the kin to the rebel lord, who was attainted and executed, to the title, honours, and estates of the Lovats, which were granted by the Crown to a collateral branch. The claimant is a miner of intelligence, and, like his father and grandfather, enjoys the prestige of a traditional claim amongst his fellow-miners. In the Year Book by anticipation is propounded, at p. 244, the right of any man to change his surname at pleasure, and without the royal licence or an Act of Parliament. During the last ten years or so, custom has affirmed this right, and the fees of the Herald's College have, we suspect, been sensibly diminished. In time, perhaps, the sceptic will doubt whether it was ever otherwise, unless he happens to discover in his archives a document with the Sovereign's sign manual, or a receipt from the Herald's College.

Of a once imposing ceremonial, the cavalcade of javelin-men and

Of a once imposing ceremonial, the cavalcade of javelin-men and trumpeters with which the high-sheriff met the judges of trumpeters with which the high-sheriff met the judges of assize, all that now remains is the bannered trumpets. It was not so when Hono extracted from Anbrey the explanation (see Table Book, 197) "that upon occasions of bustling in old days great lords sounded their trumpets, and summoned those that held under them. Old Sir Walter Long of Draycott kept a trumpeter, and rode with thirty servants and retainers. Hence the sheriff's trumpets at this day." There is a curious article in the Table Book on Hound Starte for public (m. 241-2). in the Table Book on Hour-Glasses for pulpits (pp. 241-3). These were in use formerly at Abingdon, Dunstable, Bibury, and elsewhere; and the story is told that at the last-named place the squire was wont to withdraw after the vicar's text was given out, smoke his pipe at his leisure, and eventually return to get a share of the blessing. This is partly accounted for when we learn that the vicar's custom was to turn the hour-glass twice in the delivery of his discourse. Space fails us for more than a bare mention of the specimens of the "Garrick Plays" and other contributions of Charles Lamb to the Table Book.

JOHNNY LUDLOW.

A FTER the prolonged story of the ordinary novel in three volumes, where the interest of the reader, when once roused, is kept in a state of excitement for nearly thrice three hundred pages, it is an agreeable change to come upon a book like Johnny Laudon,

in which there are given more than a score of stories, each with its own plot, yet all strung together in a certain connexion. We have often thought, as we have been hurried along in an express train that stops only once in every eighty miles or so, that after all we were less fatigued when the journey by frequent stoppages used to be broken up into smaller fragments. Both in reading and in travelling there comes a certain strain upon the mind when it is kept in a state of prolonged restlessness. So little indeed can some people bear the suspense in which those novelists in whom they delight so artfully involve them, that as soon as they come to the mystery in the first volume they at once solve it by turning to the mystery in the first volume they at once solve it by turning to the last chapter of the third volume. It would seem a pity, however, last chapter of the third volume. It would seem a pity, however, that the novelist should have been at such infinite pains to construct his plot and arrange his mystery if the reader is at once by a hop, skip, and a jump to arrive at the solution. For such readers as these a book written on the plan of Johnny Ludlow is very well fitted, where the interest that is aroused is considerable, and the suspense is brief. It has this advantage too over a mere collection of short stories, that, though the point of interest constantly varies in every one of the tales—so much indeed that each has a plot of its own—vet there is not an equal variety of characters. A certain own—yet there is not an equal variety of characters. A certain set of characters is found in every story, so that the reader feels as he enters upon a fresh plot that he knows at all events a good many of the people who are introduced. He is not overwhelmed, therefore, by the feeling that before he can derive any pleasure from his reading he must first make the effort of fixing in his mind the names, the characteristics, and the mutual connexions of some dozen persons. Whatever fresh people are brought in in every story, he is pleasantly and conveniently introduced to them by characters with whom he is already familiar. He thus quite easily falls into each tale, and is not taken aback like a shy man who, when invited to dinner, on entering the drawing-room finds it full of strangers. The stories are told by Johnny Ludlaw himwho, when invited to dinner, on entering the drawing-room finds it full of strangers. The stories are told by Johnny Ludlow himself, who, though not the hero of any one story, yet fills a considerable part in most of them. As the author calls himself Johnny, we must assume that the book is written by a man, though we should not be surprised to learn—to use the language of the countryman whose girl was accidentally christened Thomas—that "He's a her," after all.

"He's a her," after all.

Of whatever sex the author may be, there is considerable merit in the stories. There is a certain freshness of description in the scenes of country life and country people which is an agreeable change after the ordinary sensational novel with its tawdriness of incident and language. The stories vary as might be expected, a goo'd deal in interest and power, and in the third volume unfortunately the author drags in the supernatural, greatly to the injury of the book. "The mind," as Johnson remarks in his Life of Savage, "which naturally loves truth, is always most offended with the violations of those truths of which we are most certain." Now of no truths is a sensible person more cartain than that in all the chance incidents of our everyday life warnings are not given of losses that are threatening us. Addison, in one of the best papers of the Spectator, points out the mischief that is done and the suffering that is caused by this idle belief, and says, "Were I a father, I should take a particular care to preserve my children from these little horrors and imaginations, which they are apt to contract when they are young, and are not which they are apt to contract when they are young, and are not able to shake off when they are in years." He goes on to urge us "to pull the old woman out of our hearts, and extinguish those impertinent notions which we imbibed at a time that we were not able to judge of their absurdity." It is many a year since Addison wrote, and many an age since Persius wrote before him; but as fast as we try to pull the old woman out, so fast do our writers try to push her back. Not many months ago it was our fortune to hear a silly fellow in the pulpit scare the children of his parish by saying that, though the sounds heard in a church-sardon a stormy night might be the wind yet who could tall that yard on a stormy night might be the wind, yet who could tell that they were not the howls of the souls of the damned? Our author they were not the howls of the souls of the damned? Our author then we hold greatly to blame in the story called "David Garth's Night-watch" for dragging in supernatural warnings and borrors. David's mother, in her widowhood, had married a bailiff named Hill, who shortly after their marriage proposed to move into a house "that had a lonely lock, and was lonely." When she had got a few articles in her arms, the first trifles they had begun to move, down she fell on going out of the door. "To me," she said, "it seems nothing but a warning that we ought not to move into Willow Cottage." In the Spectator, when the salt was spilt, it was only the pigeon-house that fell that same afternoon. But nowadays a higger accrifice is called for, and that very night poor David was to die. There were yet other signs, för his mother said that when first "I put my foot over the threshold to enter, a kind of tremor took me all over," while David talked that same day of tremor took me all over," while David talked that same day about angels and going to heaven, in such a way that the author has to state that he has "fear people might think I invented it." By the cruelty of his stepfather, David is made to pass the night all alone in the house, but here our author shall tell the story in

David was found dead. We shall be long in pulling the old woman out of our hearts if writers who have as much ability as the author of Johnny Ludlow are not ashamed to trade on superstitions beliefs and lears.

Most of the stories

stitions beliefs and fears.

Most of the atories happily are free from this sort of non-sense, and yet even by the reader who finds his sad pleasure in getting frightened out of his wits will be read with interest. Johnny Ludlow's character is very well drawn—the quiet, gentle lad who "was always reading people's faces, and taking likes and dislikes accordingly." No less well drawn is his fail-brother, Joseph Todhetley, or his stepfather, Squire Todhetley, with all the strong projudices and the kindliness of an English squire. One of the stories is of a poor overworked pointsman who, worn out with a long day's duty, and having a most wenderfully contrived set of points under his charge, caused a collision, and the death of three or four people. The railway directors, by the way, would not do ill if they were some summer's day to invite the novelists in a body to the inspection of a set of points, with a good luncheon to follow, to put them tion of a set of points, with a good luncheon to follow, to put them in good humour. Railway accidents are coming to play such an important part in the modern novel that it would be just as well if the writers understood a little how they are caused. No one was more indignant with the pointsman than Squire Todhetley, whose children had been in the train. He would hear of no excuse, and was eager to have the man punished to the full. The inquest was adjourned more than once, till at last the poor fellow, worn out with remorse and anxiety, was too ill to attend. He was committed to the county prison for manufacultier, but the Squire remarked to to the county prison for manslaughter, but the Squire remarked to the doctor, "I am not sure but it ought to have been returned Wilful Murder":-

"It might make no difference, one way or the other," answered Mr.

"It might make no difference, one way or the other," answered Mr. Cole.

"Make no difference! What d'ye mean? Murder and manslaughter are two opposite crimes, Cole, and punished accordingly. You see, Johnny, what your friend Lease has come to!"

"What I meant, Squire, was this: that I don't much think Lease will live to be tried at all."

"Not live!"

"I fancy not. Unless I am much mistaken, his life will have been claimed by its Giver long before March."

The Squire stopped and looked at Cole. "What's the matter with him? This inflammation—that you went and testified to?"

"That will be the cause of death, as returned to the registrar."

"Why, you speak just as if the man were dying now, Cole!"

"And I think he is. Lease has been very low in frame for a long while," added Mr. Cole; "half clad, and not a quarter fed. But it is not that, Squire: the heart and spirit are alike broken: and when this cold caught him, he had no stamina to withstand it; and so it has laid hold of a vital part."

"Do you mean to tell me to my face that he will die of it?" cried the Squire, holding on by the middle button of old Cole's great cont. "Non-sense, man! you must cure him. We—we did not want him to die, you

· Ilis life or his death, as it may be, are in the hands of One higher than

I, Squire."
"I think I'll go in and see him," said the Squire, meekly.

He finds poor Lease dying, and knowing that he is dying. "This won't do, you know, Lease," said the Squire. "We don't want you to die," and he was as ready to pour in port wine, beef-tea, jelly and blankets, as he had been ready to pour in abuse.

The first story in the book, called "Losing Lona," is one of the prettiest. Joseph and Johnny, to give trouble to the nurse, had hidden away their little sister Lena and hidden her only too well. For in the same hiding-place was a tramp who, when the boys were gone, carried her off and robbed her of her clothing. Joe, a boy of high spirit, full of remorse, sets off in pursuit of a poor fellow whom he suspects of being the kidnapper, and makes Johnny come with him. He catches up to the man and linds the ginsy tent in which he him. He catches up to the man and finds the gipsy tent in which he lived, but only to find that he is overwhelmed in deeper grief than they themselves. Their sister is soon recovered, but his little girl has that same day died of want and exposure. He it was indeed who rescued Lens and brought her back home, but unhappily, before the Squire could reward him as he wished, all traces of him for a time were When he was found again it was too late, as want had worn him out also. But the whole story is very prettily told, and should be read, not analysed.

The author falls into one or two errors when he (or she) writes about what is unfamiliar. What is "shunting" at football? and whatdoes the author mean when he says that "Herbert had passed shiningly in mods and divinity and all the rest of it"? If we might give a short hint to a young writer, we would advise him first of all only to describe those modes of life with which he is himself quite familiar, and in the next place, if he must at times venture beyond his own knowledge, never to make use of slang expressions. In the use of the word "mods" there is an affectation of familiarity with the University of Oxford which he the of tremor took me all over," while David talked that same day about angels and going to heaven, in such a way that the author has to state that he has "fearpeople might think I invented it." By the cruelty of his stepfathery David is made to pass the night all alone in the house, but here our author shall tell the story in his own words:—

But now, a singular thing happened that night. Mrs. Hill was in a sound alsep, when a load, agonized cry of "Mother" aroused har from it. She started up, wide awake instantly, and in terror so great that the persuitant began to pour off her face. In that moment the call was repeated again. The voice was David's voice; it had appeared to be in the recompliance. They she persuit has the persuitant here into every observe in vain. They also cause or other, had come home from Willow Brock, and ment morning of course.

Just then the clock struck twelve, and next morning of course of its name, will know that it would require a good pair of syes to of its name, will know that it would require a good pair of syes to of its name, will know that it would require a good pair of syes to of its name, will know that it would require a good pair of syes to

inty the ship itself. ver the state important in themselves. The stories show a cool seed of the stories and give us hope of better things yet to come, of the street keep clear of superstition and death-bed scenes, and describe the wholesome country life in which he is so much at

HINDUSTANI MADE EASY.

THIS work is another addition to the many which have been THIS work is another addition to the many which have been written with the object of facilitating and spreading a knowledge of the Hindustani language. It can hardly be said that the work was needed, nor is it likely that the book will do much towards imparting a sound knowledge of the language. For although it has been compiled with care and ability, the object it has in view is a very restricted one—that of "enabling the student to acquire, in as short a time and as easily as possible, a colloquial knowledge of the Hindustani tongue." A colloquial knowledge of a foreign language is certainly a useful accomplishment, and if the language be that of a savage unlettered race, no more can be desired. But, if the language has a literature, and is not only spoken but written and read, books of instruction ought to help the learner not only to speak but to rend and write it also. This book is printed in the Roman character, and although some provision has been made by an afterthought for imparting a knowvision has been made by an afterthought for imparting a know-ledge of the alphabet used by the natives of India, it is insufficient for the purpose. The book will certainly not enable a man to read or write the language, it is possible that it may enable him to make himself understood upon common subjects, but even this is

make himself understood upon common subjects, but even this is not so certain as it may appear.

This is not the place for saying anything for or against the adoption of the Roman alphabet by the people of India. It does not affect the question before us. The people who speak Hindustani use their ewn alphabet, and Englishmen who wish to make themselves useful and to obtain power among them must not be content with a mere "colloquial knowledge of the language," but must be hard a rest and on account the subject of the language, but must be able to read, and on occasion to write, the character which the natives themselves employ. The work is based upon the Ollendorff system, and consists of a succession of "lessons" upon particular words; but it does not adopt that tedious reiteration which the founder of that system deemed of especial utility. These lessons are followed by a "Concise Grammar," occupying just twenty pages, by a series of exercises for translation into the language, and these have been carefully and intelligently prepared; but as the book only helps a student to compose the exercises in a character unintelligible to the natives, the writing of them cannot prove of much benefit to him. For practical purposes the work can only be regarded as a good book of Dialogues, useful in its way, but insufficient for imparting sound knowledge. Short reads and golden ways for the acquisition of knowledge are among the characteristics of the present age; and the Hamiltonian system, the Ollendorffian system, and many others of less repute, have been devised for extenditing the acquisition of languages. Most of these have in them subject which meets the powers and requirements of different minds. subject which meets the powers and requirements of different minds. But the best of them are but helps, and very limited ones. The only means of acquiring a sound knowledge of a foreign language is a diligent study of good authors with the help of a good grammar; and if the language is written in a character of its own, the sooner that character is mastered the better for the learner; the greater will be his securacy, the more practical his knowledge. Our schools do not attempt to teach Greek in the Roman character, and surely their experience is not to be cast aside as worthless. If it be objected that the Greek character is easy to learn, it may be answered that comparative children have to acquire it, and that the acquisition of a more difficult character by young men in the prime of intellectual activity ought to be, and really is, an equally easy matter. For too much has been made of the supposed difficulty and intricacy of the native character. Its acquisition certainly requires some application; but when diligently attacked, it is soon mastered, and its difficulties, like difficulties in general, quickly vanish before resolution and perseverance.

Excellence in a foreign language is of two kinds. accomplishment of an accurate and extensive knowledge, and there is the accomplishment of a good promunciation, what in imitation of our neighbours over the Channel we now often and incorrectly hall "accont." There is nothing to prevent the acquisition of both these accomplishments; but if requently happens that an excellent scholar has a very indifferent pronunciation. This may be attributed to his having alligently studied books and learned the language printipally by the eye. Others who have no pretensions to learning frequently have an excellent pronunciation and good practical colloquial powers from having acquired their knowledge through the ear in intercourse with the people. The student carries to his books preconceived notions of the powers of leaters which it is difficult for him to make the while the other terms at the wond of complete synds without made to the leaters of the powers of leaters which it is difficult for him to make the wind to the leaters of the powers of leaters which it is difficult for him to make the while the difficult for him to make the state of the position. ecomplishment of an accurate and extensive knowledge, and there

spoke to her be congratulated her upon having made an acquaintage and asked how he spoke French. "Très-bien; micux que monsieux was the answer. So the great scholar was held inferior as speaker to a man who was uneducated and unable to read or was level to make wish to discourage the use of books of instration, for very few mest have the opportunity of learning to speal language without them. But the book before us is especially like to produce a vicious pronunciation. It is a book which is learn must keep for his own use. Very few native teachers will be able understand it, still fewer will consent to use it; so learners have no one to correct them will be very likely to acquire a failly munciation, and thus fail in the most important feature of the "colloquial knowledge" which it is the object of this book facilitate. facilitate.

facilitate.

Another disadvantage of books composed upon the "progressilesson" system is that rules of general application are often a plained as having only a special bearing such some particular wor construction which turns up in the isseen. Thus in page the phrase "he is eleven years old" is correctly radiored us his a spiarah baras ki hai; but to this is appended a note that "he word does not generally receive the plural tempination." I (year) does not generally receive the glural termination." I truth, however, is that there is nothing peculiar about the baras. Numerals when combined with nouns are field to show the combined with no combin baras. Numerals when combined with nouns are field to show a phirality without putting the nouns in the plural; and if the no is put in the plural form, it receives a definite and specific means such as we impart by using the definite article, and asying "I seven years' war" instead of "seven years war." Again, page 40, it is said that "aulid, though really an Araffo phural, trdu takes the verb in the singular." Perfectly true, but yet in leading; because what is thus said about the word sudds apply with equal force to all similar words, and they are numerous, other examples of this tendency to narrow the application of general rul are not wanting. And the converse process of generalizing t specific is also to be found. In fact, the explanatory notes a about the worst part of the book. Not that they are entire wrong, but that they often convey a false impression. But this an almost inevitable result of the plan of the book. Some few the notes show an inaccurate and confused appreciation, page 63 there is a difficulty made about the use of the plupers tense where there is no difficulty. This tense is more frequent and more accurately used in Hindustani than it is in English, a nothing is more easy of comprehension that the law which require it to be used when speaking of an anterior action. Again, it to be used when speaking of an anterior action. Again, p. 95, "some of the most esteemed writers" are charged wi "inconsistencies" in the use of the intimitive. This only about the danger of foreigness criticizing native writers. What are sa to be inconsistencies are so only in the critic's magination. T infinitive is used both as an infinitive and as a verbal noun; with 1 inimitive is used both as an inimitive and as a versal from; what is informed by the combined and made to agree with nou in forming compounds, like kitab-parlent, & book-spading." It is equally allowable, though not so usual, to may kitab parlent to read a book," and to make this the nominative case as in the familiar latin example "ingenues didicisee." &c. So the expression of the combined of t milinat uthana, which is declared to be an error, is quite correct but the form of its expression is "to take trouble," not "takin

The passive verb is brought into somewhat unusual prominen in this book. The existence of the passive in Hindustani has be stromously denied by some native writers, and in truth it is almost unnecessary, for the language so abounds with neuter verbs that unnecessary, for the language so abounds with neuter verts that is rarely necessary to employ the passive. It was very sparing used by the earlier writers, but it seems to be growing into asship and this is probably attributable in some degree to English influence. The literary language may indeed be said to have be formed under English supervision. Most of the early works in printed under the direct superintendence of Englishman. It is own language there is a strong tendency to neglect the neuter. favour of the passive, and it is curious to eeg that the same oper tion is at work in that language which may be called, in India: at least, our adopted child.

tion is at work in that language which may be called, in India at least, our adopted child.

Another point observable in the grammar is the rejection of a final n, which in all previous grammar, has been appended to a feminine plural of the future tense. This letter is very slight enunciated and is quite unnecessary, for the number and gond are clearly shown without it. The newspapers of Dehli at Lucknow have rejected it, and there can be no doubt that it we eventually disappear like all such uncless expressioners. This we were that he was been compiled with the absistance of two learned natives. Dehli, and so it may be understood that, so air as that part of a country is concerned, the recognized termination of the future now of instead of size.

There is one clear of persons who may study this book with advit tage—namely, such as have mastered the leading points of grammis and have acquired a fair pronunciation. The English statements and have acquired a fair pronunciation. The English statements and have acquired a fair pronunciation. The English statements and idicinally forms of appreciacy. The language many reat and idicinally forms of appreciacy. The language many read a fair produced the higher standard—the language used by aductived Makohiselans, which shounds in Arabita at many a word. It is have to be challed in the tides. It is nearly the leaves of the language in the statement of the language in the statement of the language in the statement of the language in the language in the language in the statement of the language in the

REVIEW SATURDAY

POLITICS, LITERATURE; SCIENCE, AND ART.

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THE CZAR'S VISIT. ORE of the first objects in life to the ruler of a great country who happens to possess an active and intelligent mind must be to gather a wide and varied experience. Even the Emperor of Russia must recognize that his knowledge of life would not be quite complete without his personally ascertaining how royalty is received in England. He could not picture to himself, unless by coming and observing the minute interest and affectionate m England. He could not picture to himself, unless by coming and observing, the minute interest and affectionate admiration which every detail of his visit awakens in our national bosom. Of course he knows what going to foreign capitals means as a general rule. He has been to Berlin, for example, more than once lately; but then everything is done there so differently. At Berlin it would have been thought enough to say that the CZAR arrived, and was met by his daughter. We do not like this bald, unimpassioned way of doing things. The CZAR if he has unimpassioned way of doing things. The CZAR, if he has had a moment's leisure to look at the English papers, will find our style of announcement about him much fuller and richer. He will read a record of every movement of his body and every twinkle of his eye from the time his yacht first came in sight at Dover. He will have the gratification of learning that he was closely have the gratification of learning that he was closely gratified, and that the case and adroitness with which, as the ressel neared the pier, he performed the double task of bowing courteously to the mob and intimating his fatherly delight at the sight of his daughter, was considered eminantly satisfactory by the most competent judges. Hemay even gather a little as to, what happened before his arrival, and he may read with fatherly pride that his daughter, as the train nessed Dover, was noticed to be sitting in her carriage so as to command a view of the sea, thus adroitly evolding the natural inistake of staring straight into the Dover cliffs in the hope of seeing the Imperial yacht in that direction. The CZAR, too, is known to be a most amiable Sovereign. Prince BISMARCK says he is amiable—and a Sovereign whom Prince BISMARCK thinks amiable must be very amiable indeed—and he cannot help feeling a little pity for the poor disappointed people of Gravesend; and especially for the Mayor, who got indeed a telegram of especially for the Mayor, who got indeed a telegram of concentrate, and yet was not more than a very little comforted for the absence of the Czar. Perhaps, however, it will not be accomplished for a foreign Prince newly arrived here, however naturally gifted he may be, to understand all that if conveyed to the minds of Englishmen by the conception of a Mayon who got a telegram from the Prince of Walls, and yet in the midst of his joy had room in his mind for other and sadder feelings. Thus, though he may not quite appreciate all that we feel for him, we may be sure that the Czar will enfoy the heartiness and may not quite appreciate all that we feel for him, we may be sure that the Czar will enjoy the heartiness and warmth of the reception that will be given him. He cannot fail to see that we wish to give him plenty of occupation and amusement, and will honestly do our best to save him the tedium of a moment's leisure. He will go to Wool-wish and the Crystal Palace, and see our public buildings and our troops, and as much as Mr. Ward Hum will own to be visible of a phantom navy. The streets will be decreated profinely, and he will at least have one advantage over most of his English admirers, for he will be able to understant what the Russian theoritique, mean which the spread of informational learning has begun already to sprinkle so freely on banners and fight. The City, the, will more more show the resources of its gorgous hospitality. The the resources of its gorgous hospitality. The the resources of its gorgous hospitality. The the resources of the Loan Maron, who will be placed to do his very less, not perhaps without a sweet special for the life he does the particle has many may be placed on the middle incommittee to the particle has many may be placed on the middle incommittee to the land market has the placed on the land market has the land market has the placed on the land market has the placed on the land market has the land market has the placed on the land market has the land market

of baronets next after that of Sir John Kelk. Indeed the Czar's visit may be pronounced a success almost before it has really begun.

There is, however, a drop of bitterness even in the most There is, however, a drop of bitterness even in the most honied cup, and it may occur to the Czar—or, if such trifles are beneath the screne notice of royalty, to some of his suite—that, however handsomely we treat him, there is not the same gratifying amount of popular madness about him that there was last year about such a very small potentate as the Shah. But this mays be easily explained, if the Russians will but condescent to examine and admit our explanations. We were the a very peculiar state of mind just then; we were dead sick of the Gladstone Government, worn out with great measures. GLADSTONE Government, worn out with great measures, fluttered by Mr. Lows and Mr. Ayrron, and longing for a good, silly, schoolboy holiday. Such states of mind are accidental in the history of a nation, and a reasonable amount of indulgence must be extended to them. the Shah was not really like other Sovereigns. His peculiar charm lay in its being totally uncertain what he would do next, and in no fable as to his manners and habits being too wild for credulity to accept. There was always a chance that he had just been cutting off the head of a Vizier in a back drawing-room; and a Sovereign who wears the principal wealth of his kingdom outside him is unavoidably more stared at than an Emperor who merely in the quietest way gives a very handsome fortune to his daughter. allowance, too, must be made for our deep political designs, and for our persuasion that, if we did but give the Shall enough to cat and drink and look at, he would somehow make Persia a bulwark in our behalf against the aggressive tendencies of Russia. Besides, there is always more fun in making much of a small thing thun in rondering a respectful tribute of admiration to a great thing. There was a sort of humour in treating the Shan as if he were a person in the Arabian Nights, suddenly raised by the Caliph from the dust and ordered to be mounted on a white horse, and paraded about the streets as the new favourite and the intended bridegroom of the Caliph's "daughter." We had our fun and enjoyed it, but we also made a little fun of our quaint guest. The Russfans would not wish the great CZAR to be treated in this way. England recognizes in Russia an equal; and it is only disclosing a secret known to all the world when it is said that Russia and the United States are the only Powers of which England is in any degree afraid. Not that some other Powers are not. in their way, very powerful, but these are the only two l'owers that can do us much harm, and can get at us or our possessions. We cannot make a joke, even in the most good-humoured way, of the ruler of Russia. Serious thoughts unavoidably growd on our minds even while we give him our best in the way of entertainments and show. He may get be the man, or he may be the father of the man, who will some day make a dash for the great prize of Constantinople, or menace India through Afghanistan. There is little present distrust of Russia, and over-anxiety about the future is always a mistake. The CZAE can therefore be received with hencet coordiality; but there must necessarily be something sobre and grave in our manual of acceiving him.

An ardent French Commission has Jately written h. Life of the young Prince Labellant, and suffice replaced incidents are not very numerous in the history of a had of cighteen, the author is shipped to make a proof of such answeries as necessary of its supply. He is afterestingly seem migrate is histories as a designmental space of limitations.

then he visited Paris in 1867. Did author indignantly asks, even when was killing and burning and pillaging rance, think of the caresses he had intera that sweet and promising child? No one can say, although to guess is not difficult; but at any rate these agreeable recollections did not exercise the smallest influence on the Kine's conduct. Royal visits and the amenities of Royal hospitality cannot be expected to affect very profoundly the policy of great nations. All we can say is that they tend to establish those relations of friendli-*ness which are so far an obstacle to war that it costs an additional pang to break them. Nor is it a matter of slight importance that in England the reception of the CZAR is the affair, not only of the QUEEN and her family, but of the nation, or, at least, of the capital. A great many persons of all ranks will be better disposed towards Russia at the end of the Czar's visit than at the beginning, and although this may be an evanescent feeling, it is of somewhat greater political importance than caresses bestowed in the seclusion of a palace on a child. The Czas will perhaps do us the justice to recognize that no nation was ever less disposed to bear grudges than the English. He is the only Sovereign living who has subjected England to indisputable humiliation. Whether we were forced to give way ignominiously in the case of the Alabama Arbitration may be a matter for fair argument; but no one can doubt that when Russia took advantage of the French war to declare abrogated a provision of the Treaty of Paris which we had lavished our blood and treasure to obtain, it gave England a slap in the face, which we did not resent simply because we did not know how to show our resentment effectually. More recently we have been disquieted by the discrepancy between the promises and the performances of the Czar in regard to the treatment of Khiva. Here, again, we did not see our way to do more than remark that Russia always gets advantages in one mode or another. But as peace has been preserved, and as Englishmen see that, so far as anything has as yet gone, it may be honourably preserved, there is no sulking or antipathy, and the nation wishes to show that it can forget what it has been obliged to forgive. Fortunately the task of bearing this burden of charity has been lightened to us lately by the union of the Royal families; but nothing perhaps tends to make it so easy to bear in the presence of the Czar as the remembrance of his high personal qualities, and of the benefits which his enlightenment and his sympathy with the suffering multitude have enabled him to confer on his subjects.

HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE IN COUNTIES.

MR. TREVELYAN can scarcely have been disappointed by the rejection of his Bill for establishing household suffrage in the counties; and he had every reason to be gratified by the tone of the debate. From the mover to the PRIME MINISTER, almost every speaker discussed the question with unconscious or deliberate indifference to the practical results of a further extension of the franchise. Mr. Newdegate unfortunately provoked ridicule by his alarms on the subject of Popery; but he may claim the credit of having almost alone discussed the probable consequences of handing over the counties to the labourers. The triumph of the Conservative party at the late election has greatly diminished the impediments to the success of Mr. TREVELYAN'S agitation. The unexpected operation of household suffrage in the boroughs, combined with secret voting, has weakened the just dread of the sovereignty of numbers which had been previously entertained. Mr. DISRAELI himself has discovered that Mr. TREVELYAN is justified as a member of the Opposition in promoting a Bill which it would, according to the same authority, have been culpable to introduce when he was a supporter of the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone's restless activity in disturbing existing institutions had united a large part of the community in distant to any proposal of his Government which might tend to constitutional change. It seems now to be thought that, because Mr. Disparable has for once succeeded in lighting on his fact there is no large. for once succeeded in lighting on his feet, there is no longer any risk in a succession of leaps in the dark. Mr. Terveltan and other democratic politicians probably listened with contemptuous amusement to the admission of their adversaries that the extension of household suffrage to the counties was only a question of time. Mr. Diseasti pro-ferend confidence that ratepayers in the country would be

as trustworthy as in towns; nor was it easy to learn from his elaborate phrases whether he entertained any serious objection to the division of the country into equal electoral districts. Mr. Newdegate's blunt, and probably exag-gerated, prophecy that the change would lead to a republic or a despotism, approached more nearly to statesmanship than Mr. Diseasen's far-fetched excuses. It would indeed be a grave, if not a ruinous, innovation to about the representation of boroughs, and to disfranchise political minorities by the creation of equal and uniform districts.

The newfungled doctrine that the franchise has by the legislation of 1867 been converted from a trust into a personal property is due to Mr. GLADSTONE'S extemporaneous ingenuity. It would be more correct to assert that, neous ingenuity. It would be more correct to assert that, before and after the last Reform Bill, the suffrage was not so much a trust or a property as an instrument for promoting good government. That a man on one side of a brook or a wall should have a vote while his equally meritorious neighbour on the other side has none, is not an anomaly except on the assumption that the possession of the franchise is a privilege. Experience shows that con-stituencies may be too large or too small; and it is for. practical legislators to secure as far as possible the conditions which are most favourable to the election of competent members. If household suffrage is made universal on the ground of the injustice of arbitrary distinctions, the claim of those who are not householders will be logically strengthened. Mr. TREVELTAN and those who share his opinions are perfectly consistent in their endeavour to obtain a concession which will render their further aims more easy of accomplishment; but it is a melancholy spectacle to watch the complicity of Conservative politicians with the schemes of their most formidable opponents. No speaker in the debate recognized the truism that, since the whole amount of political power is a constant quantity, the electoral influence which is given to a new class of votors must be taken from some portion of the existing body. It is natural that the working people of the towns should desire the reinforcement of their own ranks by a large addition to the number of electors living on weekly wages. Those who hold that property would oqually secure after the transfer of the county representation to the labourers will do well to notice Mr. FORSTER'S hint that land tenure, among other questions, will be most advantageously considered in a Parliament elected by uniform household suffrage. The silent members, and especially the representatives of the farmers, were probably influenced by entirely different reasons from those which were advanced by the PRIME MINISTER and by other professed exponents of their opinions. It is a rash experiment to confer absolute political supremacy on the class which possesses no realized property. It has been often remarked that popular suffrage in England is more democratic, and may be more revolutionary, than in any other civilised country. English artisans are far richer than Continental peasants; but on a superficial view it may seem to them that they have less to lose than petty freeholders. Mr. DISRAELI, who in some parts of his speech might have been mistaken for one of Mr. TRE VELYAN'S supporters, asserted, and forgot to prove, that the majority of new household voters in counties would not consist of agricultural labourers. As all the small farmers and village shopkeepers already possess the franchise, it is difficult to conjecture the qualification of the householders to whom Mr. DISRAELI refers.

The defeat of the Bill by 114 votes, nearly doubling the estimated Ministerial majority, is so far satisfactory that it disposes of the question during the continuance of the present Parliament. It would seem that Mr. DISRAELI still hankers after the opportunity of forcing his reluctant followers into another constitutional experiment; but it also appears that the bulk of, his party will have nothing to do with Mr. TREVELTAN'S proposal, and of the late Ministry only Mr. FORSTER and Mr. STANSFELD voted for the Bill. No profound sagacity is needed for the reflection that the Conservative party owes its present prosperity to an accidental combination of circumstances. Four of five years hence the Government may have become unpopular; some opponent may have devised a plausible pretext for agitation; and, above all, the voters who were enfranchised in 1867 may, under the guidance of skilful managers and elequent demagagers. present Parliament. It would seem that Mr. DISRABLI still of skilful managers and eloquent demagognes, have discovered the accret of their strength. The counties have may be safely reckoused on by the Conservative marty, as long as the franchise is retained at the present moderne limit. If

all the landowners and all the farmers are practically disfranchised by becoming a minority, it is impossible to fore-see the character of a new Parliament. The boroughs of moderate size also have reason to fear that they may be approved into equal electoral districts. Whether a revolu-tion of the House of Commons would immediately lead to subversive legislation is a question which would probably depend on the wider or narrower prevalence of feelings of discontent; but demagogues and agitators make no secret of their ulterior designs. The House of Lords, the Established Church, the tenure of land, and the law of inheritance would all be at the mercy of the equalized constituencies in which Mr. DIERARLI hypothetically reposes perfect confidence. Democratic institutions in a prosperous country where social equality deprives envy of its natural sustenance, produce, as is shown by the example of the United States, nothing worse than political indifference, party intrigue, and political corruption. Large and uniform constituencies with no passion or strong interest to stir them to activity are inevitably manipulated by professional politicians, themselves among the least estimable of mankind. General BUTLER is the consummate flower and typical representative of democracy under favourable conditions. The Americans are not proud of their most complenous politician; but they may boast that he and the class to which he belongs are powerless to interfere with their freedom or seriously to interrupt their prosperity. England, with its narrow space, with its historical inequalities, and its broad social and economical differences, is not in the same enviable condition of stable equilibrium. It is only from weakness and carelessness that the upper and middle classes can incline to subject themselves to the absolute control of the numerical majority which maintains itself by wages. In the present House of Commons it would seem that scarcely a single member has the courage to avow the opinions which nevertheless determined the rejection of Mr. TREVELYAN'S Bill. The debate was extremely damaging to the party of re-sistance, not through the force of the arguments used by Mr. TREVELYAN and Mr. FORSTER, but because Mr. Dis-BAELI and other opponents of the measure admitted the principle which they declined to apply. If the country would be better governed by uniform or universal suffrage, the franchise ought at once to be extended. It is frivolous to pretend that the refusal of the vote to agricultural labourers is founded on belief in their fitness to use it well.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL ON THE FAMINE.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S Minute on his visit to Tirhoot is now more than six weeks old, but it is still the most interesting and suggestive document which has been published about the Indian famine. It shows how great have been the difficulties which the Government have had to meet, how immense has been the energy displayed in inceting them, and how grave are the problems arising out of the fact that they have been met. The district in which the famine has been most severe is inhabited by a poor and quiet race, who ordinarily give little trouble, and so call for little of the machinery of government. One young man has had the whole charge of a subdivision, with a population perhaps of not much less than a million. Consequently when the famine threw a great part of this population on the hands of the Government, there was hardly any one to take the charge of it. The Governments both of Bengal and of India have done their best to supply this deficiency. In Bengal the districts not threatened with famine were almost stripped of their staff, and by this means 181 officers were sent to Behar for relief work. The Government sent 260 officers more, including many soldiers and others specially engaged. Still this supplementary agency was not, and could not be, uniformly efficient. The new staff was energetic and painstaking, but it lacked that intimate knowledge of the people and of agrarian affairs which only fabiliarity with the country can give. Sir George Camperal is of opinion that in this state of things more use ought to have been made of indigenous and voluntary agency, but he admits that in digenous agency of the best kind was especially hard to find in Behar, from the absence of a middle class, and from the fisinclination of many of the assumption to de their the Lisinclination of many of the nomindars to do their duty. On the other hand, the village organization in Behar is more complete than in Bengal. The late census was almost entirely taken by the head man of the villages, of the villages,

and Sir Groupe Camprell looks to f the preparation of a census of the pow in each village, and for the administra by which their wants are to be relieved. organization of some kind must be introduced into the relief operations. The three main forms of Government relief, public works, charitable allowances, and advances to cultivators, all demand an amount of detailed and individual knowledge of the persons relieved which cannot be attained without it. Whou first a rush is made to the works it is as much as the officials can do to get all the labourers relieved. But though Sir George Campull. thinks that these sudden rushes indicate real want and rapidly approaching famine, he points out that when the merest pretence of work is paid for, the mode of life irresistible attractions for an indolent race, and presents the number of labourers is in danger of becoming absolutely overwhelming. To prevent this the multitude must be sifted ont according to their families, villages, and tracts of country, and those who can and will work must be separated from those who are not able to work or who wish to go home. The former class must be employed under Public Works officers, and full wages be paid to them in return for real work. The latter class should be employed as far as possible in the neighbourhood of their homes.

The aim of all this organization is thus described by Sir Gronde Campbell: - When the arrangements we " are now making in the most distressed districts are "complete, I trust that we shall be able to lay our hand on each person requiring relief according to his residence and circumstances. We shall be able to say in each village, Here are so many persons found to be fit objects for charitable relief; so many are doing " work of some sort; so many are receiving a charitable "allowance of food; so many have received or will receive "advances to enable them to continue their cultivation; "so many residents of this village are absent working on such a public work. On the public works again 1 hope we shall be able to say, Here is a gang from such a " perguinah and a gang from such another perguinah; so "many (name by name) from such a village, and so many "from such another." The distribution of charitable relief is to be left as much as possible to the local relief committees, each member of which ought to undertake to look after a certain area or number of houses or families, so as to ensure that no one shall die for want of the food which the Government is ready and waiting to supply. Cooked food is to be given at once to all starying persons. After their immediate wants have been relieved, either uncooked food or the money wherewith to buy it is to be given to those who are found to really require it. advantage of cooked food is that it constitutes a rough test of destitution. "It is clear that the people of Behar will "not accept this form of relief in any number till they "are very much straitened"—their refusal, however, being apparently due, not to easte scruples, but simply to a timid dislike of doing anything which they are not accustomed to do. The very poor who depend entirely on accustomed to do. public charity are to receive one part of palses and other nitrogenous grain with every three parts of rice; but as regards those above actual pauperson, Sir George Camputal hopes that they will be able to find this nitrogenous element for themselves, the famine being mainly a rice famine, and the bazoars containing an abundance of other grains. This expectation has not proved true, at all events not universally, for a letter from the Correspondent of the Daily News mentions that at Bettinh, in the district of Chumparun, there is no longer any bazaar for food, and that the people ask eagerly at the Government store for grain other than rice-a demand which at the date of his letter there was no mode of supplying.

By these means Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL hopes to carry the people over the dry season. When the rains begin, a new set of difficulties will present themselves. It will be no longer possible to go on with public works on a large scale, and, even if it were possible, the labourers would be wanted for agricultural operations. In former famines, when the Government has given relief on a moderate scale, and guarded it by severe tests, the able-bodied labourers have been glad enough to go home as soon as there was any work waiting for them when they got them. But in the present famine relief is being given on a far more liberal scale and less hedged in by strict tests, and Sir George Campants evidently fears that the effect of feeding a large past of the population in return for little more than

nominal labour may be to indispose them for harder work, and consequently to make it difficult to get rid of them even when they are really wanted elsewhere. It is partly with a view of meeting this difficulty that he lays so much stress on the system of village organization. "If we knew "who our labourers are, where they reside, and where they "who our labourers are, where they roside, and where they
"work, we may be able to say to a poor man when
"the rains commence, We now know that you are
"no impostor, but a person willing to work for your
"bread; we can't employ you longer, it would ruin
"the country if we could; here is a couple of months'
"supply of food; we give you that; take it home; but now
"you must support yourself, we have done with you."
Ryots employed on the public works should be dealt with
in the same way, except that in their case wages may be in the same way, except that in their case wages may be advanced at an earlier period so as to enable them to go home and start their cultivation as soon as it is possible for them to do so. In North Behar there are many ryots of a higher class who have not been employed on the public works, but who yot are too poor to carry on the work of another season and pay their labourers without some assistance from the Government. In dealing with this class it will be expedient, Sir George Campbell thinks, to draw a line between those who may fairly be expected to repay advances and can give sufficient security and those to whom an advance will really be, not a loan, but a gift. It is of great importance not to shake the credit system of the country, and therefore, wherever there is not a good prospect of repayment, it will be best to make the advance a gift in name as well as in fact. As regards those ryots who can give good security, Sir George Campbell thinks that the necessary advances had best be made, not through the Government, which has no machinery for the purpose, but through Zemindars, where they have the means or the will to give assistance, and through native money-lenders, where the agency of the Zemindar cannot for any reason be employed.

The very completeness of these arrangements furnishes matter for grave anxiety. If to deal with a famine requires so vast a system of organization, and famines recur as frequently as heretofore, the strain on the Government of India must be immense. It is bad enough to have to rule a country in which the population is dense and the means of subsistence small, but the difficulty is immensurably increased when a great part of this dense population may any year be reduced to starvation by an unusually dry season. Former famines were not very postly, because the preparations made against them were few. But if every famine is to be encountered with the Tew. But if every famine is to be encountered with the thoroughness which has characterized the action of all the Governments concerned in dealing with the present one, the whole subject of Indian finance will have to be reconsidered. If the cost of feeding the people during a famine is to be borne by the Government, the reasons against entering upon a very large outlay on public works necessarily cease to hold good. It may be cheaper—though even that is doubtful—to spend no money in warding off famine, provided that famine when it comes saddles the Government with no very large additional burden. But it does not follow that it is cheaper to spend no money in warding off famine, if a famine when it comes means many millions, or the interest on many millions, out of the pocket of the Government. It is exceedingly important, of course, that India should be self-supporting, that she should borrow money on her own credit and pay the interest and repay the principal out of her own revenues. But the question by whom the cost of preventing famines is to be borne need not influence the determination to prevent them. If that can be done, it must be a cheaper policy in the end, and whether the cost ultimately falls upon the Government of India or upon the Home Government it will be desirable that it always to be the cost upon th Home Government, it will be desirable that it should be as small as possible. Where calamities come in such proportions as the Bengal famine, a mere hand to mouth policy can never conduct to donomy.

ENGLISH POLICY IN AFGHANISTAN.

ORD DERBY gave the only possible answer to Lord
NAPIEE and ETTRICE'S recent question; and if his
guarded language produces an uncomfortable impression, the
result of the conversation was perhaps unavoidable. It would
be unreasonable to blame Lord Derby for not possessing the
natural air of frankness and candour which always enabled
Lord Parameters at the same time to baffle unseasonable

curiosity and to give general satisfaction. The present head of the Foreign Office sometimes provokes uneasy snapicions by exhibiting in his language and manner even more scrupulous caution than that which he is bound to exercise in his conduct. The open countenance and close thoughts recommended in the Italian proverb are thoughts of the Italian grower of Paris and Berlin were lately occupied for some days in the task of divining the secret which they erroneously thought to be contained in Lord Derby's conventional answer to Lord Russell. The relations of the Indian Government with Afghanistan are more practically important than mere speculations on the future policy of Germany and France, and consequently they are less convenient subjects of Parliamentary discussion. Lord Derby was perfectly right in refusing to define the responsibility which may arise from the understanding of last year between England and Russia. Lord Napier, indeed, observed with perfect truth that the diplomatic demarcation of a boundary must be a political fact, and not merely a geographical proposition. Prince Gortchakoff's acceptance of the limits assigned by Lord Granville to the territory of Afghanistan involved a pledge that the provinces to the south of the frontier should be exempt from Russian interference. It may also be contended that the English Government undertook some kind of obligation with respect to the Afghan dominions. Prince Gortchakoff closed the correspondence with an intimation that he understood England to have assumed the protectorate of Afghanistan. In future controversies on the subject the Russian Government will refer, as may best suit its immediate purpose, either to Lord Granville's tacit acquiescence or to Mr. Gladstone's injudicious protest.

It is not surprising that Lord NAPIER, who was lately Governor of an Indian Presidency, should have disapproved of Mr. Gladstone's impotuous timidity; and his criticism on a speech delivered about the same time by Lord Derby was in itself not unjust. A politician of high rank who has held the office of Foreign Minister retains a portion of official responsibility. It was unnecessary for Lord Derby in 1873 to express a hope that Mr. Gladstone's Government would not be tempted into an extension of the English dominions to the North of India. No Cabinet has been less inclined to embark in daring and ambitious enterprises. The Russian Government is probably well aware that the policy of Lord Granville has descended to Lord DERBY, and that both Ministers have been equally disinclined to encounter unnecessary risks. It is unlucky that those who represent the most peaceable of ancient and modern communities should incessantly proclaim their aversion to any policy which may possibly lead to war. The Indian Government, which, possessing an army, has also a definite policy, understands that peace is secured by careful precaution, and not by an ostentatiously inoffensive demeanour. As Lord NAPIER said, the Viceroys have for several years been engaged in efforts to secure the alliance of the Afghan ruler; and apparent repudiation of that policy naturally causes embarrassment and weakness. Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord DERBY were led into rashness by excessive caution; but the mischief which may have been effected by their speeches is done; and there is little use in reviving the discussion after an interval in which their language may have been partially forgotten. Mr. GLAD-STONE'S declaration that no material interference with the Afghan Government would in any event be attempted will certainly not prevent either English Ministers or Indian Viceroys from discharging a duty which may perhaps be imperative. In certain cases the AMBER must be controlled, and it is easy to imagine contingencies in which he would be entitled to protection. If Lord NAPIER had been a member of a Cabinet confidentially discussing Asiatic affairs, his reasoning would have been appropriate as well as forcible. In the House of Lords, his appeal to the Government inevitably produced a repetition of the language which he disapproved.

Both Lord DERRY and Lord GRANVILLE properly affirmed the inexpediency of asking or of answering hypothetical questions as to occurrences which may perhaps never arise. States and Governments ought always to reserve their full discretion, and to avoid premature pledges. It is unfortunately difficult to deny the existence of an obligation without suggesting the conclusion that the liability will in no contingency be voluntarily undertaken. The Government may perhaps not be bound to support the Ameer of Cabul against oppression; but it might nevertheless be-

come expedient to render assistance which could not be demanded as of right. As Lord Derby observed, every quarrel has two sides and two parties; and until the merits of the controversy and the position of the disputants are known, the expediency of interference can scarcely be defined. An unprovoked invasion of Afghanistan by a bassian army would certainly load to war with England; but there would probably have been some kind of provocation; and the risk could only be averted by the assumption of control over the Government and the country. Lord Derby explained, with almost superfluous clearness, the difficulty of making a statement which would not expose him to misinterpretation. If he told the simple truth that the Government could not tell how it might act in unknown circumstances, he might be as truly told that he had no policy. If he promised to protect Afghanistan, he would have undertaken a serious responsibility; and if he declared that he would not protect it, the Amere would probably be induced to look for allies elsewhere. On the whole, great questions of national policy are seldom proper subjects of public debate. Lord Namer was in the right; but he ought not to have called attention to the ambiguity or the feebleness of official declarations. Lord Derby was in the right in refusing to give a definite answer, but it would have been better that he should not explain in detail his reasons for reserve.

Notwithstanding his laudable repugnance to committing himself, Lord Derby concluded his speech with a declaration which may perhaps have satisfied Lord NAPIER. While he denied that the AMEER had any right to claim moral or material support from England, he intimated that the Government would regard interference with Afghanistan as a grave matter, involving serious danger to the peace of India. "I think," he added, "if such an interference "occurred, to put the matter mildly, it is highly probable "that this country would interpose." In the meantime, as the Russians contended when they annexed Khiva in violation of the pledges given through Count Schouvaloff, a prophecy is not a promise; and it may remain unfulfilled without a breach of faith. Lord Derby's estimate of contingent probability may perhaps be extended to that assumption of control which he earnestly deprecates. If the Afghan AMEER offers any unnecessary offence to the Russians, or to the tribes under their protection, the Indian Government will, in spite of Mr. GLADSTONE'S statement, not fail to enforce on him the necessity of prudence. It would be highly undesirable that the Afghans should believe that their territory is absolutely guaranteed by England; but the AMEER and his advisors are probably acute enough to perceive that the solicitude of the English Government for their independence is not wholly disinterested. Although Lord NAPIER and Lord DERBY spoke of unprovoked aggression, the advances of Russian dominion, and not the motives for aggression, are the real subject of anxiety. Friendly relations with Russia will be most effectually secured by a distinct understanding which ought not to be rendered offensive by the use of threats. Lord DERBY's conjecture that in certain events interposition would become probable is sufficiently definite to be clearly understood. There will be no advantage in renewing the discussion, until some change of circumstances occurs. It is by no means certain that the Russians enter-tain any hostile designs against Afghanistan, or that they propose to tempt a conflict with the superior force which they would encounter on the frontier of India.

THE ARCHBISHOPS' BILL.

THE prominent feature of the debate on the Archeshors' Bill was the unreality of the defence set up for a measure which only obtained a second reading on the preposterous condition that it was at once to be changed into something quite different. There was no mistake about Lord Shafteshur's meaning when he declared, as a Low Churchman, that, if he were sure that all Bishops for half a century would be Low Churchmen, he would still refuse to give them the powers claimed in the Bill; and if the prelates could find consolation in Lord Salisbury's candid criticism, they are very easily pleased gentlemen. On the other hand, the defence rested on an ill-adjusted heap of Sanisandictory and irrelevant positions. The Archesishops devoted themselves to the paternal task of winning back Ritualists by hard scolding. Lord Harrower saw bogies, Lord Harrower was sorely tried by much hymn-singing,

Lord SELBORNE gave the Bill a helping hand by adventuring a competing plan, and the Bishop of Persesonous performed the ingenious feat of defending it as a whole by attacking every provision in detail.

The one fact thrust into unblushing prominence by the Archiepiscopal sponsors and their attendant chorus was that the two-sided intention originally claimed for the measure was a mere pretence. They did not condescend to deal with it in any light except that of a club wherewith to brain Ritualism, always reserving for thomselves the right of defining what was and what was not the accursed thing. Herein resides the peculiar unfairness of the proposal, apart from all constitutional objections to an ecclesiastical revolution made in a way in which in imitation of Mr. Disraell, we may call harum-scarum. Ritualism has undoubtedly succeeded in exciting very strong antiputhies, particularly among persons who never come across it; and it is certain that claims are both advanced and put in practice on the part of some heated enthusiasts for a license in ceremonial wholly incompatible with the good order of a settled community such as the Church of England claims to be. But it is equally patent that this disorder represents the vicious excess of a movement which exists in its wholesome manifestations as a necessary component part of the whole Established Church. Society in England, as everywhere else, is more active as well as more artistic and less commonplace than it was half a century since, and the Church of England has conspicuously shared in the movement. The result of this development is a sharper definition than formerly existed of the parties—termed by Lord Salashury sacramental, emotional, and philosophic—into which Churchmen have distributed themselves; while the burden has fallon upon prolates and ministers of wisely keeping these parties together within an Establishment which is enpable of containing all on the double condition of a defined minimum of restraint and an clastic maximum of teleration. Of these parties the sacramental or High Church is the one which on principle attaches most importance to the externals of worship as types of the unseen and as channels of grace to the worshipper's soul. We are not concerned with the truth or untruth of these principles. It is sufficient that they are held by a body of persons whose learning, abilities, virtues, and varied social position, not to talk of their large and increasing numbers, make their cheerful acquiescence in the status in quo indispensable for the cohesion of the Establishment. The empty charge of unpopularity, so often brought against them in place of argument, can be reasonably met by an appeal to the furore for church building and church restoration characteristic of the present generation, as pulpable evidence of the hold which one portion at all events of their teaching has taken of the public mind. This party, as they acquired strength, found in the Prayer Book an unworked mine of devotional material, and they have elaborated out of it a far more artistic system of worship than the rendering of that book which contented our grandfathers. At the same time the party have advanced reasons, some historical, some based upon the internal construction of the document itself, and others appealing to the personal wants and tastes of mankind, which are at least very weighty, for their being allowed, not to force their own type of worship upon the other parties, but to enjoy it for themselves in unmolested peace. comes in the so-called ritualistic difficulty. Evidence is adduced to show that the process of devotional develop-ment has gone on so far in certain minds as to have landed the innovators in practices neither deducible from the Prayer Book—nor even supplementary, though unknown, to it—but antagonistic to the principles which plainly governed the process under which it was moulded out of the older services of the Church before the Referention. Those who are the most carnest advocates of prompt and decisive action are at the same time-the most vehement in assuring their hearers that the number of these lawless nonconformists is very few. They are so anxious to persuade the world into letting them make their Nasyrr's hammer that they can never sufficiently insist that it will be only used in cracking nuts. Of course such a state of things calls for regulation and restraint; but it does not justify a coup d'élat. We do not imagine that Mr. Dishaell's majority would long hold together if he were to get up and, after appealing to the strikes and the locks-out, were to ask Parliament to repeal the Habeas Corpus Act. Yet this is just what the Archesishors are attempting to do.

More than that, they do not come into court with clean hards as arbitrators in the ritual difficulty. The one body which has made itself conspionous for its estentations re-The one body pudiation of all principles of mutual toleration is the Church Association. This combination of agitators approached the two Archestops last year with a clamorous appeal to them to put down such religious practices as the Association was pleased to disapprove of-namely, the whole system of worship agreeable to the High Church party; and the Primates were so inconceivably weak as to fan the slame by an encouraging answer. How the Archbishop of Canterbury, after such an exhibition of partisonship, following as it did very closely upon the discredited Purchas Judgmont, could have ventured to appeal to High Churchinen to "separate "themselves" and become his accompliers in his crusarie against Ritualism passes understanding. It is not that they approve of violations of the spirit of the Prayer Book on the side of excess any more than he does, while they may without vanity claim that they are rather more jealous of offences caused by defect. But they cannot trust the leadership of men who have already shown themsolves so willing to obey the behests of the Church Association persecutors. They fear that any pledge which they may be coaxed into giving to check the growth of ultra-Ritualism may be appealed to as an honourable obligation on their part to abandon forms which they have at least as much right to enjoy as the Low or the Broad Churchman has to be left free to develop his own peculiarities. The fact which Lord Shaftesbury was neute enough to discover, that the Bill might be made equally efficacious in harnssing Low Churchmen, is no palliation for its violation of natural equity towards the other side, unless it can be shown that two injustices make one justice.

The promoters of the Bill showed considerable adroitness, though not of a very high order, in catching at Lord Sharteshuar's reference to what he considers the alarming growth of a system of compulsory confession in the Church of England analogous to that on which the Church of Rome insists, and which the Church of England at its reformation most wisely abandoned in favour of the absolute liberty to all its members of confessing or of declining to confess, not according to any occlesiastical and external rale, or at the bidding of any other person, but as the soul knows its own bitterness. believe that any system of obligatory confession can ever prevail in England as it now is or is ever likely to become. If it does, then, as Lord SHAFTESBURY truly said, such Bills as this of the Archestops will be wholly useless to population the phonomenon. But certainly the one thing which is supremely ridiculous is the self-complacent fuss with which alloged abuses of the liberty of seeking that pastoral counsel which even Mr. Springer-who would rather be called domon than priest - does not, we suppose, refuse to his flock, are encountered by ordering that there shall be no public confession boxes in any church. Ugly, strange, and unwise as these things may be, they certainly prevent the elergyman and his fair penitents from fluting, as the liberty of meeting in any private room, with which the Archushor does not, because he cannot, interfere, can hardly be said to do. Lord Salisbury and the Bishop of Petersorough, at all events, showed how much more widely than the Metropolitans they could appreciate the real difficulties of the religious question, when they pleaded for recognition and teleration between different Church parties as the only escape; but we cannot help thinking that the Bishop's argument would have been both more forcible and more consistent if he had declined to encumber it with any perfunctory recommenda-tions of a Bill which has died in the act of coming to life.

AFRICA.

OHANGE of Ministry necessarily throws a veil over many transactions which would otherwise have provoked discussion and comment. We shall now never know whether the present (lovernment could, if it had still remained in Opposition, have shown that the Ashantee war, need not, if proper presentions had been taken, have ever happened. If Lord Kimpeller made any mistake, he has made a complete atonement for it by being turned out of office. The consideration of the past being, therefore, withdrawn from its sphere of inquiry, the Ministry has only had to consider whether we should continue to have spattlement on the Gold Coast or not. There are reasons

against our continuing there, of which both Lord CABNARVON and Lord KIMBERLEY recognized on Tuesday night the great force. The climate is deadly, the allies whom we should have been bound to protect deserted us, and the people we have conquered are recognized as infinitely better than the people we have been protecting.

But, however good the reasons for going away from they,

Gold Coast may be, the reasons for staying there are rea one of the kind that make discussion practically superfluors. We should have toown ourselves beaten, and Englishmen do not like to do that. We should have attempted to governmed have failed. We should have set a precedent which might have tempted other harbarons or semi-barbarous nations to believe that, if they only gave trouble enough, we should be sure sooner or later to leave them to their own devices. Lord CARNARYON had really little choice. Ho might argue with himself in favour of abandoning the Gold Coast, but he probably knew all the time that he would end by deciding that the Gold Coast could not be abandoned. He could not, however, bring himself to admit that a resolution to which he felt obliged to come was necessarily an irrevocable one; and, after having proved that we must stay there, he hinted that the happy time might come when we could go away. The area of the British Protectorate is not to be extended until any reason is found for making it larger, and the protected tribes are to be independent so long as they do everything they are bid. In fact, it is settled that we shall stay there and see what happens; and when this is settled, it is easy to find excellent reasons for doing what we have settled to do. We shall put down human sacrifices, discourage slavery, open channels of trade, and make the Ashantees our friends, unless it turns out that we have reduced the Ashantees to the chaos in which Abyssinia was plunged after we had conquered the famous THEODORY. Possibly even we may improve the Fantees, who it appears have, according to Lord CARNARYON, perfectly wonderful powers of learning everything they wish to learn, although otherwise it must be owned that they are about as uscless and intolerable a set of savages as could be found. We shall, it is to be hoped, make the dependency self-supporting, as its revenue has more than quadrupled since 1869, and we may, with good management, kill off comparatively very few Englishmen; and we can do much to make them tolerably happy and contented by giving them plenty of work, much real power, and satisfactory salaries while they contrive to live there, and a good pension when they die.

Lord Carnaryon sketched with an instructive minuteness the general character of the system of administration that he intends to set up, and his scheme deserves commendation, not only because it is a good one in itself, but also because it shows that English statesmen have begun to apply some of the principles of common sense to the government of rude populations. The experience of India has gradually told, and the fancy no longer provails that the best way for Englishmen to govern inferior races is to set up a burlesque of English institutions. The Gold Const is in future to be governed very much on the model of a Non-Regulation Province in India. There is to be a Governor, who is to be, if possible, a really good man, who is to be adequately paid, and who is to have a residence in the hills, so that he may have all the frail chances of health compatible with the climate, who is to have a small Conneil to help him, but who is to do pretty nearly what he pleases. Lagos is to be joined with the Gold Coast, while Gambia and Sierra Leone are separated from it, and three times a year the Governor and his Council are to hold Sessions at Lagos. There is to be a native force officered by a large staff of Englishmen, but neither British nor West India regiments are to the employed. Roads are to be made and kept open by an armed police, and any attempt to interrupt communications or to molest travellers is to be summarily and sterrily punished. The official staff attached to the Governor is cut down to the lowest possible limit, but then all the officials are to be well paid, and to have pensious on the tropical scale. Hitherto, by one of those absard regulations which if they save creen into a service see regulations which, if they suce creep into a service, go on for years unaltered simply because no great man has time to consider their absurdity, the officials of the Gold. Coast have only received pensions on the English scale, as if the Gold Coast were in a healthy part of Morthum Enrope. Now this is to be alfered; but the number of officials is so small that the total extra expanse caused by

the augmentation of salaries and pensions will not, as Lord CARRARYON calculates, exceed 7,000l. a year; and while, as he justly says, Parliament must not expect that such a dependency as the Gold Coast can be governed well if it is governed too cheaply, yet he thinks the increasing evenue of the Gold Coast under a strong and stable Gonment will make the dependency self-supporting. All me nonsense of importing English legal institutions into such a community as that of African savages is to be got rid of. The negroes on the coast have hitherto, it appears, been favoured with the application to them of the English law of bankruptcy, a part of law perhaps more unintelligible than any other to Englishmen themselves, and which has simply had the effect on the blacks of suggesting to them new ways of cheating. Local self-government and juries are also henceforth to be denied to these interesting creatures, who have just perception enough of the institutions offered them to guess how they may be perverted. Still the Governor and his legal staff must have some law to follow and administer, and it would be much more satisfactory if a short and simple set of rules both of criminal and civil law were drawn up and made to take effect, such as Lord LAWRENCE had drawn up when he administered the Punjab, rather than that the English law should nominally prevail, be kept in the back-ground, and replaced by any law which the sort of legal person who takes a judicial appointment at the Gold Coast is able to remember or invent. The whole scheme of government described by Lord Carnarvon is probably as good as could be suggested, and its merit is not diminished by the aunouncement which Lord Carnaryon felt bound to make, that he did not at present see his way to any attempt to put down domestic slavery in the Protectorate. One difficulty appears to be that the slaves have no wish whatever to be liberated, as they foresee the probability of dying by starvation; and under these circumstances our policy of emancipation ought, no doubt, to be cautious and

It is not, however, only on the Western Coast of Africa that we are called on to interfere. We have our duties on the East Coast also, and a meeting under the presidency of Prince Teck has been held this week to recall these duties to the recollection of the Government and the public. is always the case, the discharge of some duties has led us to bear new burdens of duty in Eastern Africa. We wish to stop the slave trade, and we find, as Sir BARTLE FRERE reminded the meeting, that it is partly what we have done and done for the best that has fostered this trade. We invented the Sultan of Zanziban, and it is he who has persisted in sheltering the trade until he was obliged by the sight of armed force to mend his ways. It is we who have cloured the Indian Sea of pirates, and thus relieved the slave vessels from one great obstacle to the prosecution of their enterprise. It is we who govern the country whence the Banian Indians of Zanzibar come to supply the capital for the trade, and who take care that their families and possessions are safe in India while they are making their fortunes. So, as it may be fairly argued, we are bound to take extra pains to put down the slave trade, which, however innocently, we have done much to call into activity. The only question is what we can do at comething like a proportionate cost of men and money, and within reasonable limits. England is not likely to higgle too much in such a matter. Great nations, as Lord CARNARVON said, must do disagreeable duties without caring too much about money or results. But still when we are asked to suppress the East African slave trade, we must press for some definite answer to the question what we are supposed to be going to do. Mr. Foreter said that he was an economist, but that still he would gladly support any proposal for increasing the amount of our naval force on the coast by two or three vessels. If this is all, most Englishmen would be delighted to pay the infinitesimal amount of extra taxation which this increased exercises of the national newer month increased exertion of the national power would involve, and there are plenty of men who would be ready and even eager to be employed on what is not in itself a very inviting service. But Mr. STANLEY, who knows something of the country of which he was speaking, took a zery different view of what was necessary. He did not think it nearly enough to try with a small naval force to prevent cargoes of slaves being shipped at some point of a long line of coast. He was for much more radical measures. He wanted the Sultan of all immand Zanmean to be made to keep a register of all inward-hound caravans, and to allow no one connected with the

slave trade to penetrate into the interior. He wanted a European Court to be set up to try the Banian traders on the spot; he wanted settlements to be provided on Lake Nyassa, and, generally speaking, the lake, rivers, and coast to be patrolled by a naval force, These means might, it is to be hoped, be efficacions, though expensive; and foreigners of all nations seem to be most anxious that efficacions and expensive means should be applied; but it is to be observed that they are unanimous in holding that England should do all the work and find all the money. We cannot hope quite to reach the high standard which intelligent foreigners set before us. Still we may go on in our own humble way, and strive to do the best we can within the limit of our power and our means.

FRANCE.

THE Duke of Brooms and the Right are like an ongaged couple who are always quarrelling and always making up again. Their reconciliation can hardly be called a renowing of love, for by this time they probably detest each other as heartily as persons commonly do who, with quite different ends in view, find it necessary to work together for a time. But the link between them, though it is only one of conveni-ence, is very hard to break. There has been scarcely any important debate in which rumours of a final quarrel have not been flying about, and whenever the Assembly has not been sitting some Legitimist deputy has usually taken occasion to commit his party to some formula which he thinks it impossible that the Duke of Bucuts can accept. But with the decisive division has invariably come reflection. The Duke has not shown himself a rigid stickler for particular phrases, and even when he has seemed to commit himself to a policy in proposing a toast or in replying to a deputation, he has always succeeded in explanning it away in the tribune. Thus the ill-matched pair have gone on with more substantial agreement than is sometimes found between real friends. The truth is that they are very necessary to one another. No majority would, on the whole, suit the Duke of BROGLE's purpose so well as the majority he has hitherto com-manded; and if any other Minister were to come into the Duke of Brootie's place, the existing majority must altogether disappear. There are some even among the Duke's own colleagues who would prefer that the Ministry should lean upon the Centres and leave the Extremes to take their own course. In the eyes of the Duke of BROGLIE this policy has one fatal demerit. It would mean the definitive organization of the Conservative Republic, and the Duke, though he has abandoned a good many convictions, is still faithful to the theory of Constitutional Monarchy. Somewhere in the unknown future he still hopes that there may be a chance for the Count of Paris, and, if the Republic were to be adopted as the acknowledged Government of France, this door might be finally closed. The more Conservative such a Republic was, the more likely it would be to have this effect. There must still be many Frenchmen even in the Left Centre itself who cherish un. spoken misgivings as to the possibility of such a Republic as M. There used to promise them. So long as their doubts are not removed, they are a latent source of strength to the Orleanist party. They have no love for Royalty as personified in the Count of Charson. The Fleur de Lys and the State coach and the white charger are thrown away upon them. But they would like an Orleanist King, if he could be had, not because they had kings to be hedged about with any special divinity, but because they regard them as useful institutions for the hedging about of property. A few years' experience of a successful Republic might modify this view, and when the Count of Pasis offered himself as a candidate for their support, they might answer that the Republic had turned out so much better than expectation that they had no desire to change it. If these profils hat any and the pasing the country of the support of t to change it. If these useful but unromantic supporters are to be kept in tow the Government must be prevented are to be kept in tow the Government must be prevented from taking too definite a shape. That shape cannot at this moment be Monarchical, and it would be most dangerous to allow it to be Republican. So far the Right and the Duke of Brockin are agreed. Where they part company is on the means by which the evil day is to be postponed. The Right wish that everything should be left must that it order that the Count of Change the ship maettled in order that the Count of CHARBORD may be able to take instant advantage of any unforeseen opportunity.

The Duke of Brogles, not being specially interested in the Count of Chambor's fortunes, wishes a provisional organisation, during which the Count would have time to grow old, and to appreciate the blessings of such repose as might be secured by abdication. The Duke wants to get as much provisional organization as is compatible with retaining his majority; the Right want to get as little as is compatible with not displacing the Duke of Brogle. Neither will yield everything to the other, because to do so would be to give up the very things that each thinks most worth fighting for; but both are probably willing to yield a good deal rather than risk the evils which would to all appearance follow upon a rupture.

The immediate questions which divide the Right and the PRIME MINISTER are the provisions for the transfer of the executive power in the event of Marshal MacMahon's place becoming vacant from any cause, and the time at which the new Electoral Law is to be brought forward in the Cham-ber. The provisions for the transfer of the executive power are contained in the Bill creating a Second Chamber. Supposing Marshal MacManon to die or to resign his office, the President of the Grand Council will immediately convoke the two Chambers for the purpose of electing a successor, but this successor need not take the title of President of the Republic, nor need his powers be limited as Marshal MacMahon's are limited. This arrangement does not quite square with the views either of the Royalists or of the Republicans. The Royalists, at least the Legitimist Royalists, dislike the admission that the throne is to remain vacant during the whole of Marshal MacManon's tenure of office. They wish to be able to propose a Restoration whenever it pleases them, without having to wait for Marshal MacManon's death or retirement, and the subsequent convocation of a Constituent Congress by the President of the Grand Council. The Republicans dislike the postponement of the definitive recognition of the Republic, and the distinct acknowledgment that the system which is to succeed the Septennate need not be a Republic at all. But, on the whole, the Bill is calculated to satisfy Royalists rather than Republicans. The Republicans, if the Duke of BROGLIE would let them, could organize the Republic. The Royalists, even if the Duke of BROGLIE gave his consent, could not be a chart a Partontion Consequently the postpongment. bring about a Restoration. Consequently the postponement of a definitive settlement is more in the interest of the Royalists than of the Ropublicans. The latter have to Royalists than of the Republicans. The latter have to resign what is almost within their grasp; the former have to resign what there is not the slightest chance of their at present obtaining. It is probable that this distinction will commend itself to the Right, and that when the Bill for creating the Grand Council and investing its President with the uncertainty of the president with the p its President with the proposed functions is brought forward, they will give it a gradging support. The majority thus kept together are still strong enough to carry any measure through the Chamber, even if the minority were united in opposing it. As a matter of fact, however, the minority will not be united. Cautious Republicans will, on the whole, be thankful that the existence of the Republic is assured for the present, and will look forward to the eventual defeat of the Duke of BROGLIE on some less critical issue, and to his possible replacement by a Minister of less monarchical tendencies.

The question whether the new Electoral Law is to be debated immediately touches the Right more nearly. They are certainly not in love with universal suffrage, and they must be quite aware that successive partial elections under the present law will in the end completely change the character of the Assembly. Against this, however, is to be set their extreme dread of a dissolution, which would entirely scatter their forces; and they fear that, if the Duke of Broglie were better pleased with the composition of the electorate, he might be less unwilling to try the experiment. The Bill for creating a Second Chamber vests the power of dissolution in the President of the Republic, acting with the consent of the Grand Conneil; and as even the Extreme Right can hardly deny that a representative Assembly must sometimes submit itself to the judgment of its constituents, this provision will probably be adopted. In that case the next time that the Right wishes to put a pressure on the Government, the Duke of Broglie might answer that rather than submit to be coerced in the present Chamber, he would try his fortune in a new one. Or, supposing the Duke to want to put a pressure upon the Right, he might remind them that, if he resigned, his successor would at them a tyranny which had been greater than even the

Duke of Beogue could bear. As there is a general agreement on the part of all sections of the majority that a dissolution must not be risked until the constituencies have been properly purged of their Radical elements, or at all events have undergone the weeding process which it is hoped will have this effect, the postponement of the Electoral Law would save the Right from being export to these possible dilemmas. Their wish, therefore is that the new municipal law shall be brought forward first, and as the discussion of this would probably occupy the remainder of the Session, the evil day would be put off till November. It is doubtful, however, whether the Duke of Broque will consent to this; and if he perseveres in placing the Electoral Law at the head of his list of measures, the Right will probably give way. The reasons which lead them to dislike the Bill are not such as can be avowed, except by a few reckless partisans, and it is difficult to oppose a Minister who can hardly be done without upon no assignable grounds. On the whole, therefore, the chances are that the present quarrel between the Duke of Brogue and the Right will, like many previous quarrels, be patched up at the last moment.

LORD REDESDALE'S MOTION.

MOTION of Lord Redesdale's which gave rise some days ago to a short conversation in the House of Lords involved a principle more important than the not inconsiderable interests which it directly affected. The House of Lords wisely declined to pass a resolution relating to the duty of Select Committees which would not even have controlled their proceedings. Lord Redesdale proposed to declare that compulsory powers ought not to be granted to Railway Companies for the construction of lines intended to accommodate private persons. The Duke of RICHMOND properly declared that, as a member of a Committee, he would not consider himself bound by any resolu-tion of the kind. The House of Lords entrusts to Com-mittees the judicial duty of balancing private interests against public wants, and it would be an anomaly to instruct them that any kind of property is to receive special protection, or that a certain kind of public utility may not justify expropriation. It is perhaps to be regretted that the Duke of RICHMOND and several other peers should have expressed their approval of the theory which Lord REDES-DALE proposed to enforce by a general rule. It is scarcely possible that the case to which the resolution referred should actually occur. Railway Companies are not in the habit of projecting branches leading to the doors of private houses for the convenience of owners. Where their object is to afford an outlet to goods or minerals, it is inaccurate to describe their undertaking as tending exclusively to the benefit of private persons. Producers may be few, and any one or more of their number may be invidiously described as private persons; but the railways which accommodate their traffic are at least as useful to the consumers as to the sellers of any commodity. The dairymen who supply London with milk which is conveyed by railway are perhaps private persons, but it would be hard on the population of London if railways leading from the dairy farms were probibited. It can never be the interest of a Railway Company to spend some thousands of pounds on a branch, except for the purpose of bringing a proportionate amount of traffic to the main line. The purchasers and consumers of the articles conveyed are not the only persons to be considered in addition to the producer, who attracts Lord Redesdale's exclusive notice. The whole community is interested in the large-ness of the supply of useful articles of consumption, inasmuch as it tends to the reduction of prices. The exclusion of any single producer from the market by the enforcement of Lord Redesdale's rule is equivalent to the arbitrary establishment of a monopoly in favour of those who are more favourably situated. Compulsory powers furnish the only security for the access of outlying districts furnish the only security for the access of outlying districts to the existing railway system.

Lord Redesdale's object was to protect a small class of private persons in the enjoyment of a right which scarcely descrives extraordinary regard, though it is perhaps, like other kinds of property, entitled to consideration by Parliamentary Committees. His general and argumentative, resolution referred solely to the preservation of wayleaves in mineral districts. The mention of manufactories and other private undertakings had probably no relation to any

case which has occurred in practice. Mines and coalpits are useless and unworkable unless they have access to railways; and it seldom happens that they are traversed, like the Clay Cross colliery in Derbyshire, by a main through line. It therefore becomes necessary to form thanches from the nearest railway; and Lord Redesdale's farmed that the construction of the lines should in many cases be rendered impossible scarcely deserves the favour which it received in the House of Lords. The peers instinctively inclined to the side of the landowner; and they forgot for the moment that coal and other minerals are mituated under the land. The owner of the narrowest strip of land intervening between a pit and a railway may, if compulsory powers are refused, absolutely prohibit the working of the coal. In some hill districts half a dozen small freeholds bar the way to the line which can alone take the minerals to market; and Lord Redesdale would give every petty owner the opportunity of charging his own price for allowing the coal to cross his land. If all the minerals in a district were separated from the neighbouring line by private property, Lord Redesdale, if he is consistent, would allow the owners to levy a discretionary toll.

It is easy to see that one consequence of the adoption of Lord REDESPALE'S rule would be to cause railways in mineral districts to be constructed, not in the most convenient direction or with the best gradients and curves, but for the purpose of avoiding the obstructions which landowners might place in their way. Mineral property is usually held in tracts of considerable extent, more especially where the depth of the seams renders it necessary to raise coal from the largest possible area by a single pit. It may well happen that the mineral owner may, by the construction of a circuitous line, be able to obtain connexion with the railway, when it would be for the interest of all parties that he should adopt a shorter and cheaper route. The refusal in all such cases of compulsory powers would operate with varying harshness, but with universal inconvenience, in almost every separate case. The attention of the House of Commons has been called within the present week to the imaginary character of the supposed rule that no private person shall be allowed to take by compulsion the property of his neighbour. As Mr. STAVELEY HILL explained, no such doctrine has ever been formally propounded or accepted; and in some instances great proprietors have been allowed the same privileges with incorporated Companies for the execution of great public works. The more extravagant theory that no Company shall promote a line to a mine or to a mineral-field would, if it had been adopted twenty years ago, have prevented the construction of some of the most useful lines in the kingdom.

In the present temper of the House of Lords it would perhaps not be expedient to establish a general rule for dealing with wayleaves. The Committees which consider special applications have the opportunity of rejecting the powers which may be sought, or of imposing conditions on The question whether compensation should be granted for the tolls which may hitherto have been levied is not without difficulty. s not without difficulty. In the analogous case of drainage Acts, owners of land on lower levels have been compelled to allow the water above to find an outfall, on receiving compensation for interference with their property, but not for their mere right of obstruction. Perhaps a distinction may be drawn between wayleaves already established and those which derive their alleged value from the modern extension of mining enterprise. Where a bed of ironstone extension of mining enterprise. Where a bed of ironstone is discovered, or where a coal-field becomes capable of being profitably worked in consequence of the exhaustion of other sources of supply, it can scarcely be assumed that the land-owner who holds the key of the passage to a market is de-prived of any advantage on which he can have reasonably calculated by the construction of a public railway across his property. The whole system of compulsory purchase, which is indiapensable to the formation of channels of communication, is founded on the justice and expediency of providing the means of intercourse between consumers and producers. The former owners of the land which is now traversed by railways have not been allowed to charge a wayleave or a toll on the right to pass between London and Liverpool or Bristok. It is incumbent on Parliament, and more especially on the House which consists almost wholly of landowners, not to multiply unnecessarily the more invidious privileges which attach to the possession of land. The theorists who complain that both the surface of the land and the minerals below it are subjects of monopoly, might derive a new and plausible argument

from the claim of intervening owners to levy a tax on the transmission of coals, of iron, or of any other commodity. A great proprietor who some time since threatened that he would in a certain contingency discontinue the working of his coalpits incurred just criticism on the ground that he would, if he had executed his menace, have exposed the rights of property to a dangerous strain. The community at large has an equitable or moral claim to purchase the necessaries of life at market prices from those who happen to possess them and to be willing to sell them. Economists may doubt whether the consumer or the producer pays the tax imposed on a right of way; but the proposal that a tollgate shall in the majority of cases be erected wherever minerals seek connexion with a railway is startling and novel. A railway map of any coal-field shows a complicated ladder of branches connected with the main line; and in hundreds of instances the offshoots have been created by the Railway Company with the aid of compulsory powers. The attempts to introduce a new system for the exclusive benefit of a few landowners ought to be carefully watched.

THE DEBATE ON THE LICENSING BILL.

PARLIAMENT, like an individual, should settle what its object is before setting to work, and then there may be hope of some useful, although perhaps humble, result of labour. One member of Parliament is so anxious to remove all pretext for selling liquor after midnight that he proposes to make the theatres open half an hour earlier, in order that they may be closed soon enough to allow all concerned in them to get their suppors and drink within what he considers proper time. Unfortunately for this proposal, it happens that the West-End theatres are already open for half an hour or an hour before the best class of audience can be got to come to them. The hours of audience can be got to come to them. London are unnecessarily late, and as they cannot well be later, there may perhaps be a return, although that is improbable, to earlier hours. It seems strange that many hundreds of thousands of persons should prefer gas to daylight, but the habit exists, and is probably unchangeable. At any rate we do not think it will be changed in order to obviate the necessity of amending the Licensing Act of 1872. As regards the metropolis this necessity is admitted, and as regards the great provincial towns it cannot surely be impossible to ascertain whether the same necessity exists. If the House of Commons can go into Committee with the determination to ascertain and provide fairly for the public wants, the result ought to be accepted even by those who may be disappointed at it. In this as in many other departments of legislation the late Government caused dissatisfaction not so much by what they did as by the principles on which they did it.

It is admitted by Mr. MELLY that there is a considerable body of hard-working persons who are compelled to turn night into day, to whom it would be a great grievance to be deprived of the opportunity of obtaining refreshment; but he professes to think that it is right that some sacrifice should be made for the general good, and to seeme the great benefit that would accrue from the early closing of public-houses. It is so certain that Parliament will not legislate upon this principle that we need not inquire whether Mr. MELLY himself seriously holds it. fortitude which makes light of the hardships undergone by others is not an exalted type of virtue. It is sometimes convenient as well as safe to demand changes which are not likely to be adopted. The people who would have to sacrifice themselves for the general good must give up the prospect not only of bread and cheese and beer, but of a cup of coffee and a biscuit after twelve o'clock. It has been discovered that some forms of immorality are capable of existing apart from public-houses, and therefore is is proposed to apply further limitation of hours to places where "innocuous" refreshment is supplied. If it be true that the trade almost unanimously desires twelve o'clock as the hour for closing in London, it may be hoped that a tolerably satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at. The necessity for the public convenience of some extension of hours is more clear in London than elsewhere. But it is evident that, if the hours are to be fixed by the Bill, sufficient latitude must be given to allow provision to be made everywhere for the satisfaction of reasonable wants. The trade desires above all things that the hours shall

be fixed by the Bill, and it is apparently willing to submit for this object to considerable restriction. The public under these circumstances must look out for itself, and, as regards large classes of Londoners, their wants have been sufficiently made known.

But we do not find very strong demonstrations from the large towns. Mr. Melly says that in Liverpool the magistrates have condemned the proposed extension from eleven to half-past eleven o'clock, the clergy have con-demned it, the police have reported against it, and the licensed victuallers wish to be let alone. If there is any strong case on the other side, now is the time to bring it forward. Mr. HERMON thinks that the public has become accustomed to the new hours. There had been of course exceptions, and in some towns in the North, he believed, much public inconvenience had been felt. In his town (Preston) they had suffered as much as anywhere. Yet he, a Conservative, intimated disapproval of the proposed extension. It is difficult without local knowledge to estimate the nature or extent of the inconvenience sustained in Preston, but in a town of less than a hundred thousand inhabitants it is hard to believe that there can have been any large number of persons who were seriously prejudiced. Where there is real inconvenience we may doubt whether the proposed concession is sufficient to remedy it. In London it is certainly inadequate, and we may venture to doubt whether the closing of all places of refreshment at half-past twelve o'clock will be permunently maintained, unless indeed, as is probable, this strict law be largely tempered by evasion. Mr. Cross tells us that at present persons buy spirits at public-houses and take them to eighr and coffee shops for consumption. The coffee-shops are now to be brought under the same law as the public-houses, and perhaps zealots may be emboldened to propose to apply the same treatment to eight-shops. As regards Liverpool and other great towns, if the magistrates regards inverpool and other great towns, it the ingistrates and police are satisfied with the existing state of things, it would not be easy to show that they are mistaken. It is said that early closing of liquor-shops promotes "illicit" drinking elsewhere; but if this only means that people buy drink and carry it home with them, this proceeding is not "illicit" in any ordinary acceptation of the word. At the result was get death after instead tion of the word. At the worst men get drunk after instead of before they traverse the streets, and thus they escape notice by the police, and their town's statistics of drunkenness are not affected by their conduct.

Some of the questions arising upon this Bill are that question as to which a Judgo said, "A "jury would decide this question, but how they would "decide it, Heaven knows." On this account perhaps Government consented to allow these questions to be settled in Committee of the whole House of Commons. That House has been recently elected, and members ought to know what their constituents desire. If this course were not adopted, the only other satisfactory course would seem to be that of inquiry by a Select Committee. The Home SECRETARY had doubtless taken pains to ascertain the wants and wishes of the great towns, but it would appear from Monday night's debate that he had not been altogether successful. Probably the best solution of the diffi-culty would be found in that clause of the Bill which encourages early closing by a reduction of duty. If the trade in any district of the metropolis could agree among themselves to adopt an earlier hour than that fixed by law, they would gain the benefit of this reduction, and also all the other benefits of shortening their period of daily labour. In other districts, such as the Strand, some of them might think it worth while to keep open to the latest hour allowed by law, and the others would probably be compelled to do the same in order to avoid loss of custom. As regards the great provincial towns, the same method might be applied, either maintaining the existing hours, or extending them by the proposed half-hour, if it appears upon further discussion that the half-hour's extension ought to be conceded. As regards the demand of the beer houses to be placed on an equality with the public-houses, that also may be considered in Committee. But even if this demand be well founded, which we think doubtful, it is at any rate certain that an inducement should be offered to these houses to close early; or which comes to the same thing—they ought to pay for the privi-lege of keeping open late. The trade will accept any reasonable settlement of this question for the sake of getting it settled by Parliament, and taking it out of the hands of magistrates. We have profound disbelief in the

statistics of drankenness quoted by Mr. Mazzr. But the Home Office can easily ascertain from the police of Liver-pool or any other great town whether the working of the Act of 1872 has been favourable to sobriety. If it has worked well, let it be maintained. But an Act cannot be said to work well if it is largely evaded, and, as regards London, the statements of Mr. Cross leave no doubt that a considerable amount of illicit trade has been carried on. We do not believe that this could be done anywhere without the police either knowing or suspecting it, and the fact that a law of this kind is largely evaded goes far to show that it is impolitic. As regards relief from the penal clauses of the Act of 1872, the Bill has been generally approved, and the trade will do wisely to reciprocate the confidence which the Government has shown in it, and this indeed its leaders appear desirous to do. The movement in favour of uniform early hours is judicious, and if the publicans could reduce the public to the necessity of asking them to keep open a little later, their position would be greatly strongthened. They must be tolerably well persuaded that London is not prepared to see all houses of refreshment of every kind closed at midnight. In one respect the publicans are likely to be disappointed. are jealous of the grocers who sell bottles of spirit, and their organ the Morning Advertiser says that the contents of these bottles are drank in the streets. Even if they are, the grocers can hardly be held responsible. But the probability is that the bottles are carried home for "private," or, as some speakers in the debate said, "illicit," drinking. The law cannot interfere with that, and indeed it appears that the publicans compete, as they are entitled to do, with the grocers in this traffic. Some strong statements were quoted by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson as to the increase of this "private" drinking in provincial towns, and we may be reprivate "drinking in provincial towns, and we may be tolerably sure that the bottles are destined not so much for strictly "private" use, as for some club or party of persons who object to go to bed at eleven o'clock. These statements qualify the rosy view derived from figures. But if the limitation of hours by the Act of 1872 has not done so much good as enthusiasts believe, we can hardly be appropriated that it has done much positive laws and the statement of the statement persuaded that it has done much positive harm except to the Ministry which carried it. But in London it has undoubtedly caused great inconvenience.

SENSATIONALISM.

SENSATIONALISM.

We know not who was the inventor of the now popular word "sensational." Whoever he may have been, he provided a very convenient phrase, but one which, like most other such phrases, was misapplied as soon as it became popular. It has been used, that is, to condemn some perfectly sound as well as some very mischievous forms of art and literature. The ordinary mind contriges to modify all sound canons of criticism so as to adapt them to its own view of things; and a good service might be done by anybody who would explain a little more clearly what is the real force of a word which is used recklessly enough in the current cant of the day. The Bishop of Derry, preaching one of a series of sermons upon "the use and abuse of the world," chose this for the subject of his discourse; and, so far as we can judge from the report, made some sensible remarks upon it. At the same time we are bound to confess that he does not appear to have defined his meaning quite so plainly as might be desirable. Sensationalism, he is reported to have said, is "a morbid taste for producing sensation at any cost and by any means in every department of life, he is reported to have said, is "a morbid taste for producing sensa-tion at any cost and by any means in every department of life, conduct, and manuers"; and sensation means, it appears, "emo-tional sensibility, good or bad, astonishment, morbid curiosity, violent disgust, unwholesome attraction." Now, of course, a mor-bid taste for producing a morbid sensation at any cost is a very bad thing; and the novels of which the Bishop speaks, which are simply declarations against marriage and assertions that the affections cannot be restrained by duty, pruclaim a very objectionable code of morality. But this is little more than saying that vice is vice, cannot be restrained by duty, proclaim a very objectsousous cous of morality. But this is little more than saying that vice is vice, and that defences of vice are vicious. How are we to know where the injurious element intrudes? The devil is generally a great deal too cunning to reveal himself with hoofs and horns, and prefers to appear like Mephistopheles as a well-dressed gentleman perfectly conversant with the mages of good society. Where them does semantionalism in a had sense begin, and legitimate appeal to the emotions leave off? How far is such sensationalism really characteristic of modern life, and what is its cause and cure? These are the emotions leave off? How far is such sensationalism really characteristic of modern life, and what is its cause and cure? These are amongst the questions which we should like to see sufficiently answered; and the Bishop's sermon, as reported, does not seem to go very far towards clearing them up. It is pretty clear, indeed, that he made sufficiently distinct reference to certain special instances of the vice which he was attacking. Some writers, when we need not attempt to name, have offended so greatly against all the laws of decency that to attack them is like adding a chimney-sweep black. They prefer vice to virtue, and they impudently

avow their preference and call it a theory of art. When they do not offend against the laws, they can only be put down by severe moral reprolation; but it is not these flagrant offenders who can properly be described as sensational. They may be described in shorter, more old-fashioned, and more emphatic language.

The importance of making the definition rather closer appears has we consider some of the conclusions which will be incidentally in the second in Institute. The apparent inference would be that novelists ought not to deal with bigamy, murder, and other gross offences. Obviously such a rule would at once condemn many of the greatest performances in literature. The Greek and the novelists ought not to deal with bigamy, murder, and other gross offences. Obviously such a rule would at once condemn many of the greatest performances in literature. The Greek and the English drama would have to be horribly mangled. No decent person would be allowed to keep Hamlet in his library; (Jarissa Harlowe and Tom Jones would be put in the Index; and many even of our modern novels would be ruthlessly destroyed. There is a bigamy in Pendennis, one of the least sensational of novels; there is a seduction in Adam Bede; and Dickens, of whose moral influence the Bishop speaks highly, is full of incidents which fall beyond the line of prohibition. The Bishop of course does not share the misconception, but it is the popular interpretation of the phrase, and serves to justify some totally absurd criticisms. Whenever a milk-and-water novel is published, in which the most startling incident is an offer of marriage by a respectable clergyman to a young lady in his own position of life, it is praised for the healthiness of its sentiments, and the author is immediately compared to Miss Austen. And yet we would venture to say that some stories in which there is not so much as a hint at the possibility of a breach of a single social rule, to say nothing of the moral law, are less healthy reading than Hamlet or Othello. Indeed there are some novels of the so-called sensational kind which are much more edifying than their prudish rivals. Victor Hugo, for example, has enough of the sensational element to supply a whole generation of English novelists; and in some cases it produces very unfortunate results; and yet the Mistrables is a story which, in spite of its absurdities and its bombast, is not merely remarkable for its art but for its moral force. Now the indiscriminate condemnation of sensationalism, when it is taken to include all vigorous descriptions of the strongest human passions, justifies a revolt. Art is not to be put into a when it is taken to include all vigorous descriptions of the strongest human passions, justifies a revolt. Art is not to be put into a straitwaistcost, or rather into the drab coat of a Quaker, or it will burst its bonds and get into mischief. Thackeray, for example, complains in *Pendomis* that nobody has been allowed since the time of Fielding to draw a genuine man. We only permit that side of a man to be depicted which is presentable in a drawing-room. Popular writers often declaim upon the services rendered by Scott and Dickens in purifying English fletion. We certainly would not undervalue that service: and yet we cannot help remains when it is taken to include all vigorous descriptions of the strongby Scott and Dickens in purifying English fiction. We certainly would not undervalue that service; and yet we cannot help remembering that, after all, one meaning of it is that English society is so prudish that no novel can have a large sale which does not obey certain rigid rules of propriety. Sometimes those laws are evaded by smuggling in the forbidden commodity under an external appearance of propriety; and at times writers have rebelled altogether, and tried the effect of downright indecency. Neither result can be contemplated with antice satisfaction.

result can be contemplated with entire satisfaction.

The Bishop, therefore, should have preached a complementary doctrine, which, we must admit, it might be rather difficult to get doctrine, which, we must admit, it might be rather difficult to get comfortably into a sermon. And yet it might surely be said without offence that the dark side of human nature may be rightfully portrayed in such a way as to do good service to morality; and even that an art which entirely abnegates that function is pretty certain to become puerile or elieminate. The difference between moral and immoral art is not in the subject-matter, but in the mode of treatment; it is not that one writer deals with bigamy, and another never suggests a breach of the marriage laws; but that one possesses a healthy, and the other a morbid, mind. The inevitable tendency of mistaking prudishness for decency is to generate a confusion between brutality and manliness. A boy who has been brought up under narrow restraints is very act, as who has been brought up under narrow restraints is very apt, as everybody knows who has been at a University, to break out into degrading excesses. And some of our modern writers remind us everybody knows who has been at a University, to break out into degrading excesses. And some of our modern writers remind us of nothing so much as of strictly taught little boys who fancy that what is forbidden must have some romantic charms; and, as soon as they get loose, find a delicious flavour in outrages on decency. The doctrine, it may be said, is dangerous; and indeed modectrines have a dangerous side; but if they are not sometimes plainly stated, more dangerous misunderstandings are the natural

consequence.

If we sak, then, where sensationalism begins to be evil, the answer must be partly that there are no obvious external tests which can possibly decide. Good and evil are unluckily not ticketed so conspicuously as we could sometimes wish. We must even confess that books vary in their influence according to the reader; and that some minds may extract a poison from that which is healthy food to where. One thing more, however, may be said. For example, a picture of violent death may be either degrading or elevating. If the artist has taken a noble view of his subject, he may appeal to our compassion, to our sympathy with courage, to our admiration of the physical beauty and the moral attength of the victim. If he has taken a debasing view, we may "be affected simply as we are affected by the sight of blood, or the signs of pure shysical pain. The technical skill may be the same in each case; but one may sicken every healthy mind, and the other may help to elevate even a morbid mind. Some representations of the Crucifixion are amongst the greatest triumphs of noble, art,

and some are simply painful and dispesting. The ordinary cant about emeationalism would condemn both because both are suggestive of pain; or possibly would say that the death of a criminal is an imposing subject, and the death of a marryr demoralizing, because in one case vice is panished, and in the other virtue. Such methods of artistic criticism are seen by everybody to be ludicrous in this case; and yet they are substantially adopted by many simple-minded literary critics. The real question is whether the artist is so weak that he can only present the physical fact, or whether, if he is able to transform it by a powerful imagination, it is an imagination of a healthy or a discussed type. A sensational nov-list, on the same principles, is either a writer who, having no intellectual power, trics to interest us by cuttings from newspaper reports of crime and misery, or one who exarts greater newspaper reports of crime and misery, or one who exerts greater powers for degrading purposes. In both cases the instinct to which he appeals in his readers is one which ought to be suppressed rather than stimulated. The root of the ordinary sense-tionalism of the bad variety is sheer insensibility. A stupid clower, which have in the test transfer in the root of the ordinary sense. tionalism of the bad variety is sheer insensibility. A stupid clown, who has no intellectual interests, derives a sort of agreeable titillation from the sight of pure animal pain. His prototype is to be found in He, arth's disgusting, though well-meant, pictures of the stages of cruelty. He likes to see animals worrying each other, or men pounding each other into jellies, or kicking in agony at the end of a rope. On the same principle, a murder in a novel is only less attractive than in a newspaper in so far as it is less credible. This kind of sensationalism may be expected to disappear as human beings become, us it is supposed that they are slowly becoming, more civilized. It is blended, however, with that other form of sensationalism which is characteristic of a rather higher class of literature. This is the product of the weariness produced by the semantionalism which is characteristic of a rather higher class of literature. This is the product of the weariness produced by the incessant worries of modern life, or a surfeit produced by its excessive respectability. We are bothered by being incessantly driven backwards and forwards in omnibuses, and hunted by telegrams, and lectured daily by leading articles; and we are tired of having always to wear black hats, and to conform to the troublesome demands of social ctiquette. We are relieved for the moment by anybody who will show us a bit of unsophisticated nature, even if it takes the form of a mere brutal passion, or a revolt against virtue, as well as against the conventionalities. The revolt egainst virtue, as well as against the conventionalities. The remedy may not be an easy one; but it does not consist in simply denouncing the natural instinct which requires some more stimulating food than the petty interests of daily life. Hather we should endeavour to supplant the ignoble by a nobler form of sensationalism. We should show, as a great artist can show us, that there are still many things worth living for; that there are profound issues at stake; and that beneath the supericial current of daily life there are forces as great and passions as strong as were ever at work in society. We have spoken of Victor Hugo as a case in point; and if his unmistakable genius were under the guidance of a saner judgment, no one would be better able to show how a vigorous art may still be possible without pendering to the baser passions and the diseased appetites of the time. revolt against virtue, as well as against the conventionalities.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MEN OF SCIENCE

SCIENTIFIC men have been so long engaged in lecturing on other people that it is refreshing, as a change, to find them being lectured upon in turn. They are, as may be supposed, a very curious and interesting branch of the human species, and quite as worthy of having their natural history written as monkeys or star-fishes. Mr. Francis Calton has, it seems, for some time had has eye on them, and is preparing a microscopic analysis of their physical and moral peculiarities. In the meantime be has treated the Royal Insti-tution to a short lecture on the "nature and nurture" of Fellows of the Royal Society. His data have been obtained, he tells us, from a large collection of autobiographical notes communicated to him by many of "the leading members of the scientific world." Applicamany of "the leading members of the scientific world." Applica-tions for information were addressed to 180 Fellows of the Royal Society, who, in addition to their F.R.S., had gained medals or filled offices of recognized scientific position; and 115 replies have been received, most of which contain full and detailed answers to the questions asked. Mr. Calton believes that he might have included three hundred names in his list without descending in the scale of scientific position, and he reckons the proportion of men of science to the rest of the population at about one in 10,000. In the paper before us he attempts to unswer the question—What are the conditions of nature, and the various circumstances and conditions of life, which lead to the production of the scientific minority ?

The first quality, in order of importance, which is found among men of science is energy, both of body and mind. Dr. Livingstons and one or two other travellers are included in Mr. Galton's list, but these may be reported as exceptional cases. extracts are from the returns filled up by men of science of a more ordinary type. One correspondent writes:—"Have rowed myself in a skill 105 miles in twenty-one hours whilst undergraduate at in a skiff to5 miles in twenty-one hours whilst undergraduate at Cambridge. Rowed in every race during my stay at the University; rowed two years in the University crews." Another "walked many a time fifty miles a day without fatigue, and kept up five miles an hour for three or four hours." A third "oxcelled at school and college in athletic sports, especially in jamping (eighteen feet). Almost incapable of mental latigue by to the ago of thirty-eight. Usually engaged in literary work until long efter midnight." And a fourth says, "As a boy of seventeen I worked for three months all day and all night, with not more than four or five hours' sleep. When full of a subject and interested in it, I have written for seven or eight hours without interruption." Another proof of energy is the severe scientific work which is often done at night by men who have been engaged all day in anxious business. "In early life as a boy," writes one of Mr. Galton's subjects, "I was engaged in business from twelve to fourteen hours a day yet always found time to study and make my own instrusubjects, "I was engaged in business from twelve to fourteen hours a day, yet always found time to study and make my own instruments. Later on, my studies and scientific work were always accomplished after business hours, and it was generally my habit to commence after dinner, and to work at science until 2, 3, or 4 A.M., and to begin business again at 9 A.M. I never thought of rest if I had anything in hand of interest."

Mr. Galton's friends, notwithstanding their hard work, show an enviable bill of health, especially when we remember that the majority of them are middle-aged men, and many of them of an advanced age. One quarter of the whole have excellent or good health, a second quarter have good or fair, a third have had good

health, a second quarter have good or fair, a third have had good health since they attained manhood, and only one quarter make health since they attained manhood, and only one quarter make complaints or reservations. Here are two examples of excellent health:—(1) "Only absent from professional duties ten days in thirty years; only two headaches in my life;" (2) "Never ill for more than two or three days, except with neuralgia; no surgical operations, except inoculation, drawing of one tooth, and cutting of corns." Taken altogether these cases represent a very healthy group, and Mr. Galton notices that the fathers and mothers, as a rule, also enjoyed good health. From this he deduces very fairly that the children of couples in poor health are incapable of pushing their way to the front ranks of life. He also remarks incidentally that energy appears to be correlated with smallness of pushing their way to the front ranks of life. He also remarks in-cidentally that energy appears to be correlated with smallness of head. The average circumference of an English gentleman's head is 22½ to 22½ inches, but in his returns Mr. Galton has thirteen cases undef 22 inches, and only eight of 24 inches and upwards. The large-headed men of science have much less energy than the small-headed men, though intellectually on an equality with them.

Practical business habits are noted as another quality common among men of science. In Mr. Galton's list there are seventeen Practical business habits are noted as another quality common among men of science. In Mr. Galton's list there are seventeen who are active heads of great commercial undertakings, ten medical men in the highest rank of practice, and eighteen others who have filled important official posts. "I have no special talent," writes an eminent biologist, "except for business, as evinced by keeping accounts, being regular in correspondence, and investing money very well." Independence of character is also a feature which is said to be strongly developed in scientific men. Fifty of Mr. Galton's correspondents have it, as he thinks, in excess, and in only two is it below par. One ran away from school because he thought he was unfairly treated by the master. A second boasts that his "opinions are in almost all respects opposed to those in which he was educated," another that he has "a preference for whatever is not in fashion"; while a third holds that "his heresy prevented his advancement." In some instances the spirit of independence is hereditary. "My father," says a correspondent, "never took off his hat to any one in his life, and never addressed any one as Esq." As confirmatory evidence, Mr. Galton refers to the strange variety of small and unfashionable reflicious sects to which many scientific men or their parents have belonged. Dalton, the discoverer of the atomic theory, and Dr. Young, who discovered the undulatory theory of light, were both Quakers. Faraday was a Sandemanian. In Mr. Galton's returns there are numerous cases of Quaker pedigree, and libble Galton's returns there are numerous cases of Quaker pedigree, also representatives of other small sects, such as Moravians and Bible Christians. Unitarians are numerous. To these various qualities Mr. Galton adds a strong innate taste for science. This passion, though hereditary in many cases, is said to be more capricious than health or energy, and it often happens that the scientific man is the only member of his family in whom it is displayed. One correspondent says, "I had no regular instruction, and can think of no event which especially helped to develop it. Bones and shells were attractive to me before I could consider them with apparent were attractive to me before I could consider them with apparent profit, and I had a fair zoological collection by the time I was lifteen." Another writes, "If any tastes were innate mine were. They date from beyond my recollection. They were not determined by events occurring after manhood, but I think the reverse; they were discouraged in every way." "While a schoolboy," says a third, "I taught myself under great difficulties." Attention is also called to the provalence of mechanical tastes among men of acience. A chemist made a twelve-inch reflecting telescope; two minent surveyers have a great antitude for mechanical manipulascience. A chemist made a twelve-inch reflecting telescope; two eminent surveyors have a great aptitude for mechanical manipulation; two very eminent biologists had a passion for it, and both, if they had followed the bent of their own minds, would have been engineers by profession. Another peculiarity is said to be a deficiency in "the purely emotional element, and in the desire to influence the beliefs of others." "Scientific men," says Mr. Galton, "school a naturally equable and independent mind to a still more complete subordination to their judgment. In many respects their character is strongly anti-feminine." This description is certainly open to question. It may be true that "two out of every ten do not care for politics at all "; but they are not "devoid of partisanship." Men of science probably take very little interest in politics; but that is simply because they are occupied with other things. With regard to matters that really interest them they are often the keenest and most intense partisans imaginable. There is perhaps no set of people who are more dogmatic, intolerant, or prone to crush, at any rate with contempt and disdain, every one who ventures even on the minutest petint to disagree with them. The men of science, we are some

times told, are the priesthood of the future, and they occasionally display some of the least estimable qualities of the priesthood of the past. It has been said with considerable truth that the temper of some of them is more nearly skin to that of the Inquisition than of some of them is more nearly akin to that of the Inquisition than the temper of any existing sect. On the subject of education there seems to be a general concurrence on the part of Mr. Galton's correspondents in favour of latitude and variety. "Freedom to follow my own inclinations, and to choose my quantum subjects of study or the reverse," to which one of them attributes his success in science, would probably be welcomed by many young gentlemen, but would perhaps not invariably lead to a satisfactory

result.

Mr. Galton sums up the elements of the scientific character as follows—energy, health, steady pursuit of purpose, business habits, independence of character, and a strong innate taste for science. It must strike every one, however, that, with the exception of the last, these are just the qualities which one would expect to find, and which in point of fact are found, in men who distinguish themselves in any pursuit. Intellectual acuteness goes for very little in any sphere of activity without energy, and it is consequently the energetic men who make their mark. Persistency is of course only sustained energy, while business habits are another name for regulated force. These while business habits are another name for regulated force. while business habits are another name for regulated force. These are all qualities which, if applied in any direction, would be tolerably certain to produce notable results, and it is absurd to speak of them as if they were in any exclusive sense the possession of men of science. It would be as reasonable to draw special attention to the circumstance that men of science have eyes, mouths, and noses. If Mr. Galton had sent out his circulars to 180 eminent merchants, engineers, soldiers, cotton-spinners, or artists he would not have required practice much the same or artists, he would probably have received pretty much the same replies as from his 180 Fellows of the Royal Society. On the other hand, the men of science would in all likelihood have disother hand, the men of science would in all likelihood have distinguished themselves in other spheres if they had happened to be thrown into them. In short, it all comes to this, that, as a rule, men who are successful in scientific pursuits possess much the same native qualities which are essential to success in other pursuits. No doubt there is in certain rare cases a genius for scientific investigation as there is a genius for poetry or for generalship; but below this exceptional altitude, men of science are extremely like other men, and the secret of their schievements will be found to lie mainly in their special devotion to a particular subject. Mr. Galton himself points out that some of his correspondents are equally successful as men of business and men of science. don'ts are equally successful as men of business and men of science. Scientific study no doubt tends to give the mind a special bent, and Scientific study no doubt tends to give the mind a special bent, and to strengthen particular qualities; but as regards what may be called native faculties, a successful man of science closely resembles a successful lawyer or engineer, and would be just as likely to have succeeded in law or engineering as in science. It is the training that makes the difference. Again, with respect to energy and health, these are conditions common to all men who do much in the world. Apart, however, from their special application to men of science, Mr. Galton's returns on this point are valuable as another proof, if any wore wanting, that hard work is by no means so bancful as some persons fancy. Experience has shown that in all professions steady hard work is the best preservative of health, for the simple reason that it implies almost of necessity regular for the simple reason that it implies almost of necessity regular habits, and excludes the debilitating influences of social boredom. Mental over-work is a familiar complaint, but it is a rare disorder; and in most cases it is the stomach and not the head that has been ill-used. In general, when anybody professes to be suffering from mental exhaustion, the usual remedies for indigestion may be safely prescribed. On the whole, we should think it possible to produce a more precise and discriminating analysis of the psculiarities of men of science than Mr. Galton has given us. But liarities of men of science than Mr. Galton has given us. But what most excites our curiosity is whether he regards the sort of gossip he has favoured us with as science. Indeed, a distinct definition of a man of science would also have been desirable. A good many funny things, including Social Science, have been called science; but we rather think Mr. Galton has been anticipated in the line he has chosen by Mr. Albert Smith, who some years ago composed a series of treatises on the natural history of probe heller cards and other treatises on the natural history of the series of the s snobs, ballot-girls, and other types of humanity, which were quite as scientific, though not perhaps so amusing, as the essay on the "Nature and Nurture of Men of Science."

PRINCIPAL TULLOCH'S REPLY.

PRINCIPAL TULLOCH'S REPLY.

WE took occasion about three months ago to offer some comments on a paper of Principal Tulloch's on "Dogmatic Extremes," which had appeared in the January number of the Contemporary Review, and was supplemented and defended in an article from the pen of Mr. Hunt in the February issue of the same magazine. From that time till the appearance of the Contemporary for May Principal Tulloch has kept silence, but the fire has meanwhile been so hotly kindling within him—to judge from the tone of the reply which he has now made to our strictures—that we can well imagine the effort his silence must have cost him, and cannot wonder that he should at last have felt constrained to speak with his tongue. (At the same time there are cases where it is wise to refrain even from good words, and a careful perusal of Dr. Tulloch's second article has greatly strengtheed our impression that his silence is more golden than his speech. The original article was, it may be remembered, a protest, not so much against dogmatism, as against dogmas and creeks altogether,

except as convenient historical landmarks of contemporary thought. It was admitted that there is "such a thing as true opinion in religion," but it was implied that it is practically almost unattainable; for not only are all Churches fallible, but all creeds are from the nature of the case partially false and "haze is of the very nature of true religious thought." We ventured to point out that, apart from all theological controversy, this strange theory of religious belief is untenable in fact and directly in the fifth of all historical experience. The most elementary form of religion is based on the momentous and far-reaching dogma of a personal Deity, and the simplest intelligible form of Christianity includes a good many dogmas more. The immense majority of Christians in all ages have been content to sum up their faith in the Apostles' Creed, which categorically asserts various supernatural facts of overwhelming interest and importance, if true; while, on the other hand, no known religion various supernatural facts of overwhelming interest and importance, if true; while, on the other hand, no known religion claiming divine sanction and exerting a real influence among men has ever existed without a definite faith of some kind. We added, in reply to what seemed to us little better than a verbal quibble of Mr. Hunt's, that, because Roman Catholics accept their dogmas on the authority of Popes or Councils, it does not follow that other Christians do not equally need and equally hold dogmatic beliefs, though he may contend, if he pleases, that they have no right to do so. Justification by faith is just as much a dogma as Transubstantiation; and in fact it is exactly in proportion to its atrong grasp of a definite creed that Protestantian has tion to its strong grasp of a definite creed that Protestantism has

been a great religious power in the world.

In returning to the charge Principal Tulloch adds very little, beyond personalities, to what had already been urged by himself or his sympathizing admirer Mr. Hunt, and criticized in our former article. He is anxious at starting to insist that he was writing mainly for "theological students," and had probably underrated the crass ignorance of writers like his critics, "unaccustomed to theological thought," who emulate the infidelity of Strauss without either his knowledge or his strength. And then follows a long passage designed to enlighten us on the distinction between Roman Catholic and Protestant dogma, which supplies an admirable illustration of the here said to be which supplies an admirable illustration of the haze said to be which supplies an admirable illustration of the haze said to be so essential to true religious thought. The Catholic, we are reminded, as Mr. Hunt informed us before, accepts his dogmas on authority, whereas to a Protestant "dogma is "—the italics are the author's—"the reasoned expression or formulated statement of Divine Truth." And then he quotos Hooker and Mr. Matthew Arnold—who will have more authority with his unbelieving critics "than any professed divine"—to prove that dogmas are not found in the letter of Scripture, but "only deduced out of Scripture by collection." But Hooker was not speaking particularly of Protestant dogmas, and his description is so obviously spolicable to all dogmas whatever, and on whatever authority they larly of Protestant dogmas, and his description is so obviously applicable to all dogmas whatever, and on whatever authority they may be received, that the quotation is totally irrelevant. Dr. Tulloch has indeed stumbled upon what logicians call a cross division, or rather no division at all. He might as well have divided dogs into four-footed and long-tailed animals, as dogmas into formulated statements of doctrine deduced out of Scripture, and described an authority of the Church. All and doctrines received on the authority of the Church. All Christian dogmas are "the reasoned expression or formulated statement of divine truth," or what is accepted as such, and by a large number of Christians, Protestants and Fasterns, as well as Roman Catholics, they are received on ecclesiastical authority. But on whatever grounds they are believed, their origin and nature or whatever grounds they are beneved, their origin and hateners are the same; and though some statements in the Apostles Oreed, as also in the Nicene, are verbally contained in Scripture, their place and connexion in that formulary gives them, as Bishop Pearson has abundantly shown, a strictly dogmatic significance. Dr. Tulloch's distinction of Oatholic and Protestant againcance. Dr. Tulloch's distinction of Catholic and Protestant dogma is, for all purposes of his argument, a pure mare's-nest. And he only makes this the clearer in his attempts to prove the contrary. "The Protestant," he tells us, "may come to the same practical conclusion as the Catholic, and, agree with him that the dogma of the Homoousion is the very truth of God," but only because he is satisfied that it is the true sense of Scripture. Be it so; but the "dogma of the Homoousion" is either a fundamental tenet or a radical corruption of Christian doctrine, and not a tenet or a radical corruption of Christian doctrine, and not a matter about which believers can afford to be indifferent. Calvin's conviction on the subject was quite as strong as Torquemada's, though he may have arrived at it by a different process; and he was equally ready to assert it, in the trenchant fashion of his day, by the arguments of fire and fagget. Still more infelicitous is the ingenious distinction supposted between the Apostles' Creed and other dogmatic formularies. The author in fact cuts the ground from under his own feet when he solemnly repeats for our better information what we had ourselves intimated already, that there is hardly an article of that creed, the first not excepted, which does not involve deeper meanings than might at first sight appear; and that it "did not reach its present completion till the middle of the eighth century." Long before that time the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds had also reached their present completion, and theologians would say of them with equal plausibility what Principal Tulloch says of the Apostles' Creed, that they are merely expansions of the haptismal formulary. It is quite unnecessary to follow him into his disquisition on the doctring of the Atonement. Supposing that Oatholics and Protestants flave alike found the idea indefinable, that would only prove—what of course we never dreamt of disputing—that not all religious ideas have been, or can be, accurately formularised. It would not help Principal Tulloch's contention that religion can afford to dispusse with dogmas altogether. matter about which believers can afford to be indifferent. Calvin's

There is just a shred of truth at the bottom of this paradoxical theory, of which the writer appears to have a "hazy" conception without having guessed its real bearings. Dogmas, Catholic or Protestant, true or false, and on whatever evidence of authority or private judgment they are accepted, are the ultimate result of theological science, and are distinct from the process by which they are attained. Treatises such as the Cur Deus Homo of St. Anselm exhibit "the gradual evolution" of dogmatic systems, but contain, as is natural, a vast body of opinion and reasoning which forms no part of the dogmatic system of any Church in Christendom. It may also be true that there is a tendency in some quarters, and in the most opposite schools of religious thought, to erect theological opinions into dogmas. But all this is trite enough, and gives no support to a view as impracticable in itself as it is alien to the teaching of all the great religious leaders who have influenced the world, and not least to the teaching of those Westminster Divines to whom the author refers in terms of high praise. No doubt they did not consider religion "a thing only of creeds and catechisms," as neither did anybody else ever imagine who was not a fanatic or a fool. But it is surely possible to hold that faith is essential, and also that faith without works is dead. It is quite another thing however to say that the Westminster Divines would have schoed the advice of the late Charles Dickens about following "the broad spirit of the New Testament, and putting no faith in any man's narrow construction of its letter." If Dickens is rightly reported to have considered that "broad spirit" a Unitarian one, they would have been much more disposed to burn him than tesendorse his teaching. Nor is Dr. Tulloch more happy in his appeal to the early Apostolic Church "with all its creed-deficiencies." Creeds were the necessary outgrowth, or, if he prefers so to express it, the necessary evil, of a later age. But to say that, because the first were the necessary outgrowth, or, if he profers so to express it, the necessary evil, of a later age. But to say that, because the first Christiaus who had heard from the lips of Apostles what they had themselves learnt from their Master, needed no doguatic termularies, therefore the lapse of time and rise of conflicting heresics—that is, contradictory systems of belief—did not make them afterwards indispensable, is a strange paradox. In the words of a distinguished modern divine—who, we may add, was neither a disciple of Strauss nor a Roman Catholic—it is to seek "to restore the imbedility of childhood without its improvemen." cility of childhood without its innocence."

It is hardly necessary perhaps to return the Parthian shot discharged at us by Principal Tulloch in his concluding paragraph. After repeating, somewhat angrily, his wholesale indictment against all criticism of his views as "the mere echo in this country of the voice of Strauss," he falls foul of the obituary notice of Strauss which appeared in our columns, in order to expose once more the which appeared in our columns, in order to expose once more the profound ignorance—we cannot exactly say of his critics, for the article had no reference to him, but—of all who presume to look at these subjects in a different light from himself. Whether it is true that "nothing is so obnoxious to 'us'as the attempt to understand Christiandy," we will not stay to argue here; but indignation is up to be a little indiscriminate, and the following passage with its carefully italicized quotation of our words is more foreible than felicitous; it is at least sufficiently dogmatic. "This is the good we are told that Strauss has done. He has 'unmasked a host of shams, if he has put nothing better in their place, and has made the chaborate, however unconscious, subterfuges of such teachers as Semler, Schleiermacher, and Paulus," (the combination is exquisite to any one who knows even the rudiments of German theology) for ever impossible in the future." We might plead that, so far from having expressed any particular sympathy with Strauss, we had spoken in the very sentence before that quoted here of his "barren and unhopful creed"; but let that pass. The sting of the criticism is evidently contained in the italics. Yet we are constrained to acknowledge that the "exquisite combination" was quite deliberately framed. If Principal Tulloch means that the three writers named are typical representatives of three different phases of German theological thought there may be a careful to rection. typical representatives of three different phases of German theoical thought, there was as much intimated in an earlier portion of the article, and it was precisely for this reason that their manes were chosen. Paulus was a disciple of Semler, who had improved upon the teaching of his master, while Schleiermacher may be said to have led a reaction against them; but all three shared the common weakness which Strauss so mercilessly exposed, of professing to defend the authenticity of the Gospel narrative while other two—divesting it of its supernatural element. We had certainly imagined that thus much was familiar to every one "who knows even the rudiments of German theology." Principal Tulloch implies that we were mistaken.

LABOURERS' COTTAGES.

LAROURERS' COTTAGES.

THE opening of the spring Exhibitions, coinciding with the lock-out in the Eastern Counties, may well bring the subject of accommodation for their labourers home to the landowness who are being hustled through the galleries. Nothing can be more pictureaque then the cottages of Merry England in the foreground of a "bit" from the Surrey lanes or the Kentish weald. You have the gables disappearing under the masses of ivy; the quaint chimney-stacks bending beneath the weight of years over their girdles of rusty iron; the worm-eaten beams and the weather-beaten walls clamped with great crosses of iron, and propped against the gales by the fruit-trees that seem to cling to them. You have the small lozenged casements and the low-browed doorways, and

the inevitable pools of water coated over with emerald duckweed. The brilliant patch of garden is fragrant with old-fashioned flowers-stocks, and gillyflowers, and wallflowers, and all sorts of strong-scented berbs. The artist has dashed in a bedive or two background, and he seems to have let his fancy run riot generally in a wild luxuriance of vegetation. Yet possibly he has stuck pretty closely to the truth, and your memory recalls hundred of cottages of the same kind that looked embodied idyls of happy innocence as you came round the corner on them of a spring after-noon. But, like many similar scenes in the world, the glamour of poetry was on the surface, while the repulsive reality lay hidden below. You might fall in love with the spot at first sight, but on closer examination a good many drawbacks would suggest them-selves, if you had any idea of quartering yourself in one of these dwellings—say for a week or two of an artist's holiday in the summer-time. Although the walls could never have been extraordinarily substantial, they may have stood as they are for a couple of hundred years. In all that time they have been patched, and plastered, and cobbled, but not once have they been put in thorough repair. The site is damp, for the cottage stands low in a hollow near the water, like most buildings of our earlier architectural periods, from the manor-house downwards. The foundations have been settling down and the walls-splitting into cracks and rifts that have been roughly stopped with clay or mortar. The beams have warped and mouldered, and left gaping interactions between the roof and caves. The leaden framework of interstices between the roof and caves. The leaden framework of the casements has bent, and the small diamond panes are cracked and broken, and stopped with rags from the family wardrobe. The mud floor has gradually worn away below the threshold till the water trickles in when there is heavy rain, to collect in odoriferous pools in the middle of the kitchen. The rotten ceiling is tumbling to pieces, and either from the under or the upper room you may hear and see all that goes on in the other. The staircase that communicates between them is a rude ladder, with half the rungs long ago gone for firewood. Outside things are as bad as they well can be from a sanitary point of view, considering that the cottage is in the contry, and in one of the healthiest districts of England. Drains there are none; but an open gutter meanders towards the tittle weed-covered pool, and the two together generate the foulest mission when the sun is hot and the atmosphere close. The untrained sprays of the ivy, and the straggling boughs of the appletrees, shut out air and light from the little casements. When the weather is wet the drip from the trees overhead is perpetual, and in autumn the place is half buried in fallen leaves that are left to not in masses in the garden. The immates do nothing to help themselves, chiefly because their landlord has done so little to help them. The cottage is an object of general admiration to visitors with any perception of the beautiful, and, so long as he can keep it standing and roughly weather-tight, the proprietor is content. But his peasant tenants, having no sense of the beautiful, fail to appreciate the sole recommendation of their dwelling. They know that the rifts rudely held together by iron, which look so picturesque from the outside, let in those little streams of wet which are latal to paper, or even to whitewashing. They know that the rivy that holds the damp cracks the morter, making the Satorior of the cottage all through the rainy season feel like the inside of a streaming umbrella. They may have become habituated to sitting with their feet in the mud on the kitchen floor, but the presence of the mud discourages any attempts at scrupulous cleanlipresence of the mud discourages any attempts at scruptions cleaminess elsewhere. And the darkness and damp and discourfort in which they live breed physical as well as moral listlessness. It is not worth while to be up and doing where the work to be done would be perpetually recommencing. When the walls are mildewed, and the ceiling is in holes and tatters; when the windows cannot open, and the only means of ventilation is by the door; when the smoke circulates round the roun before it excepts up the chipmen; when and the only means of ventilation is by the door; when the smoke circulates round the room before it escapes up the chimnoy; when all shortcomings are covered by the prevailing gloom, it is worth no one's while to scour and polish and brighten. There is over-crowding of course. Probably the occupant has a large and growing family, and if he has not, he fills up his room with lodgers; for on properties where these picturesque cottages have stood from time immemorial there has been very little new building going forward. There can be no great privacy where the floors and partitions are more sham than real, and decency stands but a poor chance. The family struggles up somehow, herding together, and accustomed to rough it, and almost forgets its increasing years till it is time for its members to take wing or to marry. Naturally the domestic virtues languish in such a place, and, should the daughters turn out to be tolerable wives and and, should the daughters turn out to be telerable wives and mothers, it is very much to their credit. Even when they go out mothers, it is very much to their credit. Even when they go out of doors, in their dirty dress and unguinly manners they reflect very much the character of their miserable home.

Let it not be imagined that we bring a sweeping accusation against all those uncient cottages which are smong the most attractive features of the woodland landscapes in the home counties. Some of them no doubt are carefully cared for, and are cottages ornes within as without. But in too many cases we fear it is safe to assume that their tumbledown condition is real as well as apparent. They are of a piece with the ornamental but most masteful farming which often goes on around them—farming such as might have been practised in the days of the Tudors, and which on seatheric grounds we should be very sorry to see reference. The winding lause, with their great stranging hedgenous, cover the very maximum of space. There is waste grass account alongside the yewning ditches to support the horses

and donkeys of hordes of transps. The land is out up into endless enclosures, and the fields zigzag in all manner of angles, as if they had laid themselves out in a conspiracy to oppose the inroads of the plough. There are rank crops of thistles and ragweed in unconsidered corners, which propagate themselves season after season, blowing their down over the fallow and the meadows. The moss-grown trees in the orchard must be nearly contemporary The moss-grown trees in the orchard must be nearly contemporary with the cottages we have been describing, and have gone past the best of their bearing several generations ago. The transmithings, with the vast old-fashioned barns, were planned in their time with an utter indifference to the area they might cover, and landlord and tenant go on living alike in an odd mixture of extraorease and thrift. They are compelled to starve their daily expenditure, because they have never laid to heart the proverb of pany wisdom and pound folly, and because they will not farm on enlightened principles. They never have the money to grub copass, straighten fences, or sink drain-pipes; it would be impossible to at steam-ploughs to work in those cramped enclosures of theirs; and yet, merely to have the ground scratched by old-fashioned implements, they incur a lavish expenditure in horseftesh. If they cannot afford the money that would enable them to contend on ments, they incur a lavish expenditure in horseftesh. If they cannot afford the money that would enable them to contend on more equal terms with the farmers of more advanced counties, naturally they have none to spare for improving the condition of their labourers. Until the other day the labourers expected little. They found it a hard struggle to make the two ends meet, and to provide daily bread for their families; but they did not know that their class had better wages to the north of the Humber, nor had they ever heard of Canada or Australia. They had a roof over their heads, more or less weather-tight, and they had never hoped for anything more luxurious. But now, whether for good or for evil, these days are gone. The labourers have caten of the tree of knowledge: they have had The labourers have eaten of the tree of knowledge; they have had penny papers spelled out to them at the village pothouse, and have listened to the heart-moving harangues of Union delegates and listened to the heart-moving harangues of Union delegates and emigration agents. They are posted up in the weekly rates of libers, landowners who have been building sumptuous model cottages. They have learned something of Australasia and the Canadas as the labourer's El Dorados; they are told that free passages are to be had for the asking, with allotments of land at the end of the voyage. Naturally, if it were only for the novelty of the delegates are to be had something the respective of the covery of the sovelty of the sovely of the sovelty of the sove thing, they see everything across the ocean in the resiest of colours, and ignore the drawbacks which are judiciously kept in the background. They forget that the price of clothes and food usually keeps pace with the rise in wages; they know nothing of the heat of an Australian summer, or of the severity and length of a Canadian winter; they understand nothing of venomous thies and mosquitoes. We do not say that, if they had mastered more theroughly both sides of the quantum they would not said. more thoroughly both sides of the question, they would not still have good reasons for emigrating, both in their own interest and that of their children. But we do say that life in the colonies inevitably seems more inviting to them than it setually is, and that if they once begin to be thoroughly disgusted with their homes in England, the inducements to leave them may well appear irresistible—a result which would make the labour question more embarrassing for employers. What keeps the labourer in England at present, when so many people are urging him to leave it, is a vague dread of the unknown almost as much as his hereditary habit of local attachment. Although he may live within reach of the smoke of London when the wind happens to set from that direction, he has seldom gone beyond his market-town, and is shy of trusting himself out of the limits of his parish. The idea of making his way to the London Docks, of risking himself in a steamer upon the ocean he has never seen, and then steering away for foreign parts, must seem almost as formidable to him as the search for the other hemisphere seemed to the crows who shipped with Columbus. But his children will be brought up to be familiar with those colonies which he has only heard of late in life, and will probably be rather curious to with those than atherwise. Their neighbours who are hering to visit them than otherwise. Their neighbours, who are beginning to go to them now, will send good reports of them to the old purishes. Those who stay at home will hear of successes rather than of disappointments, and the spirit of adventure which has long animated our middle classes will lay hold at last of the classes below them. With far better reason too; for a steady working-man who keeps his health can scarcely tell to make a comfortable livelihood. anywhere, while our small capitalists and gentlemen emigrants are constantly coming to terrible grief.

Although, however, wages must tend to rise, they will ultimately find their level; and intelligent working-men may prefer to stay in England, though their actual earnings here may be relatively small. But, to induce them to remain to keep up the labour supply and to keep down wages, employers will find it necessary, as a mere matter of common prudence, to make their homes reasonably comfortable. They will unquestionably find the confortable. They will unquestionably find the men who do not live in chronic disconnent are much easier to deal with. Nor need the outley be upramunerative, even putting indirect profits out of the question. With wages as they used to be, spend what money you pleased on your cottage, you could accurely ask a higher rest for it, whetever amount of money it might have cost, for the simple reason that the tenants sould not pay it. But now that, and they may be fairly asked to return a reasonable parameter.

the landlord's outlay; while employers may be assured that they will out the most telling point out of the speeches of the agitators by seeing that their labourers are better housed.

WHAT IS BRIBERY!

WHAT IS BRIBERY?

I'I may be presumed that a number of ingenious gentlemen are at the present moment studying the reports of the trials of Election Petitions with the deepest interest, in the hope of discovering exactly what constitutes bribery. It may be doubted, however, whether their curiosity has its source in the purest motives. The old toy-maker in Dickens's story wished in making a barking dog "to go as near natur' as he could for six pence"; and it is the business of election agents and managers to go as near bribery as they can without getting their man unseated, and possibly the borough disfranchised. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to them to know the precise limit between a generous and philanthropic open-handedness and legal bribery. It is difficult to say whether they will be encouraged or embarrassed by the decisions which have recently been given. One of the Election Judges has justified the haziness of definitions of bribery on the ground that it is not desirable to intimate to unscrupulous agents too precisely how far they can venture to go scrupulous agents too precisely how far they can venture to go scrupulous agents too precisely how far they can venture to go with safety. For instance, if it were laid down sharply and distinctly who was an agent, means would be found of getting all the dangerous things done by persons who were just outside the definition. The Judge, therefore, contented himself with a bread general statement that a candidate was responsible for all those who, to his knowledge, were engaged in promoting his election. This vagueness certainly leaves open many pitfalls, and nobody can be quite sure that the giving of money or its equivalent will not bring him to grief; but, on the other hand, it also leaves a considerable field of adventure for a briber who has both wit and enterprise. There is a proverbial protest against the partiality enterprise. There is a proverbial protest against the partiality which allows one person to steal a horse with impunity, while another is laid by the heels for only looking over a hedge. But it must be remembered that there are different ways both of looking over hedges and of stealing horses, and that clumsy folk must expect to suffer, while the nimble and dexterous slip through the meshes of the law. There are possibly many persons of ample means and overflowing benevolence who would be excluded from means and overflowing benevolence who would be excluded from Parliament if a too narrow and uncharitable interpretation were put upon their liberality. Colonel Richardson Gardner, for example, is evidently a man of whom many a small borough would be proud. At Windsor he built two hundred and twenty cottages for poor tenants, and took a lenient view of rent. He also distributed coals all round in winter. It is true that Colonel Gardner has his prejudices. Everybody has his pet abhorrence, and Colonel Gardner's generous nature receives a shock when he is confronted with a Liberals gradually disappeared from his cottages. Consequently Liberals gradually disappeared from his cottages, which becames compact and happy Conservative settlement, all the members of which were convinced that, if only their good landlord were also their member, everything would be for the best in the best of all possible worlds. Once there had been a flood, and it was on this account that Colonel Gardner began his benefactions; but he found the sensation of doing good so pleasant that he sould not refrain from continuing his gifts. In a contest of vagueness this gentleman proved himself a match for the Judge. He would not admit that he had made it a condition with a tenant that he should join the Conservative Working-Men's Association, but he frankly acknowledged that he was in such a frame of mind that the observation might naturally have fallen from him. He also distinguished delicately between an intention and a hope. was no intention to bribe, but he hoped that kindness would produce a reciprocity of feeling. Baron Bramwell held that, though Colonel Gardner had been indiscreet, he had done nothing illegal, inasmuch as his benevolence had been of a general character, and there were no specific acts which could be directly connected with the last election. He also remarked that generous treatment of electors who voted secretly was entitled to a presumption of disinterestedness, since there was no security that it would be repaid by votes.

The moral of this decision would seem to be that a candidate who trusts to money must not be generous by fits and starts just The moral of this decision would seem to be that a candidate who trusts to money must not be generous by fits and starts just as an election comes round, but must have a general character for benevolence, and have been doing kind things at other than election times. On the other hand, the candidates at Stroud probably suffered on account of the isolated character of the act which was construed as bribery. A breakfast was given in a Congregational meeting-house to a number of electors on their way to the poll. It was got up by the ladies of the congregation, and the minister took part in the proceedings. This minister was known to be a conspicuous partisan of the Liberal candidates, and it was therefore held that the breakfast had been given on behalf of the candidates. Tea and toast, it was contended, were a very innocent form of treating, but the Judge would not go into details of that kind; and besides, it is obvious that a teatotaller may be bribed by tax as other people are bribed swifth here. It could not be denied that a treat had been given to votes, and that it had been countended, if not arranged, by an agent of the candidates, sad, though the candidates knew nothing about it until afterwards, they were made responsible for it and unseated. No responsible season can suppose for a moment that this was really bribery, but the candidates were purished because what had been done in

their name fell under certain general conditions which make up the judicial definition of treating, and a door would have been opened for more dangerous forms of bespitality if this chasts and simple banquet had been permitted. Heer or wine might be substituted for tea, while a rich repeat would take the place of toast and eggs. The Judge probably felt himself unable to draw the line processly at any particular refreshments which would impart a criminal character to the feast, and so laid a ban on all refreshments indiscriminately. "Free beer "has been equally disastrous to the member for Poole. It was admitted that beer had been distributed to some of the voters, but it was said that it was not until the day to some of the voters, but it was said that it was not until the day after the election. The streets were then crowded with people waiting to see the procession, and one of the Liberal agents told the landlords of certain public-houses to give broad, cheese, beer, or the landlords of certain public-houses to give bread, cheese, beer, or other refreshments, up to a certain limit of expense, to people who applied for it. The Judge held that the treating had keen very general and had keen pre-urranged, and dockared the election void. The Launceston case is another example of the difficulty of deciding what is and what is not bribery. The charge against Colonel Deakin was that he had bribed his tenants by giving them leave to kill rabbits on his estate. It was arged on his behalf that these rabbits were a great trouble to him, and that, instead of being profitable, they were a loss. He had always told his keepers to keep them down, and at last he said to his tenants. "Confound tha profitable, they were a loss. He had always told his keepers to keep them down, and at last he said to his tenants, "Confound the rabbits I you may do what you like with them." This permission to kill rabbits was not, his counsel argued, bribary, but merely the Laws. Mr. Justice Mellor, however, decided that the raibits were given over to the tenants with a view to obtain popularity, and thus to influence the election corruptly; and Colonel Deakin has therefore been unwrited.

The decisions on the subject of treating have apparently created a good deal of alarm in certain quarters. It has been asmounced that the Conservatives of Warrington, acting under legal advice, have resolved to abandon a Whitsun-Monday picnic at Walton Hall Park, the residence of the borough member, who had undertaken to provide ten and cake. It would be a pity of course if benevo-lence and public spirit were unduly restrained by fear of an accusation of political corruption; but, on the whole, a disposition to sation of political corruption; but, on the whole, a disposition to keep away as far as possible from dangerous ground is perhaps the most healthy state of mind that can be cultivated both in candidates and constituencies. The Conservative working-men of Warrington will be none the worse for having to find tea and cake at their own expense. Tea may be a beverage which exhibitates without intoxicating, or it may be, as its enumers allege, a beverage which makes people hald and disorders their stumechs; but it would be difficult if not impossible to draw a distinction in present would be difficult, if not impossible, to draw a distinction in regard to treating between tea and beer or between beer and gin. Constituencies are perfectly free to drink as much ten and, within certain hours, as much beer or gin as they like, but they should pay for their liquor, whatever it is, out of their own pockets. What is wanted is that constituents should respect themselves and that candidates should respect this self-respect. If Baron Brauswell's principle that, under a system of secret voting, treating a voter may be presumed to be disinterested, were logically carried out, almost any sort of bribery would be legalized. The candidate out, almost any sort of bribery would be legalized. could say, "What I did was done out of pure be could say, "What I did was done out of pure honevolence, and the voter was free to do as he liked whether he accepted my gift As far as any general deductions can be drawn from the or not." recent decisions, they would seem to come to this, that any liberality on the part of a member or candidate to a constituency immediately on the eve of, during, or immediately after, an election immediately on the eve of, during, or immediately after, an election will be regarded with great suspicion, and will probably be scored against the person who practises it; but that general liberality, extending over a series of years, will be more charitably considered. In other words, it may be said that electoral ground-bait, freely distributed with a view of keeping the fishes in a particular quarter in good bumour, and bringing them round the distributor's pant, is not unfavourably regarded; but that a fly or a worm attached to a hook, so that only the fish that hites can get it or at least is entitled to get it. only the fish that bites can get it, or at least is entitled to get it, is clear corruption. Election agents have now been warmed that a sudden fit of generosity in view of an advantage to be immediately gained by it is especially dangerous. The breakfast at Stroug was given on the morning of the election, and though the tea and tonat were sober enough, the oratory which accompanied these mild delicacies may have been, or might be in another case, of a highly intoxicating character. The beer at Pools was given after the election, but it had been promised before. Again, in Colonel Deakin's case, however costly and troublesome his rabbits Colonel Deakin's case, however costly and troublesome his rabbits were, it does not appear that he ever thought of giving them to his tenants till be happened to be in want of his tenants' votes. This may have been an accidental coincidence, but at least it was suspicious, and the object of Election Judges is to make people especially careful to avoid anything which has even a suspicious look. On the other hand, Colonel Richardson Gardnes did not go out of his way to do anything unusual at election time. He had been for a year or two very kind to his Conservative tenants, and other Conservatives were led to reflect that Colonel Gardner's cottages were the nearest approach to Eden left for poor Conservative working-men who did not always happen to have their results ready, and who liked to get conis for nothing. And so the Colonel's seat is safe. It will be seen, therefore, that it is dangerous to take a constituency into keeping for a wock or two when an election is impending or in progress, but that permanent maintenance is Ekely to be excused. Henceforth, if there is

to be bribery, it must, in order to be safe, be in the form of regular bounties extending over a series of years. The decisions of the Election Judges and the natural influence of the Ballot Act both point in this direction. Candidates who set about buying individual votes will suffer if they are found out; but a candidate who invests in general popularity by continuous and sustained expenditure will be supposed to be disinterested. Entrance to the House of Commons will thus be facilitated for very rich men who chouse of Commons will thus be facilitated for very rich mon who do not mind paying handsomely for admission, and perhaps also for another class, for Railway Chairmen and the like who have the command of other people's money, and can promise all sorts of advantages to constituencies who have stations on their lines. Meanwhile the most disgraceful and demoralizing bribery of all is left untouched. Colonel Deakin, for the sake of popularity, as the Judge held, gave his rabbits to his tenants, and was unseated. But, after all, his rabbits were at least his own property. There are many candidates who offer other neople's property of various kinds many candidates who offer other people's property of various kinds as a bait to constituents, and they can do this safely.

MUTABILE SEMPER. T was said some years ago that if two American girls met in a stage-coach they would proceed without loss of time to "swop" bonnets. The author of that remark considered that in this particular the young ladies of America differed from those of England, but since that time the commercial instinct has been Basaar developed among ourselves. A publication called the Basaar developed among entirely to advertising articles of dress, furniture, books, and every kind of property, and it would seem to be the practice of many English ladies to sell or exchange everything they possess, from bomets to boots, for the mere sake of excitement and variety. Sometimes, indeed, there is a reason, or something approaching to a reason, for these transactions. "Lovely white embroidered muslin dress, uncut; mourning; cheap." This is a specimen of a large class of advertisements. But a much larger class must be ascribed to want of money or love of change. We need not say that many of these advertisements are to us unintelligible. We do not of course complain of the because the greater part of this publication is evidently addressed and heades and heades if we want to know what a exclusively to ladies, and besides, if we want to know what a particular article is, we can easily gratify our curiosity by buying it. But still we will venture to remark on the mysterious language of some of these advertisements. Here, for instance, is one of the most perplexing:—"Perfectly new black silk, lined with cerise silk, bow and jet buckle, massive carved black handle, height of fashion. Cost 19s. Price 11s. 9d., or the three (bought for sisters), 33s. Genuine bargain; no approval; mourning." It may have occurred to man of practical mind in ball recome for sisters), 33s. Genuine bargain; no approval; mourning." It may have occurred to men of practical mind in bell-rooms that a lady with a handle would be convenient as a partner; but we cannot say that this idea has yet been embedied in anything that could deserve to be called a good working model. But here it seems are three ladies who, when they are not in mourning, wear on some convenient part of their persons a "massive carved black handle in the height of fashion." Some advertisements declare plainly the reason of the offer. Thus six coloured linen shirts, for summer wear, good patterns, and new, may be had, "as I am pushed for money," at 5s. 6d. each. Many ladies and gentlemen want money, but nobody, at this moment can want anything for summer wear, and this advertisement may be regarded as proof rather of the severity of the season than of scarcity regarded as proof rather of the severity of the season than of scarcity of money. Perhaps before the winter ends the advertiser may have money to buy a fresh set of shirts. We cannot help thinking, however, that this and other advertisements indicate an unsupplied want. We suggest the establishment of a ladies' pawnbroker, where small sums might be advanced on articles of dress, without the publicity which usually attaches to a transaction under the three balls. Some ladies are doubtless so determined to combine economy with fashion that they are capable of selling off their coloured dresses when they go into mourning. But many of these advertisements appear to be due to the reason which is plainly stated in one of them. Perhaps the most melancholy of all announcements, however, is that of a lady who has a son to dispose of, and asks advice from persons who may know more of the world than she does. This is not an advertisement, but occurs in a column of queries upon such subjects as "rearing butterflies and moths." One queries seeks "a cheap inland town in the South of England," which we fear will be as hard to find as "an active career for a youth" (evidently genteel), "whose tastes incline him to a life of activity and enterprise," or who, in non-maternal language, has a dislike to plodding industry. Returning to the advertisements, we read that "berceaunette and French baby-basket, tastefully trimmed, perfectly new," may be had for 30s. It does not appear whother the baby is included; but any reader who desires whether the baby is included; but any reader who desires whether the baby is included; but any reader who desires of course do so. Another advertiser says, "I have half a bottle of Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer to part with for 2s. 6d." It would be only fair to Mrs. Allen to state the reason of this offer, which must apparently are better from abundance of hair or desired. with fashion that they are capable of selling of their coloured dresses would be only fair to Mrs. Allen to state the reason of this offer, which must apparently arise either from abundance of hair or deficiency of cash. A lady who has moved into a small house offers among other tastoful articles "hearthrug, brilliant colours, registered design, life-size, Turks in room, amoking, coffee-taking, velvet pile." This beautiful example of the application of art to everyday life may be obtained for 21. 10s. Some advertisements evidently come from designs, who perhaps adopt this method to estab-

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lish a connexion. Thus the statement "I have not disposed of my new kid gloves" would appear, coming from a lady, unaccessary. But we read further that these gloves are of various sizes, of really splendid quality, and will be sold at 1s. 1od. per pair. The epithets "really splendid" sounds tradesmanlike. When a lady wishes to sell one of her own dreeses, she says, and probably thinks, that it is "lovely." Sometimes she wants something in a "Afferent style of loveliness; sometimes she wants money; sometimes she is willing to take out the value in "dragons or long-faced Antwerp pigeons." One lady must want a pair of boots very much indeed. She offers "two high swansdown calico bodices, or amber necklace, or cash," for "new kid house boots, heeled, fours." To the simple mind of man it would appear that a lady who wants a new pair of boots and has money house boots, heeled, fours." To the simple mind of man it would appear that a lady who wants a new pair of boots and has money to pay could go to a shop and buy them. But no doubt amusement and excitement may be got out of the process of "equating," if we may use the word, an amber necklace against a pair of boots. We do not in the least understand how all these transactions, amounting to many thousands, are carried out. Of course, a pattern may be cut off a dress, and we observe that measurements are sometimes given of such articles as boots and corsets. Some advertisements declare that no "approval" will be allowed, and we infer that the mention of these exceptions shows the existence of a rule. But we should like to know whether all these transof a rule. But we should like to know whether all these transactions are effected by letter and parcel, or is there anywhere in London an "exchange" of a new kind, where a lady who desires to sell "three pairs coloured cotton stockings, light blue feather, small pink sash, and mother o' pearl buckle, all new, price 10s.," may expect to meet a customer.

some of these advertisements evidently proceed from dealers, who may perhaps be men. But the advertisements of men's shirts, collars, &c. are inserted, as we should guess, not by the owners, but by their indefatigably thrifty wives. When collars are offered but by their indefatigably thrifty wives. When collars are offered at 7d. each, the advertiser must certainly have a mind capable of the smallest transaction of a household. We find a class of "ecclesiastical" advertisements for which perhaps ladies are not entirely responsible. A silk Cambridge M.A. gown, best quality, very little worn, and a silk cassock, are offered for money. A sermon-case of black velvet, with cross in gold-coloured silk, and lined with white silk, is offered for 8s. 6d. It might perhaps be reacted if the advertiser would state whether agreeous would be lined with white silk, is offered for 8s. 6d. It might perhaps be useful if the advertiser would state whether sermons would be taken in exchange. No address is given by this advertisement, and we cannot but suspect that the affixed number disguises from everybody except a discreet editor the name and address of an interesting, but mercenary, curate who desires to turn into money the gift of an admiring lady of his congregation. It occurs to us that under this head of "ecclesiastical" articles a place might be found for workland worsted discourses. congregation. It occurs to us that under this head of "ecclesiastical" articles a place might be found for worked worsted slippers, of which interesting curates usually possess a large variety, including patterns as rich and tasteful as that of the Turk taking coffee on the hearthrug. Two pairs of "bouquet makers for the altar" can be had for something over 1l. The reason for selling these articles is not explained. The only article wanted is a "Cambridge gown and hood, M.A., cheap." Under this head of "ecclesiastical," and sub-head of "various," is offered a "great hawain." which is described as a "Highland minister's complete "Cambridge gown and hood, M.A., cheap." Under this head of "ecclesiastical," and sub-head of "various," is offered a "great bargain," which is described as a "Highland minister's complete vade mecum." It consists of "ministure testament, very large silver-mounted spirit flask, and strong serviceable corkscrew, fitted in superfine Russia leather case." This arrangement for qualifying the water of life with whisky is to us novel; but it may be usual in a damp country like the Highlands. "The letter killeth but the spirit giveth life"; and this is perhaps the reason why a very little Bible is associated with a large supply of whisky. An English minister would perhaps consider some book of prayer a necessary part of his equipment. But in the Highlands ministers despise cold formalism, and cultivate spirituality in their exercises. The corkscrew is doubtless an emblem of that power which is ascribed to the early Saints. One of them took Satan by the nose with a pair of tongs, another bound him with chains, and another made him build a dyke. The power to bind implies the power to loose, and as the ancient Saints shut up the spirits, their modern successor lets them out. That is all the difference. It is quite right that the corkscrew should be "strong and serviceable," for neither the large spirit-flask nor, we suppose, the small Testament, would be of much use without it. the small Testament, would be of much use without it.

Subscribers to this periodical, besides the opportunity of buying and selling every possible and impossible thing, enjoy the advan-tage of knowing what are the best novels and the best articles in the magazines and reviews. It would be a gross act of piracy to transfer this information to our columns. Correspondents may obtain answers to questions almost as various as the articles offered for sale or the tastes of the ladies who deal in them. Mr. offered for sale or the tastes of the ladies who deal in them. Mr. Trollope has spoken lately of the greatness of a writer in a review who is known by a privileged society to have "amashed" a book. But what is this to the greatness of the correspondent of a country newspaper who knows everything that happens, and a good deal that does not, in the political world of England and Europe, or the still more stupendous grandeur of the editor of one of those papers which know everything about art, science, literature, law, dog-doctoring; and gardening? To say that this editor is up to everything, from pitch and toes to manalaughter, would convey a feeble and wholly inadequate notion of his talents and accomplishments. But more wonderful even than his knowledge is the extent of his transactions. When strangers are dealing argesther the purchase-money for the article sold may be deposited at his office, and he charges a moderate fee for the accommodistion. But

rsons who advertise frequently find it convenient to give references as to position and character, and thus to avoid the necessity of deposit. The references must be "first-class" in London, and of deposit. The references must be "first-class" in London, and in the country they must be lawyers, elegymen, or doctors. He decides all disputes between buyers and sellers on inspection of the article and perusal of the correspondence respecting it. If we hok at the number of advertisements, and consider that each of them involves several letters, and many of them the passing of some article of dress by post, we shall gain some conception of the extent of the transactions which owe their origin to chesp postage. Notwithstanding the low fees charged on these transactions, we cannot suppose that many of them are directly profitable to the principals. But it doubtless charged on these transactors, we cannot suppose that many them are directly profitable to the principals. But it doubtless pleases ladies to survey their wardrobes, and reflect that they can, if they think fit, hold a sort of auction, to which all the readers of this periodical will be parties. Wealthy ladies can have really new dresses as often as they desire change, and those who are not wealthy can have dresses which are new to them by resorting to the Basaar. Among those who have discerned and profited by the tastes and tendencies of the age, the founder of this publication deserves an eminent place.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

MR. MILLAIS is a clever picture-maker rather than a great composer; he hardly ranks among the imaginative or intellectual creators of the world; he will not go down to posterity tollectual creators of the world; he will not go down to posterity by the side of Rubens, Veronese, and Tintoret; and yet no man has better known how to turn an idea to good account, or to make the most in a business sort of way of materials readily within reach. His last success, "The North-West Passage" (320), has the savoir faire, the worldly wisdom, which satisfies the practical common sense of mankind; to be over-subtle and profound, or to fly above the heads of purchasers in a commercial community, has never been among his failings. This most effective picture, which has rightly gained the place of honour in the large Gallery, is happy in its subject. An old seacaptain sits with a glass of grog at his elbow, a chart at his side, and a log-book at his feet; his daughter, apparently thrown in for contrast of youth and beauty, quietly reads, while the sturdy old sailor, pondering over the unsalved problem of "The North-West Passage," exclaims, with the clenched hand of strong resolve, "It might be done, and England should do it." Nothing can be more skilful than the whole arrangement, strong resolve, Nothing can be more skilful than the whole arrangement, whether we turn to the Union Jack on the one side, or on the other to a window which carries the eye over a sea sportive with boats borne onward by the wind. The artist as usual shows himself a good economist of time and trouble; he likes breadth because it saves detail; he seeks a brilliancy which is compatible with sketchy slightness. Some passages may have been in danger of degenerating into gayness, but the painter knows at what point to pull himself up, and he has wisely put his whole power into the head of the old captain; there is not a more trenchant study of character in the Exhibition.

To praise certain of our time-honoured Academicians Associates may be as superfluous as to paint the lily. What words, for example, can do justice to that piece of appalling solemnity, that perfection of wooden gravity and grandeur, "Troy-weight" (275), by Mr. Hart, R.A.P. Seldom have we seen its equal in the illustrious school of signboards. Again, seen its equal in the illustrious school of signboards. Again, no description can possibly convey an adequate idea of Mr. O'Neil's pretty and painstaking picture of poor "Ophelia" (579). Yet it might have been a mercy had she been drowned a little earlier. Also Mr. Thorburn's "Gospel in the Glen" (558) is one of those miracles in art of which seeing is essential to believing. It would appear as if one of the high uses of the Royal Academy were to do ample justice to alone of works which would hadde he constraint in of the high uses of the Royal Academy were to do ample justice to a class of works which could hardly be appreciated in any other Callery in Europe. People who cavil at the hanging seem to forget that Academies have sometimes, by a kind dispensation, become hospitals in disguise. It has been objected that this year landscapes have not received their due; but surely the fact must have escaped attention that Mr. O'Neil, A.R.A., and Mr. Thorburn, A.R.A., have each been rewarded for their recent efforts in landscape art by places on the line in the great Gallery.

We have to thank a goodly company of outsiders for the

burn, A.R.A., have each been rewarded for their recent efforts in landscape art by places on the line in the great Gallery.

We have to thank a goodly company of outsiders for the amends made for deficiencies on the part of members of the Academy. Mr. Boughton, for instance, has seldom been so happy as in "God speed! Pilgrims setting out for Canterbury; time of Chaucer" (982). The reading of the story is unhackneyed; it is wholly unlike the compositions of Stothard, Blake, and others. The picture may be said to rely on the multiplication of incident, episode, and by-play; several of the characters, foresking the beaten path, betake themselves to the springtide meadows; the liquid air and the budding trees are of the vernal time which the poet loved so well; indeed we may fancy that Chaucer's favourite daisy springs beneath the pilgrims' feet. In the foreground a pretty girl offers a draught of water to a youth whose weary journey seems likely to end in a pilgrimage of love. The best plansantly carried hither and thither among a company who wander as they list through a composition arranged rather after the older plan than according to our more concentrated modern method. There are freezes in the Campo Santo of Pisa which thus tell their story scene by scene. But Mr. Boughton is at great

pains to bring his subject together; indeed few painters are more studious of the just relation between thought and form, composition and colour. Mr. Marcus Stone is clever and brilliant as over; he gives a pretty play of line, an animated glow of light and colour, in an arrangement of figures among trees entitled "My Lady is a Widow and Childless" (100). Mr. Arthur Hughes throws awest, though rather sickly, sentiment around the "Convent Boat" (584). Mr. W. V. Herbert, in "Summer Song" (458), falls into formless reverie of fancy, and incoherent rhapsody of colour. Mr. Henry Wallis is more subtle as a colourist; tender and yet lustrous are the lights and tones which play on the marbles and figures, "From Naxos" (572). Verily we live in an age of colour.

But among the outsiders the great success of the season is made by Miss E. Thompson, in a pathetic scene from the Orimean war, "Calling the Roll after an Engagement" (142). An officer on horselack meets on the field of battle the sergeant with the muster-roll; the story to be told is evidently very sad; many are the missing and the dead, and the men who remain to answer to their names bear marks of rough service. Half covered in the snow lies a dead soldier, and over him, with bowed head and clenched hands, stands his comrade, a picture of desola-

head and clenched hands, stands his comrade, a picture of desola-tion. It is impossible for a narrative to be told more simply, truly, or pathetically; the incidents touch the heart, the drawing and the execution go direct to nature. M. Bellangs and M. Protais, of the execution go direct to nature. M. Bellangé and M. Protais, of the famous French school of battle-painters, who come nearest to this style, might have been as deep in sentiment, but hardly so undiinchingly true to reality. At the Academy dinner, in the course of the speeches made by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, the military accuracy of the picture both in grouping and expression was specially dwelt upon. The youth of the painter procludes the possibility of her having studied the scene on the spot, but she has been at the pains of verifying facts, and she is said to have taken surgical opinion as to the physical aspect and the colour of dead bodies on a battle-field. The current report, however, that she served in an ambulance in the late French and German war turns out to be unfounded. The success of the picture has been almost beyond precedent. in the late French and German war turns out to be infounded. The success of the picture has been almost beyond precedent. It is true that Miss Thompson is favourably known in the Dudley Gallery. She has been a student, too, in the classes at South Kensington; but she worked away in comparative obscurity until, as the saying is, she woke one fine morning and found herself famous. The picture, when it was brought in ordinary routine before the Council, is said to have been greeted by a world of charge. Sings the aparing of the Kickilitian by a round of cheers. Since the opening of the Ethibition, thanks, no doubt, in some measure to the laudatory speeches at the dinner, it has been so crowded as to be well high invisible. Under such favouring fortune it is not difficult to understand that the modest sum given to the artist on commission is now represented by at least a tenfold value. Surely the Academy is a lottery in which now and then a magnificent prize can be won, and the present case of fair play and full appreciation may be taken

and the present case of fair play and full appreciation may be taken as some set-off to occasional error and injustice.

The Exhibition shows a great want of "style." Reynolds defined style in painting to be the same as style in writing, and each is equally neglected in the present day. Blurting out truth roughly and readily, without form or ceremony, is the art which is now affected and most appreciated. We would quote as an example of the low style into which our British school is degenerating Mr. Orchardson's version of "Hamlet and the King" (265). The French actor M. Fechter brought down the lofty Kemble traditions to colloquial standards, and now a Scotchman comes and reduces the noblest of Shakspeare's creations to the level of common nature. The figure has what may be called a weedly growth in the length of the legs. Mr. Orchardson's specimens of humanity are apt to be angular and scraggy, and the lower exhumanity are apt to be angular and scraggy, and the lower extremities might seem designed for the cross-legged trade of tailoring, as if "nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably." Neither is the art of Mr. Pettie, R.A. Elect, likely to die of dignity. "Ho, ho let (1362) is the title given to a clever composition representing a cavalier, drawing a caricature of Cronwell on a wall. senting a cavalier drawing a caricature of Cromwell on a wall. But smartness of thought and daring dash of hand are not enough is smartness of thought and daring dash of hand are not enough even for a painter who aspires to no higher walk than the byways of history. It seems to us that the blame which may attach to these and other brilliant artists of their kind is that they could do botter if they chose—a proof of which is at once patent in Mr. Pettie's "State Secret" (223). A cardinal seated before a table loaded with official documents has put fire to a paper which contains dangerous revelations. The execution is less scratchy and scattered than heretofore, and the colour, as always is resonant in tains dangerous revelations. The execution is less scratchy and scattered than heretofore, and the colour, as always, is resonant in deep-toned harmonies; the contrast between the warmth of the burning paper and the cool daylight is well managed. Mr. Halawelle is yet another example of a man who has formed himself on a false style; worse even than we could have feared is the group "Under the Lion of St. Mark" (210); the colour is obnoxious, the manner the reverse of refined. The artist has received wholesome reproof at the hands of the hanging committee. On the contrary, Mr. Burgess and Mr. Long, who also have been accustomed to take as their sketching-ground the two Southern peninsulas of Europe, have been rewarded for work free from pretence and merotriciousness by good places on the line. Both these artists may be supposed to have fallen in love with Byron's "Nut-Brown Maid of Cadiz." "The Visit to a Moor's House" (475), by Mr. Burgess, and "Mliss" (1354), the name given by Mr. Long to a little girl likewise tinted with the brown of Moorish blood, are welcome representatives of the 'modern Murillo achool which we owe to the 'atc Mr. Phillip. Mr. Holyoake's "Sanctuary" (386) is a mistake scarcely redeemed by merit; and much space is usurped without the piez of art treatment by Mr. Robinson's "Deposition of Francesco Foscari, Dogs of Venice" (908). In the same category may be thrown "Paris, 1793" (523), by Mr. Pott, and "Covent Garden Market, 1873" (531), by Mr. MacLean. These last-named artists are not without talent, but they are wanting in what Reynolds called "style"; they seem to forget that a picture, like a poem, ought to please; they do not bear in mind that art cannot be divorced from symmetry and beauty.

What used to be called "the St. John's Wood School" appears now to be divided between as many masters as there are men. At any rate, it is difficult to find very much in common between Mr.

any rate, it is difficult to find very much in common between Mr. Arnitage, R.A., Mr. Calderon, R.A., Mr. Marks, A.R.A., Mr. Leslie, A.R.A., and Mr. Hodgson, A.R.A. Perhaps it may be said that the prevailing character of this so-called school is a matter-of-

prosaic way of looking at nature; this secures a certain downrightness and strength; on the other hand, the abeyance in which the imagination is held starves and chills creation. Yet in which the imagination is held staves and chills creation. Yet Mr. Calderon is accustomed to move with fervour; his creative power has been facile and fertile even to excess. But now he inclines to take things easily, and to save himself thought and labour; thus in the "Queen of the Tournament" (335) he does not trouble himself to depart from ordinary routine. Yet the queen and the kneeling knight are so well planned, placed, and painted, that we have only to regret that more pains had not been given to some of the subordinate characters. Mr. Hodgson, at any rate, cannot be set down among those who shirk work; "Iteturning the Salute" (286) ranks among the most closely studied pictures of the year. The scene is laid on a const where the Moors have left their mark in tower and walls and horse-shoe argh. An ironclad lies within the hill-girt bay, and on the ramparts in the foreground stands a gun which a terror-stricken nigger is summoning courage to fire at arm's length. The fear of the coward, urged to duty by more manly European courades, enlivens the scene by a touch of comedy. The contrasted gravity of the general company is a piece of pictorial strategy of which the artist has before availed is a piecomeay. The companied gravity of the general company is a piecomean company of which the artist has before availed the composition is carefully calculated, and the execution has solidity and intention.

LE SPHINX AT THE PRINCESS'S.

THE hopes which have been frequently raised of the return to this country of the troupe of the Comédie Française have now been partially fulfilled by the appearance of one star from the con-stellation. Perhaps the greatest, because to English audiences the most novel, charm of the performances given here by the company of the Theatre Français lay in their completeness. In them, as in the works of great painters, there was no single finish of detail wanting, and there was none put obtrusively forward. Each part was valuable not only for its own sake, but because it helped to make up the harmony of the whole representation. It cannot but be recognized that by the star system these advantages are at once sacrificed. It must be said also that Madlle. Favart, who is the star on this occasion, in selecting a part for her brief appearance, has made a choice which her admirers will regret. It would be difficult to find a greater actress, a better artist, in her own line than Madlle. Favart. The London public had an opportunity of discovering this for themselves three years ago, and probably no one would have been wearied by a repetition of some of the representations which were then given. But, were this so, Madlle. Favart could easily have chosen many new parts which would have suited her better than that which she has chosen. We had occasion to speak last week of M. Octave Feuillet's last play, which bolongs to that objectionin the works of great painters, there was no single finish of detail M. Octave Feuillet's last play, which belongs to that objectionable class wherein all the dramatic force of the situations hinges on the faithlessness of a wife to a husband or of a hasband to a wife. In Le Sphinx indeed, for fear the interest should be too weak, both these incidents are combined. It is not a pleasant subject, and it

Blanche de Chelles, the lady who gives the piece its name, is married to a neglectful husband, who has been away from her for some time when the play opens. She is living not far from Paris with her father-in-law, Admiral de Chelles, and his house, as is her habit everywhere, she has surrounded her self with a group of adurers. A house close to the Admiral's is occupied by M. de Savigny and his wife, an old friend of Blanche de Uhelles. During the first act it appears that De Savigny does not at all approve of Blanche as a companion for his wife; he even resolves to quit the neighbourhood at once. The wife; he even resolves to quit the neighbourhood et once. The Admiral, however, is anxious that the intimacy between the two women should continue, thinking that it may have the effect of toning down his daughter-in-law's somewhat "fast" ways. There emeaded him of continual emity towards her, and reproaches him bitterly with wishing now to deprive her of the thing which is most precious to her, his wife's friendship. He replies that it is true that he does not wish his wife to acquire the same views of life which are held by Madame de Chelles, and when she makes a bitter reply to him, calling him a "moraliste sever," he asswers in this speech, which seems to open up an entirely new and very curious system of moral philosophy: system of moral philosophy :-

respect qu'elles méritent entre toutes, je ne refuse asserdment sux autres af mon indulgence, ni me sympathie . . . ni même, au hescin, mon estime . . . mais à une condition, je l'avous, c'est qu'en désertant le devoir, elles ne cèdent pas au simple attrait du plaisir et de la coquetterle . . . mais qu'elles obéissent du moins à quelque sentiment aérieux, élevé . . . è une de ces passions, enfin, dont une femme vit et dont elle est prête à mourir !

Those who are acquainted with French plays of the present day will not perhaps be startled at finding an illicit passion described as a "sentiment soricux et Clevé." Indeed, to be in love with some one clee's wife or husband is in one sense "sorieux." But the doctrine involved in the speech is, if we have understood it rightly, a little astonishing. It would seem that mere folly is beyond all question of pardon. To crime however, or to what is in its mature over the control of the contr question of pardon. To crime however, or to what is in its nature criminal, one may extend indulgence, sympathy, it may be even esteem. It is natural under the circumstances that these reflections should not trouble Blanche de Chelles, and that to De Savigny's tirade she should only reply ("d'un accent profond,") "Eh bien, alors?" She then avows that she is driven into all her follies and extravagances by one of those consuming passions "dont une femme vit et dont elle est prôte a mourir." She produces a packet of letters which she has written, but never sent, to the object of this passion, and, by an ingenious appeal to De Savigny's generosity, half tempts, half tricks him into reading them. As he opens and reads the first letter the curtain falls. The letters are, of course, addressed to him, and the rest of the play is occupied with his somewhat rapid yielding to temptation, and with the catastrophe which results from it. It is mentioned in the first act that Blanche de Chelles is in the habit of wearing a ring in the shape of a Sphinx's head is in the habit of wearing a ring in the shape of a Sphinx's head which contains a deadly poison. Whon, in the last act, open war is declared between Blanche and Madame de Savigny, the former breaks the ring and empties its contents into a glass of water. She has an impulse to administer this to the wife whom she has an impulse to its act to the last act of the ring and discontinuous she has an impulse to administer this to the wife whom she has an impulse the state of the ring and fine the result of wronged, but, resisting this impulse, she drinks it berself, and dies

as De Savigny enters the room.

The play is not one of its author's happiest efforts. There is, however, a fine dramatic irony in the way in which the opportunities which Blanche has for persuading De Savigny is, however, a fine dramatic irony in the way in which the opportunities which Blanche has for persuading De Savigny wifely from his duty are always unconsciously provided by an electronic state of the struction at the end of the third act is singularly impressive. Blanche, driven to desperation, has revealed to Madame de Savigny her resolution to clope that night with Lord Astley, one of her many admirers. This plan is communicated to De Savigny by his wife, who begs him to do all that he can to stop it. He accordingly bars Blanche's way, and opposes her project with so fierce a determination that she at last cries in triumph, "Ah! yous maimez done!" This of course is the cue for their rushing into each other's arms. The novelty in this situation is that the whole conversation between the lovers is overheard by the wife, who pretends, however, to have heard nothing. Like everything that M. Feuillet has done, the play is well written; yet, in spite of that, it is in parts not only disagreeable, but dull. It deals too much in disquisitions on character. Madame de Chelles is the same type of woman which M. Feuillet has drawn before under the name of Madame de Campvallon in his novel Monsieur de Camors. It may be supposed that this description of Blanche given by Lord Astley in Le Sphine is intended to be correct: to be correct :-

Madame de Chelles est une de ces femmes qui maissent mûres, pour ainsi dire, qui, par sutepeut-être d'une éducation facheuse, sont blasées avant d'avoir vécu, et pour qui le fruit defendu, même avant qu'elles y aient goûté, n'a plus de goût—à meins qu'il ne soit relevé par quelque savenr extraordinaire. Pour feur faire oublier, non leurs principes—elles n'en ont pas—mais leur délicatesse et leur fierté, il ne suffit pas d'un amour de salon, il faut un amour hardi, singulier . . . quelque chose d'héroique ou de criminel. . . Les femmes comme elle sont des astres échappés de leur orbite et qui n'ont plus de lois . . . ils touchent aujourd'hui à l'hérolame, demain au crime.

This description would apply exactly to Madame de Campvallon. The chief difference between the characters lies in this, that in Monsieur de Camors Madame de Campvallon did her best to poison her rival, and that Blanche, though this plan does occur to her, thinks it better in the end to poison herself. This we are probably that the contact of the proposed to grippe as approach to grippe. meant to regard in the light of heroism as opposed to crime. There is room in the length of a novel for the proper and artistic development of such a character as Madame de Campvallon or

development of such a character as Madame de Campvallon or Blanche de Chelles; whereas in the four short acts of a play there is not room for the method which M. Feuillet has adopted. He probably felt unequal to making such a character develop itself within his limits from the inside, and was forced to have recourse to such descriptions from the outside as that quoted above.

There are other reasons besides those of art which make it undesirable to deal upon the stage with subjects which may be fitly, even advantageously, handled in a romance. Therefore, in the first place, it is to be regretted that Madlle. Favart has chosen to appear in Le Sphinx. In the second place, the part of Blanche is by no means suited to her great, but somewhat peculiar, powers. It is in the exalted regions of emotion, not in the more level passages of everyday existence, that her genius finds its proper path. She excels in depicting violent passion, whether vented or suppressed, most of all perhaps in representing a lofty scorn. Those who saw her performance of L'Aventurière three years ago will remission. how the speech concluding

Relevas done les years, hanaftes gans, seemed to wither those to whom it was addressed. Her acting in that part indeed, as in many others, was almost finditiess. It is

true that there are outbursts and indications of passion throughout the part of Bisnobe de Cholies, and of these it must be said that the access makes the very most. The look in the first set, when the actuese makes the very most. The look in the first act, when Madame do Savigny first appeals to ber to change her ways, con-veyed a whole tragedy of servow and hopelessness and scorn both for the world and horself. Again, the kind of presciouse of coming for the world and herself. Again, the kind of prescionse of coming evil indicated through light words in her face and manner as also handled the fatal ring, was admirably imagined and executed. And the triumphant cry "Vous m'aimen done!" at the end of the third act was given with a rare force and concentration of meaning. But the smotion in the earlier portions of the play is for the most part masked beneath an appearance of light coquetry, of fascinating joyouaness, of playful petulance. Such a mask as this Madlle. Favart is incapable of assuming; and consequently her performance, artistic as it was in every detail, produced a jarring effect. In the last act the varving massions produced a jarring effect. In the last act the varying passions of Blanche de Chelles are bared without disguise, and there Maddle. Favart found for a brief space full scope for her powers. It would be difficult to interpret better the rapid amotions, expressed partly by voice, partly by countenance, which culminate in the moment when Blanche is tempted to water cummate in the inoment when manche is tempost or poison Madame de Savigny, and resists the temptation. The thought, the struggle with it, and the victory over it, were told in a moment, and told as only a great actress could tell them. It would have been well had the curtain fallen here, before the death-scene of which we had occasion to another the truck. It would have been well had the curtain fallen here, before the death-scene of which we had occasion that to speak last week. It might have been safely predicted that Madlle. Favart would represent this scene with loss horror of detail than is introduced into it at the Theatre Français. Her deathscene in Julie proved that she could represent death upon the stage so as to be appalling, yet not repulsive. Even in her hands the death of Blanche de Chelles is repulsive. The sudden rigidity of feature and limb, the inarticulate means of pain, the violent and irresistible tremor which accompany death by poison are things of horror which should not be dragged from real life to the stage. It should be mentioned that Madame de Chelles's last breath is omployed in calling for her veil, with which she desires to conceal employed in calling for her veil, with which she discrete to conceal her face from De Savigny. It is disheartening to find so great a writer as M. Octave Feuillet descending to such a paltry piece of theatrical effect as this. Madlle. Favart's representation in Le Sphinx will not, it is to be feared, add to her deservedly great fame. Those who have seen her genius at its best in such plays as Les Caprices de Marianne, L'Aventurière, and On ne budine pus avec l'amour, will be disappointed by her present performance, which, to those who have not seen her at all before, can give no just idea of her rowers. just idea of her powers.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

A FTER the misorable burlesque of racing witness d at the Craven Meeting, the improvement, however slight, in the sport of last week was doubly welcome. And though the Two Thousand was contested by about as moderate a lot of horses as ever took part in a big race, the One Thousand amply made up for any deficiencies in its more ambitious rival, and the interest of the meeting was fairly sustained to its close. Usually it is difficult for any laws number of nearly river on a require to the recommendation. for any large number of people who meet on a racecourse to agree exactly as to what they come out to see; but last week there was one pervading anxiety, to see how Ecossais would run, and opinions were pretty equally divided as to the chance of his winning or breaking down. The form of the French horse was so far superior last year to that of any other two-year-old that it was generally and year to that of any other two-year-old that it was generally admitted that, if he had made average improvement during the winter, the Two Thousand was at his mercy, especially as Marsworth was disqualified, and more than one of the prominent performers of last season, such as Newry, were not engaged in the Newmarket race. On the other hand, there was the fact of his having declined several valuable engagements towards the close of the past year, and of his having presented the appearance to ex-perienced judges, even on the first occasion of his running in public, of a horse who would not stand a long or a severe course of training. Still the weeks went on, weeks too of uninterruptedly training. Still the weeks went on, weeks too of uninterruptedly dry weather, and there were no signs either that Ecossis had given way, or that he was doing so little work as to be practigiven way, or that he was doing so little work as to be practically unlitted for the great struggle on the 6th of May. So his friends argued that, as he had stood training so long, he would have no difficulty in carrying off the Two Thousand from the ragged field opposed to him; while his enemies—and they were those who never put trust in a horse who has once been suspected of unsoundness—waited to have a good look at him before promouncing a final decision. But both friends and enemies admitted that, if Ecossis were really out of the way, the task of finding the probable winner of the race was only regulated more admonating and Spectator was selected in such an emerdered more ardnous; and Spectator was selected in such an emorgency, probably more because he ran second in the Middle Park Plate last year than for any other reason. But there never was a better chance for an outsider to win a great race; and accorda better chance for an outsider, to win a great race; and accordingly a large field might have been expected. Yet when the numbers went up it appeared that there were only twelve starters, the most notable absentees being Mr. Merry's pair, Rob Roy and Sir William Wallace. Had either of this pair succeeded in running into a forward position, Mr. Merry would have had some line by which to measure his Derby prospects; and it will be odd indeed if, with four candidates, the Ressley stable cannot furnish one

capable of taking his own part at Epsom in the very moderate company that may be expected to essemble there next month.

The field for the Two Thousand was made up of Recessis, Atlantis, representing Lord Palmouth instead of Aquilo, Reverberation, Spectator, Whitehall, Buscohel, Farnsfield, Earl Marshall, Vincent, Trent, Dukedom, and Lacy. A glance at the pages of the Research Culesdar will show how few of these had any protemious to compete in the great races of the year, and the majority had not even the merit of being brought to the post thoroughly fit to run. The field, take it throughout, was not only moderate in quality, but backward in condition, Whitehall, Reccobel, and Dukedom, in particular, wanting a great deal more time. Spectator indeed looked well, but he has not grown a bit since last year, and presented the appearance of a horse more suited to a six-furlong course than to a mile or a mile and a half. As for the favourite, Ecossia, we did not hear one solitary word spoken in his favour in the enclosure—to which, mile and a half. As for the favourite, Eccessis, we did not hear one solitary word spoken in his favour in the enclosure—to which, by the way, the public were admitted last week on payment of half a guinea for entrance; and it may be observed that, if the number of races at Newmarket is diminishing, the facilities offered to visitors to expend guineas and half-guineas show me signs of decrease. decrease. He had not grown much, he was not half trained, he had a great deal of flesh and very little muscle, he was soft, he walked very tenderly, indeed he was already lame in his off foreleg. Such was the tenor of the comments that caught our ear on every side; and we may safely say that no favourite for a great race ever went through his preliminary inspection with so little credit to himself as Ecossais before the Two Thousand. On the other hand, Atlantic was unanimously held to be trained to perfection, and to be fitter to run than any other horse in the enclosure. Still he recoded instead of advancing in public favour as the time drew on; principally on the strength of a rumour that, according to their trials with Andred, he was not better than, if so good as, his stable companion Aquilo. And, despite Ecossais's manifest want of condition, he became a stronger favourite every moment as it become more and many as it became more and more apparent how little there was to oppose him. We should add that Reverberation was not saddled in the enclosure, but that these who saw him were satisfied with In the enclosure, but that those who saw him were satisfied with his appearance, and, considering his recent dead-heat with Miss Toto, judged him fully capable of running into a place. There was unusually little delay at the post, and the story of the race is soon told. Atlantic, who carried a lot of dead weight, being ridden by the light weight, Archer, who is rapidly rising to eminence in his profession, forced the running, his superior condition justifying the adoption of this policy. It has been said that Atlautic was never headed from start to finish, but, according to our observation, that statement is inaccurate. Coming down the Bushes hill it ameeared to us that inscurate. Coming down the Bushes hill it appeared to us that Ecossais held a clear lead, which he retained till the commencement of the ascent, when he literally stood still from want of condition, and Atlantic and Reverberation passed him without an effort. We never saw a horse die away so suddenly and so hopeleasty, wat that Provents has not lost his fine turn of saved in effort. We never saw a horse die away so suddenly and so hopelessly; yet that Ecosais has not lost his fine turn of speed is manifest, for, though only half trained, he best all his opponents for speed over nine-tenths of the distance. Two days later, and the long-expected catastrophe happened. On pulling up after a good gallop Ecosais was found to be laine; and perhaps it would have been better, both for his own reputation and for the pockets of his supporters, if he had broken down before, instead of after, the Two Thousand. The struggle for victory between Atlantic and Reverberation was not so severe as might be inferred from the fact of Lord Falmouth's colt winning only by a neck. He had and Reverberation was not so severe as might be inferred from the fact of Lord Falmouth's colt winning only by a neck. He had always the best of it up the final hill, and stalled off the challenge of Reverberation without difficulty. The victory, we think, was won with something in hand, thanks to the winner's perfect condition. As regards the future, however, it is impossible for Atlantic to make any further improvement before the Derby, while Reverberation, whose rapid advance from plating form to the front rank is the most notable incident of the present season, is capable of being made at least 7 lbs. better. It is hardly likely that danger is to be superhended from anything that ran in the the front rank is the most notable incident of the present season, is capable of being made at least 7 lbs. better. It is hardly likely that danger is to be apprehended from anything that ran in the Two Thousand behind the leading pair, especially as Ecos-ais is not likely now to see the post on the Derby day; but Lord Falmouth has a second string in his bow in Aquilo, who, despite his inglorious exhibition in the Newmarket Biennial, is currently reported to be better over a mile and a half than his stable comparing Atlantic Angles the Technology as the Poster received to be panion Atlantic. Anyhow the field for the Derby promises to be of the most moderate quality, and ought consequently to be of large size, for really any horse that can gallop at all decently must

have a chance.

We may now pass to the One Thousand Guineas, the race for which is run on the Rowley mile instead of the Ditch mile as heretofore. Nine came to the post, including Apology and La Coureuse, who, after Miss Toto, held the highest rank among the two-year-old fillies, Lady Bothwell and Blanchefleur. Mr. Savile was represented by a plain-looking daughter of Skirmisher, Lord Ailesbury by Aventurière, Mr. Bowes by Polonaiso, and Sir Joseph Hawley by Devastation. No fault could be found with the condition of the French filly, La Coureuse. She at least was not half trained, like Ecossais; but she has grown very little since last year, and though neat and wiry, looked hardly so adapted to the course as Apology, who has grown into a remarkably fair mare, hits all the Heath House house this season, was in excellent condition, and carried Lord Falsmouth's popular colours conspicuously in the race; but the real struggie lay between La Coureuse and Apology, and the latter won by outstaying the former. Some

part of the credit for her victory must be given to her jockey, J. Osborne, who rode her with consummate judgment, and brought Osborne, who rode her with consummate judgment, and brought her up exactly at the right moment. It was just a case where an inferior rider would have lost the race to a certainty, for La Coureuse held a fair lead up to within a hundred yards of the finish, and was going strongly and well, while Apology, who may be a sluggish mare and who evidently requires a good dead of riding, had to be roused halfway down the Bushes hill. But when fairly called upon in the Abingdon Bottom, she responded gamely, and her superior stride enabled her to overhaul the French filly. M. Lefèvre has so far had most tantalizing luck in great races this season, but he may possibly have his revenge in the Oaks, if Miss Toto proves to be much better than La Coureuse. Otherwise Apology can hardly meet with defeat at Epsom; if she conces to the post fit and well, as a distance of ground evidently suits her, and a hill also. Blanchefleur, we may add, was a good third in the One Thousand, and Lady Bothwell, who seems to have wintered badly, last of all.

tered badly, last of all. Of the two-year-old racing of the week we may remark that Ladylove, a daughter of Blair Athol, and Peripatetic ran a close race for the Bathyany Post Sweepstakes, but that in endeavouring race for the Bathyany Post Sweepstakes, but that in endeavouring to concede 5 lbs. on a subsequent day, the former was decisively beaten by Chaplet, though she disposed of seventeen other runners with ease. Chaplet is a daughter of Beadsman, and fetched a very large price at Sir Joseph Hawley's sale; and she carried off her first engagement, the Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes, with so much in hand that her form must be pronounced the best that has been at present displayed by the juveniles. As usual, however, in races of this description, the majority of the competitors ceased to persevere when the pursuit of Chaplet was hopeless; and too much stress must not be laid on the fact of Ladylove carrying her penalty into second place, for it is probable that she only obtained that position by sufference. The remaining two-year-old event to which we need refer resulted in the decisive defeat of another penalized winner, Lady Rosebory, who could not get her extra weight anywhere near Quiver, a smart daughter of Toxophilite. It has been said that good two-year-olds can give weight to horses of their own age with ease; the inference from which would be that the two-year-old winners up to the present time have not—with the exception of Cashmers up to the present time have not—with the exception of Cashmers the inference from which would be that the two-year-old winners up to the present time have not—with the exception of Cashmere—established their claims to superiority. The general racing of the week need not detain us long. Oxonian ran in two matches, winning the one he might have been expected to win, losing that which he might have been expected to lose. At 7 lbs. he had all the best of the weights with the four-year-old Trombone, and the course—the last five furlongs of the Rowley mile—was exactly suited to him; yet, curiously enough, Trombone was made the favourite. The attempt to give no less than 5 st. to a three-year-old, even were he the worst three-year-old in training, was pretty sure to fail, and the course chosen—the last half of the Abingdon mile—made the task of the light weight more easy still. In this case to fail, and the course chosen—the last half of the Abingdon mile—made the task of the light weight more easy still. In this case the match was one in name only; for Oxonian had not the ghost of a chance. He was chopped at the start, and the race was over before he was fairly in his stride. Perhaps the best race of the week was one between those old opponents, Prince Charlie and Blenheim, at even weights. The splendid son of Blair Athol won by a head, but we cannot agree with those who thought he won easily. It seemed to us that he had to do all he could in order to win at all; and though Prince Charlie's trainer is reported as ready to meet Blenheim again on the same terms, and confident as to the result, we think the owner of Blenheim need not shrink from the encounter. The Newmarket Stakes lost all their interest through the accident which befoll Ecossais, who otherwise would have been brought out to meet George Frederick; wise would have been brought out to meet George Frederick; and Mr. Cartwright's horse had only a solitary opponent in Beggar-man. George Frederick won, as he was bound to win, from start to finish; but no information as to his Derby prospects could be gleaned from such a performance. In appearance he is still back-ward in condition, and gives one the idea of turning out a steady useful horse rather than a probable winner of any of the great races of the year. However, horses of that stamp could never have a better chance of distinguishing themselves in the Derby

have a better chance of distinguishing themselves in the Localitan this year.

The general character of the sport at the First Spring Meeting may be rathered from the preceding remarks, and it will be seen that there was a substantial improvement on the racing of the previous meeting. It is satisfactory also to notice a significant hint in the official organ of the Jockey Club that the general condition of racing at Newmarket had formed one subject of discussion at the last meeting of the Club. Discussion may possibly lead to action; and it is a step in the right direction to admit that the conduct of sport at Newmarket is not so absolutely perfect as to be beyond the reach of criticism.

perfect as to be beyond the reach of criticism.

REVIEWS.

MARKHAM'S PERSIA.

IF the author of this bulky volume had seriously claimed for it a place amongst the histories of great monarchies, we should have been tempted to remind him of the reply given by Bentley to

* A General Sheich of the History of Persia. By Clements B. Markham, C.B., F.E.S., Editor of the "Narrative of the Embassy of Clavijo to Samarkand." London: Longmans & Co. 1870

Pope when asked if he had seen his Homer. "Your Hom said the slashing critic; "oh, yes, I recollect; a very pretty p but you must not call it Homer." In the same strain we a say that Mr. Markham has compiled a very excellent volumes. we ought not to call it history. Indeed we do not gather, e we ought not to call it history. Indeed we do not gather, either from the preface or the contents, that the author aspires to anything beyond the praise of giving a connected and accurate historical elected of the various dynastics which have ruled over the Persian Empire, a geographical description of its cities and provinces, and a actice of the works of some of its chief poets. We are frankly told that Mr. Markham has depended on translations for his materials, and that he is not a Persian scholar. On the other hand, the execution of the work proves incontestably that the writer possesses some of of the work proves incontestably that the writer possesses some of the qualifications which we ought to expect in authors of the first rank, and without which no one ought even to attempt an historical narrative. He is conscientious and painstaking. His official training has taught him the art of analysing and condensing his materials. He knows how to discriminate between good and bad guides. And he has brought together, in some five hundred and fifty pages, an immense amount of facts about Persia, arranged with method and set off in a style which, if never eloquent or anigrammatic, is unpretentious, clear, and concise. In a quent or epigrammatic, is unpretentious, clear, and concise. In a volume running over with Oriental names and expressions the mistakes are few and not very serious. But in some places the notes takes are few and not very serious. But in some places the notes almost equal the text; here and there we have expressions which seem ext of place save in the diary of a "Special Correspondent," and now and then there occur errors in the translation or the spelling of Persian names. For instance, we are introduced to the officer who commanded in an action against the Persians in 1812 as "the Russian villain"; and in the next page we are told that the same Power left an ill-defined boundary to its consumer. "in order that a horse of contention wight exist over which quests, "in order that a bone of contention might exist, over which to play the part of the wolf and the lamb with their unfortunate neighbour." What Mr. Markham means is of course obvious; what he says is, that the strong Man is to play both parts in the trite fable, and that, we apprehend, is scarcely possible even for

The celebrated Mahommed Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, is called an old ruffian." The Kajar dynasty is characterized as "blun-"an old ruffian." The Kajar dynasty is characterized as "blundering," which we can only account for on the supposition that the author had the famous Bath letter before him while he was composing. We are hardly concerned to know that "there was a chimneypieco at Helmdon in Northamptonshire on which was the date 1133, in Arabian figures." The statement is introduced in connexion with the name of Abu-Ali-Sina, or Ibu-Sina, commonly known as Avicenna. We should very much like to see the authority for "a current story, that the Rajput Ranas of Meywar are descended from Noushirwan," the Just. The Hindu tradition, usually accepted, is, on the contrary, to the effect that the Rana of Codeypore is the representative of Rama, the mythical hero of a great epic poem and of a hundred exploits; and the present family, acknowledged to be the bluest blood in India, dates as far back as A.D. 144. It is quite certain that the Ranas of this principality nover gave their daughters in marriage to the Mahommedan Emperors as other Rajpoots did; that, in their own hill-forts and jungles, they maintained a noble stand against the Imperial forces; and that, amongst chieftains more punctilious than German princes about etiquette or precedence, the first rank amongst Rajpoota is still by universal consent conceded to Codeypore. The descent from Noushirwan, we think, may be taken as a little bit of Persian bombast. Mr. Markham is under the impression that Lord Ellenborough's gates of Sommath were sent from the Sutlej to the temple in Guzcrat, whence they had been carried off by Mahmood of Ghazni, with his iron mace, some eight hundred years before. connexion with the name of Abu-Ali-Sina, or Ibu-Sina, commonly of Ghazni, with his iron mace, some eight hundred years before. For a long time after the publication of the Song of Triumph the gates in question were set up in the arsenal at Agra, together with twenty thousand stand of smooth-bore muskets, and we have no reason to believe that their resting-place has been altered. "My brothers and friends," we may observe, cared very little about the "insult of eight hundred years," which was perhaps fortunate, as one-half of the princes of India would have been insulted twice over by an act of restoration intended to gratify the other half. The Persian title "Shah Jehan" does not mean "Seat of the King," but "Lord of the Universe." The poet of wine and roses is commonly Hatiz, and not Hatizh. A yabu is not an "inferior beast," except in the sense in which a pony may be called inferior to a horse. In his appendix giving a useful synopsis of Persian titles and terms, weights and measures, Mr. Markham appears to fall into a curious error in explaining the title Suraj-ud-Dowlah. This appellation, it may be recollected, was assumed by that Nawab of Bengal who is always held up to popular indignation as one of the twenty thousand stand of smooth-bore muskets, and we have no Bengal who is always held up to popular indignation as one of the ogres of history, in connexion with the Black Hole of Calcutta. In some of the writings of the last century his name is wonderfully metamorphosed into Sir Roger Dowler. Mr. Markham is not quite metamorphosed into Sir Roger Dowler. Air. Markham is not quite correct in saying that the interpretation of this title is "firmament of the State." The true rendering is "lamp" or "luminary of the State," but the author goes on to say that sirry is improperly used in India for the sun. Now a word in very common use in India for the sun is surry, derived from the Sanskrit surya, and there is no impropriety in its employment. The word sirry is simply Arabic, and is quite different.

But the detection of incidental errors must not blind us to the marks of the work, or derive its author, of the proise of suppossibility.

merits of the work, or deprive its author of the preise of successful mountry. Into no similar compass, as far as we know, has there been compressed such a quantity of useful information about the rise, progress, and fall of regal houses. It is a wide range of re-

search which begins with Rustum and Zal and ends with Baron Reuter; and it is not too much to say that any one requiring to verify a date, to trace the fortunes of a robber chief on his way to empire, to understand the tenets hald down in the Zandavesta, and to gain some general knowledge of the manner, customs, and rolligion of Iran, will have little difficulty in here finding just what he wants. To review such a work in detail is of course out of the quastion; but we can just indicate the steps by which the Persial Empire, once in a position to threaten Greece and to defy Imperial Rome, has come down to its present condition of driftless diplomacy, barbaric splendour, and inward decrepitude.

The earliest dynasty is known as the Peshdadian, from Pashdad, the title of the first of the line, Kaiomurs or Kaymoras. The term Peshdad, however, does not mean "just judge," as Mr. Markham translates it, but simply "lawgiver"; and the annals of this dynasty taken from Ferdusi's great poem and from an Arabian search which begins with Rustum and Zal and ends with Baron

dynasty taken from Ferdusi's great poem and from an Arabian work relied on by Maloolm, are about as historical as those of the early Roman kings. This dynasty was supplanted by Afrasiab, who came down from the great Turkoman desert, overran Iran, and, in his turn, had to give way to Kai Kobad, who founded what the Persians call the Kaianian, and the Greeks the Achemician life. nisn line. These princes occupy the space in history during which Pereia is known to us for more than five centuries, through the Greek and Roman writers, and English and German scholars have of late years respect the credit of deciphering difficult rock inactions, and of reconciling, as far as possible, the legacies of native tradition with the facts so familiar to us in the Bible and in Herodotus. About the end of the second century of our cra Ardeshir, descended on the mother's side from the Kaianians, and the second century of our cra Ardeshir, descended on the mother's side from the Kaianians. overthrew the reigning monarch, claimed for himself the appellation of King of Kings, and called the new dynasty Sassanian, after his grandfather Sassan. This house lasted for some four hunnis grandiather Sasan. This house lasted for some four hundred years, and it includes amongst its princes Noushirwan, whose justice has passed into a proverb, and Shapur, or Sapor, who captured a Roman Emperor. Next came the Arabs, and swept everything before them. After two centuries powerful lieutenants began to set up a standard of independence in distant provinces, and to throw off allegiance to the Khalifs of Baghdad. These events bring allowed first to Chenghiz, and then to Timur and the context of India and this has led Mr. Maskham sementations. the conquest of India, and this has led Mr. Markham, somewhat need-lessly, to introduce a sketch of Baber and his descendants, wound rith a note about the Indian Mutiny and the King of Delhi, which seems to have been added on the principle that accurate official statistics had better not be thrown away. Indeed one of the blemishes of the work is the constant introduction of topics foreign to the main subject, swelling out the book by collateral matter beyond its just proportions. After this we really get to what may be termed modern Persia. At the commencement of the sixteenth century the Shia form of Mahomment and the sixteenth century the sixteenth c mencement of the sixteenth century the Shia form of Mahom-medanism became the State religion; and at its close the Empire attained its greatest prosperity and its widest extent under Shah Abbas the Great. Then Islahan became, in familiar rhyme, suif Jehon, or half the world. From that date the pages of our author are taken up with accounts of kings who appear to have been born only to impel their subjects and country down the incline of national degeneracy. Cruel or effeminate, they were overrun by the Afghans or outwitted in diplomacy by the Russians. After Nadir Shah, a mighty Empire was split up into four considerable portions, each ample enough to supup into four considerable portions, each ample enough to support a dynasty, and a chief of the Kajars, of Turan or Turkish origin, became Shah of Persia at the close of the last century. The visitor whom all London stared at for ten days last summer, and who was termed the successor of Xerxes and Darius, is, in fact, the fourth in succession from the head of a tribe of Kuzzilbashes which had first appeared in Persia in the train of Chenghis Khan, and which had eventually settled down near

Chenghis Khan, and which had eventually settled down near Asterabad, to the south-west of the Caspian Sea.

In spite of the elegance of its language, the splendour and antiquity of its remains, and the polish of its inhabitants, Persia does not inspire us with very keen hopes for the future. One is rather perplexed to account for its ancient prestige and unquestionable strength. Mr. Markham says, at the close of his long sketch, that whatever may be its ultimate fate, there will always be a charm about its history, and that the palaces of Persepolis and the poetry of Sadí and Hafis will suggest the most delightful associations. This is all nerfectly true, and a pleasant tour in Persia may be This is all perfectly true, and a pleasant tour in Persia may be accomplished, with the excitement of an attack by Turkomans, at a moderate expenditure, and without fear of finding a party of Mr. Cook's tourists, on arrival at a serai, monopolizing the relays of horses and exhausting the supplies of the Bazaar. But what, the reader or traveller may ask, has become of the amplitude of rereader or traveller may ask, has become of the amplitude of resources which at one time frightened Europe, and at another sent a conqueror over half Asia? The truth is, of course, that an Oriental despotism has vigour but not vitality. Hordes of plundering cavalry, and able and unscrupulous commanders who have risen from the headships of tribes or villages to live in palaces and sit on jewelled thrones, succeed for a time. Every now and then we hear of a great ruler like Shah Abbas who boasts of a foreign policy marked by sagacity and an internal administration based on religion and law, or a name like that of Karim Khan stands out in bright contrast to others who have tortured their subjects or musdered their nearest relations. But the best of despots fails to charte a middle class, and the system by which the revenue is col-There are fine forests in the system by which the revenue is collected and the courts are administered is fundamentally had. Then the climate and the physical aspect of the country seem to us insuperable obstacles to national revival. There are fine forests in F.C.S. With numerous lliestrations. London: Chatto & Windam. 1874

the northern provinces; there are fartile strips and productive gardens wherever in the central districts water is to be had. But wherever in the central districts w half the streams have no outlet, or end in sands. The climater passes from an icy winter into a blazing summer. No tropical rains drunch and fortilize the soil; no rivers bring down the sommulated silt which works such wonders in the valley of the Mississippi, the Cangotic Pelta, or the Amanute peninsula; and if there are any mineral and are the Parents Street. there are any mineral resources in the Persian Empire, they are unexplored, or so little known as to be of no account in estimating the recuperative power of the nation. Mr. Markham gives us in extense the well-known concession of the Shah to Baron Reuter, but reminds us in a note that the Persian Government has just declared the convention to be null and void. That any one having even a limited acqueintance with the system of any Oriental State could have ever augured from such an undertaking any good result to either monarch or contractor, has always appeared to us an absolute marvel. From the very first it was obvious that the Baron could only succeed by putting the Shah and his functionaries entirely on the shelf, and by over-riding national customs, Oriental conservatism, and all private rights whatever. Nearly every one of the twenty-four sections of the concession bristles with the elements of discredit, confusion, and difficulty. To take the case of India as the nearest parallel, we will venture to say that there has been not a Governor-General from Lord Wellesley to Lord Northbrook who would have encouraged or allowed a single one of our feudatory Nawabs or Rajas to sign such a one-sided agreement. And why a convention which would be inequitable or impracticable at Jyopore, Hyderabad, or Puttiala, should be permitted to pass without protest or should be likely to succeed at Teheran, entirely passes our comprehension. Reforms in Persia must commence from within. The system of collecting the public revenue must be reformed. Turkoman raiders must be rooted out or driven back. It is quite possible to conciliate the tribes of the Ilyats and even to convert them into conciliate the tribes of the Hyats and even to convert them into useful Irregular troops. And there is no reason why roads and works of irrigation should not be constructed by the clovernment of the Shah without any abject surrender of all its dignity and power. The effects of the late famine will, however, be felt for another generation, and meanwhile our Minister at Teheran may usefully employ his time in re-catablishing a wholesome ascendency with the King and his advisors. We recommend Mr. Markham's work as a respect storphouse of facts but if any reader wishes to with the King and his advisors. We recommend Mr. Markham's work as a perfect storehouse of facts, but if any reader wishes to penetrate below the surface of Persian society, we should suggest to him to read Morier's *Hadji Baba*, if he can procure a copy. That the adventures of this worthy, both in his own country and in England, were not reprinted by some enterprising publisher during last summer has always surprised us. A due study of the works of writers acquainted with the country would have prevented the English press from discussing the late Persian concession in terms of innocent wonderment or undiscriminating praise.

FARADAY'S FORCES OF NATURE.

THE substance of Furnday's lectures on the Various Forces of Nature has long ere this been presented to a larger audience than the juvenile throng who hung upon his lips at the Royal Institution thirteen or fourteen years ago. By way of abstracts or epitomes, more or less full and accurate, the lectures found their way into print and were widely disseminated. The time that has since clapsed, so far from lessening their value or diminishing the desirableness of having them once more set forth in print, makes the present publication the more welcome and opportune, nukes the present purceases the more were one and opportunes, especially as we now have the advantage of seeing them in an authentic shape, taken down literatim from the author's mouth, and passed through the press under the care of a thoroughly qualified editor. The lightest utterances of this Chrysostom of scientific lecturers were of pure gold, and even the sparkless of his content of pure gold, and even the sparkless of his content of pure gold, and even the sparkless of his correction. exposition of nature—when, in his own unaffected language, he returned to his second childhood, and became again as it were young amongst the young—were something more than the transient entertainment of an afternoon hour. Simple as they are, and adapted to the capacity of any young person or even child of average intelligence, these lectures are pregnant with meaning to a degree which is not often seen in addresses to-more advanced or critical audiences. There is indeed no truer test or proof of genius in a teacher than this power of combining sim-plicity with depth, carrying with him the minds and sympathies of the youngest and least mature among his listeners, without of the youngest and least mature among his inteners, without those whose tastes or duties lie in the direction of oral teaching, these lectures may well serve as an example how best to reach the youthful understanding, and to prepare the food of the mind for the easy assimilation of babos. One main ingredient in the pleasure which these addresses originally gave is indeed to be enjoyed no more. His unrivalled dexterity and unfailing skill in experiments gave to Faraday's lectures a charm which no other teacher of science had possessed since Davy. There was, as his editor justly claims for him, no risk of apologies for an unsuccessful experiment; no hanging fire in the midst of a series of brilliant demonstrations, producing a depressing tendency akin to the pain

felt by an audience at a false note from a singer. Something has

felt by an audience at a false note from a singer. Something has been done to make up for this unavoidable drawback by occasional illustrations, as well as by brief descriptions of each particular experiment inserted in the text. For the rest, all must be left to the clearness of exposition inherent in the lecturer's own words, unobscured as they are by superfluous technicalities, and sparkling as they do throughout with the fire of sensibility and genius.

How is the idea of force, which the most profound among philosophers will feel the greatest hesitation in defining, to be brought home to the apprehension of a class of boys or girls? This is the problem which Faraday sets himself to solve in the first of these half-dozen lectures. Here the tact of the lecturer is shown in the way in which he leads his hearers on by successive steps of induction, from obvious and familiar instances of natural forces in action, to something like a distinct generalization of force in in action, to something like a distinct generalization of force in the abstract. The particular force dealt with in the opening lecture is that of gravitation. The notion of force first comes into the mind upon observation. The notion of force first comes into the mind upon observation of what is going on in nature, more especially of what we are ourselves conscious of being able to effect in nature, followed by analysis of what causes these effects. Prior to such reflection all things are taken for granted, exciting no kind of wonder. To the savage, and no doubt to the child, how he came here, how he lives, by what means he stands upright or moves from place to place, is a matter of neither curiosity nor howildenears. By degree it desugamatter of neither curiosity nor bewilderment. By degrees it dawns upon him that these effects come about in consequence of the existence of certain forces, or powers, or abilities to do things which may be of the simplest and commonest kind, yet which are essential to our existence every moment. It is in ourselves first that this idea of power originates. Set upright on its edge a sheet of paper resting of power originates. Set upright on its edge a sheet of paper resting against a support, and, by means of a piece of string attached, pull it over. Here, says the lecturer, is a power brought into use, a power of the hand carried on through this string in a way which is very remarkable when we come to analyse it. It is by means of conjoint powers, of which there are several here employed, that the paper is pulled over. Again, if I give it a push on the other side I bring into play a power, but a very different exertion of power from the former. I may pull it over once more, without touching it, by presenting to it a stick of shell-lac which I have rubbed with a merce of flamel. It might be blown over by the use of a morsel of gunpowder. In the shell-lac then, and in the gunpowder, there is what is called a power or force, though it gunpowder, there is what is called a power or force, though it would not be true to say that such a power or force was in the string. Not that we are to suppose that there are so very many string. Not that we are to suppose that there are so very many different powers. On the contary, it is wonderful to think how few are the powers by which all the phenomena of nature are governed. "Look at the lump upon the table. There is an illustration of another kind of power. There is heat, a very different power from that of pushing or pulling; and so we find by degrees that there are other powers (not many) in the various bodies around us." Passing on to the conception of matter, the lecturer next spoke of the sort of matter we call water, in the fluid state, in ice, and in vapour issuing from a boiling flask. In each of these three states he showed water to possess the power of weight that is cravitation. showed water to possess the power of weight, that is, gravitation, although the amounts of power in the three states respectively are various. Going on to weigh water against various kinds of matter, as platinum and aluminium, he drew attention to the different amounts of force inherent in various bodies, coming in the end to amounts of force inherent in various bodies, coming in the end to the common property of gravitation belonging to all matter alike, holding the earth, with its solid framework, its oceans of water, and its envelope of air, together. Some simple experiments with familiar toys, such as the Dutch tumbler, aided by the clever trick which had greatly puzzled him when a boy, how to hang a pail of water by means of a stick upon the side of a table, together with that of balancing a cork upon the point of a stick by simply tipping it with wings, brought to a close this elementary lesson in philosophy, which the lecturer summed up, and sought to stamp upon the memory of his hearers, by writing upon the blackboard, under the general heading Force, the word Gravitation.

Each subsequent tecture enabled him to write under this primary

Each subsequent lecture enabled him to write under this primary power the name of some additional force in nature. Cohesion, chemical affinity, heat, magnetism, and electricity were in succession unfolded, their presence and influence made clear, and their distinctive modes of working demonstrated. The distinction of powers displayed in the gravitation of particles of matter, in their mutual attraction under the power of a magnet, and in the attraction of cohesion, was made manifest by experiments which must have amused or delighted, whilst they edified, the juvenile auditory. An arch of iron filings was built up to illustrate the force of magnetic attraction. Two pieces of lend, scraped bright and cleanly cast and pressed together, were shown to become one by virtue of the cohesion of their particles. Crystals of alum, ground down to destroy their crystallization and thoroughly saturated with hot water, regained their crystalline form as the water cooled and was drained off, whilst a few pieces of clean coke thrown in during Each subsequent lecture enabled him to write under this primary hot water, regained their crystalline form as the water cooled and was drained off, whilst a few pieces of clean coke thrown in during the process formed the basis of a beautiful fabric of alum crystals like a natural mineral. A solution of perchloride of mercury being mixed with one of iodide of potassium, a precipitate of biniodide of mercury fell down, which was yellow at the first, but, as the iodide was increased, assumed a pale reddish tint, turning to brilliant scarlet. The resulting red substance, being made to undergo changes in the cohesion of its particles under the application of heat, was seen to change from red to yellow and back again in accordance with these varying conditions. The like change of properties as regards the faces of cohesion was explained to constitute the only difference that alists between common charcoal, straw charzed in a particular

way, looking like black-lead, and the diamond. kind of cohesion shown in crystals, such as well way, looking like black-lead, and the diamond. The peculiar kind of cohesion shown in crystale, such as rock-salt, calcareous spar, mica, and Iceland spar in particular, was signally brought out under the rays of the electric lamp, this being a branch of experimental science which has a peculiar spell for an audience of beginners. Nor is its fascination one whit less intense for the lecturer himself. Nature is with him ever fresh, aver lovely. As the rhombs of crystalline spar turn round in the vivifying beam, how are the luminous rings brought out-of-shing and changing, while barred and shaded by the black "cross!" Look at those colours—are they not most beautiful for you and for me?—for I enjoy these things as much as you do." We have here, in this natural challition of delight, the key to that unexampled charm which Faraday exercised over the minds and hearts here, in this natural challition of delight, the key to that unexampled churn which Faraday exercised over the minds and hearts of the young. His was no dull didactic laying down of facts or loading the memory with cut and dried formulas and definitions. Nature horself was made to tell her tale in tones of harmony and rays of light, and he, as her mouthpiece and illustrator, caught the sound of her accents, and basked in the light of her beauty. Nor was his delight in the loveliness and the richness of nature unaccompanied by a sense of awe and reverence for the infinity or mystery which invests all truth; a sense which, while it gives earnestness and gravity to the teacher, exercises a strongly attractive effect upon the taught. As the time came for drawing together into one the threads of inquiry which he and his class had been following during the period of each course, it was his wont to strike a chord of more or less solemnity, leaving upon the minds of those chord of more or less solemnity, leaving upon the minds of those from whom he parted somewhat of the same high aspiration with which he himself went on his way in the pursuit of truth. His simple earnestness gave emphasis to his assurance that all honest and observant study of physical laws was certain in the end to be rewarded by the discovery of—

Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in everything.

In the last lecture of the series Faraday remarked upon the orrelation of the various forces of which he had severally treated. correlation of the various forces of which he had severally treated. Illustrations were given of the way in which chemical affinity could be made to produce electricity, and electricity in turn became chemical affinity. Attention was carried on to the further wonder, made known, as he modestly puts it, within his own time, but in truth by one of his own happiest discoveries, of the power possessed by these two forces to produce magnetism—an affinity long suspected by philosophers, but nover demonstrated before. The evidences of this interchangeableness of force, as well as of the power of obtaining heat and light no less than electricity of the power of obtaining heat and light no less than electricity from a magnet, were shown in a succession of experiments leading up to the crowning principle of these lectures, the universal correlation of the physical forces of nature and their mutual convertibility one into the other. To the series is appended an interesting address upon Lighthouse Illumination delivered before the Royal Institution March 9, 1860. No part of his life, Furaday was fond of saying, gave him more delight than his connexion with the Trinity House. The direct application of science to objects the most practical and even sacred, the security of property and the salvation of life, imparted an additional zest to a study which had already, in the pursuit of truth for its own sake, a more than adequate reward. In the face of what science has added to the theory and use of electric illumination during the inter-vening years, this lecture still deserves to be read as a compact and instructive summary of the origin and the application of the electric light.

THE LATER WITS AND HUMOURISTS.*

THE LATER WITS AND HUMOURISTS.*

We have to make a confession in regard to this book—namely, that we have not read it through. We must add, however, that it is a book which scarcely asks to be read through. It is assuredly made in great part with scissors and paste, and Mr. Timbs contributes the elightest possible admixture of independent remarks. Possibly we might find fault, if we were so inclined, with the over-lavish use of tolerably accessible materials. When, for example, the article upon Thackeray, of whom Mr. Timbs has not much to tell us, is eked out with passages from Vanity Fair and from various papers published in his collected works, we do not feel that we are being quite fairly treated. However, the reader has in his own hands the very simple remedy of skipping; and in a book which is meant to be dipped into rather than read the error is venial. There is one other point upon which some adverse criticism might be made. The great merits of a compiler are accuracy and good arrangement. Now Mr. Timbs repeats stories rather unnecessarily, and he makes occasional errors of carelessness. When, for example, he tells us in the same page that Rogers the poet died in 1855, and that he went to Paris in "1843, four years before his death," we feel that a very little attention to the proof-sheets would have removed an obvious slip of the pen. We have noticed, one or two other slips of the same kind, but they are not grave offences; and a good deal may be pardoned to a gentleman who tells us in his preface that he published a book of the same kind fifty years ago. A certain amount of repetition and inaccuracy is a privilege of old age; and, on the whole, we are obliged to Mr. Timbs for a book which, if not a faultless specimen of writing, is full of amounts between the published Repulse & Repulse WE have to make a confession in regard to this book-

* Anarchite Lives of the Later Wits and Humanriess. By John Timbs, F.S.A. London: Bichard Bentley & Son. 1874.

The characters whose good sayings and eccentric performances are here collected form a curiously varied party. Amongst statesmen there are Cauning and Talleyrand; amongst serious writers there are Cauning and Whately; amongst novellats, Thackeray and Dickens; amongst politicisms, Cobbett and Curran; amongst humonrists, Lamb, Douglas Jerrold, Hood, and Barham; and archiget actors, Charles Mathews and Michael Kelly; with a iniscellaneous assortment of other celebrities of greater or lesser dignity. To give any general impression of so varied a collection is rather difficult; but a few remarks naturally occur as we turn over the pages. We have often considered the question what party we should like to meet if we were capable of summoning the dead from their graves. Who of all the brilliant talkers that have left a great reputation behind them would really be the most agreeable in conversation? Should we go back to the days of the "Marmaid" and listen to Shakspeare and Ben Jonson's wit-combats; or visit Milton in his blindness; or drop in at a coffeeand listen to Shakspeare and Ben Jonson's wit-combats; or visit Milton in his blindness; or drop in at a coffee-house to hear Addison and Steele; or dine with Pope at Twickenham to meet Bolingbroke, Swift, and Gay; or spend an evening at Holland House with Macaulay and Sydney Smith, or listen to some of the absurdities of Charles Mathews or Theodoro Hook? There is much to be said on behalf of various theories, for conversational reputation is necessarily of the most uncertain character. The fragments which people bring away from dining-rooms or coffee houses seem strangely to lose their brilliancy when repeated in cold blood. When we are told that such or such a remark threw a whole audience into convulsions of laughter, we are threw a whole audience into convulsions of laughter, we are inclined to wonder whether there was some special charm in the speaker, or whether the wine was specially good, or the anecdote cruelly misreported. Few indeed of all the conversational gems that once flashed so brightly are capable of sparkling when once taken out of their setting. The skull of Yorick does not differ more from his living countenance than the bare skeleton of a jest which once set the table in a roar differs from its appearance next e set the table in a roar differs from its approximately it is the difference between the flower in a garden between the flower in a Braden Dead, a meadow and the flower in a botanist's herbarium. withered, and scentless, we are astonished that anybody could have ever admired it. One cause is obvious in some cases. The pleasure, for example, which we receive from a specially felicitous pun depends in no small degree on its being obviously impromptu. If we had been present when Swift made the celeimprompts. If we had been present when Switt made the celebrated pun upon a lady's mantle knocking down a violin—"Mantan, væ, miseræ nimium vicina Cromonæ"—we should have been startled at the amazing felicity of the application. When we hear it in cold blood, we fancy, and perhaps rightly, that the violin and the mantle were invented to suit the riddle. The inversion of the relations between the scale which suggests the remark and the remark by which it is accounted taken all the venit out of the aveing relations between the scene which suggests the remark and the remark by which it is suggested takes all the point out of the saying. Indeed, there is a dramatic element in all good conversation which cannot possibly be replaced. Mr. Timbs, for example, quotes several of Douglas Jerrold's good things; and it is wonderful to see how little they stand the process. A gentleman, telling of some stupid practical joke, said, "I thought I should have died with laughter." "I wish to heaven you had," replied Jorrold. "All I want," said an orator, trying to interpose in a stormy discussion, "is common sense." "Exactly," Jerrold replied; "that is precisely what you do want"; and the discussion, we are told, was lost in a burst of laughter. Now we can easily imagine, when we'come to think about it, that interruptions of this kind may cause amusement at the time by the happy interjection of a little shrewd observation at the critical moment. But when written down in cold blood they leave little behind except an impression of gross rudeness. they leave little behind except an impression of gross rudeness

Suppose that from all the good sayings which pass current in society, to say nothing of those which are written in books, we were to remove three classes of witticism—those, namely, which were to remove three classes of witticism—those, namely, which savour of profanity, those which are more or less indecent, and those which are sharp personalities—and how much would be left? Of the first two classes we do not find any representatives in Mr. Timbs's book; but it is impossible not to observe how much pain must have been given by these witty persons, though their sayings are now repeated for our enjoyment. Rogers, for example, was spiteful himself and the cause of spite in others. His well-known remark about the fortunate man whom everybody had been praising for his good looks, his wealth, his abilities, and his rank, "Think God, he has got bad teeth!" was a frank expression of the natics which animates most of his witticisms. When Hook advised Rogers in his turn not to attend Byron's funeral, for fear the undertaker would claim him as a corpse interred six months before, the facetiousness covered a brutal remark upon a personal peculiarity. Talleyrand's sayings are still more offensive. The answer "Already?" to the man who said he was feeling the tormeuts of hell, and the remark to the man who said that his mother had been a heauty, "C'était donc monsieur votre père qui n'était pas si hell, and the remark to the man who said that his mother had been a beauty, "Cétait donc monsieur votre père qui nétait pas si bien?" strike us as owing nearly all their merit to their instrility. The last saying quoted, for example, is not one which could have occurred, to mobody else, but simply one which nobody else would have ventured to utter. Talkey-rand and Rogers, of course, have a name for cynicism; but we do not find that men of greater good nature are always much more agreeable. An aide-de-camp, we are told, asked Whately, pretty much in his own style, "What is the difference between a Roman Catholic bishop and a jacknes?" the answer being, that

"One wears a cross upon his back, and the other upon his breast."
"What is the difference," retorted Whately, "between an aide-decamp and a donkey?" "I don't know," replied the aide-decamp, interrogatively. "Nor I either," said Whately. After all, there is nothing very funny in colling a man a donkey to his face, and the particular turn given to the remark is one which we suspect to here been hit upon by some hundreds of schoolboys before it occurred to the Archbishop. Lumb was one of the kindliest of man, and his humour has the smallest possible infusion of ill-feeling, and yet even Lumb must have sacrificed a friend to a joke pretty often. When he replied to Coleridge's question, "Did you over hear me preach?" "I nover heard you do anything cise," we may be pretty sure that the remark did not strike Coloridge as altogether pleasant. altogether pleasant.

Is it quite possible, in short, to be a good Christian and a pro-fessed wit? And, if wit passes into cruelty on one side, does i fessed wit? And, if wit passes into cruelty on one side, does it not constantly descend to buffeenery on the other? Mr. Timbs, for example, records a long story of how Charles Mathews ones passed himself off for a Spanish Ambassador. He went in a post-chaise to Dartford, and his friends spread the report that he was the Ambassador incognite. Of course people believed and came in crowds to see. He astonished the people at the inn by mixing his food in a manner contrary to all British prejudices, and managed to put it in the fire when their backs were turned. He called in a private burse and completely took in the contained managed to put it in the fire when their backs were turned. He sailed in a private barge and completely took in the captain—a feat which does not seem very amazing when we are told that a frigate had been prepared to recognize him by signals, and that the officers received him in full uniform, and with due salutations. Why should not the poor captain of the barge betaken in? How was he to know that the officers of a royal ship werupil engaged in an elaborate piece of silly buffoonery? The captain of the barge, it is added, was brought to Mathews in the cabin of the ship, and "an indescribable score of rich burlesque was enacted." After a great deal more of this toufcolery the party landed at Ciravagud and added, was brought to suthews in the cann of the ship, and "an indescribable scene of rich burlesque was enacted." After a great deal more of this temfoolery the party landed at Gravescud and returned to London, "Invuriating upon the hoax." If—we beg parden for the hypothesis—the Duke of Edinburgh and his suite took the necessary trouble to convince the captain of a penny steamboat that some popular actor of the day was the Emperor of Russia, they would no doubt succeed; but we should find it difficult to enter into the fun of the performance. The party, we are told, never lost their gravity; we wonder rather that they could look each other in the face without blashing.

that they could look each other in the face without blushing.

Alas! these stories of departed fun are about as cheerful as the sight of a dinner-table after the guests have gone, and left nothing but half-empty glasses and cigar-ashes. And yet we do not mean to leave the impression that we should seriously propose that all wit should be suppressed by public opinion. There is even a time, it may be, for that kind of wit which borders most closely upon buffoonery; for, as the wise man tells us, there is a time for everything; but it is rather a ghastly ceremony when we try to revive its dead bones, and invite a later generation to look on and wonder. There are, however, many much better things recorded in Mr. Timbs's pages, and some which make us regret the impossibility of travelling in time as well as in space. And yet we can derive some kind of comsolation even from reading the best sayings of departed humourists. A witteism has a kind of immortality independent of its originator. The really goed sayings we find have never been first invented by anybody. They are handed down from one generation to another, and are much improved in the process. When, again, we compare actual reports of conversation with the written records of thought, we are struck by the obvious fact that what a man writes is generally much better than what he says. Even the greatest of with is happier in his study, where he can polish his own good things and introduce them in their due place, than in the random flashes of fun which owe half their merit to their temporary surroundings. We suspect that if all Lamb's talk had been taken down by the most skiful reporter, we should have had nothing half as good as the Emerical and the process. Alas! these stories of departed fun are about as cheerful as the own half their hort to that comporary surroundings. We staped that if all Lamb's talk had been taken down by the most skilful reporter, we should have had nothing half as good as the Fasays of Elia; and that the best part of Sydney Smith was not that which corusested during an evening at Holland House, but that which was deliberately committed to paper, and may be read by all men.

COX'S HISTORY OF GREECE. (Second Notice,)

BEYOND all doubt Niebuhr was justified in an expression which may be taken as the heyrote of Mr. Cox's view of the work of Herodotus, that it has an opic rather than an historical character. But Mr. Cox has shown with unprecedented force how the epical unity of Herodotus's History is the offspring of a religious conception of the course of burstian affairs, which is never at a loss for illustrations of the operation of the principles it This leads him to an unconscious selection of enuses of involves. This leads him to an unconscious selection of causes of a peculiar kind for every description of results, and obscures the real relations between causes and results which it is the business of the historian properly so called—the scientific historian, if the expression be preferred—to explain. So far it is impossible not to go along with Mr. Cox; but it will be observed that in individual instances he goes much further, and represents Herodotus not only as open—which he no doubt was—to the charm of supermatural causation, but as blind to the necessity of distinguishing between actual invention and fact. On these points we may recommand

serve our comments; meanwhile it will be conceded to Mr. Cox that Herodetus is almost as far removed in the spirit of his n tive from Thucydides as he is from modern historians. This extraordinary phenomenon in literary history is incontestable; but Mr. Cox has not as yet found an opportunity of accounting for it Mr. Cox has not as yet found an opportunity of accounting for it by a connected exposition of the causes which explain so signal a difference, and which, as he rightly recognizes, are by no means to be sought only or mainly in the difference between the personal adiosynerasies of the two men. Such an inquiry seems especially called for in a History which, like the present, attaches so paramount an importance to the criticism of its authorities. What, for instance, explains the relative significance attached to the rosponses of the Oracles in the one and in the other period? Mr. Cox has some acute remarks on the various kinds of oracular responses distinguishable among the tirreks, though he has probably sponses distinguishable among the Greeks, though he has probably over-estimated the proportion of those made after the event; over-estimated the proportion of those made after the event; but he has not as yet given a satisfactory account of the gradual diminution of the influence exercised by the Oracles in general. The amenability of the Delphic authorities to external influences has perhaps been unconsciously exaggerated by previous writers, and a more definite inquiry into the subject is cortainly not uncalled for. Pausanias was only acquainted with a single instance (that of Cleomenes) of the Pythia having been bribed. But this certainly does not availed the extremely probable supposition, which accords with exclude the extremely probable supposition, which accords with the actual tendency of many of the responses, that the opinion of the priests on questions of the day was of much importance in determining the inspirations of the Pythia, just as the views of ministers of religion are at all times likely to become those of the women, especially, of the women of an "exalted" mind, with whom

they are brought into constant personal contact.

But, as we have said, the general estimate of the standpoint of Herodotus given in this History seems to as just, though we are far from agreeing with every point in the claboration of it. Thus, to start with, there is, to say the least, some ambiguity in the remark that Horodotuse Convections of the great blessings of freedom 7.775) could have been formed only from historical testimony, and not from any personal remembrance of the previous fortunes of his country." It seems to us that no one could have had better personal reason for contrasting the results of "iσηγοριοη" with those of Tyrannical rule, and for understanding the "injustice and misery. which attend on the supremacy of foreign tyrants," or at least of Tyrants dependent on foreign support, then the historian who had with his kinsman been expetriated ca Λενδαμων του άπο Αρτομοπιας reference γρεώμενου Αλιουνασσού. And, as already remarked, while we allow that in Herodotus the influence of religious ways of thought impaired the power of discerning the true co-operation of influenceal causes, it does not follow that his judgment of the control what is a fact was completely destroyed by the influence in question. It is not easy to recognize in Herodotus's account of the conversation between Demaratus and Xerves a pure othical fiction, or to understand how Thersander (for Mr. Cox necessarily shifts the responsibility on him) should have remembered the story of the Possian at the feast of Attaginus with so circumstantial an in-The Paising at the least of Actingmis with so creatment in managements. But these are comparatively trifles. The scepticism of Ms. Cox as to Herodotus's mirrative of the Scythian expedition of Darius seems to us wholly unwarranted. Herodotus may have misrepresented Darius's motive and embellished the history of the retreat. The invention of the whole expedition, a theory which Mr. Cox (vol. i. p. 382) rather hints than ventures to express, is ont of the question in the case of an event separated by not more than a generation from the date of the historian's birth. Were we thank ourselves to fall into Mr. Cox's way of historical parallels, we might at least aver of the Scythian expedition of Darius, as compared with the Russian expedition of Napoleon, that the former was acquainted with the regions which he set out to subdue at least as well as the latter, and that he had at least as trustworthy allies. The doubts thrown on the Herodotean account of the armada of Xerxes, on the other hand, are thoroughly legitimate; though it would require more than the authority of Juvenal and of some modern archæologists to make us doubt the fact of the cutting of modern archaeologists to make us doubt the fact of the cutting of the canal through Athos (vol. i. p. 463; and cf. Mythology of the Aryan Nations, vol. i. p. 93), which even Sir (t. C. Lewis accepts. The cavils against the historian's representation of the nature of the struggle at Thermopying go beyond the mark, as they amount to the suggestion of a deliberate falsification in order to gratify the national pride. Nor can we see any contradiction between Leonidas's representing retreat before the enemy as an impossibility for a Spartan leader, and the statement that Cleombrotus withdrew from the Isthmus because of the occurrence of an eclipse withdrew from the Isthmus because of the occurrence of an eclipse of the sun. But scepticism is a tendency which requires on occasion to be kept in bounds as much as its opposite, credulity; and it is really irritating to find doubts thrown on the accuracy of the a really irritating to find doubts thrown on the accuracy of the anecdote concerning the arrival of Alexander in the Athenian camp before l'latere, and of his revealing himself with the words, "I am Alexandros the Macedonian," because "Aristeides at least would not have needed the announcement of his name," and because "his warning, though kindly, was not indispensable."

Two passages may in conclusion be noticed as certainly open to graver difficulties. The attack on Delphi, however, seems to us to be not disproved by the assertion of Mardonius before Platese—i.e.

as not disproved by the assertion of Mardonius before Plates.—i.e.

if year after the attack is supposed to have taken place—that the
Persians had no intention of going against Delphi and plundering
the Tample. The want of success in the case of the raid of which
the attachment directmentances were doubless falsified by superstition taget have induced Mardonius to use some diplomatic phrase

of disavowal, not perhaps very accurately reproduced by Herodotus. Otherwise he could hardly have left standing in a passage of his Otherwise he could hardly have left standing in a passage of his Ninth Book so glaring an apparent contradiction of a passage in his Eighth. In the speech made by the Athenian ambassadors at Sparta shortly after the murder of Lycides and his family at Athens, the Peloponnesians are informed that the Athenians, "unless they receive immediate aid, must devise some nearly a desire on the part of the Athenians to exercise all possible pressure on the Spartans; but with what justice can the speech subsequently delivered by the Athenian, Megarean, and Platsean envoys be described as "wretched bathos" after previous "lofty protestations"? Calmly read, the speech expresses a firm determination on the part of the Athenians to do their duty, coupled of course with a desire to make the Peloponnesians do theirs. Yet, because of the absence of an impassioned strain from this speech, Mr. Cox regards it as irreconcilable with so fanatical an act as the massacre of Lycides and his family, and is glad acact as the massacre of Lycides and his family, and is glad accordingly to reject the latter as "befitting the character only of Andaman savages." Nor has he, it may be incidentally remarked, shown any grounds for his assumption that the story of Lycides related by Herodotus is identical with that of Cyrsilus appealed to by Demosthenes, instead of the two being distinct, thereby similar accounts the story of the story

though similar, events.

In the examination of the history of the period discussed in Mr. Cox's second volume, the inquirer has, as he observes, to contend against a wholly new kind of fiction—that which is the result of personal or political jealousy, and of consequent intentional misrepresentation. The historian of Greece in the period of her most desperate party conflicts must undoubtedly be especially on his guard against misstatements of this description, though he will undoubtedly err unless, like Mr. Cox, he puts a general trust in the respect for facts exhibited by Thucydides. We regret the less to be able to follow more minutely Mr. Cox's comments on the Thucydidean narrative of the Peloponnesian war, inasmuch as they are generally kept within the bounds of legitimate comment. The conjecture (vol. ii. p. 266) that Gleon was sent out to Thrace, ough similar, events. The conjecture (vol. ii. p. 266) that Oleon was sent out to Thrace, as he had been to Pylus, by the machinations of Nicias and his partisans, seems however wholly unwarranted by evidence. The reatment to which Alcibiades is subjected cannot, to say the least, be regarded as free from exaggeration. He "presents an image of violent selfishness and ingrained treachery, standing very near the pinnacle of human wickedness." Allowing, in respect to his earlier doings, every epithet which Mr. Cox lavishes upon them, earlier doings, every epithet which Mr. Cox lavishes upon them, which is allowing a great deal (see e.g. p. 291), it is to be remarked, first, that the conduct of Alcibiades after his election as general, and after his second dismissal, is free from any suspicion of treachery, and is not to be accounted for except on the hypothesis of real patriotic feeling. Secondly, that —whatever may be thought of the causes of the defeat at Notium—the expressions that Alcibiades had at this time "given up" himself to his pleasures, and "handed over" the fleet to an "incompetent reveller," are scarcely fair. According to Mr. Grote, Alcibiades "abandoned himself partly to the love of pleasure. "incompetent reveller," are scarcely fair. According to Mr. Grote, Alcibiades "abandoned himself partly to the love of pleasure, partly to reckless predatory enterprises for the purpose of getting money to pay his army," which is a different thing. Nor can be said to have "handed over" his fleet to Antiochus, when he merely left him in command, as Mr. Cox of course states, "with a strict charge to avoid all engagements with the enemy "till his own return. Thirdly, Mr. Cox hardly furnishes any satisfactory proof of the statement that "the revived ascendency of Alcibiades came suddenly to an end, because his character was infamous." It would open too wide a question were we also to dwell on the position, briefly developed in an Appendix to Vol. II., that African conquest, as a motive for the Sicilian expedition, was, so far as our evidence goes, merely the "distempered dream" and "heated talk" of "Alcibiades and his fraternity." For our part, we confess to a belief in the old reading in the Aristophenia name a belief in the old reading is Kapxiicova in two Aristophanic passages in point. But, confining ourselves to the former statements, we must express our opinion that, were Mr. Cox's narrative generally written after so little temperate a fashion, its value would chiefly lie in the warning example which such assumptions furnish of the difficulty that even modern historians find in discussing Greek history except from a party view. Such blemishes, however, are happily not characteristic of the general tone of the book, any more than the exaggerated enthusiasm called forth by an anecdote about than the exaggrerated enthusiasm called forth by an anecdote about Callicratidas, whom, as contrasted with Lysander, Mr. Cox compares to the Archangel Michael in the presence of Mammon. While it would be unworthy not to acknowledge the nobility of the sentiment ascribed to Callicratidas by Xenophon, we are bound to express our heaitation in accepting, contrary to the cautious heaitation of Bishop Thirlwall, Mr. Grote's free rendering of the words καὶ τοὺς Μηθυμναίους as "the Methymmean and Athenian prisoners." The soundness of Xenophon's taxt may, as Mr. Cox says, be doubtful, and the statement that the Athenian garrison was sold may be spurious; and Mr. Cox's own acceptance of Mr. Grote's view may be an adoption of the "more likely" hypothesis. But while we remain in such uncertainty as to the nature of the act which Callicratidas performed—while we do not know whether it was the fulfilment of a solemn declaration or the partial stuttification of a fine sentiment—we should prefer to heaitate before declaring it to be one by which its nuthor "won a place in that company of merciful men whose rightsousness shall not be forgotton."

gotton. Points of detail like these, however, will always suggest differences of opinion, and are can only repeat our acknowledgment of the

eral candour and fairness of Mr. Cox's statement and examination general candour and fairness of Mr. Cox's statement and examination of matters likely to be disputed. To his main view of the causes of the Peloponnesian war he adheres with clear consistency. "The idea of the Athenian empire was one which could not be realized without reversing the most cherished principles of the ancient Hellenic and Aryan civilization; and for this change the Hellenic tribes assurably were not prepared." The treatment, however, which in the establishment of her empire Athens adopted towards the members of her confederacy was as Mr. Cox's asserts one tribes assurably were not prepared. Instruction, however, which in the establishment of her empire Athens adopted towards the members of her confederacy was, as Mr. Cox's asserts, one which gave them no substantial grievance "apart from the passion for interpolitical independence." Indeed in a burst of patriotic pride, unfortunately too vague to convey much comfort, he observes, towards the close of the second volume, that "in her relations with her allies Athens exhibited a dignity and a justice which, if they have marked the dealings of any other people, have marked tnose only of England." Apart from lesser and later charges, the accusations brought against Athens with reference to the period before the Peloponnesian war resolve themselves into three kinds. Her forcible reduction of revolters is to be regarded as an inevitable necessity. Her interference with the constitutional life of her allies is less easily justifiable. It is doubtless true that "Athens did not maintain democracies where the general opinion of a city went in another direction"; and on the assumption that it was the duty of all oligarchical governments to accept at once a democratical reform of their institutions, Athens was in this respect only hastening a series of legitimate developments. Of the benefits accruing to the allies from the transfer of more important judicial cases to Athens, on the other hand, Mr. Cox takes a hardly tenable accruing to the allies from the transfer of more important judicial cases to Athens, on the other hand, Mr. Cox takes a hardly tenable view. "The Athenian," he says, "provided a court to which all the allies might, under either of these circumstances" (namely, disputes between different cities or between the allies and the dominant State) "betake themselves, and admitted them by so doing to all his own judicial privileges. If he might, as an officer of the confederacy or as a private settler, summon a citizen of Chios or Byzantium before the Athenian Heliaia, these in their turn had the same remedy against him; and thus he might say with justice that the downfall of the Athenian empire would soon convince the that the downfall of the Athenian empire would soon convince the world not of the cruelty, but of the moderation with which they had exercised their imperial authority." And then Mr. Cox goes on to say that before the Peloponnesian war "the subject goes on to say that before the Peloponnesian war "the subject allies of Athens might find in the Athenian law courts a protection at least equal to that which the Parliament of England afforded to the natives of India in the days of Warren Hastings." It will, however, be hardly maintained that the natives of India were admitted to "all the judicial privileges" of Englishmen, among which that of sitting on juries, as well as of coming before tribunals, is usually reckoned. The transfer, though justifiable as an inevitable measure of policy, cannot possibly be reconciled with the character of the original compact. The truth seems to be that the working of the constitution of the Delian Confederacy in the spirit in which it had been concluded was in itself an impossibility, that its basis was a delusive Federal relation, and that the imperial tendencies of Athens had to be pursued after a fashion which most surely tends to mutual distrust and its consequences, under the only too transparent covering of a Federal union. It may be that Pericles himself distrusted the durability of so false a relation when he contemplated an Hellenic union on a broader basis. Mr. Cox he contemplated an Hellenic union on a broader basis. refers only in a note to this scheme, as to the date of which opinions differ.

In future volumes of this History we shall look for much which its author may, according to a plan necessarily as yet only in part unfolded, have judiciously reserved for them. His narrative of the Peloponnesian war, extending to a perhaps unnecessary length, has left him no space for more than incidental notice of those extraordinary, but not inexplicable, changes in the progress of Athenian life which it is the duty of the historian to examine, and, if possible, explain. It is here that the narrative must diversify its course with the aid of the whole wealth of Attic literature. We thoroughly agree with Mr. Cox as to the inexpediency of accepting the poets—the comic poets in particular—as historical authorities, whether on a Pericles or a Cleophon; but in any case their works, as remains of the age to which they belong, possess, like the works of plastic art, an inestimable value for the historian. We trust that Mr. Cox too will succeed in adding to the vividness with which the labours of previous historians have enabled us to realize something of the many-sidedness of Greek life in the "school of Hellas," the city for whose history he has so warm a sympathy. In his second volume he has been rather oppressed by a desire to do justice to the details of the noblest historical narrative the world possesses, while exercising his own right of critical inquiry into passages suggesting difficulties or justifying doubts. The freedom with which he criticises the narrative of Herodotus he has not surrendered in commenting on that of Thucydides; but he has found few opportunities in the latter instance for exhibiting any power of fresh combination or reconstruction. But the publication of his History is justified by much to which we have been unable to advert, as well as by some features to which we have sought to direct attention; and, as he adds freedom of movement and width of range to the keenness of judgment and candour of comment of which he has given abundant evidence, his book will vindicate for itself a place o

THE GENTLEMAN EMIGRANT.

ANY families of the upper middle class in England have a confessed subject of anxiety in the son who fails to pass his examination. A good-natured youth of twenty, with his share of bodily activity and general intelligence, decidedly averas to books, and cheerfully throwing away every chance of academical or professional distinction—what is to be done with him? He may, take the few hundreds it would have cost to finish his education, and see what he can do in the colonial new worlds, either of the Far West or farther South. Here is the first type of the gentleman emigrant. The second is perhaps a married man approaching middle age, whose independent income was but just enough to support his position as a bachelor in good society. He finds that the yearly interest of his few thousands is likely to fall short of the increasing family expenses. For himself and his wife he might rely upon the gradual practice of small household economies, and a voluntary abatement of their social pretensions. But the future settlement of their children in this country ton or fifteen years hence is a problem of great apparent difficulty to their anxious foresight. With a view, therefore, to what may hereafter prove the best for his growing boys and girls, this example of the second class of gentlemen emigrants is about to seek a new home beyond seas. It is for the instruction of both classes—the first called Colebs, the second Henedict—that Mr. Stamer has written a lively book of description, anecdote, and comment.

It is assumed, in his practical advice, that the gentlemen emigrants

It is assumed, in his practical advice, that the gentlemen emigrants have a liking for agricultural, or pastoral, or some kind of rural industry. The man who has neither connexion and capital for mercantile business, nor the skill of a common handicraft, must not think of town life in the colonies unless he be a doctor, or perhaps a land-surveyor. Farming, stock-raising, and sheep-breeding, in a rough unscientific fashion, may come to be paying occupations after two or three years of blundering, before "Mr. Newchum" has spent all his money. Almost every Englishman, even the cockney shopkeeper or the bookish recluse who does not know one cereal crop from another in the field, cherishes in secret a fond conceit that he could manage a farm successfully, if he were owner of the freehold with the necessary plant and stock. The result of such experiments in England has been witnessed by the acquaintance of many an elderly retired draper or stockbroker after his release from the counter or the deak. It is usually a persistent yearly loss, of no ruinous amount, which is readily borne as the price of a healthy and interesting pastime. But in a lew equatry, where the novice or sciolist in agriculture has less opportunity of spending large sums in complex drainage schemes or the purchase of artificial manures, a town-bred man of robust bodily health may hope to get a living, and in time a profit, out of his cheaply bought land. The pastoral enterprise of Australia is more hazardous to inexperienced men of moderate capital; they are rather advised to eschew it altogether. It is not the squatter or lessee of a vast sheep-run, speculating on the huge produce of wool from myriads of fleeey backs, that Mr. Stamer has in view. He treats rather of the situation of the farmer in distant lands. The settler or fixed colonist, who grows corn or meat which he is sometimes unable to convert into money, seems nevertheless to be secured against the total wrecks of his fortunes, as well as against risk of starvation. The question is, whe

This last clause touches a subject upon which one might have wished for more information than Mr. Stamer has given us. If it be for the future advantage of his children that the gentleman emigrant is willing to renounce his old home and habits, he would like to reckon the probabilities bearing on his hope of an indefinite addition, by the development of colonial prosperity, to the worth of the individual settler's investment in buying, clearing, and fencing his land, and in the buildings upon it. But Mr. Stamer is too cautious to deal in prospective estimates of the flourishing condition likely to be attained by those newly settled countries in which English families are only now beginning to feel at home. In exercising this reserve, we think he has set a good example, more especially with regard to Australia. The climate of Australia, and its effects upon the European race of mankind, descrupon cattle and vegetable products, must be observed through a larger cycle of years than hitherto, before we can predict its rate of increase either in wealth or population. In the case, again, of the Canadian Dominion, with the Federal Republic on its long frontier, there are political contingencies which might possibly affect the position of its landed proprietors. Those of Virginia, the "Old Dominion," are now most eager to sell out at prices absurdly lower than the prices of similar estates in adjacent Maryland or Pennsylvania. The probable amount of "unearned increment" which accrues to as estate from the general advance of social and economic welfare in the sommunity around is known in England to be a very substantial consideration. In a well-to-do colony, we may suppose, its reality is equally undeniable, while it bears a more obvious visible proportion to the actual outlay in bringing the land under cultivation, and providing agricultural appliances. But the elements of the problem so far as regards the future steady progress of the commonwealth are still uncertain while the historical experiences of the colony are

The Gentleman Emigrant; his Daily Life, Sports, and Pastimes in Canada, Australia, and the United States. By W. Stamer. 2 vols. Landon: Timbey Brothers.

It is rather the immediate personal experiences of the gentleman colonist, and the daily habits of his domestic life under new circounstances, that form the topic of discussion in these two volumes.

The author, who has five times visited British America, upon several occasions also the principal States of the Union, from the Atlantic shore to Ohio, but not those of the South and Far West, compares their local advantages and drawbacks. He finds, in all that he knows of the vast North American continent, only two that he knows of the vast North American continent, only two districts, each of limited extent, which he can personally recommend to the English gentleman emigrant with from 3,000% to 5,000% capital for agricultural investments. The first is that peninsula of Upper Canada which lies between the three Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, south of the 44th degree of latitude. Here the reader is invited to accompany Mr. Stamer in a few weeks' sojourn at the comfortable abode of his friend Benedict, cheered, of course, by the presence of Mrs. Benedict, upon a ready-made farm near Toronto, purchased for 2,500%. The domestic and commercial economy of such an establishment, managed with intelligence and industry, and supported by 2,500%. managed with intelligence and industry, and supported by 2,500% more for working expenses, domand the visitor's complacent apmanaged with intelligence and industry, and supported by 2,500l. more for working expenses, demand the visitor's complacent approval. The gentleman farmer seems to be in a fair way of doing very well; but the lady who plays the farmer's wife has found two bitter grievances in the colony. We fear that merely to name these will set many an English middle-class matron against every proposal of an American rustic home. They are, in two words, neighbours and servants. The course familiarity of "those Hoffernans" can only be repelled at the cost of provoking their malicious enmity. The tyramny of the "help," as a peculiar American domestic institution is styled with the severest trony, is a persistent reign of terror over the nominal master and mistress a persistent roign of terror over the nominal master and mistress of the house. This formidable oppressor, who invades their private repose in the guise of a female hireling for needful services, may be either a haughty native American woman or an imported Irish Biddy. Whether the scold or the slut be the more appleasant is a point which Mrs. Benedict has not yet decided. It was in vain for Mr. Stamer to offer this good lady, when she poured out her griefs with her tea at the breakfast-table, such random consolations as might occur to the masculine ignorance of a rambling bachelor and sportsman. If he had himself been a Benedict, he would have known better than to talk to her in a reasonable way. He might then have spared the endeavour to persuade her, by any amount of argument or example, that the social evils of a Canadian

residence could be either remedied or endured.

The same disadvantage, to families accustomed to the English standard of refinement in manners and decorous reserve of private life, will of course be found to exist on the opposite shore of Lake Ontario, in the northern districts of New York State. The scenery here is highly picturesque, the soil is fertile, and there are good roads and markets. If one does not mind living in a great Repubroads and markets. If one does not mind living in a great Republic and discowning allegiance to the British Crown, the pleasures of an independent rural life may be enjoyed in this State, or in that of Pennaylvaniat. But the price of land is higher than in Canada. A poor gentleman, one whose fortune is less than 5,000l., cannot do much good for himself as an agriculturist in any of the Eastern or the Middle States of the Union, except in Virginia, where he has just now an opportunity of doing very well. Since the late Civil War, it appears, the impoverished and disgusted planters have been seeking to dispose of eligible farms, with good buildings, in convenient situations for railway, road, or river carriage to the markets, at six or seven pounds sterling an acre. It is true that in some instances, where the soil has been exhausted by tobacco crops in the wasteful times of slaveholding management, the numbers of such an estate may have to exceed something by tobacco crops in the wastern times of savenouing management, the purchaser of such an estate may have to expend something more upon it. Yet his undertaking seems likely to prove less onerous than in the forests of Canada. The climate of Virginia, too, is mild and genial, and is, in the section lying between Richmond and the Blue Mountains, not unhealthy or debilitating. To many Englishmen, moreover, of the gentleman amigrant class it will be an inviting consideration that the Virginian word proprietors are like our gentlers or wish at Singrant class it will be an inviting consideration that the Virginian rural proprietors are like our country squires, or wish at least to be thought like them, while they cherish a saving repugnance to the Yankess and the New Yorkers. Whatever may be the real merits of native society in one or another section, the preconceived notions of the newscener from Great Britain, unless he be a realet for abstract political democracy, will perhaps be most likely to meet a satisfactory response in Virginia. He will be less exposed to insulting sarcassus and invectives directed against the country of his birth than in the New England States or in New York, and he will have few Irish among his neighbours. The problem of obtaining household service with tolerable subordina tion and cheerfulness may be solved in Virginia, we are told, by hiring an elderly negress, as the least objectionable of American "helps." It is for Mr. and Mrs. Benedict to weigh these considerations on each aide, and to fix their choice upon Canada West or "Old" Virginia, which may best suit their taste. The long and stern Canadian winter, though undoubtedly salubrious, may deter stern Canadian winter, though undoubtedly salubrious, may deter pursons of middle age whose constitutions have grown soft in the temperate seasons of our insular clime. Agricultural labours in Canada are suspended during several months, from the middle of Novamber to the beginning of April. It may be suspected that the enforced idleness of this "slack time," relieved only by the pastimes of sleighing and skating, when the fishing and shooting of attumb are past, has its effect in these neighbourly scandals and discussions of which the Benedicte complain.

An English gentleman emigrant who possesses a small income, (asy) tweeds three hundred a year, independent of the proceeds of

his 3,000d or 5,000d sunk in the farm, may amuse hisself in these parts of North America, if he be an arient sportsman, at very small cost. Instead of renting a Scottish moor, a privilege of small cost. Instead of renting a Scottish moor, a privilege of partridge and pheasant shooting, or the fishing of a trout stream or salmon river, he is free to room the woods and try his skill at the finest game of the wilderness, "fin, fur, or feather." These pursuits have evidently taken up much of Mr. Stamer's attention in his repeated leisurely visits to the British American provinces and to his favourite States of the Federal Union. But we hand to his favourite states of the favourity and decorate for the states. and to his favourite States of the Federal Union. But we should think that the gentleman emigrant who depends for the subsistence of himself and his family upon his moderate agricultural investment will do wisely to eachew all such too tempting opportunities of "gunning." A careful and thriving farmer in England is commonly too busy, with his land, his crops, and his stock, between his market-days, for the reputed aristocratic diversions of the field. He may carry his gun for a chance rabbit in an evening hour's stroll across his own meadows, and with that ha is content. In a country where he must work both with head and hands, acting not merely as hind, but as the foremost field-labourer in his own service, clearing, fencing, delving or ploughing, sowing, hoeing, and reaping, the beasts of chase and fowls of the nir would concern him very little. It is otherwise, for a time at least, with Mr. Coelebs, the young gentleman of our first-mentioned emigrant class, who has received, like an innocent Prodigal Son, his paternal inheritance or gift of 1,200l., and is off to live in America as he can and will, "not with blinded eyesight poring over miserable books." He is discovered by Mr. Stamer in the forest of Nova Scotia, separated from town or village by roads that are impassable in bad weather through swamps and "windfalls" of the trees encumbering the way. For the trifting sum of 50l has bought 400 acres, a beautiful piece of woodland and riverside scenery, where he dwells like a Robinson Crusce, in a shanty or log but which he means to exchange for a commodious frame house now being built. His servants are an elderly Scotch couple, a male and a female factorum, in the adjoining shanty, with the In a country where he must work both with head he is content. a male and a femule factotum, in the adjoining sharty, with the occasional hiring of a woodcutter or a temmeter. As he does not intend to clear his estate, but to rear bullocks and pigs, availing intend to clear his estate, but to rear bullocks and pigs, availing himself of the natural grass and acorns, and to produce beef, pork, and butter for sale to the hungry and well-paid lumberers of Nova Scotia, his small capital is quite enough for a good start. The boiling of sugar from the juice of his tapped maple-trees is another safe branch of rural industry, which Arr. Stamer pleasantly describes. Our author speaks favourably of the sporting resources of the Acadian backwoods, and is delighted with their picturesque beauty, the effects of which are so admirably varied in different seasons of the year. The native colonial population, outside of the educated class in towns, are rather less to his mind than those of Canada; and of the Micmac Indians, a remnant of the fabulous once noble savare, he gives a contemptuous report. To read Evangenoble savage, he gives a contemptuous report. To read Evange-line newadays, on the shores of the Basin of Minas, is to indulge in a remarkie dream.

Upon the whole, if we may trust, as we are inclined to do, in the candour and judgment of this writer, and in the correctness of his information so far as it goes, we believe that in the colonies a single man of robust and active habits, with even less than 1,000%, can make for himself alone, or in partnership with another man, a comfortable home and livelinood. He will not forfeit his character of gentlemen or compromise the principles of good English breeding in this manly and honest endeavour, though he must toil day by day harder than any of our Warwickshire and Cambridgeshire farm-labourers have ever done for the wages they now refuse. Coslebs in a few years will have won a secure and honourable independence, which he may then share with a wife of his own social rank from home. Whether it bein Canada, in New Zenland, or in Tasmania that he has chosen to make his rustic abode, his chances of prosperity are, we are disposed to think, nearly equal. In New Zealand there is no sporting, but there is an agreeable chinate; in Tasmania the lover of natural history and scenery will find much to interest him. We have reason to think that the tone of colonial society in both those distint calonies is better than in some British American provinces. This may be a hint for Mr. and Mrs. Henedict, without meaning to admit the lady's disparagement of her residence in the best part of Canada, not a hundred miles from Toronto. Provided that Hemedist has a few thousand pounds, and an ordinary capacity for business, we feel no doubt that he may become a successful colonial farmer, if he is not too fund of the gun, and if his wife can rise promptly from the sofa to attend to her dairy and poultry. But we cannot promise that they will like their neighbours in America, on which mise that they will like their neighbours in America, on whichever side the fault may be, if they carry out with them to the new country their old ideas and habits of English private life. There is truth in the seeming paradox that an English family going to the Antipodes may find itself nearer home in this respect than by merely crossing the Atlantic. The remark, however, does not by any means apply, without large reservations, to Ameralia—that is to say, the continental provinces, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Quesneland. These solenies, and the position of the gentleman emigrant there, are discussed by Mr. Staner in a part of his second volume. It is not languages we had occasion to emmine their industrial opportunities in a review of Mr. Rimken's instructive books on the Dominion of Ameralia. The testimony of Mr. Staner, who has white Americans of Ameralia, is in accordance with that of many important and distinctured observers, and with that of many important of fallscious promise. Australia, in its present condition, is a land of fallscious promise. for large capitalists, and of employment for the rudest kinds of labour, at wages so high that the labourer may soon become his own master. But it is no country for the modest enterprise of an unaltilled man with a small capital.

WILKES, SHEBIDAN, AND FOX.

BIOGRAPHY is perhaps one of the pleasantest forms in which history (an be taken. There is an old controversy as to whether the great man shapes the age or the age the man, but there can be no doubt that in any case personal character goes for a good deal in its influence on the course of events. This element, however, is in some danger of being lost in the broad outlines of history, which thus become not only dull but defective.
Biography is at its best when it is written so as to combine the historical aspects of an individual life with the animation of per-Mr. John Morley's Edmund Burke is an admir sonal detail. axample of a study of this kind in its best style, and Mr. Itae's amusing sketches of Wilkes, Sheridan, and Fox may be regarded as a lighter work of the same school. These sketches are not biographies in the old contracted sense. The principal figures are shown in all their social and political surroundings, and each represents a period as well as a personal career. Mr. Rae has had the opportunity of working a rich mine of anecdote and incident, and has applied himself industriously to its excavation. The result is a very entertaining as well as instructive volume, which will probably be found more readable than most novels of the day. Mr. Rae's choice of subjects is perhaps in some degree accidental, and he would have done well to omit his second title. Wilkes, Sheridan, and Fox were certainly completely controlled the received he accounted Ministers of George III. but they cannot be accepted as an adequate embediment of the whole Opposition of those days. It is indeed an abuse of the word Opposition, in the semi-official and constitutional meaning which it has acquired, to employ it in connexion with a loose and irresponsible demagogue like Wilkes. An account of the Opposition under George III. in which Wilkes and Sheridan appear at full length, and in which Fox is the only other figure, would be a ludicrous mistake if the title were intended seriously. explanation probably is that Mr. Rao thought that these three men would furnish interesting subjects for his pen, and afterwards looked about for a general phrase that would bring them together

in a group. The character of Wilkes is one that has been needlessly vilified and abourdly exalted. He appears in reality to have been on the whole an extremely commonplace person, without remarkable qualities of any kind save impudence. He was dissolute and extravagant, but probably not more so than the ordinary fast man of his day. He was a poor speaker, and his writings, though better than his speeches, display little merit in respect either of thought or style. His connexion with great political questions was purely socidental. He was, as it were, only the wick of the lamp, and any worthless substance will do for wick. It was the popular discontent which fed the flame, and the blundering of the Government which lighted it. Wilkes's distinguishing quality was his impudence, which was extraordinary, not merely in its manual but in its plansibility. He was a must who, by or style. His connexion with great political questions was purely effrontery, but in its plausibility. He was a mun who, by taking pains, could make himself agreeable in almost any society. He was a shameless rake, but Hannah More thought him society. He was a shameless rake, but manner as a state of the was, as his contemporaries wery entertaining "in conversation. He was, as his contemporaries the very entertaining a shameled demander to the land of the state of the was a shameled demander to the was a shameless rake, but manner to the was a shameless rake, but well understood, an unprincipled demagague; yet Lord Mansfield pronounced him "the pleasantest companion, the politest gentleman, and the best scholar he knew." He even charmed away the robust prejudices of Dr. Johnson, who declared that "Jack was a scholar, Jack was a gentleman." It is doubtful whether he was either much of a scholar or, taking the word in the common conventional sense, a gentleman. But he knew the weak points of the tops when he wished to consiliate and was a depict and sorvible in fluttee. whom he wished to conciliate, and was adroit and servile in flatter-ing them. When Hannah More said he was very entertaining in ing them. When Hannah More said he was very entertaining in conversation, it was probably because he listened so respectfully to harself; and Manafield was probably impressed in a similar manner. How Dr. Johnson was got at we know from Boswell. Wilkes placed himself next the Doctor, and was very assidnous in his attentions. "Pray give me leave, sir. It is better here; a little of the brown. Some fat, sir. A little stuffing. Some gravy. Let me have the pleasure of giving you some butter. Allow me to recommend a squeeze of this orange; or the lemon perhaps may have more rest." "Sir, sir, I am obliged to you, sir," cried Johnson, and from surly virtue he was gradually ceazed into complacency. Wilkes plied Johnson with talk in the same spirit, falling in with his serceams on the Scotsh, and always taking his side and playing jackal to his talk. In spite of his hideous countenance he was a fevourite with women, and used to boast that he was only "ten minutes behind the handsomest man in the country." The explanation is that he was a dexterous and untiring courtier. "ten minutes behind the handsomest man in the country." The explanation is that he was a dexterous and untiring courtier. There was also a certain fuscination in the bedness of his character as well as in the ugliness of his countenance. As the first paindice were off, it enhanced by contrast the feeling which took its plane. Mr. Rae pays an equivocal compliment to Mr. Bright in likening him to Wilkes, and he also overrates Wilking's position in calling him "the leader of a strong party and the most useful man in the hingdom." Lord Russell has gone to the other extreme in depict-

Wellet, Chardian, Fox: the Opposition under George the Third. By W. lat. Letelen: Libiter & Co.

ing Wilkes as a revolutionist, " who always so he cried liberty." Nothing can be clearer than t ing Wilkes as a revolutionist, "who always meant linears when he cried liberty." Nothing can be eleaser than that, while Wilkes was utterly unsumpalous as to the means by which he acquired popularity, his tastes and instancts were by no means those of a revolutionist. He had the greatest contempt for the male of a used it merely as a bogis for his own purposes. He was extremely anxious to make a position in society, and he thought he could most readily make a position by becoming autorious. Of political designs to agristor was probably ever more innocent. Nothing can be more obviously hollow that the sickering cant about liberty with which he larded every sentence he uttered in public, while he secured in private alike at liberty and the necessit.

he sneared in private alike at liberty and the people.

No reasonable person, looking back upon the matter, can doubt that the prosecution of Wilkes for the publication of No. 45 of the North Briton, and especially the manner in which the prosecution was conducted, was a deplorable mistake. The theorems they do not the hands of the demagone, and did its best to invest him with the materials of the demagone, and did its best to invest him. with the notoriety which he coveted. It was, in fact, as Burke said, "a tragi-comedy acted by His Majesty's servants, at the desire of several persons of quality, and at the expense of the Constitution." Wilkes asserted that the impugued article merely conveyed the substance of remarks which had fallen from Lord Temple a and the passages which the Attorney-General selected as the worst he could find, though they are course and violent, certainly do not

strike one as seditious :-

The King's speech [anid the writer] has always been considered by the Legislature and by the public at large as the speech of the Minister. This week has given the public the most abandoned instance of Ministerial efficiency ever attempted to be imposed on mankind. I am in density whether the imposition is greater on the sovereign or on the nation. Every framed of his country must lament that a prince of so very great and available qualities, whom England truly reverse, can be brought to give the sanction of his secred name to the most edious rumours, and to the most unjustifiable public declarations, from a throne ever renowned for truth, honour, and unsulfied virtue. bullied virtue.

Lord Chatham had used much more violent language to the same effect in the House of Lords.

be proceedings which were taken by General Warrant against Wilker and the printers of his paper were clearly illegal, although General Warrants are known to have been reported to in other General Warranta are known to have been resorted to in other cases; and his condemnation for having published an observe travesty on Pope's Essay on Man, called an Essay on Woman, was equally irrogular. Wilkes did not publish the work. It was secretly printed at his private press, and a copy was stolen for the purposes of the prosecution. Nor was any proof given that Wilkes was the author of it. Indeed there is reusen to believe that it was written by Potter, the son of the Archbishop of Cauterbury. It was not unnatural that the mob should assume that Wilkes wa the victim of a political and aristocratic conspiracy, and should make him its hero. More soler and thoughtful men were grieved to see the powers of the Government strained to its own danger and discredit, and sided with Wilkes, as Chatham did, "merely and indifferently as an Euglish subject possessed of certain rights which the laws had given him, and which the laws alone could take from him." Mr. Rao has been at some pains to put together an authentic narrative, based on official papers, of the various proceedings against Wilkes in Parliament and of the various proceedings against Wilkes in Parliament and in the courts of law. In his estimate of the general political situation Mr. Rue commits a grave mistake in depicting George III. as the evil genius of the nation, which, it is assumed, would, if left to itself, have always gone right, instead of always going wrong as it did under his fatal authority. There can be no doubt that the King was anxious to establish his supremacy over his Ministers, but in any case the rivalries and quarrels of public men would necessarily have thrown a great deal of power into his hands. As it was, the power came to him almost into his hands. As it was, the power came to him almost without his seeking it. And as regards his personal opinions on most subjects of the day, they were also the opinions, not only of a majority of the House of Commons, but of the great body of the

The biographical sketch of Sheridan is as interesting as that of Wilkes, but here again it is difficult to understand how we can be saked to accept Sheridan as a serious statesman. Mr. Rae admits that Sheridan wrote and spoke, as he lived, with a persistent view to effect. "His whole life abouted in surprises; he perpetually occupied in perpetually occupied in preparing literary fireworks and letting them off." Yet in another passage he docurse that "take him for all in all, as wit and orator, dramatist and politicism, Sheridan was at once a luminary and leader of his age," and "one of the immortals ruling our spirits from their arms." There can be no doubt that Sheridan was a brilliant and successful draustist, but the School for Scandal, though its vitality has been fully attented, is scarcely the work of an immortal, and, except for his plays and his red nose in Gillray's caricatures, Sheridan would by this time be forgotten. His speech at the trial of Warren Hastings was unquestionably a dashing and impressive performance at the moment, but it very dashing and impressive performance at the moment, but it was the performance of an actor and a dramatist, and there was nothing in the anbetance of it to make it live. And the same may be said of his speeches in the House of Commons. Mr. Ras, remarking on Sheridan's poverty and the temptations which it presented to trim his political career to suit his personal interests, betrays some simplicity in imagining that it is easy for a politicism to change sides with advantage after he has once committed himself. Sheridan in the first instance shows the side which seemed to offer the best prompose—the side of the rising sum. He supported the Primes of Wales, and the Primes's friends; and on one common at least, as Mr. Ras himself acknowledges, his "indiscretion" exposed him to a charge of intriguing against the leaders of his party in order to help the Tories to a renewed lease of power. He made himself the tool and toady of the Prince, and there can be no doubt that he expected to be paid for it.

and there can be no doubt that he expected to be paid for it.

Mr. Ree repeats the familiar accusation of ingratitude against the Regent and Sheridan's other friends, "who pompously helped to bury whom they helped to starve." Nothing can be plainer, however, than that Sheridan's destitution was owing to his own recklessness and extravagance; and it would also appear that it was by his own misconduct that he cut himself off from friendly intercourse with the Prince. Mr. Rae has been misled by the clap-trap of Moore's Life of Sheridan, and does not seem to be aware that Moore in his own Diary gives a very different version of the matter: of the matter:-

18.18, October 7.—Had a good deal of conversation with Lord Holland about Sheridan; told me the most romantic professions of honour and independence were coupled with conduct of the meanest and most swindling kind.

A proof of this mixture was that, after the Prince became Regent, he offered to bring Sheridan into Parliament, and said at the same time that he by no means meant to fetter him in his political conduct by doing so; but Sheridan refused, because as he told Lord Holland, "he had no idea of risking the high independence of character which he had always sustained by putting it in the power of any man, by any possibility whatever, to dictate to him." Yet in the very same conversation in which he paraded all this fine flourish of high-mindedness, he told Lord Holland of an intrigue he had set on foot for inducing the Prince to lend him 4,000%.

What happened (see Quarterly Review, Vol. 93) was, that the Prince gave 3,000l. to be applied to the purchase of a seat for Sheridan, and that Sheridan got the money, or the greater part of it, into his own hands, and used it for other purposes. The depth of Sheridan's distress was not at first suspected by his friends, nor was there any reason to suspect it. He was supposed to be still living in his house in Savile Row; and Moore himself when he called on him with 150l. from Rogers—a sum, Sheridan said, "sufficient to remove all difficulty"—found him looking very well and sanguine about the produce of his dramatic works. An article in the Post for the first time awakened attention to Sheridan's destitute position, and "its effect"—so says Moore himself—"was soon visible in the calls made at Sheridan's door, and in the appearance of such names as the Duke of York, and of himself—"was soon visible in the calls made at Sheridan's door, and in the appearance of such names as the Duke of York, and of Argyle, amongst the visitors." The Prince sent him by Mr. Vaughan, better known as "Hat Vaughan," 2001. as a temporary assistance, which was to be followed by more; a considerable part of this sum was spent in relieving Sheridan's immediate necessities; but the money was repaid two or three days afterwards with a message that Mrs. Sheridan's friends had taken care that Mr. Sheridan should want for nothing.

We have left ourselves no space to speak of the third character.

We have left ourselves no space to speak of the third character in Mr. Rae's gallery. The story of Fox's life is sufficiently familiar, and perhaps the only point to be noticed in Mr. Rae's sketch is his endeavour to represent the historic chief of the Whigs

as a Radical of the modern type.

THE BERKELEYS OF CHARLES IL'S REIGN.

THE BERKELEYS OF CHARLES II.'S REIGN.*

WHEN Mr. Carlyle a few years ago delivered his Inaugural Address as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, he said a good word for the old pecrage of England to the time of Charles I., and for Collins, the industrious biographer of peers. His own laborious experience, when he was reading far and wide for his Cromwell biography, had taught him the value of Collins's Peerage. "I got a great deal of help out of poor Collins. He was a diligent and dark London bookseller of about a hundred years ago, who compiled out of all kinds of treasury chests, archives, books that were authentic, and out of all kinds of things out of which he could get the information he wanted. He was a very meritorious man." The great Duke of Mariborough learnt all the English history he knew from Shakspeare's plays. Biography, and, in the natural course of things, chiefly peerage-biography, is another and excellent gateway to the same knowledge.

Several minor personages of the great ancient house of Berkeley figure in the Court and politics of Charles II.'s reign. Collins tells us all about them. There is great confusion among the indexmakers to the memoirs and correspondence of this period between two Lord Berkeleys. One is the then head of the house, George, Baron Berkeley of Berkeley Castle, counting fourteenth Baron from Maurice (summoned as Baron to Parliament by Edward I. in 1295), and created Earl of Berkeley Dostle, counting fourteenth Baron from Sir Maurice Herkeley of Stratton, so created in 1658, the Royaliet Sir John Berkeley of the Civil War, and directly descended from Sir Maurice Herkeley of Berkeley Oastle, was, at the age of thirty-three, selected to be one of six peers in the joint deputation from both Houses to wait on Charles II. at Breda on the eve of the Restoration and invite him into England. He was a pious man, a friend of learning, and a mild, osey-going, honest politician. He had been a friend of Oliver Cromwell, but had not entered his service. He was the intimate friend of

* Historical Applications and Occasional Meditations upon several Subjects. Newly Reprinted, with Additions, being the Third Impression. By a Person of Quality [George, Lord Berkeley]. 1670.

Memoirs 9: Sir John Berkeley. Containing an Account of his Negotiation with Lieutenant-tieneral Cromwell, Commissary-General Ireton, and other Officen. If the Army, for Restoring King Charles I. to the Exercise of the Generalization of England. London. 1699.

"noble author," having published a little work of religious mediations, which are neither profound nor brilliant, but show the amiable character of the man. The volume is dedicated, under the name of "Constans," to a Lady Honoria. Waller prefixed to the little work some verses of commendation, which do not appear in any collection of his poems. The unbelieving public, argued Waller, were indifferent to the mercenary religious teaching of classory but found the disinterested adversers of a rich public. clergymen, but feared the disinterested advocacy of a rich noble-

Divines are pardoned; they defend Altars on which their lives depend. But the profane impatient are When noble peers make this their care; High birth and fortunes warrant give That such men write what they believe.

Lord Berkeley's aunt had married Sir Robert Coke, the son and heir of Sir Edward, and his sister married Edward, the son and heir of Sir Itobert; he thus became possessor of Sir Robert Coke's valuable library, which he presented to Sion College. Besides Berkeley Castle and a fine house in St. John's, Clerkenwell, he was the owner of a beautiful place near Epsom, Durdans, where he exercised a large and splendid hospitality. He was one of the grantees, with Shaftesbury and a few others, of Carolina, for which Locke drew a constitution, and of the Bahama Islands. Lord Borkeley is accused by Shaftesbury of desertion from his old friends. Bocke drew a constitution, and of the Bahama Islands. Lord Berkeley is accused by Shaftesbury of desertion from his old friends in the House of Lords—the Liberal Opposition, headed by Shaftesbury, Buckingham, Holles, Halifax, and Wharton, at the time of their vigorous resistance to Lord Danby's Test Bill of 1675. Shaftesbury was the virtual author of an anonymous pamphlet published at this time, which has been erroneously ascribed to Locke. In this pamphlet we read—

If you ask after the Earl of Carlisle, the Lord Viscount Falconberg, and the Lord Berkeley of Berkeley Castle, because you found them not mentioned amongst all their old friends, all I have to say is that the Earl of Carlisle stepped aside to receive his pension, the Lord Berkeley to dine with the Lord Treasurer; but the Lord Viscount Falconberg, like the nobleman in the Gospel, went away sorrowful, for he had a great office at Court.—Letter from a Person of Quality to his Friend in the Country, in Parliamentary History, vol. iv. Appendix 5, and in Locke's Works, vol. x., 1812, 800. Shaftesbury proceeds to twit Berkeley with having been Cromwell's friend, whom all would be surprised to see ranged on the side of arbitrary power. Lord Berkeley was not a man of great ability, but he was of a moderate temper, and far above being bribed. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1678. But on the remodelling of the Privy Council in April 1679 he was not retained in it; and he was made an Farl in the following September. When James II. succeeded, Lord Berkeley was, appointed one of his Privy Council. He early declared for the Prince of Orange at the Revolution, and was immediately on the accession of William and Mary made one of their Privy Council.

accession of William and Mary made one of their Privy Councillors. His quiet honourable life ended in 1698.

John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, was a man of greater ability and less amiable character. The eldest son of Sir Charles John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, was a man of greater ability and less amiable character. The eldest son of Sir Charles Berkeley of Bruton, in Somersetshire, of a younger branch of the great Berkeley family, he served prominently in the military service of Charles I, at the outset of the Civil War, and with his father followed the royal fortunes till the Restoration. He was one of a Commission of commanders of the King's forces in Cornwall in 1643, and had a chief part in the brilliant victory of Stratton. He afterwards showed consummate generalship in Devonshire, and in the siege of Exeter; and in 1645 he was selected to command the siege of Taunton. His military reputation was of the highest, and Charendon, who disliked him, has never directly disparaged it. When the King had fallen into the hands of the army, and was lodged at Hampton Court under their supervision, Sir John Berkeley was despatched from Paris by the Queen on a confidential mission having in view the King's extrication; he fell in at Hampton Court with John Ashburnham, a King's favourito, who had come to him on the same errand. Under Ashburnham's advice the King resolved to fly; Berkéley, who had not been consulted, obeyed the King's orders to attend his flight. Ashburnham and Berkeley between them put the King into the hands of Colonel Hammond, the Governor of the Isle of Wight. Then there was no escape for Charles. Ashburnham published a vindication of himself, and Berkeley did the same. Berkeley had the best of the controverse He Isle of Wight. Then there was no escape for Charles. Ashburnham published a vindication of himself, and Berkeley did the same. Berkeley had the best of the controversy. He had not advised the King's flight, and was not privy to it till he received an order to attend; Ashburnham had undertaken to have a vessel ready to convey the King abroad, and the vessel was not forthcoming; it became a necessity to sound Hammond; and he was overborne by Ashburnham to consent to taking Hammond to the King's place of retreat, after having chivalrously offered to stay with Hammond while Ashburnham went to the King alone to consult him, Ashburnham having refused to stay, as Hammond desired, while Berkeley went. The unfortunate proceeding left no stain on Berkeley's character. After the death of the King, Sir John Berkeley, who was high in the Queen's favour, became governor to the Duke of York. He quarrelled with Clarendon, who always speaks ill of him in his Memoirs, and represents him as full of self-assertion and greatly exaggerating his services. But of his earlier military services there is no doubt. It is equally doubtless that he was not a man of over-delicate mind, and had a keen eye to fortune and advancement. His services were recognized by eye to fortune and advancement. His services were recognized by Charles II. by making him a peer in 1658. His father, Six Charles Berkeley, was Comptroller of the Household and a member of the King's Privy Council. After the Restoration Lord Berkeley of Stratton was much employed, and he was clearly a man of much ability. He was made a Commissioner of the Nevy. In 1664 he

made one of Commissioners for the office of Master of the nance, and also one of the Commissioners for Tangiers. He Ordinance, and also one of the Commissioners for Tangiers. had had good pickings as Commissioner of the Navy, and hos had had good pickings as Commissioner of the Navy, and hoasted one day at a gathering of the navy officers in the august presence of the Lord High Admiral, that he had made 50,000l. by selling offices in three years and a half since the Restoration (Popys's Disry, October 5, 1663). He was made Lord-Licutenant of Ireland in 1668, when Lord Roberts resigned. Bishop Burnet speaks ill of him. "He was a man bold and enterprising, on whom it appeared with how little true judgment Courts distribute favours and honours. He had a positive way of undertaking and determining in everything, and looked fierce and hig, and was a very weak man and corrupt without shame or decency." So says Burnet, who in another passage mentions that he "seemed to lean to Popery." He was not charged with inclination to Popery in his administration of Ireland. In a debate on Irish affairs, February 18, 1674, one of the most farvid Protestants of the House of Commons spoke of Lord Berkeley as "a great stay to the Protestant religion in Ireland" (Sir W. Bucknall, in Grey's Parliamentury Debates, ii. 439). He had ceased to be Lord-Lieutenant in August 1672, and had been succeeded by the Earl of Essex. The reason of his recall had been insufficient pliancy in executing the wishes of the King and Buckingham for favour to the Roman Catholic interest. Burnet Buckingham for favour to the Roman Catholic interest. Burnet further says of him that he was "certainly very arbitrary in his temper and notions." If Burnet and his authority, Sir Ellis Leighton (net a very estimable character), are to be believed, there would be a proof of this in a story told to Burnet by Leighton, that in 1673, when the King was at issue with Lords and Commons about the Declaration of Indulgence and was forced to rigid! "the Duke of Euclidence and was forced to yield, "the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Berkeley offered to the King, if he would bring the army to town, that they would take out of both Houses the members that made the opposition" (Own Time, i. 348). There is no other authority for this statement. Leighton, brother of the exemplary Scotch bishop, was a keen Roman Catholic, and a parasite and tool of Buckingham. Lord Berkeley was at the time in some favour, and was appointed one of the major-generals of the army afterwards raised, which was to have been commanded in chief by Buckingham, but was ultimately placed under the chief command of Schomberg, against the Dutch. In 1675 Lord Berkeley was appointed one of the mediating Commissioners to the Congress of Nimeguen, Sir William Temple and Sir Leoline Jonkins being his colleagues. He

died in 1678, before the termination of the Congress.

A younger brother of Lord Berkeley of Stratton was Charles
Berkeley, a great favourite of the Duke of York and of the King. He Berkeley, a great favourite of the Duke of York and of the King. Ho was notorious as intermediary agent in the King's connexion with Lady Castlemaine. Pepys is told, December 15, 1662, that "Sir Charles Berkeley's greatness is only his being pint to the King and to my Lady Castlemaine." Pepys also is told, July 31, 1663, that "Sir Charles Berkeley hath still such power over the King as to be able to fetch him from the Council Table to my Lady Castlemaine when he pleases." "It is wonderful," observes the same writer, May 15, 1663, "that Sir Charles Berkeley should be so great still, not with the King only, but Duke also; who did so stiffly reason that he had intrigued with her [the Duchess]." The King showered favours on him. He was made Privy Purse whon Bennet was made Secretary of State. He was created Viscount Fitzharding in the Irish peerage, and soon after Earl of Falmouth in the peerage of England. Immoral peer-making had now violently set in. "In Charles L's time," says Mr. Carlyle, "it grew to be known or said that, if a man was by birth a gentleman, and was worth 10,000!. a year, and bestowed his gifts

had now violently set in. "In Charles I.'s time," says Mr. Carlyle, "it grew to be known or said that, if a man was by birth a gentleman, and was worth 10,000l. a year, and bestowed his gifts up and down among courtiers, he could be made a peer. Under Charles II. it went on with still more rapidity, and has been going on with ever-increasing velocity until we see the perfect break-neck pace at which they are now going. And now a peerage is a paltry kind of thing to what it was in those old times."

Charles Berkeley, Earl of Falmouth, perished by the Duke of York's side on board the Royal Charles, in the first great victory of the first Dutch war, off the coast of Suffolk, June 3, 1665. Libertiniam spart, he appears to have had good qualities, which commended him to the friendship of the able and high-minded Sir William Coventry, who highly praised him to Pepys for "his generosity, good nature, deaire of public good, and low thoughts of his own wisdom, his employing his interest in the King to do good offices to all people, without any other fault than the freedom he do learn in France of thinking himself obliged to serve his King in his pleasures" (Pepys's Diary, August 30, 1668). On the death of Lord Falmouth the Irish peerage of Viscount Fitsharding went by a provision of the patent to his father, Sir Charles Berkeley, who held the post of Treasurer of the Household, and who lived for several years after.

There was another son, another brother of Lord Berkeley of Stratton, Sir William Berkeley, who rose in the navy to be an admiral, and bravely perished in the second great engagement of the first Dutch war on June 1, 1666. His flip, the Swiftsure, had not been seen in the fight, and nothing was known of her till the fight was over. She had got astrey from the fleet, and fell early

the first Dutch war on June 1, 1000. His snip, the Signature, had not been seen in the fight, and nothing was known of her till the fight was over. She had got astray from the fleet, and fell early into the enemy's hands. Sir William Berkeley was killed before his ship was taken (Pepps's Diary, June 7, 8, 16, 1666). Dryden, in the Annus Mirabilis, where he gives a long poetical account of this battle, does special honour to Berkeley:—

They charge, re-charge, and all along the sea They drive and equander the hage Balgian fleet; Barkaley alone, who nearest danger lay, Did a like fate with lost Greuns meet. "Who nearest danger lay" were words introduced by Dryden in

the second edition of his poem. In the first edition he had said, "not making equal way." He probably thought that these words might be understood to convey a reflection on Berkeley, who had got astray, but not behind, and had not shirked the battle.

LONGFELLOW'S PROSE WORKS.

No satisfactory arrangement having as yet been found practicable for acquired interesting the same property of the ticable for securing international copyright between England and the United States, the publishers of both countries are left to deal with the works of Transatlantic authors as may seem good to their individual consciences or tastes. Some firms recognize an honourable obligation, though no legal obligation exists, to obtain the consent of the writer whose works they desire to reproduce. Nor are commercial motives wholly wanting for such a course. The author can indeed confer no exclusive privilege, but the warranty and moral support of his sanction are something, and in the case of a new book early proof sheets are more. Another method is simply to convey to one's own use—"convey the wise it call"—the fruit of the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a second call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour as a matter of course and call according to the stranger's labour accord without remark or apology. This, we believe, is, to the credit of both nations, becoming less common than it was. There is yet a third way, which is to lay unauthorized hands on Transatlantic books with a cynical ostentation, either regarding the present state of things as one of avowed hostility in which it would be abourd to forego one's share of spoil, or following the occasional example of judges who, instead of tempering an inconvenient rule of law, push it to extreme consequences, so that its inconvenience may be forced upon the notice of the Legislature. Mesers, Chatto and Windus have adopted from their predecessor this last fashion of treatment of American books. The present edition of Mr. Longfellow's Prose Works is a somewhat striking example of the method, and as it does much more than recupiery injustice to the author, it is as it does much more than pecuniary injustice to the author, it is well calculated to promote, so far as any one instance can do it, the laudable object of working up the grievances of men of letters on both sides of the ocean to an irresistible demand for international copyright. If in the meantime it were to drive Mr. Longfellow to issue a complete and authentic edition in self-defence, we should have sufficient reason to be thunkful for it.

The injustice we refer to is of the following kinds.

fair to a living author to reproduce his earlier works without his consent or supervision. We cannot tell what alterations he might himself choose to make if he were consulted, or how much he might desire to reproduce at all. We can tell, indeed, in this particular instance, that the publication is to some extent not only without the author's consent, but against his will, for the English editor takes credit to himself for having "restored" two essays from the first edition; that is, for having republished what Mr. Longfellow himself has deliberately abstained from republishing. The editor may be of opinion that the suppressed chapters are the best things in the work, but the author is the only person entitled to judge of that. It is well known that Mr. Tennyson's poems have been much altered, and we believe that there are competent critics who prefer the earlier to the later forms of some pieces, and regret the total disappearance of others. But what should we say to an American publisher who got hold of the now scarce original edition of the poems and reprinted it without Mr. Tennyson's leave ! So again Mr. Herbert Spencer has recast two or three of his works at different times, and, even apart from any question of copyright, we should hardly call it an exercise of legitimate industry for a Transutlantic enthusiast who preferred the earlier to the later statements of Mr. Spencer's philosophy to republish these treatises as they first stood. Another and perhaps greater hardship is the intrusion of an unauthorized editor and illustrator. If people must reprint American books without license, they might at least confine themselves to simple and unaderned reprinting, "The author of Tennysoniana" is so obliging as to furnish an introduction, in which he informs us that "no reputation was ever more spotless and unsullied in its character" than Mr. Longfellow's. We trust Mr. Longfellow will be duly grateful for the patronage of the author of Tennysonuna. If this means literary reputation, it is only an awkward and somewhat doubtful compliment, amplifield by the following both clumsy and extravagant one, that "no man's writings have ever been so thoroughly pure and wholesome in their tendency." If it means personal reputation, it is something worse than a literary impertinence. Mr. Vstentine W. Bromley, whosever he is, has brought the art of beautifying "thoroughly whoever he is, has brought the art of bautifying "indroughly pure and wholesome" writings with thoroughly vulgar illustrations to a degree of perfection seldom equalled. The volume is in an ungainly form, partly due to its being stuffed out with pieces which, as we have said, the author himself has done his best to withdraw from the public, and with trilling fragments which we can hardly think he would have cared to insert. Altogether the publishers, the editor,

would have cared to insert. Altogether the publishers, the editor, and the illustrator appear to have spared no pains to disfigure Mr. Longfellow's work in its passage through their hands.

Its ving thus spoken, as we have thought it our duty to do, of the manner in which Mr. Longfellow's prose writings come before us, we are free to make the best use we can of the occasion of their results of the content of the occasion occasion occasion. their being there, and to hope that their popularity—in other and, if possible, authorized editions—may continue to increase. Mr. Longfellow has been more fortunate in this country than other American writers of like versatility in getting a fairly equal recognition for all his works. Mr. Emerson has written poetry which is much to be admired in its kind, though it savours more of the Hadu

^{*} The Proce Works of Henry Wadeworth Longfellow. London: Chatte & Windon.

or Greek pree-Socratic schools in which philosophy had not yet diverged from pactry than of modern lyrical fashions; but this, we imagine, is little known here in comparison with his prose. Mr. Lowell is a refined essayist, and—we venture to say it in his lifetime—a classical poet, but Mr. Lowell has for English readers almost extinguished himself with Hosea Biglow. But we have taken kindly from the first to Mr. Longfellow's prose as well as to his poetry; whether because his work is altogether of a more popular kind, or from some obscurer motive determining the apparent caprice of the English reading public, it might be difficult to say. One thing in his favour, as far as the immediate present is concerned, is that he is less distinctively American than his compents. He is a cosmopolitan who happens to have been born in New England and to write English. The same quality present in others; but they have worked a cosmopolitan element into the American character without making it less American—doing, in fact, for their literature what Bacon advised every traveller to do for the improvement of his own mind and manners. With Mr. Longfellow the nationality is almost overlaid—we except, of or Greek pres-Socratic schools in which philosophy had not yet Mr. Longfellow the nationality is almost overlaid-we except, of course, his distinctly local and patriotic deliverances—and the in-ternal evidence of his work would show him not to be an Englishman by the absence of English rather than by the presence of American tokens.

This particular quality of Mr. Longfellow's work has done him good service in Hyperion, which is deservedly the most successful of his press works. In this he has caught the spirit of German romance, without any servile imitation, but with a faithfulness and appreciation which only a cultivated citizen of the world can bring to the study of a literature not his own, and, more than this, of the national character which produces the literature. The book is neither long nor ambitious; but it may claim to have naturalized a now type in English fiction. More than thirty years have passed since it was written; its popularity has stood the test of time, and it remains, so far as we know, without a rival on its own peculiar ground. Two or three passages call the reader's attention to the changes that have occurred since 1839, when *Hyperion* first appeared. We hear of Stolzenfels as a glorious ruin, and we envy those who were fortunate enough to travel on the Ithine before the castles were restored in modern sham Romanesquo or sham Rothic, otherwise the Rundbogenstyl or the Spitzbogenstyl, as the case may be, according to the exhaustive dichotomy of Badeker. Also we find Interlaken considered quite a mountainous place, and the motion of glaciers spoken of as a thing dimly surmised. Had Paul Flomming been crossed in love at Interlaken in this conception he used not have fluid to the Taral at Interlaken in this generation he need not have fled to the Tyrol for distraction, but might have found ample change of scene and occupation in doing battle with the mountain giants of the Oberland. Before we leave Hyperion we should note that there is an occasional touch to make us remember that the hero is American, as where he compares speculative philosophies to roads in a Western

forest which end in a squirrel track and run up a tree.

Mr. Longfellow's other tale is purely American. Although not equal to Hyperion in beauty or interest, Karamayh gives a picture of domestic life in New England which is quite worth having. The characters are ingeniously if not strongly drawn, and in sundry places there appears a sense of humour of which one would sometimes like to find a little more in Mr. Longfellow's poetry. This postscript to a letter from a good young man jilting his mistress (with expressions of the most proper esteem) has considerable excellence:—" P.S. The society is generally pretty good hero, but the state of religion is quite low." An artistic advertisement which is elsewhere given is so good that we are inclined to suspect it of being founded on fact:—

"The subscriber professes to take profiles, plain and shaded, which, swed at right angles with the serious countenance, are warranted to be

infallibly correct.

"No trouble of adorning or drossing the person is required. He takes infants and children at right, and has frames of all sizes to accommodate.

"A profile is a delineated outline of the exterior form of any person's face and head, the use of which when seen tends to vivify the affections of those whom we esteem or love.

"William Bartam."

The collection of notes of travel originally entitled Outro-mer is somewhat light and desultory, and, considering how many books of travel in all countries have been written since, we think it possible that Mr. Longfellow, if he had been consulted, would have preferred not to reproduce it. Still there is much pleasant reading in these chapters, especially in the Spanish portion.

There are also several essays on the poetry of European nations, extracted from a work in which they stand as prefaces to translations from the respective languages. It seems to us decided out of place, to hump them into one volume with Humarica. For

extracted from a work in which they stand as prefaces to translations from the respective languages. It seems to us decidedly out of place to lump them into one volume with *Hyperion*. For the reasons already given we say nothing in detail of these, or of the other stray pieces gathered we know not whence to make up the book. Without at all implying that they would have any evil to fear from criticism, we must repeat that they are not properly before the critic, as Mr. Longfellow is in no way responsible for their present appearance. their present appearance.

HISTORICAL COMPENDIUMS.

THE authors of small books written with the avowed purpose of imparting useful information seem, if we may judge from

* A Chappendium of English History, from the English Times to A.D. 1872.

By Herbert R. Clinton. Landon: Chapman & Hall. 1874.

Facts and Features of English History. By John Hill. London: Marshall & Co. 1873.

the prefaces with which they usher the efforts of their genius into the world, to look on the possible readers of these books as divided into two classes. One set address themselves to those readers who are supposed to be eagerly bent on cultivating their minds with a view to making themselves more attractive as members of society; the other to those whose sole object in opening a book is to get help in passing some one or other of the desaded examinations which bar the way to their future prospects of promotion or subsistence. Without having either of these objects in view, no one is expected to read anything but novels. The old-fashioned profile of helping at learning of the property however hampels, as comething of looking at learning of any sort, however humble, as something good in itself, the notion that there can be any pleasure in knowing good in itself, the notion that there can be any pleasure in knowing something which we did not know before, seems to be fast fading out of sight altogether. Both the books now before as are unblushingly announced by their authors as belonging to the cramming class. Both offer themselves as aids to candidates whom a hard fate dooms to the fiery ordeal of being examined, and both, sound the trumpet of their own praise in proclaiming that they contain all that a candidate is required to know. But of the two, the Compendium of English History, although much higher in its aim, is decidedly lower in its performance, than its humbler brother, the Facts and Features of English History. The "Compendium" is clearly put together by a professional crammer. Mr. Glinton seems to have found his pupils too restive to go through even the small amount of reading to be found in the ordinary text-books. For amount of reading to be found in the ordinary text-books. For their benefit, then, he has put together a volume of three hundred pages so closely cranized with the names of people and places that at first sight it looks very much like an almanack or directory. Its object may be best explained in the words of the compiler. It is intended by tallaries is intended, he tells us,

to give both the chronological order of events and such an arrangen facts as may best impress the memory and convey clear notions of English history, and also, by quotations from recognized authorities, to enable those who have not the time or opportunity to go beyond manuals, to form an estimate of the value of important events.

Each reign is arranged in three sections. The first gives an Account of the Sovereign—his parentage, issue, claim to the succession, &c., and an estimate of his character by an authority on the period.

These "quotations" are thickly sprinkled over every page, and the novel idea of introducing them seems to afford Mr. Clinton much pride and pleasure, as being a new and winning way of coaxing the dullest dolts into a seeming acquaintance with the writings of those who in his eyes are the authorities best worth consulting on English history. As Mr. Clinton does not venture to put forth any opinions of his own, it is by these quotations that we must judge him, and try to find out what his views of English history may be. An odder and more incoherent jumble than these same quotations make, we have seldom seen. All books seem to be slike quotations make, we have seldom seen. All books seem to be alike to Mr. Clinton, provided they lear the watchword English. History on the title-page. Of the relative value of the different authorities whom he quotes, of the discoveries brought to light by the researches of students of our own day, he appears to have no idea whatever. Nor does he seem able to see the absurdity of mixing up passages from writers who directly contradict one another. Extracts from authors of the most opposite views jostle each other in his pages without a word of guidance or note of warning to help the perplexed "candidates" to choose between them.

These quotations, too, are nearly as remarkable for what they leave out as for what they put in. We should hardly have expected to find a writer of the present day who professes to teach English constitutional history, and yet who has clearly never heard of Professor Stubbs, and who talks a great deal about the Saxons and the control of his control from Komble. and does not take one of his quotations from Kemble. Nor can he ever have read Allen on the Royal Frerogative, or he could not help knowing better than to give the following definition of Folkland and Bocland:-

The land was divided into Folk-land .-

"occupied by the common people, yielding rent or other service, and perhaps without any estate in the land but at the pleasure of the owner" (flullum);

and Boo-land (or Book-land),-

"beld in full propriety and might be conveyed by boe or written grant. . . . Boeland was divisible by will; it was equally shared among the children; it was equally shared among the children; it was equally taken; and in case of a treacherons or cowardly desortion from the army, it was then forested to the Crown" (Hallam).

Still more droll is it to find quotations from Palgrave and from Mr. Freeman side by side with others from Thierry, setting forth those false views of the relations of Normans and English forth those talse views of the relations of Normans and English which the two former writers have so completely overthrown. No doubt Thierry was all very well in his own day; but now that increased light and knowledge have proved how mistaken his theories are, to return to them after having some alight knowledge, or at least the means of acquiring knowledge, of better things, cannot but remind us of the homely proverb of the sow that was washed and yet still indulged her taste for wallowing in the mire. But Mr. Olinton's mind is clearly a sort of weathercock that were about with the bream caused by turning the magnet of seath different about with the breeze caused by turning the pages of each different book as he opens it. In his first chapters he appears to have some faith in those writers of our own day who are striving to establish the identity of their own nation with itself, and who have at last unc-ceeded in getting people to believe that the English never could be anything but English; but by the time he gets to the reign of John he impresses on the minds of his pupils the opinion of Macauley, printed in his most impressive type son, that with Magna Charta "commences the history of the English nation." Mr. Clinton chings, too, to the old-fashioned and unmeaning term Anglo-Saxon; indeed it is so grateful to his car that he coins for himself, after the same model, the still more ridiculous compounds "Anglo-Norman" and "Anglo-Scottish." The former he applies to the Nurman and

Angevin Kings indiscriminately, the latter to the House of Stuart when seated on the English throne.

For the later reigns Mr. Clinton has no ideas beyond Hume, Froude, and Stanhope. It does not seem to have yet struck him that the writers who lived and wrote in each several reign might that they have been above that when these who save after the reign than the save and after the reign than the save and after the reign than the save after the reign tha perhaps know more about that reign than those who came after them, peshaps know more about that reign than those who came after them, and that the stories told and the portraits drawn by such men as Chrendon and Walpole might be more lively and sparkling when springing fresh from the original source than after they have been aftered through the minds of others. Nor are Mr. Clinton's notions of events that have happened under his very eyes much less foggy than his views on the doings of days gone by. For instance, in the first year of Victoris, we learn that "Louis Napoleou (III.) takes refuge in London." Of course we naturally ask who Louis Napoleou the First and Second were, and we are inclined to the that even Mr. Clinton himself would find it hard to give me that even Mr. Clinton himself would find it hard to give us a coherent answer. Even the most ardent Bonapartist could scarcely make good the claim of Louis Napoleon to any title whatever at that part of his life; and certainly neither the first Napoleon nor the Duke of Reichstadt would own to the Louis. As regards one most important event in modern French history, however, Mr. Clinton is not so much in the dark as l'inglishmen mostly are, for he has found out that the Coup d'état did not happen in the same year as the abdication of Louis Philippe. He is not so well up in German matters either of an earlier or of a more recent date. He still bows to the superstition that there have been Emperors of Germany, and he supposes the present Emperor William to be their representative and to bear their title:-

Francis II. emperor of Germany (auccessor of Leopold II. 1792) dropped the Imperial title, and styled himself "Francis I. of Austria," 1806. The title of "emperor of Germany" was revived by the king of Prussia, William I., in 1871.

We would counsel Mr. Clinton when next be takes a holiday trip to choose Germany as the scene of his wanderings, and to scan carefully any groschen or gulden that may come within his ken. He will find that, if the image they bear be that of the Emperor William, the superscription will describe him as "Deutscher Kaiser"

König von Preussen."

The "Compendium" is enlarged by genealogical tables, and a complete list of what are called "British Battles and Sieges." The scenes of the greater part of the battles and sieges named in this list must be sought, it seems to us, in any other country than Britain. It is clear that to Mr. Clinton the word British can have no meaning whatever, for he applies it indiscriminately to the defeat of the Picts and Scots by the Romans at the imaginary Mons Grampius, to the victories of Æthelstane at Brunanburh, of William at Hastings and of Robert at Gerberoi, of Bruce at Bannockburn, of Dutch William at the Boyne, and of Marlborough at Blenheim. We cannot part from the "Compendium" withat Blenheim. We cannot part from the "Compendium" without expressing our disapproval of the pretentious and really hurtful class of books to which it belongs. Such books do harm not only to the authors of whose writings small scraps are here cited with about as much intelligence as is shown in the choice of motley texts to adorn pious almanaes, but to the minds of the candidates for whom they have been prepared, by strengthening in them the conviction that to outwit examiners by a clear pretence of knowing something of which they are ignorant is all that is required of those who present themselves for examination. As for Mr. Clinton himself his quotations, which we take it were intended to adverwho present themselves for examination. As for him. Chimself, his quotations, which we take it were intended to advertise the extent and amount of his reading, have only shown his tise the extent and amount of his reading, have only shown his lack of knowledge of his subject, and his utter incapacity to see the difference between one writer who is an authority on that subject and another who is not.

A short time since, when treating of certain other small books, we were rash enough to express a wish that we might be favoured with a sight of the "Facts and Features of English History," which form part of the same series. Some malicious fairy must have overheard that wish, for we now find this very book swellhave overheard that wish, for we now find this very book swelling the pile of small histories which it seems hopeless ever to think of getting through. But the "Facts and Features" is a book of a much humbler and a less mischievous class than the "Compendium." It is marely a reading-book, intended for use in National Schools; and instead of the hopeless attempt to cram all the principal events in English history into one small volume, which has hitherto been the fashion with book volume, which has hitherto been the fashion with little books of this class, each reign is represented by a short life of some person who acted a conspicuous part in it, or by a description of some event specially characteristic of the tendency or spirit of the times. Between these Reading Lessons are lists of the chief events of each reign with the dates. These little chronicles chief events of each reign with the dates. These little chronicles are called "Memory Exercises"; but certainly, if the children for whom they are intended are not told something more about the battles, treaties, invasions of foreign countries or rebellions at home, and so forth, than the mere-large pames to be found here, we cannot help thinking that their memories will suffer less by forgetting them by remembering them. As a further aid to memory, the Appendix contains a set of kistorical tables which the settler table me have been specially compiled with a view to meeting the requirements of Civil Service, College, or other professional examinations."

As we turn over the pages of these "Facts and Features," we cannot help noticing the great improvement which has of late years taken place in such historical milk for babes. Little by little the old nonsense is being swept away, and the results of the labours of our great historians are making their way downwards even to the very low level of National School books. The old myths, and, still worse, the old prejudices, are not however quite dislodged. Among other evidences of this we find a victory of Arthur's set down among other facts to be learned by heart. In Arthur's set down among other facts to be learned by heart. the life which is chosen as best suited to set forth the characteristics of the reign of Henry II., that of St. Thomas of Canterbury, he is described as the "first of English descent who after the Conquest rose to any considerable eminence in the State." Here both the "fact" and the "feature" are decided blunders. On what grounds could Thomas, the son of Norman parents, be called English by "descent," whatever claim to the title his birthplace might give him? As for the implied "feature"—the deadly hatred between the two races—that feeling, as less been clearly shown by the latest and best authorities on the subject-certainly did not last down to the reign of the second Henry.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

THERE are many proverbial phrases which express the hopeloss difficulty of certain tasks; spinning ropes out of sea-sand is one, and looking for a needle in a bottle of hay is another. We might add Mrs. Pender Cudlip's attempts at constructing a reasonable novel as an illustration of the one, and of the other her artistic qualifications for writing novels at all. We have her artistic qualifications for writing novels at all, ceased to wonder at this lady's facile rapidity of production. Given the command of a hundred and fifty or two hundred words—a the command of a fundred and my or two numbers words—sub-liberal allowance for our present author—and the mechanical power of transcribing them, and there is no reason why we should not have libraries full of such books as that before us, or why the author should not throw off her twenty pages daily with no more mental effort than it takes to write out a washing bill or to scribble a batch of notes to a few intimate friends. Buch works as No Alternative cost nothing in the way of intellectual effort. They are innocent of all traces of thought or study; they are only crude first ideas put down on paper anyhow, without rediction or revision. Plot, character, circumstance, diction, are equally wanting; and we look in vain for anything to warrant the existence of the book.

Beginning with the elementary vice of all Mrs. Pender Cudlip's work, No Alternative is no freer from slang and no purer in grammar than its predecessors. To call a msn "a bad egg" may be a playful way of expressing conviction of his worthlessness, but it is not a savoury simile; when a young lady, defending herself from the charge of flirting, assures her sister that "a dog that could stand on his hind legs and do the steps and save me from banging against other people would have done just as well as this Mr. Ferrier," we can take our choice between playfulness and vulgarity; and the same may be said when she surmises that a man would have to "sheer of " because of certain circumstances connected with the family were he to fall in love with this sister. But we do not see how judgment can be elastic in regard to such sentences as "whom they were," the feminine flows which are "ceded up" to women as their precious rights by the nobler sex, and "Doctor Grayling, pleased with his breakfast, pleased with the way he had put the remarks which had silenced his wife," &c. way he had put the remarks which had silenced his wife," &c.-Also Harty's hypothesis is somewhat more clumsily put than we fancy Blair or Murray would have approved:—"If we had one of us been a boy instead of a girl, mamms would have had something to totter against for support." And when Mrs. Vernon rises and "takes sights over Mabel's shoulder at the hat and coat, and boots, and stick of the welcome invader," we know with whom we have to deal, and how far superior to the arbitrary rules of refinement and syntax are Mrs. Pender Cudlip and her questionable school.

The characters of No Alternative match their verbal setting. We have as the central group Mr. and Mrs. Devenish, with the two daughters of the wife by a former marriage, Hurty and Mabel Carlisle. Round these revolve two handsome young men as the primary satellites, and a host of secondary luminaries not specially noticeable. Mr. Devenish is a weak and prevish malade imaginaire, adored by his invertebrate wife, conseted by Mahel, the typically sweet and considerate, but not renuinely unselfish, home-stay-ing girl; hated and quarrelled with by Harty, the heroine, who understands his character better than the others, and who has suffered by his misconduct. One fancies that Mrs. Pender Cudlis may have got her idea of Mr. Devenish from the character of the father in Mr. Albery's play of the Two Roses, to which it has a strong resemblance; also perhaps she may have had a glimmering recolresemblance; also perhaps she may have had a glimmering recollection of what the reviews said of Mias Mitford's father, and so produced a personage who, she says, is possessed of considerable powers of fascination, although she has ingeniously contrived to hide every trace of the charm. Why Mr. Devenish's wife should love him as she does is one of the many mysteries with which such work as this abounds. Besides being weak and prevish, selfish, ill-tempered, and profoundly disagreeable, Mr. Devenish is also dishonest. He committed a theft, and then contrived to turow the blame on a fine young fellow of the regiment, who cut his throat rather than

^{*} No Alternation. A Novel. By Annie Thomas (Mrs. l'ender Cadlip), Author of "Dunis Donne," &c. &c. a vols. London: Chapman & Hall. 1874

face the inquiry and prove his innocence. He was thus morally guilty of Frank Ferrier's death; the young fellow "as handsome as a star," who was half-brother to one of Harty's lovers, and guilty of Frank Ferrier's death; the young fellow "as handsome as a star," who was half-brother to one of Harty's lovers, and loved like a brother by the other. But apparently no one in the family knows the infamy of Mr. Devenish save Harty, though why it was not made public is not very clear. So much of it, however, was known that Mr. Devenish was forced to sell out and beat a retreat into obscure and distant quarters; and that Harty broke off her engagement with Olaude Powers for the not very intelligible reasons that she would not marry if she could not see her mother, that Claude naturally enough declined to know Mr. Devenish, and that Mrs. Devenish was such a poor creature that she would not have visited even her daughter if it was unpleasant to her adored Edward. Thus Harty loses her lover for the sake of a mother to whom she is not in any way necessary, who does not care for her especially, and to whom her absence would have been a relief as causing the cessation of daily bickering between herself and her stepfather. We may have overlooked other qualifying clauses which make the No Alternative of the title a feasible peg on which to hang the plot. We do not pledge ourselves to accuracy; for the story is told in a queer backwards and forwards kind of way—now this fact in the past touched on, and now that enigma in the present half explained—so that we confess we laid down the book a little bewildered about the various points of junction and departure, and not very clear as to how it all happened, and why it came about as it did.

If Mrs. Devenish is molluscous, Mr. Devenish feebly fiendish, and Mabel prettily false and caressingly selfish, Harty is the author's favourite presentation of feminine faultiness redeemed by the one sole quality of straightforwardness. Of course she is not

author's favourito presentation of feminine faultiness redeemed by the one sole quality of straightforwardness. Of course she is not pretty, but her face is described in the following extract:—

pretty, but her face is described in the following extract:—

A face that was partially framed by a lot of loosely-arranged, fluffy, bronzed, brown hair. A face in which a pair of weary-looking hazel eyes were deeply set under dark, clearly-defined brows. A face that was too nervously mobile for beauty, but that one looked at again and again as it changed from grave to gay, from domineering to penitential, from pleading to pretty imperiousness. A face that would tell its owner's story all too plainly for her welfare. A face that would nost surely win many to hate, and sone to love her, in either case very far from wisely, and in either case very much too well.

A face that was rapidly, succinctly, and satisfactorily summed up and described by Mrs. Grayling.

"Nothing to talk about one way or the other; that's one comfort in a place like this, where young men are so apt to be led away by anything new; darker by a shade than any of my girls—though their carelessness about sunburn is enough to make one marvel that any one can undertake the duties of a mother, I'm sure."

With this remarkable face she naturally means all the man in love.

With this remarkable face she naturally mases all the men in love with her, taking them in turn—Claude Powers, Jack Ferrier, and Bertie Maitland; but failing somehow to secure one of the three. We have seen something of how it happened with Claude, who of course lives near Dillsborough, where the Devembles come on their retreat from the world which knew them in the days of Mr. Devenish's crime. They meet him in the society of the place, which has opened its doors frankly to these strangers; and the love which has opened its doors frankly to these strangers; and the love affair botween him and Harty is renewed. As far as we can make out Harty is as madly in love with him as she ever was, and we out Harty is as madly in love with him as she ever was, and we have wan faces, and mute, beseeching, pleading eves, and resolute self-victories to any extent; but through them all the one fact of the girl's passion for the man, and the man's passion for the girl, remains plainly visible. But there is another luminary revolving in the same orbit as Claude Powers—his friend Jack Ferrier. Is it to be supposed that such paltry considerations as loyalty or propriety would be suffered to interfere with the instincts and inclinations with which Mrs. Pender Cudlip endows her characters? Jack Ferrier falls in love with Harty, twom his best friend, Claude, sadores; and Harty, trying her best to win Claude, falls in love with Jack Ferrier, and throws over the old sweetheart for the new with Jack Ferrier, and throws over the old sweetheart for the new with as little compunction, and apparently with as little diffi-culty, as a woman has in casting aside an old glove. Her state of mind in the earlier stage of her change is thus expressed:-

Meanwhile, demure, y as ano paced along between the two men, she was in a very tempest of agitation, doubt, and bewilderment, and (it must be written) of flattered, fluttering vanity. She was no impossible monster of perfection, this poor little tossed-about heroine of mine. She was casentially human, therefore very faulty, and very lovable, and the conduct of her two companions taught her clearly that she was this latter thing, and well she liked the teaching.

She caught herself comparing them contrasting them defining delicate

well she liked the teaching.

She caught herself comparing them, contrasting them, defining delicate paints of resemblance and difference between them, as they tried to talk lightly and easily about commonplace things, leaving her the while in silence mercifully. And it never does answer to contrast or to compare two people together whom we have hitherto thought we liked equally well, and were equally well worthy of our liking. It never does answer. One must lose, and as a rule, the one who loses is the one we have believed in the most blindly and fondly hitherto.

The end of this definition o "delicate points of resemblance and difference between them" is her engagement with Jack, and difference between them" is her engagement with Jack, whom she then has to enlighten not only as to the part her step-father had played in the bloody tragedy of his half-brother, but also as to the part she herselt had played with his friend Claude, and how she had led him on and made him believe that she still loved him and him only, up to the very day when she engaged herself to his friend; and how, in fact, she was a demon of deception at one moment and an angel of truth the next. And when he heard her, lack, who would not have minded her flirting, saying, "A girl has straight as a die, and yet get into a dozen fixes of that the lack who "couldn't stand in any woman I thought of for

a wife" that she should have "led a fellow on with lies, and then thrown him over," gives her up on the spot; and we cansot but think he is to be congratulated on his decision. In the end Claude Powers marries Mabel, for whom the author has evidently a strong disdain; and Jack Ferrier marries Agnes Greyling, of whom we see but little save a certain diseases in the earlier pages that might be the result of honesty or of the claim in the earlier pages that might be the result of honesty or of the larty hears from Jack that he is going to be married—"and Jack told it out in his practical way, just as he would have told the tale of going out to dinner"—she is first breathless with physical agony, and then holds out her hand; "and he, fervently wishing that he could marry both, or not marry at all, took it, and felt it wreathing itself about like a living serpent in his grasp." When he tells her that he is going to marry Agnea Greyling, "ahe spoke out her words"—one of which was that she "would just as soon think of sending a message full of kindly feeling to Calcraft if he were going to hang me, as of sending one to Agnes Greyling, now that I know you are going to marry her." It is to be hoped that no silly girl who reads Mrs. Cudlip's stories will hold herself justified in following Harty Carlisle's example, and that, if she meets a man who was to have married her but is now going to marry some one else, she will not "tell the truth holly, intemperately, feelingly," even though, like Harty, she has afterwards grace enough to be ashamed of herself, and to wish she had not done it. We confess that we do not like Mrs. Cudlip's work. Shallow and egotistical, it moves in one narrow sphere, and one only. It is destitute of generous aims and lofty motives; it is simply a plea for the indulgence of society to the frailty of women, a plea founded on nothing deeper than the meaness of naughtiness. a wife" that she should have "led a fallow on with lies simply a plea for the indulgence of society to the frailty of women, a plea founded on nothing deeper than the niceness of usughtiness. Charity might be urged on nobler grounds; and frailty has a more pathetic side than any of those presented by such books as No Alternative.

NOTICE.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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THE SESSION TO WHITSUNTIDE.

RLIAMENT breaks up for a short holiday after two muchs of mild and uninteresting labour. not been a time so utterly quiet, so serene, and so tame for years. The Ministry has been faithful to its programme of a gentle-paced Liberalism. It has made no enemies; of a gentle-paced laboralism. It has made no enemies; it has done very fairly well what it had to do; and if it has done very fairly well what it had to do; and if it has done to the pacent of its eager friends, they have been they have reached is not that which they thought they had some to. To look at the Emperor of Russia his daughter, and to speculate which friend will be lest without a harometer are the only distractions of a left without a baronetcy, are the only distractions of a languid society. The Ministerial majority is very strong, but it has seldom any occasion to show its strength, for no set of people are more contented with the Ministry than the Opposition. It is exceedingly comfortable to a mark and distracted Opposition to have nothing to opposit weak and distracted Opposition to have nothing to oppose Just before the beginning of the Session an apprehension was entertained that Mr. GLADSTONE was determined to resign his leadership. But that cloud passed away, and the Liberal party was saved the trouble of deciding which of its frogs could be so bloated as to look something like an ox. Mr. DISRAELI has moreover taken the utmost pains to conciliate his late adversaries, and he and his colleagues are studiously polite to their vanquished opponents. When one of the speakers on the Address attacked Mr. Gladstons on account of the unexpected dissolution, Mr. Diseasul immediately announced that the attack had been made without consultation, and comwhich has been really successful in his chequered career When a very minor Conservative chose to bespatter Mr CLASSICEE with such abuse as he thought likely to be most offictive, the Ministry remained perfectly silent, and left Mr. Grapsrows to expend as much unnecessary energy and cloquence as he pleased in smashing and confounding an assaulant who deserved nothing but the contempt of silence The Irish officials will not hear of any attack on the excelt nobleman who was lately Lord Licutenant, or on his administration, and make his cause completely their own To these who remember the sparring that ordinarily goes on between the Chancellors of different Ministries there a comething quite beautiful in the way in which Lord Name and Lord SELBORNE take sweet counsel together.

The moment it seemed as if Mr. WARD HUNT was to make a strong case egainst Mr. CHILDERS Mr. Goscows as the destroyers of the English navy be was insmediately recalled to wiser ways by his be was infimediately recalled to wiser ways by his intractand. Sir Starrord Northcote good-humouredly interest the First Lord of the Admiratory meant philitest the First Lord of the Admiratory meant philitest navy nothing more than a real and most interest navy on which a few thousands extra might not not injudiciously expended. Sir Starrord recordingly by framing a Budget so thoroughly in a complication by framing a Budget so thoroughly in the first style that Mr. Glassecon had nothing to say the style that Mr. Glassecon had nothing to say the style that Mr. Glassecon had nothing to say the style that he misses were about taking off the duty on horses. The misses must have been the most cantankerous of thatby had not benefit allified by all these gentle arts. First own that to live under a Busiania Ministry was win a way good time for beaten and disappointed men.

is not to be moved from his purpose to complete the Judicature Bill of last year, and resists like a rock the pitcous supplications of noble friends to let the House of Lords retain the name of its old jurisdiction. The Irish and Scotch Judges are sorry that the fitting is appeal is no longer to be to a tribunal with which the have been familiar for years; but if England is conjugate to have seen change, they are capable of seeing the abundary of having the jurisdiction of the Peers kept alive for a siny handful of Scotch and Irish appeals. Whatever was settled by the last Government and the last Parliament is taken as the law of the Medes by this most conciliatory of Ministries; and Lord Calans, while owning that he should like to see the Appellate Judges better paid, bow respectfully before the adverse decision of his predecessors, and will not dream of raising even a finger so as to give them a moment's mortification. He and Lord Selborns and Vice-Chancellor HALL have between them settled a Bill for registering transfers of land, which on such eminent authority is taken as beyond discussion, and is accepted as sure somehow to be all right. The Licensing Bill is the tribute paid by a grateful Government to the great beer interest, which fought for the Conservative cause with so much electioneering vigour and success. A trifling extension of the hours during which public-houses may be kept open, and some change more nominal than real as to endorsing convictions on heeness, are the simple and innocent fruits of that great and noble struggle. But the publicans do not seem put out of concent with their friends. No one indeed appears to have the least notion of quarrening with the Ministry for not doing what it was hoped it would do for the numerous interests which we were told last antumn have been so fellettly harassed and despoiled during Mr. Gladstone's term of office. Even Oxford is still intended by the Government to be a military centre, although the one object of Mr. Gatheres Harby's Parliamentary life when he was out of office seemed to be to get this stern decree of Lord Cardwell set aside. It would scarcely he surprising to hear Mr. quarrelling with the Ministry for not doing what it was seconed to be to get this stern decree of Lord Cardwell set aside. It would scarcely be surprising to hear Mr. Hardy now state, if he were asked the question, that he thinks an order to put into official returns an imaginary girth for the chests of recruits is a most proper order if only every circumstance is taken into consideration. Lord Sandon has indeed stirred the wrath of scalous educationists by reducing the standard of education in the case of some children whose wages he thought especially necessary for the support of their parents. And for once the Government had to use its majority so as to check all animation of feeling at its outset. But Lord Sandow was vehement in declaring that he was really no more reac-tionary about education than Mr. Forsten is, only that he as more alive to the necessity of not setting men's afficial against the new scheme of education by forcing it on the very poor too rapidly. That all the excited talk about the necessity of calling the late Government to account the Ashantes was headed away is almost a matter of the second talks. Ashantee war has died sway is almost a matter of biggs now that there is a new Ministry. The pleasant task fell to the lot of the present Government, of moving the thanks of Parliament to the General and his troops, and they have framed a scheme for the government of the Gold Coast. Lord Carnaryon has achieved this disty with care and ability, and he and Lord Kimessant have the same trotherly ways about them when colonial affairs are to be discussed as mark the intersections of Lord Surveys and the Carnary ways the intercourse of Lord BELEGERE and the CHARCELLOR.

. The only debate with an approach to seriousness in it that has taken place was that on the extension of the county franchise. Mr. Demant took occasion to make a

est new Palmerstonian manner. There ace of Conservatism in his remarks. the sultural labourers were excellent people, and as well able to vote as other men, he was quite ready to admit; but he wished Mr. Trevellyan, whom he no longer rebukes as an adventurous interloper in big subjects, to observe that those worthy persons are just now absorbed in the engrossing occupation of squeezing another shilling a week out of the farmers, and so have really no time to attend to Parliamentary matters. Besides, the question is a big question, and full of thorny points as to how the new voters, if they were created, would be distributed. Finally, this scarcely seems to be the right time to worry England with a new Reform Bill. There will be the Derby in a few days, and there is more Royalty about than usual, and an affable Ministry must really be left to enjoy its honeymoon undisturbed, and so the county franchise may surely be left as it is just at present. His release from office enabled Mr. Lown to return to his old convictions about Reform. Mr. GLAD-STONE was away, and Mr. Forstun was almost the solitary representative of the late Ministry who supported a measure which a few months ago was supposed to have been selected as the battle ery of Liberal candidates. The foreign policy of the present Government is, naturally, so exactly that of the last that the great difficulty for Lord GRANVILLE and Lord DERRY must be to feel sure which of them is in office. Lord DEERY, indeed, was so excessively cautious in replying to Lord Russell on the state of Europe, and so anxious to guard himself against being hereafter discovered to have been in the wrong under different contingencies, that Continental alarmists took it into their heads that something mysterious and dreadful must be concealed under all this cloud of reticence. But the spirited foreign policy which used to be daughed before the public when the Conserva-tives were out of office has been judiciously consigned to the lumber-room where the political stage properties of Opposition statesmen repose when they have, as members of a Government, to play a different part. Even the Home Rulors have given the Ministry no trouble. The new IRISH Secretary was guilty of one indiscretion at the beginning of his new career, and lapsed from the present programme of his party into a revival of antiquated Conservative notions. But he was wise enough to see where he had gone wrong, and has since been as pleasant to his Irish opponents as possible. One solitary defeat the Government has indeed sustained, and that was on an Irish question, and on the question of giving money to Ireland. But no harm was done; the Irish never really got the money; and perhaps the defeat was not without use to the Government, as men are liked better who have occasionally some slight break in the wearisome course of a uniform success. There is every wearisome course of a uniform success. There is every prospect that in the next two mouths of the Session the breaks in Ministerial success will not be much more serious than the only one that has occurred before Whitsuntide.

SPAIN.

MARSHAL CONCHA has left Bilbao to continue the Campaign against the Carlists. Although the moral effect of raising the siege must have been great, the investing force retired in good order and with little loss when it had ascertained that the position was turned. General Eddo, who is said to have been afterwards deprived of his command, went so far as to congratulate his troops on the change of circumstances which had restored their liberty of movement. The general of an investing army who is satisfied because he has been compelled to raise an important siege may be regarded as a model of content; nevertheless it may be true that the Carlists are more formidable in the field than in the defence of fortified lines. The mass of artillery which Serrano had collected for the relief of Bilbao cannot be used in an active campaign; and the prependerance of numbers may sometimes be neutralized by skilful generalship. The brother of Don Carlos has, according to some reports, defeated a body of Government troops in a considerable skirmish; and no advantage has been claimed by General Conchasince his arrival at Bilbao. Time will show whether the enthusiasm of the insurgents has been damped by their recent failure. Observers from without are confirmed by the relief of Bilbao in the belief that the Carlists have no classes of carrying the war beyond the boundaries of the Northern provinces. It is possible that the volunteers

who cling so obstinately to the cause of Don Carlos may be actuated by an exclusively local patriotism which renders them indifferent to the condition of the rest of Spain. The mysterious resources which enable the insurgents to maintain the war have apparently not yet been exhausted; but they have not hitherto encountered so obsiderable a force as that which is now commanded by Marshi Coursel. The so-called Republican army appears to feel implicit confidence in its chief, who is assisted by many efficiency of experience and ability. The latest accounts afford no sufficient indication of the purpose of Coucha, who was moving in a southerly direction. His countrymen, whether friends or enemies, seem to have been astonished at the conduct of a general who, after obtaining a considerable advantage, proceeds to complete his victory by following up the beaten enemy. A movement against his own friends was deemed a more natural result of military success. As Marshal Concha is supposed to be a partisan of Princo Alfonso, it was thought extraordinary that he should not at once restore the Monarchy with the aid of the army. It is still uncertain whether the Marshal meditates opposition to the Government of Madrid. He has of late co-operated effectively with Serrano, who is deemed the chief obstacle to a reatoration of the Bourson dynasty. It is but reasonable to assume that he was influenced by plain considerations of duty, and that he may have regarded his reputation as involved in the suppression of the Carlist revolt. That a victorious soldier should recognize the rights of any Government which he has the means of overthrowing seems to be in Spain a surprising proof of moderation.

SERRANO rested his fortunes on the relief of Bilbao. He might perhaps have declined to leave the seat of Government to command the army; but, having once undertaken the enterprise, he could not have retained his official and political position if he had returned after an unsuccessful campaign. Although Marshal Concha received the greater part of the credit of victory, the President of the Republic has been greatly strengthened both by the check inflicted on the Carlists and by the increase of his former military reputation. During his absence in the North his Ministers were with difficulty prevented from breaking up the Covernment. The Cabinet represented a coalition; or, in Spanish phrase, it was a Government of Conciliation, including Moderates, Progressists, and one or two members who inclined to Republicanism. In the midst of the operations in front of Somorrostro Admiral TOPETE was compelled to pay a hurried visit to Madrid for the purpose of preventing or postponing the imminent rupture. The Minister of War, General ZABALA, discharged with energetic loyalty the paramount duty of providing supplies and reinforcements to the army. His colleagues were divided by every form of political and personal jealousy, and some of them were probably not well disposed to the Chief of the Government. It might have been supposed that, as long as these were no Cortes to manage, political differences might be conveniently suspended, but Spaniards are still more averse than Frenchmen to compromise and toleration. After his return to Madrid, Serrano allowed a short interval to elapse before he announced his decision. He would willingly have preserved the party truce which was represented by his Government; but as some of the Ministers positively refused to co-operate with others, he was compelled to make a choice, and he inclined to the Conservative section of the Cabingt. In Spain, as in other Continental countries, the Minister of the Interior is in ordinary times the most powerful member of the Government. He appoints the civil servants, who in their turn govern the country, and by their aid he countrols their turn govern the country, and by their aid he controls the elections. If Marshal Serrano has at autotime occasion to summon a Cortes, he must procure a majority who may be trusted to support him. Within two or three years Spain has been represented by more than that number of homogeneous Parliaments. One Cortes, returned, as the opponents of the Government complained, by gross corruption and violence, refused implicit completione in Sagasta. When Zorrilla succeeded to effice, he also obtained at a fresh election a leave majority. he also obtained at a fresh election a large majority; and finally, the Cortes assembled after the abdication of the King was divided between the two Republican sections. It is above all tillings necessary to place at the Home Office a functionally who can be be said to manipulate the elections skillfully.

States who possesse greater efficiel experience than

thought indispensable as Minister of the Interior. The Progresuists not unresidentally refused to take a share in the Government while the chief political power remained in the hands of the leader of the Conservative party. After some fatile attempts at conciliation General Zahala, what is rather a soldier than a politician, consented to take the first place in the Government, while Sagasta at the Home Office will probably exercise the principal power. The rest of the Ministers are Moderates or Communities, and the Republicans not unreasonably complain that the PRESIDENT of the Republic is exclusively surrounded by the supporters of monarchy. For the moment it is perhaps a more serious inconvenience that General Pavia has resigned the military command of Madrid. It is supposed that he resented the termination of the compromise which he had himself originated when he turned the Cortes out of doors. Serrano will be fortunate if he can find another Captain General for Madrid as fully able and willing as General Pavia to keep the rabble in order, and equally indisposed to conspire for his own advantage. SAGANTA, as the ablest member of the new Cabinet, will be the real head of the Ministry as long as no open opposition renders necessary an appeal to the The Republicans in some of the large towns threaton insurrectionary movements which would inevitably result in the establishment of the undisguised supremacy of the army. Serband and the other military chiefs are not likely to forget the condition in which the country was left on the proclamation of the Republic. At that time there were no means of maintaining order, or even retional unity. The Coulist was beginning or even national unity. The Carlist war has been so far beneficial that it has facilitated and rendered necessary the reconstruction of the army; nor can there be any doubt that, unless the principal generals should quarrol among themselves, any attempt at a Republican ontbreak would be summarily repressed. The ulterior intentions of those who control the destinies of Spain are still undisclosed. It is believed that Serrano desires a prolongation of his provisional power such as that which has been accorded in Franco to Marshal MacManox. Torere is closely allied to Serbano, who again appears to repose full confidence in the loyalty of Concha. The Ministers are probably inclined to the party of Don Alfonso, whose pretensions are unacceptable to Serrano and Topete. When there are difficulties in the way of any decided course, it is probable that nothing will be done. For the present, a President of a nominal Republic, ruling without the aid or incumbrance of a Parliament, will perhaps serve the country better than any competitor.

THE FALL OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

THE overthrow of the Brogue Ministry by the desertion of the Right is one of the least intelligible incidents of contemporary French politics. In voting for the prolongation of Marshal MacManon's powers last November the Legitimists had apparently descended from the impracticable heights of pure principle, and taken their place in the everyday would of compromise and arrangement. The scheme for putting the Count of Changer on the throne had failed, and it was open to them to declare that their alliance with the Orleanists had come to an end with it. They had united for a particular purpose, and when that purpose was shown to be out of reach, they might fairly have dissolved partnership. Instead of this, they renewed the compact for a totally different object. In concert with the Date of Brocket for a totally different object. In concert with the Date of Brocket for a fixed number of years. What was to happen at the end of that time was not expressed in the contract. No doubt the Dake of Brocket and his Legitimist allies thought it best to keep their ideas upon this point a the secret from one another. Thus much, however, seemed settled, that all thought of a Restoration was for the present given up, and that Legitimists and Orleanists acting together would secures working majority to the Ministry so long as the composition of the Assembly underweat no further change. For some time past there have been ayangtoms that the Ratycone Right were growing reached under this self-angued obligation to acquisese even for a time in a nominally Republican Constitution. They had done the same thing when M. There was President; but that was before they had realized their own strength or and been excited by the near prospect of a Restoration. The

culation, and so long as it was doubtful where the cold not go along with M. There in setting up the Republic submission was the only course which the Right had open to them. A half-and-half friend is often a cause of greater irritation than an avowed enemy, and it is not wonderful that the Legitimists looked upon the Duke of Brocurs as no better than a half-and-half friend. If the Orleanists had not had their trumpery scruples about flags and charters, there would have been a majority in the Assembly in favour of a Restoration even after the publication of the Count of Chambord's letter; and when the Legitimists saw themselves compelled to abandon their hopes because the Orleanists insisted on guarantees which the Count of Chambord did not choose to give, it was natural enough that they should be in an ill-humour. But after the decisive acceptance of the new state of things involved in the vote of the 19th of November, it was scarcely credible that they should, only six months later, set themselves deliberately to overturn the Cabinet. It seemed far more probable that their threats of descrition were merely so many outbursts of childish passion, having as little to do with their ultimate acts as the angry assurances of children usually have. Whenever the moment for voting came they would surely be guided by the same motives which had actuated them on the 19th of November, and voto—under protest and with all manner of reservations—in support of the Ministry which after all must come nearer their idea of what a Ministry ought to be than any other which could at present be obtained.

This reasonable expectation has been completely falsified. The vote of the Right can only be accounted for on one of three hypotheses. Either it was an outburst of unrestrained rage which blinded them to all considerations either of prudence or duty; or they think that the prospect of effecting a Restoration by their own unsided strength is more promising than it was before the fusion of last August; or they calenlate upon a new ally turning up in the confusion into which they may hope Franco will be reduced by the defeat of the Duke of Bucours. On the whole, the last cottese explanations seems the most probable. At all events, the choice lies between that and the first. The notion that they have any hope of proclaiming the Count of Chamboko King by the votes of the mere fraction of the Assembly which alone is willing to accept him on his own terms is too absurd to be entertained even by ultra-Legitimists. The theory of uncontrollable rage is less impossible, and if the Dake of Brootse had done anything fresh to excite their anger, it might be accepted as an adequate explanation. But, as matters stand, it can hardly be so accepted. If the division had taken place on the Bill creating a Second Chamber, and investing the President of the Grand Council with the Executive power in the interval between Marshal Mac-Manon's vacating his office and the subsequent settlement of the form of government by the Grand Conneil and the Assembly, the result would have been easier to understand. The Legitimists consider, rightly or wrongly, that this provision was especially designed to give the control of events at a critical moment to the Duke of AUMALE; and as the Duke of Acmale is the member of the Obleans family whom they most hate and fear, they might have gone any lengths in opposing such a Bill. But the decisive vote was taken on a much less momentous question, and even if the Legitimists had made up their minds to do anything rather than allow a post of this importance to be created for the Duke of Aumair, they would naturally have waited until the Bill was under discussion, and taken their chance of being able to modify it, or, failing in this, to throw it out. action upon this question would have been just as decisive in its effects as their vote of last Saturday, while it would have been very much easier to explain. They might have plausibly accused the Duke of Brogur of meditating something not far short of a breach of faith against his allies, inasmuch as, under cover of postponing the final decision between Monarchy and Republic, he had contrived that the decision should be made with an Orleanist

Prince commanding the whole strength of the Executive.

It seems unlikely, therefore, that the vote of the Hight can fairly be set down to passion. It is more probable that they have somehow persuaded themselves that if all moderate Governments, can be made impossible, and Marshal MacManon reduced to choose between a Radical Ministry, whether before or after a dissolution, and some kind of some d'état, he will prefer the latter. Even supposing this to be the case—and the Marshal's conduct throughout the present Ministerial acquisitions has been so

straightforward as to make the supposition highly improbable—it is hard to see how the Legitimists would be the Marshal MacManon could have no inducebetter for it. ment to put the Count of Chamberd on the throne. Man for man, it seems likely that Napoleon IV. would be a more popular puppet than Henry V., and there can be no question that he would be a more pliable one. Whether the Marshal consulted his own interests or those of France, he would rather, of the two, be the guardian of the Bona-partist than of a Legitimate throne. He would be a greater man in the former case than in the latter, and the danger of civil war would be decidedly less. But, though the calculations of the Legitimists have no foundation, they are valuable as showing to what a depth the party has fallen. After twenty years of political exile and haughty abstention from the unclean thing of Imperialism, they have come so low as to practise the very same tactics and to build their hopes on the very same possibilities as the party for which they have expressed so much contempt. The legitimate King is to be restored to France by a military surprise, and the means by which this surprise is to be effected is the corruption of a successful soldier. By comparison with this Bonapartism becomes respectable. In the imagination of NAPOLEON III. the nation had at least a place. He could assure himself that his coup d'état was designed to rescue France from utter confusion, and the vote which followed showed that, bad as the means were, they were not so bad but that some millions of Frenchmen were to be found who thought that the end justified them. No similar excuses can be made for the Legitimists. There is no popular sentiment to be evoked, no actual confusion out of which a way of escape is needed, for, whatever Marshal MacManon's Government has failed in, it has been completely successful in maintaining order. On the contrary, it is an essential part of the Legitimist plan that the disease should be created in order to make work for the physician. Society in France is to be reduced to chaos that the Count of CHAMBORD's state coach may move upon the face of the waters.
It would be doing the Duke of BROGLE gross injustice to

compare him with men who only differ from Bonapurtist adventurers in that they bear historic names and were once supposed to be high-minded. But though he might fairly resent being classed with them, it must not be forgotten that they were the allies of his deliberate choice. A year ago the Orleanist party had to all appearance the fate of France in their hands. If they had frankly allied themselves with M. THIERS, they might have founded a Conservative Republic under conditions more encouraging than two years earlier seemed at all within the bounds of reasonable expectation. They threw this chance away rather than surrender the last hope of restoring the Monarchy. Even when their eyes were opened by the Count of CHAMBORD's letter, fortune was again kind to them. If under cover of the Septennate they had been willing frankly to organize the Republic, they might have commanded sufficient strength in the Assembly to set the Legitimists at defiance. Instead of doing so, they made common cause with the Legitimists to stave off the Republic, and the vote of Saturday last has been their reward. It remains to be seen whether the Duke p'Audiffret Pasquier or the Duke Decazes will have learnt wisdom from the fate of their leader.

MR. SOLATER BOOTH'S RATING BILL.

BILL introduced by the Government to amend the A law respecting the liability and valuation of certain property for the purpose of rates is less ambitious than some recent measures of the same kind, and it is juster and more practicable. In the last Session the House of Lords rejected, on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed for consideration, a Bill by which Mr. STANSFELD, then Prosident of the Local Government Board, proposed to extend the area of rating. His successor will have little difficulty the area of rating. His successor will have little difficulty in passing his Bill through both Houses. In the course of the autumn Mr. STANSFELD, misapprehending like others of his colleagues the feeling of the country, used the failure of his Bill as an argument for the abolition of the House of Lords. No revolutionary scheme has ever rested on a more trivial foundation. Little harm could be done by the maintenance for one year more or inequalities which have lasted for three centuries; and if the Peers entertained any suspicion of the ulterior designs of the former promoters of the lift, they are now reassured by the accession of their the next payment. Assessment Commissioners will generate the inclined to add a percentage to the actual zent on

to ratepayers, and additional contributions from the public revenue have been promised with more liberalit, than wisdom. The kinds of property which are hencel ith to become rateable will be exempt from a part of the cost of maintenance both of lunatics and policemen. The examptions which are to be removed have been invidious, since

tions which are to be removed have been invidious, since they have furnished a pretext for agitation.

It would be difficult to prove that land devoted to the growth of wood, or valuable rights of shooting, or metal-liferous mines, were entitled to an immunity not accorded to pasture, to arable, or to coal-mines. The owners of woods, of mines, and of land devoted to sporting, have watched recent projects of legislation with jealousy, because they had some reason to fear a reaction by which excessive they had some reason to fear a reaction by which excessive taxation would be substituted for exemption. Mr. Goschen and Mr. GLADSTONE had more than once uttered mysterious threats against the landowners who had presumed to outvote them on the motion of Sir Massey Lopes. That land profitably occupied ought to share in the burdens of other land is wholly indisputable; but it would have been easy to devise rules of assessment which would have been iniquitous and oppressive. Mr. Sclatze Booth, probably feeling no animosity against landlords or tenants, and having no object but to abolish existing anomalies in the simplest manner, has framed a Bill which will give general satisfaction. The occupiers who are at present exclusively liable to rates will in some districts obtain acquilible relief in addition to the satisfaction of firing a sensible relief, in addition to the satisfaction of fixing a new liability on landowners. The only provisions of the Bill which are likely to cause serious discussion are the clauses which relate to the taxation of mines. It may be doubted whether the rent under a lease granted without fine for the ordinary term, according to the custom of the country, indicates in all cases with sufficient accuracy the rateable value of the mine. The value of land used only for a plantation or a wood is to be estimated as if the land were let and occupied for other ourposes in its natural and unimproved state. It commonly happens that the most barren and inaccessible parts of an estate are planted because they are comparatively useless for any other purpose. It may be approximately calculated that in such cases the growth of wood produces at long intervals a return which corresponds to the annual profits of ordinary land of equal fertility. A larch plantation of forty years' growth may probably be worth a sum equal to a rent of fifteen shillings an acre for the same period. In the case of woods, as in the case of game, the occupiers who form the majority of the Assessment Commission may perhaps be biassed against a kind of property in which they have The simple rule of valuation established by no interest. this Bill will render any gross injustice difficult or impossi-ble. The value of saleable underwood, which is rated under the Act of ELIZABETH, is to be estimated as if the land were let for that purpose. In this instance also it will be easy to ascertain the value of the underwood in the hop districts, which are principally concerned in the valuation of underwood. If the land is used partly as plantation or wood, and partly for the growth of underwood, the Assessment Commission may at their choice value it either as wood or as coppiec-wood; and of course it is intended that they should prefer the higher valuation.

Rights of shooting and fishing, when severed from the occupation, are also to be included in the list of rateable hereditaments. It is only within thirty or forty years that rights of sporting have acquired any considerable pecuniary value. In former times an owner who cared nothing for shooting generally allowed friends or neighbours to sport over his land; and the enormous head of game which is now maintained in many parts of England was altogether unknown. Lord Palmerston describes, in a letter published in his biography, a day's shooting for which he had posted down to Hampshire and back, with the result of less than a dozen head falling to three guns. The citally preserves and the high sporting rents of modern times fully justify the proposed extension of the area of rating. The provisions of the Bill with respect to the assessment of rights of sporting seem to be unobjectionable. When the cwner, according to the usual practice, lets land, and retains the game for himself, his right of shorting is not to be agrerately valued; but the gross value of the land is to be esti-

William Committee to the State of the State

secount of the reservation of the right of sporting; and in some parts of the country where the tenantry is of a comparatively high class, the occupier would often be willing to pay a reasonable addition to his rent for the right of sporting. Small farmers, though they may grumble at the game oven when it is scanty, would seldom be willing to purchase the opportunity of either preserving or destroying it. No provision is made for rating rights of fishing where they are occupied with the land; yet in some rivers fisheries are more valuable than any right of shooting. It is only when rights of shooting or of fishing are let that they are to be separately rated. The Bill contains the curious provision that in such cases the rate may, according to the discretion of the local authority, be charged either on the owner or the occupier. The lessees of grouse hills and deer forests will be the principal sufferers by the proposed enactment, because the constantly increasing competition may probably enable the owners to keep up the prices of their shootings. The grievances endured by the unfortunate tenants will, it is to be feared, meet with little sympathy. In Scotland the addition of the rate to the rent will not exceed a small percentage. If the taxation of rights of shooting in cultivated districts were to discourage the practice of letting, the Bill would diminish one source of discontent. Tenants naturally grudge a stranger the privileges which they might tolerate when they are exercised by the landlord; and the person who hires a right of shooting is in the great majority of cases anxious to make the most of the bargain by strict preservation.

Mines of every kind, not mentioned in the Act of the forty-third of ELIZABETH, are to be subjected to rates; but the mode of rating defined by the Bill applies only to tin and copper-mines. It is doubtful whether lead-mines and fields of ironstone are covered by the enacting portion of the Bill. It is generally admitted that mines ought to be rated; but there will probably be an animated controversy on the provisions of this part of the Bill. Minerals are in the nature rather of capital than of income, as the process of exhaustion commences with the opening of a mine. The Government has judiciously declined to adopt Mr. Goschen's proposal of rating houses by some arbitrary standard of their estimated cost. There is no reason why houses should not, like other kinds of property, be rated at the rent for which they might be let. A large mansion is in many instances a heavy burden, and, except in the limited number of cases when it would command a high rent, it is not a source of profit to the owner. Rates are imposed, not according to the wealth of the contributor, but in proportion to pecuniary value. Woods and game may be turned into money, but a poor man with a large house has seldom the opportunity of deriving profit from the possession. As Mr. Stansfeld approves of the reintroduction of his own measure, it may be supposed that the Bill will pass without serious opposition.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN BELGIUM.

Where he will no doubt be received with as cordial a welcome as he found here; and if to enjoy a contrast gives him pleasure, he will not have a better opportunity of tasting this enjoyment than by exchanging London for Brussels. He leaves a country which is of all countries in Europe the best protected geographically, and he enters a country which is the worst protected. Belgium, in fact, is not protected at all, except by a sort of feeling that it is better that it should be left alone. But, although it has now had nearly half a cintury of independent existence, it has always lived in danger of seeing its independent existence, it has always lived in danger of seeing its independent existence, it has always lived in danger of seeing its independent existence, it has always lived in danger of seeing its independent existence, it has always lived in danger of seeing its independent existence, it has always lived in danger of seeing its independent existence, it has always lived in danger of seeing its independent existence, it has always lived in danger of seeing its independent existence. They may be bullied by a powerful neighbour, or have a slice of their territory torn away from them. But the peculiarity of Belgium is that the question which perpetually presses on it is not whether it shall undergo some humiliation or loss, but whether it may not wake up some morning and find that them is no Belgium at all. No Power except Prussia objected abdrongly as Russia to the separation of Belgium from Holland, and no Power was less likely in those days to look with favour on the erection of revolted provinces into a petty kingdom placed under the patronage of France. The previsions of those who pointed out the danger of thus

been realized, but they have been in a great measure justified by what has actually taken place. Belgium has twice on the eve of anaexation to France, although both times the schemers of the change were buffled or lost courage at the last moment. It is true that England is deeply interested in the integrity of Belgium. It is a deeply interested in the integrity of Belgium. It is a matter of considerable importance to England that Antwerp should not fall into hands at once unfriendly and powerful. It is also a point of bonour with us that we should not be openly diagraced by failing in our engagements to a little Power which we have always invited to lean on us. Belgium also has gone on so well, has been so lucky in its sovereigns, has kept up with England social relations of such cordiality, and is altogether such a respectable, decent, well-conducted little State, that Englishmen would feel indignant if against its will it were eaten up by a big neighbour. But England is the only real friend that Belgium has ever had. Prince BISMARCE was quite ready to listen to, as he says, or to invent, as M. BENEDETTI says, an audacious proposal for letting France have Belgium in return for Germany having corresponding advantages. Neither party to the project considered that Russia would object, or that England could object effectually if the principals came to an agreement. Possibly, however, Belgium may now seem of more importance to Russia than it did in former days, and it may become part of Russian policy to uphold the very independence to which it was once so much opposed. If this is so, the visit of the Emperon to the King of the Belgians may contribute in some indefinable way to the growth of an interest in Belgium on the part of those who have the disposal of the forces of Russia. Sovereigns are of absolutely no political effect if the friendliness they temporarily manifest is not in accordance with national interests. The visit of the King of Pressua to Paris at the last Exhibition is a memorable instance of this. But when feeling and interest go together, the interchange of civilities is something more than a mere matter of ceremony.

The war between France and Germany did much to change the position of Belgium. It committed England avowedly and formally to intervention on behalf of its little ally. The risk we ran was then extremely slight, as Germany was not in the least disposed to attack Belgium, and France oven at the beginning of the war was too wellaware of the seriousness of the task before her to wish to have a quarrel with England on her hands. After the tide of German invasion had once begun to roll over France, there was necessarily no danger whatever of France being strong enough to think of threatening any State outside her. But the result of the war has been to create a new danger to Bolgium. It is true that France has now quite enough motive to go to war without regarding Belgium as the prize of victory. The recovery of Alsace and Lorraine is enough in itself to satisfy the ambition of Frenchmen. But it is only through Belgium that France can now get at Germany. Belfort does not open the door to a French army seeking to pass into Germany, as such an army would find itself hemmed into a corner with the Rhine on the one side and the Swiss frontier on the other. Had Luxemburg remained a German fortress, the avenue into Germany on that side would have been closed also. But now that Luxemburg, mainly through the intervention of England, has been dismuntled, it is just possible that a French army could find its way through in that direction. But to get there it must violate the neutrality of Belgium. France might indeed remain on the defensive, but what chance could it have of France might indeed getting back Alsace and Lorraine if it remained quiet or merely tried to retake Metz and Strasburg? The Gormans would have every advantage in such a war. They would fight as little or as much as they pleased, and they could take care that the seat of war was exclusively on French soil. The character of the French army and of the French people would also tell adversely to the chances of national success in such a contest. What the army and the people like is something rapid, brilliant, and daring at the outset, a great venture and a few victories encourage them at first. They could in a German war only got these things by breaking into Germany as soon as war was declared. The French could only get into Germany by going through Belgium, and to go through Belgium would be, or ought to be, to come to a rupture with England: When a new war between Franco and Germany is spoken of as if it were a light matter, it is forgotten that the French, to win, must attack, and that to

attack they must quarrel with England. We might or might not wish for an alliance with Germany, but the alliance would be inevitably forced on us. England is really the German fortress that replaces Luxemburg, and, without national vanity, we may venture to say that the substi-tution is not one that Germany need regret.

The German papers have recently occupied themselves with pointing out that the visit of the EMPEROR to England is a pledge that peace will be preserved. Of course it is more or less a pledge that peace will be preserved as between Russia and England, but it not at first sight so obvious what the Imperial visit here has got to do with the preservation of peace between France and Germany. But the fact that the EMPEROR leaves England to go to Belgium serves as an explanation of what the Gormans mean. France must, if it is the assailant and chooses to pick a quarrel with Germany, go to war with England also. But it would be madness for France to encounter such a risk unless it was sure of an alliance with Russia. Russia, if it went to war in alliance with France, would enter on the contest not merely to help France, but for objects of its own, and the objects it would propose to secure are such as England would do its utmost to place beyond the reach of Russia. As Russia cannot ally itself with France against Germany without finding England on the side of Germany, it must see its way to a great struggle with England before it accepts a French alliance. If then it does not mean to quarrol with England, and thinks that Constantinople and India may stand over for the present, it will not commit itself to help France. The better, therefore, the relations between England and Russia, the less chance is there of a new war between France and Germany. If the peace of Europe is for a time to be maintained, the best sign of this is the exhibition of cordiality between Russia and Belgium, as the violation of Belgian independence would be one of the first consequences of war being declared, supposing that it was France that provoked the war, and there is no chance of such a violation unless Russia sanctions it. If Germany were to be the assailant, if there was any foundation for the suspicions often expressed as to the policy of Prince BISMARCK, and it were true that he wished for another war simply to crush France before it has had time to recover, then Belgium might probably have nothing to do with such a war; and England, if it had anything to do with it, would be concerned, not as protector of Belgium, but as interested in the maintenance of the public law of Europe, if we may assume for the moment that there is such a law, and that England has some wish to maintain it. Generally, however, when the probability of a new French and German war is discussed, what is meant is a French war of rovonge, and against such a war it is not very far-fetched in German politicians to see a safeguard in the visits of the EMPEROR to London and Brussels.

PATRONAGE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

THE question of patronage is under discussion in both the Established Churches of Great Britain. For Scotland the Government has undertaken to effect a radical change in the law; for England the House of Lords has appointed a Committee of Inquiry. It is unfortunate perhaps that the Bill and the Committee should have come into being in the same Session. The coincidence gives an accidental and misleading colour to the notion that patronage is at bottom the same thing in the two Churches, and that it is only a question of time when the precedent about to be set This makes it in Scotland shall be copied in England. important to show that, as a matter of fact there is no connexion between the two cases. In Scotland the system of patronage has always been a weakening and disrupting force within the Church; in England it has been a strongthening and cohesive force. In Sootland it has taken away from the popularity and universality of the Established Church; in England it has had a directly contrary effect. In Scotland its abolition is widely demanded, trary effect. In Scotland its abolition is widely demanded, and may be hoped to exercise a healing and softening influence on the schiems which divide the Presbyterian body; in England there is no popular cry for any change, and such a change as that which it is proposed to introduce into Scotland would be a simple cause of confession. Consequently it is perfectly possible to have with the Government as regards its Scotch Bill, while supercrating any change in the same direction in this countries.

The reason why patronach has worked so different in Scotland and in England is to be looked for parti in the social position of the Presbytevian dergy, partly in the dootrinal and corremental unity of Presbytevian Church. The wealth of the Church England, and the dignity conferred on her by the fact that her bishops are Peers of Parliament, have converted the system of patronage into an arrangement between equals; while the poverty of the Ecotch Church has ordinarily made patronage an arrangement between superior and inferior. The lay patron in the one case has exercised his right in favour of a relation or a friend, in the other case has more offer arrection it in conferred on her by friend; in the other case he has more often exercised it in favour of a dependent. Consequently, the presente in the Church of Scotland has possessed meither the social dignity which goes with a family living, nor the popularity which goes with election. He is imposed upon his congregation without any act of their own, and he does not often possess the title to respect which belongs to a presentee who is of the same rank with his patron. The system of patronage has been one main cause why the Church of England has maintained up to this time her immense comprehensiveness. Supposing that all the livings had been in the gift of the bishops or of the Crown, we should have had a series either of purely party appointments, or of appointments expressly designed to exclude men of pronounced views. In the former case the balance would have leant almost entirely to one side, for from the Revolution downwards Bishops of decidedly High Church views have been merely exceptions to the general tendency of Episcopal opinion. In the latter the clergy would have held aloof from the religious movements of their time, and secessions such as that of the Wesleyans would probably have occurred again and again. The fact that a large proportion of livings are in the gift of private hands ensures the representation of all schools of thought within the Church. There has been no sudden rush in one within the Church. direction or the other, but a steady intermingling of men of views as widely different as can be held by men who are assumed to be agreed upon all essential points. Nothing but private patronage could have secured this to anything like the same extent. A system of popular election would have been just as fatal to it as a system of Episcopal or Royal appointments. In every congregation there would have been a majority for some one set of opinions, and a clergyman once chosen for his acceptance of the views of the majority would naturally have done his best to make those views take permanent root in the congrega-tion. But under a system which legally leaves the patron free to appoint anybody he likes, on any ground that he likes, and morally saddles him with no obligation beyond that of choosing a man who will be useful in the parish, every shade of opinion gets represented in due course. On the other hand, in a Church where, at least in the sense in which the term is understood in this country,there is no difference of opinion, this advantage cannot operate. The patron may impose a clergyman upon an unwilling congregation; but the reason why the congregation dislikes the appointment will ordinarily be that the presentee is unfitted in some way for the work entrusted to him. If the quarrels about patronage in the Church of Scotland had arisen from incumbents belonging to one school of theology being nominated to congregations belonging to another school of theology, they would at all events have prevented stagnation. But where these events have prevented stagnation. quarrels have arisen from an incompetent incumbent being presented, they can only be regarded as unavailing efforts on the part of the people to escape from stagastion. Their subsidence is not, as in the former case, attributable to the growth of liberality and tolerance consequent on the friction of different opinions; it only signifies that the malcontents have either ceased to take interest in religious matters or have migrated to some other communion.

It is probable, therefore, that the respective mades of dealing with the question indicated for Scotland in the speech of the Duke of RICHMOND, and for Hughand in the speech of the Bishop of PETERBOROUGH, though seemingly we different from one another, have the common merit of stating the circumstances against which they are directed. The Duke of RICHMOND was that mothing about of the continuous was that mothing about of the continuous pare that mothing about of the continuous speech and the continuous spee of RICHMOND says that nothing short of the entitle abolition of patronage will meet the wishes of Scotch Chandleson. The Bishop of Perundonous has no wish to shall be patronage, nor would be prevent the free meeting of the right of patronage from hand to hand, All that we preposes is to deal with the sale of next premutations—which in many cases is equivalent to the sale, not of the right to present to a

benefice, but of the henotice itselfpowers of the Bishop in case of grossly unit appointments. In principle both these changes are clearly right. There is no reason why the right of presenting to livings should not be light and sold. Indeed, as the action of a clargyment over his parishioners is one of the most important means of exercising useful influence, to buy the right of giving its men these immense opportunities for good seems one of the most natural forms of for good seems one of the most natural forms of philanthrophic expenditure. To bay the right of immediately appointing yourself to a particular parish is a wholly different transaction, and the abuses to which it has proved to be open are quite serious enough to call for legis-lative intervention. In Scotland a reform of this moderate kind would apparently answer no useful purpose. The abuses connected with patronage there have little to do with the money aspect of the question. Indeed, when it is remembered that the average value of a presentation in Scotland is only one year's purchase, while in Eugland it is sixteen wears' purchase money always can hardly be said sixteen years' purchase, money abuses can hardly be said to exist. But with Presbyterian congregations patronage is a matter of principle. They are great sticklers for Church authority, and in a Prospyterian church the appropriate and in which pointment of ministers is the principal mode in which Church authority can be exercised. The Government have done wisely in vesting the nomination in the commu-nicants—that is, in the congregation, properly so-called— rather than in the parishioners. Some opposition will probably be made to this provision on the plea that it is inconsistent with the theory of an Established Church. But the theory which makes the essence of Establishment to consist in the assumed co-extension of the Church and the nation has long ceased to have any meaning. The Churches of England and Scotland remain established, not because every subject of the Crown in the two countries respectively is regarded as belonging to them, but because a sufficient majority of the people in each case belongs to them to make it convenient for the State to maintain special relations with them in the shape of privileges conferred and control maintained. It is idle to talk about parisbioners in any other than a civil sense in a country which within thirty years has witnessed a schism which literally split the Established Church in two. To make the right to appoint the minister a mere accident of residence, no matter whether the person claiming it were a member of the Free Kirk or a United Presbyterian, or perhaps not a Presbyterian at all, would be to retain the very element which has made patronage so unpopular in Scotland. Nothing would be gained by taking it from the hands of lay patrons, and committing it to a popular body outside the Church. At the same time it might be well if provision could be made, by the reservation of a certain amount of Crown patronage, for the occasional correction of popular violence. The State cannot wholly escape responsibility for the acts of the Church so long as the connexion between the two is even nominally maintained; and if every man of liberal and moderate views is to be banished from the Church of Scotland, this responsibility will become both un-pleasant and discreditable. A Church in which there is no room for minorities can be neither great nor useful, and unless some efficient counterpoise to mere election can be introduced into the Government Bill, minorities are likely to have a bad time of it in the Presbyterian Establishment.

IRISH RAILWAY GUARANTEES.

THE unfavourable anticipations which were formed of the Parliamentary conduct of the new Iriah members have thus far not been realized. One at least of their number has shown himself an effective debater; and discussions of matters really important to Ireland have been earnestly and ably conducted. The O'CONOR DON lately moved a resolution on reilway guarantees which produced an instructive debate. The motion raised two dissimilar issues. Some members objected to the principle of guarantees, and others to the constitution of Grand Juries. It may be contended that an aristocratic body, not elected by the ratepayers, ought not to be recognised by Parliament in represental the country. One of the speakers took the limits to prove the undisputed proposition that the Grand lary has no power to originate a tax. In Irish counties the Freeentment Semions, consisting of some of the largest interpretation that the justices, inconstant the local expenditure which is afterwards

sanctioned by the Grand Jury. Neither body can grant a guarantee for any public enterprise on behalf of the ratepayers; nor indeed would not enter-ference of Parliament be required if there were a local authority with a general power of taxation. In the absence of any institution of the kind, Parliamentary Committees have not unreasonably relied on the opinion of the only organized bodies which happen to exist. Grand Juries, supported in some instances by Presentment Sessions, have voted in favour of guarantees, which have consequently received Parliamentary sucction. There can consequently received Parliamentary anaction. There can be no doubt that the greatest benefit which can be conferred on a remote rural district in Ircland is the construction of a railway. Reads are few, commercial intercourse is stugment, and agricultural progress is checked by the difficulty of reaching a market. In some instances counties have never been called upon for payment of the guarantee which they have given, and in other cases guaranteed railways have become self-supporting as soon as they have had time to create for themselves a traffic. In some parts of Ireland cattle, butter, pigs, and cheese have doubled their value as soon as a railway has been opened; and purchasers in the towns of England have received a corresponding advantage. Demonstrations that a highly profitable investment is theoretically irregular produce but a feeble conviction. A rate of threepence or fourpeace in the pound for five or ten years is a small price to pay for a great addition to the wealth of the community.

One objection to guarantees was suggested with remarkable candour by Mr. Conomy, who complained of the possible competition with existing railways which might be caused by the projection of new enterprises. There is no reason why Railway Companies in Ireland or elsewhere should not receive due protection against unnecessary competition; but it can scarcely be supposed that a guarantee would be recommended by the landowners of a county unless a railway were really required. The Sligo and Leitrim scheme to which Mr. Conotty referred was intended to accommodate a district entirely devoid of railway accommodation, although it was possible that the proposed line might divert a certain amount of traffic from the Midlaud Great Western. It happened that on the same day the House of Lords ordered by a small majority the recommittal of the Sligo and Leitrin Bill, which had been rejected by a Select Committee on an objection to the guarantee. The Midland Great an objection to the guarantee. The Midland Great Western Company had opposed the Bill on its merits, but the question was decided on other grounds. The Committee in the first instance refused to sanction the guarantee; and, as the promoters had stated that the guarantee was indispensable, the Committee logically rejected the whole project. Unluckily it had happened that in former cases guarantees had been sanctioned only when they were unopposed; and the Committee hastily inferred that a pre-cedent had been established for requiring an impossible unanimity. In the particular case only one considerable proprietor objected to the guarantee, and yet his name was not attached to the petition. If the decision had not been questioned, an entire stop would have been put to the extension of railways in Ireland. Such enterprises offer little attraction to speculative English capitalists; but there are always large sums of money ready to be invested at a moderate rate of interest on sufficient security. Objections which were raised in both Houses to the guarantee of dividends on ordinary stock rest on no sufficient foundation. Undertakers of public works can obtain money most advantageously by consulting the inclinations of all classes of capitalists. Some lauders only require security for a fixed interest, while others prefer an investment of a more classic character. Guarantees of interest and of minimum dividends are equally legitimate. The Committee which will now reconsider the Sligo and Leitrim Bill may perhaps again think it expedient to reject it; but it will loyally conform to the deliberate judgment of the House of Lords that opposition is not a conclusive argument against a guarantee.

The O'Conor Don urged forcible reasons for some change in the mode of sanctioning or recommending railway guarantees. Grand Juries would probably not be better ook the qualified to discharge their duties if they were constituted by popular election; but it would be impossible to grant countries them, under their present constitution, new powers of taxation; and it is equally impossible to deny that in resustices, and it is equally impossible to deny that in resustices, they outstop the limits of their legal authority. One

remedy which was suggested for the present anomaly was the adoption of new Standing Orders, by which a certain proportion of assents might be required as the condition of considering the expediency of a guarantee. There are many precedents for the plan, as, for instance, in Acts which have been passed for the settlement of the affairs of insolvent Hailway Companies. A certain majority of the holders of each separate class of securities or stocks must concur before the consolidation of different kinds of shares, or in some cases the issue of additional capital, will be allowed by Parliament. On the same principle the consents of owners are required to Drainage Bills, and to other enterprises which affect the interests of special districts. Only those who are practically acquainted with Ireland can form a judgment whether it would be possible to obtain by a system of voting-papers the genuine opinion of a county or a barony on a proposal for guaranteeing a new railway. It is possible that demagogues might persuade their followers that a new railway project was an English plot; and the priests probably approve of railway extension as little as of any other innovation which tends to loosen the ties between the people and the soil. A sounder opinion might be expected from the landowners; but if they were allowed to determine the expedience of the guarantee they to determine the expediency of the guarantee, they might be reasonably required to pay a certain proportion of the tax.

The opponents of guarantees avail themselves, as might be expected, of the commonplace objections to railway enterprise. It is in their opinion probable that money raised by taxation would be used to promote the interests of engineers and contractors. It is of course possible that when money is forthcoming for a public work, it may be employed to some extent for the benefit of those to whom it is entrusted; but the risk of irregularity is a reason for vigilant precaution, and not for inaction. That a railway through a rural Irish district may be profitable to pro-moters, and that it may impose the smallest possible liability on those who guarantee the capital, it is above all things necessary that it should be cheaply constructed. A railway costing for land and works only 6,000l. or 7,000l. per mile requires a gross mileage traffic of one-tenth of the amount to pay 5l. per cent. on the outlay. No abstruse calculation is needed to prove that a very moderate amount of traffic will relieve those who give the guarantee from their nominal liability. It is proper and necessary that engineers and contractors should be duly remunerated, and it is for their nominal. should be duly remunerated; and it is for their employers to take care that they make no unreasonable profits. As far as contractors are concerned, any arrangement which renders their business less speculative tends to economy in the construction of rullways. When the price of contracts is paid wholly or partly in shares, the terms of construction become more onerous, inasmuch as the capitalist has to insure himself against the risk of failure. In Ireland indeed it would be impossible to induce contractors to make railways on the chance of future profits. It is always more or less uncertain whether a railway will produce a large roturn to the undertakors, but it nover fails to increase the prosperity of the districts which it opens for intercourse and trade. It seems reasonable that the owners and occupiers who receive the advantage should be allowed the opportunity of facilitating useful enterprise.

OUR IMPERIAL VISITOR.

THE CZAR—or EMPEROR of All the Russias, as it seems the prefers to be called, rather to the confusion of some worthy Common Councilmen, who can remember only one Russia when they were at school, and wonder how many there are now in the family—has come and gone, and it may be assumed that he carries away with him a not unpleasant recollection of his brief and busy visit. There is at least no reason why he should not. He has been shown everything which it was thought would interest him, official porsons have applied themselves energetically to the formalities of welcome, and his reception by the people, though perhaps somewhat cold and languid, has been per-

the account merely because the Expense chooses to look in the account merely because the EMPEROR chooses to look in upon us for a day or two. These are things which cannot and ought not to be forgotten, but it would have been equally foolish and unmannerly to make the EMPEROR personally responsible for them. Questions of policy are properly left to responsible him terms, and it must be presumed that Lord Debey and his predecessor have said all that it is necessary or desirable to say in answer to Prince GORTCHAROFF'S despatches. English statesmen of all parties are agreed that nothing has occurred in the relations between this country and Russia to justify hostilities; and it is hardly worth while to hiss a potentate with whom you hesitate to go to war. At the same time it would be unfortunate if the Emperor were led to misunderstand the good-natured attentions which have been shown to him by all classes, or to imagine that there is no limit to the meek endurance of the English people. Political differences ought not to affect the interchange of personal courtesies; but personal courtesies ought not to be strained to bear more than their natural and simple meaning. It was perhaps inevitable that the usual nonsense should be written on a subject of this kind. A number of people who had nothing better to do went into the streets to see what the Emperor was like, and this harmless curiosity is represented as the deliberate homage of a great nation to the Liberator of the Serfs. On the other hand, the EMPEROR tried to look as pleasant and amiable as possible while receiving complimentary addresses, and bowed graciously to the crowds; and these commonplace civilities, only the absence of which would have been remarkable, are construed into an expression of ferventaffection for England and intense admiration of English institutions. Then again, because actually no altercation took place between the EMPERGRAND and any of the diplomatists who waited on him at Buckingbam Palace, because there were only sweet smiles and soft words, the advent of a millennium of peace is immediately proclaimed. It is difficult to conceive upon whom these imbecilities are intended to impose. Unless the EMPEROR and his visitors. had preserved a Quaker-like silence, it was impossible that they should have exchanged any but respectful salutations. The EMPEROR has repeatedly announced that he is anxious for peace; but every monarch and statesman is anxious for peace unless he sees reason for going to war, and the Russian Government has lately seized more than one opportunity of showing that its desire for peace does not imply any self-restraint in pushing forward its own designs. Peace on such terms may satisfy the Peace Society, but hardly anybody else. When a Spaniard receives a guest, he assures him that his house and family and everything that he possesses are at his disposal; but disappointment would probably result from too literal an interpretation of this generous offer. The amiable things which have been said all round during the EMPEROR'S visit must be taken with a similar qualification. There is nothing but good will towards the EMPEROR and his family, and a sincere desire for friendly relations with Russia as with all other nations, and no doubt the EMPEROR on his part, is very well disposed towards the country to which he has given his daughter; but there is no reason to suppose that the broad lines of either English or Russian policy will be very materially affected by these considerations.

If at the end of eight days the EMPEROR and the English people perfectly understand each other, it must be regarded as highly creditable to their acuteness and quick discrimination. The EMPEROR'S supposed enthusiasm for English institutions did not lead him to visit the House of Commons, where he might perhaps have been amused by Home Rulers playing the part of Poles. The scenty representation of the ironclad fleet below Gravesend may possibly have given an apparent confirmation to Mr. WARD HURT'S rash depreciation of the national resources, if the EMPEROR judged only by what he saw, and not by the abundant information with which he is kept supplied at St. Petersburg by competent authorities. The sample of the army burg by competent authorities. The sample of the army which was exhibited at Aldershot cannot fail to have suggested a favourable idea of the smartness and effiomenal persons have applied themselves energetically to the formalities of welcome, and his reception by the people, though perhaps somewhat cold and languid, has been persons there has indeed been no enthusiasm, but then there was no occasion for enthusiasm. It is impossible to say that the recent policy of Russia towards this country has been either friendly or honourable, and it gidiculous to suppose that such incidents as the repudiation of the Rhack See chauses of the Treaty of Paris, or the violated pledge in regard to Khiva, are to be wiped out of

been the successful promptitude with which, when he was diverted from Gravesend, the preparations for his reception were transferred to Dover. The Empanon, when he went diverted from Graves to Guildball, may have remembered Baron Haussnann's magnificence at the Hôtel de Ville; but the Lond Mayor had certainly no reason to fear the comparison. The decoration of the civic palace had real artistic merit, and all the arrangements for accommodating and entertaining the vast company worked with perfect smoothness. It will be interesting to see whether the Eurescon may not be disnteresting to see whether the Eurescot may not be dis-posed, among other English importations, to establish a Lord Mayor at St. Petersburg. The history of the office, if he had any one to explain it to him, would per-haps enable him to understand the toughness and com-plexity of the English administrative system. The Crystal Palace has come to play a curious part in State festivities. It has acquired a sort of semi-official connexion with the Court, and the crush on Saturday last was certainly quite equal to anything at a drawing-room. When a Sultan, a Shah, or a Coar visits our shores, it is natural that the public should wish to see him, and, on the other hand, as he is sure to be told by the newspapers, the great thing to see in this country is the people. At the Crystal Palace the foreign potentate and the people can have a good stare at each other, and take a common enjoyment in music and fireworks. In this way everybody is pleased, and if the foreign potentate does not think much of the people, or the people of the potentate, they can console themselves with wonderful rockets and cascades of fire. On the whole, although the EMPEROR has seen perhaps as much as could be seen in eight days, it comes to very little, and if all he knows of England is what he has seen, he has much to learn. Unfortunately a monarch has never much chance of knowing anything at first hand, and the EMPEROR's impressions of England will probably continue to be derived as before from what he is told. Still the mere glimpse of human faces has a certain influence on the mind, and, as a rule, no one is ever so bitter against those he has seen as against those who are a mere name to him. This influence, within its limited range, will probably be at work both with the EMPEROR and with Englishmen; but it will have small effect except as a predisposition to mutual good will.

THE COMING AGE.

Deen the characteristic doctrine of a large school of political writers. Reformers naturally believe in the approach of a millennium which is to begin when their favourite measures are adopted; the philosophers who helped to bring about the French Revolution imagined that the reign of pure reason was about to supplant the reign of antiquated prejudice; and popular interpreters of the creed pushed the doctrine to the extreme of assuming that all social changes were invariably for the better. The cruel disappointments in which many recent experiments have ended have not entirely dispelled the illusion, though it scarcely shows such vigour as in the last generation. Many distinguished thinkers whose views are in no sense retrograde believe that, so far from improving, society is at the present time advancing with great rapidity towards a dissolution, or at least towards a catastrophe which may involve many generations. We need not ask whether the gloomy or the cheerful view be correct. It is at least tolerably plain that there is no such indisputable presumption as the old revolutionists supposed in favour of the continuous and universal progress of mankind. The most palpable facts of history fiatly contradict any such hypothesis. The phenomenon which we call progress is clearly limited, both in time and place. A very large part, probably a great majority, of the human race, is, and generally has been, in a state of stagnation, and often of decay. It is only from the weakness of our imaginations, which prevents us from realizing how large a part of the whole population of the globe lies outside our circle of ideas and influences, that we are able to forget that the exceptions are much more numerous than the conformities to the rule. And, again, it is plain enough that even in the progressive rade the progress does not extend to all the faculties. We are quitf ready to allow that we cannot build, nor paint, nor write poetry as well as many people could do in former ages. The Greeks, to mention no other case, had ce

life gradually appeared, and the forces which once wreathed the rapours and shock the earth's crust presented themselves in the shape of plants and monkeys, and ultimately of philosophers. But this condition can be no more permanent than that which preceded it. Nothing is eternal; in every system there is some little defect which will gradually upset the existing equilibrium. At some inconceivably distant period the planets will drop into the sun; the great masses now distributed through space will agglomerate themselves, and then, it may be, the process of evolution will make a fresh start, new solar systems will be developed, and the everlasting series of cycles be repeated. The speculation is a tolerably daring one, and probably Mr. Spencer himself, whose views we do not profess to have set forth with perfect accuracy, would lay very little stress upon it. It may, however, represent vaguely the kind of theory which suggests itself to the sementific imagination, even if the scientific reason pronounces that it lies beyond the legitimate bounds of human thought. Our guessos at the plan of the universe scarcely challenge implicit confidence. It is enough to say that there is no particular reason for supposing that this little atom of a planet will continue its course for ever, or that its inhabitants will go on—even if they have hitherto continued—getting steadily better, wiser, and happier. Analogy would rather suggest that in some way or other the most permanent of material objects will go through a period of decay, which may possibly be protracted through as many ages as the period of progress. And therefore there is no insuperable weight of antecedent presumption against the decirne that the world has already seen its best days; though it would be lamentable to think that it could do no better. When one considers the vast amount of misery and stupidity which exists in the most civilized countries, and the immense improvements which might follow from even a slight rise in the general standard of intelligence

The question therefore suggests itself, what would be the proper attitude of mind if such a conclusion were clearly established? attitude of mind if such a conclusion were clearly established? The popular prophets of progress are apt to represent their own view as the only one which would supply us with sufficient motives for activity. Men who are trying to make the world better would relax their efforts unless they had some cortainty of success. And yet the converse view would be quite tenable. If it should be clearly established that we were gradually declining, we might still endeavour to make the process as tolerable as possible. Whenever the day comes, if it ever does come, at which the industrial power of England vanishes along with its coal-mines, we might perhaps reconcile ourselves with comparatively little reluctance, because without disgrace, to descend into the position of a second-rate Power. National decline when it results from demoralization is of course humilisting; but if it were due of a second-rate Power. National decline when it results from demoralization is of course humilisting; but if it were due to a disappearance of the physical conditions essential to the greatness of a country, submission with a tolerably good grace might be the best possible policy. What is true of any particular nation would be true of the world. There are changes beyond the power of man to arrest, and, long before our planet has dropped into the sun, it will have become an unsuitable alode for civilized beings. Probably the most highly organized animals would be the first to feel the change, and would slowly depart from the scene, to leave the world in its second childhood, and allow the "monstrons oft," who was once its ruler, to resume his old pre-eminence. Before that happens, howruler, to resume his old pre-eminence. Before that happens, however, it would be as well to prepare ourselves for the coming event. The last age of man need not be merely a repetition of his barbarous infancy. Some of the lessons which he has learnt might enable him to decline with dignity, and to grow weak without becoming ferocious. There might be consolations in the old age of the Our remote descendants will indeed have many causes for humility. In their time the material advantages of civilization will have disappeared. They will preserve a railway engine or a fragment of telegraphic wire as mysterious implements which had a meaning to the ancients; and will visit with reverence the mouths of those huge caverns from which the extinct mineral was formerly extracted for purposes of fuel. Possibly, indeed, some of our machines will be invested with superstitions awe; for superstition, even of a degraded kind, is a growth which has not yet been extirated, and which may possibly be expected to put forth new developments as the intellect grows weaker. For not only mechanical contrivances, but the intellectual schievements of our day, will become unintelligible as the vigour of the race declines. In the museums of that day there will be preserved specimens of examination papers, and men will tell passes other with wonder that in distant ages, not only the most each other with wonder that in distant ages, not only the most learned, but even lads who were plucked at the Universities, were able to understand those mysterious symbols. As the impulse which formerly created the fine arts declines, our descendants will be reduced first to merely mechanical imitation, and then, abandoning even that attempt, will be content to admire such relice as they are able to preserve. In those days Radicals and Conservatives will change places. Men of a sanguine temperament will hope that it may still be possible to keep alive for a few generations the arts and the political and philosophical theories bequeathed by a more vigorous race; whilst the despondent and melanchely will acquieses in changes from which it will be generally recognised that no real improvement can be anticipated. War, it

may be hoped, will be discouraged, because the hot passions characteristic of youthful development will grow gradually weaker, and the wisest statemen will admit that the nearest approach to stagnation is the greatest blessing which can be auticipated:

But we renounce the attempt to draw any adequate portrait of the supposed period. It has of late been very fashionable for imaginative writers to draw fanciful pictures of the coming age; and, to say the truth, it does not appear that any great strain upon the imagination is generally implied in such efforts. For the most part, the changes contemplated by these travellers to Utopis are of a very simple and obvious kind. They look forward to a few scientific discoveries, and endeavour to imagine the results of mankind acquiring the command of new powers of nature, and making use of forces which are to electricity what electricity is to steam. Undoubtedly if we could travel through the air, or kill our fellow-creatures by the million instead of the thousand, the external form of society would be considerably changed; but it does not follow that men's characters would be essentially different if they could take a morning's trip across the Atlantic as easily as they can now pay a visit to Brighton. Neither do the various theories which have been worked out as to the possible effect of extending women's rights strike us as very interesting. If, wherever there are now a man and a woman, there is to be at some future time a couple of men, things might be better or worse; but, except a slight increase of the general monotony, we do not know that any very remarkable effect would be necessarily produced. And therefore we venture to advise the next constructor of a funciful future to try his hand at depicting society in a state of pronounced and recognized decay. The moral need not be altogether useless. He might, for example, show us to what extent the belief in indefinite progress, so frequently invoked by politicians, really colours our habitual views of life; and how far they would be altered by substituting an entirely different conception. And further, he might incidentally throw some light upon the problem, not altogether an uninteresting one, how far symptoms of such a change are already manifest to an acute mind.

SCOTCH MINISTERS.

THIE question of Scotch Church patronage would be less casily disposed of them it promises to be were the value of Scotch preferments greater than it is. But even if the sale of advowsons had, ever been in fashion in Scotland, the livings must necessarily have gone cheap, for the class who would have bid and bought had next to nothing to offer. The Scotch parish is not bestowed upon the son, brother, or cousin of the reigning patron as a comfortable subsistence in the meantime and a stepping-stone to something better. Probably in the long and troubled history of the Church since it shook itself free from the toils of the Scarlet Woman, there has never been an instance of the cadet of a noble family seeking ordination; and, if he had sought ordination, it would certainly have been from shear devotion to the work, and not from the desire of filthy lucre. The livings are livings to men brought up with something less than moderate expectations; but for any one else they would be mortification, if not starvation. Take them all round the country, and we fancy we should not understate the average were we to place it at 200% a year. And then it must be remombered that there are no prizes. There are one or two livings in rising cities where the globe or church lands have been built over, and where the elergyman consequently draws a good income from ground-rents. There are one or two others where he has been lucky enough to happen upon a stone quarry of prime quality; for, although stones are a drug in Scotland generally, first-class granite or freestone is always valuable. But these are only the exceptions that prove the rule, and no youth of promise counts upon them when meditating the Church as his vocation in life. There are no epiritual peerages with palaces and proportionate revenues attached; no deaneries, canoaries, pre-lends, preventorships. Your spiritual ministrations are simply renumerated by a modest competency, and the kirk in which you officiate is the type of your own quiet manner of living. Nowadays ther

stantial repair. They have saldom been rich; over a great part of the country the wealthier of them have always been disincepalian, and naturally in neither the one case nor the other de they care to launch out in lavish expenditure. The true blue Presbyterians who form the bulk of the congregation play into their hands, and spare their pockets, by identifying external simplicity with the genuine sanctity of the heart and spirit. Hence it is that Presbyterians have always worshipped with dumplacency in those hideous barn-like edifices which disfigure some convenient eminence somewhere about the centre of each Scottish parish.

As the kirks are when contrasted with the English eathedrals and grand old parish churches, so are the ministers compared with the English clergy. They are drawn for the most part from the class of society whose ambition would otherwise have been limited to making a good livelihood out of a good farm, or getting into a

class of society whose ambition would otherwise have been limited to making a good livelihood out of a good farm, or getting into a comfortable medical practice in the country. The education of very many of them has been more or less of a struggle from first to last, carried on at a certain sacrifice to their relations. The candidate for orders has had the talent of the family; he has shown himself able as well as diligent at the parish school. He has been sent to the University at an early age—sixteen, fifteen, or possibly fourteen. He has preluded his career by compating for a "burnary," and, if he be worth the educating, has doubtless won one of the value probably of from 121. to 351. With some such moderate assistance, supplemented alightly from the funds of his family, or by his personal exertions, he may do very well. The session lasts for some five months in the winter time, and for the rest of the year he may live under his father's roof. He may work out his keep somehow on the paternal farm, and, if his origin be still more humble, as is not unfrequently the case, he may go in for rough daily labour for daily wages, always devoting his leisure to the prosecution of his studies. During the winter and the session he will try to eke out his means by teaching, and there are very few intending ministers who can afford to dispense with this resource. Then comes the course of his divinity studies, exresource. Then comes the course of his divinity studies, extending over three years or more; and the student is ready to be admitted to orders. When he is ontitled to write Reverend before his name, it naturally is rather an anxious time with him. There is no intermediate state as in England in which he may support himself in more or less comfort as a curate, holding on in the hope of obtaining substantial preferment. He may be aphimself in more or less comfort as a curst, hadding on in the hope of obtaining substantial preferment. He may be ap-pointed assistant to some elderly minister who still clings to his post, or whose people may be unwilling to part with him although health or strength may be beginning to fail. But, except for some such rare chance, he must still live by his teaching till an occasion of preferment turns up. Pending that desirable consummation, and if he has no immediate expectations, he may very likely accept a parachall schoolmestership. But the objection to doing so its a parochial schoolmastership. But the objection to doing so is that a parochial schoolmaster is generally considered to have shelved himself, in a humble consciousness of the absence of those more brilliant gifts which would have made him a shining light in more brilliant gifts which would have made him a shifting light in the pulpit. The shorter and more certain path to promotion used to lie in obtaining a tutorship in the family of some lord or laird who was likewise a patron. Many of the great Scotch landed proprietors have a dozen or even a score of livings in their gift. If the tutor had a clover head on his shoulders, and an elequent tongue—still more, if he had a heartfelt sense of the responsibilities of the office to which he aspired—his bread and butter were convenity cut for him in advance. He had alcenty were generally cut for him in advance. He had pleuty of opportunities for displaying his telent. The parish clergyman was always willing to be assisted in his arduous labours, and huppy to place his pulpit at the disposal of the laird's protegs. When the youthful probationer preached the congregation was predisposed in his favour, and crowded the church with the gusto of epicures who like something fresh to tickle their palates. If his sermons came clearly from the heart, or if he were clever enough to steer between the Scylla of cold formalism and the Charybdis of highflown sensationalism, his reputation grew rapidly, and the way to advancement was prepared for him. The "sough" went through the country side that the laird's tutor was a rising young man, who had the root of the nutter in him, and who expounded a text to edifleation. So, when a vacancy occurred, the laind night exercise his patronage in favour of his dependent without any sense of invidious obtrusion. He "presented" a man who was pleasing to the people, and all parties were satisfied.

invidious obtrusion. He "presented" a man who was pleasing to the people, and all parties were estisfied.

This easy manner of arranging matters belonged, however, rather to the earlier Erastian days, before revival and reaction had succeeded to the prevailing listlessness. When the Evangelical agitation had troubled the spirits of the Moderates, the parties came to a compromise with the feeling of the times by offering congregations a choice of candidates. They drew out a list, comprising six or a deven eligible names, and the various competitors preached in rotation. This was a trying ordeal for the man who had everything to gain by obtaining a charge. Some of his rivals were "placed ministers," who entered the lists because their success would gain them a somewhat better living. These men came to the contest with an established character for eloquence or piety, and with an experience in which he was wanting. Their style was formed, and all they had to do was to nick the base samples of their abounding reporter, and deliver the base samples for manners to the other hand, had the samples for the review to the other hand, had the samples for the review to the other hand, had the samples for the review to the other hand, had the samples for the review to the other hand, had the samples for the review to the other hand, had the samples for the review of the samples of the samples

they miseated mean thin the idea that a led west giving himself after among them. For were it only the matter of his discourse, that he had to be careful about they were almost more critical over the method of his delivery. It was enough to shake the courage of incharisment youth to look down over the pulpit cushions into a great square pow beneath, beimful of austare elders, who were nothing at all if they were not severely dogmatical. And behind these were all the heads of similiae who had not been adopted to the percelial senate, but were all the more captious on that very account; and behind these again, the ancient womed, even more irrationally fastidious than the elderly male would be apt to condemn him for over-confidence; if, in modest deprecation of their judgment, he clung closely to his modest deprecation of their judgment, he clung closely to his maker, and reed out the discourse in tremulous accents, they would be disposed to shake their heads with contemptuous compassion, and pronounce him "ower young for sircan important charge." But then, again, there was always the chance, and a fair one, that their choice might light upon him with an enthusiastic secont. For, coverie puribus, the congregation rather preferred a yeath on his promotion to a "placed minister" with a made regulation. The gifts of the rising genius might redound to the credit of the parish that had recognized them; and his experienced parishioners might hope to mould him to their own tastes and ways. And if he did get through the critical occasion and secure his election, from a worldly point of view he was pretty well made for life. As there were no great prizes in the Church, he had no strong reason to desire a further change, unless indeed it was his simbition to make a hit as a popular preacher in the citics. He came into an income that seemed wealth to him. He stepped straight into a comfortable manse, with its garden, and its anug gleba, that gave him all the secular distractions he wanted in the way of farming. He became at

MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

A SCHEME has been lately put forward for providing the city of Manchester with a new cathedral church. It has been largely discussed in the local papers in letters coming from one who signs himself. A Member of the Chapter," and from the Bishop himself. It even appears that designs for such a building have been actually made, and that they are likely before long to be made public. But the interest in the matter has spread beyond Manchester; it has been more briefly noticed in more than one London paper, and the Times itself not long ago devoted a whole leading article to the subject. That article, like other signs in the same quarter, belie us to see how things look in the eyes of people who have no special knowledge of the matter in hand. The main argument was that the present church of Manchester is very unworthy to be the head church of so great a city, that Sir George Head, when he wrote about the manufacturing districts, did not think it worth while to say much about it, that altogether it would be a good thing to get rid of it and build something better. Like most popular ways of looking at a thing, there is in this rough and ready way of settling the question some truth mixed up with some error. There is no denying that the cathedral church at Manchester belongs to quite a different class of churches, and to a much lower class, than cathedral churches in general, and if the greatness of the city is to determine the greatness of its church, there certainly seems something specially incongruous in Manchester legging so far behind Lichfield, Ely, Wells, or even St. David's. Bit we are not quite sure that it follows from this truth that it is desirable even to translate the episcopal chair of Manchester from the old church to a new one; still less are we sure that, if it be thought desirable to do so, it stall follows that the building of the new church need involve the pulling down, or worse than the pulling down, of the old one.

That Manchester Cathedral is something very inferior to, or to speak more assumately something very different from, cathedral churches in general is the secessary consequence of the history of the church and city. We have put our comparison in very guarded words, because it is quite unfair to compare Manchester Cathedral either with churches that were cathedral entered and Gloucester. It has a building of saits another kind, but it holds a very high mak in the own-kind. It was not built to be the church of a bishapers or a great abbay. The librie is what from its history it might make an about the beautiful and distinctively. English of the great Register distinctively and distinctively. English of the second of Manchester in the flagship and the second of Manchester in the second of the second of Manchester in the second of the second of Manchester in the second of the second of the second of Manchester in the second of the second of

of his wealth in founding a collegiate body in his purish church. The present church therefore arose, having its twofold character clearly impressed on the building. It is a great church, whose character is escentially perochial; only, as being also the church of a collegiate body, it has a choir of size and stateliness ususual is a merely perochial church. It does not affect, because there was no reason why it should affect, the character of an episcopal or abbatial minister. Simply put away the ideas surgested by the word "cathedral," compare the church of Manchester with churches of its own class, not with churches of quite another chass, and it will certainly hold its own among the first of that class. Transport it to either of the regions of great Perpendicular parish churches; move it either to the East or to the West; set it down either at Norwich or at Taunton, and no one would despise it, even in the face of such formidable rivals as it would meet with.

Still there is the fact that Manchester the greatest eniscopal

Still there is the fact that Manchester, the greatest episcopal city in England after London—indeed, if we take the word London in the strictest sense, a greater city than London—has the smallest and the least dignified of our episcopal churches, except those of the village cities of North Wales. Modern arrangements made it convenient to place a new bishopric at Manchester, and to place its episcopal chair in the existing church of Manchester. As a fact, therefore, that church, however high it might stand among churches of its former rank, has been raised to a rank for which it is quite unsuited. Now in this Manchester does not stand quite alone. Nearly the same may be said of the episcopal city next in greatness to itself. Hristol also has a cathedral church quite unworthy of the greatness of the city; we might almost say, quite unworthy to be a cathedral church at all. It is a mere fragment of a church which, when perfect, would only just reach the second rank—the rank, not of Ely and Peterborough, but of Tewkesbury and Sonthwell. And not only this, but at Bristol, unlike Manchester, the episcopal church was distinctly surpassed by one of the parish churches of the city. The cause is the same as at Menchester; the bishopric of Bristol was a late foundation planted in a church which had never been designed for its new rank. Still at Bristol things could be easily mended; the church was a fragment, and it could be easily restored to its proper proper tion. The nave is now again rising, and if its builders can only be persuaded not to crush it with needless western towers, they will have a church, not indeed designed for its present rank, but still not wholly unworthy of it. There is no such easy remedy at Manchester. There the church is a perfect and admirable one of its own kind, but of a different kind from what is wanted. There is no case for rebuilding, adding, or altering. Either the present church must be left alono—allowing for better arrangements inside—or something new must be built from the ground.

We confess that we have a lurking feeling in favour of the former alternative. We have no wish to throw cold water on a scheme which in itself is so noble as that of building a cathedral church in these later times. It it were Liverpool or Birmingham instead of Manchester, we should say, build up your minster by all means, and if you can make it outdo Fly and Winchester, so much the better. But Manchester has a history, and we should feel a certain pain at seeing that history quite wiped out, even in the favour of so great a work. We must confess to a certain satisfaction in seeing the history of the church and city written so plainly as it now is on the material fabric. The three-fold character of the building, parochial, collegiate, and cathedral, answering to as many stages in the history of the city itself, is there clearly to be read. We confess to a certain shrinking from forsaking the old site and the old associations. And if we got over this feeling, if we could think the jar on our historical memories more than made up by the prospect of a new Fly or even a new Beverley, we are at once haunted by another feeling. Are we the least likely to get a new Fly, or even a new Beverley? The new church will doubtless be bigger than the old one; have we any reason to think that it will be better? Have we that trust in our modern architects that we can, under any compulsion short of physical tecessity, give up an uncient building to be supplanted by a new one?

Manchester Cathedral, whatever it is or is not, is English; it is a good specimen of a good type of English buildings. What is the new one likely to be? One trembles at the thought of the devices from France or Venice or the banks of the Rhine, from any part of the world in short except Old England, which our modern architects would be likely to show off on such a golden opportunity. And the prospect is yet more fearful, if the form of the scheme which seems to have won most favour should really be carried out. This is not the comparatively harmless process of pulling down the present church, as it. Wulfstan did at Worcester—though to be sure he wopt when he had done it—and building up the new one on the same site or close by it. It is the more wonderful and fearful process of incorporating the old church into something new, lampthening it, making the present church into the nave of a new same, raising the western tower and sticking on a central tower and sticking on a central tower site. It is the more wonderful and fearful process of incorporating the old church into something new, lampthening it, making the present church into the nave of a new same, raising the western tower and sticking on a central tower site. It is the people who propose those streets as a hideoms nightmore to an architect or antiquary suffering from indigestion. The people who propose those streets as the present church; they can indeed have no notion what a treasure they will be a sufficiently sets farth its twofold idea. But the sufficient will be sufficiently sets farth its twofold idea. But the sufficient which could be sufficiently sets farth its twofold idea. But the sufficient which could be sufficiently sets farth its twofold idea. But the sufficient which could be sufficiently sets farth its twofold idea. But the sufficient in the sufficient which could be sufficiently sets farth its twofold idea. But the sufficient in the sufficient which can be sufficiently sets farth its twofold idea.

makes it one of the most perfect things of its own kind, to form a long sprawling shapeless nave, attached to something which, if a long sprawling shapeless nave, attached to something which, if it is to have the peculiar character of a minster, must be something utterly incongruous with the ancient buildings to which it is to be tacked on. A well-designed ancient building has a meaning and a proportion of its own which is at once destroyed by this reckless kind of treatment. How, for instance, is the nave to be heightened? The building is well proportioned as it is, but what is to become of it if—the only conceivable way of heightening it—something is to be built at random above the clerestory which would probably crush the nillars which were not meant to support would probably crush the pillars which were not meant to support it? Manchester Cathedral is architecturally a parish church, and it cannot be turned into a minster by heightening, lengthening, and adding to it. One might as well, because the cat and the lion both belong to the genus felis, try to turn the cat into a lion by sticking on him the mane and tail of his more majestic cousin. Barbarous as would be the notion of utterly destroying the existing church, it would be less barbarous than the notion of pulling it about in this reckless fashion, in the vain hope of changing it into something which it is not and never can be.

Our counsel then would be, if we could prevail so far, to leave things as they are, to let the city still keep the visible sign of its peculiar history; but, at all events, if there is to be a new and purely episcopal church built, let it be on some other site. Let the present church remain as one of the noblest of English parish churches, and let the new minster arise somewhere else. If the two could be placed near together, after the precedents of Coventry, Wostminster and Bury it would be no harm; but at all events let Westminster, and Bury, it would be no harm; but at all events let the old church abide. It is part of the history of Manchester and of the history of England. It is a noble work of its own kind, suited for the purpose for which it was at first meant, and it ought not to be despised or thrust aside, still less put to the fearful tortures with which it is threatened, because it does not answer a wall as a waster middle as were the formula of the forest of the formula of the formula of the formula of the formula o so well as another might a purpose which its founders never thought of.

M. OCTAVE FEUILLET.

(I) hear any one continually called the Virtuous may not only here the public it may and by hearning discours As Alexander bore the public, it may end by becoming tiresome to the object of the monotonous praise. He fancies himself called upon to prove that, if he is correct, it is not for want of passions or of opportunities to be wicked; and he foels it to be due to himself to plunge into excesses for which perhaps he has very little taste. The literary career of M. Feuillet, the author of Le Sphine, which is being played just now at the Princess's, is a remarkable example of being played just now at the Princess's, is a remarkable example of the dangers of possessing too good a character. It is probable that people who have been disappointed in Le Sphinz, and who do not find M. de Camors peculiarly edifying reading, have wondered how M. Feuillet acquired his reputation for harmlessness. He used to be called "Le Musset des familles," and the qualification seems to promise an innocent gaiety and respectable passions, which are not prominent in Julia de Trécaur and Le Sphinz. The fact is that some years have passed since M. Feuillet deserted the pious early manner which made his books so admirably suited to adorn the drawing-room table. Yet even in his latest works we may note remains, and what are called survivals, of an early condition of remains, and what are called survivals, of an early condition of stagy innocence, and didactic utterances. It may be worth while

stagy innocence and didactic utterances. It may be worth while to trace the steps of a progress in which art has perhaps improved at the expense of morality.

The earlier successes of M. Feuillet were the deserved result of a keen eve for opportunities, and a readiness in seizing them. The Parisian public, naturally fickle, and corrupted perhaps by the constitutional monarchy of the period, was beginning to weary of the passions in tatters of the Romantic school. A play even of M. Hugo's—Les Burgraves—had only a moderate success. The master sent a message requesting a friend to introduce some young enthusiasts to act as an amateur claque. The triend was M. Cilestin Nanteuil, a leader of the Romantic movement of 1830. He used to paint melancholy damsels in the movement of 1830. He used to paint melancholy damsels in the movement of 1830. He used to paint melancholy damsels in the stiff-neck and gold-leaf style, and his admiring comrades have recorded that he had *Pair moyen-dys*, and that his locks were like a nimbus. But M. Nanteuil had to answer despairingly, "Il n'y a pas de jeunes gens." There were no more sweet enthusiasts; the year of grace 1830 had long gone by. People had ceased to be shocked at the license of the stage, but they had also ceased to care for the fevers and passions of De Musset, and had begun to answert that something might, he said on the side of common to suspect that something might be said on the side of common morality. This was the moment which M. Feuillet adroitly seized. He saw that he might be "all for virtue, and that sort of thing," He saw that he might be "all for virtue, and that sort of thing," like De Quincey's homicidal amateur, and yet be sentimental and suggestive. A wife might reclaim an erring husband, or a husband win back a wife on the point of error, by artifices which the audience appreciated, and which had the new merit of being on the side of honesty and of the family. Vice was made to hoist, in the usually quoted way, "with its own petard." Such pieces as La clé d'or, La crise, Le cheves blane, were the successful working out of this idea. They contained all the coquetry and all the ardour of De Musset; and, after all, no one was burt, husband and wife were made happy, and the children were embraced on every side, as in the play of the Rovers. But there was another trait or trick of De Musset's which M. Feuillet also adapted to family use. This was the introduction of interesting acquires, who were only too anxious to be able to believe. De Musset's and to leave them in their size; but M. Feuillet did better—hercelaimed them. To

be sure their conversion was usually the result of some happy accident which did not appear very garmane to the matter of their theological difficulties. Thus the heroine of Redempties is an actress whose life is passed in dishevelled orgine—always good scenes on the stage—and in argument with a pious abbé. But she is brought back to the fold, not by the abbé, but by falling in love. Still, in one way or other religion and morality were reconstructed, and this was pleasing to the best sort of society.

M. Feuillet did not confine his method and his theology to the stage. Besides writing comedies and proverses, he became known as the author of safe novels. Society pronounced that, unlike the tales of Feydeau and Houssaye, M. Feuillet's were remances which you could read, which you could put into the hands of young people. This was the happy result of his good sense in always making his heroes Brotons of high birth and Catholics, or with the makings of good Catholics. He chose his scenes from the life of country houses, and of excellent families who alumed the dangerous air of Paris. Persons of no birth were only introduced to be sneered at, and infidel men of science encountered painful shapes of social nemesis. Thus M. Feuillet won a large and aristocratic public, and smoothed his way to a chair among the Forty. His style was always impeccable and lively, the action of his pieces animated, his situations ingenious, his sentiments correct. And so he won the sweet voices of all the better sort of literary ladies. To be sure some people may have thought him almost too didactic animated, his situations ingenious, his sentiments correct. And so he won the sweet voices of all the better sort of literary ladies. To be sure some people may have thought him almost too didactic in those early days. The history of Sybille, for instance, begins very much in the manner of Miss Edgeworth. Sybille is an orphan, living with her grand-parents, members as usual of one of the first families in Normandy. Even in her cradle Sybille is all soul. She cries for a star, and refuses to be comforted when she is prevented from riding round the lake on the back of a swan. But these early faults of character are currected, and Sybille grows up one of those from riding round the lake on the back of a swan. But these early faults of character are corrected, and Sybille grows up one of those angel-children, with a passion for doing good to their elders, who are frequent in fiction, and not unknown in real life. She does good to the Abbé, to the village idiot, to her grandmother in Paris; she converts her governess, and wherever she goes, moral resolutions blossom in the dust of weary hearts, as they do when "Pippapasses." Even Sybille, however, had once her religious doubts, and was the female Musset of the nursery. But she is reconciled to the faith by observing the courage of the abbé in a shipwreck, and after her return she becomes a little intolerant. She refuses to marry her lover because he is an unbeliever, though an unbroken series of successes might have shown her that she could convert any one. This lover, by the way, has all the women in the book sighing for him, and is obliged to make a tour to Persia to cure his cousin of her hopeless affection. On his return he finds that the cousin still loves him, and as a man cannot always be in Porsia, cousin of her hopeless affection. On his return he made that the cousin still loves him, and as a man cannot always be in Persia, the position is becoming dangerous, when Sybille as usual rescues and reclaims the lady. But she can think of no way to bring conviction to her lover, except to die, which she does at the age of nineteen. With all her virtue there is an air of Blanche Amory and a certain staginess about Sybille; but it was a very popular staginess. Women, as Sainte-Beuve said, felt that there was a Subille in their characters and that in the proper circumstances. staginess. Women, as Sainte-Beuve said, felt that there was a Sybille in their characters, and that in the proper circumstances they could have been all that she was. So the book was a success, though strictly speaking it was more a fantasy than a novel, and it increased M. Feuillet's deserved reputation for pleasant writing

and correct opinions.

An even less equivocal success was Le jeune homme pauvre.

This was the most popular novel of its year, and the shop of the bookseller who published it was besieged by carriages. The jeune homme of the tale finds himself ruined at the death of his father, and he has the fortitude to refuse his name to a promoter of companies, and his hand to a rich young lady whom he does not love. The faithful solicitor of his house gets him a situation as steward to a wealthy family in Brittany, and he solaces himself by keeping a voluminous journal of his experiences. If we can imagine one of Scott's most respectable young men born in the middle of our century, and relating how he was a good rider, a skilled artist, modest, brave, honest, how he leaped down from a lofty window out of regard for a lady's character, and how he was rewarded by marrying her, we have a fair idea of this novel. The Breton scenery is prettily described, and the romantic leap from the tower of Elven made the fortune of the play founded on the

the tower of Elven made the fortune of the play founded on the story.

Soon after the publication of Le jeune homme, M. Feuillet woke one morning to find himself permanently famous. M. Sainte-Beuve had consecrated to him one of the Causeries de Lundi. The great critic advised his young friend to desert his religious little girls and meritorious young men, and "to plunge into the vast ocean of human nature." Now M. Feuillat had already ahown, in the play called Dalila, that he could deal with fiery passions if he liked. There is a fisherman in one of his novels who, when he is prevented from risking his life at a shipwreck, complains that people will hold him no higher than an Englishman. M. Feuillet was perhaps afraid that he also would become like one of those English novelists whom M. Taine snears at (rather groundlessly) for their uncessing decency. So he took his critic's advice, plunged into the hidden depths of human nature, and brought up that very curious pearl M. de Camora. Now Camora is a novel which we cannot imagine an English author writing. M. Feuillet is for ever free from that reproach, and, like Richardson after Lovelnes, no one can doubt first he cannot which drags so wicked a here through somes so werible and harrowing. Louis de Camora was a young man of good family

and of good impulses. He had gone no further than ruining the happiness of his oldest friend, when his father shot himself, leaving some written advice and vary little else to his son. In this curious document M. de Camors shre advised his son to have no code but that of honour, to despise all men, and to reserve the "bloody sport of revolution" to cheer the satisty of old age. The rest of the story displays M. de Camors energetically carrying out his father's programms. He passes from sin to sin, and accumulate horrog to horror's head. His last achievement is to desert his own with the Medeure de Camorsallon, the wife of his greatest benefactor. father's programme. He passes from sin to sin, and accumulates horrog on horror's head. His last achievement is to desert his own wife for Madame de Campvallon, the wife of his greatest benefactor. This lady did not care for more frivolous pursuits, and disdained any passion that was not grandly criminal and in the style of the sixteenth century. The sympathetic reader is desolated on fluding that M. de Camora refuses to gratify her by poisoning his wife. This want of thoroughness in his character gains upon him, and he dies at last crushed by the misery of having lost even his honour. And here M. Femillet is on his old and favourite didactic ground, "Ou un Dieu ou pas de principes," he says. This is the reiterated moral, and by this device M. Femillet conciliates his old audience and the readers who, before he wrote Camors, inclined to think him dreary. His friends, also, the good people, found their natural enemies satirized. Every one could point to the wives of rich men of no rank, like Madame Bacquière and Madame Van Cuyp:—"Elles jugèrent délicieux de prendre les chapeaux de leurs maris, de mettre leurs pieds dedans, et de courir en cet équipage un petit sterple-chase d'un bout dedans, et de courir en cet équipage un petit sterple-chase d'un bout du salon à l'autre." This sort of thing taught new people their place, and showed them what the world thought of them.

To compose a novel of modern life more terrible than M. de

To compose a novel of modern life more terrible than M. de Camors seemed difficult. But M. Feuillet performed the feat, and surpassed himself, in Julis de Tréccur. This story need not be analysed. There are passions "heteroclital," as Sir Thomas Browne says, which are the "veniable part of things lost." We can endure them in the gravity of the Greek stage, or amid the remote fancy of the Elizabethan drama. But they become offensive when introduced among modern surroundings, and in the environments of familiar life. In Julia de Tréccur M. Feuillet has permitted himself the choice of such a motive. That he has produced a terrible story is true enough, but when tragedy so deep is brought so near, it runs the risk of becoming incredible and merely brought so near, it runs the risk of becoming incredible and merely absurd. One scene is quite in the Elizabethan manner. The absurd. One scene is quite in the Elizabethan manner. The heroine, balanced between madness and crime, plucks wild flowers, and utters foolish tender speeches to them:—"Toi, ma chère, trop maigre! toi, gentille, mais trop courte! toi, tu sens mauvais!—toi, tu as l'air bête!" It is like Cornelia's raving in Webster's Vittoria Corrombona:-

You're very welcome;
There's resemany for you, and rue for you,
Heart's case for you—I pray make much of it,
I have left none for myself.

Clearly in Julia de Trécœus we have left a long way behind us the domestic sentiment of La crise, the elevation of Sybille, the complacent propriety of Le jeune homms pauvre. M. Feuillet has advanced with the age, and has always met the demand of the day. He is a proof that is much better for a writer to start with actions a good character and sow his hierary wild out after getting a good character, and sow his literary wild oats after his admission to the Academy, than to begin with extravagant romances, as M. Gautier did, and subside into innocent stories like spirite. Possibly if M. Feuillet had begun with Julia de Trécaur, the Academy might never have lent its sanction to his moral teaching. For even Julia de Trécaur has a moral—namely, that it is a mistake to spoil children. Perhaps this original truth might have been inculcated without the use of such an awful example as Julia's. M. Feuillet must think the moral maladies of his country very terrible when he applies remedies of such peculiar and poisonous strength.

BOOKBINDING.

NERY pretty controversy might be stirred up even now by a short passage in one of Cicero's letters to Atticus. He asks for a couple of librarians to glue his books; glutinators, he calls them; and Dibdin, "Froggy" Dibdin, Lord Spencer's tame bibliographer, translates the simple Latin by the questionable English, conglutinate. In the first syllable of the word lies the kernel of the whole question. Did Cicero mean to have his manuscripts made up into books, as Dibdin evidently supposes, or did he only require the sheets to be fastened together into rolls? It is usually laid down by recent authorities that Dibdin made a mistake whenever he could, and very often it was possible to him when it would have been impossible to any one else. Had we any intention of going into the matter, we should probably differ with when it would have been impossible to any one else. Had we any intention of going into the matter, we should probably differ with him, and any one who is at the trouble of looking into his Cicero will perhaps do the same. Learned guides are not wanting. There is Salmasius, and there is also the profound chapter "De Ornamentia Librorum," by Schwartze That Cicero referred to the art of glueing together sheets to make reils there can be little doubt. It was for this he begged a couple of his friend's Greek slaves. Whether, as some my, Phillatius introduced the use of the pastepot and scissors, or Julius Casar first made his manuscripts into little welcomes in which he wrote Commentaries on passing events, it is There is Salmasius, and there is also the profound chapter "De Ornamentia Librorum," by Schwartze That Cicero referred to the art of glueing together sheets to make relis there can be little doubt. It was for this he begged a couple of his friend's Greek slaves. Whether, as some may, Phillatius introduced the use of the pastepot and scissors, or Julius Cesar first made his manuscripts into little volumes in which he wrote Commentaries on passing events, it is not perhaps possible now to decide, nor yet whether the Athenians, forest, it is interest to the importance to literature of the peculiar method of Phillat." In raised a statue to his honour; the question has not much importance to the world that now is. The oldest book, in spike, with which, as he says, binders do commonly asyour their

no sense of the word, now extant, or lately extant—for it is said tat the specimen generally referred to perlahed in a French reve-tion—was made of absets of lead outside and in, and only dated hation from the fifth century. Bookbinding in strictness must be treated as a comparatively modern art. Job may have written with an iron pen, and Catullus may have put his lighter thoughts got a leaden leaf, as we infer from one of his posmus; but as most of sight felious have long been transformed into bullets, we may dismiss the ancient with another quotation. Suides tries to prove that the Abras. with another quotation. Suidas tries to prove that the Anyo-nantic expedition was made in search of a book containing the nautic expedition was made in search of a book containing the golden secret of the Alchemists, and bound in sheepskin. A greater chemist than any who sought for the philosopher's stone was, in later times, a bookbinder. Faraday spent thirteen years of his life at the conglutinating-pot before he went to Albemarle Street. Another great man, and in a different sense a philosopher, was, not by profession, but by preference, a bookbinder. Roger North bound divers books of account, so we read, both for himself and for his friends, in a very decent manner. But his fame is eclipsed by that of another Roger. A hundred years ago Roger Payne was engaged in what the language of his day termed the bibliopegistic art. His triumphs were wrought for the Spencer Library. Some of them may now be seen at the International Exhibition, although for want of a few labels it is not easy, except for a very practised eye, to distinguish them. Poor Payne's bills for his work are among the curiosities of literature. He lived a miserable life alternately devoted to books and the lived a miserable life alternately devoted to books and the bottle, and Dibdin's choicest flowers of speech are employed in describing his troubles with Mrs. Wier, his partner's wife, who used to beat him, and the kindness of a bibliomaniae doctor used to beat him, and the kindness of a bibliomaniae doctor whose books he bound, and who used to heal him till he was past healing. The French Payne is Derome, but Derome labours under the imputation of cropping—a sad sin in the eyes of the bibliophilists. Payne, too, had his faults. His books are said to be tight in the backs. They are certainly well sewed together; and while his eulogists assert that they may be laid down in a and while his concepts assert that they may be take down in a pavement and remain uninjured after the passage of a waggen, his detractors have the choice of retorting that books are not usually required for pavements, or else that his are fit for little more. Into the merits of such important questions this is not the place to enter. They seem to turn chiefly on the larger question, wh books are mount to be read, or only to be looked at from without. Perhaps it is because the learned in these matters prefer the outside view that no work of importance has been written on the

side view that no work of importance has been written on the subject.

Yet there is much of interest in the history of bookbinding as an art. Several show-cases at the British Museum are filled with choice and ancient specimens, and at the International Exhibition, this year, some of the best, both ancient amples of all ages from the twelfth century down to the present time. Visitors may begin with the German hymn-book cover designed by the late Prince Consort, which occupies such a prominent place. Being bound so as closely to resemble a miniature coffin-lid, with black velvet and silver nails, it may have been primarily intended for sepulchral concealment. As an evidence of taste it fails, and admirers of a character eminent for eathetic qualities will wish it buried out of sight. Gremation is not in vogue as yet, and Mr. Bowring will perhaps prefer not to use his possession in a suttee to the memory of its designer. But the earlier books abound in curiosities of design, and many of them are to be seen close at hand. Johnson, not the and many of them are to be seen close at hand. Johnson, not the lexicographer, who only cared for the insides of books, but a typographer of the same name, mentions an old English binding typographer of the same name, mentions an old English binding on which were stamped the arms of Christ, surmounted by a full-faced helmet, surrounded with mantling and a scroll, with the legend, Redemptoris Mundi Arma. He attributes it to John Reynes, who bound for Henry VIII., and kept his shop in St. Paul's Churchyard. Both coffins and heraldry are in the hands of undertakers. But it is a pity something cannot be done to resuscitate velvet binding. Embroidery on book-covers deserves more attention than it has received of late. Two or three examples only are at South Kensington. The finest velvet binding is in a case with circhesen volumes from the Library of Westminster. only are at South Kensington. The finest velvet binding is in a case with eighteen volumes from the Library of Westminster Abbey. It covers the indenture made in July 1500 between Henry VII. and the Abbot for the erection of the King's Chantry, the counterpart being among the chief treasures at the British Museum. Perhaps this is the book for the garnishing of which "Master Quintin" received, in 1503, the large payment of 101. The two volumes are ornamented in the same way with besses, and have the seals in silver cases appended. The books of King Corvinus of Hungary were similarly decorated, which made them a prey to the Turks when they took Buda in 1526. But there is a magnificent Bible in velvet at the Exhibition, embroidered all over with Bible in velvet at the Exhibition, embroidered all over with the arms and badges of Charles II. in gold thread. It is a pity some more specimens of similar work are not shown. Many

books. Savouring for the leaves of books has its modern practice, but whether embroideries for their covers will be revived is a question. Orimson velvet embroidered in gold and colours forms a very suitable, and what is more to the purpose, a very dorable, binding for a certain class of books. Young ladies are said to be addicted to working slippers for the feet of unwary curates, but some very desirable parsons might perhaps be entrapped more easily by delicate attentions to the covering of favourite homilists.

A very different style is that of Grolier, itself an imitation of the earlier work designed for Maioli. Both are familiar names in the annals of binding, and, with Thuanus or De Thou, have been largely used by modern artists in this line. But books covered with stamped and painted patterns are more for show than use. If the leather is stiff and old you may break the back when you try to examine the contents, while, if it is new, the heat of the hand may obliterate a gilt letter, or dull the sharpness of the tooling. A prudent collector puts dummy leaves into his precious covers, or at best treatises on grammar and rhetoric. The gayest of inlaid colours and the greatest wealth of gold tracery adorn the interesting pages of Croscentius Of Agriculture, or the Varie Lectiones of Peter Victorius. If Dians de Poitiers read the books which bear her badges she must have been more than a little blue. But reading is not a rule with bibliomaniaes, still less with collectors of bindings. Book-hunters of the true Dibdin type look with suspicion at the man who reads what he buys, much as foxhunters eye the man who prefers to avoid torturing the vermin he destroys. To collectors of bindings the interior of a volume is doubly sacred. You may borrow of them, perchance, but woo betide you if you would open a book. The clasps may come off in unaccustomed lingers, or a significant crack may amounce the ruin of the stitching. How far the et amicorum of Grolier had a meaning we know not. The wide dissemination of books from his library must be accounted for by their sale at his death, rather than by the efforts of dishonest borrowers. The books of De Thou were kept together for some years after his death, rather than by the efforts of dishonest borrowers. The books of De Thou were kept together for some years after his death in 1617, but they were eventually dispersed, and now adorn the shelves of many a public and private museum. The ponderous boards in which some old manuscripts are bound, and especially those ornamented with pain

But much of the modern work exhibited is very good. After all that one suffers in ordinary life from the destructiveness of book-binders, it is pleasant to see that care for the interior of a volume is not considered beneath the attention of first-rate workmen. How often has a different tale to be told! Sometimes it is sad, sometimes absurd. All our sympathies are aroused for the bibliomaniae who recently bought—picked up, is the technical term, we are informed—an old and dilapidated Bible, with a fly-leaf bearing the single letter A before the title, and who, having sent his treasure to be bound, had it returned without what the binder naturally thought a useless appendage. On the other hand, a volume of old wills carefully labelled by a tradesman who boasted of a smattering of Latin, "Vetus Testamentum," may raise a laugh. But binders, as a rule, prey on their employers. A fly which catches and devours innocent spiders is among the recent discoveries of zoology. The removal of cobwebs is a necessary part of a binder's work, even though in many cases the book operated upon suffers in the process. It is a pity the French binders are not represented this year. They excel in harmonious colonning for half-binding, and combine cheapness and beauty in a manner unknown to us. But there is great hope for the art, as an art, in the recent developments of cloth, or rather, cotton binding. Some of the patterns exhibited are both suitable to the subject of the work they cover, and also boautiful in themselves. In this respect we may congratulate readers. Books are now published in very substantial cloth-bindings calculated to last, and not, as in former times, to be speedily replaced by morooco or calf, and it is found well worth while to make the exterior of a popular work as attractive as possible. The thing may be carried too far, and several flagrant examples are to be seen; but, on the whole, this is the direction in which some of the most original art of the day has been employed, and it should be noted with approba

FRENCH HONOUR

DARIS just now, having nothing else to think about except a mero change of Government and perhaps Constitution, is deeply interested in a question of personal honour which has arisen between a couple of noblemen. Have you a right to compel a man to expose himself in a duel because his wife, entirely of her own accord, and for reasons of her own, chooses not to know you? This is the point at issue between Count Jean of Montebello and Prince Metternich, formerly Austrian Ambassador in France, and it has been solemnly submitted to the judgment of

the public by the seconds who have had some difficulty in bringing these two discreetly punctilious gentlemen opposite each other in a field. It appears that the Bonapartists have taken warning from the mistake of the Legitimists during the late reign, and, instead of sulking in a dreary old faubousg, throw open their houses to the world, and dance and make merry. On the 14th instant a ball was given by the Countess of Pourtails—a familiar name at the Imperial Court. Count Jean of Montebello was one of the guests, and Princess Motternich another. The Count bowed to the Princess, whom he had known in other days at the Tüfleries, and the Princess instinctively acknowledged the salute; but, after a moment's reflection, she told the Count that henceforth are desired that they should be strangers. The reason given for this was that the Count had not been loyal to the Imperial Government. After Sedan he found himself a prisoner, and he then wrote a letter, not however intended for publication, in which he criticized very sharply the policy and conduct of his late Sovereign, to whom he owed at least a brisk English trade in the champagne which bears his name. Many persons will be of opinion that the Imperial Government rather laid itself open to criticism about that time, and in any case the Count was entitled to form and express his own opinions. On the other hand, Princess Metternich is known as an enthusiastic Bonapartist, and she too was entitled to her own oninion as to the institute of the canapares. Metternich is known as an enthusiastic Bonapartist, and she too was entitled to her own opinion as to the justice of the censures directed against her friends. It was only natural that under such circumstances she should be exceedingly sensitive to anything reflecting on a family to which she was bound by such intimate and confidential relations; and the only way in which she could show her disapprobation of the Count's ingratitude, as she conceived it, was by refusing to know him any longer. The County has a more to be an appropriate to the county of the ceived it, was by refusing to know him any longer. The Count, however, who seems to be as mousseur as his wine, could however, who seems to be as mouseeux as his wine, could not endure to sit down tamely under this rebuff. He could not call out a lady, but he was determined to call out somebody, and he fixed upon the Princese's husband, who was requested to give an apology or a meeting. Prince Metternich had not been present at the ball, and knew nothing of what had occurred, but he was willing to fight fany pretext could be found for it. When the seconds on each side consulted together what is called an "unexpected incident" if any pretext could be found for it. When the seconds on each side consulted together, what is called an "unexpected incident" arose, though we should have thought it was just what might have been expected. The Prince's seconds declared that the Prince could not see that he had insulted the Count, with whom he had had no communication whatever, and that he did not consider himself responsible for words spoken by the Princess at a ball at which he was not present. It was added that, if the Count wanted to fight, he must seek a personal quarrel on some other ground than the incident of the ball. If the Prince had simply refused to engage in a duel with a man whom he had never offended, and who had not offended him, he would have had common sense on his side, and, we should imagine, the code of honour, offended, and who had not offended him, he would have had common sense on his side, and, we should imagine, the code of honour, too, in its only rational construction. He declared, however, that he was quite ready to fight, and the whole dispute turned on the question as to which should be considered the person offended. It is the offended person who has the choice of weapons, but this again was not a matter in dispute, as the Count was quite willing to leave the choice to the Prince. But then the Prince could not receive it as a favour from the Count and the Count could not receive it as a favour from the Count, and the Count could not receive it as a favour from the Count, and the Count could not receive it as a favour from the Prince; each claimed it as a right. This of course threw the negotiations back on the original question, whether a husband is bound to fight every one at whom his wife turns up her nose. The Count's seconds held that, as he had received a public affront from Madame de Metternich, and as he was unable to reply to a lady, he had a right to address himself to the Prince as responsible for the acts of his wife. The Prince's seconds held that the claim was preposterous. Ultimately, however, by the intervention of friends, a better understanding was arrived at, and the quarrel between the Count and Prince has been fought out. The Prince has thus apparently sacrificed the principle that husbands are not answerable in person for their wives' demeanour. We know several husbands, but we shall not name them, to whom the maintenance of this principle would be literally a matter of life or death, the opposite principle is admitted, it would seem to be only a reasonable extension of it to hold that if two married ladies quarrel their husbands ought to fight; and as married ladies seldom meet without quarrelling, the male half of polite society would be likely soon to reduce itself to the condition of the Kilkonny cats. not receive it as a favour from the Prince; each claimed it as a

The Count's view was that he was the offended party, and therefore entitled to choice of weapons, but while he insisted on his right, he offered, in consideration of the Prince's rank, to yield the choice to him. The Prince's view was that he was entitled to the choice of weapons; but, if we may venture to express an opinion, we should say that, according to the recaived Franch code of honour, this was incorrect. It is clear that if, in the course of a discussion, an offence is offered, the person who has been offended is the injured party. If, therefore, the Count was entitled to hold the Prince responsible for what his wife said or did, the Count was the injured party, and entitled to choice of arms. But if the Count was not entitled to hold the Prince responsible, then he would seem to come under the rule of the Code that, "if a man sends a message without a sufficient cause, he becomes the aggressor, and the seconds, before they allow a mesting to take place, must insist on a sufficient reason being manifesting hown." The seconds displayed a laudable anxiety to find a sufficient reason

if they could, and at lest they may have discovered the precedent of Sir Lucius O'Thigger, who says, "Then, sir, you
differ in column with me, which amounts to the same thing."
According to that precedent, a difference about the mode of differing would suffice to justify a duel. But there is another rule of
the Clods, that "if in the course of a discussion, during which the
rules of politeness have not been transgressed, but in consequence
of which expressions have been used which induce one of the
partysto consider himself offended, the man who demands satisfaction counct be considered the appressor, or the person who gives it
the offender; the case must be submitted to the trial of chance."
With the utmost humility, we would suggest that this rule might
offer a colution of such an unfortunate complication as has arisen
in this affair. In effect the rule says that, if a quarrel is about
nothing, it is impossible to say who is the appressor, and therefore lots must be drawn for choice of arms. The parties to
this discussion should approach each other in the spirit of the
English prizefighter who said to another member of the Ring
with whom he desired to make a match, "Why wont or fight
I? I never did ought to offend 'ee." There seems no substantial
difference between arbitration, which has been proposed, and drawing lots, which the code prescribes.

The most remarkable part of the affair is, however, the impudent publication of the negotiations which have been carried on with a view to the perpetration of what in this country would be deemed murder, and what even in France is regarded as a serious crime. It is impossible to imagine a more cynical exhibition of contempt for the law than is contained in the socalled "official" proces-verbal of the seconds, which for the glorifica-tion of themselves and their principals has been printed in the Figure; and it is also an importmence to the public. When gentlemen take to advertising themselves in this way, they lay themselves open to criticism, and the impression which was at first forced on one by reading the narrative was that there was considerable eagerness on each side to lay hold of any show of excuse, however flimsy, for not proceeding to extremities. Both men professed to be anxious to fight; they were agreed even as to the weapons—pistols—which were to be used; but they discovered that they could not possibly use the weapons upon each other besy happened to differ as to whether one or the other should be considered the offended person. This difficulty, however, has been overcome, and a duel has taken place which ought not to go unpunished. If the affair had been kept secret, it might have been urged that it was not the business of the Government to search too curiously into it; but the offenders have, as it were, placarded an information against themselves, and challenged the authorities to take notice of it. If there is any life left in the French Government, such a defiance can hardly be disregarded. Duelling is one of those offences against social order in regard to which in all countries public sentiment has linguised behind the law; but there is only one way to encourage a more healthy sentiment and to make the law respected, and that is by enforcing it sternly, especially in any case which thrusts itself wantonly and impudently into notice. If the effrontery of Count Montebello and Prince Metternich and their seconds goes unpunished, respect for the law in that country will have received a serious blow. A few weeks ago a couple of English schoolboys fought a duel with sixpenny pistols, one of which exploded, to the injury of one of the combatants. The boys no doubt thought they were doing something very noble and romantic, and they at least put their courage to the test. Duelling in England is now confined to weak-minded schoolboys, and in Germany to hotheaded students; and it is an indication of the moral weakness of France that this monstrous practice should still find favour there. It is true that French duels seldom lead to more than a scratch, as in the present instance, and ingenious methods have also been discovered of swaggering as fire-eaters before the world, while taking extremely good care to keep out of the way of fire. The most appropriate penalty for such an offence would certainly be some punishment that would make the actors supremely ridiculous; although it is difficult to imagine how they can be used a more ridiculous to the table of the contract. made more ridiculous than they are at present. It is melancholy to reflect that in France attention should be diverted from the grave events which are now happening to such contemptible

PRINCE BISMARCK AND HIS CRITICS.

THE recent publication of two letters written by Count Arnim at the time of the Vatican Council, which we noticed not long ago, seems to have created a sensation in Germany which at first eight their contents can hardly be said to justify. The matter still continues to be discussed with considerable warmth in the German newspapers; and yet it is neither day to understand why the Count himself should have been so annoyed at the publication, however unauthorized, nor why the explanatory letter which he thought it necessary to address to Dr. Dollinger should have so greatly provoked the Prussian Government as to lead to his retirement, for the time at all events, from the diplomatic service. The report that he would decline the post at Constantinoplist hid to be offered him on his recall from Paris was indeed at first declared to be a pure invention, but the strong language used by some of the Ministerial organs makes it clear

that his acceptance of it was never seriously intended, or, to say the least, not desired. Prince Hismarck has shown perfore now that he is not of a reticent or forbearing mature whesi his now that he is not of a reticent or forbearing mature whesi his own authority is at stake, but it is some proof of the extreme bitteness and tension, so to say, of the pending ecclesisation curroversy, that so small a spark should have kindled so considerable a flame. The substance of Count Arnim's original letters will be fresh in the memory of our readers, and need not be reproduced here. The appearance of these documents in print, to his "deep regret," in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, with the alleged connivance of the Prince Chancellor, led to his writing a letter to Dr. Döllinger on the subject which was at once sont to the news-Dr. Dollinger on the subject which was at once sent to the newspapers. After personal expressions of his high respect for the eminent Catholic divine he proceeds to observe that the published version of his former letters is substantially correct, and that there is no such divergence of view as been represented in some quarters between the earlier and later of the two. He had always, he says, attached less importance to the infallibilist dogmanisal than to the manner of its authorization and had he approximate. than to the manner of its publication, and, had he supposed it to be a more abstruct theory, or "empty vase," he should not have considered it a matter about which Governments need trouble themselves. But the attitude and explanations of the German and Austrian Bishops both before and during the Council convinced him that this was far from being the case, and that it was roally a "Pandora's box," the nexious contents of which would be scattered over the world. He regrets that the proposal of Prince Hohenlohe for a joint action of the different tovernments did not lead to more serious negotiations, by which "the rankling weeds" cultivated at the Council night have been nipped in the bud, so that "we should not now and ourselves in the incomprehensible perplexities which bring almost everything into question that has long second to have become the common property of Christendom." The wording of this last seutence is so characteristically German as to border on being muntelligible. But, whatever be its precise meaning, the offence which has been so promptly visited may be presumed to lie in the intimation that Prince Hohenlohe's advice ought to have been acted on; to which it has been replied with much plausibility that it is not at all clear from his own despatches what Count Arnim wished to be done in pursuance of Prince Hehenlohe's suggestions, or in what way the European Governments, and especially the Protestant Governments, could have intervened effectively in the proceedings of the Council. The Government organs add, with less direct bearing on the pression and the pression of the pressi less direct bearing on the practical question, that the rankling weeds cultivated at the Council had their roots, if not in earlier ages, in the Papal policy of the last half-century, dating from the restoration of the Jesuits by Pins VII., and that the Vatioan decroes merely gave formal expression to their extravagant pretensions and crowned the edifice of Papal ambition. This is true, but it is equally true that a course of aggressive policy which has been steadily but stealthily advancing for years assumes a very different position when it is openly avowed and "crowned." The public avowal becomes at once the rellying cry for old adherents and fresh recruits and a starting-point for further developments. The existing complications may be a incomprehensible to nobedy who is acquainted with the history of Roma and Germany," but it does not follow that no precautionary measure a could have or diminished them. And the closing remark of the writer we have been quoting simply begs the whole question in dispute. These complications, he says, "call nothing in question but the

overweening pretensions of ambittons priests to worldly power."

To speak in such terms of the tactics of the Jesuit Camarilla and their triumph at the Vatican Council would be intelligible enough. As a description of Prince Bismarck's ecclesiastical legislation, it is at least not exhaustive. So much as this might be reasonably inferred, if only from the fact that the new laws are as little liked by the Loungelical as by the Catholic clergy, though their power of resistance is of course greatly inferior. Only the other day, in introducing some measures for the regulation of Protestant synods, Dr. Falk thought it necessary to go out of his way to defend himself, with considerable warmth, from the charge of being a disciple of Strauss, which emanated apparently from his coroligionists. But, supposing Catholic interests alone were involved, the laws now in course of execution for restraining the worldly arrogance of ambitious priests must appear to an outsider not altogether undeserving of the censure pronounced on them in the Pope's recent latter to Dr. Bundry, the Coadjutor Bishop of Cologne. Let it be remembered that four Bishops are already in prison, and one of them deposed by the civil courts, not for acting on the Vatican decrees, but for continuing to administer their dioceses as they have done all along; that unless they are prepared to accept conditions absolutely incompatable with their position in the Roman Oatholic hierarchy, it is confessedly a mere question of time—and of a very short time—how zoon all the rest of the Prussian episcopate incur the same extremo penalties; and that by the supplementary laws just passed in the Reichstag they will thereby become liable to banishment for life and loss of all rights of citizenship. Let it be further remembered that their places cannot be filled up by any successors remaining in communion with Rome; that all priests who continue in any way to recognize their authority after civil deposition, or who refuse to obey such now ecclesiastical superiors as the S

becomes evident that the present legislation, if consistently carried out, must in the course of two or three years at most put an end to all Roman Catholic worship—by which we mean here worship conducted by persons acting under authority of Rome—throughout the Prussian dominions. A scheme has indeed been formulated for the Chapters to elect to the vacant sees without reference to Rome; but these bodies without a single exception—the report about the Chapter of Cologne holding aloof turned out to be fabulous—have protested against this arrangement, and refused to act upon it, as it was beforehand certain that they would do. It will remain therefore for the Government to nominate Bishops, and get them consecrated, and, when consecrated, acknowledged, as best it can. What the Imperial Chancellor anticipates as the ultimate result of these energetic measures it is not easy to conjecture. That he has fallen into the error, common with statesmen of decided views and resolute will unless they happen to be also something more than statesmen, of seriously underrating the influence of moral forces in human affairs, seems obvious enough. But, more than this, the scope of his policy as further developed and completed by the supplementary laws, and the sort of language often used in recommending and defending it, give a certain plausibility to the startling assertion made by persons who ought to know something about Germany, that he actually contemplates a fusion of the Catholic and Evangelical Churches by Act of Parliament, as the late King of Prussia forcibly united the Lutherans and Calvinists into one State Church. We are far from meaning to affirm that so acute an observer of men and things has really allowed himself to entertain so impracticable an idea; we only say that the theory, which is none of ours, would go far to explain what looks otherwise so inexplicable in his course of section.

It is probably true, as the Allgemeins Zeitung observes in a recent article on the Arnim correspondence, that the ecclesiastical conflict would not have broken out if the Vatican Council had connect would not have proken out if the varican Council had a different termination, and if the absolutist party in the Roman Catholic Church had been defeated. The Papal prestige, he says, was destroyed by the extravagance of the new dogmas, and the Bishops therefore had to fall back on their natural relations towards the State. But what are these "natural relations"? The terminan elections containly but it must be extracted a good let. is an elastic one certainly, but it must be stretched a good deal to include all the arrangements established by the Falk laws. It may be true that the Bishops, acting under orders from Rome, are inclined "to make a point of honour of mere details," but this explanation does not go to the root of the matter. What may and must be the consequences of an indefinite prolongation of the contest is stated with an almost cynical frankness by the apologist of Prince Bismarck whose words we have already been quoting. "The religious usages of the people run the risk of being interrupted. And behind this looms the further danger of their getting accustomed either to dispense with religion altogether or to embrace fanatically such forms of it as are most hostile to the This is not, adds the writer, the wish of the Covernment, State." This is not, adds the writer, the wish of the Covernment, and the whole responsibility for it will rest on the Court of Rome. But this does not seem quite obvious. If we turn from a German to an English advocate of the Falk laws, what were we told the other day by the sympathetic Correspondent of the Daily News? He exults in the very point which other supporters of the Ministerial policy have strenuously but not very successfully attempted to deny. Not only does he inform his readers with evident satisfaction that the new laws "will enable the Executive, within the next few months, to get all the prelates and their vicurevident satisfaction that the new laws "will enable the Executive, within the next few months, to get all the prelates and their ricargenerals, besides a considerable sprinkling of the lesser clergy, into prison or across the frontier, while the civil power will have secured the entire and exclusive administration of the vacant dioceses," which it hopes to fill with "priests of the Old Catholic or Reformed Catholic persuasions," but he expressly insists that such of the clergy as "submit to the secular arm" will thereby "sever the connexion existing between them and the Vatican."
That is exactly what, for instance, Mr. Arnold said the Prussian Government was not doing and ought not to think of doing. But the Daily News is certainly right as to the facts. Let us take again what are at first sight the most plausible provisions of the new code, and are held up to special admiration by a writer in the current number of the Fortnightly Review and by other in the current number of the Fortnightly Review and by other Liberal panegyrists of Prince Bismarck's Church policy; we mean the laws about clerical education. The proposed change may be a good one in itself, and there may be Roman Catholics who view it in that light. But they would not the less protest against the injustice of the State forcibly closing all boys' seminaries and clerical seminaries, and insisting that henceforth all members of the Prussian priesthood shall be trained from childhood upwards in the public schools and Universities, under civil instead of enisconal control. Let us imagine for a trained from childhood upwards in the public schools and Universities, under civil instead of episcopal control. Let us imagine for a moment that our own Government had introduced a Bill forbidding the Bishope of the Established Church to ordain any one who had not apont a certain number of years at a public school and taken an Oxford or Cambridge degree afterwards. There would be a universal outery against so arbitrary a proceeding, and the Bill would of course have no chance of becoming law. Yet it would only enforce absolutely what is already the general practice, and what is in full accordance with public opinion in the Ohurch, both lay and chorical; whereas the Falk laws enforce a system of training which, however desirable in itself, is directly opposed to the prevalent Roman Catholic practice of the last three or four canturies and to the views of the hierarchy.

But, after all, these educational requirements form only one detail, though an important one, of the new system, and, if that were all, some modus vivendi would have been discovered before now. It is clearly not the chief object of Prince Bismarck to get the clergy better educated—which might indeed make them more formidable opponents—but to subjugate them completely to the State. By his Exeter Hall admirers in this country the enterprise is rather oddly represented as a fresh triumph of the sacred cause of liberty of conscience, though—to do him justice—he has irimaelf put forward no such incongruous vindication of his policy. It can only be accepted by those who hold that the contest will necessarily advance the interests of Protestantism, which is far from being obvious, and that such a result, by whatever means attained, must promote the cause of religious freedom, which also is not self-evident. If Prince Bismarck can manage to stamp out the religion of some eight or nine millions of the subjects of the Empire, he will no doubt have achieved a success, whatever may be its moral or material value; if he fails to do this, the chances are that he will provoke a powerful reaction. The faggots of Torquemada and the dragonnades of Louis XIV. were in a certain sense successful, though a terrible nemesis in each case ultimately followed. But such trenchant methods of controversy are gone out of fashion now, and persecution which is not thorough has generally proved to be a blunder as well as

GUNPOWDER.

THERE is a manifest necessity for an amendment of the law as THERE is a manifest necessity for an amendment of the law as to making and storing gunpowder and other explosives. A Magazine Committee, of which Sir John Burgoyne was President, reported that "to guard against the accidental ignition of gunpowder requires an unremitting caution carried to a scrupulous extent in handling, removing, and storing the powder, and in the construction of the special receptacles in which it is enclosed. Speaking generally, we may say that explosives are treated by non-military hands in entire disregard of the principle here laid down. The precautions adopted at manufactories of gunpowder are inadequate, and when the article leaves the place where it was made it mostly takes its chance. The head-constable of Liskeard reports that a few years ago he seized a ton of powder which was being conveyed in two open carts, and from the defects of one of the barrels a train of powder was left in their wake. In order to remedy this evil, it has been suggested by the members of the trade themselves that each been suggested by the members of the trade themselves that each firm of powder manufacturers should be required to submit their barrels or cases to an inspector. This proposal merely involves the creation of a place which would probably be filled by a deserving officer of artillery. But what number of officers could control the reckless dealings of miners with blasting-powder? The head-constable of Middlesborough says that he has known miners filling "straws," or preparing them of an evening for the work of blasting-powder in a young where there has been a fire and candle burning. next day, in a room where there has been a fire and candle burning and the cask of powder under the bed in the same room, and the man greasing the straw with warm tallow to keep the powder in. In one case the roof of a house was blown off, and on inquiry being made the man stated that he was tallowing the end of the straw when he put it too near the candle, which ignited the straw; he threw the straw away, and it fell into the barrel and caused the explosion. The head-constable of Richmond, who was formerly a chemist's apprentice, says he has weighed up in packages from 1 lb. to 7 lbs. by gaslight, 300 or 400 lbs. at a time. He has frequently seen miners with a quarter-cask (25 lbs.) making their charges by the fire, and they generally keep it under the bed or in the pantry where their children have access to it. The provision of magazines for their children have access to it. The provision of magazines for miners is not compulsory, and consequently powder is kept in all sorts of unsafe and unsuitable places. Instead of the risk being concentrated and minimized in one well-kept magazine, it is distributed over the whole neighbourhood of the mine, and throughout all the small shops in the adjoining villages, in the most unsafe manner possible. The colliers, says a witness, are most reckless how their powder is kept; under the bed or a chair is considered particularly safe stowing, and the men are often "in a state in which it would be better that there should be no powder in the same house." Another witness says that the powder is kept in ammunition barrels quite open and in a small closet adjoining the kitchen where the labourer's meals are cooked. The closet is not locked and the children have free access to it. In another district the powder not immediately required is left at the butty's house under powder not immediately required is left at the butty's house under the bed or in the pantry. In another, powder is carried in a loose way into dwelling-houses, where serious explosions sometimes happen. The workmen carry their powder in flasks, and a collier very often makes up his "shot" in an easy way with his lamp in his hat and his pipe in his mouth.

Large quantities of powder are used in the construction of railways, and as the only existing law as to magazines is inapplicable, contractors get a ton or two tens of powder at a time, and store is as may be most convenient. In these stores the barrels are opened by having the heads battered in by a stone or an iron implement. There is no attempt to exclude grit. Major Majendie, which has been employed by the Government to report on this suffect, says that he watched the operation of issuing powder and stores from a mining magazine, and he found that the men, women, and children crowded into the magazine in their ordinary shows to receive their

candies, all, powder, dec, and some of the pitmen came down to the magazine anoking, merely putting their pipes into their waist-coat pockstawhen they got close to the magazine. Twice this officer was taken into magazines by persons carrying a naked candle in the hand, and he was assured, in answer to remonstrance, that this had have done for year. The management of heree atoms candle in the hand, and he was assured, in answer to remonstrance, that this lad been done for years. The management of large store magazines of dealers is very imperfect. The men go into the haddings in iron-shod boots, and the floor is covered with dirt and gritemized with powder escaped from the barrels. Major Majendie writes, after a visit to one of these stores:—"The sensation of walking about upon the gritty, powder-covered floor of a magazine containing several tons of powder, accompanied by a farm-labourer in iron-shod boots, was one which I had not before experienced." As regards conveying powder from place to place, the regulations are, as might be expected, utterly inadequate. The Railway Companies charge high rates and afford small facilities for carrying egulations panies charge night rates and afford small facilities for carrying powder as such, and consequently it is sent under some other name. As regards carriage by ordinary road, almost no precaution is observed. A newspaper reporter getting upon a Wigan omnibus was requested to put out his pipe, and was shown a too-lb. cask of powder beside which he was seating himself. A chief constable in the North of England says that powder is conveyed with no more caution than any other article of commerce. It might be resaible caution than any other article of commerce. It might be possible to require the carriage of large quantities of powder to be performed either in special vehicles or under some warning mark or flag. But the loading and unloading at wharves and depots which are usually near masses of population could hardly be controlled without account investing trade. Thus an instance is most investinged. without seriously impeding trade. Thus an instance is mentioned where powder is shipped and unshipped with other goods at a wharf on which a steam crane is at work. The law controls, although partially and imperfectly, the establishment of magazines, but a wharf or depot where a brisk trade is done in powder is more dangerous than a magazine. is done in powder is more dangerous than a magnine, because powder in motion is more liable to explode than powder in store, and no control of wharf or depot appears practicable. The magazine at Erith was probably placed there for convenience of water-carriage. It exploded in 1864, and a breach was blown in the river wall, and a destructive inundation was only averted by the exertion of large bodies of soldiers, who were sent from Woolwich to the spot. A magazine on the bank of the Coventry canal is said to be specially dangerous for the same reason. The cities of London and Westminster, borough or market towns, royal palaces, and parish churches, are specially protected. But it is palaces, and parish churches, are specially protected. But it is obvious that this list ought to be considerably enlarged.

The most unsatisfactory part of the whole subject is, however, the retail trade in explosives. Indeed it is better perhaps not to

consider too closely the risks to which we are all exposed in a great city from the carelessness of some of us. All boys, without excity from the carelessness of some of us. All boys, without exception, will play tricks with gunpowder, particularly if a drawing room offers itself for the performance. The fascination of toy cannons for boys almost equals that of dolls for girls. But, luckily, the quantity of powder at a boy's command is such that at the most be can only harm himself and his playmates, and the furniture amid which he operates. The greatest danger in towns arises from retail dealers in explosives and small makers of fireworks. Many stories are told of process' appropriates sticking a paked candle in the powder of an open harrel. in towns arises from retail dealers in explosives and small makers of fireworks. Many stories are told of procers' apprentices sticking a naked candle in the powder of an open barrel, supposing it to be onion-seed, and of the master fetching the candle out. But in one of these stories the master, valuing life more than property, left the shop as quickly as he could, and the boy returned for the candle. Since breechloading weapons have been adopted for sporting purposes cartridges are usually filled by gunmakers. This practice is strictly illegal, but it is general and uncontrolled, account by the contion of those who against it. A gunmaker. except by the caution of those who engage in it. A gunmaker, however, is likely to be more cautious than a grocer, because his mind is more directed to the nature of explosives. It seem to have been thought sufficient to restrict dealers in gunpowder to a limit of 200 lbs., and to allow them to store, handle, and sell that quantity in any way thoy may choose. But Major Majondie remarks for our comfort that 200 lbs. is far too large a quantity to be kept, except under well-defined restrictions. The amount of damage except under well-defined restrictions. The amount of damage which may be done in a crowded neighbourhood by the explosion which may be done in a crowded neighbourhood by the explosion of this amount of powder, or even of one-half this amount, is very great indeed. If it exploded in a dwelling-house it would almost certainly destroy that house completely, and probably would seriously damage neighbouring houses. In an explosion at Stirling about 30 lbs. of powder destroyed a house, and did damage estimated at 2,000. At Stubshaw Cross two cettages were destroyed, one person was killed, and eight persons were seriously injured, by the explosion of 27 lbs. of blasting consider. It results from these and other examples that the limit two cottages were destroyed, one person was killed, and eight persons were seriously injured, by the explosion of 27 lbs. of blasting powder. It results from these and other examples that the limit of 200 lbs. is not low enough to afford security against an important disaster in the event of an explosion. It also results that no practicable limit could be adopted which would relieve the neighbours of a dealer—to say nothing of the dealer himself—from the consequences of an explosion. It is satisfactory to find that this conclusion, at which we had some time since arrived by the light of nature, is confirmed by the elaborate investigation of a scientific officer employed by Government and reporting in a blue-book. It is suggested that all retail dealers in powder which he required to be registered, and, when they were thus in the process of the constant of the explosion at least be made to induce them to the process of the explosion at littleback of the explosion at littleback Cross was occasioned by der camefally. The explosion at littleback Cross was occasioned by

a sperk from an open oil lamp which a women was conving at the time ahe was weighing out in the kitchen at the of guspowder for a customer. At Brynnawr a boy was sent by the shoptneper into his powder-store to get powder. He took a candle and some matches. The candle went out, and the boy streek a match to light it, and fired the powder. By this explosion one parson was killed and many were injured, and 3,000k worth of damage was done. At present the mere fact of selling powder constitutes a dealer, and the mere fact of dealing enables him to keep 200 lbs. of powder anywhere and anyhow, and without any supervision whatever. There being no official indication of the existence of a stock of powder, firemen and others are exposed in case of fire to an extra unknown risk. This was exemplified in a fire at Chelsea, where an unexpected explosion of powder created great Chelses, where an unexpected explosion of powder created great alarm, frightened the horses of the angine, and caused them to run away, knocking down and injuring several persons. It is saudoubtedly objectionable that firemen should be liable to have a mine sprung upon them while engaged in extinguishing a fire. There would, however, be great difficulty in framing any useful regulations which would not soriously hamper trude; an we might be quite prepared to put down the retail firework dealers, it would be impossible to interfere with the blasting processes of mines and collieries. Masters and overlockers will do well to endeavour by precept and example to correct the negligence of which so many fatal results have been recorded.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE last great effort of Mr. Frith, R.A., falls rather flat upon the public, notwithstanding the favour shown by the hangurs. The public, notwinstanting the favour shown by the nangars.

People probably see at a glance that the religious cornerory of "Hessing the Little Children," even though it takes place only at Bonlogne, is not quite so much within the painter's vocation as "The Perby Pay," or "The Railway Station." The composition before us, in spite of its semi-sacred character, is an amusing as a profess medley. It is true that a bishop in mitre and full canonicals stands as the centre, around which throng mothers with children in arms, girls in gala costumes, and boys on crutches. And the painter has done his best to concentrate attention on the main action; but the eye of the spectator is inevitably distracted by curious incidents and comic byplay, until it at last wanders inadvertently far away up the street along which the bannered procession slowly toils its way. Unfortunately, this street vists is almost the only artistic passage in the picture. The composition is like some plausible story, too clever by half to be true; the style is recommended by its alluring flashiness; what is true and what is falso are so mingled together that each may be mistaken for the other; the execution, if dexterous, semetimes degenerates into wooden texture; the atmosphere, though open to the sky, is without daylight, so that the whole scene lacks relief and lustre. It must be admitted that many of the characters are true to the life; in fact, character is the painter's strong point. Nothing could be happier than the droll and sinister expression of a on the other hand, when we come to the young girls, they are without simplicity. The fundamental fault of the picture would seem to be simplicity. The fundamental fault of the picture would seem to be that it halts between two opinions, and thus, like a house divided against itself, it is in danger of falling. Perhaps the safer course would have been to abandon the serious aspect altogether, and thus to gain an undivided unity in the line of comedy and common-

The faults of Mr. Frith, R.A., are assuredly not shared by r. Marks, A.R.A. "Capital and Labour" (179), by the latter, Mr. Marks, A.R.A. "Capital and Labour" (179), by the latter, is vigorous and unflinching in its naturalism; on the one side stand a company of masons urging their grievances, on the other is respectfully listening the squire, attended by his architect and the clerk of the works. The composition, without favouring either party, is a clever hit at a social movement of the day. The "Latest Fashion" (125), also inclines to quiet satire, made the more Fashion" (125), also inclines to quiet satire, made the more pleasing to the eye by a colour, finish, and refinement not habitual to the artist. But of all the men who go to nature without the idea of monding or adorning her, Mr. Legros is the most uncompromising. "Un Chaudronnier" (24) is something truly appalling in its power of repulsion; the tinker might have been a favourite in its power of requision; the uniter might have been a invourned model of Caravaggio, or of other naturalists and temebroni artists of Naples. But a redeeming point is supposed to come with the tinker's old kettle, which certainly might well have descended from the studio of Velasquez. It has been said that this masterpiece is hung unfairly; but a work of this knock-down velamence is almost of necessity thrust into distance, so as to mitigate the terror of the ordinary spectator. It seems a pity that this artist, whose talent is universally admitted, cannot see his way to a compromise by which nature might suffer little and art might sain whose talent is universally admitted, cannot see his way to a compromise by which nature might suffer little and art might gain much. Surely a painter by condenending to please need not surrender his honesty or independence. Mr. Filles is another artist who makes a protest against the popular principle that a picture ought to be agreeable. Assuredly for once he goes too far in the opposite direction when he depicts with revolting reality the squalor, the dirt, and the rage of a herd of miserable "Applicants for Admission to a Cessel Ward" (504). An appeal to the practice of all the best schools condemns the composition as a mistake in choles of subject and a misdirection of time and talent. We

will go so far as to add that the pictorial sin is aggravated by the genius brought to its consummation; neither can we accept mitigation a quotation from Charles Dickens, inasmuch as it h for obvious reasons always been held that in written description a place may be found for horrors which become intolerable when brought into pictorial form bodily before the eye. It is an anomalous sign of the times that our painters turn more and more to the shadow side of nature; thus Mr. Faed, R.A., again touches chords of pathos in a cottage (227), while Mr. F. Holl calls for sympathy for a deserted baby (487). The worst of the matter seems to be

for a deserted baby (487). The worst of the matter seems to be that, when a painter is lost in emotion, he is lost to art also.

But so many-sided has our English art become, that if in an exhibition shadow strikes on the one wall, sunshine is pretty sure to beam on the opposite. Hence a variety which plea neam on the opposite. Hence a variety which pleases everybody in turn. The present Exhibition is not great in any way, but on all hands we hear it spoken of as pleasing by virtue of its variety. Certainly, as a set-off to what we have found to be gloomy, we have works cheerful and sersone. For instance, Mr. Leslie, A.R.A., is now, as ever, pleasing and placid; he has always been so innocently calm as never to have been guilty of a storm, even within at teacup. "The Nut-brown Maid" (197) is a simple scene commended by beauty and teste; the chief fault in the country lassie who stands by the sylvan fountain is that her face has been shured. That art can never be right which sinks the head into subordination; in all schools the face has necessarily been the medium of expression. Before leaving this picture, we wish to draw attention to the truthful and tender way in which the accessory landscape has been painted, for the sake of refuting a gratuitous and unfounded assertion recently made by an anonymous letter-writer, that figure-painters cannot hang or otherwise justly deal with landscape art. On the contrary, the noblest landscape-painting has been, and always must be, that which is close to, and not divorced from, the figure. Of this Titian's "Peter Martyr" may be adduced in proof. Also, for the reciprocity between figure and landscape art, and as showing how the one may bring human interest and the other give outlook or extended horizon over fields of nature, we would point to such refined and poetic compositions as "The End of the Journey" (1020), by Mr. P. R. Morris, and "Guinevere's Ride to Almesbury" (1021), by Mr. Hole.

The crying injustice within the Academy would seem to be not so much that figure-painters do not appreciate landscape as that even Royal Academicians who usurp a place on the line cannot paint the figure tolerably well. "Taming of the Shrew" (201), by Mr. Cope, R.A., is a clumsy cradity, black and white as opaque chalk. It is melancholy to see how here and in other glaring examples Shakspeare and the best authors of all countries are made to make off the worst of pictorial wares. "The Finding of made to pass off the worst of pictorial wares. "The Finding of Imagen" (677), by Mr. J. Barnes, and "Don Quixote at the Puppet-show" (1431), by Mr. Lockhart, received more than their Puppet-show" (1431), by Mr. Lockhart, received more than their due when placed away from sight above the line. But we gladly except from what may be stigmatized as the low literary art of the Academy a brilliant idea, "Half-hours with the Best Authors" (166). We owe to the ready pencil of Mr. Calderon this satire on the invetorate habit of the pretiest ladies to sleep over the best books. Mr. Elmore, R.A., also, as an exception to his brethren of the brush, throws high style into a literary theme taken from "Poweril of the Peak" (327). On the whole, the Exhibition apparently points to the conclusion that painters are not reading men. By the time an author gets on the stage we may expect to see him on the walls of the Academy, but not before. expect to see him on the walls of the Academy, but not before

It is interesting to trace from time to time within the Academy the rise or the fall of a new school. Formerly all the figure pictures might be classified under styles classic, romantic, or naturalistic. But latterly there has appeared in London, concurrently with a like movement in Paris, a school of Eastern origin. This Orientalization in the arts, which first began with carpets, chins, and curtains, acreems and fans, has now extended to easel pictures; and an infatuated public, not content to import the wares they want from China or Japan, are willing to extend their patronage to initators nearer hume. Hence the production of a class of goods such as "Embroidery" (999), and "A Japanese Cleopatra" (1001), severally by Mr. A. Thompson. As for this Japanese Cleopatra and her companions, squatting in a shoppy sort. Japanese Chopatra and her companions, squatting in a shoppy sort of way among acreens and draperies evidently borrowed from Regent Street, they are not human beings, but wooden dolls. The art is simply berbaric; the execution seems to be studiously instractic, especially in the painting of the heads. The mistake is that the defects of native painters are slavishly insitated, whereas the endeavour ought to have been to take what is good and to leave what is had. But let the artist try again. "Embroidery," the better picture of the two, shows that we have something to gain by these curious experiments. Mr. F. Moscheles, also joining in this fashionable Eastern pilgrimage, seeks out new art semations "On the Banks of the Hampawa" (1006). We doubt whether he has every been there: and, if not. seeks out new art sensations "On the Banks of the Rangawa" (1006). We doubt whether he has ever been there; and, if not, all such work, even at its best—but here unfortunately at its worst—must be little more than copyism, compilation, and compromise. Mrs. Jophing adopts the bolder and more independent course of painting as an English hady rather than like a native artist. "Five o'clock Tea" (1047), a symmetrical composition of Orientals squatting, imbibling, and goestping, has the breadth, contralization, and maity of Western art. The colour too has beening; he gains continued the painting the rencords in the arrander of the violent contralization and the maillant barmonics which are usually in this ultra-Orientalizaty pushed to extreme. Yet some fatality is seree to befall these vagrant seccutricities; thus here, instead of study, we have

mere show; and where we have a right to look for care, we carelessness. The picture, we fear, can scarcely be naturalized either in England or Japan; the hands are too hadly drawn for London m England of Japan; the halls are too being in the markets of Yeddo. The conclusion forced upon us by these and other works of the kind is that the uses to which Chinese and Japanese art can be turned are chiefly, if not exclusively, those of decoration. Little is to be learnt in the way of architecture, sculpture, or the painting of the human figure.

painting of the human figure.

How much purer are the styles derived from Italy, whether for beauty of form, concord of line, or even for refined harmony of colour, may at once be seen if the spectator will turn from the above-mentioned pictures, all in the Lecture Boom, to a neighbouring composition, "A Game of Knuckle-bones" (943), by Mr. Maclaren. The subject is the classic pastime in which the huckle or ancle-bone of sheep or gouts was thrown by women and children into the air and then caught on the hand. The game has been minutely described by classic writers; we remember an outline in numble, in the purest Greek style, of two figures playing with these bones in the Naples Museum, and the subject is further illustrated in the British Museum. Mr. Leighton in years pust has not overlooked this favourite theme among classic artists. past has not overlooked this favourite theme among classic artists, and now Mr. Maclaren, much to his credit, evokes the beauty and the grace which by prescriptive practice belongs to the subject. The ancient modes of treatment were allied to the designs painted on classic vases; the work before us naturally in-clines to modernism and decorative modes. Delicious for tone and colour is the background of yellow reeds with the green leaves and pink flowers of olender. French neoclassicists have seldom surpassed this well-considered composition. In conclusion, we may aurpassed this well-considered composition. In concussion, we may add that the preceding comparison between recent revivals of Oriental and of Italian schools need not be to the disadvantage of either. We think, however, that our contemporaneous Eastern revivalists may do well to remember what was done in Venice long ago by the Bellini, by Titian, Veronese, and others. We know of only two capitals in Europe which have given satisfactory interpretations or paraphrases of Oriental art; the one was Venice in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the other is Paris in the ninetcenth century.

REVIEWS.

JEVONS'S PRINCIPLLS OF SCIENCE.

TROM a neat and well-arranged handbook of the Elements of Logic, published in 1870. Professor Jevons advances in the volumes, Principles of Science, to a comprohensive treatise containing original speculations on all, or most, of the capital problems involved in the theory of knowing. On a subject so well forn it is impossible that much can be advanced which is, strictly But inasmuch as Professor Jevons is not a man speaking, new. to copy his predecessors, or to adopt ready-made conclusions, and has besides been many years revolving his subject in a mind of no ordinary vigour and fertility, the result is that his discussion even of the familiar theme of the theory of the reasoning processes has the stamp of that originality which means flowing freshly from a creating and shaping intellect. In philosophy such discussion is always profitable, and this kind of originality is probably all that can be looked for.

In the part of logic which treats of Deduction there can not only be nothing new to say, but even the statement of the rules and principles admits of little variety. It is in the theory of In-duction that modern logicians find free scope for fresh speculation, and indulge the hope of arriving at views less vague and less em-barrassed than those which are current in logical books. Mr. Jevons considers that Bacon, though he correctly insisted upon constant reference to experience, had no correctly messed upon consuming method by which, from particular facts, we educe laws of nature. Bacon's axiom, "Vere scire esse per causas acire," has turned many other logicians besides himself off the right track. In Mr. Mill's Logic the term "cause" seems to have resempted its old noxious powers. Mill is entangled in the confusion of sequences with coexistences, of what he calls eventr with qualities, and of science with power of prediction. Though modern logicians busy themselves with power of prediction. Though modern logicians busy themselves mainly with Induction, while the ancient logicians treated the reasoning process as entirely deductive, yet both the modern and the ancient were engaged upon one and the same problem. This problem was, to accertain the laws of thought by which the mind is governed in inference—in travelling, i.e. from knowledge possessed to new knowledge. The theory of logic is not tasked to provide the premisers. Whether we are arraing against an opponent or drawing our own conclusions, some propositions are known, assumed, or conceded, and from these we advance to further propositions which are necessary consequences of the propositions are known or conceded. What are the laws of this mental procedure?

The ancient logician, attaching himself exchanted to the phenomena of demonstration, investigated the method of deducing a less general truth from a more general truth. Aristotle almost prefected the theory of Deduction. He reglected, though he did not ignore, the theory of inductive inference. The modern logical

The Principles of Science: a Treatise on Lagie and Balantiffe.
By W. Shullay Javois, M.A., F.R S., Fellow of University College.
Professor of Logic and Political Economy in the Owner College, Man
a vols. London: Macmillan & Co. 1874:

investigator, on the other hand, may be said to demine the theory of Deduction, though he dres not ignore it. He observes that the beasted demonstrative process is not really the passage of thought from knowledge possessed to new knowledge, insamuch as the major premies always virtually and implicitly contains the conclusion. He says, liefore you can assert the major to be true, you must have already known that your conclusion was true. All this parade of argument therefore, if not mere verbiage, is at must a development of the connexion of known truth, not a discovery of truth. The mode by which thought really passes from the known to the unknown is that, neglected by the old logicians, of Induction. From a certain definite number of examined cases we can infer a universal law. This law is strictly new knowledge; for the premises were singular instances, the law is universality. The new element in any inductive conclusion is its general applicability. Strictly speaking, as Mr. Mill has shown, the inference is not from particular to universal, but from particular to particular. The universal is merely a memorandum, or aid to memory, and the new knowledge consists in the unexamined case to which I am entitled to infer from the examined cases. The general law is only a mark remainding me that I am so entitled to infer whenever occasion requires. This combination into one homogeneous compound of two processes, Induction and Deduction, which had been hitherto treated as distinct, or rather opposite; this presentment of the problem of Inference as one connected whole, is claimed by Mr. Mill's friends as the capital addition which he made to the science of logic. By this method of statement syllogism was subordinated to induction. The domonstrative process which had been the central and inspiring object of the ancient logician was subordinated to induction the inductive problem.

At this point Mill's Logic left us. This was the one clear and commanding position to which he had conducted us. But it is apparent that logical inquiry could not rest in this position as an altimatum. If logic is to investigate all the conditions of scientific proof, it cannot be satisfied with the statement that all inference is from particular to particular. We are immediately impelled to go on to the question, When may we draw this inference from particular to particular? What are the guarantees that the passage from the known fact to the unknown shall not be arbitrary, capricious, casual—shall be inference and conjecture?

be arbitrary, capricious, casual—shall be inference, not conjecture? It does not appear that this question was answered directly by Mill in the whole of his two volumes. At any rate it was not answered by him as explicitly as it is now done by Mr. Jevons. He maintains that all inference may be resolved into the detection of likeness. In all acts of inference, however different their apparent forms, there is involved a detection of likeness. Inference may be described as "substitution of similars." To this mode of explaining inference Professor Jevons was inclined, in his assay published in 1869, to attribute great importance as an advance in logical theory. In his present work he puts the same statement forward again with even increased confidence. In his first essay, he says, he had but an imperfect conception of the importance and generality of the process. He thought it then but one among a number of other modes of inference. He now sees all logic to be a development of the all-important principle of sub-titution. He does not indeed claim for himself to have been actually the first logician to propose the theory, as he finds that he has been anticipated by Beneke. But he may claim independent originality, inasmuch as his imperfect acquaintance with German had prevented him from acquiring a complete knowledge of Beneke's views.

We should be little disposed to dispute any claim which Professor Jevons may make to priority of discovery. But we confess that we are still at a loss to understand the importance of his theory. And by this we mean its relative importance in the science of logic. The utility of logic itself, indeed, has frequently been questioned. It has been affirmed, and cannot be denied, that all the great discoveries in science have been made without the aid of logic. It is not an instrument of discovery, or a road to knowledge of any kind. This question is one which it would be inappropriate to raise in reviewing a treatise on logic. And when we say that we are unable to share Professor Jevons's lofty estimate of the value of his principle of "substitution," we mean merely because it does not appear to throw any light on the theory of knowing. "So far as there exists likeness, what is true of one thing will be true of the other." How does this substantially differ from Mill's type of the reasoning process? "Certain individuals have a given attribute; an individual resembles them also in the given attribute." The sufficient proof that the new theory, or terminology, "substitution of similars," has not the novelty or importance which the author would attribute to it, consists in the fact that in his own two volumes he makes throughout hardly any further use of it. It is left alone, unproductive of any results.

of the first volume, we find no further use made of m. me left slone, unproductive of any results.

It may perhaps be alleged that this mode of stating the principle of inferential reasoning has the advantage of directing attention to the fact that the difficulty of reasoning correctly really resides in ascertaining the degree of likeness. This is, it must be admitted, an important observation. The formal part of induction is, in practical science, of little or no corresponde. The meterial part is all-important. The operations subsidiary to induction, the rules of observation and experiment, seem to embrace the whole of the logic of discovery. If this be to examplify his theory, Mr.

Jevous has assigned due importance to this part of logic, by treasing at length, in his second volume, of the rules of the second statement of likeness. His chapter on "The Character of the Experimentalist" is not the least interesting in the book. His remainds us that no logic, no system, no organization of labour in research, can yield us new discoveries of laws of nature. Genius, or the philosophic mind, must for this purpose he in as great request as ever. In pleading for the endowment of scientific research as a national object, no one imagines that money and opportunities of study can create genius. It may be that is politics "the individual withers, and the world is more and more," but this is not the case in science. The vast armics and accountation of material of war in our times have not decreased the value of the skilful general; and the genius of such a man as Darwin is more, and not less, valuable than it would formerly have been, now when there are numerous scientifically trained men in all parts of the world prepared to discues, illustrate, and apply his theories. Bacon contributed to spread the notion that rules could be given which would facilitate discovery. It is notion of scientific method was that of a kind of scientific bookheeping. Facts were to be gathered from every source, and posted as in a ledger, from which would emerge in time a clear balance of truth. There is no such thing as a distinct process of induction. The detection of likeness is the all-essential act, and the power of doing this is a natural gift—is wit, or gonius. Buffon said that "gonius is patience," and patient components. But no one should suppose that patient labour alone will invariably lead to those conspicuous results which have made the names of the great discoverers famous. A Newton may modestly and sincerely attribute his success to industry and patient thought, for true genius is unconscious; but there must be present also powers of in ellect beyond what are commonly possessed by men. Fertility of imagination

Professor Jevons does not attempt any psychological analysis of genins, but dwells on that aspect of it which lits in with his logical theory about induction. He denies what Mill had affirmed that all inference is from particular to particular, and speaks of it in scornful terms. "No one who holds the dectrine that reasoning may be from particulars to particulars can be supposed to have the most rudimentary notion of what constitutes reasoning and science." As this sweeping contempt would involve many of the greatest names in logical history, including Aristotle and Mill, we must look out for some other interpretation of Mr. Jevons's words than what seems their obvious meaning. That the cycle which this human intellect traverses begins in particulars and comes back to particulars again, is so certain a truth that no one can even profess to deny it. We must not therefore understand Professor Jevons to be dony in. We must not therefore understand Professor Jevons to be dony in. We must not therefore understand Professor Jevons to be dony in. We must not therefore understand Professor Jevons to be dony in. We must not therefore understand Professor Jevons to be dony in. We must not therefore understand Professor Jevons to be dony in this fundamental conception of human knowledge. He can only mean, what is equally true and undeniable, that science deals with universals. Mr. Jevons writes, "In the very birth-time of philosophy this was held to be so; nulla scientia cet de individues sed de solis universalibus was the doctrine of Plato, delivered by Perphyry." Plato did not live in the birth-time of philosophy, nor did Perphyry write in Latin, but nevertheless the dictam thus produced is emphatically true. But it is not at all inconsistent with the principle that human knowledge begins and ends in particulars. What Professor Jevons should have said, perhaps what the structure of the structure. There is the stress of the logical problem, and of this problem we only used in modern logic with very perplexed to infer fro

Professor Jevone has evidently felt that this is the question to be answered, and that it is not answered in the logic which is current in this country. The uniformity of nature is an ambiguous expression; the reign of law an unverified hypothesis. His language is obscure, and sometimes contradictory; but on the whole we are not in deabt as to the ensurer which he proposes to give to the question which the modern logic haves in a haze of doubt. Mr. Jevons says there is no such process as inferring from sparticulars to particulars. All inductive reasoning is an inverse application of deductive reasoning. A so-called inductive law is a hypothesis. We do not affirm, but we adopt it, and try, not all the cases by it, but it by all the cases, modify it as the cases require, reject it if one case is unconformable. Science then, accord-

ing to Professor Javons, deals with probabilities, not with certain-

ing to Professor Jevons, deals with probabilities, not with certainties. The certainty attributed to the results of demonstration is as illusory for him as it is for Mr. Mill. No inductive conclusions are more than probable. The theory of probability which enables us to estimate quantities of knowledge is the basis of the theory of reasoning. Inductive results differ infinitely in scientific value, because they differ infinitely in their numerical data. The value of quantitative laws depends on the degree of quantitative approximation to the truth probably attained.

The theory that inductive physical laws are only hypotheses subject to eternal verification is by no means a new one. It has been repeatedly enunciated by modern philosophers, by Herschel, by Whewell, and others. But we do not remember any modern logical treatise in which all knowledge has been resolved into frequency of occurrence, and inference declared to depend on the probability of recurrence. When we are warned by writers on science that to the philosopher all opinions are provisional only, that he must be prepared at any moment to relinquish his most cherished belief when any fact turns up which is inconsistent with it, we have regarded these as valuable educational precepts, or as descriptions of the philosophic termon of the principles of the philosophic termon. cherished belief when any fact turns up which is inconsistent with it, we have regarded these as valuable educational precepts, or as descriptions of the philosophic temper, of the spirit in which all scientific research is to be undertaken. In Mr. Jevone's treatise this becomes a rigid theory of logical proof; all knowledge is resolved into hypothesis; certainty, science, truth, have no existence. "Perfect knowledge alone can give certainty, and in nature perfect knowledge would be infinite knowledge, which is beyond our capacities. We have, therefore, to content ourselves with partial knowledge—knowledge mingled with ignorance producing doubt."

with partial knowledge—knowledge—ducing doubt."

The theological applications of this theory of knowing are obvious, and Professor Jevons points to them in a concluding chapter. These concluding remarks will probably be the most generally read part of these volumes, and will interest many who care little for the theory of logical inference. It follows from the theory as expounded by Professor Jevons that the reign of law is an illusion. The prevalent notion that the course of nature is althoughout the principles of mechanics which have an illusion. The prevalent notion that the course of nature is determined by invariable principles of mechanics which have acted since the world began, and which will act for infinite ages to come, is superficial, and derived from a false view of scientific meaning in nothing incompatible with logic in the disinference. There is nothing incompatible with logic in the discovery of objects which should prove exceptions to any law of nature. No finite number of instances can warrant us in expecting with certainty that the next instance will be of like nature. with certainty that the next instance will be of like nature. There is no necessary truth even in such fundamental laws of nature as the Indestructibility of Matter, the Conservation of Force, the Laws of Motion. The theory of evolution places us under the necessity of believing in creation—i.e. disturbance of law at an assignable date in the past. And if in time past there has been discontinuity of law, why may there not be a similar event awaiting the world in the future? The idea of the uniformity of nature in any sense in which it is true does not imply that extensive alterations, or sudden catastrophes, are impossible. The uniformity of nature is theoretically consistent with the most unexpected events of which we can form any conception. events of which we can form any conception.

To the consideration of this uncertainty of physics must be

To the consideration of this uncertainty of physics must be added the even greater uncertainty of all general conclusions about political and social phenomena. Even if there are any abstract principles of morals or economics which are approximately true, they never can be applied to predict social events. A science of history is an absurd notion. The theory of evolution is a highly probable theory, but Professor Jevons cannot for a moment admit that it will alter our theological views. Its results, like the results of all science, must be limited to affirmation. We cannot disprove the possibility of divine interference with the course of nature. Such interference might arise in two ways. It might consist in the disclosure of the existence of some agent or spring of energy previously unknown. ways. It might consist in the disclosure of the existence of some agent or spring of energy previously unknown, but which effects a given purpose at a given moment. Or the same power which created material nature might create additions to it, or annihilate portions which do exist. Granting that the hypothesis that there is a Creator who is at once all-powerful and benevolent is surrounded with difficulties verging closely upon logical contradiction, we are equally exposed to inexplicable contradiction in other directions of thought. Continuous quantity, e.g. leads us into difficulties. Subdivide as we will, we never reach the absolute as defined in geometry. But if an infinite series of infinitely small quantities is thus involved in all our conceptions of magnitudes, all our reseasonings about the universe, its component parts. tudes, all our reasonings about the universe, its component parts, and what is possible in it, seem to be overturned.

We quote Mr. Jevons's concluding sentence in his own words:—

We quote Mr. Jevons's concluding sentence in his own words:

Among the most unquestionable rules of scientific method is the law that whatever phenomanon is, is. We must ignore no existence whatever. We may variously explain its meaning and origin, but if a phenomenon does axist, it demands some kind of explanation. If then there is to be d composition for scientific recognition, the world without us must yield to the undoubted existence of the spirit within. Our own hopes and wishes and detarminations are the most undoubted phenomena within the sphere of consciousness. If men do act, feel, and live as if they were not merely the brief product of a casual conjunction of atoms, but the instruments of a farresching purpose, are we to record all other phenomena and pass over these? We investigate the instincts of the ant, and the bee, sand the beaver, and discover that they are led by an inscrutable agency to work towards a distant purpose. Let us be faithful to our actiontific method, and investigate also those instincts of the human mind by which man is led to work as if the apprecial of a higher being were the sim of life. Vel. if, p. 470.

BISHOP GRANT.

IT is not easy to attach a definite character to the subject of a hiography which is all panegyric. When every virtue and every grace are attributed to a man we class him among saints, but we form no distinct conception of his actual personality. This was our feeling at the first glance over the pages before us. To confess the truth, the name of Thomas Grant, first Bishop of Southwark previous no managing in us. for our feet and improved the pages of the state of the saint and improved the saint and sa wark, revived no memories in us; for our facts and impressions we were almost wholly dependent on the biographer, and according to her idea of perfection he seemed to be perfect. Faith, charity, devotion, self-abnegation, humility, sweetness, simplicity, obedience all under the direction of judgment, perception, capacity, and exercised with strength of will and indefatigable industry—were catalogued in orthodox order and illustrated by the most telling anecdotes; and these qualities, we found, were all rewarded by the most startling successes, till the wonder grew that the world had yet to learn what it is the business of this work to tell it. By degrees, however, a form emerges out of this excess of light. At last we see a man, and the more distinctly we see him the easier it is to understand—without charging his culogist with any deliberate or blameworthy exaggeration—how it was that these signal merits and qualities, exercised with zeal and untiring energy, did not make Dr. Grant famous. Characteristics incompatible with real greatness were, indeed, the main causes of his prominence and high position within his own sphere.

In whatever Church or denomination Dr. Grant might have been born, there he would have remained. It was his nature to wark, revived no memories in us; for our facts and impressions we

prominence and high position within his own sphere.

In whatever Church or denomination Dr. Grant might have been born, there he would have remained. It was his nature to accept implicitly the creed first presented to him, and, we might add, to hold it fanatically. If his father had been a Methodist instead of a devout Papist, he would have lived and died a credit to Wesleyanism. His was a temper incapable of hesitation or doubt; but unquestionably the Church of Rome fell in best with his mental constitution, as supplying a vast and also growing and accumulating mass of dogma. What may be called a natural bias was strengthened by circumstances of birth and training. His father's family had suffered in the furious party strifes between Catholics and Protestants, common in Ireland. Such contests and their bitter memories make, to use the biographer's word, "robust Catholics"; and Thomas Grant, she tells us, inherited from father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, "a robust primitive faith, a thoroughgoing allegiance to the Church, and a child-like devotion to the Mother of God"—a faith little disturbed by intellectual subtleties. Bernard Grant, the father, had been put to the trade of a weaver, but his turn was military. He enlisted into the 71st Regiment, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. While the regiment was still in France, Thomas, the future Bishop, was born in November 1816. Endowed, as it is said, from his cradle with a power of making his way into everybody's heart who came in contact with him, it was his fortune through life to be a universal favourite. All the trials we read of proceeded not from other men—nobody ill-used him, he had no enemics—but were either self-inflicted, or arose from bodily infirmity. Born extremely small, this smallness of stature was part of himself, and fitted in with the sort of petting that characterized everybody's dealing with him. smallness of stature was part of himself, and fitted in with the sort of petting that characterized everybody's dealing with him. Soldiers, old ladies, children, nuns, clergy, from childhood to death, fell into the same strain, and he was the l'ope's piccolo Santo. The child-like, often childish, simplicity of his manners never scally proported his taking the place for which his proported with the results and the same strain. Santo. The child-like, often childish, simplicity of his manners never really prevented his taking the place for which his powers qualified him, and they enlisted others in his service. As soon as he could speak plainly he answered the inquiry "What will you be when you grow up, Tommy?" by the invariable reply, "I should like to be a bishop"; and before he was eight years old an old lady bequeathed to him a gold cross, for "Tommy when he became a bishop." The priest—Dr. Briggs, of Chester—to whom his father presented him on coming to England, became so fond of him that he undertook his education, and at the age of twenty sent him to the English College at Rome, where he soon distinguished himself, more especially by the strength and tenacity of his memory, and by a certain quickness in seizing the point of a subject. The editor is candid in her admission of the one quality wanting:—

His intellect was wanting in the creative faculty; it was not endowed ith what we call originality. It was acute and comprehensive rather than with what we call originality. It was acute and comprehensive rather than broad, clear rather than deep. His was a sort of official intelligence; active, prompt, wide-awake, admirably adapted to the business habits of thought and administration that it was called upon to exercise in the bishopric.

Grant's great capacity for business found early recognition; and in 1841 he was ordained, created Doctor of Divinity, and appointed secretary to Cardinal Acton, under whom he stadied appointed secretary to Cardinal Acton, under whom he studied canon law, and won eventually the reputation of being the first "canon lawyer of the English Church." Three years later he was appointed Rector of the English College, an office he held from 1844 to 1848. Immediately before this he had made the acquaintance of Father Faber, who visited Rome while still a nominal member of the English communion, bringing introductions to Doctor Grant, who was exactly the man he was in search of. If he came to be convinced and converted he did not want a controversialist, which was never Dr. Grant's line, but a man of large and confident convictions, with a bold, fearless way of expressing them and acting upon them. This was Dr. Grant's power with certain minds—minds that wanted to be persuaded; he settled them and made them comfortable. Argument had certainly little left to do in the mind of "the Anglian."

First Bishop of Bushwark. By Co.

minister who made the Catholic priest promise to say the Salve Regims for him every time he passed the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore"; but Paher compliments Dr. Grant with the merit of a large share in his conversion. They fitted into one another as friends—as fr Maggiore"; but Paher compliments Dr. Grant with the merit of a large share in his conversion. They fitted into one another as friends—as friendship goes in these relations. Dr. Grant was filled with admiration for Faber's beautiful eloquance, and Faber paid tributs as the holiness and learning of the future Bishop. Moreover, both were distinguished for that cheerfulness which becomes a technical term in these narratives, and which is something distinct from the simple, calm, equable gaiety of the English parsonage. Cheerfulness is cultivated as a grace, enforced as a weapon. "Above all things be cheerful," Dr. Grant writes to 'the students. "Prever devotion to Mary, and cheerfulness," was his last message "Above all things be cheerful," Dr. Grant writes to the students.
"Prayer, devotion to Mary, and cheerfulness," was his last message to them. "Cheerfulness was his surest weapon against the devil."
"Laugh at him, nothing makes him savage like that; he soon leaves a soul alone that meets him with a hearty laugh." In the exercise of this grace, when Father Faber and Dr. Grant got together, they would laugh like a pair of schoolboys till they hardly knew what they were laughing at. It was in pursuit of this great desideratum that the Bishon cultivated his telest for siddles which he was for they were laughing at. It was in pursuit of this great desideracing that the Bishop cultivated his talent for riddles which he was for ever propounding at recreation times to his orphans and in society. To learn to laugh at nothing, to be amused with small jokes and witless trifles, is put forward as an important, we may well say serious, aim. To us it is a natural result of perfection in the science that Dr. Grant had no real intimacies—that is, no friendships in the full meaning of the term :-

It has been asserted by persons well fitted to pronounce on the subject that the Bishop of Southwark was never intimate with any one, not even with those he trusted implicitly, and to whom beyond any doubt he was sincrely attached. "You always felt," says one of these witnesses, " has there was a point beyond which you could never get with him. It was not that at any given point he repelled you, or that you felt as if you came upon a hardness or a coldness, but simply you felt you could go no further."

We do not know any quality more deterrent of true intimacy than this resolute cheerfulness, whether cultivated as a virtue or a grace, especially when it is busy and constructive, and comes out in what is termed "a happy knack of irrelevance," such as breaking in upon discussion or remark when it grow too warm by a riddle—Why is so and so like so and so? With Bishop Grant this was a favourite device for changing the conversation. He would thus silence a critic or divert an objectionable topic. Men must be of an unusually deferential turn of mind who like these interruptions to their own eager current of thought and expression; and, in fact, we perceive that the Bishop was most at home in, and preferred—if we may use the word with regard to conduct influenced by higher motives than conscious preference—the society of his subordinates, students, nuns, the clergy under his rule, and above all children. His humility was, we may almost say, elaborate; but it was his nature to lead and direct, and to conform circumstances to his own ideal. Any attack on his favourite dogmas, and we cannot but think that some men of his own communican must wince cannot but think that some men of his own communion must wince cannot but think that some men of his own communion must wince under his statements of these dogmas and his matter-of-fact mode of using them. Nature having denied him the gift of imagination, he could conceive of the invisible world, which he saw so vividly with the eye of faith, only as a repetition, in all matters in which he had to deal with it, of the world he knew. Nothing in it was doubtful, obscure, or indistinct. All was mapped out and inhabited with precision and absolute clearness. St. Aloysius's post-office would be to him a mere branch of our own; he delivered letters there with the same confidence that they would reach their destination. Perhaps Dr. Grant's highest intellectual faculty was his power of management and conduct of affairs. He was an excellent man of

Perhaps Dr. Grant's highest intellectual faculty was his power of management and conduct of affairs. He was an excellent man of business. We see this in his transactions with the Government at the time of the Crimean war, and in his choice of and instructions to the Sisters of Mercy sent out by him. Active and ardent zeal was under the control of practical sense and sound judgment. His newly created diocese grew into form and order under his direction. Churches, priests, communities, orphanages, rose and gathered round him. Rome knew the right man for the office when she placed him there. But this faculty of business in a man when she placed him there. But this faculty of business in a man of robust faith inherited from peasant ancestors, who viewed nothing in the abstract but as something to be turned to practical account and put to present use, certainly produces some singular effects upon the Protestant reader, and we should have thought upon some Catholice also. Thus he bribed the children under his enects upon the Protestant reader, and we should have thought upon some Catholics also. Thus he bribed the children under his direction to pray by submitting bargains to their consideration. So and So wants such a situation; if he gets it through your prayers he promises to come to Norwood and teach you some amusing games." The great principle of barter and exchange he supposed to be carried on with as much exactitude among the souls in purgatory as in any mercantile firm or company of this world. Those "Dear Souls" were subjects of his particular devotion, it would sometimes seem, because he could negotiate with them on liberal terms. If his stydents wanted fine weather for an amountion, he taught them to say a De profundie for it. A fine day thus secured was to remit to them so many days of penal fires. On this subject he spoke with so much knowledge and unction that a firm of Catholic lawyers were induced to promise a certain number "of Masses to the Holy Souls" if a complicated and uncromising task in which they were engaged were successfully infinited. They gained it sochaspilly that the promised offering was proportionately increased. "We are not told what were the marries of the cause determined through this instrumentality—a question of some importance in considering the case.

Dr. Grant was one of the most unselfish of men. We entertain

no suspicion that any personal and of gain or emittion was made, the subject of these transactions with the unsemp but it is one of the trials of the propagandist that he must have money; hance money was an abiding subject of thought and interest to Dr. Grant. How to save it and how to raise it is a leading topic in his biography; when it was once produced, he was visited by no doubts; he falt infallible in the use of it. He was successful with mortals, but his chief trust, we are told, by higher than any human agency. At any great emergency "all the forces of heaven were requisitioned to the service." The more business-like the tone of these appeals for funds, the higher the faith assumed. As soon as he makes up his to the service." The more business-like the tone of these appeals for funds, the higher the faith assumed. As soon as he makes up his mind to some work involving expense, "the usual engines are set in motion, namely, the prayers of children and the intercessive of the holy Souls." Asceticism itself had to give way when a good round sum was in question. It is related that on the occasion of his entering, at the age of twenty-five, on his secretaryship under Cardinal Acton, Dr. Grant adopted the habit of keeping his eyes down. "So few of those who only knew him after this date had an opportunity of seeing his eyes that it may interest them to learn what they were like." We are told that they were very fine—

the only beautiful feature he had [says our informant] ... perhaps humility had some share in the sacrifice which he imposed upon himself of keeping them downcast as a guard over his senses. How rigorously be adhered to the self-imposed rule all those who knew him in England can testify. ... He could, however, relax this discipline when charity or some other importions motive demanded it. A collection was being made in his discess for the orphanages, and a charitable lady, who was very scalous in the cause, met him on the stairs of St. George's one day, and said, "My lord, an accentric person has promised me 50. towards the collection if your Lordship will only look at me." "And why should I not look at you, my dear child?" replied the Bishop, at once raising his eyes to her with grave kindilnass. "God bless you!" he added; and the orphans got their 50.

This habit had a populiar effect on his physiognomy. Dr. Ullac-

This habit had a peculiar effect on his physiognomy. Dr. Ullathorne speaks of "the pulpitation of the eyes under the vell of their lids as indicating that tremulous state of scrupulous, delicate conscience which constituted his first great source of suffering." To the less observant his appearance was insignificant, leading to some exercises of humility. He was mistaken once for a mason coming to do a job. A street Arab wanting to carry his carpet bag, and his help being courteously declined, retorted, "Then you are no gentleman." "Perhaps not, my dear, perhaps not," was his really engaging reply. This grace was, however, put to a severet — one clearly trying to his hisographer. If not to himself from -one clearly trying to his biographer, if not to himself, from the fact of her recording it—when, on occasion of his officiating at the marriage of the Count of Paris with the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, instead of being invited by the princes of the Orleans family to join the guests at the wedding breakfast, he was sent off to get refreshments at an hotel where a separate meal had been ordered for him; and this though he was a spiritual adviser of the Queen Marie Amalie. His severely literal mode of accepting all counsel and all downs shows itself in such traits as his fulfilment of the rule to eat what was set before him by eating a rotten egg; and by putting salt into his tea on the sly by way of penance, to the admiring horror of a nun who caught him in the

Dr. Grant's busy life of devotion to his Church was brought prematurely to a close in February 1870, by a painful disease, at the age of fifty-three. He received his summons to the Council when death was imminent, but so eager was he to obey that Dr. Gull thought it best to give way to his wishes, warning him that he would not return from Rome alive. The excitement revived him, as he thought, miraculously, and he prepared a speech which was to be delivered on the 14th of February; but while the Bishop who preceded him in the order of the day was speaking he fell on the floor of the Vatican Hall, and was at once removed to the English College, where he died shortly after. His intellect and will remained in full vigour to the end, so that the Pope's saying was quoted, "He is a saint, but one of the obstinate saints." Dr. Grant's busy life of devotion to his Church was brought

PLANCHE'S CONQUEROR AND JUS COMPANIONS.

PERSONNE CONQUEROR AND HIS COMPANIONS.*

DESTIDES the official title which Mr. Planché displays on his title-page, he is known as the writer of divers plays and of his own life, while his best title to reputation is probably that which is least generally known, that a good many years ago he published a very useful little book on British Costume. One or two scattered writings have shown that Mr. Planché has given some thought to the history of the eleventh century. He has now tried to put together a book of personal notices of the chiefs among the army which conquered England.

Mr. Planché, as Somerset Herald, writes rather as a book of

Mr. Planché, as Somerset Herald, writes rather as a herald than as an historian, but he by no means shows the herald in his lowest form. He rises above many of the follies of his graft. He does form. He rises above many of the follies of his maft. He does draw the line somewhere; he does not, like Sir Bernard Burks, put down anything that anybody chooses to tell him. He is not offended at the manifest fact that hereditary armorial bearings were not known in the times with which he has to do. Now this last is a sacrifice to truth which must need a great effort on the part of one who dates from the College of Arms, and Mr. Planché is entitled to all honour for making it. To believe that the non who "came over with William the Conqueror" really hore no lions or dragons guies or or or anything else, or that a height, if the fancy took him, might adorn his shield with a lion or in

^a The Conqueror and his Companions. By J. R. Pianché, Somerset Herald. 2 vols. Landon: Tinsiev Brothers. 1874.

one battle and with a dragon gules in the next, must be a hard lesson indeed to those who are professionally bound to believe, not only that people have always borne lions and dragons, but that the arrangement of lions and dragons in this or that fantastic fashion really makes a science. Mr. Planché has looked at the Bayeux Tapestry too often to be persuaded that William really bore the lions or two learners or whatever the correct thing is on his lions or two leopards, or whatever the correct thing is, on his shield, when nothing can be clearer in the contemporary record than that he did not. Mr. Planché has thus brought himself to gulp down an unpleasant truth, and we honour him for it. But something of the herald still clings to him. He clearly thinks that anything that has been said by an elder herald has some authority in itself, whether any original sources are referred to or not. Perhaps indeed he thinks that some measure of the same authority Perhaps indeed he times that some measure of the same authority belongs to himself; at least he is always saying things which may be true and which may be false, but for which he brings no evidence. In a book which deals so much with detail, with names, dates, pedigrees, and the like, it is provoking beyond measure to be so constantly left without references as we are by Mr. Planché. Sometimes he simply says a thing, sometimes he speaks of some modern writer, without so much as giving chapter and varue for the nuclear vertex. He has also notions about trudiand verse for the modern writer. He has also notions about tradition as something outlied to respect, even when unsupported by written testimony. And so of course real tradition is when you can get it; but Mr. Planché ought to know that what commonly passes for tradition in antiquarian matters almost always turns out to be the more guess of some antiquary of the seventeenth or of the best and the guess of some interest of the seventeents of pedigree is almost always interested and barefaced invention. Perhaps the leaving out of references is by way of making his book popular, for Mr. Planché seems, from his preface, to be in a desporate state of anxiety whether the general reader will like the Conqueror and His Companions or not. That question we must leave Mr. Planché and the general reader to settle for themselves. The book comes before us as a contribution to history, and as a contribution to history we must deal with it.

contribution to history we must deal with it.

We may sum up our judgment on the book by saying that it would have been of real value if Mr. Planché had given references. In attempting to give a sketch of the lives and pedigrees of all the recorded companions of the Conqueror, he naturally deals with a great mass of detail which is really quite worth examining into, but which the historian, strictly so called, can hardly be expected to deal with. History must, in the nature of things, be satisfied with dealing with the chief men, and perhaps with a few smaller ones, taken here and there, as anscimens of classes. No historian of ones, taken here and there, as appeiment of classes. No historian of England, no historian even of the Norman Conquest, could be asked to look up the pedigree of every man whose name is found in Wace's Catologue. It is much to Mr. Planché's credit that he takes Wace as his groundwork, and sets very little store by Battle Abbey Rolls and such like impudent fictions. A writer like Mr. Planché, a herald and genealegist, whose notions of evidence are not very sound, but are still much sounder than those of heralds and genealogists in general, might do good service by going over the ground and picking up such scraps as are to be found about the smaller people about whom history cannot find time to say much. And if he can find out anything by the way to throw more light on the greater people, so much the better. In such a way real Planché has not done some real service. We only say that Mr. Planché has not done some real service. We only say that he would have done much more service if his general notions of evidence had been sounder, and, above all, if he had given us his references, had been sounder, and, above all, if he had given us his references, to enable us to judge whether particular statements are trustworthy or not. Let us take one example. We have been told over and over again that Hagh Lupus, the first Earl of Chester, was a nephew of the Conqueror. We have never been able light on any confirmation of this statement. We can find nothing about it in the almost boundless research of Mr. Stapleton's Rotuli Sciencia i Normannia, nor is there snything like it in the thoroughly trustworthy genealogical tables of Duchèsne. Earl Hagh's father, Richard of Avranches, is a perfectly well-known person, and was most certainly not Duke William's brother. Mr. Planché tells us that Richard's wife and Hugh's mother was Rimma, a daughter of Herleva and Herlwin of Conteville, and therefore half-sister of the Duke. We can only say that we have lighted on no such person, but we cannot disprove her existence, therefore half-sister of the Duke. We can only say that we have lighted on no such person, but we cannot disprove her existence, and we are not prepared with any other mother for Earl Hugh. If Mr. Planché would only have given us a returence for this bit of genealogy, we should be able to judge whether the evidence for it was good or had. This is of course a question of evidence, and Mr. Planché may be right, though he has not proved himself to be so. But we do not ask for any evidence to disprove his constitutions and the constitution of t notions as to the origin of the paszling surname borne by the great Earl on the other side of England :-

I am inclined to believe the Normans were considered by the French as a race of Goths (as endeed they were)—a barbarous people, such as even now we should describe as "Goths and Vandals;" and the south of France having been subdued and occupied by them for nearly five contaries by that branch of the great Sythic family, distinguished as the West Goths or Visigoths, the latter appellations being more familiar to the French may have been corrupted into Vigot and Rigot, from which source I would also derive the well-known Norman name of Wigod.

The example I have already given of similar corresponds in the name of Baoulds Gael (p. 70, safe) will, I think, justify rise in suggesting, on these greeneds, that the family of I E Bigod was of Visigothic origin, and, as in the uses of Buldric the German, or Robert the Frieum, had assumed or been dissipated by the name of their race and country, of which they were proud, test substanting the same wherein it was applied by the French to the Normans generally. We have "Is Angevin," "Is Florning." Is Breton, " "Is Pultavin," I am inclined to believe the Normans were considered by the French as

"le Scot," dec., and in this category I think we may class "is Vigot," an abbreviation of "le Visigot," spelt, as we find it, indifferently with a "B" or a "W" (Biget and Wigot), according to the particular dislatet of the writers. The application of the name to the Normana generally, while it proves that it was not derived from any hereditary possession or personal pseculiarity, as in other cases, also testiles to the parity of the fearly, which was distinguished amongst its own people by the designation of that great Gothic stock whence they commonly proceeded.

About "the great Sythic family" we must simply ask in belighess ignorance for some further light. If it has anything to do with Mr. Rawlinson's "Scyths," we beg, in the name of Alaric and Atault, to disclaim the connexion; and as for Wigod, or more properly Wiggod, the name is not Norman at all, but as good English as it can be. Perhaps Mr. Plancho may have been led astray through Thierry's having mistaken Wiggod of Wallingford, King Edward's kinaman, Sheriff of Oxfordshire, and what not, for "un soldat appelé Vigot" in the ranks of Duke William's army.

army.

We will now go through some of the chief points in Mr.

Planche's book, in which he brings forward new views or tries to reestablish old ones, and generally seeks to call in question the results of modorn research. In one place we may say that he failed to attack a modern writer when he might fairly have done so, and has attacked an ancient writer instead. It is plain that in Mr. Freeman's account of the four knights by whom Harold was killed, after that he had received his wound from the arrow, there is a certain amount of exaggeration or misconception, owing there is a certain amount of exaggeration of misconception, owing it would seem to the historian's having failed minutely to compare the account given by Bishop Guy of Amiens with the accounts in Wace and the Tapestry. But Mr. Planché, instead of attacking Mr. Freeman, falls foul of Bishop Guy as a "Latin liballer, flinging his wretched calumnies on noble and distinguished warriors." can assure him that the Bishop is quite guiltless, and that the modern writer must bear all the blame. At the same time we do not quite follow Mr. Planche's argument when he tells us, "Mr. Preeman says: 'Nor are we amazed to find the son of Guy of Freeman says: 'Nor are we amazed to find the son of Guy of Ponthieu foremost in showing despite to the man who had one been his father's prisoner.'" "Why," continues Mr. Planché, "what had Harold done to injure Guy of Ponthieu? He was the injured, not the offender!" Mr. Planché would seem never to have heard the proverb that the man who has injured you will never forgive you, nor to have read the beginning of Lord Macaular's Reserved. Lord Stochastic History. lay's Essay on Lord Stanlope's History.

It is wonderful how little Mr. Planché has to tell us about the

Conqueror himself and his own family, except to be sure one fact which, if new, certainly is not true. Here and there, to be sure, his knowledge of costume comes in. He suggests that the trade of Herlevn's father was not, as everybody before him has thought, that of a tanner, but the somewhat more savoury craft of a furrier. He reminds us too, when he gets to the absurd story of William courting Matilda by striking her with his spurs, that "the spurs of that day were not rowelled, but made with one spear-shaped pint," as indeed in another story she is represented as dying from later blow of the same kind. This story indeed he does not believe, but he takes the worst possible view of the Conqueror's character in all matters. He believes the legend about Matilda character in all matters. He believes the legend about Matilda and Brihtric; and he makes a ladicrous misquotation of a passage in the Chronicle which one would have thought every one knew by heart, as it is in most school histories of England. The Chronicler, describing Domesday, tells us that William's statistics, as may be seen by the Exon Domesday, were so minute that "there was not an ox or a cow or a swine, but he put it down in his writ." This runs, in Mr. Planché's version, "so that not a rood of land, nor a living soul, nor a pig could escape his clutches, if upon any pretence whatever he thought fit to take possession of them." The inference would seem to be that Mr. Planché holds that oxen and pretonce whatever he thought fit to take possession of them." The inference would seem to be that Mr. Planché holds that oxen and cows have living souls, but that pigs have not. It would have been well too if Mr. Planché had taken a little pains to get up the most obvious facts in geography. What are we to say to a man who, writing about the Conqueror and his companions, confounds Le Mans and Nantes? It is actually so; in describing the campaign by which Robert became possessed for a moment of the Cenomannian country and city, Mr. Planché carries him to Nantes, instead of to the city which he was striving to get possession of. The confusion between Le Mans and Mantes is as old as the false Ingulf; Mr. Planché or his printer has further improved the blunder by turning Mantes into Nantes.

Mr. Planché goes at some length through the great puzzle about those children of Matilda who were not children of William; but he really has nothing fresh to say about it. But he has no

but he really has nothing fresh to say about it. But he has no ground for trying to increase their number by a certain Richard ground for trying to increase their number by a certain Richard Guet, of whom nothing is known, save that he appears in the Bermondsey Annals as a benefactor of that monastery in the year 1008, and that he is described as a brother of the Countess of Warren. Of course this means the Countess of Warren at the time, the wife of the second William of Warren. But Mr. Planche, for a reason which may satisfy a herald, but which will hardly satisfy anybody clee, thinks that this must mean the elder Countess Gundrada, the daughter of Matilda, because the younger ought to have been described as "Countess of Warren and Surrey." We will meet Mr. Planche on his own ground, and confess our doubts whether Gundrada had any right to be called Countess at all. On one point we must specially ask Mr. Planche for his references. He talks twice, as if it was a thing that everybody insee and that there could be no doubt about, that Wather Cliffard and Hingh of Sciencey had a hand in the attempt of the Attheling Ether. she to gain the onewn after the death of Caust. As some Normains came with the Mahaling, the thing is just possible; only one would like to know how they escaped from the cintches of Harolf Marsdoot; but it is really too had to tell a tale of this kind of two perfectly well-ascertained persons, when there most certainly is not a word about it in any contemporary writer. He presently goes on to discuss a prodigious mare s-nest about what he calls the mysterious battle of Cardiff in 1074, in which Roger of Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, is said to have been killed. The whole thing is pure fiction, and comes out of the untrustworthy Brut, the one published by the Camden Archwological Association. In the thoroughly trustworthy Association. In the thoroughly trustworthy Association. But Mr. Planché, who never seems to understand what is evidence and sind in the earlier Brust there is not a word about it. But Mr. Planché, who never seems to understand what is evidence and what is not, goes for his facts to some late Norman Chronicle and to some modern Welsh books. The whole thing is part of the legendary conquest of Glamorgan, and nothing else.

There are other things which we might point out, curiously illustrating the wholly different way in which these things look to a herald and to a critical historian. Mr. Planché has not only brought up the old scandal about the famous William Peverel of Nottingham and the Pank being a natural son of the Connector.

Nottingham and the Peak being a natural son of the Conqueror, but he has found out that Thomas of Bayeux, Archbishop of York, was another. About William Peverel there is no evidence, and Mr. Planché has no new evidence. He is simply very angry with Mr. Freeman for refusing to accept Glover and Camden as if they had been writers of the eleventh century. The honour in short of the craft, the glory of all the dragons and wyverns, is set at nought. "Though Mr. Freeman is not bound to helieve the herald, his uncorrelegated assertion to the contrary is elieve the hereld, his uncorroborated assertion to the contrary is of no greater value." And again, "I am unfortunate in being opposed in my opinion to two such great authorities [Mr. Freeman and Mr. Exton]; but until they produce something like evidence to support theirs, I cannot consent to surrender my own." Most becoming, if Mr. Freeman and Mr. Exton had put forth any opinion or made any assertion. But Mr. Freeman at least makes no assertion; he simply refuses to believe an assertion for which no evidence is quoted. We should not like to be tried for any crime in a court where Mr. Planché was judge or juror. Though the prosecutor should bring no evidence whatever of our guilt, yet we should not be acquitted unless we could curselves bring some posed in my opinion to two such prest authorities [Mr. Freeman should not be acquitted unless we could ourselves bring some evidence of our innocence

We have said that Mr. Planche brings no evidence about William Peverel, for we assume that no one will call it evidence that there is a charter of William Peverel to Lenton Priory in which he speaks of the souls of King William and Queen Matilda, but not of those of any other parents of his own. Others, William of Warren for instance and Ivo Taillebois, were equally undutiful. But Mr. Planché's argument, if it proved anything, would go rather to prove William Peverel to be a son of the Queen as much as of the King. In Mr. Planche's eyes it proves him entitled to the unique description of "nullus filius."

In the yet stronger story about Archbishop Thomas, Mr. Planché does bring something like evidence. That is to say, he quotes a charter, said to be at Ghent, in which the Archbishop signs himself, in the printed text of Vredius, "Thomas Archiepiscopus Regis filius." But the signatures to the charter are strongered that the signatures of the charter are strongered. and suspicious, and the best scholars hold that the name of the and suspicious, and the next scholars hold that the name of the King's son Robert, who does not otherwise appear, while William Rufus does, has dropped out before the words "filius Itegis." The parentage and history of the Archbishop are well known. He had travelled and studied in many lands and had held a high office in the church of Bayeux. To say nothing else, he is not likely to in the church of Bayeux. To say nothing else, he is not likely to have been the son of a father who was only forty-two or forty-three years old at the time of his consecration. Besides, it is not likely that a natural son of the King should be called "filius Hegis," once in his life and once only. About the bastards of Henry the First there is no mystery, though Mr. Planché, to be sure, blunders among them also, making the famous Robert Earl of Gloucester a son of Edith of Oily. "Robertus filius Edse" was another brother.

Mr. Planché in short is no critic; but his work would have been useful in a subsidiary way, if he had only given references for his statements about the lesser people concerned. As it is, the book is very nearly worthless.

BOSWELLIANA.

BOSWELL," says Dr. Rogers, the editor of the work before us,

kept in a portfolio a quantity of loose quarto sheets, inscribed on each page Boswellians. In certain of these sheets the pages are denoted by numerals in the ordinary fashion; another portion is numbered by the folios, while a further portion consists of loose leaves so distier-backs. The greater part of the entries are made so carefully as to justify the belief that the author intended to embody the whole in a volume of literary anecdotes.

This portfolio is now in the possession of Lord Houghton, by whom "it was lately handed to the Grampian Club, with a view to publication." Dr. Rogers, like his brother Scot, Mr. Main, whose abridgment or hash of Boswell's Johnson we criticized a few

2. Recomblisher: the Commonsplace Book of James Branch. With a Manusle and Annotations by the Rev. Chaffes Rogers, Ll.D., Historiographer of the Royal Historical Society, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scatland, and Corresponding Member of the Historical Swelety of New England; and Introductory Remarks by the Right Homographe Lord Bengham. London: Printed for the Grumpian Club. 1874.

months ago, only ventures to come before the public under the protection of an Englishman. What Mr. Lewes hid for Mr. Mein, Lord Houghton has done for Dr. Rogers. Can it be that the Scotch still have such an awe of Johnson that, even in desling with him indirectly through his biographer, they only feel themselves secure when under the wing of an Englishman? "Ev'n in our ashes live their wouted fires," the shade of Johnson might cry out. We could have wished that Lord Houghton had found an editor of his manuscripts of whom it could have been said, as it was said by Boswell of Malone, that he was Johnsonianisainus. Dr. Rogers has no doubt some special qualifications for the task he has taken in hand, and we can easily believe that Lord Houghton does not praise one part of the work too highly when he says, "Executed as it is by Dr. Rogers, it affords an interesting social picture of the Scotland of the day, and there are many families still living who will here gladly recognize and welcome the words and thoughts of their ancestors." recognize and welcome the words and thoughts of their ancestors While we fully sympathize with the pleasure which these families still living will find in seeing their ancestors in print, we must confess that we often find the words and thoughts very tedious and commonplace. Surely even a Scotchman can onjoy a good story without requiring to know the pedigree of every one mentioned in it. Here require these foot-notes, to 18. Rogers ought, if his countrymen require these foot-notes, to have made them somewhat answer in length to the marita of each story. A good joke might have justified a long note. But we must protest when a foot-note of about forty lines is given in explanation of such a story as the following:—"A very awkward fellow was dancing at the Edinburgh Assembly. Matthew Henderson said, 'He looks like a professor of dislocation."

If there are any of Mr. Henderson's family still living, they will learn that he was a native of Ayrshire, that he long resided in Edmburgh, where his society was much cherished, that he dined regularly at Fortune's Tavern, that he was one of Burns's chief associates, that he subscribed for four copies of the second edition of his poems, that he died in the summer of 1790, and that his of his poems, that he died in the summer of 1790, and that his memory was celebrated by the Ayrshire bard in an elegisc poem. Nay, moreover, if a copy cannot be got of that rare work, Burns's Poems, Mr. Henderson's family still living will have the molancholy satisfaction of reading in Dr. Rogers's note no less than twelve lines of the elegy. They can read also a quotation from one of the poet's letters, and another from a tract by the Lord Chief Commissioner Adams, which was printed at the Blair-Adam press in 1836. In a note to "a list of eminent Scotsmen" which is given in this tract, they will find mentioned "Matthew Henderson, at a future period distinguished by Burns." No one can doubt, considering the minuteness with which it has been executed, that "the historical and biographical amotation of these anecdotes has been a work requiring considerable local knowledge and antiquarian research." At the same time, if we were not utterly indifferent to the facts contained same time, if we were not atterly indifferent to the facts contained in three-tourths of the notes, we should be in some fear as to their accuracy, when we notice the odd blunders into which the author has more than once fallen when he has crossed the Tweed, Houghton certainly cannot be answerable for an excess of punctuation which appears in one passage in his Introductory Remarks. Perhaps, however, Dr. Rogers will charge the printer with the comma by which a certain Mr. Nassau, Senior would seem to be distinguished from a Mr. Nassau, Junior. It is strange, however, that an editor in correcting the proof-sheet should not, supposing he had the requisite knowledge, have detected a mistake so absurd as this. Be the fault whose it may, a man might be fully compe-tent to edita work of Hoswell's even if he had never heard the name of Mr. Nassau Senior. But the blunder, or rather the blunders, into which Dr. Rogers falls in a note he gives to the following story, show an ignorance which is the most extraordinary in a writer who is entitled "The Historiographer of the Royal Historical Society":—

, who translated Ariosto, had a dispute with Tom Wharton as to some passages of it. — knew the subject perfectly, but could not express himself. Wharton knew it very superficially, but wrote with case and vivacity. Johnson said "The one had ball without powder, and the other powder without ball."

Now any one who, without being Johnsonianissimus, might yet be at all events Johnsonianus, would at once that if in the Boswelliana the name is written Wharton, it is so written by mistake. It is very improbable, however, that floswell wrote Warton, "Wharton;" for a Scotchanan who does not orait the aspirate in words that begin with wh is by no means likely to have inserted one where it was not required. We cannot but suspect, therefore, that Dr. Rogers, knowing nothing of Thomas Warton, has thought he was more than justified in amending Bowell's spelling, and in converting Tom Warton into Tom Wharton. We will first quote the passage from Boswell, and then will give the Historiographer's learned note. Boswell says:—

Huggins, the translator of Ariosto, and Mr. Thomas Wixton, in the early part of his literary life, had a dispute concerning that poet, of whom Mr. Warton, in his Olservations on Spenser's Fairy Queen, gave nous account which Huggins attempted to answer with whilenes, and said, "I will militate no longer against his mentione". Huggins was master of the subject, but wasted expression. Mr. Warton's knowledge of it was then imperfect, but his manner lively and elegant. Johnson each, "It appears to me, that Huggins has ball without powder, and Warton powder without bell."

Dr. Rogers, evidently in entire ignorance of this passage, gives the following note:-

Thomas, Marquess of Wharton, a vigorous supporter of William of Orange, was, on supported by the peculiar manners, familially known as Tom Wharton. He remained in Tayour with William III., and held high offices

of state under Quan Anne and George I. He composed the celebrated "Lillibullero," and used to boast that he had sung a king out of three king-He died 12th April, 1713.

"Lilibulero," and and to boast that he had sung a king out of three kingdoms. He died 12th April, 1713.

Dr. Rogers, having first turned Tom Warton into the Marquis of Wharton, has then to account for the fact that so great a nobleman was called Tom. Utterly unaware that he was not born a marquis or even a lord, and that for the greater part of his life he was known as Mr. Thomas Wharton, he has to fall back on the hypothesis that if a nobleman is christened Thomas, pseuliarity of manners will lead to his being familiarly known as Tom. He crowns his mistakes by killing off the Marquis in 1713, though he lived, as he has just told us, to hold a high office of state under George I. If he is inaccurate about one great Minister of those days, we have no fault to find with what he tells us of a yet greater Minister. Though it scarcely bears on Boswell, except so far that Boswell was told by Dr. Barnard, who was told by Dr. Delany, who must have heard it from Swift, that Parnell had been drinking when Swift introduced him to Lord Oxford, yet Dr. Rogers is not incorrect when he writes in a note, "Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, Lord High Treasurer, was a steady promoter of men of latters. His career forms an important part of the political history of England. He died 21st May, 1724."

Dr. Rogers charges Roswell, on the authority of Mr. Croker, with "omitting a conversation" that told against him. Johnson, as our readers will remember, was dining one day in a large company, when, as Boswell tells the story, "He repeated to us, in his forcible melodious manner, the concluding lines of the Danciad. While he was talking loudly in praise of those lines, one of the company ventured to say, 'Too fine for such a poem—a poem on what?' Johnson

melodious manner, the concluding lines of the Dunciad. While he was talking loudly in praise of those lines, one of the company ventured to say, 'Too fine for such a poem—a poem on what?' Johnson (with a disdainful look), 'Why, on dunces. It was worth while being a dunce then. Ah, sir, hadst thou lived in those days! It is not worth while being a dunce now, when there are no wits.'" Dr. Rogers gives a very inferior version of the same story, and charges Boswell with omission, though Mr. Forster in his Life of Goldsmith has pointed out, in reference to this same story, how often "the copyist gets himself quoted afterwards to corroborate or invalidate the only real authority." How unfamiliar is Dr. Rogers with his Boswell will be seen from the following fact. Many of the stories that are found among the Boswelliuma are given also in the stories that are found among the Boswelliana are given also in the Life of Johnson, as Dr. Rogers, whenever he is aware of it, is caroful in each case to inform his readers. Of the first twolve stories in the present collection that are common to both books, Dr. Rogers has only noted down two. We shall have done enough if we give one more instance of his unitness for his task when he was a which has read the gets outside of his local knowledge. Every one who has read the Life will remember how, when Boswell was on the eve of starting for Utrecht, he and Johnson spent a day together at Greenwich. Dr. Rogers thus gives his account of that celebrated day:—

"Come," said Johnson, "let us make a day of it; let us go down to Greenwich and dine, and talk of it fully, so that I shall say,---

On Thomes's bank in silent thought we stood, Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood,"

Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver nood."

The friends proceeded to Greenwich on Saturday, the 30th. They inspected the hospital, walked in the park, and returning to London by the river, closed the day's excursion by supping together at the "Turk's Head." During the evening Boswell entertained his Mentor by expatiating on the history of his house, and the extent and importance of the family estate. By Johnson no allusion was made to the ostensible purpose of the meeting; it was enough that on a day of the week when Boswell was likely to meet with bad counsellors, he and his purse were protected from their embrace.

In a note to the verses he says, "This account of the quotation from Johnson's poem of 'London' is contained in a letter addressed by Boswell to Sir D. Dalrymple. In the 'Life of Johnson' Boswell states that the quotation was made by himself." Boswell states no such thing. He says, "I was much pleased to find my self with Johnson at Greenwich, which he celebrates in his 'London' as a favourite scene. I had the poom in my pocket, and read the lines aloud with enthusiasm." He does not indeed mention in his Life, as he does in his letter, that two days before and read the lines aloud with enthusiasm." He does not indeed mention in his Life, as he does in his letter, that two days before Johnson had quoted these lines to him. But a writer is not to be charged with a falsehood—a falsehood too that could only have sprung from the most contemptible vanity—because he says that he read aloud a passage on Saturday which his friend had quoted on the previous Thursday. But the whole passage is as incorrect as the note. "By Johnson," says Dr. Rogers, "no allusion was made to the estensible purpose of the meeting." No allusion was made at the "Turk's Head," because "the estensible purpose of the meeting had been fulfilled at Greenwich. "I recollect," says Hoswell, "with admiration, an animating blaze of elequence, which roused every intellectual power in me to the highest pitch, but Hoswell, "with admiration, an animating blaze of eloquence, which roused every intellectual power in me to the highest pitch, but must have dazzled me so much that my memory could not preserve the substance of his discourse." What, by the way, does Ir. Rogers mean by "the day of the week when Boswell was likely to meet with bad counsellors"? He was certainly too fend of the bottle, and likely enough, "concluding," as he did, "the day at the 'Turk's Head' very socially," he may have drunk quite as much as was good for him; but as the Saturday half-holiday was anknown in his time, it is scarcely probable that Johnson on that day kept him with him with a view to protect him and his purse from the embrace of had counsellors. It was only, by the way, about a fortaight before this that Boswell, complaining to his friend Demoster that dri king port and sitting up late with Johnson affected my nerves for some time after," received the roply, "One had better be palsied at eighteen than not keep company with such a man."

It is difficult to conceive for what sor: of readers this lengthy

Memoir has been written. Who will care for a Life of Boswell th does not care for the Life of Johnson, and who that cares for the Life of Johnson will care to have it given in an abstract? We are willing to allow that there could be few harder teaks than to write a Memoir of Boswell. Wherever his life touched Johnson's so much is already known that his biographer might be fairly puzzled about the plan that he ought to pursue. The task would have been far easier no doubt if only "the Journal" had been preserved "in which," to quote Dr. Rogers, "he recorded the diurnal occurrences of his own life." Dr. Rogers does the best he can to supply the want of this diurnal journal by giving, wherever he has an opportunity, the briefest account of matters which in themselves are utterly unimportant. Boswell spent not a few Easters with Johnson, and often records the services they attended together. e Life of Johnson, and who th oes not care for th are utterly unimportant. Boswell spent not a few Easters with Johnson, and often records the services they attended together. There is nothing impertinent in these records; on the contrary, they generally introduce with propriety the conversation that took place on the way to or from church. But Dr. Hogers, writing as he does for Scotchmen, thinks no doubt that the chief matter is the fact that Boswell went regularly to church. On Good Friday 1774 he tells us "that they were present at three religious services." On Good Friday 1778 "they spent Good Friday together, Boswell accompanying the lexicographer [Dr. Rogers delights in calling Johnson the lexicographer] to morning and evening service in St. Clement's Church." In 1779 Boswell "spent Good Friday with Dr. Johnson, attending him at both diets (sic) of worship in St. Clement's Church." In 1779 Boswell "spent Good Friday with Lr. Johnson, attending him at both diets (sic) of worship in St. Clement's Church." The Good Friday of 1781 "was, as usual, spent with Dr. Johnson, the friends worshipping together in St. Clement's Church." Again, in 1783 "the friends worshipped together in St. Clement's Church on Good Friday." How disproportioned are these accounts of the religious observances of one day to the rest of the narrative will be seen when we state that to the entire history of the years between 1774 and 1783 not forty pages are given.

10r. Rogers's work might well be used as a model of paraphrasing

by those unfortunate tutors who have to prepare students for the Civil Service Examinations. He is describing, for instance, the poet Derrick, and says, "Introduced to Johnson, he obtained a share of the lexicographer's regard, but while entertaining affection for him as a man, the moralist reproved his muse and condemned his levity." The moralist had condemned his levity, as our roaders may remember, by saying, "Derrick may do very well as long as he can outrun his character, but the moment his character gets up with him it is all over." He had reproved his muse by replying, when he was asked "whether he reckoned Derrick or Smart the best poet?" "Sir, there is no settling the point of pre-

codency between a louse and a flea."

We have said nothing as yet about the collection of stories which Boswell made under the title of Boswelliana. On some future occasion we may hope to find an opportunity of considering these apart from their editor.

GABRIEL DENVER.

NOTHING would be easier than to treat this book from the purely ludicrous point of view. It abounds in crudities and extravagance; it frequently passes the narrow limits which divide the sublime from the ridiculous; and, in short, it has all the distinctive marks of the first production of a clever young man. It is highly probable that at some future time Mr. Madox Brown may himself look back with some amusement upon this, which we take to be his first literary venture; and he might then be inclined to forgive us if we had treated him rather harshly. If we had treated him rather harshly. However, the slashing style of criticism has gone rather out of date, and for sufficient reasons. If a man is simply a fool, it does very little good to proclaim that fact to the world at large, and it is not likely to do much good to him. We may doubt, indeed, whether genius has often been stamped out by hostile criticism. Most youthful geniuses have a sufficient stock of vanity to incline them rather to hug the character of martyr than to abandon their efforts to enlighten an unsuppreciative world. vanity to incine them rather to mug the character of martyr man to abandon their efforts to enlighten an unappreciative world. But mere ridicule is at best an infliction of some useless pain, and should be kept for its rightful uses. When a man of talent is actually misleading the public taste, and when his literary error is complicated by the moral defects of arrogance and aminimal the switch may apply the lead unreservedly in the hope cynicism, the critic may apply the lash unreservedly in the hope of reforming the criminal, or at least diminishing his following. We may possibly admit, moreover, that there are some kinds of stupidity so overweening and obtrusive that almost any weapons of assault are justifiable. Mr. Brown, however, does not come within any of these categories. His errors are obviously the errors of youth. His taste requires to be cultivated; but he has been honeatly aiming at a high result. Moreover, in spite of his faults, there are indications of power about his writing which call for lenient treatment. And therefore, though we cannot pass over his faults in silence, we desire to be understood as admitting that Gabriel Denver shows a promise of better things, and is not so absurd as some of our remarks may appear to imply.

The story is simple enough. There is no want of unity either of scenery or motive. We might describe it roughly by saying that Mr. Brown appears to have adopted Rochester, his first wife, and Jane Ryre, from Miss Broatb's first novel, set them affect together on the ocean, and involved them in a maiodramatic ad-We may possibly admit, moreover, that there are some kinds of

^{*} Gabriel Draines. By Oliver Madaz Browns. Landon t Smith, Elder, & Co. 1873.

venture after the manner of Mr. Charles Reade. The statement, however, would be inaccurate in many ways, though it serves to hit off some of the most prominent pseudiarities of the story. Mr. Brown does not possess Miss Broand's power of describing certain types of character; nor has he Mr. Charles Reade's psculiar realism. The events, extravagent enough in themselves, are generally set forth in a highflown poetical style which suggests that the author has been just reading Shelley's "Vision of the Sea." Storm and fire, and gorgeous sunsets, and blaxing tropical noons are described with considerable flow of language, and the sentiments of the actors are for the most part so highly pitched, that we rather wonder that they can preserve their sanity, as indeed some of them do not, to the end of the volume. The main facts can be briefly described, and they will show sufficiently what scope Mr. Brown has allowed himself, till we end by doubting whether we have been reading a romance or the description of a nightmare.

been reading a romance or the description of a nightmare.

Mr. Gahriel Denver is a young man left an orphan in Tasmania. The only other member of his family is his cousin, Miss Deborah Mallinson. Deborah has lived with him all his life, and after the death of his parents and his sister, she makes him an offer of marriage. Gabriel replies in the ordinary language of heroines, "I counct love you." Deborah does not care for such a trifle, and the young man finally surrenders at discretion. The unwilling victim is about to be led to the altar as helplessly as Captain Outtle, when the news comes that he has inherited an estate in England. He wishes immediately to start by a ship which is just sailing, but Deborah is much too keen to allow him to start alone. She takes her passage in the same ship, being thoroughly determined not to lose sight of him till the ceremony has been performed. "Some marriages," as Mr. Brown pathetically remarks, "are bitter, bitter mockeries!" However, there are a good many slips between the cup and the lip, and the affianced cousins are destined to experience the truth of this doctrine. Their only fellow-passenger is a young woman of exquisite beauty. Gabriel sees her as he is looking at the ship on the eve of his departure, and straightway falls in love with her as decidedly as Romeo fell in love with Juliet. Before he has even been able to speak to her his doom is fixed. He takes his second look at her through a telescope, as she is gazing from the deck:—

From that moment he knew that he loved her irrevocably. No merely human words could describe all the tunultuous longings and thoughts which thronged his brain; for there are some phases of human passion which, while they last, can never be described in mere words—only some of our most madly inspired musicians have been divinely gifted with power to eliminate and strike these chords; for which indeed their art seems the only possible utterance.

The three persons thus described are confined together on board ship for many weeks, for it is in the old days of slow passages. Their position, as may be supposed, becomes very disagreeable to one of the persons concerned. Gabriel is entirely absorbed in his passion. He is in the state irreverently described in modern alang as "spooning." He can think of nothing but the lovely Laura; he cannot even find time to say a word to the officers of the ship; still less does he speak to the gloomy Deborah, who looks on with unimaginable feelings at the treacherous youth from whom she has exterted a promise of marriage; he sits through the evenings by the side of Laura, who speedily returns his affections, and he even raves about her in his dreams. Within a week after they have sailed Deborah hears him saying aloud in his sleep, "Laura, Laura, I love you!" A more disagreeable incident occurs soon afterwards. Gabriel sees a dark figure on the deck one night, and instantly clasps her in his arms with enthusiastic passion. Unluckily the figure turns out to be Deborah, who proceeds to revile him in language more frequently heard upon the stage than in real life. "O God!" she exclaims, "after all I have done and suffered from you"—which, by the way, appears to be nothing more than forcing him to promise marriage—"to be kissed and embraced by mistake for another woman!" After two or three pages of raving, she adds that she has bitten her lips till her mouth was full of blood to restrain herself, but that she will have it out now. We may ask, parenthetically, whether anybody out of a novel ever did bite his or her lips till the blood came; we have tried the process in an experimental spirit, but have never succeeded in actually drawing blood. However, Miss Deborah would have done it if anybody ever could, judging by the spirit of her concluding remarks:—

"You can't and shan't get rid of me " [she exclaims]. "I swear you shall share all my sorrows to the last bitter, bitter dregs. I'll cling to you to the last hour of your existence, and make every day of your life as great a curse to you as you have made mine to me. Ah! you feel my words; but I'll make you wince still further yet, till you are as mad and wretched as you have made me, though you have some one to love you."

A great deal more of the same kind follows, and the lady nearly tempts the gentleman to throw her overboard and "stain his soul with murder as well as perjury." Gabriel, being a man of high principle, feels that there is really some force in the remonstrances addressed to him; and the situation is rapidly becoming unbearable. When a luckless young man is shut up with two such companions in a ship at sea, he is in a very awkward position; and it is hard to say what might have happened in real life. There can, however, be no doubt of what must happen in a fiction of this class. In fact, Milb Deborah follows the example of Mrs. Rochester under circumstances which make her performance much more disastrons. She sets fire to the ship, which, amongst its cargo, has a large supply of turpentine on board, and hums with fearful rapidity.

Then follows a description which, in suite of its pure absentity, is by no means wenting in power. All hinds of grotseque and horrible incidents occur; rets try to escape, and a soning is shrivelled up, and an albatross drops into the flames; the sailors ewear and struggle and perform acts of heroism. Ultimately, owing to a series of incidents on which we need not dwell, the hero and the two ladies find themselves adrift in a boat, without any kind of supplies, while the ship is speedily burnt before their eyes. It is unpleasant enough to be alone at sea with the lady you love and with another who is prepared to murder you and her out of jealousy, as must be admitted; but it is still more unpleasant to be exposed with the same two ladies in a small boat under a tropical sun with nothing to eat or drink. Poor Gabriel indeavous to make the best of a bad business, though perhaps he hardly shows that fertility of resource which would have distinguished one of Mr. Reade's heroes under similar circumstances. His most promising device is fishing with a crooked pin and a bit of string in the middle of the ocean. As might be expected, he does not catch anything, though his bait is a piece of cloth stained with his own blood. We regret to add that, though misfortune occasionally softens the heart, it does not produce any appreciable effect upon Miss Deborab. She continues to sulk as savagely as ever, and when she speaks at last, her remarks have a most unchristian and reprehensible character. The two lovers are protty much absorbed in each other's sufferings, and the sight of their misfortunes is apparently the only consolation of which Miss Deborah is sensible under her own.

And here perhaps it is as wall that we should conclude our account of the book. We will leave our readers to imagine a conclu-

And here perhaps it is as wall that we should conclude our account of the book. We will leave our readers to imagine a conclusion for themselves. If they are benevolent, they will probably hope that a ship picks up the outcasts before the worst happens, and that an eloquent missionary on board succeeds in converting Deborah and inducing her to confess and give her blessing to the marriage. If they are of sterner stuff, they will probably wish that the wicked may be punished, that Deborah may be driven out of the senses of which she made so bad a use, and that Gabries arony if the precedent of the Ancient Mariner were followed out, and supernatural machinery introduced to conclude the development of the precedent of the Ancient Mariner were followed out, and supernatural machinery introduced to conclude the development of the pict. There are simple-minded persons who cannot read a story with satisfaction when they know beforehand what is to be the nature of the catastrophe; and in consideration of their feelings we will not unveil the secret. To Mr. Brown, however, we must still say a word or two in conclusion. We began by saying that he showed some genuine power. Probably the quotations we have made will scarcely tend to persuade our readers that we were quite sincere in our complimenta. We must therefore explain, in justice to the author, that the power of which we spoke is to be found rather in his descriptions of natural scenery, which are generally good, and often very spirited, than in the speeches of his characters. They rant in language of which we can seldom approve, even partially; and we will therefore suggest to him that he would do well to remember that power is not shown in simply "piling up the agony" so decisively as in judicious self-restraint. The great writer can make the most commonplace objects pathetic or terrible; it is so far a proof of inferiority when a man is forced to strain his voice to the uttermost at every page and to keep his passion always at boiling point. If Miss Deborah had b

. TAYLOR'S ETRUSCAN RESEARCHES.

SOME mouths ago (May 3, 1873) we laid before our readers the grounds on which Lord Crawford rested his conclusion that the old Etruscan language was nothing more or less than a High Dutch dialect. Before him Dr. Donaldson had regarded it as a Low German idiom not improved by its contact with Umbrian, while Dr. Prichard had refused to allow that anything was tolerably well established with regard to it beyond its connexton with the Indo-European, or, as it is now called, the Aryan, family of languages. Professor Corusen's work on the subject still remains a promise for the future. In the meanwhile Mr. Taylor's volume comes to shatter even the more cautious hypothesis of Dr. Prichard.

^{*} Etruscan Researches. By Isaac Taylor, M.A. Author of "Words and Places." Jundou: Macmillans. 1874.

In such a controversy as this we must content ourselves with In such a controversy as this we must content ourselves with endeavouring to insure a fair hearing for all who may be entitled to be heard at all. That Lord Crawford had this title we were constrained to allow, slithough we expressed our misgivings that for not a few of his conclusions his arguments and evidence were perilously slender. He had done all perhaps that could be done to establish his hypothesis, and thus far his toil was by no means thrown away. It, after all his efforts, his conclusions should be a more complete justification for attempts to seek a solution of the mystery elsewhere.

That Lord Crawford's method did not take him back far enough is unfortunately only too plain. There might be danger in connecting the Etruscan Kahatial with the old German haftig; but it was clearly necessary to doal with a suffix which seemed to connect it still more closely with agglutinative dialects. The name Andas, said by Hesychias to be an Etruscan word, might be plausibly compared with the Latin ventus and the Teutonic wind: but the question to be first settled would be the measure in which Latin or Aryan words might or might not have found their way into a non-Latin or non-Aryan vocabulary, just as, on the other side, the assertion that ventus was a Latin word would stand or fall with the evidence which might prove the extent of importations into Latin from Etruscan. The present languages of the Persians and the Ottoman Turks have more than a sprinkling of Arabic and other foreign words; and any reasoning which should treat words so borrowed as belonging to Persian or to Camanli must necessarily be worthless. In short, it might be Osmanli must necessarily be worthloss. In short, it might be said that Lord Crawford's method, although fairly entitled to consideration, was defective; that, in seeking to recover the key to an extinct language, he should have begun with those words which no people ever borrows from another; that from these he should have advanced to the primary grammatical developments in pronouns and inflaxions; that all these should have been carefully compared and inflexions; that all these should have been carefully compared with the numerals, pronouns, and case-endings of other dialects or families of speech, and that no positive conclusions should be laid down until their affinity with some one or other of these should be estisfactorily ascertained; that, after laying this foundation, the next task would be the comparison of the names of gods or other beings worshipped by the one people with the gods of other nations—an inquiry bringing us into the regions of Comparative Mythology; that the next step should lead to the consideration of their habits, their laws, and their religion, and that lastly any peculiarities in the position or fortunes of the people in question should be sufficiently accounted for or explained.

Such a method would not only be more safe than that of Lord Crawford, but it could not fail to be infinitely more interesting; and the adoption of this method by Mr. Taylor would alone suffice to make his volume altogether more attractive. Indeed from first to last its interest never flags; and the reader as he closes the book will feel that, even if Mr. Taylor's conclusions cannot in every instance

feel that, even if Mr. Taylor's conclusions cannot in every instance be sustained, the conditions of the controversy have at the least been materially changed. If we take first the numerals, her may beyond all doubt say that the dialect which has tessures, he may deka belongs to the same family of languages with dialects which express the same numbers by petures, quatuur, fiduur, four and fier, by sex, six, and sechs, by dasan, decens, sehn, and ten. Happily the discovery of a pair of dice about five-and-twenty years ago in a tomb near Toscanella furnishes the means of a comparison which a tomb near Toscanella furnishes the means of a comparison which up to that time, in spite of inscriptions containing the written names for higher numbers, was wholly wanting. These dice, instead of the usual dots or pipe, displayed six monosyllabic words, the necessary conclusion being that these words demoted the numbers from one to six. The words were mach, thu, huth, ki, sai, and sa. A comparison of these numerals with those of Teutonic and Semitic dialects gave, in Mr. Taylor's opinion, no result at all; but he had no sconer passed the borders of Turanian speech than the darkness began to be dispelled. In seventeen of the Tatar dialects belonging to the Turkic family the word box-mach denotes a "finger," while in Lesghi the finger-mail is manch, in Burjit ko-mah-on. In Tungusic dialects the word assumes the forms unuk-kotscher and much-utshon, and in these dialects the numeral one is denoted by smukon, umukon, and two or dislects the numeral one is denoted by smuken, umuken, and two or three similar forms. In Lapp and Wogul the word for six is ket, in Hungarian it is hat, "a form which closely approximates to the Etruscan Auth."

As we are neither affirming nor denying his conclusions, it is unnecessary to follow Mr. Taylor further in this part of his task, and we turn to the more entertaining chapters on Etruscan and Latin mythology. It is impossible to deny the straightforwardness of the process which takes all the names of deities or objects of reverence found in the sepulchres or on the vases and mirrors of the Erruscans, and submits them impartially to a comparison with names belonging to the mythological systems of the surrounding nations. These beings may be distinguished at a glance in those groups, almost always beautiful, often most touching, which represent the parting of kinsfolk and friends. Some of them are winged, sont the parting of kinsfolk and friends. Some of them are winced, all are marked as wearing buskins. Among the most important of these beings are Kulmu, which, coming out of a temb with torch and spears, seems to represent the spirit of the grave; and Vanth, with a key or club, the angel of death or destruction. Taking these two at starting, Mr. Taylor proceeds to inquire whether in any known Aryan, Turanian, or Somitic language the word Kulmu denotes the grave, the word Vanth the power of death; and although the Aryan and Semitic dialects furnish no that he finds that in the old Finn mythology Kalma is the name

of the deity ruling over the grave and its inhabitants, the Kales speaking of the dead as those "who have disappeared in Kales In the speach of the modern Finns the same word has come denote the smell of a corpse. In Ostiak the word Kul me denote the smell of a corpes. In Ostiak the word Kul means death, and Kuly is a malignant deity worshipped in commuten with the grave. In Lapp the grave is Kalma, in Wogul Koloma, while the Turkish exhibits in Choul, with much the same meaning, a word more familiar to English ears. This, it must be admitted, looks like strong evidence. For Vanth Mr. Taylor holds that the Turkish dictionary furnishes a sufficient explanation. "In Turkish vans means ready to periah, and the substantive fona, roma, means destruction, annihilation, death; . . . in the Kot dialect fense means eahes; and in the so-called Yenissel-Ostiak sen means corrupt, rotten." However this may be, it seems clear that the Etruscan Vanth must be compared with the Latin ben means corrupt, rotten." However this may be, it seems clear that the Etruscan Vanth must be compared with the Latin vanus, possibly with the English mon, the Latin vanuscere certainly expressing a readiness to perial not less than the Turkish must. In other words, we have to face the questions how far Latin words may have been imported into Etruscan, or Etruscan words into Latin, or how far Etruscan and Latin, and if these, then Greek or English, or any other Aryan languages, may not possess common elements derived from the same source. Thus the matter to be determined is the vadical con-Thus the matter to be determined is the radical nexion of all the three great families of human speech; for if the connexion be established in the case of the Aryan and Turanian languages, it can scarcely be believed that the same commexion can

fail to be proved between these and the Semitic.

The passages in which Mr. Taylor touches on this subject are among the most interesting and certainly among the most important in his volume; but we cannot say that the points of likeness (whother accidental or not) are confined to those instances in which he fairly admits the resemblance, or in which he traces it to a deliberate borrowing of Latin words by the the faces. Thus, with some plausibility or even cogency, the name of the Boudiei, a Median tribe mentioned by Herodotus, is identified with the tribe names of the Vod and Wotiaks, and with the Hungarian town of Buda; while the name of the Mardians, another Median tribe, is connected with the Finn word mart or must, "men." It seems odt that the innic and Median names should answer to the Greek Boorog, the Ininic and Median names should answer to the Greek paors, in that the Lapp tjarrok, supposed to be found in the Etruscan Tarquin, and translated by the Latin "rigidus," should resemble the Teutonic stark; that the Turanian misur, the gods, should be so like the Aryan Esir. But although these instances may have escaped his notice, Mr. Taylor does not hesitate to face the question and to answer it as comparative mythologists have already answered questions relating to the affinities of Greeks, Hindus, Persians, and Englishmen. The Aryan numeral for 5, he asserts, corresponds to the Turanian numeral for 2, while the Aryan words for 2 and 10 are ultimately the same as the Turanian word for 5. "This," he adds, "would seem to indicate that the separation of the Aryan and Turanian families took place at a the separation of the Arvan and Turanian families took place at a period when the two words for hund and arm were already in existence, but before the art of numeration had been attained." The interest and importance of such discussions cannot be denied, but the dealing with them is rather too much like moving among quick-sands. We need feel little scruple in treating words like Lars, Lucumo, Ludus, Manes, Lares, and some others which the Romans themselves admitted or asserted to be Etruscan; nor, if the Turanian or Ugric origin of the latter be proved by the numerals, the pronouns, the case-endings, and the grammatical system generally, need we be surprised to learn that Lucumo, or rather the Etruscan Laukane, is simply the Tatar ulug-kan, the great prince or Grand need we be surprised to learn that Lucumo, or rather the Etruscan Laukane, is simply the Tatar ulug-kan, the great prince or Grand Cham—in short, the famous Hulagu-khan; that the Etruscan Lituus reappears in the Samojedic word for "crook," nidea, and that the supposed Latin famous is but the Latinised form of the Etruscan Vanth. But when we are told that the Etruscan Atr, a day, is the same word as the Tungus tyr-ya, a day, we may ask whether it is also to be connected with the Teutonic Tyr. Not less significant is the alleged connexion of the supposed Latin securis, an axe, with the Turanian root kes, a stone, and the Finnic kerveys, an axe, the first syllable linking it with the Chinese suh, or shih, a stone, the Tscherkes seh, a knife, the Mongol suce, an axe. If this he so, we are brought near, on the steppes of Tatary, not only to the Latin sacum, but to the old English sear. Sometimes, indeed, we are tempted to resist, as where old Charon, whom we have been in the habit of referring to the familiar Aryan root which has given us gaping resist, as where old Unaron, whom we have been in the hant of referring to the familiar Aryan root which has given us gaping chasms, is carried off bodily to Turanian soil; but we have some compensation in the statement, which we commend to Mr. Rawlinson's careful attention, that "the lada of the Syrian inscriptions . . . may possibly be an abraded form of the Etruscan lanthia." We are even more sorry, if so it must be, to part with the supposed Latin Minerva, in whom Professor Max Müller has discerned a luftier and more intellectual correction than in the the supposed Latin Minerva, in whom Professor Max Müller has discerned a loftier and more intellectual conception than in the Hellenic Athèné. "The usual pil-aller derivation from the Latin mens, although adopted both by Cox and Preller, must be summarily rejected by the instinct of every comparative mythologists" (136). It is not easy to see why an explanation given by Grimma long before it was adopted by any living mythologists should be thus summarily cast aside, so long as the close affinity of Latin with Greek be admitted, or until it be shown that there is stronger reason for eaching the origin of the name elsewhere. The case is altered if the fact be true that Monseva is a pure Union word, the first syllable Men denoting the aky, the second or meaning red, and the whole denoting the red heaven or the flavor.

On these philological and grammatical foundations Mr. Taylor rests the arguments which he carries through an axamination of the society, the laws, and religion of the Etruscans to the conclusion that their dominant tribes belonged to that portion of the Ugric stock which is now represented by the tribes of the Kot Yenissei, who not many years ago called themselves Assan or Assens, a name "which may probably be regarded as identical with the name (Rissans, which the Etruscan nation applied to themselves" (365). The conquered clan, he believes, belonged to the European or Finnic branch of the same stem; and thus in the far-North-East, the object of the mysterious veneration of the Etruscan augurs, he finds the early home of this wonderful people, whose genius, as he holds, has given birth to all the glories of the art of Christian Italy. With such problems as these to be taken up and solved, the interest attaching to mere records of birth and death, the staple of Etruscan inscriptions, must be at best secondary. But the language in which they are written is of infinite significance; and we look with impatience for a more thorough working of a field as full of interest as it is important. On these philological and grammatical foundations Mr. Taylor

ALBANY FONBLANGUE.*

TN this volume we have a brief memoir of Mr. Albany Fonblanque, L and a selection from his writings in the Examiner. Some of the latter are perhaps rather too small to be worth reproducing, and it would, we should have thought, have been well to reprint the essays entitled "England under Seven Administrations," which were published by the writer himself. Forbhanque's life was simple and unexciting, but his labours are identified with the political and literary history of his age. There was an individuality about his work which was very marked, and which made him known as a sort of personal acquaintance to many who were ignorant of his name. His pithy little articles were eagerly looked for every week, and exercised considerable influence; and they deserve to be re-

and exercised considerable influence; and they deserve to be remembered for their literary merit as well as for the light which they throw on the politics of the period.

Albany Fonblanque was the descendant of an old French Huguenot family, and did not forget his origin. His study was adorned with a framed parchment representing a genealogical tredating back five centuries, surrounded by an claborately emblazoned coat of arms, and further embellished in the margin with the quarterings of successive generations of Foublanques. His father obtained a royal licence to resume the original family name of De Grenier de Fonblanque, but his second son aloue availed hinself of this sanction. There was perhaps a trace of the Frenchman in the turn of Albany Fonblanque's wit and polished acrossm. His life was the uneventful life of a professional man of letters, who was also in a great degree an invalid. At every age he seems to have been sickly and suffering. A friend said to him one day, "I never saw you looking better or any other man looking worse than you do"; and he said of himself in cold weather, "Given aix drops of blood in a man's veins, how warm would he be with the glass below zero?" In fact, as he used to remark, he never could realize what people meant by saying that they were "quite well." He was intended for the army—the Engineers— "quite well." He was intended for the army—the Engineers—but his health broke down at the outset. He next studied for the Bar, but although he valued the principles he had no taste for the practice of the law. The retired and sedentary occupation of a practice of the law. The retired and adjentary occupation of the practice of the law. The retired and adjentary occupation of pournalist suited him better. Indeed he appears to have been deficient in the robustness and physical energy which are essential to success in an active cureer. He was, fitted to be a spectator and critic rather than an actor. The only remarkable incident in his literary career was that it brought him to the verge of a duel with Lord Brougham. Fomblanque had written a review of Moore's Life of Sheridan, for which he was violently attacked in an article in the Edwards Review which he suspected to come in an article in the Edinburgh Review, which he suspected to come from the pen of Brougham. He called upon Brougham to say frankly whether or not he was his assailant. Brougham denied his right to put the question; other letters followed, and when Brougham complained that he had been insulted, Fonblanque at once offered him satisfaction. A duel was arranged; but it was averted by Brougham's second proposing an appeal to Lord Dudley as a common friend. Lord Dudley decided that "Mr. F. is not entitled to call upon Mr. B. to answer whether or not he is the author of a certain paper in the Edinburgh Review," insemuch as it was the case of one "anonymous writer animadverting on another, merely with a view to what he has written, and without the alightest reference, directly or by innucedo, to any particular

person."

Fonblanque made his mark in the periodical literature of the day almost at the first stroke; and, instead of having to seek employment, he was eagerly pressed for contributions. Bentham was auxious for some of his "inimitable profusions." Campbell the post begged him to belp the New Monthly, John Black wanted him for the Moraing Chronicle, and Stuart Mill and Bulwer Lytton were also among his suitors. He was, however, a slow, laborious, and extremely fastidious writer. It is said that he expended himself much in phrase, polishing and hardening elaborately, and it is evident from his style that he wanted sustained vigour. He had, as an admirer said, "strength, but not length; he had no "rush;" it was rather a series of brilliant leaps which told severely eather mind. He could do excellently well, but he could not do

The Life and Laboure of Albany Fundamene. Edited by his Kephew, rard Berrington de Fundamene. Landon: Bichard Bentley & Son. 1824.

much." Constant writing was painful and exhausting to Mile, and he did wisely therefore in limiting himself shiely to the Erominer. He was editor of their paper down to 1847, when he accepted the office of Statistical flecretary to the Board of Trade, but he continued to write for it for some years afterwards. Him articles were thoroughly original, both in shape and flavour. They were usually very short, and formed a setting either for a good story sptly introduced or for epigrams of his own. M. Van de Weyer once called him "the Paul Louis Courier of England," and his graceful yet pungent wit justified the parallel. In a notice of Ir. Followes, the proprietor of the Examiner, Fon-blanque described his politics as those of "an enlightened Radical Reformer; more than Whig, but short of Chartist"; and on another occasion he remarked of Lord Durham that he was "not a reformer of the Republican class, but occupied, as it were, the frontier line of Constitutional Reform." Either description would apply equally to Fonblanque himself. George Grote and John Stuart Mill were among his most intimate frienda, but he had no mind to be reckoned among the philosophical Radicala. On this point the writer of the present Memoir observes: point the writer of the present Memoir observes :-

Starting from the same point, these three men in time came to occupy a proning to position in the Radical party; but, although there was a perfect agreement in the abstract principles upon which their political erest was founded, the difference in the order of their minds and natures soon createst agreement in the abstract principles upon which their political creed was founded, the difference in the order of their minds and natures soon creatwas a marked divergence in practice. Evolbanque, thought thoroughly in carnest, was never an enthusiast. He was of the three the least theoretical, and, for that reason, perhaps, the most moderate in his views. Both Grote and Mill had an overweening admiration for a republican form of government, as the highest and purest of all political systems, and the one best calculated to ensure the true object of good government: the greatest happeness of the greatest number. Foulblanque, on the contrary, used to maintain that a form of government was the result, and not the cause, of national life, and that it mattered little whether the head of the State were called King or Freedent while the people were inspired with a spirit of freedenn and a love of liberty. Grote, even at the mature ago of lifty five, had so far retained his continual ardour as to feel elated by the mere fact of "living under a republic," when he visited France in 1849—a sensation which to Fentalisangue, whose mind was singularly unimpressonable to mare outward forms or names, must have been quite incomprehendible. Indeed, it may be said that, on this subject, Fonblanque's first start in political thought was identical with the stage which George Grote attained by slow and painful conviction, resulting from the experience of half a century. Grete says in 1869:—"I have outlived my fact in the efficacy of a republicua Government as a check upon the vulgar possions of the majority in a mation; a next recognize the fact that supreme power lodged in their hands may be exercised quite as mischievously as by a despette ruler like the first Napoleon."

It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the brightness and

It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the brightness and point of such writings as those of Fonblanquo by means of extracts. Much of their success of course depended upon their opportuneness at the moment, and occasionally the fun is rather over-elaborated and fine drawn. Yet there is enough salt in the dish to preserve its relish even now. A Lord Chancellor engaged in law reform is likened to a hare beating a drum:—

Once upon a time, at a fair, we saw a hare heating a drum. The dictress of the hare at a poternance so repugnant to its quiet, traid nature may easily be imagned. At the sound of every tap the hare received, but he persisted nevertheless; and, not sparing himself long raits of the drum new and then, which seemed as nothing less than death to his nature, be yet held on till the conclusion of his ill-allotted part. No creature but a hare could do the thing of which it was so intensely straid.

The absurdly minute and circumstantial accounts of the Duke of Wellington's personal habits which appeared in the newspapers when he took office in 1828 furnished a tempting subject for carica-

The Duke of Wellington generally rises at about eight. Before he gets out of bed he commonly pulls off his nighterp. . . . The Duke of Wellington's pockets are in the skirts of his cont, and the holes perpendicular. He wears false horizontal haps, which have gives the world an erroneous opinion of their position. The Duke of Wellington drinks ten for breakfast, which he sweetens with white sugar and corrects with cream. He commonly stirs fabe horizontal imps, which have given the world an erroneous opinion of their position. The Puke of Wellington drinks test for breakfast, which he sweetens with white rugar and corrects with cream. He commonly stirs the finid two or three times with a spaon before he raises it to his lips. The Puke of Wellington cuts toast and hatter, cold ham, tongue, forks, beef, or eggs, and sometimes both meat and eggs; the eggs are generally those of the common domestic fowl. ... Hefore the Duke goes on, he has he and gloves brought him by a servant. The Puke of Wellington always puts his last on his head and the gloves on his hands. The Puke's delly manner of mounting his horse is the same that it was on the morning of the glorious battle of Waterloo. His Grace first takes the rein in his left hand, which he lays on the horse's manne; he then puts his left foot in the stirrup, and with a spring brings his body up, and his right leg over the body of the animal by the way of the tail, and thus places himself in the saddle; he then drops his right foot into the stirrup, puts his horse to a walk, and seldon falls off, being an admirable equestrian. When acquaintanees and friends salute the Duke in the streak, such is his affaililly that he either hows, touches his hat, or recognizes their civility in some way or other. The Duke of Wellington very commonly says, "How are you?"—"Ho a time day"—"How dive do?"—and makes frequent and various remains on the weather, and the dust or the mud, as it may be..... In the House of Lords the Duke's manner of proceeding is this; he walks up to the five-place, turns his back to it, separates the skirts of his cont, tossing them over the description delicate. The characteristic of the Duke's oratory is a brevity the next thing to allence.

An article on the election of Louis Napoleon to be President of th An article on the election of Louis Napoleon to be President of the French Republic is a very good example of Fonblanque's style. He begins with the story of a traveller asking his way in the United States, who was told that there were two reads, both of which were described in great detail, with the final semant that one was a good deal longer than the other. "Why did you not say so at first?" asked the traveller. "Why," answered Jonathan, "I guess the shorter or longer makes little odds, for whichever you take you will very soon begin to wish you had taken the other." This, it is saggested, is very much the case with the choice of rulers before France: rulers before France:-

Piscing a Napalson at the head of a republic seems much the same sort

of operation as putting an extinguisher on the top of a candle. It is literally the capital doom of the institution. The poor Republic, like Gay's cucumber, having been prepared and dreased with all care, is no seems finished them it is thrown away. As the one fault of Orlando's horse was that he was dead, so the one fault of the French Republic is that there are no Republicans to give life to it. Cavaignac was indeed one, but to have made him President would have alarmingly diminished the number of the commonwealth citizens. Such a man cannot be spared from the ranks; for not having enough to mount sentry, it would never do to make one of the scanty band generalismo.

France has been like that celebrated young man of Ballynacrasy, who wanted a wife to make him unasy. She wanted a republic to make her uneasy, and it has answered to her desire most completely. It is another version of the fable of the Old Man and Death: she has called for a Republic, the Republic has appeared, and its looks have been liked so ill that the invoker has explained that the summons was simply to adjust the burden of the bundle of sticks.

It is hard to rail against the caprices, more seeming than real, of the French choice. We must not get into a rage with the nature of things, as did Sir Joseph Banks when he boiled fleas, and was wroth that they did not bear out a theory by turning red—"Fleas are not lobsters, d— their eyes." The French have not turned red in the hot water of the election. Cavaignac would have been the choice of true Republicans; Napoleon is the choice of a people whose wishes are for anything but what is established.

Here are some of Fonblanque's stories taken at random. An

Here are some of Fonblanque's stories taken at random. An Irish lady was constantly taxing the abilities of her carpenter for the production of effects above the reach of mortal hammer and saw, and when the mechanic begged her opinion as to the mode of realizing her conceptions, the answer was always "Somehow, by means of a screw." This is told à propos of the Repeal agitation, and might equally be applied to Home Rule. Mehemet Ali asked a Frenchman to explain what a Republic was. "If Egypt were a Republic," was the answer, "you would be the people, and the people would be the Pashs." Mehemet said he did not find that he had any taste for a Republic. A provincial antiquery went to visit Hicke's Hall. A hundred miles off everybody could tell him about Hicke's Hall. They knew where it was, what it was like, and all about it. But as the traveller got nearer, his information became less and less positive, and when two or three miles off no one knew it, or could say or conceive anything about it. A young Pickle dropped his drumstick into a well. He had a shrewd suspicion nobody would take the trouble to get it out; so he laid hold of all the plate he could find and threw it after the drumstick. The alarm was raised that the plate was nissing; little mester thought he saw something shining at the bottom of the well; ladders were got, and as the plate was fished up, the youngster called out, "John, as you are down there, you may as well bring up my drumstick!" When Calonne asked Vestris his terms for an engagement at the Theatre Royal, the dancer modestly demanded a hundred thousand francs a year. The Minister exclaimed against such an exorbitant demand, and remarked that the King did not pay his Marshals at so high a rate. To which Vestris replied, "Cela meet bien indifferent. Vous direz alors à sa Majesté qu'elle n'a que faire danser sea marchaux." A Sootchman stoutly maintained that the vines of his native land produced the best grapes in the world, adding, however, "But I must premise I like the grapes a wee sour.

NEW EDITIONS OF ARISTOPHANES.

TO renew an acquaintance with Aristophanes is a luxury denied by the nature of the case to those who have never had the chance of knowing him. But this class, as well as that which has had the advantage of a liberal education and wishes to revive its intimacy with an old friend, has readier means than heretofore of enjoying a taste of his lively comedy and sprightly caricature, through the multiplication of good translations of the best plays, and the excellent editions which have recently appeared of separate dramas. It is, indeed, not beyond the bounds of possibility that, thanks to these and similar helps, the present generation may take part in discussions of the relative merits of the Ackarnians and the Proce, the Ways and the Clouds, instituted by pessons having as little Greek at command as Shakspeare had, and that it may no longer be essential to an intelligent knowledge of Attic comedy to have mastered the adversaria of Dobree, or to have at the finger-ends the criticisms and emendations of Dindorf.

Dindorf.

This state of things it is but just to refer to its true cause; and we hold that, along with such fosterers of a taste for this form of Attic salt as Hookham Frere, Thomas Mitchell, and, to judge from his two translations, Mr. B. Rogers, the preparation for school and college purposes of succinctly noted and elucidated Greek texts is entitled to the credit of making Aristophanes popular beyond the wont of former years. Two creditable samples lie before us. Mr. Green, an ex-Cambridge tutor, and a Rugby assistant-master, has added to the four or five plays which he had already edited for the Catena Classicorum, a handy and useful school edition of the Peace of Aristophanes; and Mr. F. Paley—having conquered, so to speak, the worlds of Æschylus, Euripides, Honser, and Hesiod—has now planted his foot on the fron-

tier of Aristophanes, selecting for its first impress this same play of the *Peace*, which he rates as a higher specimen of the genius of the great Attic comedy-writer than do most of his fellows and contemporaries. Both scholars aim rather at supplying the needs of tiros than at so complete a critical apparatus as Dr. Hubert Holden, whose edition of Aristophanes we noticed two or three years ago; but neither fails to give his readers a clear account of the chief various readings and emondations, generally with a brevity consistent with the size of his volume. Between the two every facility is afforded to the young Greek-scholar of arriving at an estimate for himself of the relative merits of the *Peace*.

For our own part, though we do not think the play so well sustained throughout as the Cloude, Frogs, Knights, or one or two others, we cannot subscribe to the verdict of Mr. Rogers, who calls the Peace tame and un-Aristophanic, or Mr. Green, who says that the plot is awkward. The best answer to the former would be to hold up his scholarly translation, which is so lively yet so literal as to console for the loss which literature sustains in the fragmentary and unfinished condition of Mr. Holcham Frere's treatment of the same play. But, as meeting Mr. Green's depreciation, we may point to Mr. Paley's sketch of the plot in the preface, which passes in review the scenes wherein Trygsus scales Olympus on a dung-beetle to find only the gods messenger, Hermes, at home, and assist at the pounding of the Hellenic cities in a huge morter by the war-god (Polemos); and where Hermes, after pocketing a bribe from Trygsus, assists the chorus of Attic farmers to recover Peace from the durance into which she has been cast. When her rescue is effected, and she reappears with her maids of honour, Opora and Theoria, there is some exquisite funning on the part of the Attic adventurer into the heavens, and a political expecition by Hermes of the causes of the war, not unflike, as Mr. Paley observes, the \$\tilde{\rho}\eta vices on the same subject in the Acharnians. A capital dialogue succeeds between Peace, Hermes, and Trygreus, as to the causes of her discontent and temporary disappearance, and then comes the Parabasis, partly \$\tilde{\rho}\eta vices on the same subject in the Acharnians. A capital dialogue succeeds between Peace, Hermes, and Trygreus is to marry Opora, the sacrifice and the consecration of the statue of Peace are enlivened by the introduction of a seer, with the character and influence of Cleon. When it is settled that Trygsus is to marry Opora, the sacrifice and the consecration of the statue of Peace are enlivened by the introduction of a seer, with martial sympathies, whose greed and impudence mark him as "the

between the contending parties which Cleon, in the view of Aristophanes, was very much to blame for not healing.

One of the novelties of Mr. Paley's edition is his suggestion in the preface and in a note on v. 224 that the upper part of the arnoh was used not unfrequently for acting whenever the top of a house, a city wall, an acropolis, the sky, or a high rock had to be represented. This hypothesis, he shows, would suit the opening scene of the Agamemnon, as well as well-known scenes in the Orestes, Medea, and Phornisse; and it would doubtless supply a clue to much of the stage directions and stage contrivances in the Peace in reference to the relative positions of Trygreus aloft, and Peace buried in the cave down on the stage. Mr. Green and Mr. Rogers take the cave where Peace was concealed to have been on the upper platform; but Mr. Paley points out insuperable difficulties in this surmise. He believes that an access to the upper platform was afforded by a concealed staircase, not unlike the rood-stairs of our old churches; and that by these Trygreus descended, at v. 825, to the tiring of his legs, when, as we know, from 721, his beetle did not supply him with the means of backcarriage. The heap of stones, under which the goddess Peace is supposed to lie, may be compared, says Mr. Paley on 224, with the mounds in the Perse and Cheephors of Æschylus; and he considers the dialogue held aloft to refer to the stage below, where it speaks of the durpor fact, on a level with the chorus and the haulers and tuggers at the ropes. There can be no doubt that this hypothesis of a higher and lower level of the stage, which is countenanced in the second introduction to the drama in the words, it is examinated to be very helpful in the understanding of divers seems of Attic tragedy and comedy, though we do not remember to have seen it propounded in any account of the Greek theatres.

To turn to the interpretation of the dialogues and chorus of the drama as supplied by Mr. Paley and Mr. Green, we should my

^{*} The Peace of Aristophones. A Revised Text, with English Notes and a Preface. By F. A. Paley, M.A. Cambridge: Delghton & Hell. London: Rell & Daldy.

Tas Petre of Aristophenes. Edited by W. C. Green, M.A., late Fellow of Hing's Callege, Cambridge. London: Longmans & Co.

that the young student of Aristophanes is in excellent hands under their guidance. Mr. Green has abated very much the fancy for constant parallelism of the Aristophanic pures which characterized his contributions to the Cutena Classicorum, and while he evinces ripe and good scholarship, he is not always, we think, so disposed to be hypercritical as Mr. Paley. In the description, for example, of the dung-bestle at his mesh, in v. 34—

उत्ताक सर्वेदानामें, παραβαλών τους γομφίους

Mr. Paley hesitates to connect mapasialism with malaurric, because it is uncertain whether mapasially, like mossischi, was technically used of athletes. We agree with Mr. Green that the point of the line consists in this very connexion. The beetle "falls on vigorously with his grinders as a wrestler does with his arms," and we should go a step further than Mr. Green in punctuating the line, so as to show the maps monoderias

ώστερ παλαιστής παραβαλών—τούς γομφίους.

It is searcely needful to say that this figure, where an unexpected word finishes a line and fills up the space, which seemed to demand another word in sound and length, is very common in Aristophanes, and by no means least so in the Peace, where in v. 73, for the Ætmæn pony, which we were expecting, comes in the Alreador εάνθαρος, or Ætnæan beetle, as a surprise. v. 123 Trygœus promises his daughters

Κολλύραν μεγαλήν και κόνδυλον όψον ἐπ' αὐτῷ-

A.e. a big bun and a fisticuff for a relish to eat it with (Paley), or as Green neatly translates, "a cake and a cuff to season it withal"; and in v. 378 Trygeus, in mock piteousness, invokes Hermes, not as just before, πρὸς τῶν θιῶν, "by the gods," but rather πρὸς τῶν κριῶν—h.e. by the presents of meat wherewith he had bribed the god. In the fine scene where the war-god is mixing the olio, or hash, or salad, of the Greek States, an example of this device has accumingly meaned both Mr. Green and Mr. of this device has seemingly escaped both Mr. Green and Mr. Paley. Riot, or sudemic, the war-god's lacquey, is sent off in quest of a pestle for Sparta, when Cleen, the most natural pestle that could be thought of, was missed from Athens. It is a critical moment for the Peace party; and Trygueus urges on the spectators that if any of them are initiated in the mysteries of Samothrace:—

νου έστιν εδξασθαι καλών άποστραφήναι του μετιώντος τώ ποδέ

But if any amongst you here have been initiated In Samothrace, let them say their prayers immediately For a mischief to overtake the messenger.—HOOKHAM FRERE.

Here the editors we are discussing concur in interpreting ἀποστραφήναι in a technical sense, like διαστραφήναι, of dislocation, and it will be seen that Frere agrees with them, though his translation is not so pronounced as to pledge him to an exact interpretation. We must own to a decided preference for the rendering of Rogers:-

And if there's here a man initiate In Samothrace, 'tis now the hour to pray For the averting of—the variet's feet.

Certainly this resort to the maph moodonian artiflee must be allowed to be infinitely comic and Aristophanic.

Just below the verse which we first mentioned, as to the beetle feeding, occurs another likening of him to

oi re exorvia τὰ παχία συμβάλλοντις είς τὰς ὑλεάδας (36-7),

which Mr. Green takes to mean that the bottle was working himself which Mr. Green takes to mean that the boetle was working himself round, head, hands, and all, in stooping to gorge the meas out of the trough "like those who make the larger ropes for ships." Mr. Paley takes exception to this translation, saying that rate δλεάσιν would be expected in such a collocation. He would render the words "like sailors who coil those thick ropes into the merchant vessels." With all deference to his opinion, we should take the use of σχοινιστημβολείς given by Mr. Green (though it would be more satisfactory with the measure cited) for ropernakers, as confirmatory of the with the passage cited) for ropemakers, as confirmatory of the simpler interpretation, which is also adopted by Mr. Itogers, who

For all the world like those who plait and weav Those great thick ropes to tow the barges with.

In vv. 479-80 occurs s difficulty which has been felt by many critics and commentators, where, in the pulling-match to get Peace out of her cave, Flormes takes exception to Trygssua's observation, that the Leconians pull lustily :-

άρ' οἰσθ' ὅτοι γ' αἰτῶν ἰχονται τοῦ ξύλου, μόνοι προθυμοῦντ' · ἀλλ' ὁ χαλαιὸς αὐα ἰᾶ

a passage taken by many to distinguish between the makers of warlike weapons and agricultural implements, though the distinction fails, seeing that there is metal in both. Mr. Green sides with the scholiast's reference of ξύλου to the prison pillory, though the does scholiast's reference of the view to the prison pillory, though he does not endorse the view of the commentator who takes increase reference of the commentator who takes increase reference to mean "are made fast in the pillory," which would require reference to mean "those who are connected with the prison pillory," i.e., "the kinsmen of the prisoners"; and that then one not take the prisoners of antithesis for the opposers of peace, "the brazen-fetter-forgers" as a class, who were disposed to leave the prisoners of Spacteria still in bonds, whereas the relatives of the prisoners, the best blood of Lacedemon, would pull with their might, and instify their seal as well as their designation, forther ferrors reference than Mr. Creen's, objects that the former part of this explanter than Mr. Green's, objects that the former part of this explanter

nation is a little far-fetched, though he finds a parallel for Jacobatible "to be fast to the wood." If, however, the alternative lies
between a contrast of the trades of war and peace and Mr. Green's
ingenious theory, we are disposed to accept the latter.

But if the question is that of nest and exact translation, is must
be owned that Mr. Paley is seldom or never untrust worthy. It is
interesting to supplement and clucidate by his exactness the more
spiritual translation, where it is vouchasfed, of Hookham Frere.
For example, where the latter gives the gist of Mercury's account
of the results of the Megarean decree:

(Verpladowing all the land with marky clouds and menuldaring resk.

Overshadowing all the land with smoky clouds and smouthering reek, Dark'ning all our cheerful days and drawing tears from every cheek; Till the figs, the vines, and olives, and the very jugs and jars Bounced about and broke each other, as associates in the wars

we might not quite realize what was meant, but for Paley's explanation of the allusion to the smashing of wine-jars by rolling against each other in the hostile raids. "When once," runs his translation, "the poor vines had crackled in the general blaze, and wine-crock struck had kicked back in anger against crock, there was no one then left to stop it, and this dear goddess got more and more out of our sight." The passage, it must be allowed, becomes more intelligible in the press.

more out of our eight. The passage, it must be allowed, economic more intelligible in the prose.

Before finishing our remarks—in which it is difficult to do two good scholars anything like full justice—we must just quote from Mr. Rogers a capital bit of translation from a later portion of the play, both because it seems to justify Mr. Paley's estimate of the Peace as a lively comedy, and because two or three bits of it are well illustrated by Mr. Paley and Mr. Green. It is where Trygaeus on returning home is interrogated by his servant as to the upper

regions:

regions:—
Serv. What, master, you returned? Tryo. So I'm informed.
Serv. What have you got? Tryo. Got? pain in both my lege.
Fsith, it's a rare long way. Serv. Nay, tell me. Tryo. What?
Serv. Did you see any wandering in the air
Beside yourself? Tryo. No, nothing much to speak of—
Two or three souls of dithyramble pacts.
Serv. Thou fish't true what people say alout it,
That when we die, we straightway turn to stars.
Tryo. O yes, it is. Serv. And who's the star there now?
Tryo. Ion of Chios, who on earth composed
"Swate morning, starre," and when he came there all
At once addressed him as "Swate Mornin' Starre,"
Serv. And did you learn about those falling stars;
Which sparkle as they run? Tryo. Yes; those are some
Of the rich stars, returning home from supper
Lanterns in hand, and in the lanterns fire.—Vv. 325-41.
The ἀναβολαl, which are rendered odes in the seventh line,

The dvaßoλal, which are rendered odes in the seventh line, are identified by Paley with the "long rambling odes" which correspond to preludes on the lute before the song commences; and his equivalent for the big compound irdanpannpannxirous, in the next verse, is almost as good as Mr. Roger's. It is "sunlit-mist-ical-air-swimming-nothings." With the query of the servant as to mortals turning into stars after death, the same editor compares very mortals turning into stars after death, the same editor compares very appositely Itomeo and Juliet, iii. 2, init., and Mr. Green gives a good and simple account of Ion of Chios, and the allusion to him and his ode in vv. 11, 12. Mr. Paley, however, is assuredly right in saying that kai rig larve derift vive means, as Rogers gives it, "and who's the star there now?" i.s. one of the recently dead, and not, as Mr. Green would explain "Pray, then, who is a star? Give us a specimen."

Both of these editions have their special merits, and it would be hard to pronounce between them. Those will be fortunate who have the one to compare with the other, and if they have also Mr. Rogers's translation at hand, we promise them that the labour will be lightened and the aleasure enhanced.

be lightened and the pleasure enhanced.

TAKEN AT THE FLOOD.

MISS BRADDON has gone back to her old hunting-grounds, and in Taken at the Flood has given us a series of crimes and psychological monstrosities sufficient to stock a small circulating library. For the heroine we have the well-known pale-faced, redhaired girl with strong passions and no conscience, to whom the lust of the eyes and the pride of life are more than fidelity or love, and who is willing to sell herself to secure the first, while determined not to lose the pleasures which would have come from the last. She is a woman, however, so bold in resolve, so fertile in resources, and so weak in the presence of danger and Nemesis, that we scarcely know how to catalogue her—whether as a strong-minded Messalina or an impressionable Magdalen, being crafty, subtle, and cruel as Vivien for the one part, heart-stricken and

repentant as Guinevere for the other.

The hero is a person to the full as composite. He is the soul The hero is a person to the full as composite. He is the soul of honour, and is said to have the brave man's quality of self-control; but he is no more fixed in purpose than the vane on the housetop, and suffers himself to be blown about now by passion, now by remove, defying the deman one day, and the next putting his neck under the cloven hoof abjectly enough. A character with two or three master passions of equal strength is a difficult thing to describe with success, especially when, without apparent cause, now one rules all the rest, and then again is deposed for another to take the lead. How are

* Taken at the Flood. A Rovel. By the Author of "Lady Audiey's Secret," &c. &c. &c., g vols. London: Maxwell & Co. 1874.

The to accept Mdmind Standen? A gentleman and the "only son of his mother," he loves a pretty girl below his own aphage, because the has fine types, a fair complexion, and red-gold hair. At the very height and in the sweetest moment of his young love, "as feet with the standard tree, he was compelled to confess to himself, in the course of that self-examination to which all thoughtful men submit their motives, that it was Sylvia's face that had bewitched him. Of her mind he knew very little, beyond the one fact that she loved him, and knowing that, he seemed to knew all that was needful." And yet, had Edmund been really as thoughtful and high-minded as Miss Braddon would have us believe, he would have questioned the wisdom of his decision more gravely than he did, and would have probably heaitated before wishing to make his wife of a woman for whom he had manifestly. he did, and would have probably hesitated before wishing to make his wife of a woman for whom he had manifestly only that kind of love which men give to their mistresses. But if he is inharmonious with himself in the beginning of the book, what shall we say of him as the story goes on? How can we characterize that dishonourable infidelity of this man of thought and purpose, that been yielding to an ignoble passion of one to whom love was said to mean something higher than semanlity and purer than selfishness? Let authors give us their views on the force of physical love if they like, but let them be taken for what they are worth, and the foeling for what it is. It is necessary to protest against this as the love by which a noble-minded man is governed, and also against such a portrait as that of Edmund Standen altogether. Presented to us as estimable and loyal, he is simply a weak and sensual a oundred; and Miss Braddon disguises nothing of the motives which make and relies tradition discusses nothing of the motives which has been him break faith with Eighter Rochdale when he meets Sylvia again, and when he finds it "hard to keep the break on passion." though he "stands like a rock, looking straight before him with a cold, steady gaze, ordering his heart to be still, that heart whose passionate beating belies his outward calm." As the interview goes on, and Sylvia jeers alliteratively at Esther as "that prim pattern of provincial perfection," Edmund placks up manliness enough to say, "Spare your sneers against my future wife, Lady Perriam. Yes, I am going to marry Miss Rochetale, and if I am not as happy with her as I once hoped to be with you, it will be my folly, and no missing grace or charm in my wife that will be to blame." On which Sylvia makes a speech, and the marrylew

She stretched out her arm, with a gesture of dismissal. Till this moment Edmund had stood by the ivy-wreathed railings of the Perrana tends, fixed, immovable, sturdily battling with that demon of weak and foolish love which bade him cast truth, honour, loyalty to the winds, and cleep this talse idol to his breast. But now, as she retreated from him, showly in the moonlight—a phantom-like figure gliding out of his reach—the del folly mustered him, the passion he had nover conquered once more enslayed him. He stretched out his arms—three cager steps brought him to her side—and once again she was held to his heart—held as if never more to be set free.

"Leave you, forget you, go back to another woman! No. Sylvia, you know I cannot do that. You knew that, when you lured me here to night you would have me at your feet. I have come back to you not. You have called me back. You would have it so, for good or evit. I am dishesenred, parjured, weakest and worst among men, but I am yours, and your only?"

"Can it be that Miss Braddon has discovered nothing better in

Oan it be that Miss Braddon has discovered nothing better in Oan it be that Miss Braddon has discovered nothing better in life than weakness to sense and faithlessness to honour, and so gives us a man who yields thus tamely to his senses and is so has a traitor to his honour as merely one among thousands like to him and no worse than his neighbours? This is the real immorality of those authors who take an ignoble view of human nature. Small danger lies in the description of violent sense. nature. Small danger has in the description of violent sensa-tional crimes, which we presume no one in his senses would take as a pattern to go by; but when falsehood, treachery, sensuality, and selfishness are depicted as part of the natural order of things, inhorn circumstances of humanity, common to all alike, and seen as often in the good as the bad, then harm of the worst kind is done to the weak and impressionable, and the work is as

dangerous as its teaching is untrue.

dangerous as its teaching is untrue.

Taken at the Flood indeed has very few green spots to delight the believer in human nature. All the leading characters are more or less bad or weak, and the few good people fitting ghost-like through the pages are not lovesble. Sylvia herself is of Lady Audley's type, a woman without a conscience, afraid of poverty more than of crime, and preferring jewelry and silk gowns to morality and love. Her father, who is the village schoolmaster when the story opens, is a broken-down gambler, a man in hiding for some crime committed in his capacity of manager in a commercial house, the head of which condense the fraud by seducing mercial house, the head of which condened the fraud by seducing the defrauder's wife. So at least we make out from the conversation that takes place between James Carew and his beggar conversation that takes place between James Carew and his beggar wife when the latter comes for food and shelter to the cuttage, and the two talk together of the past as no people off the stage ever do talk, for the purpose of letting the reader know how things had gone. This wife herself is a poor weak miserable sinner, who becomes her daughter's trembling tool, and said in the substitution of the light life Alphan for his dead brother Mondred substitution of the living Sir Aubrey for his dead brother Mordred, by which Sylvia is (apparently) free to enjoy life in her own way, and marry Edmund Standen at last. Shadrach Bain, the sunily and marry Edmund Standen at last. Shadrach Bain, the family lawyer, is a villain of the conventional kind, crafty, degged, implemble, resolute; a man of fiery passions and iron will, to whom mething comes amiss by which he can gratify the one and exercise that other. Sir Aubrey Perriam, who marries the lowly-living his in such undignified haste, is an old miser who has neither ballits nor the knowledge of his class; and his brother Moralita marries the knowledge of his class; and his brother Moralita marries catalogues of books. As for Edmund young man of honour and nobility, he is to be first efforts of his beautiful Delilah; his

Mined but perfectly correct fance, Esther Rochdale, is a very feely defined portrait all through, good if one will, but colour-like shd wanting individuality; and the same may be said of Mrs. Standen, who is, if anything, more blustering than steadfast, and threatens penalties which she never means to carry into execution. A few pale shadowy silhountree make up the rest of the dramatic matter. persone; but those of whom we have spoken are the chief actors, and we cannot compliment the society in which they wove their plots and lived their questionable lives.

The story is of course a story of crime and mystery. In the beginning Sylvia is in love with and secretly engaged to Edmund Standen. This is an immense success for the penniless daughter of the village schoolmaster, whose income is forty pounds a year, with house rent, coals, and candles; though Mrs. Standen, when she hears of it, threatens to disinherit her son if he persists in s and his his mad desire, and to leave him to his own resource love. Meanwhile Sir Aubrey comes on the scene, and man with this fair-faced young woman in a manner suggestive of softening of the brain more than of anything else. Sylvia flings the blocker lure. He has been obliged Meanwhile Sir Aubrey comes on the scene, and falls in love Edmund to the winds for this higher lure. He has been obliged to go to Demorara, so that she is free to act for her own advantage; and she marries Sir Aubrey Perriam as the best thing she can do. The old man holds her close, and does not treat her with the liberality she expected; on which she gets tired of him, and, utilizing the paralysis and semi-imbecility into which he falls, drogs him, drugged, into Mordred's chamber, when Mordred dies, and she buries the brother as her husband. She has not however got rid of all her difficulties; for, though we are told in p. 287 of the second volume that, "in the event of his death happening before the majority of his eldest son, Sir Aubrey left his wife guardian of the infant," yet in p. 302 we find that "the Court of Chancery had made him "—i.s. Shadrach Bain, the family lawyer of the Perriams, whose main ambition in life seems to be to hear himself called squire—"guardian of the infant heir according to the oxpress wish of Sir Aubrey, as recorded in his will"; and it is precisely this Mr. Shadrach Bain who, having so much power already over her, is determined to be her husband, or, as events turn, already over her, is determined to be her husband, or, as events turn, her destroyer. Bold in plot and resolute in deed, Lady Perrian has no command over her facial muscles. She shows Mr. Bain that some mystery is connected with her husband's sudden death, and the strict seclusion in which she keeps the 50-called Mordred since that death. Mr. Bain, with his suspicions wide awake, offers her marriage, not sorry for the hold he imagines he has over her. For her answer she first of all puts "Mordred" into a private hunatic asylum kept by one Joseph Ledlamb, another scoundrel without a soul to be saved—a tremendons error in indoment, by the out a soul to be saved—a tremendous error in judgment, by the by, seeing that it was Mr. Bain himself who had recommended that continuen, which gives him a clue casy enough to follow-then takes refuge in flight, and is on the point of committing bigamy with Edmund Standen when the ceremony is interrupted bigamy with Edmund Standen when the ceremony is interrupted by the lawyer in the good old melodramatic fashion, just at the nick of time, and Lady Perriam is saved one crime on the list. Shadrach Bain carries off the disappointed but still believing lover to the "Arbour," Mr. Ledlamb's sordid and remote asylum, to uncerth the mystery if there is one, or to prove the lawyer a defamer if there is not. The sequel comes easy. Sir Aubrev is discovered, and Lady Perriam takes once more to flight, falls ill abroad, is found by Edmund, tenderly nursed, comes to her senses just before she dies, repents, is reconciled, and finally "living and dying lips met in the last hiss of a love that had been fatal." Mrs. Carow, alias Carier, alias Carford—her real name—also falls ill and dies, having first written a detailed account of how the plot of substitution grew and was a detailed account of how the plot of substitution grew and was worked, in a manner as little to the life as was her conversation at the cottage with her husband. After Sylvia's death and their last kiss, Edward of course has a fever in his turn, is nursed by his mother and Esther, recovers, falls in love again with Esther, proposes, is accepted; and all ends happily, with, we may presume, a recurrence to former habits when the two "read Schiller together, to the disgust of Mrs. Standen and Ellen, to whose ears the gutturals of that grand Sclavonic tongue were unatterably burbarous." With which novel fact in philology we take our leave of Miss Braddon's last pot-pourri of unlikely crime, crooked morality, and forced similes—as when she speaks of the "pale son-green parasitical growth, which was born of the salt breeze that swept over that tranquil valley, as if Amphitrite herself had wreathed her wet arms around those rugged old trunks and simples "gold however to be speaked the pietro of her lete month. branches": glad, however, to be spared the picty of her late mood, and to know that things might have been worse than they are. The state of the s

NOTICE.

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THE UNITED STATES.

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'OHUROH AND STATE IN GERMANY.

STEP by step the German Government, or Prince • BISMARCK as guiding and representing it, has moved on in the conflict with the Church of Rome, until a series of measures has been passed which, if mere human laws made by heretics can master the spirit of the Papacy, ought to produce the desired effect. The first step taken was to sketch out the system which it was thought desirable to set up; and of this system the three essential points were the banishment of the Jesuits and of those special agents of Rome who were supposed to be most zealous in the work of alienating the faithful from allegiance to their temporal sovereign, the rendering amenable to the civil power of local spiritual authorities suspected of disaffection, and the compulsory training of priests in lay institutions. The next step was to visit with fine and imprisonment bishops and other prominent ecclesiastics who disregarded the provisions of the new system. The Prussian Government, which has not the slightest notion of striking with a gloved hand or of making itself in the least pleasant to any one, has fined and imprisoned bishops so vigorously that, if a strong wholesome warning had been all that was wanted, no one could doubt that such a warning had been given. But it was found that this was not by any means enough. The bishops were shut up, but they were still on the spot, and administered the affairs of their dioceses, and were and administered the affairs of their dioceses, and were looked on as its spiritual heads, very much as if they had not been shut up. They were merely badly-used officials. Prince Bismarck was obliged to go further, unless he was content to see himself and his plans openly beaten and baffled. He resolved that the offending ecclesinstics should be got rid of. But it was not enough to drive them out of Prussia. They might go to some neighbouring spot in Germany, and be nearly as troublesome as ever. The German Diet was therefore invited to come to the aid of the Chancellon, and it was by no means reluctant to do so. A Bill was introduced and passed a reluctant to do so. A Bill was introduced and passed a few weeks ago, by which any clergyman who has exercised authority, or affected to exercise authority, in connexion with an office from which he has been legally dismissed, or any bishop illegally exercising his functions after sentence against him in a proper Court, may be removed from his ordinary place of residence and interned and put under police supervision in a new place of residence assigned to him, or sent into exile out of Germany.

The offender is size to be stripped of his rights of citizenship, and he cannot regain them without the previous sanction of the Federal Council. This is certainly one way of cutting the knot. Offending bishops will thus be got rid of. They will be sent into exile or put in some safe, quiet, and we may guess Protestant, place where with a vigilent, relice may guess Protestant place, where, with a vigilant police to watch over them, it may be confidently expected that they will not do much harm. They may also at the option of the Government be sent out of Germany altogether. But it is not easy to see where they are to go, unless indeed they come here. Somewintimation was given that Lansmburg was to be made a centre of clarical intrigue, but Prince Business ordered his obedient journals to stake very broadly that Lansmburg had better not try the y proadly that Luxemburg had better not try the ent. Austria and Beigium would be most reluctant themselves up in an ecclesiastical quarrel with the entire if they desired to do so; and certainly chovernment is not in a position to shelter the dis Prince Bushack will himself not with to get impression with neighbouring Powers about his

deposed bishops, he will probably keep them in Germany, on the general principle of washing his dirty linen at home; and interning is perhaps as efficacious a mode of keeping a troublesome person quiet as could be devised.

But when the effenders have been got rid of, what is to happen to the spheres of spiritual authority thus bereft of their presiding care? There must necessarily be partial priests to carry on the daily work of the communion. There priests to carry on the daily work of the communion. Theremust be some competent persons to baptize, to marry, and to bury. If possible, there must be new bishops appointed in place of the offending ones who have been deposed. But a diocese can go on without a bishop much longer and better than a parish can go on without its priest. Babies will be born and people will die, and human nature will make people marry, or wish to marry, whatever statesmen and priests may do or however much they may quarrel. Prince BISMARCK thinks he has devised, and the Prussian Parliament has sanctioned, a scheme for providing parishes with ment has sanctioned, a scheme for providing parishes with ment has sanctioned, a scheme for providing parishes with priests. Either the patron will present a new priest of the stamp which the State approves, or he will not. If he does, nothing could be better. There will be a priest provided without delay or inconvenience, and the parish may be supposed to be as happy as over. But if the patron declines to present, then, after a certain delay, the congregation is to do his work for him, and in all cases where there is no patron, the congregation is to be allowed to act at once. The the congregation is to be allowed to act at once. The Burgomaster of the town, or the Landrath of the country, at the request of at least ten male members of the congregation, of independent means, is to summon a meeting of all the male members of the congregation, and the majority of votes at this meeting is to determine who the new incumbent is to be. If there is a parish where ten men of independent means are not to be found who care about having a priest, then the new law is silent as to what is to happen. Arrangements for letting the poor have the gospel preached to them are out of Prince BISMARCK'S province, but if ten men who are tolerably well off want a priest, he is willing to recognize that the desire for a priest is, under such circumstances, worth noticing. To improvise a bishop in the same casy way is not feasible. Even Prince BISMARCK allows that he cannot reasible. Even Prince BISMARCK allows that he cannot make bishops. But he can put a considerable amount of pressure on those whose interest it is to get a bishop made. If a bishop of the right stamp, a safe, prudent, inoffensive man with a proper indisposition to be interned, and full of fidelity to the King, is established in the office vacated by an improper and interned man having been expelled from it, everything will go on as smoothly as could be wished. But, if a fixed time goes by without any such desirable appointment having been made, then a lay commissary is to take possession of all property belonging to or administered by the see, and to manage it exactly as he pleases, subject only to the control of the governor of the province. Prince Bismarck's Bill originally contained a clause providing that, if those whose business it was to take steps for the appointment of a new bishop neglected their duty, the pay they receive from the State should be stopped until they came to a better frame of mind. This provision was struck out in the Chamber, and Prince Bismarck was willing to let the point stand over. But his journals have given their occlesiastical enemies to understand that the stopping of subaries in such a case is a rod which Prince Bismarck still has in reserve for them. make bishops. But he can put a considerable amount of

has in reserve for them.

Whether this scheme will practically work to which few persons not having a profound made knowledge of German social and policionals.

opinion. It is not, however, fair to say laws are adjuncts to the old which might in spared. They flow necessarily from whate n as the FALK laws, if the FALK laws were to be made effectual. If parishes are to have their priests taken from them, they must be furnished somebow with new pricets. If bishops of the wrong sort are to be kept from meddling, bishops of the right sort must be procured by making it the interest of those who can get bishops appointed to have the sees filled. The measures of Prince BISMARCK are child's play compared with the measures by the Research of the property of the procure of the pro which ELIZABETH and her advisers converted a nation of half-hearted Catholics into a nation of half-hearted Protestants; and if Catholic Prussia now is at all in the same temper and position as Catholic England was in the time of ELIZABETH, Prince BISMARCK may succeed in establishing a form of the Catholic religion which shall be in Imrmony with that subordination of the Church to the State which is directly opposed to every modern development of Catholicism. But there can be no mistake about the issue. The ten males of comfortable means who summon a meeting. and the majority of the congregation who elect a priest, and the priest who when so elected accepts an incumbency, will all have shaken off everything beyond a nominal connexion with Rome. They will all be doing something of which their infallible guide in faith and morals will tell them that he and Henven strongly disapprove. If the warnings and threatenings which he will be sure to offer them with inexhaustible liberality do not excite any real remorse or terror in their minds—if they do not think he is so very infallible after all, or if they believe him to be at once infallible and mistaken, which experience shows to be not at all an impossible state of mind-they will fall in with Prince BISMARCK's views, and every year will tend to build up more forcibly a religious system which will be Roman Catholic only in name. No one can say that such a result is not possible. For, if German Catholics hold theoretically that the authority of the Church is supreme, they also hold that the authority of the State is equal, or perhaps greater. In quiet times it is possible and convenient to accept in a suspensive and indefinite manner, as equally valid, two propositions which are logically contradictory. But now the inhabitants of Catholic parishes in Prussia will have to abandon this pleasant neutrality, and to determine whether they mean that the State should be above the Church or the Church above the State. That anything like all those concorned should act in the same way is in the highest degree unlikely. There will be at least a few who will obey the State at all hazards, and a few who will obey the Church. But the question is, which course the bulk of Prussian Catholies will choose, and the issue is now so clearly defined that the result cannot remain very long doubtful.

FARMERS AND LABOURERS.

THE strike of the labourers in Suffolk continues, not withstanding the ovils which it inflicts on both trues. Mr. Monier and Mr. Dixon, who have within best intentions undertaken to negotiate better the employers and the workmen, are too strong plodged to the cause of Unions to command the cordence of the farmers. The Duke of RUTLAND, on the Jur hand, notwithstanding the benevolence of his in ations, began his efforts to effect a compromise he simple-minded assumption that the disputants on the side were wholly in the wrong. There is still reach to fear that the result of the struggle will be detenined by greater or less ability to pareist rather than by rument or sentiment. It is at last admitted that the Miles of the Union which provoked the contest were in the highest degree dictatorial and oppressive. The managers of the Union would not object to modify their more offensive laws for the purpose of relieving their friends from sive laws for the purpose of relieving their friends from the heavy burden of maintaining the labourers in idloness. The farmers naturally reply that their objection is not so much to any special rules as to the power which is exercised by strangers of controlling the men in their employ. At a late meeting of the London abottors of the quarrel, the Chairman asserted, that no strike had been ordered during the present year in Specials, except in two or three parishes. The farmers, were not obtuse enough to be balled by a transparent contribution for heating them, in decail. It had been intended that the great them in decails the purposites contributing to the maintenance of fractions of their body which might, according to an organized plan, successively strike for higher wages. Nothing could be more justifiable than the determination to anticipate the designs of the Union managers by a general suspension of labour. The fact that more than a thousand men have since been kept from starving by the funds applicable to the war with the farmers sufficiently proves the formidable character of the combination among the labourers and their allies. The men who have been locked out would, if they had chained in work, scarcely have felt the burden of supporting the small number of their companions who would from time to time have thrown up their employment.

All impartial bystanders are convinced that at the commencement of the lock-out the farmers selected a wrong issue. It is perfectly intelligible that they should have preferred to deal directly with the cause of the quarrel instead of contining themselves to the immediate provocation. They knew that the partial strike had been instigated as part of a general plan of attack by strangers, and they consequently held themselves justified in demanding that their labourers should renounce their allogiance to the Union. Their error consisted in the denial of a right which in theory cannot be disputed, although it is for the most part vexatiously exercised. Familiabourers are as fully entitled as artisans to form combinations amongst themselves for the purpose of obtaining either a rise of wages or any other object which they think desirable. Their empleyers would probably not have questioned the right to form a local Union if the labourers had not placed themselves under the control of a contral and distant Council. Maturer reflection would have convinced the farmers that the right of local combination involves an unlimited discretion as right of local combination involves an unlimited discretion as to the mode by which it may be rendered most effective. A similar question was raised on a larger scale during the long struggle of the English and Irish Roman Catholics for toleration and equality. Their opponents, while they professed to acknowledge the perfect freedom of religious opinion, still contended that the subjects of a foreign spiritual head were not entitled to the full privileges of loyal Englishmen. It was at last found necessary to consent to the indigenous the conditions on which alone politic sent to the indispensable conditions on which alone political equality could be accepted. The Saffolk farmers regard Mr. Arch and the Learnington Union with as strong repugnance as if they had to deal with an Œcumenical Council or an infallible Pope; but the right of union includes the right of submission to discipline and to external authority. The strongest reason for acquiescence in an unwelcome conclusion is the impossibility of permanent If the labourers voluntarily place thomselves resistance. under arbitrary government, a denial of their right to obey is a violation of natural freedom.

A few labourers who had been locked ont in Lincolnshire have been allowed to return to their work without surrendering their cards or certificates of Union membership. The farmers, having for the time defeated the attempt to extort an irrette of wages, at o probably unwilling to onter it o more serious struggle. The one test in Suffolk is into a more serious struggle. more obstinate; and the employers have thus fer shown no Maposition to yield. The Union lenders watch with visible uneasiness the heavy drain of several hundred pounds a week on their funds. They profess their readiness to withdraw any claim which may have been made for an increase of wages; and they cannot be expected to abandon the main object of contention. Both parties might perhaps be well advised in consenting to a trace or tacit compromise by which the real cause of dispute might be temperarily evaded. Many precedents might be found of wars undertaken for a special purpose, and ultimessly terminated, through the exhaustion of one or both beligerents, by treaties in which no reference was made to the cease of quarrel. The league of the Continental Rowers against Hingland towards the end of the American war was formed for the avowed purpose of altering the maritime lawy yet at the goueral peace in 1783 no concession was made to the universal demand, nor was any mention made of the question in the treaties. The Suffolk farmers have to a limited on tent succeeded: in obtaining worksnesson: their own terms, and they have also provided themselves with the meens of dispensing in a certain degree with hind-labours; but in the approaching amount in continuance of the last out will the apprenent general inconvenience, and many y will cause great less and inconvenience, and many y will must be enciuse to remain their extinctly counse of a tions. The startly resolution with subject the flucture subcredits their coverants with subject to great an

some impression on their usen; and their fidelity to the common cause may perhaps suggest the thought that the up into discordant fractions. If Marting abourers in their turn are searcely exceeding their right in silowing themselves to be raised by a majority. It may be doubted whether any body of manufacturing employers has exhibited the firmness of the Suffolk farmers.

If rural agitation becomes general and chronic, the presperity and improvement of agriculture may be soriunity impaired. Outlivation has become more scientific and more productive in proportion to the amount of capital applied to the land by considerable employers of labour. In some parts of Flanders, and perhaps in other Continental districts of limited extent, the gross produce of the soil is greater than in the most fertile parts of Hinghand; but it is obtained at a far houser cost of labour. The best tillage and the finest stock are to be found on large farms, from the same causes which enable great capitalists to defeat their competitors in manufacturing industry. The modern dectrine that men work better on higher wages has not been confirmed by the recent experience of ironmasters and coalowners; but perhaps large farmers might reconcile thomselves to a certain advance of wages if only they were sure of retaining the control of their own business. The crops, the soil, and the seasons will not conform themselves to the rules of Trade Unions. If colliers think fit to remain idle half the week, the consumer is the principal sufferer; but horses must be fed at the regular hours, and crops must be cut and harvested when they are ready. The grievance which the farmers in Suffelk attempted to redress by the look-out was real and genuine, for the enforcement of the Union rules might at any time have involved them in grave disaster. The remedy which they proposed was simple, and it would have been effective, if unluckily it had not been both unjust and unattainable. It may be hoped that after the close of the dispute the Union managers will be less exorbitant in their claims, and that the labourers will hesitate to renew a contest in which they have found that victory is not easily secured. The philanthropic anatours who at first denounced the conduct of the farmers have lately suspended their gratuitous exhortations; nor have the landowners who have watched the struggle with profound anxiety as yet found opportunities of interfering with effect. Much to the credit of both parties to the dispute, a friendly feeling still exists between the employers and their former workmen. Both have the complacent conviction that they are respectively in the right, and each party hopes to succeed by greater endurance.

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND M. THIERS.

THE Ministerial crisis in France lost all its interest when it passed out of the hands of the politicians. Statesmen even of the meanest type must have some theory as to how they propose to deal with public affairs, but General DE Cresey has taken office merely as Marshal MacMatton's aide-de-camp, and nothing need be expected from him beyond such routine measures as are needed to keep the machine of administration in working order. seems to be quite clear whether this curious innovation upon the ordinary modes of appointing Ministers does or does not mark a change of policy on the part of Marshal MacManon. It is perfectly consistent with either supposition. The Marshal was greatly and naturally annoyed by the refusal of one party leader after another to help him out of the difficulty in which the defeat and resignation of the Duke of BROSLER had placed him, and he may either have determined to deal for the future with men whose notions of discipline have a more soldierly colour, or may have done so in this particular instance in order to gain time to construct a Ministry after a more orthodox pattern. Even if the latter view of his intention was the true one at the moment of its being formed, it is by no means certain that it will remain the true one. Down to this time Marshal MacManon has played the part of Constitutional President, but now that he has been driven to make himself in some cort a personal ruler, he may find unexpected charms in his new character. His position has a good deal changed since he took office a year ago. He was then the nomines of a powerful and apparently compact majority, and in the first instance to seems to have had no other conception of his duty than to do what the majority bade him. Now, by the vote of the 19th of November, he holds his power independently of the majority which appointed

If March up into discordant fractions. a Republican, his course would be clear. solve the Assembly with or without its own in the latter case would ask from the new Chamber the condonation of his irregular action which he would usdoubtedly obtain. But, as it happens, Marsial Mac-Maron is in no sense a Ropublicau, and if a Republican Assembly were now elected he would perhaps insist on resigning. He may think that this would be so injurious to the true interests of France that patriotism as well as ambition demands the retention of the existing Assembly, not as being useful in itself, but as filling a place which might otherwise be occupied by some more mischiovens body. In this case Marshal MacManon's Government must romain personal, whether he wishes it or not. No combination of parties in the Assembly can claim any real power. The Conservative majority which in October had nearly agreed upon a Restoration, and in November was supposed to be agreed upon a Septennate, cannot approach the organization of its own incongruous handiwork without splitting up into as many parties as there are possible aspects of a seven years' Presidentship. The Republicans, thanks to M. There's personal influence, and to the general if not uniform prudence of the Radical leaders, are a fairly united party, but they do not command, and, unless partial elections multiply faster, are not soon likely to command, sufficient support to constitute a Ministry. Consequently Marshal MacManox must govern the country himself, or allow it to go ungoverned. some circumstances this might not be matter for much regret. It might be a real guin to France to have order preserved, and the Conservatism of a great part of the nation humoured, under Republican forms. The dread of Republican violence which has had so large a share in former counter-revolutions might thus be allayed, and the solution which M. Theres did so much to recommend to the nation might be finally accepted. But the election in the Nièvre suggests serious doubts whether this gradual and penceful conversion of Franco into a Republic is likely to go on under the present Government. The MINISTER of the INTERIOR has denied the vernment. The Minister of the Interior has denied the statement that M. DE BOURGOING received official support, and if the candidate spoke the truth when he said that Marshal MacManon felt an interest in his success, he Marshal Machianon left an interest in the success, and had probably secured the Marshal's good will by mis-representing what his success would mean. It is not unlikely, however, that the Bompartist candidate may have received some incidental help from the Bompartist. uniyors whom the Duke of Bacatte was obliged to nominate for want of any one more to his mind. It was pointed out when the Mayors' Bill was under discussion that the Minister's choice virtually lay between Republicans and Bonapartists, since it was only those that had any official experience. When the Dake determined to get rid of the mayors appointed by M. GAMBETTA and M. THERS, he was obliged to go back to mayors who had been appointed under the Empire.

But the real lesson of Sunday's election goes much deeper than the appointment of mayors. It seems to show that the French people are getting weary of an inter-They want a settled Government; they want fixed institutions; they want some assurance that politi-cally to-morrow shall be as to-day; they want relief from the prospect now held out to them of seven years of uncertainty ending in an eighth year of pensible civil strife. They would gladly seek this deliverance at the hands of the Republic, but unfortunately the Republic cannot be peaceably established unless it is established by the powers that be, or unless the powers that be consent to submit their title to the verdict of a general election. Probably, if the Fronch nation could be consulted at this moment, the choice of an immense majority would be the Republic of M. Turks with Marshal MacManon as its first President—Republican institutions administered by a very strong and very resolute Executive. But if Marshal MacManon will be no party to this combination & is not so certain that the Republican enthusiasm displayed in se many partial elections will last. The wish for a settled Government of some kind may prove stronger than the wish for a particular form of settled Government. It would have seemed inspossible three years ago that a department which has hitherto returned Republicans should now return an Imperialist an Imperialist, too, of a most pronounced and remistakable type, an Imperialist

who tells the electors that in voting for him they have been voting for the Empire, and who starts at once for Chislehurst to kiss the hands of the Imperial Prince on the occasion of his success. But time, and ignorance, and the conviction so deeply rooted in French minds that their misfortunes are caused by treachery have done much to mitigate the hatred which raged so fiercely after Sedan. Once grant that the French cause was deliberately be trayed, and it follows almost unavoidably that Napoleon III. was betrayed too. He had nothing to gain by defeat; on the contrary, he had staked all he had on victory. There was a difficulty at first in settling who had betrayed France if the Emperor had not done so; but this was entirely removed by the intervention of Bazaine. Few Frenchmen now think themselves bound to look any deeper into the causes of their disasters than the surrender of Metz; and as the tradition of Bazaine's crime grows and shapes itself, the errors of Napoleon III. become by comparison matter for pity rather than blame. If Marshal Macmauon will not have a hand in founding the Republic, he may—at least French electors may easily bring themselves to think so—have a hand in restoring the Empire; and in this way the establishment of a settled Government might be secured, though not on the terms which, if left to themselves, Frenchmen would most welcome.

This view of the temper of the nation is not really inconsistent with the view put out by M. Thiers in his reply to the Republican deputation from the Gironde. The persons to whom this speech was really addressed were the Conservatives of the Right Centre. M. Thiers reminds them that they have had the chance of setting up Constitutional Monarchy, and have found themselves unable to use it. He reminds them further that the desire of the country for a Republic has been unmistakably shown—the election for the Nièvre is only the second out of sixteen elections held since the 24th of May in which the Republican candidate has not been successful—so that they cannot build any hopes on the result of a dissolution. Lastly, he urges that, as a general election must be held some time or other, it had better be held now, since delay will only improve the prospects of the Radicals at the expense of those of the moderate Republicans. The return of M. DE Bourgoing invalidates none of these statements. It only gives ground for a fourth, that the remedy for a Radical triumph will be sought in the direction not of Constitutional or Legitimate Monarchy, but of an Imperialist Restoration. The Right Centre are strongly opposed to this last result, and this new evidence that it is likely to happen ought to give M. There's argument an additional claim on them. It is to be feared, however, that among M. There's many gifts there is not included the faculty of charming a wilfully deaf Orleanist.

M. VAN DE WEYER.

through life the most fortunate of men, fully accontinues for his success, and justified his reputation in the success, and justified his reputation in the success. You that taken a principal part in the success have mith antod considerable historical event, he collate the law mith antod considerable historical event, he collate the law mith antod considerable historical event, he collate the law mith antod considerable historical event, he collate the law mith the completeness of his strongistently declined to Helgium he had the law work by consenting to democratic revolutions, comoting the independence of neighbour which the law motion of furthering the cause of European settle is union, or of aggrandizing the ambitious Countries which had encouraged the first breach in the deemed all response to 1815. The union of the Low of Figure date under the House of Orange might have been

by the most statesmanlike conception of the Congress of thina, if only it had not been subsequently condemned by failure. From the time when the fall of Napoleon was seen to be approaching, some of the ablest politicians of England and of Germany busied themselves with various schemes for the creation of a State which might be strong enough to maintain independence on the Northern frontier of France. Before the recovery of Prussia from the catastrophe of 1806, it was thought possible to unite a part of North Germany with Holland and Belginm; but finally the more practicable project of a Kingdom of the Netherlands provailed. It is useless to inquire whether greater prudence and tast on the part of the reigning family and of their Dutch whether might have conciliated the good will of the Man DE Wan DE Weyer grew to manhood in the discontent against foreign rule; and he had

already made himself conspicuous in opposition to the Government when the French Revolution of 1830 rendered separation feasible. In the rupture with the Netherlands which immediately ensued, M. Van de Weyer displayed the energy and courage of a revolutionary leader; but it could scarcely have been then anticipated that he would from that time become the most adroit and prudent of diplomatists. Lord Palmerston was not to blame for disapproving of a revolution which had been effected under the auspices and for the apparent benefit of France. From the time when the rich inheritance of the medieval Earls of Flanders was absorbed in the dominions of Burgundy, Belgium, as a province of Burgundy, of Spain, of Austria, and of the French Empire, had never even aspired to a separate existence. The candidature of the Duke of Nemours for the crown of the new kingdom justified the suspicion of English statesmen, who gradually learned that M. Van de Weyer was as little inclined to union with France as with Holland. His sagacity and firmness contributed largely to the maintenance of a kingdom which now boasts a creditable history of more than forty years. Future experience must show whether it is possible for a minor State to retain permanent independence in the midst of the great military monarchies of the Continent. It is still allowable to regret the disruption of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, although during a long peace neither Holland nor Belgium has hitherto suffered material loss in consequence of separation.

Prince LEGPOLD, as soon as he was selected for the vacant throne, had the good sense to repose full confidence in M. VAN DE WEYER, who became one of the wisest and most trustworthy of his advisors and agents. The representation of the King of the Belgians in England was one of the most important of political offices; and after the accession of the QUEEN the family connexion and personal intimacy between the two Courts secured to M. VAN DE WEYER additional influence. As the trusted counsellor of a King who in course of time acquired a great reputation for political sagacity, he had sometimes an opportunity of exercising influence in European affairs. In the earlier part of his career M. VAN DE WEYER'S social popularity had some effect in removing the prejudices which had not unnaturally been entertained against a State resulting from a successful revolution. His connexion by marriage with a wealthy American family settled in England was practically equivalent to naturalization. Both in the time of Louis Philippe and after the re-establishment of the French Empire M. VAN DE WEYER'S vigilance was stimulated by frequent intrigues for the annexation of Belgium, and English statesmen know that his patriotic feeling coincided with their own settled policy. M. VAN DE WEYER had, in consequence of failing health, retired from office before M. Bunedetti's project of a treaty of annexation between France and Prussia was disclosed at the outbreak of the war of 1870; but probably he was not surprised by the designs of Napoleon III., whom he had uniformly distrusted.—His eloquent and indignant answer to farmers, having for the time on that Belgium methods are in Saffolk and disarm in the presence of French menaces and presence of F

and disarm in the presence of French menaces and pales had some time before given a merited rebuke to the apostle of peace. M. Van de Weyer was for a short time engaged as Minister in the domestic politics of his country; but the main business of his life was to secure Belgian independence by diplomatic action, and more especially by the cultivation of the English alliance. He was happily relieved from the painful duty of engaging in the chronic struggle of the clerical and Liberal factions, between which Belgian politicians are equally divided. His own inclinations were entirely opposed to the supremacy of the clergy, but he would have been too prudent to give his adversaries an excuse for seeking the patronage of a foreign Government. Although his long residence in England, and his education of his children as English subjects, must have given him a strong interest in the political controversies of his adopted country, his good sense and good taste prevented him from identifying himself with either party. His genuine patriotism as a Belgian fortunately never clashed with his attachment to English institutions.

If M. VAN DE WEYER'S thoughts had not been concentrated on public affairs, he might probably have attained a high literary reputation. His occasional writings were spirited and forcible, and he was an accomplished scholar. With the exception of Dean Millar, probably none of his contemporaries possessed so wide a knowledge both of the outsides of books and of their contents. He was at the same time a master of hibliography and an ansatzyonus

reader. In his youth he had been librarian of the public library of Brussets, where he had the opportunity of gratifying the love of books which afterwards led him to amass a wast collection of his own. His memory was surprising on many subjects, and especially in relation to books. When he had been for many years a resident in England the could frequently remember the bookcase and the shelf on which any ware or remarkable book was to be found at on which any rare or remarkable book was to be found at Brassels. His conversation was rich in aneodotes both of that he had read and of what he had seen. As a boy he had ridden over the field of Waterloo the day after the battle, when his political feelings were, probably under the influence of his family, already hostile to French domination. Before he was thirty he had taken a conspicuous part in great affairs, and he had earned the right of access to the best society of Europe, which he was fully qualified to adorn. There was nothing in his manner of the stiffness or shyness of the newcomer into an unaccustomed social sphere. Like all persons who have a natural aptitude for conversation, he delighted in social intercourse; and his diplomatic position, backed by an ample fortune, enabled him to gratify his tastes to the utmost. M. VAN DE WEYER's name will be familiarly recollected by the present generation; and perhaps his memory may be preserved as that of a chief founder of Belgian independence. If the work to which all his efforts were devoted is unluckily destined to collapse, the Belgian Revolution of 1830 may probably subside into the number of obscure events and abortive enterprises. In any case it will have been something to give a respectable State the opportunity of existing in prosperity and freedom for half a century, while many of the Crowns of Europe have in the interval rolled in the dust. There is perhaps something factitious in the existence of a kingdom which shares none of the sacrifices or responsibilities of material greatness. Small States are now more insecure than at any former period in history, for the same reason which has made handlooms and small farms obsolete in England. There was a time when Ghent or Bruges could with its wealth and its armed population defy a tyrannical sovereign or a foreign invader, but at present Belgium would be incapable of offering an unaided resistance to France or Germany. M. VAN DE WEYER did much to ensure the fair trial of an experiment which has thus far been successful. If Belgian independence ultimately proves to have been impossible, the fault will not have lain with a firm and sagacious patriot

ELECTION PETITIONS.

THE city of Galway has emulated the county in furnishing a leading acres in that L ing a leading case in that part of election law which refers to intimidation. Mr. Justice Kroch laid down with unmistakable distinctness the general proposition that spiritual intimidation will make an election void. Theoretically, the arguments that spiritual intimidation is not intimidation at all in a sense known to law are not without considerable weight. Practically, the interference of the priests in an Irish election does produce such an effect that the voters cannot be said to vote freely when it is applied to them. But the law cannot reach the milder and gentler forms of spiritual intimidation. If a pricet in a gentle, unobtrusive manner called at one cottage after another and stated that in his opinion every elector who voted for a particular candidate would suffer appropriate tortures in a future world, it may be reasonably doubted whether any judge would hold such interference to be a ground for avoiding the election. The interfering priest must do much more than this in order to vacate the seat of the candidate for whom he has successfully worked. In the case of the Galway county election the interference of the priests had reached the point of denunciations and harangues from the altar. In one way this is doing nothing more than to damn in a lump those who go estray; and if a priest has a right to threaten one man with spiritual penalties, he does not seem to be doing anything very different when he scatters his curses over a dosen heads at a time. But Mr. Justice KROOH thought that to the Irish mind a denunciation from the alter was such an exceptionally dreadful thing that the priests who had recourse to it must be taken to have used so unfair a weapon of political war that an election should be declared void if won by these means. Logic will not help us to understand the distinction, and we must fall blick on the rough common sense which we are obliged to permit to guide us in so many of the difficulties of law.

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When Mr. Justice Knoul pronounced that deministrate from the alter were not a permissible form of spiritual intimidation in election contests, moderate Roman Catholic laymen understood what he meant and thought he was right, and this is the best and perhaps only justification of his decision. He had got to apply common sense to a difficult matter, and this common sense was found to be in accordance with the common sense of people ordinarily regarded as sensible. Men who are capable of believing that an Irish priest knows so preciadly the conditions of happiness or unhappiness in a future world that he can say the one will be secured by voting for Captain Notan and the other by voting for Captain TRENOR, are not in the least fitted to have the suffrage at all. But unfortunately they have got it, and in a rather rough fashion a sort of remedy is worked out by laying down that these possessors of the secrets of the future may do this and may not do that, may curse delinquent votors quietly and may not curse them openly. In the same way the recent German ecclesiastical laws have provided that the priests may excommunicate sinners in a gentlemanly and domestic manner, but must not hurt the feelings of the sinners by giving publicity to the action that it is thought nocessary to take. A man who believes that his priest can affect his condition in a future state in the most awful manner, but does not mind so long as what is done to his detriment is done in a gentlemanly way, is no doubt in a very singular state of mind. But the law must adapt itself to facts, and has to deal with all sorts of illogical reasoners and half-believers, and thus denunciations from the altar may be practically, as Mr. Justice Kroon hold. a good ground for avoiding an election.

In the election at the beginning of this year the candidates befriended by the priests carried the county with such case that there was no occasion for illegal practices. But Mr. O'DONNELL, the clerical candidate for the city, was beaten by a large impority, and two candidates directly opposed to the priests and their party were returned. It so happened that one of the successful candidates bad actually succeeded to a peerage when he was elected, and a new election became necessary. Mr. O'Donnelli was quite ready to stand another contest, and this time he managed to defeat a candidate who would in other days have been, from family connexious and property, a most formidable opponent. But it was precisely because he was in this way associated with the landowners of the county, who had excited the wrath of the priests by supporting Captain There is the write of the press by supporting Captern There is the former county election, that Mr. Joyce was thought peculiarly worth beating. The priests set to work to beat him. They were, however, careful not to lose the benefit of the warning which Mr. Justice Kroun had given them. They knew what practices he had declared to be unlawful, and they carefully abstrained from them; and the Bishop who had been especially affected by the indement given in the case of the county election was the judgment given in the case of the county election was particularly careful not to seem to have anything ostensibly to do with the election. But the priests once more burnt their fingers. They understood a little election law, but not enough. They kept silent at the altar, but they rashly imagined that it would do no harm if they headed bands of uproarious friends on the day of polling and threatened voters coming to give their votes whom they thought likely to go the wrong way. They so far succeeded as to induce many voters to abstain, and their candidate was accordingly returned with great triumph. They also indulged in a little byplay. A priest, with the help of the Bishop, wrote a most scurrilous letter to Mr. Joyce, and they patronized the issue of placards in which the name of Mr. Joyce was associated with the hated name of Mr. Justice Krook But it was not by errors of this sort that they did their candidate any real harm. priest may be scurrilous and mendacious and yet Lot affect an election. He is only exercising the right of a Britis | 4 subject to exhibit such qualities as he considers will best win the admiration and support of those who know and love him most. But when the priests headed mobs at a moment when the poll was actually going on they ran a risk which it is curious that they did not foresee. They will know better for the future. They have learnt a new lesson as to what they may not do. But it can scarcely be said that, so far as political influence goes, the warnings they receive do them much harm. Irish electors seem to regard these interferences of law against spiritual coercion as ressons why they should love spiritual coercion more than ever; and perhaps nothing could suit the priests better

great acumen to guess that for priests to encourage mobs on the day of the election to intimidate opponents was an illegal practice. But when it is said that the priests did not know enough election law, it must be owned that, except in very plain cases, no one can pretend to know enough election law. It is entirely impossible to tell beforehand what practices a judge will overlook and what he will condemn. By degrees, no doubt, something like a body of election law will be framed. But at present the judge is obliged to look mainly at the facts before him, and to form an opinion about them without laying down any principle that will be a guide to another judge sitting at another place. Mr. Justice Mellor has confirmed the election of Mr. Cross for Bolton, whose seat was attacked on two grounds besides that of bribery, which was scarcely attempted to be proved. The personation agents for Mr. Caoss had invented a device, by gumming pieces of paper into the register, and then tearing them off and sending them to friends outside, by which it became known, or it was at least intended to become known, who had voted. The practice was very reprehensible, but in the opinion of Mr. Justice Mellou it only exposed those engaged in it to penalties, and did not affect the election. In the same way he held that a lotter signed by the agents of the sitting member and addressed to voters might expose those agents personally to the penalties for bribery, and yet that the letter was not an act of bribery sufficient to unseat the member. It is evidently one of the nicest and most difficult questions of election law, whether an illegal act performed in the interest of the candidate by an indisputable agent of the candidate may yet be so wholly personal to the agent that its illegality does not affect the result of the election. The shades of agency in elections are so subtle that no one can say in what way very doubtful cases will strike the mind of an election judge, and to this extent the law must of course remain uncertain. There will always again be some difference of opinion among judges as to how far acts done at some former time and tending to influence the electors are connected with the particular election in question. At Windsor Mr. Gardner was declared by the judge to have given presents and festivities to the electors with a view of winning popularity at the next election, whenever it took place. But his seat was not forfeited, because no election happened to take place until long after these gifts had been made. Colonel DRAKIN, on the other hand, was unseated for having given his tenants permission to shoot rubbits on his ostate three weeks before the time when an election took place. These decisions are not really conflicting. A man may strive to win popularity by gifts, and to provoke fear by turning out tenants disposed to vote against him, and he may act avowedly in the hope that he will thus be returned as member for the borough where he is operating. The only thing is, that he must be lucky enough not to be surprised by a sudden dissolution while his operations are going on. But if he has guined the popularity he seeks, or made himself sufficiently terrible, at a date clearly anteredent to the particular election at which his operations bear fruit, and he is returned, then his seat is safe. Not so if the same operation had been carried on just before the time when an election takes place. This is the law so far as these two decisions can be said to have established it; but it is obvious that most difficult questions might arise as to the length of time which must have chapsed to make gifts and acts of intimidation innocuous on the part of section who an sholong makes it known that he will be candidate when an election commerce. Each election alge will have his own views on such a point, and bilicensic on this head, as also on that of agency, there will dways be an uncertainty in the law, and no one can tell precisely beforehand what it is legal or illegal to do.

· FAMINE AND FINANCE IN INDIA.

THERE is an evident disposition on the part of some of the Knglish newspapers in India to make light of the famine in Bengal. This may in part be attributed to a matural reaction against the sensational etatements of the Friend of Ladio and the Times Correspondent. These matherships would probably may that they had represented

than to have an election petition decided against them and the coming scarsity in the strongest possible colours because their nomine e.

It might certainly have seemed that it did not require other means, and that, without rousing the English public, the requisite amount of pressure would not be exercised on the Government of India by the Home Government. It is not our business to discuss the allowable limits of conscious exaggeration in a good cause, but it is unfortunate when this exaggeration involves attacks upon persons whose official position obliges them to tell the truth. So far as the telegrams which used to startle the English pullio merely overstated the probable demand for food, no harm was done; but when, in order to sustain these over-statements, the policy of the Vicenov had to be censured, there was injustice as well as exaggeration, and even a pious motive cannot excuse this. The Indian newspapers which take the opposite view of the facts have allowed themselves to go equally far in the other direction. Happily they have no influence on the action of Government, and as Sir RIGHARD TEMPLE has himself gone over the ground, it cannot be of much avail to accure him that the distress which he has seen with his own eyes has no existence in fact. But to treat the famine as only a rather worse scarcity than common, and to ridicule the Vigeroy's proparations as a more burdening of the Indian taxpayer for the gratification of a sentimental public in England, may do a good deal of incidental mischief in districts lying remote from the scene of actual distress. It will not modify the action of the Government, but it will help to make that action unpopular when the time comes

for paying the bill. The true explanation of any discrepancy which may hereafter be found to exist between the preparations to meet the need and the need itself seems to be that it was not possible to ascertain at first whether the famine would be equally severe in all the districts in which scarcity was known to be inevitable, or whether it would be very much worse in some districts than in others. The determination of this fact depended upon data which were not to be had at the time when the Vicknoy had to make his plans. For example, the Fifteenth Special Narrative describes the results of the rubbee, or spring harvest, as exceedingly different in different districts. South of the Ganges the yield has been much beyond expectation. In Sarun the was greatly injured by hail. In part of Champarun there had been as good as no spring harvest at all. On the other hand, in the districts where the mohwatee grows the crop this year has been singularly full and abundant, "forming a most material addition to the food supply of "the poorer classes." These variations must make a considerable difference in the strain to which the relief system will be subjected, and if they could have been exactly foreseen, it might have been possible to reduce the preparations in proportion. But in dealing duce the preparations in proportion. But in dealing with unknown quantities such as weather and harvests, the Government of India had to make its choice between preparing for the worst and assuming the best. It very properly took the former course, and thereby earned the hestility of a class of journals which, if the preparations had fallen short of the need, would have been busy in denouncing the Viceboy's wicked parsimony. In England the disposition to underrate the extent of the Viceboy's preparations was increased by the accidental circumstance that in Tirhoot, where the stress of the famine was first felt and continues to be felt most severely, the transport arrangements were not finished in time, and the famine got a little ahead in consequence. That accidental start has now been made up, and to all appearance the Government will be perfectly able to beer all the pressure that can be put on it. Down to the middle of April the supplies of grain in the local markets were in most districts sufficient to meet the demand - in other words, the famine was till a famine of money wherewith to buy food, not a famine of food with Private trade was still regung grain into Behar at the rate of more than ten thousand tons a week. In the North of Chumparun and in Tirhoot distress was on the increase, and the number of persons resorting to the relief-works was daily becoming larger. But the arrangements for dealing with these growing numbers were more than keeping pace with their increase; and what three weaks before had been "hungry mobe clamorous for "relief" were "by degrees being transformed into organized "gangs of werkpeople." The village system to which Sir Grongs Carresta attached so much importance was being rapidly extended, and in this tray the Bengal Governshop expected to avoid overcrawding on the larger mademanical

dangers usining from the meaning of large and annual ageable bodies of labourems. In the Patna division, however, comparing Tirhost, the meaning, and Saran, the estimeter of distress at the worst season, farmed by Sir Ragnam Teners, premised to be even more then relised. In the fortuight ending the 16th of April the number of labourems on the relief-works was 806,878, against 539,353, in the previous fortuight. But against this must be set the facts that in the Bhagulpore division the distress promises to be considerably less than Sir Ragnam predicted that the famine would altogether get the better of the Government, it promises to be somewhat less than the estimate.

less than the estimate. The details of the Indian Budget which have now come te hand have an interest only second to the details of the famine organization. It is to them that we must look for security against future calamities of the same sort. The estimated cost of the famine is six and a half millions, without reckoning the indirect cost in the shape of diminished revenue. "If," says the resolution shape of diminished revenue. "If," says the resolution of the Government of India, "the occurrence of serious " deficiency in the food supplies of the people depended "upon causes so rare as the potato disease which pro-duced the Irish famine . . . the necessary funds might "legitimately be raised by least if the ordinary resources "of the State should prove insufficient. Unfortu-"nately, drought, which is the cause of all serious "and extensive famines in India, cannot be regarded as an "extraordinary visitation." Within ten years there have been famines in Orissa, in the North-West provinces and Rajhpootana, and in Belar and Bongal. Consequently loans cannot be safely depended on to meet future charges arising from this cause. There is no room for talking about spreading the cost of a famine over more than one generation, when each generation may look to having to hear the cost of nine famines to its own share. In future, therefore, it will be necessary that " besides a fair surplus of income "over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be " provided in addition in ordinary times as shall constitute " a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure " upon famines." There must be, in short, two surpluses; an ordinary surplus for guarding against unforeseen disan ordinary surplus for guarding against unforcescen disasters, and a famino surplus for guarding against forcescen disasters. But while thus resolving to be beforehand with the consequences of famine, the Government of India is also determined to be beforehand with its causes. "A general review is now being made of "the whole of Her Majerty's dominions in India as " regards liability to famine, from the want either of works "of irrigation or of means of communication"; and as soon as this is completed the Government will consider " how far it may be desirable to accelerate the construc-"tion of reproductive public works; and if so, how the necessary funds shall be provided." Upon the first of these heads there cannot, we conceive, be much question. If it is assertained that, by the construction of certain public works, British India can be virtually secured against famine, these works cannot be too quickly carried out. To delay the execution would not be merely to sacrifice higher considerations to economy, it would be to sacrifice economy itself. The cost of making irrigation-works and railways wherever they are held to be required for the prevention of famine will be so large that it must be defrayed by loan; and if, in order to spread the issue of this loan over a number of years, several famines have to be encountered which might have been avoided by issning it at once, the result will be to saddle the Government with fresh expenditure out of income at quickly recurring intervals in addition to the permanent expenditure to be provided for by horrowing. This result of delay is too ohvious to escape notice, and it may therefore be confidently expected that, as soon as the survey of the wants of the country in respect of irrigation and com-munication and the estimates of the cost of meeting these wants are completed, money will be borrowed to an amount which will admit of the works being executed with the shortest possible delay.

A MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE DIRD HAMPTON'S specifi in favour of the appointalcolour of a Minister of Endië Instruction afforded as curious illustration of the common belief in the power of words, or rather of titles. Even in the wording of bishops, the priests, and Mr. O'Kreven.

his proposal Lord Hangron was open to criticism; for, if such a functionary were required, he ought to be called Minister of Education, and not to borrow he designation from France. The Duke of Etchnone, stimulated into unwonted vivacity by contrast with Lord Hampton's solemn gravity, properly replied that he was himself already Minister of Education, and that he had no desire to be reduced, in the discharge of his duties affecting the discases of cattle to the condition of a firstaffecting the diseases of cattle, to the condition of a first-class votorinary surgeon. Those who hold the opinion of Lord Hangton can scarcely deny that the Department of Education is almost superfluously rich in officers. Among the Duke of RICHMOND'S producessors have been Lord LANSDOWNE, Lord RUSSELL, Lord GRANVILLE, and Lord RIFON; and the recently created office of Vice-Presi-LANSDOWNE, Lord RUSSELL, Lord GRANVILLE, NEW RIFON; and the recently created office of Vice-President has been held by Mr. Lowe, Mr. BRUCN, and Mr. FORSTER. It may be doubted whether the ordinary members of the Committee of Privy Council add much to the efficiency of the department. The Dake of Richmonn's statement that he profits by the advice of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Harry has an official and conventional sound. India and the army probably leave little time for attention to the representations of School Bourds, If the President of the Council is at any time unwilling on unable to superintend the details of education, the proper remedy is retiroment or transfer of office, rather than the creation of a new administrative Board. The popular assumption that the President of the Council must be a peer is entirely inacourate. In Lord ABLEDKER'S Government, Lord John Russkil was at one time President of the Council and leader of the House of Commons. Any other commoner would be equally capable of holding the office; nor is there any reason why the Vice-President, like several Under-Secretaries of State, should not occupy a seat in the House of Lords. Lord Grasville incidentally suggested that an existing anomaly would be abuted by the revival of the office of Lord High Treasurer, instead of the arrangement by which the Prime Minister is merely a member of a Commission. The dignity of Lord President has accidentally survived, while the Treasury, like the Admiralty, has been put in commission, and consequently the head of the Government. has no precedence except that of a Privy Councillor. It is more convenient to find new duties for old offices than to multiply departments as the functions of government become more complicated.

No practical weight attaches to the complaint that there is a difficulty in defining the respective responsibilities of the President and Vice-President of Council. In theory the chief of a department is exclusively responsible; and if his subordinates happen to be abler or more active than himself, the efficiency of administration is not impaired. For the most part responsibility means nothing but the duty of answering questions which may from time to time be put in either House of Parliament. The business of a Government office is conducted on the same principles with the business of a great industrial or communical undertaking, in which every man does the work for which he is best fitted. A Bailway Company is controlled sometimes by the chairman, sometimes by the secretary, the manager, or the solicitor, on a principle of intural selection or unconscious competition. It is idle to maintain that the Vice-President of the Council proponderates over his chief morely because he moves the Estimates for Education in the House of Commons. The work of the department is distributed according to arrangement or understanding between the President of the Council and his colleague. Mr. FORSTER and Lord RIFOR happened to be personal friends; and Mr. Fourter had accepted the Vice-Presidency for a special purpose with the rank of Cabinet Minister. The Elementary Education Bill would not have been more easily passed, and the quarrels about the 25th Clause would have been norther more nor less bitter, if Mr. FORSTER had called himself Minister of Bila. The celebrated Minuster of Public Instruction who located that all the schoolboys in France were construing the same Latin sentence at the same moment may perhaps have found sufficient occupation in enforcing a happy uniformity of studies. To the simpler task of controlling parish schools and Government grants the Duke of RICHMOND, with the aid of Lord SANDON, ought not to be unequal. The Dake of RICHMOND appropriately asked, whether Lord Haspron's Minister of Instruction v as to extend his supervision to Instant. The Commissioners of Education in that country, have smugh to do with the

Lord Granville showed good sense in objecting to an increase in the number of great public departments. It is highly desirable to restrict the number of the Cabinet; and Mr. Diseaell has received just credit for discountenancing the system of providing for the greatest possible number of partisans by making them Ministers of the first rank. Twenty or twenty-five years ago demands were frequently made for the creation of new offices; and the President of the Poor Law Board, though his duties were wholly administrative, was often admitted to the Cabinet. No advantage resulted from the experiment, though it is convenient that the secondary Ministers should have seats in Parliament. Proposals have sometimes been made for the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, although the President of the Board of Trade has no important duties to discharge. In the last Conservative Government the President of the Board of Trude was a Cabinet Minister, because he happened to be also Duke of RICHMOND. Mr. BRIGHT, who succeeded to the office, was a more considerable party leader; but he never troubled himself with the details of administration. Mr. Chichester Fortescre had earned repose by his exertions in promoting Irish legislation, and he had already attained Cabinet rank. A President of the Board of Trade who is not in the Cabinet is perfectly competent to send inspectors to report on railway accidents. When he attempts independent interference, he generally finds that he has either failed or produced mischief. When pending controversies are settled, the President and the Vice-President of the Council will have little to do except to exercise a general superintendence over the permanent Secretary and his colleagues. Grants must be given to schools according to certain rules which will have been definitively settled. There is no more prevalent or more flagrant error than the belief that legislation, which is only required at long intervals, is the proper business of a Minister. The discretion of the Secretaries of State is so wide, and relates to matters so important, that they necessarily belong to the Cabinet. In general, it would be well to exclude the representatives of the Local Government Board and the Board of Trade, the Postmaster-General, the Irish Secretary, and the Vice-President of the Council.

It is strange that a Parliamentary and official veteran can be found to dilate seriously on the advantages of general education. The hereties who accretly dissent from the popular doctrine are careful to keep their persently to themselves. Eating and drinking matter for more than reading and writing; but no demand has been made for the appointment of a Minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included as the appointment of a minister of Food, except, including the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included the appointment of a minister of Food, except, included the appointment of a minister of the appointment of a indeed, so far as nutriment depends on agriculture. In all branches of administration, the need of superintendence by a Cabinet Minister depends not on the magnitude of the objects to be attained, but on the nature of the duties which are to be discharged. The Foreign Secretary has in ordinary times little to do, but he may at has in ordinary times little to do, but he may at any moment have occasion to take a step which ultimately involves the issue of peace and war. The regulation of the force of the army and navy and the control of the policy of India cannot be entrusted to subordinates. The Home Secretary is practically at the head of all domestic administration. A Minister of Instice after the spacement of a code and the of Justice, after the enactment of a code and the organization of a complete judicial system, could only appoint judges as they are appointed now, and then sit still while they discharged their duties. A Minister of Education will find ten years hance that School Boards are Education will find ten years hence that School Boards are or are not universally established, and that conscientious and sectarian squabbles have, as it may be hoped, settled themselves. He will then, through secretaries and clerks who will have little need to consult their chief, distribute the Government grant to those who have complied with fixed conditions. The President of the Council will be at leisure for his veterinary and official functions, and the Vice-President will subside into an Under-Secretary, like his analogous predecessor, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Forster, in carrying his great measure, has left an easy task to future Ministers of Education Education.

THE two great ecclesiastical Parliaments of Scotland burgh. The grey old palace at the fort of the Canongate

for a brief period of mild splendour, and the society of the Northern capital is gently exhibited by the Lord High Commissioner's levées and dinner-parties. His Lordship, His Lordship, as representing the Queen, holds regal state at Holyrood, and an excert of dragoons clatters behind his chariot as be drives to and from the hall of the Assembly. He has a drives to and from the hall of the Assembly. He has a purse-bearer, in black velvet, with a bag-wig and a sword; and a pair of little pages, in red coats, knee-breeches, and white wigs, to stand behind his chair and carry his pocket-handkerchief. He sits on a throne overlooking the Assembly, with the Moderator below him, and is of course an object of intense interest to the ladies, who form a considerable part of the audience. When he has anything to say to the Assembly, he addresses the members as "Right "Honourable and Right Reverend." It is of course the Assembly of the Established Church which this brilliant luminary gilds with his beams. In a hall close by sits Assembly of the Established Church which has a Moderator in a Court-suit like the other Moderator, its variegated beds of millinery, and all other Moderator, its variegated beds or minimery, and the forms and ceremonies of the rival Assembly, with just one important exception. There is no Lord High Commissioner to call the members "Right Reverend and Right" there are no little pages or dragoons. The "Honourable," there are no little pages or dragoons. The Free Church holds, however, that, if it has no Lord High Commissioner to sit on a throne above its Moderator, that is not its fault. He ought to be there, and would be welcome if he came, and theoretically a place is still kept for him in case he should drop in. The Free Church, in short, regards itself as the true Church of Scotland, and the Established Church as a false Jacob which has deluded the State and stolen the birthright of the firstborn. separating from the Establishment, the Free Church did not renounce its claim to be identified with the State, and at different times there have been rumours that it was not unwilling to be reconciled. The mind, or perhaps we should say the heart, of the Free Church has, however, been agitated on another side. Attempts have been made to patch up a marriage between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian, or, as it is familiarly known in Scotland, the U.P., Church. The United Presbyterians adhere to the voluntary principle, and demand that all Churches should be separated from the State, which is, of course, a very plain and consistent proposition. The Free Church clings to the opposite principle, but gets nothing by it. It is in favour of an Establishment, only it holds that it ought itself to be the Establishment, and that the Church which at present occupies that position has no right to it. Unfortunately, there is no prospect that its adhesion to this principle will bring about the application of it which it desires, and consequently a considerable section of its members appear to doubt whether it might not be as well to drop it altogether.

The Free Church is thus, as it were, in a tender flutter between two sweethearts. It looks fondly back upon the State, and yet it is not insensible to the charms of the United Presbyterians. The proposed abolition of patronage has added still further to its embarrassments, inasmuch as it practically concedes the very point upon which the Free Church quarrelled with the State. The founders of the Free Church declared that they could not remain in the Establishment if patronage were upheld; but, if patronage is to be abolished, there is no longer any reason for secession. It is obvious, therefore, that the abolition of patronage will be, in effect, the abolition of the Free Church in its present form. It may retain its name and its independent organization, but the ground on which it has hitherto stood will have been cut away from it, and it must invent some new raison d'être. The Free Church Assembly is evidently aware of the necessity of providing for this contingency, and an influential member has given notice of a series of resolutions to the effect that the Assembly is very glad to find that the Government has at last discovered its mistake, but that it thinks it highly unbecoming that the Free Church should not have been taken any notice of in the matter, and that, even if all been taken any notice of in the matter, and that, even if all difficulties with regard to patronage can be got over, there are "weighty considerations which must enter into the "determination of the expediency and propriety of renewing two great ecclesiastical Parliaments of Scotland are fust now holding their annual meetings in Edinth Phe grey old palace at the fort of the Canongate are ward up from its dreams of the remantic past that all imitations are sparious. In effect, the meetings

Commence of the second

of these resolutions would seem to be that the Free Church has no objection whatever to be put in the place of the Church of Scotland—a place which it has persistently claimed as its own—but that it very much objects to be absorbed by its rival; and that it is quite prepared, if its old quarrel is put an end to, to invent a new one. It in cossible that, if it were left to the great body of the laity, they would be quite content that the two Churches should be united; but there is a practical difficulty here which seems to have been rather overlooked. The great object of the Free Church has been of course to compete with the Established Church, and it has accordingly planted churches all over the country, and enlisted a large body of ministers, schoolmasters, precentors, pew-openers, and in short all the rank and file of a sectarian army. All this machinery has been provided on the theory that it was necessary to say the morals from a false Church that the morals from a false Church that the morals from a false Church that the says the morals from a false Church that the sail her than save the people from a false Church; but what will be the use of it when there is no longer any difference between the one Church and the other? There may be room for the Franch and the other? for the Free Church as an antidote to a poisonous Establishment, but is there any need for a double dose of precisely the same sort of physic? This is a question on which the interest of the practitioners will erhaps outweigh the choice of the patients. In some of the larger towns both Churches might find enough to do, but in a great many parts of Scotland there would be two ministers and two churches where only one was wanted. It will be seen, therefore, that the great obstacle to reconciliation turns on the disposal of duplicate apparatus. The Free Church is, in fact, pretty much in the position of an agitating League which has been unfortunately successful in carrying its Bill, and finds that there is no longer any excuse for soliciting subscriptions. There is no alternative but to disband the staff or start a new cry.

The kind of business which comes before the two Assemblies is pretty much the same, but the Free Church, as is perhaps natural, appears to be more disposed than the Established to sensational views and violent remedies. The drinking habits of the Scotch people are still, it seems, a great stumbling-block in the way of both Churches. In the Free Assembly an elder from Kinmundy made some starting statements. He had heard, he said, "that even in fash-"ionable shops in Regent Street, London, luncheon-lears "were provided, at which brandy, wine, porter, and ale "were served, free of charge, to the ladies who went there "to do shopping." And he had "further been told that he would be astonished to hear the names of members "of Parliament who had gone down to their work "in the House considerably the worse of stimulants"—a statement which, oddly enough, was received with "ap"plause." It might have been suggested to the worthy
elder that, even if there was no mistake about his facts, the Free Church has apparently a sufficiently hard task in ondeavouring to check intemperance at its own doors without troubling itself about members of Parliament and ladies in London. In another case, the Assembly had to exert its authority in order to prevent some fanatics at Inverness from enforcing a rule of their own invention—that no brewer is morally fit to be an elder. A member remarked that JOHN KNOX, in the First Book of Discipline, laid it down that ministers were entitled to an allowance for beer; but no one seems to have had the courage to remark that it would perhaps be well for Scotland if the people drank more beer and less whisky. If the rule were applied to brewers, it would have to be extended to distillers, and the members of the Assembly might then have found themselves bound in consistency to forswear their toddy. Yet the motion for exclusion seems to have had many supporters. The incident is remarkable only as an all attention of the temper of the Free Church. The Estaillustration of the temper of the Free Church. blished Church is equally distressed about intemperance, but is disposed to deal with it in a more reasonable spirit. If there were no other difficulties in the way of amalgamation, the keen and aggressive sectarianism of the Free Church would probably prove a source of fresh divisions.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

THE substantive "constitutional," though perhaps not as yet received in our dictionaries, is well understood to signify a sacred observance which to some persons is almost as accessary as attendance muon divine service. We suspect that the name had its origin at the Universities, and probably at Cambridge. In that most mathematical of towns the normal day's work of the rightness student included as hour or two's tramp along one of the

cheerful high roads which radiate from a common or lines in a geometrical diagram. The very names which have been conferred upon them by popular usage indicate the tamper of mind in which they are generally trodden. The "senior wrangler's walk," the "parallelogram," and—must significant, but to the general public most mysterious of titles—the "ydx," are descriptive of the paths themselves and of the pursons who use them. Many are the weary students who have tramped their daily allow-ance of exercise along roads of which we hope it is not offensive to say that they are amongst the ugliest in the Queen's offensive to say that they are amongst the ughest in the Queen's dominions, and who have been vexed even in their hours of relaxition by a dismal dance through their brains of grim mathematical symbols. Even if they perform their treadmill round in pairs, the conversation of the sufferers turns upon the differential calculus, or at most condescends to an estimate of the chances of the coming tripos. And yet we have no doubt that the "constitutional" even of the most stremous student is of essential service to him, though some more exciting recreation would mosservice to him, though some more exciting recreation would probably do him more good by more thoroughly distracting his mind. By the man engaged in professional pursuits in London the want is still more deeply felt. The difficulty of taking any agreeable exercise is exceedingly great. A few virtuous persons may keep down the girth of their waistcoats by some kind of gymnastic exercises or by a morning ride. But the majority are content with such physical labour as is necessary to take them from their houses to their chambers, and which may perhaps amount to four or five miles walking in a day. A man who has been previously accus-tomed to some athletic sport finds this allowance insufficient, and not unfrequently suffers in health from his enforced deprivation. Its will probably supplement his daily round by an occasional march into the country, and the best mode of combining pissaure with exercise in such performances deserves some consideration.

As London grows, the difficulty of finding anything like a satisfactory walk becomes daily greater. The suburban region which, not many years ago, could still show charming specimens of Evaluit country is believed with a region when he about the

of English country, is being rapidly swallowed up by a locast-like invasion of semi-detached villas. Nothing can be imagined more depressing to the soul of man than this kind of compromise, which too often combines the evils of town and country. It has neither the liveliness which delighted Johnson at Charing Cross, nor the charm of solitude. The houses have all the appearance of awkward cockneys who have settled themselves amongst fields by some accident, but have not acquired the habits of country life. They are as little in harmony with the scenery as Mr. Cook's tourists with an Alpine valley. To walk for miles through rows of such dwelling-places is to suffer from a waking nightmare. We would suggest, for example, to anybody who likes to try the experiment, to start from Hyde Park Corner and walk through Kensington to Hammersmith, Kew, Brentford, and Hounslow. He will pass through a street—for with few intervals it is little olse—some ten miles in length, composed almost exclusively of mean houses, with scarcely a scrap of garden, which for all practical purposes might as well be within hearing of Bow bells. Let him then remember that he might have walked for an equal distance in the opposite direction and have met with nothing more cheering to the lover of scenery. He will begin to think of London as of some monstrous polyp, or as resembling Hugo's picuere, stretching out its gigantic arms over green fields, durkening the sky, befouling streams, and extending the reign of all that is hideous and squalid. Our ancestors were grumbling two or three centuries ago over the monstrous growth of London, and old Cobbett was never tired of denouncing the "wen." What would they have never tired of denouncing the "wen." What would they have thought could they have been transported to the present day, and what will be the late of our descendants if the process continues till the advanced guard of the army of houses has crept to Windsor, or perhaps to Brighton !

or perhaps to Brighton?

A good many problems might be suggested by a social philosopher in view of this portentous phenomenon; but for our immediate purpose it is enough to ask what is the best mode of temporary escape from this devouring monster. We are confined to London throughout the week, and it is part of our religion to make a London Sunday as dismal as possible. Luckily there are still railways which enable us to get a few hours smidst pure air still railways which enable us to get a lew house sunist pure air and pleasant sights; and luckily, too, the neighbourhood of London is by no means barren of places where those simple enjoyments are still easily attainable. There are heaths and commons within a short distance from which the old rustic deities have not yet been exorcised. We may fear that a worse time will come. There are enthusiasts who propose to improve those waste places which have hitherto escaped the advances of civilization. Some of our reformers would be capable of seizing upon Wimbledon Common, reformers would be capable of seizing upon Wimbledon Common, and cutting it up into small lots in order to try the experiment of peasant proprietorship. They consider it to be a crying avil that there is still uncultivated land within a day's journey of London, and look forward to a time when every rood of ground will maintain its man; or when, in other words, England will be a gigantic chessboard, with every square applied to the most prostic of purposes. Such theirists have luckly not yet come into power: and we would hope that as the world becomes more civilized the real value of our still unspellt apaces will become more highly appreciated. Every increase of great towns increases the value to their inhabitants of those parts, of the island where one can breathe uncontaminated air, and walk without treading upon one's neighbours' toes. If the necessity had been apparent to our sincestors, we may fancy that the metropolis would have grown.

up within reach of the English lakes or the Welsh hills, which hardly be made accessible to a busy man until the flying muchine has been brought to perfection. As it is, however, the present generation can manage pretty well. The counties round London are not to be reckened as amongst the most beautiful parts of English scenery, but they have beauties of their own, some of which, indeed, have been made even too familiar by the industry of our artists. We are perhaps a little bit tired of views from the Surrey bills and of reaches of the Thames. And yet both of those favourite haunts are too delicious to be spoilt by familiarity. The Thames is not quite so long as the Mississippi nor so imposing as the Rhine. The weirs are less impressive than Niagara, and the stream in its lower reaches has an unpleasant reading, and the stream in its lower reaches has an unpleasant tendency to run dry or to expose banks of very dombtful composition. But there is no stream in the world on which the pleasure of indolent floating can be enjoyed in greater perfection; and a march along the banks from Windsor to Henley takes one through scenery as soothing and refreshing as can easily be found in any country. This, indeed, is the special charm of English country. It is liable to many objections; it is deficient in sunlight, its leafures are apt to be petty, and it errs by axcessive neatness. The hedgenows which we admire in detail cut it un unpleasantly for hedgerows which we admire in detail cut it up unpleasantly for artistic purposes, and hinder us from receiving the impression of the grand sweeps of hill and plain more common on the Continent. But, on the other hand, it has the charm derived from the abundant manifestations of the unintercupted calm of centuries. Mr. Tennyson has very properly admitted an English vignette into the pictures preserved in the Palace of Art; one of them represents

an English home; gray twilight poured On dewy pastures, dewy trees, Hofter than sleep; all things in order stored A haunt of saicient peace.

It is precisely such scenes which refresh the soul of the weary ceckney during his brief period of escape from London worries. The wilder spaces which intervene and enable one to get one's feet off the turnpike read are not large enough to produce the sense of wildness characteristic of a Scotch moor or an American forest; but they male an admirable setting for the more highly caltivated regions. The whole of England, it is sometimes said by complimentary foreigners, is a garden; but in Bucon's ideal garden six acres out of the thirty were to be allotted to "a heath or desert." It was to be "framed as much as might be to a garden six acres out of the thirty were to be allotted to "a heath or desert." It was to be "framed as much as might be to a natural wildness"; and to include thickets of sweetbriar and honeysuckle, with "little haps in the nature of molehills," set with wild thyme, pinks, violets, strawberries, cowslips, and daisies. In our national garden, therefore, we do well to preserve a proper admixture of country still in the rough, though everywhere informingled with spaces of elaborate cultivation. An admirable specimen of such judicious wilderness may be found by the tourist who walks from Windsor past the Virginia Water, and then, after a short divergence to the west, strikes the Chobham ridges, and follows them to the Flor's Back. strikes the Chobham ridges, and follows them to the Hog's Back. Then he may either cross heaths to the Devil's Punchbowl—the devil being an admirable landscape gardener—or follow the line of chall hills along the Hog's Back to Box Hill, and as far as he pleases into Kent. There is scarcely a more levely walk to be found in England than along the not very mountainous ridge between thilltford and Dorking or Leatherhead. Fine woods, and corse-covered commons with soft turf, are admirably intermingled with lovely views over the rich country which stretches to Leith Hill and Black Down. Such a walk is within an easy day's journey from London, and not only exercises the muscles, but lays up a series of pictures of which it is pleasant to recall the reality in the midst of our smoke-hegrimed atmosphere. With a little energy it is possible to take a day's holiday in regions perhaps more t is possible to take a day's holiday in regions perhaps more beautiful and strangely neglected by many lovers of the picturesque. The New Forest is still an admirable specimen of the scenery in which Englishmen have a traditional pleasure. Forests, generally speaking, may be prenounced to be a delusion. The prime val forest of America, now that the Red Indian and the backwoodsman have protty much retired into Cooper's novels, is rather suggestive of lumber than of romantic associations. The trees may be useful for commercial purposes, but they are not arranged for the enjoyment of landscape-painters. Forests on the Continent are for the most part collections of tall sticks which are obviously folled at regular intervals, and have nothing impressive are obviously felled at regular intervals, and have nothing impressive about them except their extent. But in the New Forest one may still lose opeself for hours amongst noble groups of cake and beeches most picturesquely arranged, with broad open glades, and not so much choked by undergrowth as to conceal the noble proportions of the momerchs of the forest. It is true that of late years an economical Government has out down some of those grand true to substitute miserable plantations of larch and pine. But as yet to substitute miserable plantations of larch and pine. But as yet the mischief has left enough of the genuine forest to be infinitely the mischief has left enough of the genuine forest to be infinitely delightful to the tourist, and even to justify allusions, if he be so disposed, to the times of Robin Hood, and remarks about Enfus and the respectable Purkess who cerried his body to Windhester We have even heard a traveller on the neighbourse railway who pointed to the place where, as he said, Robinson Grasco shot Wet Tyler. Perhaps, however, at it heart to take warning from this sight perversion of history, and to abstale from matigass applications. From a purely artistic point of view, the forest is still ment beautiful, and a day's journey from Landon would give a sufficient glimps of its beauty to method. It is proportions. But we are weardering from our making. It is

walking is one of the healthiest and most shightful of a a doctrine which is prescribed by many medical and a ties, may find shundant temptations within a mode from London, and gain relief for the soles of feet wearied by incessant trampings along street pavements, and for lungs increased by thick deposits of the omnipresent "blacks."

THE RIVAL CHURCH BILLS.

CHEMICS are multiplying for the regulation, so called, of divine worship, with which the general reform of the Licelesinstical Judicature has got mixed up, even if it does not succeed in swallowing the smaller and more temporary movement. The Archbishops first Bill, to be sure, exists only for purposes of comparison; but the amended form of the same project exists to be considered in Committee on the 4th of June. Then there are papers of amendments on it by Lords Solborne and Shaftesbury, so completely charging its character as in each case to amount toka new Bill: while the Duke of Mariborough and Lord Limerick content pletely changing its character as in each case to amount to a new Bill; while the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Limerick content themselves with following the lines of the existing Bill, and themselvas with lonewing the lines of the axisting last, and, the Convocations of Canterbury and York in their respective criticisms on the Archbishops' two proposals adventure a strong preference for the reform and strengthening of the existing Consispreference for the reform and strengthening of the existing Consistory Court; and Mr. Holt has come forward in the House of Commons with his bid in the shape of the "Ecclesiastical Offences" and the "Acts of Uniformity Amendment" Bills, which are now standing for second reading on an impossible night, with the obvious intention of ambashing behind the Archbishops' Bills.

As the second edition of the archiepiscopal proposal substantially agrees with the first draft, it will be the most convenient course to give a brief summary of the latter, pointing out as we proceed the features in which the later differs from the former Bill.

The preliminary objections to the measure as a whole are, as we have had occasion to point out, that while it professes to be a general measure for the regulation of divine worship, it is in reality intended to strike at one class of persons who may be offenders equally with, but are certainly not more so than, other parties in the Church; and that in the desire to come down with a decisive blow, it does not scruple to add a third and novel episcopal tribunal to the two concurrent jurisdictions of the old Consistory Court and of the newer Court of the diocesan created by the Church Discipline Act of 1840, with which the administration of spiritual suits is already encumbered. These two features are reproduced in the second Bill, although, bered. These two features are reproduced in the second Bill, although, as we shall see, the composition of the tribunal created under it is assimilated to the Consistory Court. The preumble of both Bills is the same, reciting that "it is expedient that in certain cases further regulations should be made for the administration of the laws relating to the performance of divine service"; and after some short provisions we reach the seventh clause, "interpretation of terms." In this, according to both editions, we find that the term Church means any "cathodral or other church, chapel, or other place of common worship, in which the Book of Common Prayer or any part thereof is required by law to be used." When we consider the sharp and summary nature of the jurisdiction proposed to be created, the intentional exclusion from this definition of any exceptional place of worship will not escape notice. The inclusion of cathedrals within the scope of the measure is a provision which tional place of worship will not escape notice. The inclusion of cathedrals within the scope of the measure is a provision which will not bear examination. We may remark that by a later clause in the amended Bill college chapels, University churches, and the chapels of three public schools are exempted, which makes the retention of the cathedrals even more indefensible. "Incumbent" means the "person or persons in holy orders legally responsible for the due performance of divine service in any church, or of the order for the burial of the dead in any burial-ground"; while "Parish" means "any parish" or so forth "over which any incumbent has the exclusive cure of souls"—a definition which either annula the whole Bill or else establishes that the which any incumbent has the exclusive cure of souls —a definition which either annuls the whole Bill or else establishes that the bishep has no cure of souls within his own diorese. We must rather fully set out the definition of parishioner, or our readers will hardly appreciate the voke under which it is sought to place the clergy of the English Church. Both editions define him to be a "male person of full age," and require a "solemn" declaration on his part that he is a member of the Church of England as by law established, of which declaration and of the definition involved in it he is himself to be the judge. Both then combine to provide in identical language that this male person, to be a parishioner, "either has, and for one year annat, before taking any proceedings under this Act, have badd his usual place of abode in the parish within which the church is situate, or for the use of which the burial ground is legally provided, to which the representation relates, or, if not readent as aforesaid, is evener or temant of lands or tenements in the said parish." The words which we have put into italics hardly require comment. The idea of making any non-resident landowner or tenant, however small his material interest may be, an "aggrieved parish oner" for the purpose of persecuting any clergyman with whom he has never personally had anything to do, and without any the poor sateguard of that year's qualification required for the resident, is one to which the trust Parliament will not fer a moment listen, although it that twice commended stead to the fatherly intelligence of sure shall pasture. After this At his answeratively small lister, although it that the clause that it less in all the material interest will be the salvent of anyther with the clause of the particles of the last the clause of the last in all the salvent of the particles of the last the clause of the last o

that there is not the alightest attempt made to define the social status of these parishiosem. They med not be householders, they need not even be ledgers. Provided they have but lived in the that there is not the angular three med not even be ledgers. Provided they have but lived in the parish for a twelvements; purpors, octors; tapaters, and were are parish for a twelvements; purpors, octors; tapaters, and were are parish for a twelvements; purpors, octors; tapaters, and were are parish for a twelvements; purpors, octors; to be accepted as information the against the parish priest from whose ministrations they may be habitally absent. Indeed, we are not certain, considering the very comprehensive definition both of Church and of parishioners; that persons in a mod-under not less than a twelvementh's sentence might not have catablished a right to lay an information against the chaplain, and, as we shall see, to carry it under the against the craphine, and, as we said see, to carry it indered amended Bill up to the archbishop in case the bishop should be so uncivil as to disregard it.

The 8th Clause, which follows, shows the use to which the parishioner is to be put. By both editions the archdeacen or the

rural'dean—by the first any parishioner, and by the second a church-warden or any three parishioners—may lay an information before the

(1) That in such church any alteration in or addition to the fabric, ornaments, or furniture thereof, has been made without a faculty from the ordinary authorizing or confirming such alteration or addition, or that any decoration forbidden by law has been introduced into such church; or (2) That the incumbent has used or permitted to be used in such church or burial-ground any unlawful ornament of the minister of the church; or (3) That the incumbent has failed to observe the directions contained in the Book of Common Prayer relating to the performance, in such church or burial-ground, of the services, rites, and ceremonies ordered by the said leak, or has made, or permitted to be made, any unlawful addition to, alteration of, or omission from, such services, rites, and eccemonics.

It will be noted that no limit of time is provided for in any of these clauses. The addition to the fabric may have been a chancel constructed five or twenty-tive years since, and by some preceding incumbent; the failure in observing the directions of the Prayer-Rook may be of a dozen years standing; but the delator's hands are not on that account to be stayed.

The following clauses in the original draft give the bishop, " if he think fit," the power to consider such reference to him within three months, with the help of the three assessors who appeared in the absence and unsatisfactory Church Discipline Act of 1840, one of whom is to be a lawyer of a certain standing, another a dean, archdeacon, or chancellor, and the third any one whom the bishop The amended Hill extends the period to six months, and substitutes the chancellor of the diocese, or in case he be not a lawyer, some barrieter of not less than ten years' standing for the assessors. This is almost the only point on which we can honestly say that we think the newer project an improvement upon the first draft. But this slight amelioration is more than counterbalanced by a this slight amelioration is more than counterbalasced by a vary monatrous new provision, which is embodied in the 17th Clause of the second Bill. Our readers will not have overhoded the words "if he think fit." These enable the bishop to get rid of frivolous charges, though they will not cure the publicity and the scandal, the misery and trouble, which that process of delation must occasion, even though the information should be nipped in the bud; for it is not to be supposed that such informers as the Bill will latch will not take near to repulsive their achievement at the case. not take care to proclaim their achievements through local papers and at pot-house meetings, sevoured with plentiful abuse of the laise prelate who has shown his complicity with the ritualistic priest. But the second Bill takes care to punish the peace-making bishop for his common sense. The diocessus who dares to "decide not to proceed to consider the representation" must "state in writing his reasons for such decision," and present the same within fourteen resease to consider the representation mass some in within fourteen days to such publicana, keepers of worse houses, or whoever else the three parishioners may be; and these worthies have the right within a mouth to send it on with the representation to the archbishop, who may, if he thinks fit, hear and consider the case with the help of his vicer-peneral; while, if he does not so think, neither he nor the bistor-well have any power of making the delators senart, to the the bishop will have any power of making the delators emert, to the cost of even a single farthing, for what may very likely be an act of indecent insolence. If the bishops by their assent; or even their allence, in the House of Lards, acquiesce in this public humiliation so thoughtfully proposed for them by their matropolitans, they will go far to show that the remnant of discretion still reserved for them in the Hill is not in very safe hands.

Het we must have on to the remnant which is the first we must have on to the remaining the delators emert, to the

But we must harry on to the procedure which is to rule the diocean Star Chamber when the suit goes on. In both editions the informer and the incumbent are to have a pitiful twenty-one days' notice, and the latter is to receive a copy of the representa-tions, while eight by the first, and founteen days by the second: Bill (with a power of enlargement) is the inadequate time given to the incumbent to transmit his answer to the bishop. Whose we remainless how much is involved in armaging; a good defence, how many comultations with attorneys or counsel, how much deference to the convenience of witnesses, the underrans of an paltry a concession of time will be apparent. But if in the mean-while no answer is transmitted as to the tenth of any statement; shall; be deemed to be true." It would have seemed the most incredibles. days' notice, and the latter is to receive a copy of the rep while no answer is transmissing as to any sense. It would have seemed the most incredible be deemed to be true." It would have seemed the most incredible thing in the world that nearly thirty linglish continues of education, into whom some elementary principles of law as well-associated in the world have dead to protion, into whom some elementary principles of law as well-as-ofjustice may be supposed to have entered, would have dared to propuse a tradition to their countrymen containing such a provision.
One thing more incredible has, however, come to light—that after
the outery with which this suggestion has been met the bishops
almost have repeated it in their second disaft. We need headly note
that are provided is coming respectability and responsibility on the paroff the informance by requiring preliminary separation assumes asthe contains the exchangement midd. Five thins dillow in both drafts which are nearly the same (except that the first Bill gives a loophole not found in the second for a hearing in commend), directing the parties to appear in poreons or by crumanly or attorney, and for witnesses to be put on oath, which rather rather than assumed observed the new parent in the parties of the new parent in the parties to appear in poreons, or by crumanly or attorney, and for witnesses to be put on oath, which rather than the parties to appear in poreons, or by crumanly on attorney, and for which is a parties to appear in poreons, or by crumanly or attorney. militate against the assumed chaspuces of the new parcedure; not that we at all impute this as a defect, believing as we do that cheap law may often prove had law. The decision, if against the incumbent, is enforced by monition, as to which we shall have something more to say. The second Hill at this point beings in a new prevision enabling the bishops, on the application of either party, and with security for costs, to state a case in writing on any question of law which may have arisen for the consideration of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, which is to hear and determine it, while it lave down that there shall be no appeal from the independ of the bishop mean any question of law as declared by Judgment of the bishon upon any question of law so declared by Her Majesty's Court of Appeal. We respectfully ask why the Bill manifests so great a judous of a free and full appeal? Provisious for quesi-appeals, which namely involve questions of law, have a plausible appearance; in practice, however, they may often shut out important facts.

In both Bills the bishop has the power of ordering costs, with no provision for their taxation by competent persons. The 15th Clause in both forms gives an appeal not only to the incumbent but also to the prosecutor; although the Archbishop in his speech reserved the privilege for the insumbent. This must be transmitted fourteen days after the service of a monition to the Archbishop, who may at his own pleasure either leave it in the Provincial Court or send it on to the Queen in Council. We ask why the provincial judge in to be alternatively a personage or a dummy at the arbitrary will of the Archbishop. In any case no new avidence is admissible on the appeal save with express permission; so that if from modesty, or poverty, or ignerance of law the prosecuted incumbent has not made the best use of the very five days concaded to him before the discessar trial, he may be kept under a perpetual disad-

We cannot do justice to a clause which is the 16th in the first and the 17th in the second Bill without quoting it in full: -- A bishop shall, by a writing under his hand and seal, direct that, for the reason stated in such writing, the execution of such monition shall be stayed until such appeal shall have been heard and datur-mined." The Archbishop called this provision with to the tail monition shall be in force pending any appeal therefrom, unless the mined. The Archibenop called this provision vital to the Bill, and defended it by reference to the procedure of the Court of Chancery. But there is no analogy between the two cases, or rather they proceed on directly opposite principles. It would be highly inconvenient for property to be continually changing hands. It would be equally insonvenient for the forms of any Church to be perpetually changing, as would be the case if any practice were to be at down by monition and then restored upon appeal, and still more if any article of furniture -- a reredon for instanceavere to be incred. out by the bishop and brought in by the Court of Appeal. Ilvides, this provision in the hands of a bishop whose opinions were stronger than his instincts of equity would be an effectual instrument for worrying out whatever happened to irritate him in the conduct of divine service throughout his diocese. He has only to go on suspending, with the consciousness that, though his suspensions may severally be overruled, they will in the hump be successful in making the obnoxious procedure practically impossible.

We now reach the meet penal provisions. The incussiont has

We now reach the most penal provisions. The incussiont has to return an answer showing compliance with the monition, and then by the original 18th, and now 19th, Clause, if it shall be shown that the incumbent has not obeyed the monition, even if appealed against, he shall be inhibited, and amerced to pay for his substitute, for three months, and for as much longer time as he refuses to comply. This inhibition by the first draft was just entially lifelong, but on Lord Shattesbury's raising the cry of the patron, it was in the second edition provided that when three years had run out the living should become years, such that forfeiture of the living should also follow upon a second inhibition as to the same matters within three years. The patron is specially forbidden to re-present the percent clerk to the same living, a provision which we should suppose would be pseudiarly grateful both to squire and to parish when the man happened to be a conscientious, hard-working, and inoffemive parson con-demined upon some matter on which he was unable to comply, common upon wome mirror on which he was unable to comply, in simply because the series of truth made suffering preferable to acquiescence. In the original Hill the whole clorical income was to have been forfeited; and the residue devoted to "such other ecclesiastical purposes connected with the parish as the bishop may direct; but hard Shaftesbury's ridicula has extinguished this Draconian provisions.

The 19th, new 20th, Clause drags all the cathedrels, without distinction as to their origin and several constitutions, into the clutches of the Bill, and allows the delator to be "the dean, predistributes of the Bill, and allows the delator to be "the dean, predistributes; chancellor, or treasurer; or one of the canona residentiary,
prehendaries, or honovery canona thereof"; and the persons or pursons complained of shall be the "person or persons legally responsible for the custody of this fairis or the performance of divine
the for the case may be." It must not be forgotten that the
linearity canona, and to a great emery the prehendaries, are, or
may be, the mass creatures of the bishop, while the Bill allows him,
by combinate with any one of these people, to force a quarrel
upon the dam or any, the massing carry it up to the final stage
of destruction. Lord Shallohery has assessed in investing out
of this chance a grotunge allocation to the repair of the fairly of

the fine extorted from the recalcitrant capitular. visions to which we think it necessary to call attention are substitution of registered letters for personal service, and the selection of that lightly-worked person, the Lord Chancellor, as the approver of the rules and orders which the two Archbishops are instructed

to frame.

Lord Selborne's proposed amendments are so extensive as virtually to amount to a competing Bill. He explains their principle by importing into his preamble an extract from the prefatory "declaration" at the beginning of the Prayer-Book, which orders the "parties" who "doubt or obscurely take anything," "always" to "resort to the bishop of the diocese, who by his discretion shall take orders for the quieting and appeasing of the same, so that the same order be not contrary to anything contained in the said book," with a further resort to the Archbishop. In compliance with his reading of this direction, Lord Selborne strikes out of the Hill all the contentious machinery referring to the hearing by the diocesan, and allows the bishop to issue mero motu a monition to any incumbent in his diocese "giving such directions as to such bishop may seem in his diocese "giving such directions as to such bishop may seem proper to ensure the due order of the Church of England," or to prohibit what may seem to him contrary to law. This monition prohibit what may seem to him contrary to law. This monition is to have the force of law unless the incumbent shall within fouris to have the force of law unless the incumbent shall within four-teen days express to the bishop his belief that such directions are "contrary to law," which will enable him to obtain a hearing before the Archbishop's Court or the Court of Final Appeal; although the question is "to be heard and determined by such Court as a matter of inquiry, upon the question of law only," and no evidence is to be admitted without leave of the Court, except the monition and the incumbent's answer. Lord Selborne, we need hardly say, strikes out the Cathedral clause. There is a printal facie simplicity and "fatherliness" about Lord Selborne's proposal which may in the present distress commend it to the Church in preference to the Archbishops' more elaborate measure of pains and penalties. But bishops' more elaborate measure of pains and penalties. But if it is looked into, it will be found to be equally revolutionary and despotic, though not in exactly the same way. It may be described as putting the power of the bishop off the equilibrium by depriving it on the one side of constitutional checks and on the other of constitutional safeguards. As bishops now are they would still be, though in a deteriorated form, under the Archbishops' Bill—they are constitutional persons ruling through their courts. Under Lord Schorne's amendment any bishop would, according to his temperament, be a nullity or an autocrat. If he were scrupulous or timid, he would find himself deprived of all coercive power, while his monitions were being always carried up to a secular court in London. But if he were possessed of a conscience more clerical than legal, he would at once assert the most monstrous despotism by flooding his diocese with ecclessatical monitions to any number of clergymen on any number of subjects, however frivolous, on which he happened to have any fancy. Some might appeal and some might not; and though one separate appeal would potentially correct might not; and though one separate appeal would potentially correct all the monitions, it would only do so, according to Lord Selborne's Clauses, on successive applications to the appellate jurisdiction of the other admonished clergymen. Besides, there would be a risk of the most vexatious monitions holding good simply because the higher jurisdiction would not care to trouble itself with such minuties. We have heard, for instance, of a Northern diocese in which the accelesiatical authorities have taken on themselves to interfere with the appellate of states when which the Lord's table is interfers with the number of steps upon which the Lord's table is in new churches allowed to be elevated. Anyhow the meddlesome diocesan has only to be frequently letting loose his flights of monitions, and he may be pretty sure to have his own way at last

by strength of pure vexation.

Lord Shaftesbury's amendments are likewise of such a nature as to amount to an alternative Bill. Their main feature is the substitution of an Ecclesiastical Judge, with 4,000% a year, for the Dean of Arches and the Judge of the Provincial Court of York, nean of Arches and the Judge of the Provincial Court of York, and the option given to the party prosecuted to have the case heard by the bishop without appeal, or by this judge with an appeal to the Supreme Court. By a separate amendment he provides for the bishop calling upon the complainant to find security.

Mr. Holt's "Ecclesiastical Offences Bill" has at all events the purity of talling ith own story. It selects for its score "rites comp

Mr. Holt's "Ecclesiastical Offences Bill" has at all events the merit of telling its own story. It selects for its scope "rites, ceremonies, ornaments, furniture, and other articles, the use or practice or introduction whereof shall have been decided to be unlawful" by a Superior Court, the Queen in Council, and the Provincial Court, and against which decision no appeal should be pending, and it lets loose any churchwarden or householder to drive the judgment home. Within three months after the rite has been practised, or three years after the ornament has been introduced, the informer is to file his affidavit, with one backer, if churchwarden, or two if parishioner, and then, passing over the bishon, and wardon, or two if parishioner, and then, passing over the bishop, and throwing discretion to the winds, the chancellor of the diocese must issue his prohibitory monition. The victim is allowed twenty-one days to file a counter-affidavit that he believes he has a good defence, and then the cause must at once be sent to the a good defence, and then the cause must at once be sent to the Provincial Court; otherwise he must make a declaration on eath that he will desist, and the chancellor may further sentence him to pay smart money, up to the sum of ten pounds, to the discontented and pious informer. Failing affidavit or declaration on outl. the victim is to be suspended for three months: a second affence involving suspension for twelve months, and a third deprivation and suspension for three years. Mr. Holt's second "Acts of Uniformity Amendment" Bill furbishes up the rusty penalties of those acts by conforming them to his own not very marciful previsions. There is a business-like precision about these measures.

which seems at first sight to recommend them in preference to the Archbishops' Bill; but a very superficial examination will show how really monstrous they are in their conception. The cruelty of the two alternatives, of a trial which means bankruptcy and rum to most clergymen, or a declaration on eath based upon a vindictive principle, is too obvious to need to be pointed out. Beyond these obvious objections there are deeper anomalies behind. The intention of their authors is, of course, to construct an exceptional machinery to enforce the recent judgments of Judicial Committees, especially those in Martin v. Mackonochie and Hebbert v. Purchas, which mainly conduced last year to the unregretted abolition for ecclesiastical suits of that revived High Commission Court; but they could not for very shame recapitulate the particular decisions on which their hopes were fixed, and they had, therefore, to employ the more general forms which we have quoted, under which such practices as enlivening the service by hymms at which seems at first sight to recommend them in prefere under which such practices as enlivening the service by hymns at any place except just after the Third Collect, and wearing that very innocent and usual ornament which High Churchmen call very innocent and usual ornament which High Churchmen call stole, and Low Churchmen scarf, are unlawful, with deprivation as the result of the third hymn or the third scarf. But these words carry with them a prospective force, and it would be therefore open to any malignant busybody, if Mr. Holt's Bills passed, to get a judgment on some rubric which was as plain in its language as it was obsolete—the rubric, for instance, which makes a preliminary notice indispensable on the part of the communicant—and then to mulow this decision as an angine of compared approvement. Put average notice indispensable on the part of the communicant—and then to employ this decision as an engine of general annoyance. But even stranger results might follow. The judgments which are most dear to the heart of the Church Association are not, except in Mr. Holt's eyes, irreversible. The latest and most precious of all, that which affected Mr. Purchas, is at this moment on its trial in more than one direction. The Bishop of Lincoln believes that it will be reversed as to the minister's dress, and roaffirmed as to his position in the Communion service. Other authorities, such as Sir John Taylor Coleridge, have not scrupled to express their belief that the latter decision must also collapse. Supposing then Mr. Holt's first Bill to become law, and the Bishop's prediction to come true, we should find the Low Churchmen harrying the High Churchmen as to the point of the compass towards which they wished to look in the most solemn portion of the Sunday's worship, and the High Churchmen retaliating upon the Low Churchmen for their defective garb at the same point. But if Sir John Coleridge were to prove the truer prophet, then the scourge so cunningly devised by prove the truer prophet, then the scourge so cunningly devised by the Church Association would have passed into the hands of their foes, and the backs on which it would fall would be their own.

foes, and the backs on which it would fall would be their own.

The consideration which most strongly forces itself upon us on reviewing this bewildering multiplicity of suggestions for meeting a very delicate question, is the impossibility of satisfactorily dealing with them during the short time which still remains for the present Session. Except in the most general manner, they have not even been discussed in either House of Parliament, and yet we have reached that which in ordinary years is the third and last division of the Session; while even Bills promoted, as these are not, by the Government, are clamorously contending for their share of by the Government, are clamorously contending for their share of the little remaining time. The difficulty is aggravated by the proposed legislation taking in two subjects which need not have been considered together, except for episcopal blundering. The reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts is a very important matter; so is the regulation of divine worship; each is important enough to engage the undivided attention of Church legislators; and therefore the two have been virtually mixed together, and presented to Parliament to swallow, with little more argument than such as the brigand manages to cram into his nistol's mouth.

Parliament to swallow, with little more argument than such as the brigand manages to cram into his pistol's mouth.

The one consideration in choosing between the different suggestions for reforming procedure, which ought not to be neglected, is which is most likely to secure the largest amount of willing obedience, and on this point there can be little doubt that, whether the feeling is to be called sentimentality, or constitutional instinct, the clergy would rather be ruled in the first instance by reformed Consistory Courts, simply because they would represent the old ecclesiastical machinery. As to the regulation of divine the old ecclesiastical machinery. As to the regulation of divine worship, the concordat on which we have had to comment is now a more tangible reality than it was a few weeks since. ollergymen whose proceedings are supposed to have fostered archi-epiacopal activity are said to be reviewing their position with eyes that reach beyond their own vestries as they never did before; while the claim for some form of higher ceremonial, regulated with while the claim for some form of higher ceremonial, regulated with consideration to the feelings of the Church parties, has been put forward by persons whose position and antecedents would make it impossible for even the Rock to abuse them as ritualists. Many things, in short, concur to prove that a conciliatory settlement is more than possible if only precipitate and penal legislation can be avoided. If that is still forced on, the various powers which the Archbishops have put into action must by dynamic necessity energize, and with results which may be beyond the power of prelatic management to arrest. The Session will close in a few weeks, and immediate legislation means hot haste and ill blood; accepting the autumn for negotiation may lead to a statesmanlike and friendly solution.

TITLES.

IN the latter part of Mr. Bryce's account of Iceland in the Cornhill Magazine he gives a curious picture of a state of society in which men who are perfectly divilized in their thoughts and manners live in a physical condition not much above that of

sevages. And one feature of very primitive life they still keep in all its fulness. They have hardly any surnames, and they have no titles. A man is simply Sigurd; if you wish to distinguish him from some other Sigurd, he is simply Sigurd Magnusson. If you go to a house, and wish to see its mistress, you sat for nobody but plain Ingeliong; or, if you wish to be formal, you do not call her Lady or Mrs., but only Ingeliong Sigurdsdottir. For in Ispland, as in old Rome, a married woman is known by her father's name; she cannot take the surname of her husband, because he has no surname for her to take. In all this we are carried back to the days when the smallest man in Athens or Rome could not call Perikles or Crear anything but Perikles or Crear—nay more, when he could not call Agarists or Julia anything but Agarists or Julia. At Rome, to be sure, there were little delicacies about the use of premomen, nomen, and coonomen: while Parikles rists or Julia. At Rome, to be sure, there were little delicacies about the use of prenomen, nomen, and cognomen; while Perikles could be nothing but Perikles in the mouth of anybody, he whom the outer world called Casar would be known to an inner circle as Calus. So in the Universities a man is spoken to from the first moment of introduction by his cognomen, allowing for a few exceptional cases in which, owing to some special charm either in the man himself or in his pronound, the pronound is used instead. But Greeks, Romans, Icelanders, and undergraduates all agree in calling a man by nothing but one or other of his real names. Even calling a man by nothing but one or other of his real names. Even in Iceland there are respectful ways of marking official rank, as when a man speaks to the Governor or the Bishop, but there is nothing like our fashion of putting a handle to the name of every-body. We use this last phrase of set purpose; people constantly say that such a man has got a title, that he has got a "handle to his name," when he is made anything which gives him a right to be called Sir or Lord. Grave heraldic authorities who write peerages and books of landed gentry, and people who write letters to explain how, though they are not peers, they are still noblemen, draw a distinction between "titled" and "untitled" nobility, or gentry, or whatever word they choose to express that foreign men, draw a distinction between "titled" and "untitled" nobility, or gentry, or whatever word they choose to express that foreign thing which the law of England has always so unkindly refused to acknowledge. When people say that the new lord or baronet or knight has got a "title," or a "handle," they forget that he has been called by a "title," or a "handle," ever since the first time that his nurse spoke of him as "Master Tommy," or perhaps more familiarly as "Master Poppet." We are so much in the habit of giving everybody titles, just as we are so much in the habit of talking in prose, that we have got to be as unconscious of the one process as of the other. We are so constantly in the habit of giving everybody the titles of Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Master, that we forget that all these are titles, and we fancy that no one bears a title but those who are called Lord, Lady, or Sir. In fact, the a title but those who are called Lord, Lady, or Sir. In fact, the smaller everyday titles are more strictly and purely titles than the others, because they are mere titles, while the others are in most cases titles and something more. Duke, Earl, Bishop, are not mere titles; they wear badges of actual rank; they are originally, and still to some extent, descriptions of office. But we call people Mr. and Mrs., not to express rank or office, but simply to avoid what passes for the undue familiarity of calling them, in Greek or Icelandic fashion, simple John and Mary. The custom undoubtedly came in through the use of official descriptions. A man was called John the Farl, or Peter the Bishop, or anything else, greater or smaller, to mark him off from those Johns or Peters who held some other office or no office at all. The official description easily slides into the title used, not merely to describe office, a title but those who are called Lord, Lady, or Sir. In fact, the who held some other office or no office at all. The official description easily slides into the title used, not merely to describe office, but to express respect. But, as long as the description marks out any definite office, or even any definite rank, it is not a mere title; it really serves to point out what the man is, and not merely to avoid the necessity of calling him by his simple Christian or surname. If John Churchill is Duke of Marlborough, we call him. John name. If John Churchill is Duke of Mariborough, we call him Duke of Mariborough, not merely to avoid calling him John Churchill, but to express the fact that he is Duke of Mariborough. But if John Churchill is nothing but John Churchill, and we call him Mr. John Churchill, we do so, not to express any fact at all, but merely to avoid the seeming rudeness of calling him simply John Churchill. Thus the Icelander recognizes the official rank of the Governor and the Bishop, only he differs from us in holding that plain Sigurd and Ingebiorg have no need to be called anything but Sigurd and Ingebiorg.

of the Governor and the Bishop, only he differs from us in holding that plain Sigurd and Ingebiorg have no need to be called anything but Sigurd and Ingebiorg.

In this way it is plain that the "untitled classes" are really those who are most truly titled, those to whom titles are most habitually given simply as titles and for no other reason. All Europe, except the happy Icelanders, conforms to the fashion, and there seems no great likelihood that the rest of Europe will go back to the simpler practice of one unsophisticated island. How deeply embedded the practice is in all modern habits of thought is shown by the fact that when the first French Republicans determined to sholish titles, all that they did was to sholish the eld titles, and to invent a new title of their own. When a man was called Citisen Roland, it was no less a title—than if he had been called Duke of Montmorency. A man was not to be called Monsieur, but he was to be called Citoyen; but Offore expressed, just as much as Monsieur, the feeling which distinguishes all of us from the Greek, the Roman, and the Icelander, the shrinking from calling a man by his name and nothing else. It never came into the head of an Athenian or a Roman to speak of a man as Citizen Perikles, or Citizen Cessar, though there would weally have been more sense in so doing than there was among the French Republicans, for no Athenian or Roman had declared that all men were equal, and the title of Citizen might have expressed the very wide distinction leaves the member of the ruling commonwealth and the member of the ruling commonwealth and the member of

any of the inferior classes, from the more slave up to the Latin or the Platsian. And even in those cases where intimate friendship the Plataian. And even in those cases where intimate friendship or any other ground causes men to speak of one another simply by their names, it is only done privately and among equals. The man whom we speak to as Smith becomes Mr. Smith in a speech or an article, and in the like sort the undergraduate, to whom Smith is Smith from the very beginning, speaks of Mr. Smith either to his tutor or to his scout. Thus, even when we go furthest in dropping titles, we do not dare to drop them altogether; we have not got back to the stage of talking of Perikles and Sigurd at all times and to all persons. There is indeed one exception, though not in our own country. He who finds himself reviewed in a German periodical enjoys the privilege of being praised or blamed by his simple aurname and nothing else. And it might be well to set up an loweroteria, an interchange of privilege, in this matter. If for no other cause, yet for this, that, as the German and the Englishman, if they try their hand at as the German and the Englishman, if they try their hand at any kind of title, are sure to miscall one another, a good deal of inaccuracy is saved if they agree to call one another by no title

at all.

There is something in our received system of titles, great and small, which seems very puzzling to men of all other nations. The Barenet or Knight and the Esquire seem very mysterious beings. It is strange that the title of "Sir," in its origin so purely French, should have become in its use so purely English that no Frenchman can understand it. We suspect that what makes our titles so puzzling to Frenchmen is their variety. An Englishman's description may begin in twenty different ways; a Frenchman's description always begins in one way. An Englishman may be Lord, Sir, Colonel, Ductor, plain "Mr."; a Frenchman is always "Monsieur." He may be plain letter "M.," or he may be "M. le Duc; "but he is "M." in every case. Then the Esquire outrages the feelings of the whole human race by sticking his title after his name instead of before it. This no foreigner can allow. A Frenchman must indeed be familiar with English ways to keep himself from putting "M. John Smith, Esq." You may write down your description in full in your own hand, but the "M." is sure to appear in the address of the letter which your foreign friend writes to you. His feeling is, "Yous êtes trop modeste," as an Englishman is sometimes told when he begs earnestly not to be called "Milord." The truth is that the style of the Esquire is altogether anomalous. It is stuck after the name and not before, hence the state of the structure of the letter the name and not before, because the really at the letter the name and not before, the content of the letter the name and not before, the content of the letter the name and not before, the content of the letter the name and not before, the content of the letter the name and not before, the content of the letter which your foreign friend alter the name and not before, the content of the letter which your foreign friend alter the name and not before, the content of the letter which your foreign friend alter the name and not before the content of the letter which your foreign friend and the letter which called "Milord." The truth is that the style of the Faquire is altogether anomalous. It is stuck after the name and not before, because it is not really a title, but a description. A. B. is described as Esquire, as another man may be described as Knight, Clork—anything down to Labourer. The description of "A.B., Esquire," is, in fact, the remnant of the oldest formula of all, "Cnut Cyning," "Harold Eorl," and the like, which survives, or did survive a few years back, when visitors to Blenheim are called on to look at the portrait and exploits of "John Duke." By some odd fresk, this kind of description goes on in any mention of an Esquire which is yoars back, when visitors to Blenheim are called on to look at the portrait and exploits of "John Duke." By some odd freak, this kind of description goes on in any mention of an Esquire which is in the least degree formal, though colloquially he is spoken of by the "Mr.," which it would be thought disrespectful to put on the outside of a letter. The peasant who talks about Squire Tomkins is far more consistent. Then again this description of "Esquire," a mere description and no title, is, oddly enough, just the thing which a man avoids calling himself. It has an odd look when a sheriff, signing an official paper, signs "A. B., Esquire," and it has an odd sound when a magistrate qualifying describes himself as "A. B., Esquire." Whether a Sheriff who is a Baronet should sign himself, as he commonly does, "Sir A. B., Baronet," we doubt, Should he not rather sign himself "A. B., Baronet," as his description, and wait for other people to give him the title of Sir?

Should be not rather sign himself "A.B., Baronet," as his description, and wait for other people to give him the title of Sir?

Besides the substantive title or description, there is the honorary adjective and the honorary periphrasis. These are much older than mere titles; they are as old as Homer. What our modern rules have done is simply to stiflen them, so that everybody knows exactly which to apply to everybody. But it is odd how the substantives and adjectives got confounded, as if they were things of the same kind which excluded one another. It is now thought vulgar to call a privy councillor or a peer's son "Hon." or "Right Hon. A. B., Esquire." It was the right thing early in the last century. And the older usage was more rational. A peer's son is an Esquire, "Esquire" is therefore his proper description; he is also entitled to the complimentary adjective "Honourable." The substantive and the adjective in no way exclude one another. One might make "Esquire" is therefore his proper description; he is also entitled to the complimentary adjective "Honourable." The substantive and the adjective in no way exclude one another. One might make a long list of usages in the way of titles which are abourd and ungrammatical; as, for instance, the last new piece of affectation, "The Reverend the Honourable A. B.," which seems to have just displaced "The Honourable and Reverend A. B.," which is grammatical and intelligible. But it is enough to point out the crowning abourdity of such phrases as "Her Majesty," "Her Majesty the Queen," and the like. They are vulgar corruptions of the fine old formula "the Queen's Majesty." When the King, Prince, Duka, or other exalted person has once been described, at is some and grammar to go on speaking of "his Majesty," "his Highness," his Grace"; but it is clearly ungrammatical to talk of "his Majesty" when nothing has gone before for "his" to refer to. And "Her Majesty the Queen," can all the heralds in the land parse these words? When Charles the First greeted Land on his highest promotion with the words "My Lord's Grace of Canterbury, you are welcome," he spoke the King's English; but "His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury" is simple gibberial.

From these difficulties, and from these courtly vulgariums, men were of old free at Athers, and they are still free in Iceland.

OXFORD DIGGINGS.

IT appears that a number of enthusiastic young gentlemen at Oxford have been induced by Mr. Ruskin's eloquent exhortations to go forth with spades in their hands and dig. Some irreverent persons have dared to laugh at the diggers, and it has preverent persons have dared to laugh at the diggers, and it has become a subject of serious controversy in the newspapers whether the diggers really ought to be laughed at. Mr. Ruskin, it seems, has an abhorrence of ordinary athletic sports, on the ground that they are not what the political reconomists whom he abominates would call productive. Cricketers, boating-men, jumpers, or runners, may be themselves all the better for their exercises, but nobody else is. Their labour leads to nothing. When a game at cricket is over there is nothing to show for it but contusions. The rowing-men do not take advantage of their opportunities of catching fish, except it be the advantage of their opportunities of catching fish, except it be the technical "crab," or even of carrying parcels in their boats. Thus tochnical "crab," or oven of carrying parcels in their boats. Thus there is a vast waste of physical power. It may be true that the young men are stronger and healthier in consequence of exercising themselves in this manner, but could they not get equally good exercise in some other way which would also be of advantage to society? This is Mr. Ruskin's idea. He wishes to introduce a new torm of athletics which shall not only improve the frames of the workers, but leave behind it some tangible result of labour. He has upget the worker of Orfined to targible result of labour. the youth of Oxford to try the useful spade instead of the idle our and barren but. "Drain a single cottage," he says, "repair a single village byway, make good a single garden wall, make pleasant with flowers one widow's plot, and your muscles will be more strong and your heart more light than had all your leisure hours been spent in costly games or yet more hurtful anusements." It is obvious that there is here a wide field of usefulness, and that meaning the description of the desired to the side of the an oarnest undergraduate might find many things to do besides those which Mr. Ruskin has enumerated. He might take care of the village pump, or wash the villagers' babies, or take a turn for the male villager in the field while the weary peasant refreshed himself with beer and skittles. Professor Acland, who has come forward as the champion of the movement during Mr. Ruskin's absence in Italy, asks whether the young men who have taken this advice are likely to be "worse Englishmen for their cheery, almost playful, help to agricultural labourers." There is certainly no reason to suppose that it will do the young men any moral harm, but to suppose that it will do the young men any moral harm, but it is very possible that it may be injurious to them physically, and it may be doubted whether it is likely to do the labourers much good. "Playful lielp" is apt to be an embarmssment rather than an assistance. Hinckeey, a village about a mile from Oxford, has, it seems, been selected for the exercises of this band of amateur agricultural labourers, and their first piece of work has been to "mend the muddy approaches of some humble dwellings of the poor." This has in the first instance, perhaps necessarily, caused the production of more mud; and the result, so far as it has gone, has been profably described as "a very tarly imitation of a budlythe production of more mud; and the result, so are no it need going has been profanely described as "a very ugly imitation of a badly-made railway outling." One of the diggers has retorted that this is only a proof of the ignorance of a critic who does not know the difference between unfinished and finished work. When the road relationship is the contraction of the critic who does not know the difference between unfinished and finished work. is only a proof of the ignorance of a critic who does not know the difference between unfinished and finished work. When the read is completed he is sure it will be lovely, and we hope so too. This writer also gives a more precise account of the undertaking. "A country read," he says, "very steep and full of ruts, crosses a green," which, we fancy, is not an isolated phenomenon in England. "The read is almost impresable in winter, and is dangerous even in summer, in consequence of several deep holes close to the edge. The farmers are unable to mend it; the operations of the Local Board do not extend to it. Accordingly a party of Oxford men, graduates and undergraduates, devote an hour or two every afternoon to mending the read." It will occur to many persons that there is a great deal to be done in this country which farmers and others do not choose to do, and from which local Boards turn away their do not choose to do, and from which local Boards turn away their eyes, and that undergraduates will not have time for much clee if they mean to fill up all these deficiencies. Another correspondent, who is also friendly to the digrees, admits that "the road leads nowhere except to a farm-house, and the farmer alone, who used to bully people off the road, will benefit by the improvements.

Everybody must respect the motives which have led the diggers to set to work at Hincksey, but there is some room for doubt as to their wisdom. It is of course an excellent thing that had reads should everywhere be turned into good reads, but it is another question by whom this should be done. It is not at all certain that Oxford scholars will do this kind of work well, and we should not be at all surprised to hear that their attempt to combine playfulness and benevolence had led to the making of a read the back of which will be broken by the first heavy min. "One of the Diggers"—and we must say we prefer a "Digger" to the serious prin who carries his seriousness to the extent of signing himself. One who has Dug"—asserts that he and his friends "can swing a pick with any navyy in the three kingdoms," and that the labourers who watch their operations are amazed at their provess. If this is the case, the next thing will probably be the interrestion of the Labourers Union to punish the interlopers who have committed the unperdonable crime of working as hard as they can. It is obvious that the Oxford enthusiasts are simply doing for nothing what the landouts or farmers ought to pay the labourers for doing, and it will perhaps be news for the labourers that they are expected to be grateful for having work and pay the labourers for doing, and it will perhaps be news for the labourers that they are expected to be grateful for having work and pay the labourers for doing, and it will perhaps be news for the labourers that they are expected to be grateful for having work and pay the labourers for doing; and it will perhaps be news for the labourers to make the order; and it can hadly be or the good of the community that the person or pursons responsible for this duty should be relieved from it. The property across which the road passes will no doubt

be increased in value if the enertions of the young gestlement of Oxford result in the improvement of the communications and drainage; so that, besides depriving the agricultural laboursers whom they wish to befriend of a job, they will probably be the means of providing a pretext for raising the rents. Of course if nobody can be compelled to keep the road in deserts order, it may be desirable that somebody should see: to it, but even then the Oxford men would contribute much pages effectually to the happiness of Hincksey if they subscribed a sufficient sum to get the work done, and distributed the money among the labourers. The labourers would thus get both a road and more money, and the road would almost certainly be much better constructed and not so likely to give way in the back. There is another point which should not be passed over. If Dr. Acland is seriously of opinion that the making of roads is work of the kind which any rational being would select for the purpose-of improving his sanitary condition, he must have some very peculiar ideas of what is good for the human body. Disging involves continuous stooping, and a strain on the muscles of the chest which does not tend to expand them, as rowing dose, but rather to contract them; and in addition there is the tramping: about in wet mud. The sort of youths who are most likely to take to this sort of missionary labour are weak, consumptive lads, whose sensibility is morbidly in excess of their physical strength, and in that case the consequences can hardly fail to be disastrons. We do not say that digging is, in itself, absolutely unhealthy. A man who has to get a living for himself and his family, and who cannot get it otherwise than by such work, must be content to dig, and possibly will be not much the worse for it. Insthe same way, work in a cotton-mill is not perhaps an unhealthy occupation, but it would scarcely be recommended to any one as an exercise expressly for the benefit of his health. Howing, riding, and oricket are, when not carried to exc

We come then to this, that, if the object of the diggers is to serve the villagers, they are taking a very roundsbout and uncertain read to that end, and would find it much easier and simpler to pay competent workmen to do whatever may require to be done. On the other hand, digging is by no means an appropriate labour for students, and is more likely to do them, harm than good. If the making of this read were a work very argently requiring to be done, and if there were absolutely no other way of getting it done except by the students undertaking it with their own hands, they might very well do so. But this is not the case here, and the only question to be decided is whether this sort of exercise is as wholesome and suitable as the familiar sports. We do not think any reasonable person can pretend to say that it is. The argument that rowing and cricketing are a waste of power because they produce no results is easily disposed off. They yield sufficient results if they provide insalthy gynnastic-training for those who engage in them. It is no doubt particely true that a great deal too much time and attention is given to these sports, but within reasonable limits nothing can be better to young men, and there is the experience of successive generations to apply the same rule to mentalus he does to physical armusements, he would find himself cut off from many innocent and whelesome-enjoyments. He would hardly venture to lay it down that to make now that it will not only do himself good) but will produce some direct, immediate, and targible boselt to other people. He would probably reply that a man who was thus engaged in doing himself good was in effect really doing a good turn to the world also, inasmuch as he was fitting himself to be of more service to it when occasion arose. The same thing may be said of hysical exercise. There may be nothing to exclude specially with a gertianal of our young men in town have turned coachmen, and have the planear of this kind is apt to be rather recides and unbusinessilies and t

MIJE FAVART.

Bild discussing the production have of Mi Greene Middle Misting at play we had consoler to speak of the evilarithic matter system, powers prevalentest this matter. Here aliantities distributed and less the consoler to the

discussed to London pulses many plays were gardene given with discussed an environment of Franch acting of every national and the Thilties Franch, an imagent and massession of the displick public. It has become an appeal rule that every Franch actor, if not first-rate, at least some his basiness thereughly, and that any Franch company are public of doing justice to any play. The theory that the Franch a mation have greater natural talents for acting than the Enghany or may not be true; it is certain, however, that they are the many new greater news at the certain, however, that they are the stage of the country or many new to the certain, however, that they are the stage of the country of the powers. The secret of a great encellence of the Country of the training, while some powers of the real being actors of first success, as we have before now id, many in great measures, as what the powers in great measures as the powers. second also first-rate powers. Their aucces, as we have before now said, was: in great measure ewing to the perfect harmony of their performances. The unpleasant effect of the want of this harmony, is evident enough in the representation at the Princess's of To Spains, a play to which no less than eighty-six rehearsals were devected in Paris by a company well accustomed to play into each other's hands; and which was here produced after as few rehearsals are generally thought sufficient for the dignity and worth of an Evident deeper and worth or an existence of the contraction English drama. It is yet more evident, however, in the case of Ou-ne desire pus area famour, one of the most perfect of Alfred de Museute dramatic works. Of the artists who represented the characters in this play on a former occasion Mile. Favart alone pears again. Then the play might have been compared to a sture of rare beauty both of subject and of skill in execution. Now it may be likened to the same picture with all the figures except one blurred and blotted more or less. And the distortion e other figures cannot but detract immensely from the value of that which is untouched.

Alfred de Musset's plays are little fitted to bear any but the most skilful and finished handling. They are unique, and belong to no school. Consequently it is not possible for an actor to interpret their characters by the light of past experience in other characters. Every one of them, subordinate or important, is marked by:a special individuality. In most plays a stereotyped representation of the less prominent characters is sufficient to produce a respectable effect; in these the introduction of one such onage is eaough to mar the excellence of all the rest. When it is only one personage who is properly understood, and the significance of all the others is missed, the result is yet more discordant. The brilliancy and wit both of disloque and situation in these plays require a most delicate tsuch; if they are grasped but the least bit too long or too heavily their brightness is dulled, their beauty destroyed. Alfred do Musset's comedies contain much of the spirit of Circek tragedy, although it may sound like catching at a paradox to say and it rule comeny there is an undersurrent of pathos, in the spacet's this pathos exists, sud is generally conveyed in the spacethes of a half-despairing lover. The sparkle of the country is unsurpassed; it is conveyed in few words, but every word is clearged with meaning. The brevity with which a vast amount of charged with meaning. The brevity with which a vast amount attack and experience is expressed is one of the author's most arriving possiliarities. The truths seen by the satirist are restriking posmisarities. The truths seen by the satirist are vealed to the reader as if by a succession of lightning flushes. this bright comedy there is a dark background of tracedy, which While the persons of ems yet darker by the force of contract. the drama are love-making, flirting, quarrelling, one sees a grim Fate, resistless and relentless, advancing gradually upon them, until it grasps and enshrouds these. The chief instrument in the working out of this destruction is generally a woman of complex character, which is revealed, not by elaborate descriptions given by third persons, as in M. Feuillet's Sphina, but by means of a short speech or two, in which she unconsciously lays here the workings of her heart and mind. Such a woman as this is Camille in On no badino pus avec l'amour.

The play opens with the return home of Perdican, a young igneur, whose father desires to marry him to his niece Camille, who has just come from the convent to pay a visit to her uncle and to meet Perdican. The cousins were always inremided for each other; they were lovers as buy and girl; both Perdican and his father then look forward with delight to the servival of Camille. When she comes, however, it appears that she has formed the fasolution of renouncing the world and becoming a nun. In the accord act Perdican attempts vainly to alter resolution, and failing, delivers a fine tirule against the evils of convent life, and finally consoles himself, and at the same time revenges himself on Camille, by making violent love to Rosette, a village girl, her foster-eister, and taking care that Camille shall overbear him. In the third act Camille in her turn repays Perdican in his own coin by inducing him to confess his real love for her, and then discovering Rosette, who has been concealed behind a entrin, and has fainted on hearing Perdican's perfidy. Once more Perdican owns his love for Resette, and his firm intention of marrying her; once more he and Camille meet and finally confess their real love for each other in a seene which is so beautiful in itself, and such a good specimen of De Musest's manner, that we are tempted to quote part of it:-

Princes. Instance que nom nomment nom nous aimens. Quel nonge avons mens fait, Camille? Quelles values paroles, quelles misérables feiles out nemé comme un vent finante entre nous dans? Lequel de nons a maié tromper l'antre? Hélas l'este vienst ellemène un al pénille rêve l'poèrquel essors y méler les notres ? «O men Dien, le bonheur est une perse dans cet chan d'ici has id!Tu nous!Tavais danse, pêcheur edente, en l'Essais siré pour nous des projende es de l'alème, est dente de projende es de l'alème, est dessinable joyan; summent, comme des melants que manuel est mentionable pour nous des melants que manuel est mentionable pour nous des melants que manuel est mentionable pour nous des melants que manuel mentionable pour nous des melants que mentions que les melants que melant de la laboration de la laboration

jouet. Le vert sentier qui nous amenait l'un vere l'autre aveit une pente di donce, il dait entoiné de buissons et flauris, il se partieit dans un el trum; quille herison! Il a bien filir que la venité, le beveringe et la calive vissembjeter leurs soches informes sur coste route estes qui nous sous flauises et cunduits à toi dans un baiser! Il a bien falla que nous acas flauises du mal, car nous sommes des bourses. O insensés! nous nous aimons. (Il la prend dans ses bras.) CAMILLE. Oui, nous nous simons, Pretiern ; laisse-moi le sentir sur ton cour. Ce bien qui nous repardo se s'en offessors pas pil vant bien que je t'aime; il y a quinze aus qu'il le sait.

cour. Ce bien qui nous regardo so a t'aime ; il y a quinze ans qu'il le sait.

At this moment a cry of despair is heard outside from Resette; an inexplicable terror seizes both Perdican and Camille. Neither is willing to po into the gallery where Resette has been concessed. Finally Camille, gathering her courage together, enters it Perdican left alone falls horror-struck on his knees and utters a prayer for forgiveness and a promise of reparation, which is cant short by Camille's reappearance. "Eh bien! Camille, qu'vest-il?" asks Perdican. "Elle est morte! Adieu, Perdican!" replics Camille.and rushes out. asks Perdican. "Elle Camille, and rushes out.

Such is the main outline of the story, which is filled in with wonderful touches of character and entire, in On we begins pas neer l'amour. The character of Camille affords many opportue. tunities for the exercise of Mile. Favari's dramatic power. cold prim reserve of the girl fresh from the convent was well marked in the first set; and the gradual theorie, of this in the second set, under the influence partly of jealousy, partly of a more gentle emotion, was represented with a skill which only innate power and careful training can give. Speaking of Alle. Favart on a former occasion we pointed out that she excels in depicting scornful passion. An opportunity for showing how finely she can do this is afforded to hor by the scene in which she quessine Perficen as to the inconstancy of man. The surdonic tone in which she asks "Combien de fois un homete homme peut-il simer?" was, if given with too much weight and severity, yet forcibly executed. If we were to find a fault in Mile. Favarts conception of the character, it would be that she gave too much weight to it throughout. Camille's unpleasantly ironical utterances spring from the ill-balanced reflections of a girl fresh from the convent, who imagines that she knows human nature and its ways, while she is in reality quite ignorant of them. The solumnity with which Mile. Payart at times invests them gives them an air of being the deliberately evil notions of a woman of the world. In the last act solomnity is in its right place, and here Mile. Favart's powers found a fine occasion for their exercise. The rapidly varying emotions which pass through Camilles mind as she thinks she has lost or regained Perdican, culminating in a burst of passionate despair at the foot of a pricedicu, were all given with as much delicacy as force. The great effect of the play occurs at the conclusion, in the saidon blaze of the tragedy which has been smouldering all through. Camille shudders and starts up as she hears Resette's cry outside; then she clings to Perdican in terror: she looks with expectant horior to the door of the gallery where Rosetto has been convenied. Finding Perdiena as much overcome by terror as herself, and loss able to contend with it, ahe nerves herself and rushes into the pullery, determined to know the worst, and end their arony of ignorant fear. In a few minutes she appears again at the door of the gallery, and, catching at the door-post as if for support, looks at Perdican with haggard, despairing eyes. "Un'vsa-t-il, Camille?" he make tromblingly. "Elle est morte!" she replies, and rushes as if flying from the horror behind her across the room. ble clipus for a moment to the door on the opposite side, and then, with "Adiau, Perdican!" she vanishes. The amount of meaning which the actress throws into these few words and actions is remarkable. As Camille disappears, she leaves upon the spectator the impression that she has gone to be haunted by a life-long remorse. This scene was very fine; but it was noteworthy how much of its effect was lost by its being represented by one only of its original creators. It must be said for M. Billant, who emayed perhaps no more can be expected from a player who had to replace perhaps the first artist of this age. The absence of M. Delaminay reminded the spectator how greatly the trapedy of the scene had been intensified by the power which he three into large the power which he three large transfer has been intensified by the power which he three large large transfer. been intensified by the power which he threw into Perdican's terrified prayer while Camille is in the gallery. Few who saw the piece played by M. Dehaumay and Mile. Favart will forget the dreamy picture upon which the enriain descended of Perdican cowering, pale, and breathless with terror, against the wall, as Camille fled from the place.

In some respects it was more satisfactory to see Mile. Favart in La said de Mai than in On no bedieve pas cover Enseur. This poem, like La nuit d'Octobre, consists of a dialogue between the Muse and the post, but the post in this has very little to say, so little that even if ill delivered it could hardly said the offset of the Muse's speeches. The Muse of course

spul the effect of the Mineo's speeches. The Muse of course gives no opportunity to the actress for the representation of quick emotion or the play of character, but it allieds her an second for fine declamation, of which she fully availed herself. Her speeches are charged with the tendor melanchely, the regret that life should be so sad, the wall for the suffer-ing that posts must sudure, which its Musset loved to sing; the skilledly measured suddeness and slow granden of Mile. leavart's tomes were well swited to do justice to the heauty of the post's verse, and they statuesque appearance harmonized well with the selemnity of the Mosce walls and gestures. This parm gave more idea of Mile, Favert's power than anything class which she has done on this ownsion. These must always be much to admire in her acting; but from a variety of causes, which we have already apoken of, her solitary appearance reminds the spectator, even while he most admires her talents, of how much her performance loses from the absence of fitting support,

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE LICENSING BILL

WE are told by Mr. Leird and other persons whose opinions W E are told by Mr. Laird and other persons whose opinions are entitled to respect, that the possibility of a return to the opening of public-houses in Liverpool before 7 a.m. ought to be contemplated with regret. It is stated to be most important that a mechanic should commence his day's duty without having recourse to stimulants in the shape of spirits or beer; and this is alleged as a sufficient reason why all places where spirits or beer are sold should be closed until after the day's work has begun. The effect of legislating in the spirit of Mr. Laird and his allies would be to prevent some persons from eating in order that other persons may not drink. Let us remember that the class whom we commonly call publicans are legally designated "licensed victuallers," and that the supply of breakfast to mechanics on the way to daily work would be part of their proper business. Even as reggeds married workmen, convenience and perhaps economy would regerds married workmen, convenience and perhaps economy would dictate that one person should prepare breakfast for many, instead of requiring every wife to bestir herself to supply her husband's of requiring every wife to bestir herself to supply her husband's need. There would be saving of the wife's labour, and of fire and light; and it deserves notice that among foreign nations, who are more thrifty than we are, the practice of taking meals at public places prevails more largely than with us. Besides, there are the unmarried men who must probably get breakfast at some public place or go without. It appears, therefore, likely that there would be a large demand for early breakfast-houses, and in fact such demand exists. It seems rather hard upon the publican to forbid him to enter into this trade, especially as we used to hear from Lord Aberdare laudations of some foreign system under which beer, spirits, toa, and coffee would all be sold as part of the same business. Lord Aberdare laudations of some foreign system under which beer, spirits, toa, and coffee would all be sold as part of the same business. Suppose, however, that the publican is excluded, and that this branch of his legitimate business is placed in other hands. Will anything be gained to the cause of sobriety by that? A refreshment-house which does not sell beer or spirits may be opened at 4 A.M. Such a house would supply tea or coffee, and although we decline to believe that beer at breakfast is pernicious, yet it is not necessary. Unfortunately, however, it has been found that coffee-houses carry on at night an illicit trade in spirits, and on this ground Mr. Cross proposes to compel them to close at the same hour as publichouses. It seems a logical consequence that they ought to remain closed till the same hour in the morning.

houses. It seems a logical consequence that they ought to remain closed till the same hour in the morning.

Another point on which Mr. Laird and others insist is that the beer-houses should be allowed to open and close at the same hours as the public-houses. It has been suggested that this demand for equality is favoured by the brewers who are largely interested in beer-houses, but whether this be so or not, we think that the question should be viewed as one of public convenience simply, as we are not aware that the beer-house keepers have any right to this aguality of hours which is claimed for them. Mr. Cross proposes we are not aware that the beer-house keepers have any right to this equality of hours which is claimed for them. Mr. Cross proposes to allow public-houses in the metropolis to keep open for half an hour later than beer-houses; and among the reasons which to our mind justify this proposal, we shall venture, at the risk of shocking some worthy persons, to place this—that public-houses sell spirits as well as beer. The beer-houses have always hitherto been placed upon a different feature for the public houses. spirits as well as beer. The beer-houses have always hitherto been placed upon a different footing from the public-houses as regards hours, and we do not see why they may not remain so, if the police authorities consider that that would be the most convenient arrangement for supplying the admitted wants of the metropolis. In discussing this question of the hour of closing, it appears sometimes to be assumed that the publican or beer-house keeper is bound to keep his house open during the hours allowed by law. He is doubtless compelled by record to his own interest to keep open as long as his pelled by regard to his own interest to keep open as long as his neighbours, but we are not aware that he is under any legal obligation to do so. An innkeeper is bound to afford reasonable accommodation to travellers at any hour of the day or night, and it has been said that the later the hour the more imperative is this duty. He would be liable to action or indictment for breach of this duty, but it is difficult to see how he could be compelled to keep open his house for the accommodation of such of his neighbours as dosire to drink therein, or could be punished for shutting it up. The general Licensing Act of 1828 imposed penalties for offences against the tenour of the licence, and the licence provided offences against the tenour of the licence, and the licence provided that the holder of it should not keep open his house except for the reception of travellers, nor permit any beer or other excisable liquor to be conveyed from his premises during the usual hours of Divine Service on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and should maintain good order and rule therein. By the Metropolitan Police Act of 1839, publicans were forbidden to open their houses for the sale of liquor on Sundays before t P.M., and thus they were required to close at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. This was the condition of things under which Thackersy wrote of the "back kitchen" and other haunts of convivial Londoners during the small hours of the morning. A barrister or journalist living in the Temple went to a ball or party, and on his way home he dropped into the "back kitchen," where other barristers and journalist were engaged on chops, stout, and songs, or conversation. All, or nearly all, men of this class have now their club, and thus the extinction of the fires of "back kitchens" has been endured with an equanisality which a loquacious and influential section of society an equanisalty which a loquacious and influential section of society

might not otherwise have shown. The Act of 1864 prohibited publicans in the metropolis and certain boroughs from opening might not otherwise have shown. The Act of 1804 problems publicans in the metropolis and certain boroughs from opening their houses between I and 4 A.M., and the Act of 1872 extended the prohibition from midnight to 5 A.M. Such has been the progress of restriction as regards public-houses. But beer-houses were restricted from the first. The Act of 1830, by which the blesting of "the new beer-shops" was originally conferred upon the nation, required that these shops should be closed from 10 P.M. to 4 A.M. The Act of 1840 fixed the hours of closing at 12 P.M. to 5 A.M. in the metropolis, and The P.M. to 5 A.M. in provincial towns; and this Act remained in force up to the passing of the Act of 1872. Thus it appears that the beer-houses have always been under more stringent regulations than the public-houses, and it is difficult to see any injustice in their so continuing. They pay Excise duty only for the sale of beer, whereas the publican pays for spirits and for wine also, if he sells it. As regards both classes of houses, there is nothing that we can discover to prevent their being closed at such hours as the keepers of them may think convenient.

A long list has been published of proposed amendments to Mr. Cross's Bill, of which the most important are those which relate to the hours of opening and closing. Taking first the metropolis, we think the hours named in the Bill ought to be maintained. They are on week days, for public-houses, from half-an-hour after midnight to 5 A M. and for hear-houses, from half-an-hour after midnight to 5 A M.

we think the hours named in the Bill ought to be maintained. They are on week days, for public-houses, from half-an-hour after midnight to 5 A.M., and for beer-houses from midnight to 5 A.M.. We think it would be an improvement to make the closing hour for public-houses I A.M., as it used to be, and to trust to the inducement offered by the "early closing" section, and to the known disposition of the trade for closing as early as may be consistent with public convenience. We may remark that the words of the "early closing" section, "desirous of obtaining the privilege of closing premises at an earlier hour than usual," have perhaps given rise to the notion that a publican is obliged by law to keep open to the hour at which he is required to close, but we can discover no other foundation for it. As regards the large provincial towns, the hours named in the Bill are for public-houses II.30 P.M. to 6 A.M., and for beer-houses II F.M. to 6 A.M. The chief opposition to the Bill has arisen upon this clause. Under the Act of 1872 the closing hour in the towns is now usually II, and strong objections have been urged against the proposed addition of half an hour, while we have not seen any very now usually 11, and strong objections have been urged against the proposed addition of half an hour, while we have not seen any very distinct statement of special needs which require that addition to be made. It appears probable that the House in Committee will adopt 11 o'clock as the closing hour for public-houses, and if that be done, it appears hardly worth while to alter the hour which Mr. Cross has proposed for beer-houses. Thus in the large provincial towns the hour of closing for all houses would be 11 o'clock. towns the hour of closing for all houses would be 11 o'clock. As regards the time of opening we have no sympathy with Mr. Laird's proposal to make it 7 o'clock, and we think the reasons by which he supports the proposal "fudge." We hold that licensed victuallers ought to be allowed and encouraged to provide breakfasts for working-men at 6 or even at 5 o'clock. The best argument for early hours at night holds good for early hours in the morning. At this season many kinds of work might well begin at 5 o'clock, and work cannot usefully be long continued without food. In small towns and in the country the hours named in the fill are for public-houses 11 F.M. to 6 A.M. In all towns of more than 2,500 inhabitants, the hours are for beer-houses 11 F.M. to 6 A.M. In the public-houses II P.M. to 6 A.M. In all towns of more than 2,500 inhabitants, the hours are for beer-houses II P.M. to 6 A.M. In the country the hours are for beer-houses IO P.M. to 6 A.M. To these hours we see no objection, nor are they likely to be very strongly assailed except by the devotees of uniformity for all houses. On Sundays all houses everywhere will be closed up to half after noon or I P.M., and from 2.30 or 3 to 6 P.M. In the metropolis the hour of final closing will be for all houses II P.M. In the large and small towns and in the country the hour will be for all houses IO P.M. These arrangements are not likely to be much contested except by those who desire to close all liquorshops on Sunday altogether. We do not think that the hours of opening on Sunday ought to be further restricted. Indeed, we opening on Sunday ought to be further restricted. Indeed, we should have preferred the opening hour to be 5 o'clock, as it was before the Act of 1872, but we do not recommend that that which has been settled should be changed without strong necessity. By the Bill a "bond-fide traveller" must have come three miles and have three miles to return. We protest against Mr. Melly's proposal to increase the distance to five miles. Mr. Pease proposes to abolish the grocers' wine licences altogether, but his amendment has no change of being carried has no chance of being carried.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN.

TEW charitable Associations exert themselves for an object more genuinely national than the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, which held its annual meeting the other day. As England lives and thrives by the sea, it is only fair that she should do her utmost for those who suffer by it, and the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society does all it can for seafaring people, not only by succouring those who are in distress, but by inculcating on them the forethought in which they are proverhially deficient. It halps seamen and fishermen in the most effectual way by persuading them to help themselves. It induces them to contribute a small sum regularly that they may have a claim on the Society in the when they fall into misfortune. The result is that seame and fishermen figure among the contributors to its sevenue to the amount of upwards of 7,0004; while, on the other hand, the same



persons have been repeatedly assisted in the course of the same among, without laying themselves under electronymeny chilipations to any one. Receipts from various sources have brought the Bociety's income for the past year up to 40,7324, enabling it to increase its ontgoings and extend the uphers of its usefulness in new directions. Bhipwrecked seamen, as its title imports, are taken charge of, relieved, and sent back to their homes. The widows of members who die a natural death, as well as of those who have periabed by accident, are pensioned: orphans and destitute parents bers who die a natural death, as well as of those who have perial of by accident, are pensioned; orphans and destitute parents are gared for. Fishermen who have lost boats, nets, or clothes, receive assistance according to a fixed scale. Medals and sums of money are awarded to those who have saved lives from shipwreck at sea and abroad. In short, the Society seems to distribute its funds on principles which are at once liberal and judicious; and, were its existence and its purposes made more generally known, we cannot doubt that its means of usefulness would expand in proportion.

in proportion. In some ways our sailors are far better cared for than they used to be, and they pureue their dangerous calling under less hazardous conditions. It reads like a romance, for instance, when go back to the cruises of those cockleshells of a few tons burden in which the early pioneers of Arctic navigation pursued their daring researches among the icebergs and ice-flows of the Polar sens. Nor were those who went on mercantile veyages to more genial latitudes very much better off. Their vessels were infinitely more roomy, but they were scarcely the safer on that account; and, indeed, their extraordinarily substantial build had special dangers of its own. Certainly there was no chance of a broad-bottomed, wall-sided, Dutch-built vessel espaizing in a storm on a tempestuous sea, like one of our crank modern narrow-waisted screws, constructed with a special view to their speed and carrying capacity. But in those old-lashioned galleons the crew was almost helpless when a gale was blowing on to a lee shore, and the currents were setting in the same direction. If no anchorage was to be found, or if the anchora did not hold, the only hope of safety was in a sudden change of the wind. And, once drifting in on the shore, the chances were much more against one than they are now. Even on our English coasts there were none of those modern appliances on our ranging coasts there were none of those modern appliances to be looked for which nowadays bridge the gulf between the beach and the breaking ship. There were no lifeboats, no tag steamers, no recket-apparatus to send out a life-line. In some places, on the contrary, where the narrow seas were most perilous, the inhabitants regarded all the waifs thrown up by the wayss as their legitimate perquisites, and men who eked out their living by wrecking tried to lure vessels to their fate. On the Cornish and the Welsh coasts, and round great part of Ireland, it was a common practice to respond to signals of distress by a murderous display of false lights. On the rockbound shores of Brittany the rude peasants showed exceptional astuteness in that way; they would attach the delusive light to the horns of an ox, and they wing the animal's head to its furneless drive the along the animal's head to its furneless drive the along the animal's head to its furneless drive the along the animal's head to its furneless drive its along the animal's head to its furneless drive its along the animal's head to its furneless drive its along the animal's head to its furneless drive its along the animal's head to its furneless the same than the same tying the animal's head to its fore-leg, drive it slong the edge of the cliff. The light jerking up and down looked like a vessel rising and falling in the waves; the crew of the ship in distress fancied they had plenty of sea room when they were actually close in shore; and never discovered their mistake till they were shuttered to fragments on the rocks. Where these horrible practices prevailed the sailor might save himself the trouble of making a struggle for oxistence. If he did by any chance find his way through the breakers, he was probably knocked at once on the head by way of disposing effectually of his right of property in the jetsam that was cast up with him; and even if the inhospitable natives did not go quite so far as that, immemorial superstition forbade their giving assistance

to a drowning man.

If such was the welcome that perishing sailors had to look forward to on the coasts of the most civilized countries of Europe, it may be imagined that they were no better off among savages and semi-civilized races. If a castaway comes ashore in these days almost anywhere in the habitable globe, he has a fair chance of receiving tolerable treatment, now that we have colonized whole continents which were then in the hands of the barbarous aborigines, and We have bribed or that civilization has its outposts everywhere. terrified half-avego potentates into understanding that it pays them to imitate us in our humane tenderness for human life. Formerly, the most powerful nations of the West were only known in Eastern and Southern seas as trading adventurers, feeling their way on sufference. They had not set out on their careers of conquest, and colonization was quite in its infancy. A trading vessel was safe so long as her formidable armament could defend here but when some mishen resulting her benedicing as release. vessel was also so long as her formidable arinament could defend her; but when some mishap paralysed her broadsides, or when her crew were parted from their arms, her rich contents became an irresistible temptation. The helpless crew were either massacred to a man, or, more probably, sold into slavery. Slavery was the fate that followed on any casualty occurring even so near home as the southern shores of the Mediterranean. To pay the ransoms of all the luckless victims who were pining away in the hagging of the different Parhary States would have To pay the ransome of all the luckless victims who were pining away in the bagnios of the different Barbary States would have exhausted the funds of say number of benevolent Societies. Even where the native population were not pirates and manustealers by profession, it was but seldom that the victims who escaped immediate death were within reach of communication with any representatives of their countrymen. There were no consuls and vice-consuls, no agents of Lloyd's, officially housed to offer them protection. The missionary had not yet gone abroad to Australasia and the uttermost isles of the Facilie, and castaways in those outlying lastitudes were killed efficient for the kitchen. Buildes, navigation then was neces-

earlly much more deagurous than it is now. Chierts were used accessively inaccurate; lighthouses few and dinity lighted. To this day we continually hear of well-found steamers country to grief on the most familiar of the great count highways and at the very mouths of harbours that are everyday places of call. At that time clumsy sailing ships had to go groping their way through unknown waters studded takeny with submerged reefs, among treacherous currents and sandbanks that were continually changing. The most dangerous shocks and headlands had to be passed, if possible, in broad daylight, and if you lay to or were unhappily becalmed, it was at the imminent risk of being boarded by pirates. Now that so vast an amount of valuable property is afloat, lighthouses have been multiplied everywhere by way of assurance, and they are built in neighbourhoods so lonely and inhospitable that one marvels who can be found bold or reckless enough to undertake the charge of them. A letter in or reckless enough to undertake the charge of them. A letter in the Times of Monday last shows significantly enough how carefully by comparison the safety of ships is now cared for in this respect. The letter told the story of an uttack by robbers on the Englishman who keeps a lighthouse in the Malay Peninsula. The broadless that he and his native assistants had just more weather that knowledge that he and his native assistants had just received their small monthly pay was enough to tempt the cupidity of his pira-tical neighbours; nor is it difficult to imagine what would become of sailors who might be cast on the shore there for want of a light to warn them away.

But if in some respects scamen run much less risk than they

used to do, in other ways there is more scope than ever for the active philanthropy of a benevolent Society. Flaving increased enormously in numbers, they are exposed to a new class of dangers. Commercial competition grows keener every year, and men's lives consequently are less considered than they used to be. The annual wreck registers with their wreck charts show how many disasters still happen annually on our coasts. We know how many venerable ships are affect in the coasting trade that should long ago have been sent to the shipbreaker's yard. Every gale strews par-ticular sandbanks and stretches of coast with its clusters of wrecks. Collisions are infinitely more frequent than they were, and no wender. In spite of lights and fog-horns, and all ordinary and extraordinary precautions, it is difficult to see how collisions are to be avoided, considering the crowds of shipping continually passing and repassing in certain narrow waters. No are our great ocean steamers nuch safer when they have plenty of sea-room, running against time and each other as they do, in defiance of the weather, along frequented routes. We build far larger vessels for the foreign trade trequented routes. We build far larger vessels for the foreign trace than we used to build; but safety does not always keep pace with tonnage, and our long, low, crank steamers are terribly liable to accident. We have taken to stowing eargo, too, in a reckless way such as no onewould have dreamed of in the days of the old sailing-vessels which could never make even an approximate calculation of the precise time could never make even an approximate calculation of the procee time of arrival at their destination. Now we load our screw colliers down to the water-line, or hamper the decks of our Channel or Baltic steamers on the presumption that they will make the run from port to port without having the ill-luck to be caught in a storm. Occasionally, however, the storm will come, and the pitcher that has gone often with impunity to the well will at last be broken to shivers. One thing to be said is, that in cases of capsize like these few shipwrecked seamen come to shore; and all that is left for the benevolent Societies is to look after the widows and the ornhans. But, in one way or another, it will be admitted and the orphans. But, in one way or another, it will be admitted that there is an ever-increasing field for charitable exertion in this direction.

THE THEATRES.

THE success of a dramatic version of Ought We to Visit Her? has encouraged an attempt to bring another novel by the same author, Mrs. Edwards, upon the stage. But it is doubtful whether Archic Lovell will equal its predecessor's popularity. Interest depends less upon what the heroine says than upon what she does. There are none of those smart speeches to which Miss Hodson lent so much piquancy in the former part, and it is difficult to construct an interesting play out of the simple fact that a young lady outrages propriety by taking a trip with a gentleman in a Channel steamer. Mr. Burnand, who dramatized this novel, has in a Channel steamer. Mr. Burnand, who dramatized this novel, has doubtless exercised a sound discretion in not taking any more of it, and he has made perhaps the best use possible of that which he has taken. Major Seton, the middle-aged lover of the girl Archie, has seen her during the unlawful excursion, and has been shocked, but marries her. That is all, except the squabbles of a doctor and his wife, which merely extend the play to the requisite length. The character of Archie, as drawn by the novelist, is well suited. Miss Holgan, but unfasturately the scenes which as more to Miss Hodson, but unfortunately the scenes which are most effective in the novel cannot be, or at least are not, transferred to the stage. It must be added that the character of Gerald Durant is difficult to act. He is in danger either to be vulgarised or to become a mere stick. A few years ago this story would have been seized upon for the sake of the sensational incidents it contains, but happily popular taste has in that respect changed. If we cannot bestow any higher praise on Mr. Burnand, we may at least remark with satisfaction that he has spared us a suicide and a

remark with satisfaction that he has spared us a suicide and a criminal inquiry before a magistrate.

A decided success has been obtained at the Court Theatre by Mr. Frank Marshall's Brighton. The fun of this piece helps off agreeably the heavy splendour of the following piece, Calypno, and pathaps "the art of lave" is about equally explained and illustrated in both of them. Without inquiring whe her Mr. Marshall

contrived the incidents of his play, we may give him entire credit for the dialogue. Not only is Mr. Robert Sackett in love with three ladies and corresponding with a fourth, but he declares his passion for each in appropriate and varied terms, so as to produce upon the hearer, and doubtless upon himself, a momentary impression of his sincerity. He declares "that he never loved till now" in a tone which inspires the belief which he evidently feels, now" in a tone which inspires the belief which he evidently feels, and although there is something violent and grotesque in the number and rapidity of the conquests which his heart suffers, yet the substance of his character is true to nature, and examples are not rare of men with whom a second pretty face is a certain cure for a passion for a first. Indeed the manager of the Court Theatre might claim to have comprised not only the art of love, but the remedy for love, within its programme. Three ladies meet in the Aquarium at Brighton, and have a little confidential chat, as ladies will, about their lovers. Each lady is nearly persuaded to tell to the others the full name of the "Robert" whom she loves, but, happily a revelation which would have spoiled the play is prevented. One of these ladies has been corresponding under the name of "Rosebud," with a "Humming-bird," who turns out to be the Robert whom she believes to be her own. This discovery might be awkward, but each pretends to have known the other's might be awkward, but each pretends to have known the other niight be awkward, but each pretends to have known the others handwriting all the time; so Effic is convinced of her Robert's constancy, and Robert is more entirely devoted to Effic than ever he had been before. Almost the next moment after this delightful and satisfactory explanation he meets Virginia, and his rapture at the sight of that charming girl is so manifest and spontaneous that jealousy and vanity combined could demand no more. Then there is the lovely widow, Mrs. Alston, whom to see is to adore. He adjures his friend, Jack Benedict, to exert himself to remove the abstractes to the processition of this new and therepubly compine adjures his friend, Jack Benedict, to exert himself to remove all obstacles to the prosecution of this new and thoroughly genuine attachment. The widow is still slightly the favourite when he meets in the streets of Brighton an adventure which instals a now charmer in his heart. A pair of carriage-horses are restive; he checks them, and a young and fair lady who occupied the carriage falls senseless into his arms. She is soon—too soon—removed by her hasband and her son, and there remain to him memory and hope. "Sweet," stys the post, "as kisses by hopeless tancy feigned on lips that are for others." But Robert Sackett's fancy is not hopeless. He resigns the widow to his friend, Jack Benedict; tells Effic that he is gone to Liverpool on business, and Virginia that Effict that he is gone to Liverpool on business, and Virginia that he is detained in Leeds by sickness, and devotes his whole attention to contriving a repetition of the kisses, without troubling himself to inquire whether the lips may not be appropriated. Ultimately, while shooting and apparently posching, in a wood, he meets this lady, who has come with her husband and son to a picnic. While he is improving the occasion other members of the party, including liffle and Virginia, appear. He is arrested for posching, and having with difficulty escaped imprisonment, receives challenges on behalf of all the ladies to whom he has paid his transient attentions. Even the widow insists that his friend Jack Benedict shall challenge him. Then all the ladies come to him to provent the duels they have instigated. He discovers that Efficialone has any desire to save his life, and he conceives, as the curtain falls, a bolief, which we must suppose to be unalterable, that Efficis the only woman he ever loved. This lively bustling play is fairly acted all round, and although the materials are farcical, it is written in a style which entitles it to be called a comedy. It is so full of genuine fun as to make the after-piece, Calippo, appear a tame affair. But this perhaps was intended to appeal primarily not to the car but to the eye, and thus it may be hoped that both classes of patrons of the theatre will be pleased.

It is difficult to understand why such a piece as Mont Illanc should be produced at the Haymarket Theatre, or indeed at any theatre at all. The idea of adopting Le Voyage de M. Perrichon to the English stage was not particularly brilliant; and we are bound to say that any English dramatist could have produced as dull a piece as this, which has been accepted by Mr. Buckstone without French assistance. The characters and incidents are utterly commonplace, and the views of Mont Blanc and representations of tourist life at Chamonni would be a fair shilling's-worth at a panerams. We should not greatly complain of this at any other theatre, but we cannot help remembering that the Haymarket has always hitherto been tolerably independent of the vulgar artifices of what is called realism. At the same time, a manager cannot obtain good plays by wishing for them, and it has happened lately that neither known nor unknown dramatists have been successful at the Haymarket. It need not be said that Mr. Buckstone is entirely successful in representing a London tradeeman on his travels who desires to affix on the summit of Mont Blanc a pictorial advertisement like those which adorn our railway stations. Mr. Ohirpey, oil and Italian warehouseman, of St. Mary Axe, is of course accompanied by his wife and daughter, and it is equally of course that the young lady finds admirers among her travelling countrymen. Mountaineering, which has been attacked and defended on various grounds, ought, we think, to be regarded by practical minds as an advantageous substitute for balls and parties. In the first place, the air of a mountain is undeniably better than that of a ball-room; and, further, some precisions object to dancing, but climbing and riding penies would be permitted by the most severe moralist. If the circumstances are specially favourable to firstation, that cannot be helped. As Mr. Climbir works in one of his best burleagues.

On mentain-tope the air is hear, And must exhibite air is hear, And must exhibite above to not mean In moments less chiting. It might be interesting to obtain a return of the number of matches among middle-class English people that have been made in Switzerland during the last twenty years. The cort of eduration that is likely to promote these matches would be agreeable to the pupil, give little trouble to the governess, and could not be objected to by parents of the most rigid principles. It would consist mainly in encouraging girls in every way to use their hands, feet, and lungs. Miss Chirpey, the heroine of Mont Blance, talks of riding to hounds, and is otherwise "fast" in conversation, but that is a mere accessory of the character. It is shown by this play that the opportunities of fliration are great at Chamouni, greater at the Grands Mulets, and greatest in ascending to the summit. But of two ladies and three gentlemen who carry on the love-making of the piece only one of each reaches the top, and the gentleman not only speaks out under the influence of the mountain air, but sticks to what he has said when he returns to the "sober plain" of Chamouni. The moral of this is that both sexes should cultivate athletics in youth sufficiently to take part in such Swiss excursions as are only fatiguing and not dangerous; and a play which teaches such an agreeable lesson may be forgiven for being occasionally tedious. In our grandmothers time the bodily training of girls was viawed exclusively with reference to the ball-room. In our time it has or ought to have regard to summer visits to the mountains, and this extension of scope is an unquestionable benefit. Even that much-enduring creature, the governess or companion, might improve her worldly condition by developing her walking and climbing powers. Manuma will doubtless ascend as high as she can on the same principle of duty as causes her to sit out the longest ball at which her daughter has partners. But still it may be convenient to possess the service of a deputy who will preserve propriety without overstraining vigilance. In the play, indeed, the heiress goes to the summit and th

RACING MATTERS.

THE spring campaign at Newmarket, which began so miserably, improved as it went on, and ended in a manner that could not fail to be satisfactory to those who enjoy racing on the finest raceourse in the world. There was a genuine flavour of old Newmarket in the programmes, which averaged eight races a day, and included a fair sprinkling of matches; and there was no lack of interest from first to hast in the events which were decided. The very first race of the meeting, for the Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes, produced a most exciting finish between Harewood and Madame Toto, and a most unexpected decision from the judge, who gave his verdict in favour of the former, contrary to the opinion of nine-tenths of the spectators, who thought that M. Lefevre's filly had won easily. A long experience of Newmarket enables us to declure our belief that the judge is always right, and that nine-tenths of the spectators are frequently wrong. By the way, is it not rather against the proper order of events for the two-year-old to be christened Madame, and the three-year-old Miss? But, in truth, much as we are indebted to the distinguished French sportsman who so liberally patronizes the English Turf, we cannot altogether compliment him on his choice of names. It is not that the French language is inadequate to supply a momenclature, for M. Lefevre's eminent predecessor, Count de Lagrange, was very happy in his selections. But Fille du Ciel sounds very tame after Fille de l'Air, and John is a poor exchange for Gladiateur. To return to Newmarket, the Spring Handicap fell to the uncertain King George, Trombone again carrying the French colours into the anenviable position of second. Cohham, Azales, and Tomplar ran in the race, but their day seems to have gone by. M. Lefevre made up for losing the first two races by winning the next two, with Regal and Hero, the latter a remarkably fine-looking son of Gladiateur. In this last race Ladylove was boaten quite as easily by Hero as by Chaplet at the First Spring Meeting. The Newmarkst Two-Yea



ding dong finish between Telescope and Heatheren, the former was, both house having had quite enough of it, but Strutheren remning the more ungenerously of the two. Telescope seemed by no means to relish the hard ground, and his lags will hardly allow him to be freely used till rain has fellen. The Ditch Mile Handisap brought out a superior field, including Andred, King Lad, Maid of Perth, Drummond, and the Vertunna filly. A splendid struggle between Andred and King Lad resulted in favour of the latter, who was receiving a year and seven pounds from Lord Falmouth's house, by a neck. The distance not being considered far enough for King Lad, his chance was but lightly esteemed, and though excuses for besten horses are generally untenable, we think that if the race were run over again King Lud would have to be content with second place. Anyhow the performance of Andred was one of great merit, and naturally strengthened the position was one of great merit, and naturally strengthened the position of Lord Falmouth's Derby candidates. Andred was never in such rare form as at the present time, and his services as a trial horse will be invaluable.

Proceedings on the second day opened with a match over the Proceedings on the second day opened with a match over the Cesarewitch Course between Oxonian and Trout, the latter recaiving 3 st. A two-mile course is far beyond the compass of Oxonian, if there were anything against him that could gallop at a fair pace; and Trout must be a wretched animal indeed, for Oxonian was so dead beat at the end of his journey that he could hardly get past the winning-post, which, however, he just managed to reach a bare half-length in front of his opponent. The Atlantic Stakes, with a liberal addition of 200 sovs., fell easily to Trombone; and then in the Derby Trial Plate, to which the Jockey Club contributed a similar sum, M. Lefèvre achieved another and an unexpected victory. Thorn and Boulet, running at weight for age. pected victory. Thorn and Boulet, running at weight for age, were the only competitors for this race, which is run over the last mile and a half of the Cesarewitch Course, and both horses looked well, though Thorn's public credentials were far superior to those of Boulet. The son of Monarque, however, is evidently a rare stayer, for he fought out every inch of the way, and though Thorn clearly had the advantage of him in speed, when it came to the final touch he could not shake him off, and was benton by a board. Mr. Sayila won the magaziding way for the county of the magaziding way for the magaziding way. head. Mr. Savile won the succeeding race for two-year-olds with a son of Parmesan and Moleskin, but the form was far from good, for Merry Bells, who could not get anywhere near Chaplet and Ladylove at the First Spring Meeting, finished little more than a neck behind the winner on this occasion. Yet one more struggle between Prince Charlie and Blenheim followed, but this time the issue was never in doubt, for the son of Blair Athol won in the commonest of centers. We must confess that we were misled what seemed to us the close race between the pair at the First Spring Meeting, and that we were altegether wrong in suggesting that Blenheim might some day turn the tables on Prince Charlie. They may run together as often as they please; but we will have nothing more to do with Henham. The racing on the concluding day of the meeting was well sustained, though the concluding day of the inecting was well sustained, though the three matches call for no remark, except that Balfe, an oddlynamed son of Plandit, bids fair to be a useful horse to Prince Soltykoff. The unhappy Cachmere, again burdened with a 5-lbs. penalty, was brought out for the Exhing Two-Yoar-Old Plate, and was besten, after a good race, by Ludy Glenorchy, who carried a similar usualty. Strukhover reportill more at them on the first and was besten, after a good race, by Lady Genorchy, who carried a similar penalty. Strathavon ran still worse than on the first day, and inished last of all; but Cachinere improved on the form she exhibited in the Two-Year-Old Plate, the half-mile course being evidently more to her taste than the five furlongs of the Rous course. The Flying Handicap was won in a center by Bank Note -late Faraday. King George, Requesort, and Philomela were behind him, but the son of Lecturer took it into his head to run straight on this occasion, and his lenient weight brought him run straight on this occasion, and his seniont weight brought mon-home an easy winner. We may remark, in conclusion, with great satisfaction, that no less than 2,000 sovs, were added by the Jockey Club at the Second Spring Meeting, and that the improved sport during the week was not a little due to this display of a more spirited policy on the part of the authorities at headquarters—a policy which, if persevered in, cannot fail in time to restore racing at Newmarket to that position which it should fittly occupy.

The Betting Bill has passed through both Houses, and ro auxious was the Lord Chamberlain that the operations of the Tarf advertisers should not be continued for another season that he carried an amendment for the Bill to take effect from July 1874, instead of May 1875, as had been originally proposed. Thus easily has been accomplished a salutary, if small, piece of reform, which during the five years of the late Administration was in vain pressed on the notice of Government. The Goodwood Meeting, pressed on the notice of Government. The Goodwood steering, then, will be the last at which the public will be implored to make their fortunes by following infallible moduses and achemies combinations which reduce winning to a matter of absolute certainty. Henceforth people who want to bet on horse-races will be able to gratify their taste as easily as before; but people who do not want to bet will not be systematically guiled and beguiled into betting by fallacious advertisement.

Again to the company of the c into betting by fallacious advertisements. It is said that the Act will be easily evaded. Well, most Acts of Parliament are evaded; for it is almost impossible to frame a law in which are evaded; for it is almost impossible to frame a law in which human ingensity will not discover some loophole. Still we have considerable hopes that this Act will be so far successful as largely to diminish the supply of victims on which the Turi advertisement rely to recoup them for their snormous outlay in laborations. As that supply falls off the operations designed to meet it will become of negacity more and more restricted, until at length the whole Lusiness may die a natural death. However much the Act may be evaded, of one thing we are certain,

that if only the advertisiments to cluded from the columns of our m

cluded from the columns of our mawayapers, the commission agents and tipelers may locate themselves in Paris, or whom they quant, but will soon find that their encupation no longer page.

The subject of Queen's Plates has already attended the whention of the new Parliament; but it was treated in a desnitory and informal manner, and the real merits of the question were bardly touched. Some one got up and proposed that the small sum hitherty granted for Queen's Plates in Iroland should be withdrawn. Thereupon a succession of Irish members rushed into the free with their characteristic energy. Irishmen may detest England, but they have a great affection for English money, and show extraordinary temacity in attacking to it when good luck sends it within their grasp. tenacity in sticking to it when good luck sends it within their grasp. Yet the arguments by which the grant for Queen's Plates was supported were remarkable for their inconclusiveness. One member expetiated on the merits of Irish steeplechasing—as if Queen's Plates had anything to do with cross-country racing; another spoke highly of Irish hunters, a valuable class of horses undoubtedly, but, equally with steeplechasers, removed from the opportunities of competition for Queen's Plates. A third appeared to be utterly unaware of the difference between flat-racing and steeplechasing, or between Punchestown races and the Curragh races. A fourth approved of racing because pretty women came to see it, but a fifth immediately get up to affirm that pretty women never went to flat races in Ireland, but only cared for jumping. The discussion, lively if not edifying, was wound up by an Irish member asserting that Scotland could not produce a race worth going to see, and a Scotch member retorting that there was always a Scotch horse in the Derby, if indeed a Scotch horse did not generally win it. In the end Ireland kept her fifteen hundred pounds for Queen's Plates as a matter of course, and we do not grudge the money. Nevertheas a matter of course, and we do not grudge the money. Neverthe-less, the real objection to the grant was never brought forward. The objection is not to a monetary grant in support of racing, but The objection is not to a monetary grant in support or racing, but to the money being thrown away; and, practically speaking, the money voted for Queen's Plates, whother in England, Iraland, or Scotland, is now thrown away. Queen's Plates are altogether out of date, and the races for them are little more than a farce. If public money is to be contributed for the encouragement of racing, it should surely be bestowed not on races that are out of date, but on races that stand high in popular estimation at the present time. We have not the slightest wish that the Parliamentary recognition of racing should be withthat the Parliamentary recognition of racing should be withdrawn; we only wish that the few thousands a year new distributed in the most unprofitable manner in aid of a class of races fallen into neglect should be differently applied. There might be one or two weight-for-age races over a mile and a hulf course, with a thousand sovereigns added to each; or a similar bonus might be added to a great two-year-old race in the autumn, and to a fouryear-old race, and to an autumn race for three-year-old filles—the Cale being, for obvious reasons, no trial whatever of their real strength. When the vote comes on for Queen's Plates in England, thas being, for covering accounty of the possible that the subject may be again montioned; and, if is possible that the subject may be again montioned; and, if so, we hope that some practical suggestions will be made as to the best method of applying the money, regard being had to the real interests of racing, and its present circumstances.

REVIEWS.

MOTLEY'S LIFE OF BARNEVELD.

(First Notice.)

THE very first thing which must strike every reader of Mr. Mother's new volumes is that they are not what they call wives. They contain a record of the death of John of Barnethemsolves. veid, nobly told, in Mr. Motley's very best manner, but they do not contain a record of his life. Barneveld lived seventy-two years, and the two volumes of his life and Poath contain the history of the last ten of them only. It is in no way wonderful that it should the hast ten of them only. It is into way wondering that it another he so. Mr. Mothey has written the history of the other sixty-two years already. It would be hard to write the History of the United Netherlands, during the time which has formed the subject of Mr. Mothey's works, without writing the Life of John of Barneveld; and it would be hard to write the Life of John of Barneveld without writing the History of the United Netherlands. The great Advocate was so bound up with everything that went on, not only in his own country, but one might almost say throughout Europe, for so many years, that it would be hard to write his Life spart from the general history. What Mr. Motley has done is to write ten years of Netherland history, to call it the Life and Death of John of Barneveld, and therefore to tell the latest events of the life of Barneveld at greater length than he most likely would have done if the book had been stered as the fifth and math volumes of the listory of the United Notherlands. Through a great part of the second volume the book does read like a Life of Harneveld. He who had always been an important figure new becomes the central figure; and, when we came to his trial and death, he absorbe our whole interest. Indeed, to make this latter past dramatically complete, the Life of Harneville is, so to speak, southqued after his death in the personal fortunes of his friends and family, during several years of which

^{*} The Life and Beatle of John of Barneneld, Advance of Helland, with view of the Primary Channi and Mountails of the Thirty Years War. By the Lothrop Matley, D.C.L., LLD. a vols. Loudon: Murray. 1874.

Mr. Motley does not give us the public history. But during the whole of the first volume and a great part of the second, we hear no more of Barneveld than we should hear in a History which did not bear his name; though of course, in a History which did not bear his name; though of course, in the case of a man of Barneveld's special eminence, that is a great deal. This, we think, is a fault in Mr. Motley's plan. He tells us, at the beginning of his prefere: his preface :-

These volumes make a separate work in themselves. They form also the atural sequel to the other histories already published by the Author, as cell as the necessary introduction to that concluding portion of his labours thich he has always desired to lay before the public; a History of the Thirty

which he has Years' War.

Years War.

But they are not a separate work; a Life of Barneveld cannot begin in 1600. They are the natural sequel to what has gone before; but they are less skilfully contrived as an introduction to what is coming. The book goes on for some way simply as a part of Mr. Motley's History; at a certain point the fate of Barneveld becomes so absorbing that the general history is forgotten in the personal history of him and of those who are immediately connected with him. nocted with him.

But our fault-finding must not go to any great extent beyond the plan of the work. In its execution we have Mr. Motley at his best. His style in his later volumes lost a good deal of the ex-travagance with which he set out, though he still has not wholly lost his fancy for odd expressions, small jokes, attempted sarcasms, and that kind of emphasis which is supposed to come from a succession of short paragraphs. We have still a great deal too much of this, though it is remarkable how much less than usual we have in the narrative of the trial and death of Barneveld. Mr. Mothey in the narrative of the trial and death of Barneveld. Mr. Motley seems to have felt that he had here got upon a subject too great for tricks of style, and this part of his story is all the better for their being away. Through all this part of the book there is hardly any trace of them, except the short paragraphs, and they sometimes are not amiss. We find that, like most other things, though they may easily be abused, there is a place for them. We have seldom read anything with more sustained interest than the whole account of the account and presents of the Advector, and the rest of the of the execution and process of the Advocate; and the rest of the book, though of course not kept up to the same pitch, is no unworthy companion of this grand picture. It is of course not free from those mannerisms of Mr. Motley's of which we complain, but perhaps Mr. Motley is not to be had without them, and we would certainly rather have him with them than not have him at all. We must complain however of the great number of small grammatical inaccuracies, whether they are due to Mr. Motley himself or to some careless transcriber or printer. We mean this kind of thing—"The conference between the King and Sully and between both and Francis Acresans, Ambassador of the States, were of almost daily occurrence." "Hugo Grotius was one of the great lights of the age and which shone to all time." "Bernevold had almost the Populie in the great and when the provide here in his team." lights of the age and which shone to all time." "Barnevold had rocked the Republic in its cradle and ever borne her in his heart." Nor should Mr. Motley say that Barnevold and his kinsfolk were "accused of every imaginable and unimaginable crime, of murder, incest, robbery, bastardy, fraud, forgery, blasphemy." It is not easy to see how bastardy is a crime on the part of the bastard. Mr. Motley's subject takes in the greater part of the Twelve and Truce between Spain and the revolted Netherlands, including the events which led to the Thirty Years' War. It is a time which carries the reader over most parts of Western Europe;

ing the events which led to the Thirty Years' War. It is a time which carries the reader over most parts of Western Europe; Spain, less in itself than as represented by the obedient Netherlands, England, France, Germany, all have their share in it. Mr. Motley leads us about very carefully through the various wars and negotiations in different parts, till towards the end he seems to forget, and his readers are strongly tempted to forget with him, the general fate of Europe in the personal fate of John of Barneveld. We begin with the strange complications which surrounded the latter years of Henry the Fourth, the dispute about the Duchies of Julich, Cleve, and Berg—a subject not very attractive in itself, but which got mixed up with many of the causes of much greater events. And smong its —a subject not very attractive in itself, but which got mixed up with many of the causes of much greater events. And among its results we may be inclined, as we look at the modern map of Europe, to say that not the least has been the establishment of the House of Brandenburg on the western border of Germany, just when it was about to extend itself beyond its eastern border by the union of the Prussian Duchy with the Electorate. We are led through the shiftings of the various crowns belonging to the German branch of the House of Austria till we come to the election of Frederic the Elector Palatine to the crown of Bohemia. election of Frederic the Elector Palatine to the crown of Bohemia, and the election at the same moment of Ferdinand the Second as and the election at the same moment of Ferdinand the Second as Emperor. The execution of Barneveld took place during the interregnum of the Empire, between the death of Matthias and the election of Ferdinand. The general story which Mr. Motley is to go on with in future volumes thus breaks off at the very beginning of the Thirty Years' War, or rather it is swallowed up by the overwhelming interest of the internal affairs of the United Provinces. Now that the Commonwealth is enjoying the repose of the Twelve Years' Truce, the two men who had both served her so well in their several lines during the time of warfare, the great soldier and the great magistrate and diplomatist, the Stadholder and the Advocate, Maurice of Nassau and John of Oldenbarneveld, gradually fall asunder from their old friendship. We believe that Mr. Motley is right in laying the whole blame of the separation and all that came of it on Maurice. Maurice may have been misled as to some parts of Barneveld's conduct, and Harneveld in his long astendancy over the Commonwealth may possibly have shown something of an overhearing assaunar, though there is certainly no sign that he ever

showed anything of the kind towards the Prises. But nothing is more certain than that the conduct of Mauries throughout was violent and illegal; while Barneveld was entrapped, imprisoned, and at last put to death, not only without the proof of any crime, but without any definite crime being charged against him, and that by a tribunal devised for the purpose by an assembly which had no jurisdiction over him. The constitutional questions involved in the whole story, questions of special interest for an American writer, we shall discuss presently. It is enough to say now that Barneveld was accused and beheaded—it cannot be said that he was in any leval sense tried—by judges commissioned by the States was in any legal sense tried—by judges commissioned by the States-General, whereas his real sovereigns were the States of his own Province of Holland. He was put to death too on a vague string of charges which were not proved, and none of which, if proved, could have been a capital offence. His enemies charged him, the strongest asserter of the liberties of the Provinces, the man whom Mr. Marker does not expulse to call the Foundate of the Roughlie. strongest asserter of the liberties of the Provinces, the man whom Mr. Motley does not scruple to call the Founder of the Republic, with being in the pay of Spain. But they did not dare to put this charge into a formal shape, even when Barneveld had to answer their accusation all by himself, without books, counsel, or witnesses. The utmost that any fair opponent of Barneveld could have said was, what may doubtless be said of any statesman, that there were those in the Commonwealth who may have thought another policy better than his. Every English Prime Minister, every American President, has had opponents who disapproved of some part of his political conduct; but it would have been hard measure to send any of them to the block without proof of any crime, and by the sentence of an illegal tribunal. The main avowed ground of dispute arose out of the theological controversy between the Remonstrants and the Contra-remonstrants, in other words, between the strants and the Contra-remonstrants, in other words, between the Arminians and the Calvinists; but it was mixed up with other questions, as, for instance, that of the great commercial companies. Barneveld favoured the East India Company and the extension of the trade of the Provinces in the regions where they founded so magnificent a colonial dominion; but he discouraged the West India Company, which was apt to be perverted into schemes of buccaneering against the Spanish partial partian, he time of truce. Without being a fierce theological partian, he schemes of buccaneering against the Spanish settlements in time of truce. Without being a fierce theological partisan, he took the Arminian side against the intolerant Calvinists, and opposed the calling of a National Synod—the famous Synod of Dort, which was going on at the time of the process against Barneveld, and about which we might have expected Mr. Motley to tell us something more—on the ground that by the Articles of Union each province had the right to settle its own ecclesiastical affairs. Above all, he stood in the way of the illegal and violent courses of Maurice. And for all this he was sentenced to die by judges who did not venture to bring a single definite criminal charge against him. When Barneveld was sentenced to death, one yet more famous, Grotius, was sentenced in imprisonment for life, and escaped from his continement by the well-known stratagem of his wife, who placed the Arminian himself in the chest which professed to contain only Arminian books. It is a sad wind-up to the story that the sons of John of Oldenbarneveld, like the sons of Simon of Montfort, showed themselves unworthy of their father. Their unsuccessful conspiracy against the life of Maurice had, as it could have, no other effect than to bring discredit on themselves and their party, and even on the memory of their father, and to make the power of Maurice stronger than ever.

Bevides the Stadholdes and the Adversar. Mr. Matter has athered.

Besides the Stadholder and the Advocate, Mr. Motley has other figures in other lands to set before us. Chief among them are those two very opposite figures, the two royal allies of the Republic those two very opposite figures, the two royal allies of the Republic at the time when the History opens—James of England and Henry of France. Mr. Motley takes special delight in sneering at the British Solomon. Nor do we wonder at his so doing. James, with his head full of Spanish marriages for his sons, was to the United Provinces an ally worse than an enemy. Nor can anything be worse from any point of view than his interference with the theological disputes of an independent people, especially when it took the form of suggesting that Vorstius should be burned. It should be remembered that the last two burnings of heretics in England happened in his reign, a fact which Mr. Motley seems to have forgotten when he says, not in his best style, that "the day for such festivities was gone by." Yet he had himself recorded the fact in an earlier passage (i. 55), making James himself, somewhat strangely, "sentence Hartholomew Legate to be burned alive." But surely Mr. Motley fails to hit off the peculiarities of a very strange character when he says of James:—

He was a man of unquestionable erudition, of powers of mind above the average, while the absolute deformity of his moral constitution made him incapable of thinking, feeling, or acting rightly on any vital subject, by any accident or on any occasion. If there were one thing that he thoroughly hated in the world, it was the Reformed religion.

hated in the world, it was the Reformed religion.

This last saying of course depends on the sense given to the words "reformed religion;" for James, from his own position, could be as fierce against Papists as against Puritans, though certainly his position was not the same as that of the theologians of the Netherlands. But we must protest against such mere blurring of the picture as to say that James was "incapable of thinking, feeling, or acting rightly on any vital subject, by any accident or on any occasion." Surely the most characteristic thing about James the First is that he commonly had the intellectual sharpness to see what was the right thing—at least from his own position—to do, though he seldom had the moral strength to do it. And the character of James is hardly consistent with Mr. Motley's own remarks in the same volume (ii. 50), where, after resording a box-

vereation between James and the Notherlands Amhaesador Caron, he thus peniments:---

Thus apole James, like a wise and thoughtful sovereign interested in the welfare of his subjects and allies, with enlightened ideas for the time upon public economy. It is difficult, in the man conversing thus amicably and scrainly with the Dutch ambassador, to realize the shrill pedant shriking against Vorstius, the crappious coursels of Carre and Steomes, the fawning solicitor of Spanish marriages, the "pepperer" and hangman of Puritans, the butt and dupe of Gondemar and Spinols.

Of James's personal character Mr. Motley always implies the very worst, in which we may say that he is borne out by Mrs. Hutchinson. The strange thing in the whole business is the favour in which Buckingham stood at once with James and with Charles. Mr. Motley by the way should not call James "King of Britain," nor make him feel any kind of emotions either of love or hatred to an imaginary body called "the Parliament of Great Britain."

The other King with whom the United Provinces had much to be at the beginning of Mr. Motley's present story, is Hannett be Equal to

The other King with whom the United Provinces had much to do, at the beginning of Mr. Motley's presentatory, is Henry the Fourth of France. He is certainly a very different King from James and Mr. Motley delights to make the most of the difference. But certainly at this stage, just at the end of his life, we see Henry at his worst, in the character of the "old adulterer that do teth." Things do seem to have come to a pass when a chief element in the politics of Europe is the passion of a King in his declining years for a girl whom he has married to his own nephew in the deliberate hope of seducing her. The flight and wanderings of the Prince of Condé and his wife, with Henry's perpetual demands for their return, fill up a large part of Mr. Motley's first volume. Still, with all this, we see the difference between Henry the Great, even in this state of mind, and those who came after him, his widow and the Concini. Mr. Motley is fond of dwelling on this gap in French history, when Henry was gone and when Richelieu had not yet come. The Provinces certainly found the difference; at the Same time, the Minister of France, the "faithful and energetic Du Maurier," as Mr. Motley calls him, stands out honourably, as pleading to the last for the life of Barneveld.

We mean to come back to Mr. Motley's work in order, as we

We mean to come back to Mr. Motley's work in order, as we have already said, to look more specially at the constitutional points raised by the trial and execution of Barneveld. Meanwhile we can recommend the whole narrative of his trial and death and of the imprisonment and escape of Grotius as one which has been seldom surpassed in absorbing interest.

KHIVA AND TURKESTAN.*

And the verdict of the press in the celebrated suit of the three Khanates of Central Asia recast the Emperor of All three Khanates of Central Asia recast the Emperor of All three Khanates. The translator gives no clue to his author. We can only surmise that the latter may have been officially guided or inspired, but we are not left in any doubt as to the precise object of the book. It is twofold. The writer has collected various details about the climate, resources, population, and manners and customs of Turkomans and Khanas, and he has maited us to consider the Central Asian question from a Russian or Caucarsian point of view. The work is, in fact, a somewhat incongruous mixture of the discoveries of the traveller and the pleas of the pointician. We shall treat them separately, and take the latter first. The writer has no hesitation in speaking his mind plainly about Russian progress in those regions. And, concisely put, the arguments in appeal may be stated as follows:—There has been progress, but no encroachment. Ambition has no bearing on the subject. There is no wish for the extension of frontiers, or for the acquisition of a population in a low state of barbarism, unavapathetic, nomad, difficult to control, and impervious to sound advice. But the "force of events," we are reminded, is "ever superior to the power of man." The necessity of self-defence, commercial interests, the rapacities of the Kirghiz, the stupid fanaticism of "the half-avage Khan," and the bigotry of Kokand and Bokhara are principally, if not entirely, to blame. Nor are such distant potentistes as the Chinese and the Japanese wholly exempt from censure. They have been guilty of that "first activity which radical reforms draw after them." It is really high time for Russia to be up and watchful when she has on her borders millions of rabid onthusiasts, and, a little further off, other millions who have acquired "all the recent European inventions in civilization and the art of war." Then, again, Russia heredi has not been quite blameless.

* Khing and Turketon. Translated from the Russian by Captain E. Spalding, F.R.G.S. London: Chaptain & Hall. 1874.

oddest way. It is ungenerous for M. Vambery to decision, for the Indian press to carp and criticies, or for members of Parliament to ask troublesome questions; Ressis has got, as the great Caniferer all along saw she must get, from the Volga and the Curaft to the Sea of Aral; and she has crossed from that set to Klaiva, because the Khivam would commence hostilities. It follows, therefore, that at some future day "closer relations" will exist "between ourselves and that part of Central Asia lying between the English suscessions in Indian

therefore, that at some future day "closer relations" will exist therefore, that at some future day "closer relations" will exist the tween ourselves and that part of Central Asis lying between the English possessions in India and our present frontier line."

We are quite ready to receive the above arguments as dictated by perfect sincerity and good faith, and to grant that a Russian general may be a more useful member of society than a higher twent who impress increase the state of the receive that a state of the receive the same of the receive that a state of the receive the same of the receiver the same of the receiver the same of the receiver the same of general may be a more useful member of society than a higher or tyrant who impales innocent travellers, and calmly receives sacks full of the heads of his enemies. Macaulay wrote of our early times that it was "better that men should be governed by privat-craft than by brute violence; by such a prelate as Duncan than by such a warrior as Penda." We may fairly reverse this sentence in the case of Central Asia, and say that we prefer the ascendency of General Kaufman to that of a bigot like Naar Ullah. It is sight to add that the author research to mather means now right to add that the author resorts to neither meases nor reproach. But Russia must have an "excellent frontier." Her trade has to be developed. Her dependent Kirghix and her friendly Turkomans ought to be protected. Robbers and raidlers cannot be allowed to intercept caravans and despoil pious Hadjis. The Khan of Khiva should be taught manners, nor can England. be allowed a preponderance of influence in those regions. In short, whether the aim be to abolish slavery, or to introduce order and security, or to encourage trade, Russia's obvious destiny impels her forward, perhaps against her will. There is, we admit, something in the plea that it cannot lie in the mouth of a nation called from a security involves on the continuous of the Mustine called from a sea-girt kingdom on the confines of the Northern Ocean to the government of a splendid Empire in the tropica, to object to the just retribution which a great ruler is forced to inflict when his subjects have been drugged across dreary to inflict when his subjects have been dragged across dreary steppes at the tails of horses, or when his legates have been thwarted, deceived, and defied. But there is surely an obvious distinction between the ceaseless progress of Russia southwards and the consolidation of the British Empire in the limits of India. The harriers of our advance have been marked out by physical obstacles quite as much as by policy or self-restraint; the Himalayas are far stronger than despatches, treaties, or speeches in Parliament. It is eighteen years since any material addition was made to our Indian possessions. The Russian apologist talks about our "campaigns in Cashmere and Bhootan." Now the negrossions of the Deb and Dhurm Raisa in the latter kingdom the aggressions of the Deb and Dhurm Rajas in the latter kingdom were punished by the permanent loss of a mere strip of land at the foot of the hills termed the Doars, and by the retention of three small forts necessary to command the passes into the mountains. In fact, the Vicerov of the day, Lord Lawrence, had simply to withhold from the Bhootan Doars the payment which we had been making for some years, and, in Indian parlance, to convert a rent-priving into a rent-free tonure. As regards Cashmere, the only invasion we know of has been that of summer tourists fleening from the last of the plains or of spectamen against a "annex" where the least of the plains, or of sportsmen anxious to "annex" pheasure or woodcocks. But there is no serious physical obstach to Russic short of the Hindu Kush, and no one special point at which a new political and national system arises, and where progress would mean invasion, and sdvancement a total change of policy. Thing is a family likeness between all those Khore and Amiss. would mean invasion, and advancement a total change of policy. There is a family likeness between all these Khans and Amirs. In India, too, a Raja or a Nawab has only to govern with some show of decency and his lot is secure. No rival will be allowed to pick a quarrel with him. He is allowed to drill his miniature army, he is invited to imitate our legislative and executive machinery, and he is assumed of important forms. cutive machinery, and he is assured of immunity from foreign attack without additional taxation or tribute. Should be outrage public opinion by revolting cruelty, reckless expenditure, or gross profligacy, his dominions will be sequestered for a time, or be entrusted to some less unworthy member of the family. But what parallel can be found to this in the attitude of Russia to Khiva or Samarcand? We do not complain of the purport of this book. It contains no menaces. It hurls no defined at the India or the Foreign Office. It only puts forward a claim to a fair hearing, But we do deny the aptness of a parallel between one Power which for thirty years has not claimed a foot of land beyond the gates of India, and another which, on its own showing, might be compelled to interfere with Maimana or Kunduz, or might treat the paragraph of the Hari Rud wa in the paragraph with the Attachment of the Hari Rud wa in the paragraph with the Attachment of the Hari Rud wa in the paragraph with the Attachment of the Hari Rud wa in the paragraph with the Attachment of the Hari Rud was in the paragraph with the Attachment of the Hari Rud was in the paragraph with the Attachment of the Hari Rud was in the paragraph. waters of the Hari Rud as in the same category with the Attrok or the Oxus.

We turn to the details of Eastern life collected by the author. They have not the picturesque colouring and the keen penetration into Asiatic motives and mysteries which lond such a charm to the perilous adventures of M. Vambéry. But nothing comes amiss, even at second-hand, concerning countries so remote from the best of the civilized tourist as the gardens of Khiva and the steppes of Turkestan. We like to know how these people live; what they eat and drink; when they marry; and how they are buried. The Turkoman lives coarsely, but pientifully. His food is bread with garlic. Occasionally he indulges in a fatted sheep, which is cut up and stewed down into a thick broth. We must, however, profess our inability to understand a statement that even the skin of the sheep is eaten after being "put acide for some days, in order that it may acquire the taste of the pheasant," after which it is easily divested of wools Fossibly this may be the Russian way of saying that meat and sheepshine with flesh sticking to them are hung up until they become as high as over-kept game. Very strong tobacco is brought from Bokhara, for the Turkoman is a constant

smoker. The condition of the women does not appear so much one of degradation or seclusion as of continuous labour. While the men pasture the flocks, prepare the sheepskins, or safly forth en forays, the females spin, dye, grind corn, and make carpets of a paculiar pattern handed down in each family, through generations, as its own. The great vice of these nomads appears to be an inveterate propensity for appropriation. All the members of a family rob each other, but immunity on discovery does not extend to robberies effected by a stranger. The latter, if captured, is said to be at the disposal of the injured owner, and to be dishonoured in his own family: though we must incline to the belief that the to be at the disposal of the injured owner, and to be dishonoured in his own family; though we must incline to the belief that the disgrace attaches not to the act, but to the discovery. Considerable freedom is allowed to the women, and marriage is not hastened improperly as in other Oriental countries, but takes place at sixteen or seventeen. The negotiations before the ceremony, the higgling about payment of dowry or price, the presents, the mock raid when the bride is captured by the friends of the bridegroom amidst shouts and the discharge of firearms, the occasional race on horselack by the newly-married couple, are all described in terms not very dissimilar to those employed by M. Vambéry. It is just, however, to say that full credit is given to the accomplished Hungarian on these topics. At page 96 there is an elaborate description of the travelling musician under the title the accomplished Hungarian on these topies. At page 96 there is an elaborate description of the travelling musician under the title of barshi. This personage we take to be the bakshi or trombadour mentioned by Vambéry as enlivening the winter evenings with his lays, while the howling of the tempest on the steppe outside serves as an accompaniment. The Russian author tells us that this strolling minstrel wears a fashionable head-dress and exquisitely made boots, has the privilege of keeping his hosts waiting for dinner, takes a naponechalantly when he ought to sing for the amusement of his after tainers, and is everywhere as welcome as the bare-footed friar nonchalantly when he ought to sing for the anusement of his entertainers, and is everywhere as welcome as the bare-footed friar who formed the subject of Scott's ballad in *Iemhoe*. The Turkoman never dances. He sings, listens to musicians and storytellers, and occasionally plays at chess. He seems also to practise wrestling; for so at least do we interpret the "single combat" organized under the superintendence of one of the elders, in which the competitors generally "seize each other by the loins, and the presidents reward the victor with a piece of white or coloured stuff." He is, moreover, called Puhlwan or athless. stuff." He is, moreover, called Puhlwan or athlete. Horses, as it may be readily conceived, are treated with much care and affection by tribes dependent on these animals for plunder or for safety. They are fed on chopped straw and barley and, summer and winter, are tethered in the open air. With the exception of scrofula and leprosy, the Turkomans enjoy immunity from disease and lead healthy lives; but we fear that it will be very hard to impress on such natives the merest varnish of civilization, or to compel them to observe external decencies and proprieties. To the stories of cruelties inflicted on captives and slaves we can add nothing by way of extenuation or comment. The barbarity is the stories of criedities innected on captives and slaves we can find nothing by way of extenuation or comment. The barbarity is unrelenting, deliberate, and well proved; and if a Russian general or ambassador could sweep these pirates from the desert tracks, or deet caravans, and send back crowds of luckless Persians to their homes in the neighbourhood of Meshed, we believe that even M. Vambéry might admit that the Northern ascendency had its good points. Nothing need be said against the establishment of three or four forts on the eastern shores of the Caspian, a fact which is not formed by the vertice as an assument for the sequentity. which is put forward by the writer as an argument for the security which is put forward by the writer as an argument for the sociality of the navigation, coupled with the odd announcement that at the southernmost post of Ashurada "there is even a church." An Englishman similarly situated, we may observe, would probably have added that the new station, besides a fort and a building "used for divine service, but not consecrated." "boasted." of a racecourse, a cricket-ground, a subscription swimming-bath, and an ice-club.

We should be glad of more full and definite information as to an old course of the Oxus, which is said by the Khivans to have once flowed into the Caspian Sea. Vambery talks about some old channels of this river, but the book before us states that the direction of the stream was altered by a former sovereign of Kharizme, who excavated canals on the right bank for purposes of irrigation, and gradually draw the water away, until in time the main channel followed the lesser cuts, and passed into the Sea of Aral. The climate of Khiva is unde up of a short and severe winter, an early spring, and a long summer with oppressive heat and clouds of dust. The women appear to have a worse time of it than their sisters in the stoppes of the desent. They not only sew, spin, and cook, but rake the gardens, handle the plough, and thresh the produce of the field. We rather demur to the statement that "no particular affection exists between parents and children," merely because sous have been known to beat their mothers, or because terms of abuse are freely bandied about between the children of both sexes and their parents. The occasional use of domestic Billinggate in the East is quite compatible with lively feelings of affection, and even with strong and lasting attachment. The agricultural industry of the Khivans is not only constant, but skilful and even progressive. They seem perfectly well acquainted with the merits of liquid manure, with a minute system of irrigation, and with the use of some hydraulic machinery. Wheat and rice, millet and barley, peas and paics, reward their toil. They also grow such higher kinds of produce as cotton, tobacco, madder, and hemp. Their gardens abound with aprinots, plants, passes and their canals; and the Khiwan selection and poster like the edges of their canals; and the Reisen and Tustish poster like the edges of their canals; and the Reisen and Tustish poster like the edges of their canals; and the Reisen and Tustish poster like the edges of their canals; and the Reisen and Tustish post

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produces two breeds of sheep, the Kinghis and the Bokharian; three distinct breeds of horses, and camels with one hump. The horned cattle are weak and diminutive, but these defects, which are attributed to a deficiency of pasture, might probably be remedied if means were taken to improve the breed, and if, as we suspect, milch kine were not used in ploughing. Some very arid parts of India produce cattle which for size and symmetry would not appear to great disadvantage beside Ayrshire or Devonshire cows.

We have no space for further analysis or comment. The book is welcome, not only because it is knwful to learn from rivals and possible neighbours, but because it is in some sense a national exposition of points in dispute. We may not accept the force of all the arguments, and may think that some plain language on our part would do harm. We must again arge that the compact British Empire, with its mass of tributaries who owe allegiance to the Queen, who take the advice and hope for the countenance of the Viceroy, and who are secure against annexation, has no real analogy to a vast despotism fortifying posts on great inland seas, and sending military and political expeditions half across Asia against nomads and bigots. But the tone of the work, if not calculated to hull political vigilance, is not of a nature to offend insular prejudice or self-love, and, as the translator reminds us that there are two sides to a question in a case of national rivalry and disagreement, Russia's view of her own position and prospects ought to be received without violent outery and discussed with moderation.

CHERUBINI.

THE revolution, or rather the transformation, which Cherubini and the great masters of the French school effected in the domain of nuisic can only be understood by the light of the stormy period of political change to which it presents a singular counterpart. In 1789, as in politics, so in music, a new spirit was rising. In both there was a worn-out system to be upset. The stave and voluptuous music of the Italiau school could no longer satisfy a society sluben to the foundation of cits faith and organization. The whole of the music of the eighteenth century must naturally have appeared cold and languid to men whose minds were profoundly moved with troubles and wars. Their art aspirations found a vent in the aubstitution of music of a more stirring and dramatic kind for the flowing melodies and classical conventionalities which had suited an ago of luxurious repose. Cherubini struck the keynote which suited this new mood. What is needed for the pictures of dramatic music is larger frames, including more figures, more possionate and moving song, more sharply-marked rhythms, greater fulness in the vocal musses, and more sonorous brilliancy in the instrumentation. All these qualities are to be found in Lodouska and Les Deux Journées, and Cherubini may be regarded not only as the founder of modern French opera, but also as the musician who, after Mozart, has exerted the greatest influence on the subsequent tendency of the art. The German sympathies of Cherubini, the German thoroughness of his work, might be regarded as internal evidence that in the new style which he introduced into France he followed not so much his own inspiration as the teachings of his illustrious predecessor. The author of this book does well to point out by a reference to dates that this was, as a matter of history, not the case. Lodoiska, Cherubini's first great opera, was produced in the summer of 1791, and it was not until two years later that Franco was produced in Paris; and not until two years ther that Franco was produced in Paris; and

to the imporious demands of a new era.

The most remarkable feature in the artistic career of Cherubini is its singularly protracted activity. Measured by English chronology, his life roughly spans the interval which dividus the reign of George II, from that of Victoria; and during fifty years of this period he was prominently before the public as a composer. Received with favour by Marie Antoinette at the concerts at Varnailles, he lived to receive the cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honour from the hands of the Citizen King. The author of a successful opers in the twentieth year of his age, he lived to compose in his seventy-seventh year that grand Requiem in D minor of which Mendelsohn writes in 1848 in terms of the warnest administion. To this length of days be over his fame, for his ganine was one which developed alouely. Had be

[&]quot; The Life of Charalini. By Edward Bellatin. Landett, Burns, Oates, & Co. 1974.



died before quitting Italy for Paria, he would have left but an obscure name in the catalogue of numicians. He might be remembered as the componer of a classical opera which achieved a transient success, and as the interpolator of numerous airs in the mow forgotten operas of Passielle and Chaureau. Had he, like Mourt, died at thirty-five, he would have bequeathed to posterity a very incomplete monument of his powers. His two greatest operas were not composed until he had reached the period of middle age, and that the maturity which they exhibit was prolonged almost to the close of his life is attested by the series of contributions to ecclesiastical music which culminated in the Requiem to which we have already referred. Lodoska, the first of his French operas, was, it is true, composed while he was still comparatively young. Brought out in 1791 about a month after the King's flight to Varennes, it was performed two hundred times in one year, during the stormiest period of the French Revolution. This extraordinary run at such a time is a proof that the new music not merely hit the popular taste of the day, but could thrill the sympathies of audiences at white heat with political excitement. The fact may well awaken curiosity about the work; and one is tempted to ask why, with so remarkable a history, it remains unheard and unknown in a capital like London, with pretensions to be musical, and in an age of professed zent for musical revivals. The appreciation which Les Deux Journées met with two years ago at her Majesty's Opera, and which may be measured by its single performance, is not encouraging. Lodoska, we fear, will be left to repose, for a long while to come, on the shelves of the musical library, while the car of the onlightened amateur is vexed threadbare Travistos.

The two most interesting episodes in the life of Cherubini are his connexion with the infant Conservatoire and his passages of arms with Napoleon. The history of the famous Paris training school for music is curious. If one were asked to assign at a venture a date for its origin, one would probably refer it to one of venture a date for its origin, one would probably refer it to one of two periods; either that carlier period when the fine arts enjoyed the magnificent patronage of the Great Louis, or that later one when the victorious Napoleon nimed at making his capital, in culture as well as in politics, the centre of the European system. of the National Guard of Paris, collected together forty-five nunsicians as a nucleus for the performance of the nunsic of the National Guard of Paris, collected together forty-five nunsicians as a nucleus for the performance of the nunsic of the Guard. In the following year the numicipality took this body under their charge, and raised the number of musicians to seventy. By his zoal Sarretto came more immediately under notice of the Government, and in November 1793 a decree of the Convention created a National Institute of Music, consisting of 115 artists and 600 students, "for the purpose of celebrating musically the national festivals." By a law of the 16th Thermidor nusically the national festivals." By a law of the 16th Thermider in the Third Year of the Republic, the music of the National Guard was suppressed, and a Conservatoire of Music was established, with Sarrette at the head as director, assisted by five inspectors, of whom Cherubini was one, charged with the special duty of teaching counterpoint. Twenty-seven years later, in the state of Charles Y. he was sare intend distinctor with a collection of S X., he was appointed director with a salary of reign of Charle cight thousand francs. It was under his rule that the Conservatoire rose to its present high position. He engaged the services of the best men in the various branches of the musical art. His spirit communicated itself to masters and pupils. Strictures, punctuality, and a minute attention to details were the chief features of his management. If his pupils were unpunctual, he lost his temper at once. It is said that when the Marquis de lauriston, Minister of the Royal Household, came to distribute prizes and was rather than the formulation of the control of th late, Cherubini greeted him with " Vons arrivez bion tard, monseigneur." He was never seen to laugh or smile at his intorcourse with his pupils. Asked whether he was satisfied, on one occasion with his pupils. Asked whether he was satisfied, on the occasion when unusual pains had been taken with the rehearsal of a piece, he replied, characteristically, "Pès que je ne dis rien, c'est que je suis content." An amusing story is told by Berlioz, in his Manoirs, of his first interview with Cherubini. In order to make the intercourse between the students of both sexes impossible outside the surveillance of the professors, the Director had given orders that the men chould enter at one door and the women at another. In betaking himself to the library one morning, Rerlioz, ignorant of the moral decree which had been just promulgated, entered by the feminine door, and was arriving at the library, when a servant stopped him and bade him return and enter over again by the masculine gate. On his refusal, the servant reported the breach of discipline to the Director, who shortly appeared in a towering passion upon the scene. "Ah, ah, ah," he exclaimed, with his Italian accent, "c'est vous qui entrez par la porte que que que ze ne veux pas passer." The new student explained that he had not known of the regulation, and would conform to it in future. Cherubini, however, was not to be appeased, and proceeded, to the consternation of the assistants, to pursue the refrectory pupil round the table, appetting stools and deaks, until at last Hericz heat a retrest, crying out with a burst of laughter, "You shall have neither me nor my name, and I will soon return here to study Glück's scores." Yet, in spite of his hambness, Cherubini was not appender. He was not above encouraging the afforts of youth. A child of great premise was brought by his father as an applicant for diminsion to the Conservatoire. "I do not put infants out to store," was the raply of the stern Director. As a final chance, the child was placed before a pieno and told to play, and not be stop in one any one should enter the room. Cherubini, on finishuline gate. On his refusal, the servant reported the breach of

ing the round of the chasses, actured the room, and struck by the talent of the young performen, set down and listoned attentively. Unable at last to control his admiration, he exclaimed, "Bravo, my little friend! but why are you here, and what can I do for you?" "A thing that is very easy," was the reply; "put me into the Conservatoire." "It's a thing done," said Cheruhini; "you are one of us." Though merciless in a criticism, Cheruhini's solmow-ledged popularity among his pupils is not surprising when his unaffected modesty about himself is remambered. At a concert at which he was present, when a piece of Heatheven was followed by an overture of his own, he remarked quits naturally, "I am now going to appear a very small boy."

The somewhat acrimonious relations between Cherubini and Napoleon exhibit both characters in an interesting light. If the sturdiness with which he maintained his views on art is honourable to the composer, the Emperor is entitled to the credit of perfect sincerity in his antipathy to them. The strong preference of the latter for music of the laties school was quite genuine, and was due probably to early prepossessions rather than to any personal dislike of Chernbini. According to one rather funciful theory, Napoleon disliked the new music because, having been developed in the first days of the Revolution, it bere the impress of a certain Republican austerity which he desired to qualicate. a certain Republican austerity which he desired to evaluate. Anxious to extinguish in the French people all excitement opposed to his own particular aims, he favoured the soft and snave molodies of Paisiello and Zingarelli as useful political sodatives. The musical prejudice of the great Emperor admits of a much more simple explanation. He regarded the full instrumentation which Cherubini brought into vogue as noisy, and it disturbed instead of soothing him. The composer himself hit the mark when, in answer to the then First Consul's strictures, he replied, "You like music which does not stop you from thinking of State afficire." When the Consular Chapel was re-established after the Concordat, Nacoleon refused to appoint Cherubini, designating him ironically Napoleon refused to appoint Cherubini, designating him ironically as Monsieur Cherubin, to indicate that he was not worthy of being deemed an Italian composer. Mortified by the slights which he received at Paris, Cherubini accepted an invitation to visit Visnus in 1805. In this new scene he was destined to have an unexpected encounter with his Imperial critic. The fortune of war brought Napoleon as a conqueror to the Austrian capital. Hearing of Cherubini's presence in the city, the Emperor sent for him, and asked him to direct his concerts during his residence at Schonbrunn. At each concert lively discussions on music arose. Napoleon was ancry that the orchestra was so noisy; and to remedy this, Cherubini ordered every passage to be executed pianosimo. This unwonted complaisance was rewarded with a remedy this, Cherubini ordered every passage to be executed planessino. This unwented complaisance was rewarded with a glean of Court favour, the Emperor going so far as to express a desire that the composer would return to Paris. In answer to an inquiry about his new opera Faniska, Cherubini said bluntly, "This work will not please you." "And why not?" exclaimed Napoleon. "Hecause, ' said Charubini, quoting the expression which Napoleon had used in their interview at the Tuilerles five years before, "it has too much accompaniment." At the moment of his departure, aftersigning the Treaty of Presburg, Napoleon called for Cherubini, and pronouncing his name in the Italian, and not in the French fashion, invited bim to accompany him to Paos. But Cherubini French fashion, invited him to accompany him to Paris But Cherikini would not break his word with the Viennese, who expected at least one work from him, and he excused himself us well so he could. Had he returned with the Emperor be would probably have reriad in retained with the Emperor ne would promary have received the post of Court Musician, which was given to Paurinstead. No subsequent interview between Napoleon and our composer is recorded in this biography. Little communication passed between them during the remainder of the Emperor's reign. When the one-act opera of Pygmalion was produced anonymously by way of overcoming the Emperor's revision, Empoleon was affected to tears by a scena in it, and experty demanded the name of the composer. When told, he exhibited more surprise than of the composer. When told, he exhibited more surprise than satisfaction, but he sent Cherubini a sum of money, with n request that he would write the music for an ode on his approaching marriage with Mario Louise. Finally, when, at a civic fiete, a cautata of Cherubini's was performed in his pressure during the Hundred Days, he taidily consented to confer a mark of his favour on the composer by appointing him a Chevaller of the Legion of Honour. The distinction was bestewed however upon him not as a composer, but as leader of the band of the National Guard, and thus Napoleon still found means of showing his injustice towards Cherubini even in doing him on act of justice. With the restriction of the Bourboos the tide turned, and honours flowed in upon him from all sides in quick succession.

The catalogue of Cherubini's works appended to this biography is a noble monument, not only of his creative genius, but of his indefatigable industry. The source of this prolonged energy lay in a natural ardour for scientific research, which asserted itself even in his annuscements. Cherubini was artist, as the French say, to the tips of his fingers. His favourite recreations were drawing and botany, and when music was laid aside he would occupy himself eight hours a day in these studies. His exquisite organization as an artist, says Miel, would probably have made him a great painter, as it made him a great musicism. To the same temporament must be referred that nervous irritability which vented itself enduct. Our biographer quotes some instances of the bitterness of his tengae. Halfey once took him to hear one of his operas. At the end of the first set he asked his master how he liked it. Cherubini made no reply. After the second act Halfey repeated his question. Again no answer. "Your me me reponder point," exclaimed

Haldvy. "Que vous répondre?" was the reply; "voici deux heures que vous ne me dites rien." On another occasion a work, said to be Méhul's, was shown to him. "It is too bed to be Méhul's," said Cherubini at last. "It is mine," said his companion. "It is too good to be yours," was the cruel rejoinder. When some friends told him that they had not yet seen La Dame Blumche, Cherubini replied, "Perhaps you are waiting for her to change colour." In spite, however, of this propensity to sarcasm, and even rudeness, his nature was not unkindly. To his fellow-musicians he was nearly always well disposed. He treated them as brothers, and was singularly free from jealousy. His relations with Haydn, Beethoven, Spohr, Méhul, Lesueur, Boieldieu, Halévy, and others, testify to this point, and show that under a rough exterior Cherubini had a warm heart, and a deep sympathy with his fellow-labourers in the domain of music.

We cannot part from this work without commending the pains which the author has taken to collect materials for it, and the modesty with which it is written. In some particulars compres-

We cannot part from this work without commending the pains which the author has taken to collect materials for it, and the modesty with which it is written. In some particulars compression would be an advantage. There is rather a redundance of nusical criticism at second-hand; and detailed descriptions of operas and masses, with musical illustrations interpolated, instead of arresting attention, invite the reader to skip. But upon the whole this book shows much merit, and will be regarded even by the non-musical reader as a welcome contribution to biography.

BY SEA AND BY LAND.

THERE are certain books which have no claims to literary merit, and which do not atone for their defects of form by the the information convoyed, and which yet are more amusing than books which in most respects are altogether their superiors. Mr. Merewether's little book is an illustration of this statement; although we must say, in fairness to our readers, that to some tastes it may possibly appear insipid. Its merit lies simply in this, that it contains a quaint portrait of the author drawn by his own hand. We cannot call it an unconscious portruit; for Mr. Merewether is a professed hyperal and adopte the tops of a Merewether is a professed humourist, and adopts the tone of a Merewether is a professed humourist, and adopts the tone of a privileged jester. As might be expected, some of his fun is poor enough in print; though we have no doubt that it would be very amusing at the benchers' table. Of the rest of the book there is little to be said. It is merely another specimen of that literature of travels round the world which is already becoming tolerably voluninous. The trip from England through India to Australia and back by California is rapidly becoming as normar as the trip to Switzerland. In a few years we may sup-India to Australia and back by California is rapidly becoming as popular as the trip to Switzerland. In a few years we may suppose that the education of no young man will be considered complete until he has visited the Antipodes. The countries, however, which lie on the route, and which can be comfortably visited by a fat elderly gentleman with a bad leg—we should beg pardon for the personality, but we are simply following Mr. Merewether's own revelations of himself—anxious to have a good dinner every day, and bound to return within a fixed time, are already too familiar for much description. Poor Mr. Merewether did not succeed in even visiting the Yosemite Valley, and was confined to visiting the most obvious of the sightseer's shrines. Noither do his remarks on the political and social conditions of different countries strike us as very original or profound. He is kind enough to sum up for us as very original or profound. He is kind enough to sum up for us in his preface his opinions of Egypt, India, Ceylon, the Australian colonies, and the United States; and he is so much pleased with his own wisdom that the same remarks are given at rather greater length in the concluding chapter of the book. And yet with all remarks for Mr. Marwether we doubt whether his remarks are length in the concluding chapter of the book. And yet, with all respect for Mr. Merewether, we doubt whether his remarks are much more notable for their wisdom than for their novelty. It is really high time to suggest that a gentleman who has gone at full speed through San Francisco, the Salt Lake City, Chicago, and New York, is not thereby entitled to pronounce a general opinion upon the manners and customs of the Americans. Mr. Merewether informs us in a note that he entirely agrees with Mr. Merewether informs us in a note that he entirely agrees with Mr. Merswether informs us in a note that he entirely agrees with Mr. Barnum in the controversy as to American feelings about England which the great showman carried on with Mr. "Golding Smith." We may observe parenthetically that we do not feel sure whether this bit of spelling is a bond ride mistake, or the facetious plan adopted by Mr. Merewether as a sound English Tory for signifying his supreme indifference to the name, as well as to the opinions, of a Radical Professor. At any rate, the fact that he received a good many civilities from educated Americans is not in any way surprising, as indeed everybody knows that Americans can be as hospitable and agreeable as any people in the world. The surprise of Mr. Merewether at finding that he was not insulted by every one whom he met, and that it is not necessary for a traveller to be provided with a bowie-knife and a revolver in New York society, is merely interesting as testifying to the amazing vitality of the good old prejudices in certain quarters. Mr. Merewether, indeed, relates an anecdote which surprises us more than his accounts of civilities which he received. A stranger made some very insulting remarks to him about England in one of the surprise of the surp more than his accounts of civilities which he received. A stranger made some very insulting remarks to him about England in one of the railway cars, without the slightest provocation. Mr. Merewether obviously expected that such insults would be the rule instead of the exception, and was much surprised to find that the other passengers testified their diagnost at this piece of trutal behaviour. We should venture to guess that the insulter was a native of an island a good deal

nearer home, who was glad to find himself in a country where the Fenian is allowed to vent his feelings freely. The native American may dislike England and may even dislike Englishmen, but, as a rule, an Englishman in an American railway is not more likely to be wantonly insulted than an American in an English railway. However, we can only congratulate Mr. Merewether on having rubbed off some antiquated prejudices, and may pardon him if his surprise at discovering an American to be a tolerably civilized human being leads him even to some excess of commendation.

civilized human being leads him even to some excess of commondation.

The really amusing part of the book, however, is the description of Mr. Merewether himself. If anybody should wish to have a faithful portrait of the successful British barrister of the type popular amongst his fellows at circuit messes, he cannot do better than dip into a few of these pages. Mr. Merewether begins, with amiable frankness, by letting us into a few details of his pursonal history. At the close of 1871 he had been thirty years at the Parliamentary Bar, and had "earned a sufficient remuneration in that scantily paid branch of the profession." He was a widower, and the father of thirteen children. Amongst them were two lads, who had been sufficiently tunded at Winchester—Mr. Merewether pauses here to add his mite of admiration for the tunding system—and who had apparently acquired by the process a greater love of panses here to add his mite of admiration for the tunding system—and who had apparently acquired by the process a greater love of agricultural pursuits than of classical literature. Accordingly, Mr. Merewether sent them out to New Zealand to become sheep-farmers, and to take their share in founding the England of the Antipodes. Moreover, he had a married daughter in India, and brothers in India and Australia, and, this being so, he resolved to retire from practice and to pay a visit to the scattered members of his family circle. And here we may abserve that Mr. Moreoverther's family circle. And here we may observe that Mr. Merewether's career as a barrister, though it doubtless taught him the art of persuasion, does not appear to have conferred any high polish upon his style. We have certainly met with some most singular gram-matical formations in his narrative, such as it has not often been our lot to encounter. We give one specimen for the benefit of students of composition. "It has a tendency," he says—"it" being a jealousy between the different districts of New Zealand—"to create jealousy between the different districts of New Zealand—"to create an ill-feeling between the North and the South; and in the shuffling of the cards of the future, I can see this, as being a dependent of the republic, or whatever it turn into, of Melbourne, join it, and a separation from the North." Reporters of Mr. Merewether's speeches must have had some trouble in unravelling his queer sentences. One of his favourite forms of sentence is modelled on the celebrated saying of the judge about the convict to whom Providence had given strong less of sentence is modelled on the celebrated saying of the judge about the convict to whom Providence had given strong legs and arms, "instead of which" he went about stealing pigs. Thus, in the next paragraph to the above, we are told that "people read of Maori murders, and they confuse the whole of New Zealand with it." "I had expected to see more mountains," he says, in describing India, "and it had been tolerably so and treeful up to Jubbulpore." Tolerably what? But we should ask such questions in vain; and we must admit that Mr. Merewether succeeds in expressing his feelings on all essential matters pretty plainly. Indeed there is a characteristic flavour about this peculiar mode of utterance. Mr. Merewether gives us the impression of having been so jolted in railways, rolled about at sea, and discomposed by the bad cookery which is characteristic of the English-speaking races all over the world, that his ideas were a little confused at the time, and that his sentences naturally got into tangles. Indeed the time, and that his sentences naturally got into tangles. Indeed his complaints would be pathetic if he did not prefer to take the humorous view of them. He started from London a fine specimen of the solid British barrister, and though his troubles began at crossing the Channel, he recovered sufficiently to play a rubber for eight hours during his journey through Italy. Sufferings by sea gradually tamed his spirit. When we read his incessant lamentations over the miseries of them that go down to the sea in ships, we quite admire the heroism which led him round the world, and even quite admire the heroism which led him round the world, and even induced him to encounter eight weeks in a sailing-ship between New Zealand and California. We are glad to say that, in spite of these troubles, and of the boils which were brought on by them, he always seems to have preserved his appetite and his Toryism. His greatest pleasure in Bombay was in eating a fish called "pomfret" and prawn curry. He dwells fondly on the occasional cases where constructions that we weary traveller; and he succeeded, though with many lamentations, in consuming even the food cooked by a dirty Chinaman on board the British King. It is a sad reflection that the first meal consumed by the loyal Englishman on returning to his native land was nothing better Englishman on returning to his native land was nothing better than a piece of cold pie. In spite of bad food and the bites of mos-quitoes, in regard to which last it may be as well to say that Mr. quitoes, in regard to which last it may be as well to say that Mr. Merewether after much experience decides that acratching is better than itching, he was apparently always capable of cracking his jokes and airing his patriotic views. He talks of horses everywhere like a good country gentleman, and is prejudiced against mosques because they are called musjids, a name which reminds him of Sir Joseph Hawley's horse, "which gave me the only painful recollection out of thirty-eight Derby days." Visiting a high tower in India from which some people have committed suicide, it occurs to him that it would be as well if Mr. Arch and other popular lecturers would throw themselves off it. He evidently detests all philanthropists, and proposes that a war should be carried on in New Zealand for the reduction of the numbers of the matives. Any peg will serve on which he may the numbers of the natives. Any peg will serve on which he is fasten a gibe against the gentlemen whom he describes as "bol old Mundella, and silly Odger, and vacuous Potter, and win Arch"; and yet, to do him justice, he says that the assistance

these "idle and permicious" persons does not diminish his satisfac-tion at being in the same world with them; and we have little doubt that if he could meet the most redhot of demagogues little doubt that if he could meet the most redhot of demagogues who was ready to smoke a cigar or commence oysters in his company, he would very soon make up his mind that the devil is not so black as he is painted. Indeed, on his homeward voyage, Mr. Merewether fraternized with the great Barnum, found out that the showman was a thoroughly good fellow, and, after making him repeat one of his stories three times over, has written it down for the edification of the world. We cannot say that it strikes us as particularly amusing, and we will therefore refrain from quoting it. On the whole, we must confess that, if anybody liked to describe Mr. Merewether's book as not very wise, and to complain that the want of literary decorum is unpleasantly like buffconery, we could not dispute his opinion very successfully. But to argue such a point would be to take the whole affair too seriously; and we may be content to dismiss By Sea and by Land with the observation that it is a quaint illustration of the old saw which tells how a man may change his climate without losing any of his iddiosyncrasics.

CLAUDE MEADOWLEIGH.

MAPTAIN MONTAGUE, in his novel of Claude Meadowleigh, has made the same sort of mistake as the potter in Horace. He began by making a hero, but, as the story ran on, a villain came forth. Not that Captain Montague himself seems to be at all aware of what he has done. He apparently has very little suspicion that his hero, Captain Silver, or Jack Silver, as he is generally called, is a pitiful follow who deserves a horseipping much rather than the heroine's hand. If he has ever whipping much rather than the heroine's hand. If he has ever read Vanity Fair, all his sympathies must lie, we suppose, with George Osborne, who would have been a man after, if not his own, at all events his hero's, heart. We trust that there are but few officers in the army who, like Captain Silver, while they are engaged to be married to a poor girl, would at the same time seek the hand of a rich heiress. We trust that there are still fewer who would regard such conduct as leniently as the author of Canada Maadouleigh seems to do.

Caude Meadovietsh seems to do.

Captain Silver, when the story opens, is found in a state of considerable embarrasement. In the first place, he is in love with Alice Meadowleigh, the daughter of an old water-colour painter, and in the next place he is in debt. He was a poor man to begin with; but, strictly honourable though he was, he had nevertheless, through his utter ignorance of business, found himself a great deal in arrears in the accounts of the regimental canteon, which it had below the best of the regimental canteon, which it had fallen to his lot to keep. Each officer, when he gains the rank of captain, has " to take his turn at the helm every three months, and thus Jack Silver had come at last to stand upon the figurative grating, with his clumsy, unhandy hands on the spokes of the beer-engine, to guide the good ship Canteen across the troubled waters of retail trade." Before we have done with Captain Montague, we of retail trade. Delore we have done with Captain Montague, we shall have seen that, like most young authors, he delights in the figurative mode of writing, and, like them too, delights in what is beyond his skill to manage. A claim is made upon him by the browers to the regiment for more than two hundred pounds, and though he is quite sure that he has settled the account, he is not able an analysis the present. One of their collectors had better disto produce the receipt. One of their collectors had lately disappeared, and the Captain was not able to prove that he had paid over to him the money. Here alone, without the love story, we have a very good foundation for at least a volume and a half. Many an author out of a less embarrasment than that has spun out a very good tale. But Captain Montague is as rich in incidents as he is in figures of speech. Not far from the head-quarters of the regiment lived Mr. Meadowleigh the artist, who "now and then startled the Art World by some wonderful spark of genius, hastily designed, and hardly thought worthy of a better fate than the waste-basket by himself." An artist who hastily designs a spark, and then would throw it into the waste-basket among the papers, must be looked upon as a strange being indeed. If only the wonderful sparks that our novelists design could, with the papers on which they write, be thrown together, the effect might be uncommonly pleasing. A low-minded attorney, a friend of the artist's, is mean enough to suggest that, as Captain Silver has rather more than 2001, less than nothing in the world, his marriage with Alice ought to be put off for a year. Mr. Meadow-leigh, who could hardly bear the thought of parting with his daughter, jumps at the suggestion, and rejoices to think that "he has gained back his pet lamb to the fold for a season—the dreaded parting was put off—she was still to be under the shadow of his wings." Even in pastoral poetry we never came across a shepherd who had wings, or a pet lamb who went under the shadow of wings. So we are not surprised to learn that, "however pleasant the respite was to the shepherd, the pet lamb was hardly as thankful as she might have been." The Captain also, who must, we suppose, be looked upon as a wolf, or an eagle, was still less thankful, though his widowed mother, who had higher aims for her son, was only too well pleased. She at once determined to take him into society, in the hope that he might make some far better match. But he was not so easily catch, for "he had been trotted out before for the inspection of the contract of the fruits which such exercise produced." The here, as our spark, and then would throw it into the waste-basket among the

readers will notice, has here become a horse, the heroine still remaining a pet lamb, and a horse who has noticed that the accretion of trotting produces only withered frains. What he becomes at the end of the story we hardly know. It would seem to be something of iron, however, for he "takes the fair magnet, which attracted him, to his arms for ever."

But we are anticipating events, and must go back to the time of the pet lamb and the horse. The Captain begins to find that he is very poor, and to feel that "in the army, do what he would, whatever his talents, his inclinations, his ambition, there was always this wretched horizon of 'eleven shillings and sevenpence' per day—a poor dribbling Rubicon that he could not get across." Captain Montague may cell clayer shillings and acrossments per day an Montague may call eleven shillings and sevenpence per day an horizon or a Rubicon as he pleases, but even that gallant soldier Ancient Pistol, who "uttered as brave words at the bridge as you shall see in a summer's day," would scarcely have ventured in one and the same breath to make a soldier's pay the horizon that he could never reach, and the brook that he could never reach, and the brook that he could never what a But we will quote our author at greater length, to show wh rare jumble he can make, when he, with his hero, stands on what we may be allowed, with him, to call "a figurative grating":—

And then the sole companionship of men all embarked in the same boat, all their ideas trained up the same trellis, all imbued with the conviction that this boat was the true ark, and they the favoured few who might escape the universal doom of labour; mixing with such, soldiers, sous of soldiers, whose every thought centred in the regiment, and the pleasures which ever circled round so fine a pivot, it was natural enough that this truant should not stray long from the green pastures, or turn his prow for long from that golden strand where the dreamy syren-voices were ever floating, and their snow-white arms waving drowsy warning against profities wastes, the portion of the other toilers in the world's highroad.

What with the boat and the trellis, the true ark, and the pivot round which circled pleasures on which thoughts were centred, the truant from the green pastures, and the prow that he turns to a golden strand, the snow-white arms of voices, and the drowsy warnings that they wave, we feel hopelessly bewildered. Cast magnifique, no doubt—but it is not English. The hero gets introduced to a fox-hunting heiress, Janie Harkhollow, and though he receives from Alice several letters "overflowing with descriptive reminiscences of his own charms," which for some reason or other the author calls "pæans," at once begins a fresh course of love-making. This young lady had hair of ruddy gold, than which a heavy maroon-colouwed curtain was some shades darker, and from it there came "a glorious effect of light and shade, just as Reuben (sic) would have imagined or Titian have painted it." This young lady had already a lover—Sir Charles Bulstrover—but him she had steadily refused. Baronet though he was, he was no better off than the Captain, for "there were certain neverfailing nuisances that cropped up—daily gnat-bites which no amount of money, or the ministration of the most educated of valets, could save him from." He presently falls in love with Alice, or fancies he does, which is only natural, as Jack Silver fell in love with round which circled pleasures on which thoughts were centred, money, or the ministration of the most educated of valets, could save him from." He presently falls in love with Alice, or fancies he does, which is only natural, as Jack Silver fell in love with Janie, or fancied he had fallen. But yet Jack "looked upon Alice most undoubtedly and undeniably as his own private property, off whose grass all trespassors were to be warned." As the author had previously made his hero a horse, he may perhaps be excused for now turning his heroine into grass. Jack, taking advantage of some slanderous reports that had been spread, breaks off his engagement with Alice. She of course is heart-broken, for though she talks and writes alang, she is evidently meant by Cautain engagement with Airce. She of course is heart-broken, for though she talks and writes slang, she is evidently meant by Captain Montague to be a perfect heroine. However, in a few days she enters into a most lively flirtation with Sir Charles, whom she had met by chance on a Devonshire moor, when, heart-broken, she had gone with her father on a painting excursion. As he took leave of her the first day they met-

"Good-bys," he said, holding out his hand; "I shall come very soon."
"To-morrow?" she asked, her eyes sparkling with mischief,
"Yes, to-morrow, now I have your leave."
Then with her answer in his ears he get into the saidis and cantered off,
waving his hand to them, and looking back as long as they remained in

Jack, feeling that he is almost engaged to the fox-hunting hoiress, and sure of her fortune of 40,000l., begins once more to breathe freely in his regiment. The officers now notice the change in his manners, for "small straws make a great show in such sleepy little rivers as run through ordinary regimental life." The particular straw that made a great show at this present time was Jack's loss of the 2001. Sleepy though the river was on which this loss floated, yet five lines further down we are told "there were eddies floated, yet five lines further down we are told "there were eddles here, and rapids there, and rugged banks all around, and yet this straw escaped them, and still swam on." Before the end of the paragraph, while his loss still remains, we suppose, a straw yet, the lover has become "a fish steering along in open water, and ordering 'hot breakfasts,' instead of having his nose well inside the very furthest meshes of the net, and thinking himself lucky not to be on prison diet of bread and water." It is the first time, we should think, that even in the figurative style of writing a fish has been threatened to be punished with water. The officers of the regiment—we hope that Captain Montague's officers are as untrue to nature as his allegories—hearing of the great fortune that he is to marry, begin one and all, from the Colonel downwards, to treat him with a consideration which they had never shown before. But Jack does not take the advice of his friend and rival Sir Charles, who tells sim that, though "Janie goes steadily enough one way, you must keep a hand on the curb." In his confidence he sawers, "I think I know her pretty well by this time, thanks all the same, Bulstrover—it won't be my fault if she gets over the

^{*} Cleuds Mesdowiejs : Artist. By Captain W. E. Montagus. 3 vois.

traces," She does, however, get over the traces, though it does not much matter after all, for in the sud Jack marries Alice, and Charlie marries Janie, while the brewers' collector turns up, and

the receipt for the money is found.

Poor old Claude Meadowleigh could not bear up when it time came for the pet lamb to go away from under the wings of the time came for the pet lamb to go away from under the wings of the shepherd. Alice, we are told in a fine passage towards the close of the third volume, was "a plant, green and flourishing," to which "he supplied the sun and water and earth and dew"; next "she was stranded on a tropical abore," while he was "like a seaman cast away." Between them "there had grown a cloud. He was no longer first; there was some other giant in the way, and Alice had slipped away from him." Then, too, "he who had been the sun had sunk, and up above the sea-line, where the horizon met the sky, had risen up some spectre of a sun, inguilble to him, but which she worshipped." In his various characters of winged shepherd, gardener, castaway seaman, giant, and sun. shopherd, gardener, castaway seaman, giant, and sun,

He had tramped on bravely, fealing that the earth was round, as people told him, and that, however far he went, he must come back to the same place again. Yet here, all of a sudden, was the dreadful end; here was the edge—beyond it space, black and eternal; behind him all the fair scenery of his life—and allee, bright, sweet, loving Alice, like a shining matter, far out of hand across the gulf he could not cross.

Happily, "the world had managed to veneer him, as she does the roughest of her sons; and he bore up bravely, and gave no sign." Elo bore up only for a time, and at last, breaking down, afforded that drawn-out death-bed scone without which no novel is looked apon as complete.

PAVY ON FOOD AND DIETETICS.*

E have had latterly somewhat of a glut of books on food and work of Dr. Pavy upon this well-worked theme as uncalled for or superfluous. The boundless ramifications of the subject give scope for no less wide a variety of treatment, whilst the paramount importance attaching to it is a sufficient safeguard against satisty or exhaustion of interest on the part of the public. Dr. Pavy's work is especially marked by the breadth of his method of dreatment, and the practical applicability of all that he writes. Not content, like many writers, with putting forth some specific theory of nutrition, or stating his conclusions in terms too techor abstract for other than specially trained and initiated minds, he has made it his endeavour to present as a whole what philosophy has of late years added to our knowledge of alimentary matters, at the same time that he brings home the results to the use of every ordinary household. The compilation of the work has, he tells us, grown out of his previous treatise on Digestion : its Disorders and their Treatment : and, on the principle of prevention being better than cure, we may well feel additionally grateful for rules which may aid us to ward off at the outset a class of maladies the most distressing and the most difficult to cure. It may be long, even if ever the time come at all, before the principles of alimentation are reduced to anything like a science.

About the same date in all probability medicine itself will take its rises among the science.

Aleganyhile, each of these important place among the sciences. Aleanwhile, each of these important branches of physiology remaining more or less in the empirical stage, our gratitude is due to those who bring the light of observation and experiment to bear upon either the alimentary or the curative processes which affect the human organism, and control the superior science of the scien found thereupon sound and comprehensive rules for the practical regimen of life.

Recent views of the nature of matter and force have had their effect upon the physiology of food. If no new or definite light has been thrown upon the origin or the ultimate laws of life, the doctrines of the conservation of forces and of their equivalents of power as reducible to a common standard have been shown to be applicable to the organic equally with the inorganic world. Instead of some vague entity or power called vitality, or the vital principle, being conceived to determine or overvule the action or the functions of the living body, we get the conception of forces distinguishable from each other, but bound together by reciprocal relations, having their source in the great reservoir or storehouse of all force, and acting upon the individual organism through the medium of the matter corresponding in kind. Of all terrestrial forces the sum and centre is the sun. The force exerted or evolved in muscular action or in any other functional play of the animal frame has its immediate source in the material which has been supplied to the body in the form of food. Now it is from the supplied to the body in the form of food. Now it is from the vegetable world that all food primarily comes; and vegetable products are built up through the agency of the eun's rays, either directly acting upon the living growth, or stored appeard rendered latent in accumulations of previously living matter, just as our coalitedle represent a vast magazine of force drawn ages ago from the sun's beams, or as a bent crossbow, to use Er. Havy's happy metaphor, stores up the muscular action put forth in bending it. Upon the principle of the indestructibility of force, those forces which have been applied to the chamical disintegration of the also contained their combination to form the new registable compound. Associations in an enternal contained in such sompound in a latent state. By oxidation such

A President on Pond and Distains, Physiologically, and Plansportics, Physiology II. W. Payy, M.D., F.R.H., Pollow of the Heyral College stranger on Physiology at, Algeb Ragging to Character on Physiology at, Algeb Ragging to Character Shipping to Marshall. 1874.

force is set free in an active state in one or another form of me tation. Were but complete exidation to occur, the amount of energy emitted would form the exact equivalent to the solar force. But in the processes of animal life, although fully oridized compounds, like carbonic acid and water, are formed and Rischaugell, yet others, like urea, are expelled in an imperfectly oxidized state and carry with them a certain amount of latent or untillised force. and carry with them a certain amount of latent or unutilised force. An analogy is further to be traced between the animal system and the steam-engine. Both are media for converting latent into actual force; the body, according to Helmholtz, being twofold the more perfect of the two, in that only one-tenth of the force satisface by the combustion of fuel in the best steam-engine is realised as mechanical work, the rest escaping in heat, whereas the human body is capable of turning into the equivalent of work one-fifth of the power of its food. Air and food are the two factors concerned in the transmutation of chemical into other forms of force within the vital machine, it being through the interplay of changes between air and food that the manifestations of animal life, consisting of heat-production, muscular contraction, nervous (including mental) energy, and nutritive or formative, secretory and assimilative action arise. The eyesta, or substances dismissed from the system, are metamorphosed products of the ingesta, their elements system, are metamorphosed products of the ingesta, their elements being the same, but their torms of combination different, and the latent or potential force of the ingesta equals the force its valoped the body and disengaged by the various operations of life, plus the force escaping with the egesta.

What is required in food is matter that is succeptible of undergoing change in the system under the influence of the presence of

oxygen. Having led up to this simple generalisation from the elementary principles of physiology, Dr. Pavy goes on to discuss the formation of organic compounts, their constituents, and the combinations essential to the origination of food. It being only in a state of combination that the elements are of any service to us as food, it is not in their pure state that we have, from an alimentary point of view, to deal with them; nor have we to consider their action apart from the agency of the living organism, by means of which the combination constitutes an organic product. It is, indeed, the power to assimilate these elements so as to build them into fresh living matter that forms one of the main and distinctive processes or tests of the inveterious something we call life.

Distinguishing the alimentary substances or articles of food as supplied to us by nature from the alimentary principles or organic supplied to us by nature from the alimentary principles or organic products which may be resolved by analysis into a variety of definite compounds, Dr. Pavy proceeds to the scientific division and classification of the alimentary principles. Popularly and superficially the ingesta are spoken of as food and drink, the one supplying us with solid, the other with liquid diet. These terms, however, merely refer to the particular state in which an article happens to be presented for consumption. More correctly the material factors of high supplies of each supplied and air combining in the presents of evidation and some food and air, combining in the process of oxidation and con-sequently in force-production. Food really comprising both solid and liquid matter is physiologically divisible into organic and inorganic constituents; the inorganic consisting of water and various saline principles, the organic being in turn subdivided into com-pounds in which nitrogen forms a constituent and compounds from pounds in which nitrogen forms a constituent and compounds from which it is absent. The non-nitrogenous alimentary principles are composed of the three elements, carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen, variously united together; the nitrogenised compounds at the same time containing these three elements, but in addition nitrogen, together with sulphur, phosphorus, and other elements as well. Liebig's classification of those two broad groups of principles as contributing to quitedistinct purposes—the nitrogenized compounds, or plastic elements of nutrition, being appropriated to the growth and maintenance of the bests, the necessitive read a limbs asystem. and maintenance of the body, the non-nitrogenized simply serving for the purpose of exidation or as a source of heat, through the process of respiration—is set aside in part by Dr. Pavy. So is also that of Dr. Prout, which arranges feed under four groups of principles, the squeous, the saccharine, the eleganous, and the albuminous. It does not include suline matter, which is equally indispensable to nutrition. Our author's own classification is one subject involves no expression of almost and described involves. which involves no expression of physiological dostination, but is based strictly upon the chemical nature of the alimentary primeibased strictly upon the chemical insture of the alimentary primelyses. Asseming that food falls naturally into organic and inserganic divisions, he subdivides the organic into nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous, and considers the latter class as naturally and conveniently subdivisible into fats or hydro-carbons and tarbo-hydrates; the first of these consisting of methon and hydrogen, in combination with only a small measure of oxygen; the latter of earbon with oxygen and hydrogen always in relation to each other in the exact proportion to foun water. To the latter group belong such principles as staroh, sugar, gum, and some others. Alcohol occupies an exceptional place intermediate between the fats and surbo-hydrates; whilst other principles, as the regulable acids and pactin, or vegetable july, fournever-more oxidized compounds than the carbo-hydrates, containing a.e. a larger amount of caygen than is required for the conversion of their hydrogen into water. These principles, thing haddly of importance causagh, from an alimentary point of wise, to call for consideration mader a distinct head, are reserved by distinct the carbo-hydrates, mach to the conditions and are a distinct the carbo-hydrates, mach the face of the conditions and are a distinct the carbo-hydrates, mach to the carbo hydrates and the carbo-hydrates and the carbo hydrates and the carbo hydrates and the carb Pavy for discussion in sometion with the carbo-hydrates, such the foor divisions previously spoken of passing in them didn't

Although we live in an atmosphere of which about three-fourths main of skirogen, it is not from this monney in these monstimes

con held, that the nitrogen which enters so largely into the omposition of the animal body is supplied. Nor is it as an lement, but in a compound form, that it is absorbed into he system. Whilst there may be some nitrogenous matter thich has not as yet been specialized, the chemist recognizes everal well-defined compounds among the different articles of food, some characterized by yielding proteine when subjected to the action of an alkali and to heat, others allowing no proteine one given forth. The former constitute the albuminous group, he latter the colations. Proteins, first discovered by Mulder is eler the syr to be given forth. The former constitute the albuminous group, the latter the gelatinous. Proteine, first discovered by Mulder, is not to be considered as a substance or principle existing in the compounds from which it is to be obtained, but as a product of amical process to which these are subjected, or as serving to ogether certain important physiological principles. The link together certain important physiological principles. The various albuminous or proteine compounds, comprising albumen, fibrine, caseine, and their modifications, such as vitelline, globuline, syntonine, or muscle-fibre, distinguished by Liebig, besides the regetable forms in which these principles also occur, are analysed and described by Dr. Pavy in their relation to direction, to the passage through the state of albuminose preparatory to absorption, and to the ensuing process of alimentation, by way primarily of the development, and secondarily of the renovation, of the tissues. With the ultimate steps of this process we are sufficiently acquainted, but, as our author acknowledges, there is as yet much of mystery in the intermediate stages of metamorphosis. Instead of wandering further into the field of conjecture, he turns to the ends or purposes fulfilled by the nitrogenous principles as alimentary matter, their uses in relation to force-production, to heat-production. and as a source of fat, which recent experiments tend to prove directly referable to the nitrogenous constituents of food. Some remarks of importance are added upon the vexed question of the alimentary value of the gelatinous principles. While nitrogenous matter may be regarded as forming the essential basis of organic structures, it is the non-nitrogenous principles which supply the motive power. Nitrogenous alimentary results which supply the notive power. Nitrogenous alimentary matter may indeed, as Dr. Pavy is careful to lay down, contribute by exida-tion to the generation of the moving force; but he adduces evidence that this compound is disintegrated in the process of digestion, one portion containing the nitrogen which is eliminated as useless, the residuary non-nitrogenous portion being retained and utilized in force-production. On the other hand, as he subsequently shows more at length, non-nitrogenous matter may be applied to tissue formation, to the extent at least of being stored up for the purpose of subsequent production of force. In his careful analysis of the fats, or hydrocarbons, he upholds strongly, in opposition to hiebig, the doctrine of the generation of muscular and nervous force, not only by fat, but by other non-nitrogenous articles of food. Examina-tion of the outgoings from the system is brought to bear upon this question. The amount of carbonic acid exhaled has been shown by recent experiments, notably those of Dr. Edward Smith and Pettenkofer, to hold a direct proportion to the amount of work performed under various conditions of exertion, entitling us to ascribe to the exidation of hydro-carbonaceous matter the production of nervous and muscular power. The energy set free by chemical action system of equivalents established by Mr. Joule, a definite expression can be given to the amount of energy contained in various articles of food. It is the application of this areast minimum articles. gives to recent physiology its basis among the positive and almost among the exact sciences. And it is in the daborate and exhaustive way in which this method is applied to the analysis of ever class of food in general, and to each several article of diet, that the value of Dr. Pavy's work as a practical manual no less than a physiological treatise will be found to consist.

Into the details of this department of the work we have not space to enter more particularly. We can but testify in general terms to the unsparing industry bestowed upon the compilation of facts, and the ability with which reading and scientific thought are blended together to produce the valuable dietetic rules which are the practical result. The look forms a code of health no less than an epitome of physiological knowledge. What foods are wholesome and nutritious or the reverse, with the reason why, whether due to the substance itself or to individual conditions of health, age, or special temperament; what modes of cookery are the most appropriate, effective, or economical; what are the comparative effects of animal or vegetable diet, of alcoholic and other beverages; what are the exceptional rules of diet, befitting: climats, special work, or athletic training, will be found laid down in these pages with a fulness and accuracy of treatment to be seen in no other work of the sort. A special section is given to therapeutic dietetics, or the adjustment of food to disordered conditions of the body, corpulence, or wasts. For the diabetic in particular a dietary is provided which, whilst varied and liberal enough for most palates, will do much to allegistion, diarrhose, constipation, flatulence, and colle, dietatic treatment is prescribed which will obstate many a call for apotherary's stuff. The volume, in addition to acceptions index, closes with a suite of the dietaries in use at the principal hospitals and infirmarise of the metropolis and the

PHASES OF UNRELIEF.

E have seldom met with a worse-written or more thosessibly permissious book than this last performance of Dr. Havier, who tells us that he is a clerryman officiating in the finglish. Church, sometime Curate of St. Georga's, Campden Hill, Kensington. Its literary desserits the author must take the credit or, discredit of secing as clearly as we can do. "Adverse entires," have credit of secing as clearly as we can do. "Adverse entires," have called us, "might easily describe my present method as one of pate; selssors, and padding." Or again:—"Several of the chapters which succeed have already seen the light in the columns of newspapers—seme in Landon: daily papers, many of them in the Manchester Evening News, a few in the Scottish Guerdien, and others in a local journal which I have edited. Usged at least by inexorable time, and my publisher's call for more copy," I have written down the results of my coolesiatical wanderings, in the far countries where my observations were made, at less literally-racing the press to bring my work to its conclusion. Perhaps, when the nature of the work is considered, it will scarcely have, suffered by this rapid style of composition." Very probably not, we should say. The book is so theroughly vicious in what Garrick used to call the first conception, so faulty in plan and reckless in spirit, that mere slovenly defects of style and hap-hazard arrangement may very well be overlooked ands forgotten. Yet not many educated gentlemen—not many persons who could hold a pen at all—would like to publish such a sontance as the following, wherein is described a neighbourhood in the "far: country" of Hackney:—"Out of Goldsmith's Rew, which has slummy, just past the almahouses, turns a court which has almanuler still; and Perseverance Hall is slummiest of all" (yot, i.p. 352). We mot somewhere else in these volumes with the noun "slummirmes," to which these precious adjectives belong, but there is no index, and we have unluckily mislaid the reference.

It is, however, with Dr. Davies's matter, not his manner, that wer have chiefly to quarrel. He informs us that "during the progresses of these shouts through the proces I have found the heir of my, estermed publisher stand on end at the tremendous nature of some of the documents quoted." "Tremendous" the documents corof the documents quoted." tainly are not, if by that expression our author means formidable. We would rather call them blasphomous, soditions, base, abominable. It outrages every notion of common propriety that a Christian minister should send to the press such a sentence as the following: where the falsehood of the main proposition is hardly worth notice compared with the language in which it is enunciated: -- Celibacy, as recommended by the erring *** and Paul !-- the name and Paul "-the many which we do not choose to copy in such a context; being that which Dr. Davies professedly holds to be above every name. But, in truth there is much in these volumes which it can answer no. good purpose to dwell upon, and which a clergyman should be ashamed to reproduce as "curious and most psculing," as assers matter for amusement. Nor can we condemn too strongly Dr. Havies's own mode of speaking about sacred things. He ventures to set at the head of a long chapter in the second volume (in the hurry of consposition he has not even numbered his chapters) the running title. "Mt. Bradlaugh versus " "," where again the word omitted by "Mt. Bradlaugh versus " " "," where again the word emitted by us is one which it is simply indecent to place in such a connexion. Where much is so vile, it is a bold thing to declare the two chapters relating to Mr. Bradlaugh the vilest part of the book; but we confess to have read the damagegue's "Letter from a Freemason to the Prince of Wales" with some regret that the pillory is obsolete. Dr. Davies quotes it as a specimen of that the pillory is obsolete. Dr. Davies quotes it as a specimen of that the pillory is obsolete. The same wretched specimen it is; taking, credit to himself all the spelle for the emission of the same for credit to himself all the while for the omission of some few passages, which can scarcely be much more edious than others has retained. Of wit, humour, reason, common sense this abominable "Letter" contains not one seintille. It simply assalls with brutal innuendo one whose rank exposes him to insult without the possibility of reply. Yet even here, again, our clergyman exercises a certain reserve. There was exercises a certain reserve. clergyman exercises a certain reserve. There was one stronger expression still "of the final outcome of the dootrines held by Readlaugh," and that "not permed by him, but sold at his Leature Hall—and this I could not bring myself to quote" (Introduction, vol. ii. p. xix.) But then (vol. ii. p. 189) he does bring himself to manust the "racy pumphlot," as he is pleased to call it, and so to give it; such advertisement as he asset your. Of the aposite of ungood times. himself we are presented with a short autobiography, which is by no means void of instruction as tending to show how such characters. are formed, and such a career as his made pessible. Its concluding sentence might be madered with advantage by some of his following agitators, and displays a frank and independent spirit which cannot be a few and independent spirit which a few and independent spirit which a few and independent spirit which the few and independent spirit which a few soutened might be madered with advantage of sound of ma millioned agreed and displays a fruit and independent spirit which cannot but as far concillate respect:—" It hope that another year or two of hard work may enable me to fine myself from the debt-load which for some time has hung heavily about me." We only hope it may muty be such work as a second letter from "A. Bree and Accepted?

If is be saled whether, in publishing these heaty volumes, Rust Davies seems to have had in view the advancement of the cause of unbelief and immorality, one reply weald on the whole he in the negative. If he were judged by much there appears in his book, it would go hard, enough with him, and indeed we are very for from acquitting him of heavy blame, but we believe that in his case, as in so many of im, the quare charitable size is the time one.

[&]quot;Historodier Livedier ; ong Ricesenof Pres Thought in the Metropolis. By Rive, Charles Maurius Davies, D.D., Austhor of "Orthodox and Linestindes Livedies," Sec. 2004. Lordin: Timbry Brothers. 1874.

All that we know of him is of his own telling, and thus we gather that before "he was in full parochial work in a London curacy, and had to snatch rare intervals of leisure between frequent serious of the statement of the state and had to snatch rare intervals of leisure between frequent services on Sundays and week-days (vol. i. p. x.), he had frequented Cogers' Hall, by Fleet Street, when he was "a Slave of the Lamp on the London Press" (vol. ii. p. 264). Yet he must have graduated in some higher school than this—indeed he calls himself, or seems to call himself, "an old University man" (vol. i. p. 24)—for, in spite of his atrocious English, he has a nice ear for classical quantity, which was sorely tried by the pundits whom he wandered about to listen to, when they garnished their vapid discourses with source of the practical pratings about Æolus and Philemon and Oovid. So far as we can understand the matter. Dr. Davies has been nonsensical pratings about Æölus and Philemon and Oovid. So far as we can understand the matter, Dr. Davies has been carried away by the success of the two books which stand on his title-page as his recommendation, his Orthodox and Unorthodox London; especially of the latter, which in a jaunty, quaint, and garrulous way, introduced his readers to obscure sects of which most of them had never heard before, and undoubtedly possessed some merits which we very willingly recognized. It seems to have been his headlong speed to take the tide of popular favour at its flood that has led to the present worse than unfortunates publication. His own account of his motives runs, of course, somewhat otherwise. "The great advantage which I expect individually to gain by this examination of outlying forms of belief [or rather of unbelief] is the confirmation or modification of my own previous convictions" (Introduction, vol. it. p. vii.) We certainly think it would have been as well for Dr. Davies to have made up his mind on such points as the existvol. ii. p. vii.) Dr. Davies to l Dr. Davies to have made up his mind on such points as the exist-ence of a Supreme Being and the truth of the revelation contained in the Bible, before he became an ordained minister of Christ, or used the title, whencesoever derived, of doctor-that is, not learner, used the title, whencesover derived, of doctor—that is, not learner, but teacher—of divinity. Still, beyond all question, if Dr. Davies's faith be yet unsettled and his apprehension of religious truth be hazy, investigation as thorough and unshrinking as he pleases had better come late than never. Meanwhile, his only seemly course would lie in modest retirement and seasonable silence; he may fairly be expected to keep close shut the doors of his mouth until he has something to say for himself. What he actually does is widely different. About Ash Wednesday or St. Patrick's Day this year different. About Ash Wednesday or St. Patrick's Day this year he set out on his journey among the purlieus of heterodox I ondon; "heterodoxy" being separated by our author from "Unorthodoxy" by the nice distinction that the unorthodox consider themselves orthodox, whether they are so or not, whereas the heterodox "make no claim to orthodoxy whatever, but elect to be heretical, and would resent the imputation of doctrinal soundness as a personal affront" (vol. i. p. 1). We must decline to accompany our author on his self-imposed and unsavoury pilgrimage. From the "Independent Religious Reformers" who now occupy the place in Newman Street where Irving found refuge in his last sed London days, and whose reigning "Æölus," one Dr. Perfitt, illd se jactat in autd—from Mr. Voysey's Sunday Service in St. George's Hall, and a sermon by that gentleman ten pages long, headed Hall, and a sarmon by that gentleman ten pages long, headed the "Gospel of Hall Fire," whose very title, cries Dr. Davies, "is the "Gospel of Hell Fire," whose very title, cries Dr. Davies, "is an invention, and should have been patented" (vol. i. p. 290)—he passes on to the "United Secularists' Propagandist Society" in plebeian Hackney, or to the "Land and Labour League in White-cross Street, E.C.," whose "Address to the Working Men and Women" fills fifteen pages more; and a fearful tissue it is of folly and ignorance run mad, the abolition of landlords and the cancelling of the National Debt being among the most moderate of its demands. From the war against religion and public order the transition is easy to the attempt to destroy family life, by bringing down marriage to a temporary contract, reyocable

public order the transition is easy to the attempt to destroy family life, by bringing down marriage to a temporary contract, revocable at the mere will of both, or perhaps of only one, of the parties. Upon discussions of this nature we profer not to enter.

Again we appeal to Dr. Davies, What good can you expect a book like this to do? "It was incumbent on me," he replies, "to show how far the mischief has gone, and especially to illustrate forcibly the inevitable connexion between dogmatic atheism and political disaffection" (Introduction, vol. ii. p. xix.) But no same man ever doubted this connexion; and who that has lived in the world but half as long as Dr. Davies seems to have done is ignorant of the wide prevalence of infidelity among the alightly educated and discontented classes of the community, and was not prepared beforehand for all that he has told us and more? In any case, an inquiry of this kind should be conducted in a very different spirit from that in which Dr. Davies has entered upon it. It is a subject which, if treated at all, should be treated seriously and sadly, and not in sport. As to the pain and offence (which the quotations inserted in his volumes have given to the author (seed.), we wish we could discern in the work some traces of this feeling that might keep in countenance the professions of his Introduction. One of his two concluding chapters may possibly be intended as an antidots for much of the poison in the rest of the work. It is frankly admitted to be "that which is technically termed pedding" (seed.). The author has strolled into the "Victoria Institute" at the Adelphi, and finds himself face to face with Prebendary Row, who proceeds to read out an elaborate and forcible argument upon Atheism and Fantheism, upon Mr. Mill's Assabing apply and the Darwinian theory, having first put into the hands of every one present a proof copy of the lecture. This gift must fafty-six pages of his book, it would estis, to the extent of about tarse sheets and a half, his importunate publishe

Epilogue. Its title is "The Atheist's Funeral," and never was the blank despair of unbelief more touchingly portrayed:—

IN MEMORIAM.

"Gone before."

AUSTIN HOLYOAKE,

Died April 10th, 1874, Aged Forty-seven years.

This world is the nurse of all we know;
This world is the mother of all we feel;
And the coming of death is a fearful blow
To a brain unencompassed with nerves of steel.

The funeral ceremony at Highgate Cemetery well suited this invitation to attend it. The Burial Service, if such it should be called, was the composition of the deceased, a poor affected sentimental thing, almost boasting of and glorying over the mortality of the reasonable soul.

SONGS OF TWO WORLDS.

by "a New Writer," called forth favourable comments from several competent critics. It was not so much perhaps their own substantial excellence that commanded notice as the promise arising out of a union of rare culture with a fresh study of nature that gave assurance of future and riper products. Though, as it chanced, the volume was not reviewed in these columns, this was not because the poems failed to attract or arrest our attention, so much as because they appeared too slender for detailed criticism. In some of them the rhyme was woven with art and melody to represent the beautiful things of external life; others evinced a scholar's insight into deeper philosophies, and bespoke habitual converse with ancient and classic models. Those who read the first series—which the second instalment just published can hardly fail to recall to public attention—will remember the delicate and refined fancy which breathes in such love-songs as "Love's Mirror," the truth to nature hit in the reminiscence "By the Sea," the hardly less natural strains "On an old Minster," and the pathos and realism of such pieces as "In Trafalgar Square," "In Regent Street," and "The Young Mother." Perhaps the author's finest and strongest effort was the study of the human mind in its quest of truth and satisfaction, called "The Wandering Soul," a poem which surveyed in turn the various arts, philosophies, and religious of mankind, in a series of stanzas of which one alone, containing the poet's reforence to Socrates, will serve to exhibit the sterling quality of his muse:—

And that white soul, clothed with a satvr's form.

Which shone beneath the laurels day by day,
And, fired with burning faith in God and right,
Doubted men's doubts away.

But through all the writer's first published efforts one characteristic was conspicuous—namely, a healthy carnestness of thought and purpose, choosing fit themes and few, breaking out into song because the stirred spirit could not brook longer silence, and expanding itself in wholesome and generous sympathies with the highest human interests. We are glad to find that in our busy and practical age there is a sufficient number of readers susceptible of impressions from healthy poetry to have encouraged this "New Writer" to a second venture.

It is always interesting to glean internal evidence of a poets scope and motive; and in these new songs several pieces show that the author prefers the living present to the dead past for his theme and inspiration, sees his way clearer in the contemplation of the real and earnest than in the mazes of art and fancy, and, above all, holds that a singer is responsible for the moral tone of his lays. In his "Apology," after a passage of great beauty which pleads for the photographic delineation of nature and humanity as they are, instead of

Blue hills with adumbrations faint, Or misty aureoled saint,

he thus defines the office and ministry of a genuine " vates" by a subtle and truthful contrast:—

Dull creed of earthy souls! who tall That, be the song of heaven or hell, Who truly sings, sings well,

And with the same encomiums greet The satyr baring brutish feet, And pure child-angels sweet;

Whose praise in equal meed can share The Manad with distempered hair, The cold Madonna fair.

Great singers of the past! whose song Still streams down earthward pure and strong, Free from all stain of wrong;

Whose lives were chaquered, but whose verse The generations still rehearse; Yet never soul grew worse.

Towards the close of the same poem he indicates with still more distinctness his own poetical "platform," and also affords a clue to the title of his volumes, which represents, it seems, his twofold object of imaging the features of the world of to-day and reaching forward to the better world of to-morrow, in which latter he dreams

The race transfigured, wrong redressed, None worn with labout, nor oppressed, But posce for all, and rest.

" Sunge of Two Worlds. By a New Writer. London; Henry S. King & Co. 1879.

This "Apolegy" is a sufficient key to the poet's moral purpose, but criticism ought equally to commend the sensible and sober estimate of his vocation which he enunciates in a later poem, inscribed "A Remonstrance." What a flood of trash would be annually spared to the world could his weaker brethren be imbued with the lesson of its concluding stances, which we give as follows with a little needful difference of punctuation. Inveighing against trivial themes and creeping verse, he exclaims.

Grave error! since not all of life Is rhythmic; of: by level ways We walk; the sweet creative strife, The inspired hernic days, Are rare for all; no food for song Are common hours; and those who hold The gift, the inspiration strong More precious far than gold, Only when heart is fired and brain, And the soul spreads its soaring wing, Only when notier themes constrain, Should ever dare to sing.

Did we need other evidences of a sound poetic taste and faith to recommend our "New Writer," we might point to his warm championship of an "unknown poet," whom at an interval of two centuries he claims as of the same county and college with himself, Henry Vaughan the Silurist, the sweet "Swan of Usk." A year or two ago we reviewed Mr. Grosart's edition of Vaughan's works, and it is gratifying to find one more poet springing up who, in a stanza such as the following, appears to prefer Harry Vaughan to George Herbert:— Vaughan to George Herbert:-

One poet shall become a household name Into the nation's heart ingrown; One more than equal miss the meet of fame, And live and die unknown.

We are too grateful to the writer of this stanza for recalling those touching lines of Vaughan which begin "They are all gone into the world of light" to follow the clue which the context might afford to the name of a poet who at least admits that he is a Silurian. In earnestness, sweetness, and the gift of depicting nature, he may be pronounced even now a worthy disciple of his compating

Several of the shorter poems (such as "Comfort," "Good in Everything," and "Courage") are instinct with a noble purpose and a high ideal of life. In his love songs too, especially one at p. 7, there breathes that old chivalrous devotion to a mistress which was so conspicuous in our Sidneys and Wallers, albeit which was so conspicuous in our Sidneys and Wallers, albeit somewhat out of date in days when woman is disposed to assert her rights rather than to rest upon her privileges. Another song—so brief that we may quote it—has the true ring about it, and a touch of the same pathos and knight-errantry of tone which shone out now and then in the first series. It runs:—

Only a woman's hair, A fair lock severed and dead; But where is the maiden—where That delicate head? Perhaps she is rich and fair, Perhaps she is poor and worn, And 'twere better that one somewhere Ilad never been born. And the careless hand that threw That faded tress away— Ah! the false heart that once beat true, Ah! love flung away.

Another phase of this writer's carnestness is shown in his apparent Another phase of this writer's carnestness is shown in his apparent selection of the contemplation of the cloister as the theme of a poem antitled "For Life," a poem of which every word and verse is built up into harmonious and truthful completeness. A "Hymn in time of Idols" has something of the same spirit, though the subject is treated in a more speculative and less pictorial fashion. Elsewhere ("As in a Picture") it is developed into a mysticism which does not seem to us either natural or intelligible; but in another ("The Beginnings of Faith") we get, in measures reminding us of the sweet Siluriat, a renowed taste of the charm of the "Wandering Soul" above referred to:—

Fair more of support days.

Fair morn of summer days, Rich harvest eves that raise The soul and heart o'erburdened to an ecstasy of praise.

Low whispers, vague and strange, Which through our being do range, Breathing perpetual presage of some mighty coming change.

There in the soul do breed
Thoughts which at last shall lead
se clear, firm assurance of a satisfying cree

To some clear, firm assurance of a satisfying creed.

We must add, however, that the author's intensity of purpose sometimes betrays him into ultra-vehemence, when the image he would break is social or spolitical, rather than moral or religious. There is certainly a waste of white heat in the tirade against the "stockjobbers' madama," in the verses "In the Park."

We do not wonder that, having delivered himself of such a perfervid stansa as the 6th (p. 41), he is led by prickings of pascience to qualify it by others which indicate something like thward misgivings. On the other hand, the piece headed "Tolermor" bespeaks a less iconscilastic creed, and for such satirical abstoches as the "Professor," p. 159-61, there is the justification that it is good to be realously affected in a good matter.

We have not spoken of our author's powers of portraiture and description. One perfect picture, marginally amounted, so

to speak, in the speculations which it parenthetically calls forth from the writer, is the "Organ-boy," a poem which might have been suggested (we do not say that it was) by a note in Dean Merivale's Remons under the Engire (c. 51, p. 38). The Dean had been exploring a supposed battle-field of Caractacus. "On descending," he writes, "from the spot which I believed to be the scene of the celipse of British freedom, I found an Italian organ-boy making sport at an alchouse door to a group of Welsh peasants. I could not fail to moralize with Taoitus, Rebus humanis inest orbis quidam." It would be hard to convey the gist of the poem we refer to better than in the Dean's sentence. But we must leave room for at least one of the author's nature pictures. manis inest orbis quidam." It would be hard to convey the gist of the poem we refer to better than in the Dean's sentence. But we must leave room for at least one of the author's nature pictures, a province in which we are not sure that he is not stronger than in any other. Little bits of Kentish scenery in his balled of "Gilbert Becket" show this; so does an exquisite little diorams of the seasons, entitled "Revival"; and so again do bits of rural description, reminding us of Martial's gift that way, in a "Cynic's Day-Dream." But the most noteworthy poem of this kind in the present series is the "Ode on a Fair Spring Morning," which has somewhat of the charm and truth to nature of L'Allegro and Il Penseroso. As a whole, this ode is perhaps the nearest approach to a masterpiece in the collection before us. We can find no fault with it, unless it be a seeming violation of the unities in the mention of "gold gleams from rippling fields of ripening wheat" amidst the phenomena of a May morning; and we cannot find too much praise for the noble assertion of man's resurrection and renovation in p. 87. But we prefer to close with a bit of simple description: simple description:

There is a nameless air
Of sweet revival over all which fills
The earth and sky with life; and everywhere
Before the scarce seen sun begins to glow,
The birds awake which dumbered all night long,
And with a gush of song.
First doubting of their strain, then full and wide,
Raise their fresh hyuns thro' all the country side.
Already above the dewy clover
The soaring lark begins to hover
Over his mate's low nest;
And soon from childhood's early rest
In hall and cottage to the cassument rise
The little ones with their fresh morning eyes,
And see the tranquil Heaven's unclouded blue,
And since as yet no sight nor sound of toil
The fair-spread peaceful picture comes to soil,
Look from their young and steadfast eyes
With such an artiess sweet surprise
As Adam know when first on either hand
He saw the virgin landscapes of the morning land. There is a nameless air

UNDER THE LIMES.

A MONGST the multitude of ephomeral novels, of which each A MONGST the multitude of ephomeral novels, of which each generally drives its prodecessors from the mind of the reader, we remember with more than usual distinctness a story called Christina North. It was gracefully written and pervaded by a pleasing, though rather melancholy, sentiment. The author comes before us again with a book which shows the same qualities, comes before us again with a book which shows the same qualities, and which deserves therefore to be distinguished from the ordinary throng. To say that it is a powerful story, or that it is likely to be generally popular, would be rash; but it has at least a character of its own, and shows some serious purpose. The story may be priefly described by anying that it is one more variation upon the familiar theme of the Wahlverwandtschaften. The resemblance indeed to Goethe's great novel is of a very superficial kind. The proprieties are observed with the utmost punctuality; and the moral intended to be inculcated is such as might have been enforced from a pulpit by the most orthodox of preschers. The coincidence consists merely in this, that in Under the Limes, as in its predecessor, there are two pairs of lovers who have managed to arrange themselves in the wrong order; the who have managed to arrange themselves in the wrong order; the worldly young lady being engaged to the unworldly young gentleman, whilst the unworldly young lady receives an offer from the worldly young gentleman. The natural affinities then begin to operate, and various uncomfortable consequences result. Ultimately the and various uncomfortable consequences result. Ultimately the worldly youth dies after being converted to a sense of the weak-nesses which have marred his life. Indeed he is only half-worldly, and seems to be regarded by the author rather with pity than aversion. If is an indolent, delicate youth, who is not so much attracted by pomps and vanities as incapable of very decidedly making up his mind to adopt any particular line of conduct whatever. Indeed he has that kind of effectionacy which may be consequently taken in novels as a reconstruction. very decidedly making up his mind to adopt any particular line of conduct whatever. Indeed he has that kind of effeminacy which may be generally taken in novels as a prognostic of an early death. A thoroughly soft-handed youth, who goes to alsep in the afternoon and whose most energetic performance is an occasional game of croquet, resembles Goldamithia "lovely woman" in so far that his only way of touching our sympathice is to die gracefully. At one time, indeed, when we found him venturing to chaff the awkward and athletic clergyman who does his duty by the poor in an uncompromising spirit, we had hopes of him. We thought that he might be espable of interrupting the happiness of this rival shd giving eause for an action of breach of promise. We regretted to find that he was allowed to have good impulses, and even to set about draining his estates—the most unequivocal sign

* Under the Lines. By the Author of "Christine North." London:

of grace in the baronet of fiction-before he makes his exit under

of grace in the baronet of fiction—before he makes his exit under the ministrations of the stern, but forgiving, clergyman.

But this youth, who has too much of the girl about him to be quite interesting, is comparatively in the background. The main interest of the story is in the thoroughly worldly young lady and her serious lover. The author remarks, with a good deal of truth, and in a more satirical vein than is usual to her, that a man is always more or less surprised to hear that a lady is engaged to anybody but himself. We must confess that we sympathize with autorize not unfrequently. It is indeed a very trite about the surprise not unfrequently. the surprise not unfrequently. It is indeed a very trite observa-tion that marriages are too often arranged on apparently the most perverse principles. Few men will deny that their acquaint-ance generally marry the wrong people. It is only by a rare felicity that friendship is not to some extent interrupted by marriage; and the reason seems to be that the men whom one likes throw themselves away upon the most uninteresting women, always throw themselves away upon the most uninteresting women, whilst the feminine taste is so perverted as to prefer priggishness or sheer stupidity to virtues and talents by which one is oneself distinguished. There is room for many reflections upon the defective arrangements of society or of human nature which favour this unfortunate tendency. We are content at present to remark that it exists, and to appeal for contirmation to the personal experience of our readers. We therefore do not complain of the author because she brings about an engagement between a young man who has a high ambition as an artist and a strong desire to be faithful to his vocation, and a young lady who has hear plenty of be faithful to his vocation, and a young lady who has plenty of money, a great deal of beauty, and no particular ambition, except that of enjoying all the luxuries of life. If we said that such an arrangement was unnatural, we might be confronted by any number of decisive instances to the contrary. Undoubtedly any number of money here, intended contrary. any number of men who have intended at the age of five-andtwenty to scorn delights and live laborious days have consoled thomselves by the time they were thirty by sporting with the tangles of Newro's hair, especially when Neera is the only daughter of a rich banker. In one sense, however, we think that the author has made the process rather too easy, or perhaps we should rather say that she has scarcely done justice to the capabilities of the situation. The fact is, we suspect, that she has fallen into a common error. Novelists are a great deal too much given to taking fancies about their characters. They cannot represent their villains and their heroires with the true Shakspearian impartiality. their vinimis and their netonies with the true Shakaparan Impartiality. They are not content to make us hate their had characters, but they make the had characters simply hateful; and between these two methods there is a very vital difference. Shakapeare, for example, takes some trouble to make us see that Falstaff's life was radically unsatisfactory, and even provides him with an edifying death-bed; but he does not conceal the fact that Was Falstaff was a very delightful companion in his cups. If Dickens had dealt with a Falstaff, he would not have been content without saying at every other line, "See what a villain and a brute this is, and observe how heartily I disapprove of him." Now, to drop from great authors to the comparatively modest case before us, the author of *Under the Limes* is a great deal too angry with poor Henrietta Langel. Sho tolls us, it is true, that Miss Langel was charming, but her whole energy is devoted to showing us how thoroughly frivolous and heartless was Miss Langel's real character. The consequences is that we become unable to consequences in that we become unable to racter. The consequence is that we become unable to conceive how the admirable Mr. Viner should ever have fallen in love with hor. That such thirms become in made in the with hor. That such things happen in real life we have fully admitted. Nothing is more common than for men of genius to fall in love with mere dolls, and make shipwreek of their lives in consequence. But then the task of the novelist is not simply to re-produce the strange combinations which happen in real life, but to make them credible and intelligible to us. The contrast puzzles and interests us when it really happens; but in a work of art we should either see how it comes about, or at least have it turned to the best possible account.

Our own theory as to the love affair between Miss Langel

and Mr. Viner is extremely simple. She was a very pretty girl and he was an artist. She made an admirable figure in one of his paintings of an early Christian martyr, and he assumed, reasoning in an artistic fashion, that she must necessarily have had the qualities which were displayed by the early martyrs. This is the solution of the problem which is more or less indicated in the book; our complaint is that it is passed over rather too lightly. The peculiarity of the artistic temporament which gives rise to such delusions is an excellent temporament which gives rise to such delusions is an excellent subject for the novelist; and we can imagine a treatment of the story in which we should be forced to sympathize with the unstory in which we should be forced to sympathize with the unfortunate lover, distracted between the external charms of the lady and his gathering doubts as to the real depths of her nature. As it is, we have the whole case so very plainly put before us that we cannot help rather despising the man who is so easily imposed upon. We might almost fancy the story to have been written by Hose Anstie, the virtuous heroine. She would naturally take the view which commends itself to the author: She would see in poor Miss Langel nothing but a heartless flift; and would forget that, in attacking her rival, she was attacking the liver who fell so easy a victim to the rivel's arts. The layer himself, moreover, though not ill described, in scarcely adjusted for the situation in which he is placed. His is convey an attack appealing accessible to feminine filirations. His is no very called, self-sustained, and severe that we sourcely understand the weakness with which he gives up his art on the very first applicalet appealing accessible to ferminine flirtations. Ha is no very particle of the second that we scarcely understand the Disness Complete, Militon Rule. Most with which he gives up his art on the very first applica-

tion from his betrothed. The struggle should have lasted longer in order to make us understand the greatness of the sacrifice and sympathize with the man who falls into temptation. In short, the author shows some want of the dramatic insight which should enable her to picture the natural working of the passions whose existence she has suggested, and extract the greatest autount of existence she has suggesten, and extract the greatest angum of interest from the situation. Otherwise the book shows considerable talent. It is not perhaps very thrilling or dramatic; but the scenery is harmonious and delicately described; and the morality, if once or twice obtruded upon us rather more emphatically than we could wish, shows tenderness and delicately of feeling.

We will only add one criticism by way of conclusion. We

We will only add one criticism by way of conclusion. We are not quite sure how much blame belongs to us and how much to the author; but we have an uncomfortable feeling of vagueness as to the relationship of the persons chiefly concerned. When one of the heroes is introduced to us as "stepson to Hose's aunt," we have the sense of amoyance which is produced by the genealogical problem gratuitously suggested. We fancy for a moment that the persons are within fashibited degrees and then find that there two persons are within forbidden degrees, and then find that they are really not related to each other at all. Such matters are of no great importance, but it does contribute something to the comfort of a reader when they are smoothed down as neetly as poss

AMERICAN LITERATORE.

MR. CAMPBELL'S History of Nova Scotis * may not do full MR. CAMPBELL'S History of Nova Scotis "may not do fall justice to the natural interest of the subject, but it is rarely that a colonial history is sufficiently fall of matter to be really attractive to readers not directly interested in the colony itself; and this is especially the case with the minor maritime provinces of the Canadian Dominion. If, indeed, we could have the personal story of their earliest settlers—the adventures of the original discoverers, the difficulties, struggles, failures, and successes of those who first planted civilization and agriculture therein, and all that really constitutes the history of the plantation itself—we should no doubt find that the tamest and most companies of the possessions that British courses and enterprise itself—we should no doubt find that the tamest and most com-monplace of the possessions that British courage and enterprise have won for the British Empire had a tale worth telling. But of these things for the most part very imperfect, if any, records are preserved, and the substitutes are not satisfactory. The early history of the Northern coast provinces has none of the stirring interest given by religious or political enthusiasm to the ori-ginal settlements of the thirteen Colonies to the southward; it is one long record of petty frontier wars between France and England, often disgraced by savage cruelty and wanton devas-tation, interspersed with treaties of peace and restitutions so tation, interspersed with treaties of peace and restitutions so frequent that it is no easy matter to remember from chapter to chapter which territories are under our own control and which under the Bourbon flag. Nova Scotia, hko the rest, has been conquered, surrendered, and reconquered, and it was not till the Treaty of Utrecht that it came finally and permanently into British possession. At that time a considerable part of the province, known as Acadia, was occupied by French colonists, who received under the treaty the right to remain in enjoyment of all the privileges of British subjects, or to depart within two years with all their property. The great majority remained; but while they claimed the rights, they not unnaturally failed to imbibe the spirit, of Englishmen. They evaded for a long period the eath of allegiance; they gave assurances of their affectionate levalty to their former sovereign, and whenever there was danger of a French raid or invasion, their temper was a source of grave anxiety to the civil and military authorities responsible for the safety of the province. When at authorities responsible for the safety of the province. When a last they took the oath of allegiance, they did so with a reserve tion (expressed, understood, or mental, there is much dispute which) that they should not be called on to serve against Brance; that is to say, that, constituting, half the population, they should not help to defend their own homes and property or those of their neighbours against invasion. The fact that this kind of loyalty was tolerated for forty years is a sufficient proof of the indulgent spirit of the Government. But it could not go on for ever; and at last the option was enforced of allegiance or expulsion. refused the alternative of active levalty, and demanded permission to retire with their cattle and movemble property mission to retire with their cattle and movemble property into the French provinces—that is, to reinforce the enemy. This was refused; and as they still declined to accept the obligation of loyal subjects to defend their country against invasion, and showed that their sympathies were altogether on the side of the enemy, they were in 1755 removed to distant British colonies, and their property confiscated. The measurement are the property of the control of distant British colonies, and their property confiscated. The measure may have been excessive in severity, but, as the removal of their cattle and other property was impossible, and as their partially entitled them to compensation, it is difficult to see what milder proceeding would have meet the measure of the case. It is obvious that those Acadians who means to remain Branch subjects should have assuited the molves of the treaty option, and retired within the two years; men who had for ferry years accepted: British severeignty could hardly claims of the caption from the day of British severeignty could hardly claims of the caption from the day of British severeignty could hardly claims of the caption from the day of British subjects. The observation of the case is apparent in the moly

ignores, but implicitly denies, representing the entire measure as aurprise, instead of, as it was, the final step of a long asgotiation in which the Acadians were warned from the first of the consequences of obstinacy. Such is the one really striking incident of Nova Scotian history. In the War of Independence the Northern colonies remained loyal to Great British—a fact of which Mr. Campbell offers no explanation; and the only important effect of the American Revolution on Nova Scotia-was to introduce a large population of fugitive Loyallats, who gave her at once a great accession of strength and importance, and whose settlement added a new and very important element to the character of her people. The next interesting occurrence in the story is the initiation of the attempt at a Confederation of the Maritime Colonies, out of which the Canadian Dominion finally crose. Mr. Campbell's account of the vagaries of Mr. Howe and the Nova Scotian people on this subject is unfortunately as obscure and perplaxing as their own conduct—a serious drawback to the value of his work. The concluding chapters deal with the material resources of the colony; purporting to show that Nova Scotia has gold mines richer than those of Victoria, if properly worked, and coal-fields which might create another Lancashire if Mr. Levona's expectation of the speedy exhaustion of our English supply should be fulfilled.

Mr. Gideon Welles Scotestery of the Nervin the Administration

Mr. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy in the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, has been moved to indignation by a funereal culogy of Mr. Seward, in which Mr. Adams appears to have implied that the Secretary of State was really the controlling and directing spirit of Mr. Lincoln's Government. The phrases quoted from Mr. Adams appear to us to convey an exaggerated idea of the powers of Mr. Seward. No doubt he was by far the ablest and most experienced member of the Government, while Mr. Lincoin's ignorance of everything necessary to the education of a stateaman or the practical direction of a national policy was as complete as that of any other Western (or English) farmer. But Mr. Lincoln had a strong will, and was in a position to make it prevail; and he had taken care to protect himself against Mr. Soward's ascendency by selecting other Ministers who were rivals or enemies to the Secretary of State. Among these was Mr. Welles, who delights in depreciating Mr. Seward, exposing his real or assumed errors, and, in particular, making it apparent that the two vital decisions of the Lincoln Government the determination to go to war with the seceded States, which at once drove all the Border States into open hostility, and the Emancipation Edict, which gave the lie to every pledge and profession of the Government and of Congress—were Mr. Lincoln's and his own. We can well believe it. It is not so easy to believe, nor is Mr. Welles so successful in showing, that Mr. Seward was as responsible as himself for the criminal folly of nurrous intertument outcomes on the Trent. As the author trips approving the piratical outrage on the Trent. As the author tries to extenuate his own recorded responsibility, we are the less inclined to accept his authority when he affirms and undeavours to aggravate Mr. Seward's. Our belief is that the latter saw the aggravate Mr. Seward's. Our belief is that the latter saw the error from the first moment, prepared for its repudiation, and, but for the wilfulness of his chief and colleagues, would have repudiated it at once, and thereby secured the good will and esteem of Great Britain. Mr. Welles publishes some other Cabinet secrets—among them, unconsciously, the fact that he was not in the secrets of the Government-and tries to establish, what remains as obscure as ever, that the promise not to attack Sunter, which was so scanda-lously violated, was made by Mr. Seward without authority, and was never avowed to Mr. Lincoln. It is clear that he knows no more about the matter than we do, and the inherent improbability of this suggestion, made years ago by Mr. Lincoln's apologists, remains as great as ever.

Mr. James Grant Wilson's Bisetches of Illustrious Soldiers † are lively and readable. Perhaps his judgment might have been more approved had be omitted General Scott, and even General Sherman; and certainly he would have shown better sense and taste if he had not complained of English writers for not recognizing that General Lee "fought om the wrong side." Are Americans really ignorant that most Maglishmen who knew anything of American affairs believed the South to be in the right? and have they forgotten that, until Mr. Lincoln forced a collision, most of themselves believed in the legality of secession? And a writer who makes a hero of Washington simply renders himself ridiculous when he talks in the style of a Nonjuror about "rebellion."

The Life of General Bayard † is not very full of incident, or of the higher kind of personal interest. Though a general officer in the great volunteer army of the Union, the subject of this biography was not twenty-nine when he was killed at Fredericksburg, and the latter part of his history is in the main a more fraction of the history of the Virginian war. He was a man of remarkable ability and soldierly spirit, but not of exhaustive information or profound thought, and the correspondence which fills

the greater part of this volume, and supplies material far the met, is, as might be expected from the age of the writer, commentified and dependent for interest entirely upon the subject content. The attraction for English readers is derived entirely from the Habitat throws on the life in which Hayard participated, first as a substitute throws on the life in which Hayard participated, first as a substitute throws on the life in which Hayard participated, first as a regiment encaused in the harassing and participated, first as regiment encaused in the harassing and promotions frontier service which till rid in was the sole employment of a military actuary to which the candidate for military hapones could ordinarily look forward. That the training at the Military College was severe, full of practical hardship, of vexatious restaints, and of extensive work, is the impression left on our mind by nearly every one of the many American military biographies we have read; and the impression is continued by Hayard's letters, though the high spirit, youthful vivasity, and physical vigour enabled him to maintain a thoroughly cheerful tone throughout, and never to show the slightest idea of flinching from his original resolution to go through the course. It is evident that many students became disquisted or disheartened, and abandoned the career which demanded so unpleasant an apprenticeship; and Bayard himself seems to have contemplated a speedy retirement from the army, and to have persisted rather from a manly resolution net" to abandon from more weariness a position obtained by attenuous exertions than from any real hope in the future of a life which legan in so unpromising a fashion. Circumstances determined his course; the actual career of a soldier and the seventurous life of a frontier post were better than West Point, and had not lost all their charms when the War of because gave supplyment of a frontier post were better than West Point, and had not lost all their charms when the War of the careasing gave smaller a

A new biography of Theodore Parker* of moderate bulk (speaking by comparison), and claiming to be authorized by his friends and family, is sure of readers; not the less that it is rather a record of the progress of Parker's mind and the growth of his ideas that of the outward incidents of a life whose ideas, after all, were its chief events and its sole memorials. It is not a work to be lightly skimmed, for only a close and careful scratiny will enable even a reader familiar with his style and his school to comprehend the often mystical notions of the great Transcendentalist. Its story, so far as it has one, is that of the progress of a profound, smalle, and acceptical spirit from what may be called orthodox limitarismism to views in which it is often difficult to recognize a clear hold of even the simplest principles of natural religion; its only external incidents are the consequences of such a progress on Parker's relations with the Church and with society. We need hardly say that the biographer's sympathics are all on one side; were he a caudid and impartial judge, he would hardly have been selected to write this volume, or would hardly have assumed the task.

We have to notice several works of more or less interest and importance upon the subject of education. First, there is the Third Annual Report of the Federal Commissioner of Education †—an officer whose duties appear to be limited to the collection, digestion, and submission to the Ministry of the Interior of all internation that may throw light on the condition of public instruction, and the educational status of the people. We cannot say that the latter duty seems, in the present volume, to be quite fairly fulfilled. It may be that, to American readers, the figures by themselves convey a correcter view of the case than they do at first eight to Europeans; for they are so ordered as to suggest to mindisaccustomed to English statistics an idea which would be wholly unfair to the people of the Union. For example, it appears that of inhabitants above ten vents of age, the Union counts 28 millions, of whom 54 millions are illiterate. This is a large proportion, apparently. But we have to remember that of these 28 millions about our-fourth are of foreign parentage, and more than one-fifth of foreign birth, all of whom belong to the loss educated classes of shape forth, all of whom belong to the loss educated classes of shape for those who have been brought up in the United States, and within reach of their school system, are unable to read or write. So again we are led to calculate—for the figures are imperfect—that the average attendance at school is about one-in three of the "children of school age." Bus, putting aside the fact that a large number of rural scholars attend only in the winter, because we are not clear-how the "average" is readonall, we find that the "children" in question include in a few cases all from investy-one years of age. Now we can well understant that a large majority of the lads from fifteen to twenty-one, and of the girls above auxum at the states of the parent to twenty-one, and of the

^{*} Lincoln and Seward: Remarks upon the Memorial Address of Charles
Francis Adams on the late W. H. Sresard, with Invidents and Comments illustrative of the Measures and Policy of the Administration of Abraham
Lincoln, and Views as to the relative Positions of the late President and
Secretary of State. By Gilson Walks, Endicerotary to the Navy, New
York: Sheldon & Co. Lauden: Sampon Love & Co. 1874.

At Sketches of Mustrious Beldiers. By James Grant Wilson. With a bleet Engravings and as Autographs. New York; Patnam's Sous. London: Sampaon Low & Co.

¹ The Life of George Dashiell Mayard, late Captain U.S. A., and Brigor General of Volunteers, billed in the Battle of Fredericking December 186a. By Samuel J. Bayard. New York: Patnam's State. Leader: Basepant Low & Co. 1874.

^{*} Mandore Parker; a Biography. By Octavias Brooks Frethingham.

^{4.} Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1372. Availings two: Government Friating Office. London: Trübuer & Co. 1372.

schooling, will begin ofter ex, or end before fifteen; so that the life of the "oblidies of school age" may represent the established of flourly every child in the Union for a period of four the five years. A total years expenditure of some twelve or thirteen millions sterling on education among a total resultation millions some Enve years. A total yearly expenditure of some twelve or mirreen stillions sterling on education among a total pepulation of about the aims number within the "school age" above mentioned, or 34 a year on each child in sverage attendance, does not seem to as unsatisfactory, especially in a country where attendance at what we should tall "public elementary schools" is so general, and whose educational endowments do necessary schools a year.

Whose educational endowments do indexiceed 600,000. a years, Next comes Dr. Northrop's indignant treatise against education should, the chief substance of which is a collection of newspaper articles and letters from heads of schools and colleges in the States, testifying against the habit of sending young Americans to Europe (chiefly Gerhany) for education. The witnesses do not seem able to deny the greates thoroughness and excellence of foreign interrection; but they complain that Americans educated abroad do not feel be true American pride in their country (i.e. are not given to "spread-eagleism"), are not hearty Republicans and haters of Monarchy (knowing a little more of the real state of the case than their home-tanght brethren), are indifferent to American politics, and, finally, do not make efficient teachers in American schools, because they cannot keep order among American hops. We can quite believe in all Dr. Northrop's evidence without boys. We can quite believe in all Dr. Northrop's evidence without pting his conclusion that a home education is best for the sons and daughters of cultivated American families.

Hampton and its Students † contains the records of the first, and perhaps the best, school established in Virginia, during and since perhaps the best, school established in Virginia, during and since the war, for negroes. The writers are of course eager advocates of emancipation and negro equality. But they testify unawares to the fact—to which evidence is borne in every quarter—that the negroes whe can be taught, managed, civilized, and induced to work well and steadily are those who were born and brought up in alayery, and that after a generation or two of freedom the black man is far below the level of the newly-emancipated slave.

Sex and Education 1 is a collection of the protests, mostly largery, off a number of the strong-minded sisterhood against the work of Dr. Clarke on the education of girls, which we lately noticed. Only one or two of the essays are of any value, and these renerally concede all that Dr. Clarke asserts—namely, that girls

generally concede all that Dr. Clarke asserts-namely, that girls generally concede all that Dr. Clarke asserts—namely, that girls ought not to be educated with or as boys—but insist, with much truth, that there are influences worse than those of hard schoolwork; that premature dissipation, novels, reveries, and unwholewome dress, turning a girl's mind in the wrong direction and injuring her physical health, are quite as mischievous as severe study, and that steady mental occupation is the best possible antidote to the tendency of American life to force young girls into premature womanhood. Perfectly true; but "who deniges of it?" Oestainly not Dr. Clarke.

The last of this class of books on our list, the Record of Mr. Alcott's School's, gives a detailed account of the processes by which, a generation ago, a teacher far in advance of his time sought not so much to impart information as to develop the intelligence and quicken the perceptions of children under his charge. Without agreeing with everything therein suggested, we cannot but think that every mother and every teacher of young children might profit by reading it.

What is Discovinism? || is the title of a brief treatise in which the writer strives to fix the doctrine against which he protests in a definite shape, as it is held by a large school of scientific men, if not certainly by Mr. Darwin and certainly not by Mr. men, if not certainly by Mr. Darwin and certainly not by Mr. Wallace; in the sense, namely, of a denial of creative intelligence and control in the process of development. This, he argues, and not the method of creative action, is the vital issue. He quotes Professir Owen as upholding the dectrine of creation by birth, as against that of fixity of species, while repudiating in the strongest terms the materialist theory of spontaneous, undirected development by accidental variation and natural selection. Parts of the argument are clearly and strongly put, but if Mr. Hodge had refrained from bringing into the controversy an authority altogether disregarded by his antagonists, he would have shown more discretion, and have kept, after all, more effectively to the real point.

Autology T professes to be a system of mental science, or meta-

* Education Abroad, and other Supers. By Birdsey Grant Northrop, LL.D., Secretary of Connecticut Board of Education. New York and Chicago: Barnes & Co., London: Trübner & Co., 1879.

† Hampton and its Students. By Two of its Teachers Mrs. M. F. Armstrong and Helen W. Ludiow. With Fifty Cabin and Plantation Songs, arranged by Thomas P. Pinner, in charge of Musical Department at Hampton. New York Putnam's Schin London: Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

See and Education. A Reply to Dr. E. Clarke's ? Sex in Education," and with an initioduction, by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Boston . Roberts there. Loudon: Samplen Low & Co. 2574.

A Record of Mr. Abott's Schools estemplifying the Principles and Methods Moved Culture. Third Edities, revised. Reston & Roberts Brothers. antique & Bampson Dow & Co. 1874.

Flot is Durwinished. By Charles Hodge, Princeton, N.J. New York: Ibbes, Armstvong, & Co. Lousian i Sembron Loy & Co. 1874.

Antibegs: an Industries System of Prince Loy & Co. 1874.

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physics, based on the investigation not of the stinds minton to external things, but of its reprospective mixing. He at least we understand the writer, though we may have totally mintonneity bim. If a reader is curious to investigate a new greens of mean physics, an opportunity is here afforded him; but what the system we cannot explain, and we doubt if any one, except the author could tell us what it means; or if any one whatever could reduce it to clear and intelligible statements.

John Andross is a somewhat sensational story of Ames and of not quite the best pars of it. ...

Field Ornithology; is a manual for the practical direction of a naturalist who wishes to make a collection of American birds.

The Illustrated duide Book! to the United States and Consider not only performs the ordinary functions of a traveller's gained but contains a quantity of information respecting the climate, resources attractions, and drawbacks of each region; the major of wages and the cost of living, and so forth, which may be of the highest value to the intending settler. to the intending settler.

Down the River is a satire on the practice of duplling, unbapping directed less against its savage American aspect than against the formal restraints enforced by the European code; it is clever, bu too far spun out.

Mr. Calvert's Maid of Orleans || is a tragedy, in mingled wars and prose, after the Shakspearian model—an initiation throughout and not always a successful one. Mr. Alger's Poerry of the Orient || is a collection of translations from Indian, Perisan, and Arabia poetry, prefuced by a not uninteresting cessay on the characteristic of Flastern wares. of Eastern werse.

"John Andross. By Rebecca Harding Davis, Author of "Life in the Iron Mills," "Dallas Galbraith," "Waiting for the Verdiet," &c. Illustrated. New York: Orange Judd, Company. Landon: Sapapson Lov & Co.

† Field Ornithology, comprising a Manual of Instruction for Procuring Preparing, and Preserving Birds, and a List of North American Birds By Dr. Elliott Cones, U.S.A. Salem: Naturalists' Agency. Boston: Este & Lauriat. New York: I lodd & Mead. London: Tribner & Co. 1874.

† The Englishman's Illustrated Guide Book to the United States and Canada, especially adapted to the use of British Tourists and Soldiers visiting those Countries. London: Longmans & Co. 1874.

§ Down the River; or, Practical Leagues mudes the Code Duello. By at Amateur. With 12 full-page Illustrations by II. L. Stephens. New York: Hall & Son. London: Sampson Low & Co.

The Maid of Orleans. An Historical Tragedy. By George N. Colvert New York: Putnam's Sons. London: Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

The Poetry of the Orient. By William Robuseville Alger, Author o "The Friendships of Women," &c. Boston: Roberta Brythern, London Sampson Low & Co. 1874.

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SATURDAY REVIEW

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

June 6, 1874, *

Price 6d

GAMBETTA AT AUXERRE.

CAMBETTA has many enemies and few friends.

His sachies are to be found in every section of Paris society, and in almost every fraction of the Assembly. His friends are a few personal addrents who are never sure what he will do, and who are jealous of the private consolations which, rightly or wrongly, he is generally believed to have brought with him out of the disasters of 1870. But it must be owned that he alone among the Frenchmen of his generation knows what to do in furtherance of his of his generation knows what to do in furtherance of his views, and when to do it. The time, he considered, had come for him to make an appeal to France; but to make an appeal to France is as difficult a feat as any one could in the present state of things undertake to perform. He is a deputy, and may nominally say what he pleases in the Assembly; but it is only in the sense in which a man may say what he pleases in a bear-garden. He might of course get a deputation from French residents in the Lebanon or Japan to call on him, and give or promise him an inkstand, and then he could give them at least a possible inkstand's worth of political disquisition. Or he might write a letter to himself in his own newspaper. But he knows his country too well to adopt such But he knows his country too well to adopt such quiet machinery, and is aware that if he wants to make a sensation, he must begin with something sensational. To have spoken when he ought not to have spoken, to outwit the Government, and beard a Prefect were secsury theatrical strokes if he wished to arrest the attention of his countrymen. It happened that there was to be an agricultural banquet at Auxerre, in the department of the Yonne, and this seemed Auxers, in the department of the fonne, and this seemed to him to offer just the opportunity he wanted. No one would dream of the great Gambetra dropping down, as if out of his famous balloun, at a quiet little place like Auxerse, or of a banquet of farmers being turned into a vehicle for the exposition of the type principles of modern democracy. Auxerse had also two special recommendations. It was there that the late Empeace made one of his most characteristic speeches just before Sadowa introduced the care of his disasters; and as M Gambetra washed above characteristic speeches just before Sadowa introduced the era of his disasters; and as M. Gamberra wished, above all things, to speak his mind as to Imperialism, and as Anxerre had been made famous by having Imperialism presched and praised there by its illustrians champion, the effect would be striking if it were also made the scene of as hitter a demonstration against Imperialism as M. Gamberra could divise. At Auxeria it also happened that there reigned a Prefect who owed his first rise in the world to the Government of the 48s of September, and M. Gamberra rightly calculated that an official would be basily bewildered by the sudden appearance of one of the patrons he had thrown over. The miscrable Prefect telegraphed, in an agony of anxiety, to Paris for instructions; but, happily, the Marshal and the Ministry of the Extension were engaged in honouring with their presence a wedding dinner, and before they could be got to attend to pusing ada, who had hear comprise her day with mixing some one hispox or unhappy for life little things of the country. The florest world had been country for the little little things of the country. But, florest world had been country. The florest world had been country.

unless he had had something really to say when he proportunity. But he had things to say which France will find it highly worth while to think over carefully. He hid to sketch and, so far as possible, to determine the policy of the Republican party; and he had to give a distinct challenge to Imperialism, and toll the country that, it did not wish to fall into the hands of Bonapartist intriguers, it must frankly accept the Republic.

M. GAMBETTA, like many other men who have made their mark in the world, has two distinct sides to his character. He is at once prudent and unpulsive. He can be patient and vigilant, can slowly mature his ideas, and can wait inactive until the hour of action comes. This was the side of his nature which he showed in his sketch of the Republican programme. He is also vehement, passionate, a thoroughly good hater, in short, thu fou firster of Matures's well-known saying. This side of his nature he displayed when he came to his invective against the Impermists; and it certainly is an advantage that when man wants to give a warning he should be able to give it in very plain terms, and that when he wants to curse he should have a natural turn for strong language and a fine. command of expletives. His Republican programme was the embodiment of Republican good sense. His party has two great obstacles to encounter—the alarm it inspires and the elements of which it is composed. To persuade trance that the Republic is a safe, steady, prosaic, honourable form of government, and to persuade his party that it must abandon the attitude of a functical narrow-minded clique, were the two things which M. CIAMBETTA was aware that he had to do if he wished to achieve a real success. . He himself, some little time ago, had added to the alarm which the name and recollection of the Republic inspire by a statement that new couches sociales had been formed in France, the existence and importance of which must be recognized. Fresh from the memory of the Commune, France was perfectly ready to own that the existence of new couches sociales had been revealed to it, but it thought that to keep them down with bullet and bayonet was a much better way of treating them than to bestow on them an admiring recognition. M. Gamberra saw how desirable it was that its. should give a satisfactory meaning to his well-known words. To ignore them would be either to confess that he had been wrong in using them, or to incur the suspicion that he was keeping something back, and hid a Red Republicanism in reserve behind the rose-coloured Republicanism which he was expounding. In the most natural way possible, and as if no one ought ever to have misuaderstood him, he shized a meaning to his utterances about new couches sociales which was not only inoffensive but reassuring. In the last twenty years material prosperity has, he said, placed wealth, or something like wealth, in hands to which it was formerly a stranger. The number of petty landowners has increased, and those who now own small place of land are creased, and those who now own small plots of land are better off than their predecessors used to be. It was these excellent, thrifty, intelligent proprietors, these sales men of small means, whom he begged leave to designate as new conches, sociales; and what he understood by retognizing them was merely that they sliculd be allowed and encouraged to manage their own affails, instead of having everything tions for them by a despetic Government that would allow them to associate thinking was actively with the progress of the nation; and a finite of government that allowed this was rist one of which my house man need be discussed. But if the Republic is to the the Government was the Republic in to the the Government.

han the old Republican party, with its principles s and its blessed memories of 1793, and its cast-iron ns—everything, in fact, that M. Gambetta believed As all-sufficient when he was the hero of the Government of the 4th of September. It must become the party carrying on, and practically fitted to carry on, the daily government of a country which is ashamed of much in its past, and afraid of much in its future. It must welcome all who are willing to join it. As M. GAMBETTA lately said in the course of a funeral oration, it must recognize that even such poor creatures as noblemen ought not to be totally excluded from public life. M. GAMBETTA has even gone so far as to mention names, and has selected the Duke of ACDIFFER-PASQUIER as an instance of the sort of man who must be invited to help in guiding the fortunes of a Republic, if a Republic is to be firmly established. This is a very new style of language in the mouth of a Republican leader, but it is as wise as it is new, and nothing could more tend to establish and confirm the importance of M. GAMBETTA's political position than that he should have been the first to recognize and insist on the necessity of enlarging the bounds of the party to which he belongs.

When the Empiror was at Auxorre he informed his delighted heavers that he had a debt to pay to the department of the Youne, as it had been one of the first to give him its suffrage in 1848, because it knew that its interests were identified with those of the EMPRIOR. He further assured the inhabitants of Auxerre that in their midst be could breathe at ease, as it was among the laborious populations and rural districts that he found the true genius of France. M. Clambett's strove to impress on the audience at Auxerre which he had audaciously taken by storm, that if the inhabitants of Auxorre had enabled the EMPEROR to breathe at case, he certainly had not returned the compliment, and had left them to breathe in a very uneasy manner a 1870. Of course M. Gambetta was not likely to let the Empleok have all the morit of praising people who dwell in small towns and country districts; and it was by their virtues and intelligence that his new couches sociales had, in his opinion, descrived to be cordially and handsomely recognized. But it throws some light on the intelligence of the conches sociales and of the laborious populations in which the EMPEROR found the true genius of France, to discover that one of the main difficulties with which M. GAMBETTA has to contend is that Bonapartist agents have undertaken to persuade the French pensants that Sedan was fought and lost after the 4th of September, and that this crushing defeat was entirely due to the scandalous incompetence of the Republican Government. It is impossible for the Republicans to encounter the Imperialists with their own weapons, for this is the biggest lie that could be told; and so the Bonapartists have got possession of the field of mendacity, which in a struggle of French politicians is a matter of very great moment. Will the French peasants, then, M. Gamberra asks, listen to the truth ? This is his last hope, but he does not affect to conceal that he is very much alarmed. Everything else is impossible, as he truly says, except democratio Cosarism and the Republic; and he except democratic Clesarism and the Republic; and he knows that the decision will lie not so much with the nation as with the group of wavering politicians who form the two Centres, and especially the Right Centre, of the Assembly. Will there be a dissolution or an appeal to the people by a plebiscite? M. Gambetta sees that, according as Marshal MacMahon is pressed by those who have his ear, to take the cone or the other of these alternatives, the Republic or the Empire, will be the issue; and, while there is yet time, M. GAMBETTA raises his voice and loudly calls on his countrymen, and especially on those who used to oppose the Second Empire, in the name of political liberty, to realize how easily force and intrigue may win, and the country be handed over once more to the wire-pullers of a system which has, as M. GAMBETTA thinks, plunged it in ruin and disgrace.

MR. ANDERSON'S MOTION.

TR. ANDERSON on Tuesday last confused two or three distinct issues in his speech and motion on the claims of British subjects arising out of the American way. In a clear and able statement Mr. Bounce showed that certein claims against the United States are not berred by the Washington Treaty or by the proceedings of the Commission, and that Huglish subjects who suffered by the ages of the

Alabama and other Confederate cruisers have no claim for redress at the hands of their own Government. apparently still no sufficient ground for hoping to have heard the last of the unpalatable subject of the Treaty and the Arbitration; but persevering members of Parliament, such as Mr. Anderson, may reasonably be expected to abstain from giving an exaggerated scope to a pervense decision. The allegation that "Great Britain had been "adjudicated to have been in the wrong in permitting the "escape of the Alabama" is inaccurate, although ? is possible that the arbitrators might have invented a new doctrine of international law to the disadvantage of neutrals if the English negotiators of the Treaty had not supplied them with new rules which, by a strained interpretation, cuabled them to award damages to the United States. members of the Tribunal not unnaturally assumed that they were expected to decide against a litigant who had apparently taken pains to render an adverse verdict possible; but even at Teneva it would have been difficult to argue that a nation had been in the wrong because it had not conformed to rules which were invented several years after the date of the pretended offence. Mr. Anderson praised the late Government for its prudence in submitting to arbitration on the trite and paradoxical ground that there is more true courage in yielding than in fighting. If courage is suc-cessively used in opposite senses in the two members of an antithetic proposition, nothing is easier than to show that it is best proved by a display of timidity; but it is not worth while to revive an obsolete and disagrecable controversy. The Treaty and the Award made it necessary to compensate American citizens for losses suffered through the acts of Confederate cruisers. The damages were assessed on evidence presented by the United States; and they were paid to the Government, and not to private claimants. The right to compensation was founded exclusively on international law as it was laid down and applied by the Geneva Tribunal. Only the two contending Governments could be affected by the reference or the award.

English owners of eargoes destroyed by the Alabama can have no possible claim to compensation from their own They were neither directly nor indirectly Government. parties to the Washington Treaty, and payment of their losses would amount to an admission of the absurd and popular American statement that the Alchama was really an English cruiser. They might indeed have probably sustained a claim against the Confederacy, which would have been supported by the good offices of the English Government. According to the ancient maritime law, neutral goods in an enemy's ship were exempt from capture; and if Mr. Bounks is right in saying that the Confederate Government was not bound by the rules annexed to the Treaty of Paris, Captain SEMMES committed a wrongful act in destroying English cargoes. The English Government would be morally liable for injuries inflicted by its vessels of war on private traders; but, as Mr. Bourke said, it would be absurd that compensation should be granted at the public expense for losses suffered through burglary or piracy. Colonel Muns, in seconding Mr. Anderson's motion, urged the House to deal with the question as one rather of national justice and equity than of law; but neither the Government nor Parliament is morally justified in applying the national funds to gratuitous benevolence. Mr. Anderson, as if for the purpose of inviting defeat, had framed his motion in the most offensive terms, when he reforred to "individual subjects who had suffered a severe "loss through a national wrong." No national wrong had, in fact, been committed; and at the worst it could only have been perpetrated against the United States. The shippers of goods in American vessels knew the risks which they incurred, and they must be taken to have looked to the Confederate Government for compensation on account of any injury which might be inflicted by its craisers. debtor has unluckily failed and disappeared; and it is idle to attempt to fix the English Government with the liabilities of a State which never even obtained recognition. Neither Mr. Anderson nor Mr. Bourne explained the nature Neither Mr. Anderson nor Mr. Bounks explained the nature of the assurances which were supposed to have been given to the shippers by the able and experienced Consul at New York. Mr. Anomando may pechaps have informed these who consulted him that neutral goods were legally example from capture; but he certainly mover guaranteed the example characters of international law by the Confederate efficient. There are attle constanding claims which affine not, according to the terms of the Treaty, be presented to the Committees which and at Washington. If seems that in

e discussions preliminary to the Treaty the United States Commi test as a rebellion, although their own Government and their courts of justice had for three or four years recog-nized the existence of a state of civil war. The English Commissioners had for once sufficient firmness to resist a pretension which was uttorly inconsistent with the block. ades and captures instituted and effected by the American navy, and which implied that those who dealt with the Considerates as beligerents were consciously abetting robe on. Eventually, the question was evaded by a substitution of dates for definitions; and it seemed good to the representatives of the United States to assume that peace had been restored on the 9th of April, 1865, when General LEE surrendered. For purposes of domestic litigation, the Government of the United States fixed the 20th of August as the date of the end of the war, and it happened that between April and August several English subjects suffered loss through military operations. Under the terms of the Treaty all claims of the kind were rejected by the Washington Commission, and perhaps the framers of the Treaty had hoped that English sufferers would be absolutely deprived of redress. If such was their intention in fixing the premature date, they may perhaps be disappointed. It is evident that the Treaty and the awards can only operate as a bar to claims which were preferred, or which might have been preferred, to the Commission. All previous and subsequent claims retain any validity which they may have originally possessed, and the Presi-DENT of the United States has recommended the appointment of a Court or Commission for the determination of all claims of aliens on the United States for losses suffered during the Civil War, or, as General Grant calls it, the insurrection. In his Message the President expressly states that there are English claims arising after the date fixed by the Trenty, and that there are also claims advanced by citizens or subjects of other Powers. A Bill has been introduced into Congress in accordance with the PRESIDENT'S recommendations, and probably some measure of the kind will shortly be passed. It would have been more convenient to have brought all English claims before the Commission; but any court which may be established will probably be as favourable to suitors as the mixed Commission. Even if Congress should fail to establish a special Court for the purpose, the claims will survive; and they will be pressed by all usual methods on the attention of the Government of the United States.

One among three classes of claims which were discussed by Mr. Anderson is already disposed of. The Government of the United States has successfully objected to compensate either aliens or American citizens for losses of vessels caused by the acts of the Confederates. Mr. Amberson may perhaps be justified in contending that the American Government would be liable if it were right in describing the war as a rebellion; but, in fact, the Federal authorities were powerless to protect property in the Confederate States; and it is scarcely to be expected that they should adopt the liabilities of the hostile Govern-The Commission has affirmed the immunity of the Federal Government; and it is useless to attempt to reopen the question. The hardships suffered by a foreign resident in a country which becomes the seat of war may deserve abundant compassion, but they are sometimes irremediable. There is some hope of redress from an established Government which may in the course of military operations destroy the property of a foreigner, but the loss is necessarily final when the Government which is liable has itself ceased to exist. Whatever may be the marits of the controversy, the English Government is bound by the judgment of the Commission. If it proves to be true that public opinion in the United States inclines to compensation for losses suffered by loyal citizens in the Confederate States, it is perhaps harely possible that by a liberal construction aliens also may obtain a share of redress. Some recent visitors to America have persuaded themselves that the better part of the community now feels a kind of removae for the violence and sharp practice which characterized the Alabama litigation. It is even conenaracterized the Alabama litigation. It is even conjectured that, when a fature dispute arises, the people of the United States will exhibit a good will and generosity which will undoubtedly surprise their opponents. If rependence both exists, and takes the form of pecuniary little of the Andreson's clients tray perhaps, after all, clients tray perhaps, after all clients tray perhaps.

THE ARMY.

NOTHING can exceed the prudence, the one anxiety to avoid grand statements, and the towards their late opponents, which the leading members the present Cabinet have shown since their accession to office. But the minor mambers of the Ministry cannot so quickly adopt what seems to them a perfectly newfangled, about, and un-Conservative way of talking and seting. They remember how very few months it is since they were encouraged by the most ominent party authorities to declare that the wrotched Liberals had mismaniged everything and hurried the country to the dogs. Mr. WARD HURT had to be quietly recalled to his senses and disciplined into barmony with the rest of the Cabinet by Sir Starporn North-The IRISH SECRETARY had his fling at the Land and Church Acts, which his friends had denounced as measures of spoliation, only to find that he must learn to throw the veil of official reficence over his feelings, and accept all the acts of the late Government as the basis on which he was to stand. More recently, Lord Eusrage Curt, choused by a meeting held to celebrate a Conservative triumph, and socing none but honest Conservative faces round him, funcied that he might once more talk in the dear old Conservative strain. He is now in office as Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and it was therefore with extreme pleasure that he could at once pitch into the Liberals and seem to spoak with peculiar and official authority, when he rowed that the legacy left by the Laboral party was simply appalling whether his eager hearers looked at the recruiting, the brigade depôt centres, or the reserves; but he begged his friends to believe that a good time had come at last, and that Mr. Hager was not the man to countenance daminy regiments or plantom reserves. A few days later the Duko of Riemess had to speak on a military question in the House of Lords, and the difference between the tone of the House of Lords, and the difference between the sold of the leader of the party and that of the subordinate was comically great. Mr. Hardy, he assured the House, was far too wise to make any rash changes; all he could be said to have done at present was to study the elements of his new business, and he did not know whother any or what changes might ultimately seem advisable to him.
That a Conservative official should really have to examine impartially and carefully what a Liberal official has done is naturally inconceivable to an impulsive aspirant, but it is forced on his leaders, and is willingly accepted by them as the first of their new duties. Cantion in upsetting any existing arrangements without weighing the consequences of the course taken is, indeed, the general tone of both Houses of Parliament as regards the army and many other matters. Mr. M'Cullian Tomess's motion for an address to the Crown praying that all officers forced to quit the service should be entitled to claim a court-martial before obeying met with no acceptance in the Commons. common sense argument was insuperable, that the highest authorities must be trusted not to do injustice, and that, if the army is to be in a sound state, there must be some way in which incompetent officers or men who are doing barm to the credit and character of a regiment should be quietly got rid of without scandal or exposure. The temper of the times is not one which leads men high in office to bear unjustly on individuals. A more remarkable instance of this could scarcely be found than in the appointment and proceedings of the Royal Commission which has been inquiring so long and so patiently into the alleged grievances of officers in connexion with the abolition of purchase. Every officer has been allowed to have his say, and to exercise his utmost ingenuity in devising some mode more or less plausible of showing that he will not get all the money he ought, or would reasonably like, to get; and the War Office has interfered but very slightly, and has allowed the military arguments to produce such impression as they were capable of producing on the minds of the lay arbiters of the pecuniary destinies of the officers.

The occasion which drew forth the Duke of RICHMON'S remarks about Mr. Handy was a speech in which Lord Sandhuner had spoken strongly against the present system of recruiting, and declared that in his opinion the only remody was to abandon direct recruiting for the army altogether, and recruit only for the Militia, trusting to the Militia for the necessary supply of men for the Line. As every speaker who followed Lord Sandhuner was unfavourable to his proposal, and as the balance of argument is, we think, strongly against it, there is no practical danger of its being adopted. But the reasons which induced Lord Sandhuner to come to his conclusious

are worth considering, as they are the reasons of a man who has seen much and varied service, who thinks for himself, and says what he means. The question of the supply of men for the army is one, he said, which must cause apprehension, if not alarm, to every man acquainted with the facts. The recruits who are now procured are very raw lads. They are so young, and so unformed, that for two years out of the six for which they arree to serve they are until for real work. In old days we agree to serve they are unfit for real work. In old days recruits of this stamp did indeed join the army, but they were swallowed up in the number of old seasoned soldiers. Now they will form one-third of the entire force. Lord Sand-nurra acknowledged that, so far as India went, they did no real harm. Recruits are not sent to India under twenty, and although they have then but a short time to serve, they still have as long to serve as it is practically found that men can serve in so exhausting a climate as India. But for the general purposes of the service the men entered much too young, and were released much too soon. It is true that the men released are supposed to form part of the Army Reserve, but the Army Reserve is at present something of a sham. If the men belonging to it are called out for training, they come or not as they please, and as a rule they do not please to come. As an instance of this, Lord SANDHURST mentioned that last year a body of 450 men were summoned to the Curragh, and out of that number only 50 obeyed the summons. The only way, he nrged, to get men better trained, more seasoned, and more zealous was to draw on the Militia for recruits. The Militia finds no difficulty in getting recruits, or in getting recruits of a tolerably good stamp; and if the best and most adventurous of those so obtained would but enlist for the army, the whole problem would be solved. Even now there is some disposition on the part of Militiamen to enlist, but it might be very much stimulated if the right means were taken. What Lord Sammuss understands by the right means may be expressed shortly by saying that the men must be bribed with sufficient liberality. They should get a bounty on collisting, and a higher rate of pay. This might be expensive, but at any rate the nation, which is willing to pay for an army, would then get one in reality, and not in name. If any means of supplementing recruiting through the Militia is to be adopted, it is, as Lord Sandhurst said, to be found in imitating in the army the institutions by which lads are trained for the navy; and as the result had been so favourable for the navy, the experiment might be tried for the army too. But this was only a minor detail. The real proposal which Lord Sandurst invited the Peers and the Government to consider was that the Militia should be used to feed the Line, and that thus the evils attending two systems of recruiting in the same districts might be stopped, and the army supplied with the stamp of men it really

Lord CARDWELL naturally tried to make the very best of the system for which he is responsible, and declared that Lord Sandhusse's statements were overcharged, and that the picture he gave of the state of the army was much blacker than it need be. But the Duke of CAMBRIDGE did not treat Lord Sandhurst's allegations in anything like the same way. He quite admitted that the recruits now obtained were not what could be wished, that they were very young, and that it is a matter for very serious reflection that when the new system is carried out these very raw recruits will form a much larger proportion of the whole force than used to be the case formerly. He also acknowledged that the men of the Army Reserve ought to be trained much more regularly than they are; and all he could say was that as men are now discharged from the army at a comparatively early age, and encouraged to embark in the various employments of civil life, it is very hard to get men to leave their employers to come to be trained, and equally hard to get the masters to employ men who may be required to absent themselves at an inconvenient time. But the Duke of CAMBRIDGE was as much convinced as everybody clse who took part in the debate that it will never do to look to the Militia as the sole source of recruits for the army. The men who are willing to serve in the Militia are, as a rule, quite a different class from those who are willing to serve in the Line, to be absent from their homes for years, and encounter the dangers of war and varying climate. There are many men who like a little soldiering, a few weeks of variety in a dull life every year, an opportunity of seeing friends and acquaintances, even the education of discipline and enforced obedience. But

they like this because they can get it near home, and know that it must come to an end within a short and defiaite time. Nothing again would tend to destroy the efficiency of a Militia regiment more inevitably, or to dishearten its officers, than if the best men were constantly bribed to leave it and seek service in the army. The Militia might thus easily cease to be efficient, and yet after all the supply of men might fall very short of what the army needs. Lord Sandhurst has therefore no prospect of seeing his suggestion adopted; but he nevertheless has done useful work in calling public attention to the weak point in our present system of keeping up the army. What is to be the remedy it is as yet too early to say. The Duke of Cambridge wisely said that we must go to work very slowly, and not bewilder recruits or those who think of becoming recruits by fresh changes, unless they are shown to be absolutely necessary. One thing, however, is obvious. If we have to make further changes, to strive to get a better class of men, and to offer them greater inducements to join and stay in the army, we must spend more money. Military reform, we are afraid, to be worth anything, means increased military expenditure.

SPAIN.

THE absurd story of a renewal of the Honenzollern candidature for the throne of Spain was probably suggested to an ingenious French journalist by the appointment of a German Minister to Madrid. It is possible that the nomination may have no importance; but if it implies a recognition of the Spanish Republic, or rather of the a recognition of the Spanish Republic, or rather of the Regency of Marshal Serrano, it is perhaps not unreasonable to infer that Prince Bismarck is influenced by some political motive. Up to the present time the German Government has, since the beginning of the French war in 1870, carefully abstained from interference in Spanish affairs. A naval officer who took possession of a Spanish ship which had been seized by the Carthagena rebels was presented disappeared and the sensedron was from that time promptly disavowed; and the squadron was from that time exclusively employed in protecting the lives and property of German subjects. Since it is quite certain that, not-withstanding the later fiction of a design to substitute Prince FREDERICK CHARLES for Prince LEOPOLD, Prince BISMARCK has no desire to try a second dynastic experiment, it has been conjectured that he may perhaps wish to obtain the aid of the Provisional Government of Spain in his designs against the Pope. Although diplomatic pressure might in some contingencies be used in connexion with the domestic struggle against Rome, it is difficult to understand how the German Government could derive any support from Spain. Marshal SERRANO and his colleagues are not unfriendly to the Church, which is threatened only by the Republican party. No moderate Government which is likely to be established at Madrid will add to its difficulties an unnecessary quarrel with the clergy, and the German Chancellor will certainly not ally himself with the extreme democratic faction. The difficulties of Serrano's Ministry, though they have been diminished by the recent successes in the North, are numerous and perplexing. The Carlists, though they have been compelled to abandon the siege of Bilbao, are still active in the field; and Marshal CONCHA has not been able to report any fresh victory since the return of SERRANO to Madrid. The pecuniary embarrassment is, as usual, hopeless; and the Government of Madrid has thought it necessary to warn the newspapers against publishing any criticisms on the financial proposals of the Government.

It may be assumed that an insurrection which has taken place in the province of Cadiz has been promoted by the extreme Republicans. No other faction, even if it were equally unscrupulous, has for the present any motive for appealing to force. The supporters of Don Alfonso, who may perhaps form a majority of the whole population, would prefer that their candidate should have time to attain full age; and they expect to accomplish their purpose by the aid of the chiefs of the army, though the latest rumour to the effect that Marshal Serrano had determined to summon the Cortes, and to proclaim the Prince under his own regency, is probably apocryphal. The Federal Republicans had no hesitation in profiting by the extreme need of the Government of their own choice to acquire local independence, although they were fully aware that they were a better excess for rebelling against the present Government.

from which they can expect neither sympathy nor favour; but, on the other hand, insurrection is now more dangerous than in the days of FIGUERAS and CASTELAR. The numbers and discipline of the army have been to a great extent restored, and Marshal Skenano may confidently rely on the fidelity of his troops. It might almost seem that the anarchists, who were last year accomplices of the Carlists, are now discoved to facilitate the restoration of Management at person of Don Alfonso. In Spain, as in France, the reputable Republic is constantly endangered by the unscasonable stray of the faction which takes Donald now disposed to facilitate the restoration of Monarchy in the gy of the faction which takes Republicanism in earnest. AB a speech by GAMBETTA, followed by the election of a demagogue for Paus, overthrew M. THIERS, and established Marshal MacMahon's Government, it is probable that one or two Federalist risings in Spanish towns might accelerate the probable fall of the Republic. When all the enemies of society call themselves Republicans, the respectable and timid part of the community are easily tempted to forget that there may be other Republicans who have no propen-sity to general plunder or bloodshed. There is fortunately nothing to fear for the tranquillity of Madrid. General Payia performed the valuable service of disarming the rabble which had been foolishly provided with weapons on the establishment of the Republic. The patriots who over-awed the Cortes, and who compelled Serrano to fly in disguise from the capital, are as malignant as formerly, but they are for the present powerless. A considerable part of the Northern Army accompanied or followed SERRANO to Madrid, and it is probable that Marshal Concua, who has now his headquarters at Vittoria, could despatch further reinforcements if they were required for the defence of

If temporary Governments, such as those which have for some time past existed in France and Spain, become common in Europe, it will perhaps be necessary to modify the rules which control diplomatic relations. The English Government, after the abdication of King AMADEO, declined to recognize the Republic, not on the ground of any objection to its political form, but because the new system was uncertain in duration and dubious in character. Government which was established by the Federal Ropublicans was soon succeeded by the popular dictatorship of Castelar, until the Cortes dismissed the Ministry, to be themselves immediately expelled by a judicious soldier. The Ministry which derived its title to power from the confidence of General Pavia afterwards assumed constituent authority by converting its chief into a President of the Republic. Marshal SERRANO may for the present fairly doom himself a legitimate ruler, as he possesses the confidence of the respectable classes and of the army; but no English Minister has yet been accredited to his Government. Mr. LAYARD, according to the custom in similar cases, continues to reside in Madrid, and to transact business more or less formally with the Ministers. If he were to resign his office, there might be some difficulty in appointing a successor without according formal recognition to an indefinite and temporary Government. It has nevertheless happened that on more than one occasion serious discussions have arisen between the English Government and successive Spanish Ministries. The correspondence on the capture and restoration of the Almanza and Vittoria ended in an amicable settlement. The graver controversy raised by the execution in Cuba of the prisoners taken on board the Virginius has not yet been brought to a conclusion. There could be no doubt that both Señor Castelar and his successors strongly disapproved of the conduct of the colonial authorities; nor could they, without compromising the national sovercignty, disclaim responsibility for the acts of their subordinates. The proceedings were in themselves absolutely indefensible in law and in morality, for the English sailors and passengers were free from complicity in the designs of the owners of the vessel; and the capture was effected beyond the limits of Spanish jurisdiction. The correspondence between the English and Spanish Governments is still incomplete. In March, Señor Sagasta excused himself from giving a definite answer to Mr.
LAYARD on the ground that the affair had occurred under a previous Administration, and that he had not yet had an opportunity of examining it with due deliberation. Two months later, Lord DERRY not unreasonably expressed a hope that, after the success which the forces of the Government had achieved in Biscay, an answer to the remon-tances of England would not be much further delayed.

English Government has from the first declined to dis-cuss the legality of the capture of the Virginius, which formed

the principal subject of the dispute between Spain and the United States. Lord Granville and his successor have confined themselves to the contention that the British subjects on board could in no case have become liable to capital punishment. Even if they had been piretes, a court-martial would not have been the proper tribunal to take cognizance of their crime, and it would be abourd to suggest that they were rebels against a Government with which they had no connexion. In this case the outrage on humanity was more criminal than the violation of international law. The procrastination of the Spanish Government can only be attributed either to an inveterate habit of delay, or to conscious inability to punish delinquents who are supported by the popular feeling of an insubordinate colony. It is possible that Marshal Serrano and his Ministers may be waiting to ascertain whether General CONCHA, now Captain-General of Cuba, is able to assert his anthority over the mutinous Volunteers. The civil war or insurrection seems to have lately become less formidable, and it is not known that any other rebel leader has succeeded to the position and influence of Caspedra. It is an embarrassing but indispensable duty to impress on the Spanish Government the necessity of satisfying just demands which have been preferred in the most friendly spirit. At the beginning of the dispute with the United States, Señor Castelan proposed that the whole matter should be referred to the arbitration of England. Lord Granville properly replied that the question was not such as could be decided by arbitration; and that, in any case, England as an offended party was disqualified for the part of arbitrator.

THE ARCHBISHOPS IN COMMITTEE.

THE surprises which the Angunismors have in store for their bowildered flocks will never cease. Their Bill has taken up exactly three debating nights in the House of Lords, and it has already gone through three transforma-tions in its essential features. On Thursday, under the bland chaperonage of Lord CAIRNS, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY and Lord SHAFTESBURY were made partners, and the Ecclesiastical Judge for all England, whom the latter has so long and hitherto so fruitlessly been re-commending for Parliamentary acceptance, stopped commending for Parliamentary acceptance, stopped bodily into the Bill. We cannot, however, say that the present arrangement was effected without some little hitches, which may as the measure advances show that to steal a march is never the highest, and often proves not to be the most successful, statesmanship. The Aremishers rushed into legislation in complete ignorance of the feelings of the institution over which they preside; they have discovered that they do not carry the Church with them, and their object has become to herry on their measure before they shall be compelled to own their error. The Archbishop of Youk for a few moments almost acted the part of candid friend towards his metamorphosed bantling. In its former shapes (he forgot to say how many they were) it had been a gentle, fatherly proposal for winning back stray sheep by sweet monitions and loving deprivations; it was now a fragmentary and incomplete measure of Church discipline, and he mally almost felt tempted to vote against it. As for the idea of paying the new Judge out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commission, the ARCHBISHOP'S heart bled for the poor incumbents who would be thereby muleted. Paid the Judge must be, but the payment must come from the nation, of which, as he forgot to say, those very incambonts are taxpayers.

But the most touching manifestation of feeling came from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Salisbury had thrown out a hint that this new Judge might be appointed by the Crown, and not, as proposed by Lord Shartesbury, by the two Primates. Thereupon the Archbishop not only professed his steadfast adherence as a Churchman to old principles, but he became very tenderly solicitous for the consciences of the many clergymen of the land who might be scrupulous in taking their law from a Judge who did not owe his authority to an ecclesiastical source. Lord Bath rather aptly pointed out that similar feelings at some earlier stage of the Bill might have been more to the point.

There can be little doubt that a Provincial Judge after the model of the one described by Lord Shartesburk would be an important element in a complete reform of an ecclesiastical Judicatory. But the patched and re-

patched Bill of the Archberos is no such reform, and the accident of a good idea having been struck out in the course of debate gives another reason for a wise delay, by showing that principles which might underlie the change are not so difficult to find. In the meanwhile the Archberos are not yet out of the wood of the Committee. When it meets again it will have to decide whether the Bishop shall still have power to refuse entertaining frivolous saits. Lord Shapesber, in his profound distrust of all opiscopacy, abstract and concrete, says No; but here we must quite part company with kim. The discretion may or may not be indiscreetly or capriciously used; but it will be powerless for anything but to check litigation, and so privad facie can hardly fail to be beneficial. On the other hand, the question of the monition holding good pendente lite is yet unsettled, and as even according to Lord Shapesbury's edition of the Bill the grievance may arise after a decision of the Provincial Judge, which will be formally published as the Bishop's Judgment, we hope that it will not slip through.

that it will not slip through.

Lord Selicitie was slow to recognize that his project of governing the Church by spontaneous monitions from the Bishop's Palace had been demolished by Lord Cains, but we do not suppose that he will find many more discussion over a clause proposed by the Bishop

Theremonature to which the Chargellon has unof Petersonough, to which the Charcettok has unaccountably given his patronage. The Bishop seems to have been struck by the feeling which is growing up in every direction for a revision of the rubrics, and a measure of toleration for various schools of worship; and he proposes accordingly to discount it by singling out one practice—standing before the table at the Communion office—to which High Churchmen attach importance, and four or five others which are dear to the Low and the Broad parties, and, as Lord Caurs puts it, "neutralizing" them as to penal consequences. We are astonished that two men of such intellectual power as the CHANCELLOR and the Bishop of Peter-sonough could imagine that the powerful feelings which are necessarily generated where religious bodies in any considerable numbers discover a common need could be allayed by so restricted a compromise. I Besides, the practical working of the clause would be far from favourable to the very parties for whose benefit it is supposed to have been devised. The inclusion of a few exclusion of all other practices, and the Church Associ-ation would in all probability indemnify itself for the security which the High Churchmen enjoyed as to the position during the Communion service by attacking customs and decorations which have become generally acceptable with the national growth of artistic perceptions. After the Excter decision nothing is now really sufe which may possibly offend any Barrones. Besides, as the law now stands, the ultima ratio of threatened reprisals is a very wholesome rod in pickle; but the Bishop has so worded his exemptions as to relieve that which in a happior moment he himself dubbed the "Persecution Company, Limited," from even this fear. Lord Cains did not leave the subject without introducing a further element of confusion by voluntarily offering to throw the Athanasian Greed into the clause, and so stirring up again into fierce flame a controversy which had so recently and with so much difficulty been appeared. He justified his line by absolutely acouting the idea that there could be any revision of its own rubries and canons by the Church of England. "The idea that in our days it will be possible "to arrive at any alternative for a settlement (sic) of the "rubrics appears to me to be out of the range of pro"bability." To say this seems to us to be tantamount to saying that the Church of England is a dead Church. But, as saying that the United of England is a dead United. But, as we believe it to be a living Church, we must entirely disagree with the Lord Charcellor. Even the Archbishop of Carterbury was explicit in saying that, if the Crown gave its power to Convocation to undertake the task, he would himself heartily co-operate. Why not at heart try? The experiment will only cost the time of the active agents, and we cannot believe that it will be grudged.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

THE presorical failure of M. Ledru Rolling is on the whole an advantage for the Republican party in France. These were two kinds of success which is seemed.

possible that he might achieve. He inight have spoken with all his old fire and eloquence, and employed his undiminished powers to reproduce the Socialist enaggrenations with which his name has been especially associated. Or he might have spoken feebly, and yet shown that age had given him sense and calmassa, if it had deprived him of energy. In the former case, the damage done to the Republican cause would have been very great. Its one hope of victory lies in its maintaining that character for moderation which during the existence of the present Assembly it has on the whole borne. In the latter case there would have been an excuse for regarding M. LEDBU ROLLIN as the leader of the Left rather than M. GAMBETTA, and M. GAM-BETTA is sufficiently suspected by the extreme wing of his followers to render this a far from improbable event. The funatical Republicans have so far profited by experience that they are not likely to reject his guidance so long as to do so would be to inflict an obvious injury on the prospects of their party. But if they could have argued that M. Ledau Rollis is as prudent as M. Gamberta and at the same time a more genuine Radical, they might have ventured into open revolt. The speech actually made by M. Ledru Rollin disposes of both these hypotheses. It was very violent, but it was very weak. It showed no appreciation of the actual state of the question upon which it was delivered. There is a great deal to be said against the proposal to limit universal suffrage, but exceedingly little of it was said by M. LEDBE ROLLIN. In addressing a sovereign Assembly it is of no avail to deny its right to limit the franchise under which it has been elected. Universal suffrage cannot be more sacred than other primary constitutional facts, and if the Assembly is technically competent tutional facts, and if the Assembly is commeany competent to decide between Monarchy and the Republic, it must be competent to pass an electoral law. Indeed, on M. Leder Rollin's theory, there never can be a new electoral law after universal suffrage has once been established, because the general commission to pass laws for the good of the country under which every Legislative Assembly acts cannot authorize any limitation of the body by which the commission was originally given. We may even go further and say that on this principle no Reform Bill can ever be valid. If representatives elected under universal suffrage must not be parties to depriving those whom they represent of electoral power, the same rule will apply to representatives elected under a limited suffrage. But to double the numbers of a constituency is to deprive the old voters of electoral power quite as effectually as to reduce a constituency by half. Therefore, the existing franchise must never be modified, except on the improbable supposition that the holders of it directly instruct their representatives to alter it in this or that particular sense.

There was truth in what M. Ledeu Rollis said about the danger of re-establishing select and excluded classes of citizens, but it was too much mixed up with commonplace generalities to make any impression upon the Assembly. The deputies on whom this sort of reasoning might have some useful effect are the moderates of the Right Centre, but the doctrinaire Republicanism of M. Ledeu Rollin is so distasteful to them that the argument loses all its force when it comes from his lips. No man of any skill in Parliamentary strategy would have told the Orleanists, who, even in defeat, hold the balance between the two sides of the Chamber, that when the Monardhy of King Louis Philipps fell, "all France" declared that the Government of Contempt had fallen under the blows of the Revolution of Contempt." The Orleanists have every right to represent the Republicans with being the authors of much of the mischief that followed upon the Revolution of 1848. If they had only waited, they could in the end have forced Louis Philipps's Government to concede all the essentials of liberty, and France might have enjoyed under a Constitutional Monarchy that tranquil freedom which she is now striving against so much opposition to enjoy under a Constitutional Republic. The mistake of which the Orleanists have lately been guilty is that they do not see that the adjective in these two phrases is of more importance than the substantive, and that Constitutional Monarchy and the Constitutional Republic are really different forms of the same thing. In 1873 the Constitutional Republic was in possession of the field, and their two policy was to help in organising and consolidating it. But in 1848 the duty of the Republicans was equally plain. Constitutional Monarchy was to the field, and their two policy was to the field, and their two policy was to the field, and their two policy was to the field.

them to admit this openly; for Republicans, especially French Republicans, have to beer a burden of infallibility which, by preventing them from confessing a blunder, prevents their adversaries from forgetting that they have made one. But it was not necessary to reopen the subject. There is no immediate connexion between 1848 and 1874, and men who return to political life after an absence from it of at least a quarter of a century ought at least to let

bygones be bygones.
Times' Corr Times' Correspondent gives the substance of a speech delivered in the train by a hitherto silent deputy, for whom he predicts great success whenever he makes his appearance in the tribune. This gentleman considers that the prediction that revolt will follow upon the suppression of universal suffrage is a mere invention of Republicans and Imperialists, and that the best thing the Royalists can do is to prove by suppressing it that the nation cares nothing about universal suffrage. "The country desires no better than to be freed "from that responsible burden the universal vote." Certainly if any one has foretold that an insurrection will immediately follow upon the suppression of universal suffrage, there is every chance that he will be proved a false prophet. But this is not the form which the prediction has usually taken. There is very little doubt that so long as Marshal MacManon remains at the head of the Government and can count upon the support of the army the Assembly may limit the suffrage as it chooses without running any risk. But in the end there will come a time when the country, grown weary of a provisional order of things, or alarmed at the approaching restoration of a Legitimist and reactionary Monarchy, will once more be attracted by the vision of an orderly and prosperous democracy which will be held out to it by the partisans of the Empire. We, the Bonapartists say, can offer you overything that the Royalists offer, with universal suffrage into the barcain. Under no Governuniversal suffrage into the bargain. Under no Government was France ever more tranquil than under the Government of Napoleon III., and the secret of his success was that he showed no distrust of the French nation. There was a minority opposed to him, but its strength was accurately known, because, instead of constituting an unknown quantity, as under a restricted suffrage it must do, it was free to express itself at the poll, and could be told vote by vote. Under a Royalist Monarchy peaceful citizens will be continually anticipating insurrection. Under a Republic they will be continually in fear of licensed disorder. The Empire supplies a guarantee against the first in the breadth of its popular basis, and against the second in the traditional vigour of its administration. It can afford to be resolute, because it knows that it is popular. There is just that amount of truth in this way of putting the case which is needed to make the presentation plausible. The Bonapartists are obliged for consistency's sake to vote against the electoral law, but in their hearts they must be its warm friends. The nameless deputy quoted by the Times' Correspondent objects to universal suffrage because it is the embodiment of the "everlasting strife between him who has and him who has "not." But he who has not is not banished from the country when he is banished from the political system of the country. He remains within call, and it is to him that the invitation of the Imperialists will come with so much force. If there were no organized and unscrapulous party to bid for his support, the whole question of electoral reform might be argued from a different starting point, and worked out to a different conclusion. But the presonce of such a party is a fact which cannot be ignored in speculating upon French politics. Whatever happens, the Bonapartists upon French politics. Whatever happens, the Honspartists will be on the watch, standing ready to profit by every alip of their opponents, and to make use of every instrument which they may reject. To give them the restoration of universal suffrage by way of a bait to attract popular favour would be to put into their hands a weapon which, four-and-twenty years ago, they need with wonderful success, and which, for anything that appears to the contrary, may still be found to possess its old potency.

THE PROTECTION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

TIME date of protecting English anbjects in all parts of the world, and aspecially in impensionly similarly countries, is at the same time impensions and tumble.

only provoke retribution on special occasions. nary circumstances a traveller in Africa pursues his adventure at his own risk, and even remote Asiatic potestates have sometimes murdered Englishmen with impunity, Regular European Governments for the most part deal with foreigners on recognized principles, although it becomes from time to time necessary to remonstrate with Spain for unjustifiable severity inflicted on the orews of vessels suspected of snuggling. The half-civilized Republics of South America profess to observe the rules of international law; but the ignorance or violence of their official agenta has a constant tendency to provoke collisions. The outrage inflicted on an English Vice-Consul in Guatemals see to have been the act of a drunken rufflan, whom his superiors will not attempt to protect from the consequences of his conduct, though they are themselves primarily responsible for the opportunity which he derived from his official rank of perpetrating a monstrous out-The Government of Gautemala will probably be allowed to settle the matter by due compensation and by the punishment of the delinquent. At the same time, the comparatively respectable Government of Chili has blundered into a violation of the simplest rules of international law. The master of an English vessel partly named by a Chilian crew had incurred shipwrock, attended with loss of life, by, as it was alleged, overloading and unskilful seamanship. After an inquiry into the case, which resulted in an unfavourable judgment, Captain Hype sailed for England with a passport which authorized his departure, but on the arrival of the packet at another Chilian port, he was arrested and taken to prison on the charge of having caused the death of some of the seamen who had been lost. It is still uncertain whether he has been released, and whether the Chilian Government has tendered due apology and compensation. The English Minister to whom the matter had been properly referred by the Consul had shown due onergy in protesting against the progularity, and it may be hoped that demands which are demonstrably just will not fail to be conceded. Some Chilian newspapers have taken the opportunity to bluster about the dignity of an independent Republic, and the failure of the Spanish Government under O'Donnett to make any impression on the defences of Chili and Peru. It may be presumed that the Chilian Government will be more reasonable when it is satisfied that the action of the subordante authorities is wholly indefensible.

The dectrine that a merchant ship on the high seas is exclusively subject to its national jurisdiction has been again and again affirmed by competent tribunals, and by the general assent of Governments. Even if Captain Hype, instead of being merely charged with negligence or incompetence, had committed at sea any crime short of piracy, he would not have been liable to question in any foreign court. Only two or three months ago the Spanish Government surrendered the Deerland, which had been captured on the open sea with a cargo of military stores intended for the use of the Carlist insurgents. If the Carlists had been acknowledged as belligerents, and if a blockade of the Northern ports had been established, the seizure would have been lawful; and there is a certain anomaly in the immunity enjoyed by neutral vessels which are really acting as auxiliaries in a civil war. In a choice of ovils it has been thought desirable to limit as closely as possible the right of interference with foreign vessels; and it is evident that England, as the greatest maritime Power, would be interested in the extension rather than in the restriction of rights of scarch and seizure. The Spanish Government conceded with little hesitation the exclusive jurisdiction of the Government to which a vessel exclusive jurisdiction of the Government to which a vessel on the open sea belongs. The claim of the Republic of Chili to punish an English master of a vessel for alleged misconduct at sea is far less plausible than the capture of the Deerhound. The Liverpool Police Courts have repeatedly declined to take cognizance of complaints against American captains preferred by seamen. A failure of justice frequently occurs when offeness have been commissed at eas; but it is presumed that the national tribunals will in all cases he competent to discherge their detice. in all cases be competent to discharge their duties.

The propensity of subcasinate functionaries, and even of petty devernments, in outlying regions to infringe the privileges of English subjects may sometimes be attributed to pursuant or local judiculus, and not unfrequently to a false nation of diguity. It is said that the Company by which Captain Huss had been employed is disliked by

native shipowners, probably because its operations are skilful, successful, and profitable not only to the capitalists concurred, but to the country in which they conduct their operations. It must be pleasant to fasten on such a mis-fortune as the loss of an English vessel through mismanagement, and to exhibit the salutary rigour of the native judicial procedure; but the Chilian Court might as well inquire into the causes of a railway accident in England as into the supposed misconduct of an English master of a into the supposed misconduct of an English master of a vessel on the high sens. If, indeed, the ship had been sunk in Chilian waters, the local jurisdiction might possibly have attached. The allegation that the ship was improperly loaded in a Chilian port is too remote. No indictment has ever been preferred in an English Court against a foreign captain on the ground that his conduct in English waters may have contributed to the subsequent loss of his ship outside the jurisdiction. The circumstances of Captain Hype's case raise a presumption of official or judicial irregularity. The arroat which was arranged after a passport had been issued arrost which was arranged after a passport had been issued was probably procured through some indirect influence; or perhaps it may have been extorted by popular clamour. The plausible proposition that natives ought to be equal with foreigners before the lawmay have been hastily affirmed without regard to the condition that foreigners must in the first instance be within the jurisdiction. It is not perhaps at first sight obvious to the general understanding that a ship is a floating part of the country to which she bolongs. The fiction is suspended while a merchant vessel lies in a foreign port, or revive as soon as she recommences her voyage and gains an offing. The accidental presence of Chiling spilors on board the shipsy weeked presence of Chilian sailors on board the shipwrecked English vessel may perhaps have been supposed to affect the question of the criminal liability of the captain; but foreign sailors on board an English vessel are subject to English law, although they may possibly boat the same time within the jurisdiction of their own courts.

In the absence of special and local knowledge, it is impossible to appreciate the motives which may from time to time induce petty States to provoke little conflicts with foreign Powers. A President or a Minister in need of a revival of popularity cannot do better than in displaying his patriotism and his indifference to consequences, which can indeed always be averted by timely concession. It is well known in Chili as in other parts of the world that England greatly dislikes even the smallest quarrel if it can reasonably be avoided. It is not exactly, as warlike journalists hint, from four of Chili, but from unwillingness to resort to force, that the English Government will greatly prefer to obtain satisfaction by diplomatic methods. In the meantime the champions of the dignity of the Republic will be rowarded with the applause of their partisans, and the ultimate apology and the damages paid to the injured party will perhaps excite little attention. If the Governments of South American Republics attended exclusively to the interests of the communities which they represent, they would perhaps hesitate, not so much to offend foreign Powers, as to disturb the confidence of merchants and money-louders. The prosperity of the Spanish Republics depends largely on the resident English traders, and on the There is firms at home with which they are connected. also from time to time a loan to be negotiated on terms which are more or less easy in proportion to the character of each State for tranquillity and justice. The compousation which will be paid to Mr. MAGEE for the Guatemala outrage will probably come out of the pockets of the bondholders in the first instance, but it will hereafter increase the rate of interest on future loans. Prudent capitalists will not lend money, except at usurious rates, to States which persistently misunderstand the rules of international Collisions would be much more frequent if every dispute were referred to arbitration instead of being settled directly or indirectly by an appeal to force. The experience of Geneva has fortunately discredited the contrivance which had formerly been so much favoured by philanthro-pists. It will not be left to a Swiss arbitrator to rule that English Vice-Consuls ought to be flogged, or even that English captains ought to be tried by foreign courts for acts done on the high seas.

division has been taken on Mr. FORSTTH'S amendment. which would have made the hour 12 in the metropolis, and the amendment was rejected. We should feel no hesitation in deciding against Mr. FORSTTR's argument that "people could obtain within the theatres all the "refreshment they required." Already it may be suspected that some theatres are kept open mainly with a view to the sale of refreshments within their walls; and it is clearly not desirable to encourage a style of entertainment which degrades the drama into a mere stimula it to tippling. Again, Mr. FORSYTH proposed that the later hour should be allowed only within a limited area around Drury Lane, but this would not meet the demand which Mr. Locke preferred on behalf of the patrons of the transpontine theatres. Mr. Cross stated that since the Act of 1872 the number of "occasional licences" had largely increased, and we may be tolerably sure that it is inexpedient to maintain a law so stringent as to require perpetual exemptions. Mr. Cross further stated that "there was a good deal of illicit drinking going on in "London," and upon this point it may be supposed that the Home Secretary is well informed, particularly when his statement agrees with antecedent probability. But, after all, Parliament must place some confidence in Government, and when the Home Secretary declares that, being responsible for the peace of London, he could not recommend closing public-houses at 12 o'clock, there ought to be no further question about the matter. As regards uniformity of the closing hour for beer-houses and publichouses, that was chiefly a question for the police, and nouses, that was chiefly a question for the police, and if they see their way to grant it, nobody else is concerned to object. Sir W. V. HARCOURT, who affirmed in a former debute that Licensed Victuallers did not supply victuals, has, with a laudable desire for accurate information, employed persons to make inquiries, and he finds that "beds, chops, and steaks" are not to be procured at gin-palaces. If he had instructed his emissaries to seek "beds" at beer-houses the quest might perhaps have been successful. In tenth however the perhaps have been successful. In truth, however, the business of victualling is carried on by both classes of houses, and Mr. Menty stated that in a district well known to him some of the beer-houses are clubs of working-men which certainly deserve as much liberty as is allowed to public-houses.

As regards the hour of opening, it will be 5 o'clock in the metropolis, and for clock in towns generally and in the country. There is much to be said in favor of Mr. Sandrond's proposal to make the hour 5 o'click everywhere, and Mr. Cross seems to admit that a later hour can only be maintained with the mitigation of special licences at harvest-time and similar occasions, which we think objectionable. In connexion with this point we may mention the system of "allotments," which was formerly a favourite hobby of philanthropists. At this time of the year a man might work at his allotment for an hour or two before going to his regular employment, and if he desired to do this, he would find a pint of beer agreeable, and perhaps necessary, at 5 o'clock or earlier. Employers of labour will probably object to allotments and to early beer, but legislation cannot be conducted wholly from their point of view. Upon this question, however, it is desirable to look at facts, and therefore we will quote one or two cases which were actually submitted to magistrates at Brighton, and in which an extension of hours was asked for and refused. The keeper of a beer and coffee-house stated that he had had an average of one hundred customers between 5 and 6 o'clock, and that he always had hot coffee ready for them. Another man in the same busiready for them. ready for them. Another man in the same business stated that from fifty to sixty working-men sometimes came to him between 5 and 6 o'clock; some would take coffee, some tea, and some beer, and he always kept coffee, tea, and eatables ready. The holder of a wine and spirit licence wished to open, as he had been used to do, at 4 o'clock for the convenience of the market people, whose principal refreshment was tea and coffee. To these and other applications the same answer was returned, that the uniform hour of opening must in future be 6 o'clock. We mention these cases because the details of them happen to be before us, and they are probably fair THE LICENSING BILL.

THE LICENSING BILL.

THE LICENSING BILL.

The Licensing both public-houses and been houses are likely to be fixed at 12,30 in the metro-stroyed, particularly when we consider that wholesome polic, at in towns generally, and 10 in the country. A drinking water is immentably scarce. We would submit

that these cases show that paternal, or rather maternal, government has been carried far enough.

Much has been said about the use by the Hons Sucre-TARY of "confidential information," but we can easily under-stand that everybody has not the courage of the "borough "authority" of Bradford, who openly states that grocers' shops "afford facilities for secret drinking by females, who "have been known to obtain drink and have it charged "the groceries in their account." We should think that between grocers and "females" the "borough authority" who is known to have made this statement would have a who is known to have made this statement would have a lad time of it. Again, the "borough authority" of Bridgenorth states that spirit-drinking has increased, especially among the women, and this is possibly owing to the grocers. In the city of Chester there has been "some "little increase of quiet drinking." The Mayor of Coventry "is of opinion that females purchasing spirits should "not have less than a full bottle," and he evidently makes this suggestion in the interests of sobriety. He is under the impression (but in this he must be mistaken) that grocers retail as little as half a pint, "which appears to be an evil to the housewife when pur-"chasing her grocery for the week's consumption." The borough authority" of Deal has the audacity to assert that " women have been known to obtain spirits at the "grocer's and have it placed in account as grocery to de-ceive their husbands." Of course this sort of fraud could Of course this sort of fraud could be perpetrated more easily with half a pint than a quart. Another "borough authority" thinks that "grocers should "attend to their own trade." The Mayor of Dunstable thinks that many women would buy spirits at a grocer's who would not be seen entering a public-house. We are who would not be seen entering a public-house. We are glad to hear that in Exeter the lower classes generally prefer beer to spirits. The "borough authority" of Gateshead thinks that "females are much tempted" by spirit grocers generally, but in that borough only two shops of that class exist. From Halifax we are informed that spiritdrinking has increased; but the class of persons using grocers' shops would not be likely to frequent publicgrocers' houses. From Kendal it is reported that drinking amongst women has increased. From Liverpool a statement comes which for the size of the place is important. There has been a large increase in spirit-drinking, and this is partly due to the sale in grocers' shops and to the shortened hours on Sunday. There has been an increase since 1872 of fifty-five spirit-grocers, and the total number is now seventy-nine. We cannot help thinking that this statement justifies the apprehension that restriction may not always mean reform. People provide themselves against Sunday and the early closing of houses of entertainment by a private bottle. From Newcastle-upon-Type an equally unsatisfactory statement is transmitted :--" Many persons are found in a state of intoxication, having " in their possession small dram-bottles sold by innkeepers. This case must not be credited to the grocers, but the same remark applies to all these cases. They do not prove that restriction of hours does harm, but they suggest that it may do less good than has been expected.

We necessarily write in ignorance as to how the Committee will deal with those amendments which apply to grocers. But we do not hesitate to express the hope that Parliament will not carry the restrictive policy to an absurd and impracticable extreme. The "borough autho-"rities" have been invited to express their opinions whether grocers ought to be placed "on the same conditions as to magisterial approval as other licensed "houses." We should say that substantially this has been done already by the Act of 1872, which requires grocers selling spirits to obtain from the licensing justices "a "licence authorizing such sale." It is true that the same Act provides that such licence shall not be refused except on certain specified grounds having reference to the character or conduct of the applicant. But it is hardly credible that the Home Office could seriously contemplate carrying the matter further than this. A licence may be refused to a house selling liquor "to be drunk on the premises," because the magistrates may think that such house is not required. This practice, however open to theoretical objection, has become established: But it would be a startling novelty to propose to apply the same rule to shops selling lights for home consumption; and if it were applied to gricers, it might with equal reason be applied to those who sell wine and spirits as their sole besiness. It would come in fact to this, that the magistrates of Liverpool must decide whether seventy-nine persons should divide among

themseives a valuable trade, or whether competitors should be introduced into it.

On the whole, we do not think that the restriction of hours, provided it be not carried to an inconvenient extent, will do much good or any harm. We are glad to observe that the publicans and beer-house keepers parceive that shorter hours would be for their own advantage. We think that any restriction which is admitted to require numerous exceptions to make it work had better be abandoned. We do not expect that any possible restrictions will restrain the bettle trade in spirits, and we should not be greatly surprised if a few years' experience produces a reaction against restrictions generally. We do not suppose that the publicans will be greatly affected by Sir W. V. Harcour's demonstration that the present Government are, after all, not so very much their friends. They will look not only to what is done, but to the way of doing it, and they will observe with satisfaction that Mr. Cross has a prudent reluctance to enunciate broad principles.

RATEPAYERS AND COMMUNICANTS.

THE Dake of Argylli's speech on the Scotch Church l'atronage Bill is remarkable both in itself and for the criticisms which it has suggested. It shows among other things how little the late Government understood that public opinion on ecclesiastical matters of which they were in a great measure the creators. It is true that Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues " never hesitated to express "their opinion that the measure for the disestablishment of "the Irish Church was founded on the special conditions of "Ireland, and afforded no precedent for a similar measure in respect of England or of Scotland." But it is evident that some at all events of the Ministers did not feel sure how this opinion would be regarded by their followers. "The atmosphere of the "late "Parliament," says the Duke of Argyld, "was unfavour-"able to Established Churches." It would be nearer the truth to say that it was supposed to be unfavourable to Established Churches. The Dissenting wing of the Liberal party had formed an exaggerated estimate of their own strength, and they succeeded for some time in imposing that estimate on the Government. The Duke of ARGYLL'S advice to the leaders of the Scotch Church is evidence of this. When he bade them "avoid coming to Parliament," he probably had in his mind the inconvenience which he thought would result to the Liberal party, as well as the inconvenience which he thought might result to the Church. He must have made the same speech in substance as he made on Tuesday, and by that means influential supporters would have been alienated, and the threatened schism between Liberals and Dissenters precipitated. When reasoning in this way the Duke of Assyll overlooked the impossibility of averting that schism in the long run, and the consequent unwisdom of alienating those who might have been retained in the effort to retain those who were certain to be lost. If he had said in 1872 what he says in 1874, a good many Liberal members might have been offended, but a more than corresponding number of Liberal electors might have been conciliated, always among those who maintained that the impression that the late Government was prepared to yield anything to the Nonconformists, provided that the screw was turned tight enough, was altogether ill founded; but there can be no doubt that the impression was largely entertained, and that it had a most disastrons effect on the fortunes of the Laberal party at the general election. If it had been generally believed that in the opinion of the Government there was "nothing connected with Liberal" politics in a general policy of decatablishment," one great cause of distrust would have been removed. It may be true that in the late Parliament "all questions relating to the connexion between Church and State were in a "state of chaos"; but the chaos was in part attributable to the unwillingness of the Government to offend the Dissenters by speaking its mind. The Daily News considers that the Duke of Arcyll's speech "marked the point at "which the Liberal party of the future will be found to take "farewell of the Liberal party of the past"; and describes latter as merely holding to "Liberalism in politics," while the former hold in addition to "Liberalism in the "relations between Church and State." This is one of the many signs which show that the Nonconformista have entirely missed the lesson of the Liberal disaster. If the Laberal party of the future is to take farewell of the Liberal party of the past in the sense of making the doctrine of Disestablishment an indispensable note of true Liberalism, it may take a long farewell of power at the same time. If the late Government had understood this more clearly, the political history of the next ten years might have been different from what it is likely to be.

The particular point which has moved the Daily News to part company from the Duke of ARGYLL is his desire to see the right of patronage in the Scotch Church given to com-municants rather than to ratepayers. "Herein he sur-"rendered the whole principle upon which the State "Church of the modern political world rests its claims, and "fell back upon the State Church of Ecclesiasticism and of medieval pretence." Large historical generalizations are edged tools in political discussion, and the writer of this last sentence has hardly appreciated the distinction between modern and mediaval Churches. The Duke of Argyll maintains that in modern societies "a bishop or a minister is not " the bishop or minister of every man in a diocese or parish, "but only of those who choose to come to him and who " require his ministrations." It might have been thought that in a country where there are more seets than dioceses, and where every man is free to use the ministrations of a bishop or to leave them alone, this came almost too near a truism. The Daily News, however, has fully justified the Duke of Arayll's repetition of it. So far is it from being a truism, that it appears to an important English newspaper a mediæval protonce, a theory worthy of "the Roman Church of " HILDEBRAND." It is well for the writer that he did not live in Hilderstand. It is well for the writer that he did not live in Hilderstand's time, and feel moved to tell him that he was the bishop only of those who chose to come to him and who required his ministrations. Probably the ministrations most required in that case would have been the last sacraments. The mediaval view of a State Church was exactly the view which the Daily News supposes to be modern - a Church "which never is closed, never can be closed, "against anybody." No doubt at that time another idea was included in the definition, and the State Church was also a Church outside of which no one was allowed to re-But this did but exclude still more completely the notion that it was a matter of choice whether a man should avail himself of a bishop's ministrations. Nor is it only upon the State Church of mediaval times that the Daily News is in confusion. It is equally so as to the State Church of modern times in countries other than England. Among us it is possible by a sort of legal fiction to say that the Established Church is "a public institution to the that the Church is "a public institution." "the benefits of which and the concerns of which are to "be freely open to all classes of the people." But it is not Possible to say this in France or Germany. In France the religious recognized by the State are all in their several ways State Churches, but, except in the sense that they are all glad enough to receive converts, they are not open to all classes of the people. In Germany the concerns of the Evangelical Church are not open to the Roman Catholics, and the present contest between Prince BISMARCK and the Ultramontanes would hardly have been possible if the Roman Catholic Church had not in a sense been established. The only rational idea of a State Church in lished. The only rational idea of a State Church in modern times is that the majority of the nation, finding it convenient to appropriate certain parts of the national property to religious uses, make this appropriation to one or more particular religious bodies. In this country the majority prefer to give all to one. In France and Germany they prefer to give part to one and part to another. The notion of these Churches controlling or being controlled by the whole population of the country is really a survival from the time when citizenship and churchmanship were identical. If it when citizenship and churchmanship were identical. If it has lingered longer in England than elsewhere, that is merely another instance of the antiquarianism which is so marked a characteristic of English legal ideas.

As regards the particular question which has raised this controversy, the substitution of ratepayers for communicants, besides nullifying the whole scope and purpose of the Bill, would be an act of positive tyranny. So long as citizenship means churchmanship, there is no injustice in giving all citizens the rights, whatever they may be, which the Church allows to her lay members. But when citizenship no longer implies churchmanship, when, as is said to be the case in some parts of Scotland, the majority of the inhabitants belong to bestile communions, this attribution of an ecclesiastical virtue to the payment of rates becomes worse than unmeaning. Why should Romas Catholics or Episcopalians or United Presbyterians have a voice in the presentation to

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livings in the Scotch Established Church? If their choice is to be restricted to clergymen of that Church, the privilege is one which they are not fitted to exercise, for they probably know nothing of the candidates; and as they will not avail themselves of their ministrations, it is also one which they cannot care to exercise, except as a means of spiting their neighbours of the Established Church. If, on the contrary, they are not to be thus limited, but may present clergymen of their own religion, this is nothing less than the substitution of a local for a national establishment. Roman Catholicism might become the State religion in one Scotch parish, the Free Kirk in another, and the Scotch Episcopal Church in a third. This might be a change for the better in the Scotch ecclesiastical system, but it would be a strangely complete revolution to be introduced by a mere amendment into a Bill of which the object is to strengthen the Establishment in its present shape.

ROYAL DUKES.

A NOTHER son of the Queen has received a seat in the House of Lords, and there has naturally been the usual kind of talk in the papers. And not the least notable thing in the matter is the piece of advice given by the Times to the Duke of Connaught that, though he has become a Duke, yet he is not to do what another Duke may do; that, though the law gives him certain powers, he must take care not to make use of them; that, though he becomes a member of the Lapislature with a right to speak and vote in one House of Parliament, yet he must not think of voting there, while other members of the same body freely may. We are not going to discuss the practical wisdom of the advice; that is quite another matter. We are going only to meditate a little on the singular state of things which it really is when a may he has just been clothed with new rights and new powers can, to say the least, without manifest absurdity, be at once cautioned to abstain from all use of the rights and powers with which he has just been clothed.

This state of things, like many other things in this country, has come of itself; it is not the result of any formal enactment; for it would be hard to conceive a law for-hidding a man to exercise his legal rights without taking those legal rights from him. It is one of the cases in which a conventional understanding almost as strong as law has gradually grown up. The Duke of Connaught a few days back was a commoner eligible to a seat in the House of Commons; now he is a peer with a seat in the House of Lords. But it would certainly be thought strange, most likely it would be called "unconstitutional," if he were to take to the career which is open to other members of the Houses of Lords and Commons. It would not be thought the thing for a son of the Sovereign to take, as any other member may if he can, a leading part in the delacts of the House, to hold a place in the body which practically administers the government, or to take a part among those whose function—no less constitutionally recognized—it is to look out for the errors of those who administer the government, and to take their place if they can. But no law hinders him from doing these things; if the Puke of Connaught should stand forth, as the Black Prince did, as a Parliamentary leader, a chief of Opposition, the foremost among the champions of reform, he has exactly the same legal right to do all this as the Black Prince had.

The change which makes it impossible for the Duke of Connaught to do with general approval what the Black Prince did—a change which therefore makes it impossible for him to do it at all—comes very naturally from the changes which have taken place since then in the condition of the kingly office itself. But it comes from them combined with certain other influences, of quito another kind and coming from quite another quarter, but which have practically fitted in with those changes in a most remarkable way. The changes which made our sovereigns what is now understood by the words "constitutional monarchs" are all of native growth, and every change has implied some lessening of the real royal power. But side by side with this process, the Continental notion of a royal family, as something altogether distinct from the nation, a notion which had its root in the extremest notions of royal power, came in along with the Hanoverian dynasty; and the two things, so utterly opposite in their origin, starting from principles the most hostile to one another, have been found in practice to work well togother. A royal family there has indeed been from the beginning, a family out of which in an earlier stage Kings were chosen, and whose members in a later stage have succeeded to the crown according to rules marked down by law. Two members of this royal family, the eldest son and the eldest daughter of the reigning Sovereign, have actual rights and privileges bestowed by the law. The rest have, like the children of peers, a barren precedence only. The eldest son is a peer by birth; the other members of the family are not peers or anything else, unless the King chooses to do for them what he may equally do for any other of his subjects.

not peers or anything else, unless the King chooses to do for them what he may equally do for my other of his subjects.

It is plain that this is something very different from the modern popular notion about "royal" personages. The use of the name "royal" at eace shows the difference. It shows, for one thing,

how utterly the notion of the kingly office, as an office, is forgotten, how it has been lest in the rotion of the hereditary explication of a single family. Nothing is more common than for a visit from a subject to be called a "royal" marriage. This means of course that the persons spoken of are some or daughters or other near kinsfolk of a King or Queen. But that does not make their doings "royal." They are members of a royal failly, because they are members of a family which exclusively supplies Kings, but they are not "royal" themselves. No one would call a visit from a Duke's son or daughter a "ducal marriage," or the marriage of a Duke's son or daughter a "ducal marriage. But he might quite rightly speak of a "ducal family," that is, a family which supplies Dukes, a family one member of which at a time is always a Duke. Why is there this difference of usage? To call a visit from a person who is not a King or Queen a "royal visit" is of course a vulgarism which ought to be left to the penny-s-liners. But the fact that any people at all talk about a penny-a-liners. But the fact that any people at all talk about a "royal visit," when they would not in the analogous case speak of a "ducal visit," has causes which are worth thinking of. The cause is just this, that, exalted as Dukes may be, they and their children do not form a class which is absolutely cut off from the rest of the world. There are others whose rank comes so near to theirs that they do not stand by themselves as an absolutely dis-tinct class, but at most as a class within a class. They freely intermarry with other people; they need not be spoken to with bated breath; they are not necessarily "attended" by some one wherever they go; they are not said to "honour" people by dining with them; their doings, public and private, are subject to free discussion. In short, they are still ordinary human beings, though they may hold the first place among ordinary human beings. But the "royal" personages are really, in popular behaf, something more than ordinary human beings. They are "royal"; that is in fact they are treated as if they were themselves kings and not subjects. It is forgotten that the difference between the king and the highest of his subjects is really wider than the difference between the highest of his subjects and the lowest. That is to say, the kingly office is forgotten; that which separates the crowned and anointed king from all who are not crowned and amounted is lost in the King from all who are not crowned and ancieted is lost in the notion of mere exalted hereditary rank. While the children of a Ang from all who are not crowned and mointed is lost in the notion of mere exalted hereditary rank. While the children of a Duke are never mistaken for lukes, while their doings are never called "ducal," the children of a King are practically mistaken for Kings, and their doings are called "royal."

It must of course not be forgotten that, though reverence for

nembers of the royal family has certainly grown stronger, though members of the royal manny has certainly grown stronger, though the distinction between them and other people has certainly grown wider within the last hundred and fifty years or so, yet it would have been equally a sign of what we mean if it had merely stayed as it was. For all other distinctions have got fainter and fainter. It is now thought an honour to "attend" on —in plain words to be a servant to—a "royal" Ducke or Duchess. No one thinks it an honour to "attend" a Ducke or Duchess who is not royal. Now we would not see that there was a time when is not royal. Now we need not say that there was a time when men of any rank thought it an honour to "attend" men of the rank next above their own. When a nobleman had gentlemen and knights in his own service, it was not wonderful that he should himself not disdain the service of a King or even of a King's son. The remarkable thing is that, while the service of rank to rank has died out in all other cases, it has lived on in this. We suspect that the distinction has in some points grown positively stronger; that the distinction has in some points grown positively stronger; but even if it has not, it has practically grown strafger by remaining the only distinction. While the royal family was once merely the highest stage of many according stages, it now stands by itself, parted from all below it in a way in which none of the lower stages are parted from one another. Or perhaps we should say that it is the highest stage but one which has gained, while the highest of all has lost. When we call the doings of the Etholing "royal," we certainly exalt the Ætheling at the expense of the King.
We have said that two opposite causes, at least two causes

springing from opposite sources, have joined together to bring about this state of things. As the personal authority of the Crown scomes less and less, as royalty becomes more and more of a constitutional abstraction, it follows almost naturally that the homnge paid to the sovereign will become, if not greater in degree, at least different in kind. The less real authority the sovereign has, the more does he become a person whose sayings are not to be contra-dicted, whose acts are not to be criticized. For the conventional dicted, whose acts are not to be criticized. For the conventional system of a constitutional monarchy takes care that the sovereign that can be contradicted or do snything that can be contradicted or do snything is a mere puppet. What Ammianus said mockingly of a deepot and his favourite may be said more gravely and in a better sense of as King who is not a despot. Constantius was eaid to have a good deal of influence with the chief of the enuachs, and, in a better sense, a sensible king may have a good deal of influence with a sensible king may have a good deal of influence with a sensible kings who really ruled often did, to oppose or dispute with any of his subjects. No modern king is likely to be told by one of his Earls, "By God, Sir King, I will neither go nik hang." But that is because no modern king is likely to say to one of his Earls, "By God, Sir Kan, you shall either go or hang." The greates the King sursonal power, the more sure his acts are to be fully conversed and condemned. The more the King retires from the exercise of personal authority and the conflicts which it brings

with it, the more he withdraws into a region beyond cancure and criticism. He thus gets surrounded by a halo of reverance which with it, the more he withdraws into a region beyond consure shift oritioism. He thus gets surrounded by a halo of reverence which does not spring directly from his office, and which can more easily extend itself to those about him. While the King was a personal power, his sons, if they thought good, took a leading part in public sifairs. As a great nobleman started in public life with a great advantage, a King's son started with a greater advantage still. And it was not at all thought to be his duty to further to make use of that advantage, any more than it was the duty of the nobleman. As the King has more and more retired from the peaconal exercise of power, it has more and more come to be held that the business of his sens is to held alouf from the practical work of public life, and to keep themselves for purposes of show. The process has been gradual. There is a marked diffurence between the position of the sons of the present Queen and that of the sons of George the Second and George the Third. But the position of the sons of George the Second and George the Third. But the position of the sons of George the Second and George the Third differs yet more widely from the position of the sons of Edward the Third and Many the Fourth. No prince of the House of Brunswick has been the acknowledged leader either of the Minstry or the Opposition in either House of Parliament. Both positions—or what answered to them in those days—were held by Kinga's sons in the fourteenth and lifteenth centuries.

This is one years but as we have said it has been strongthered. and fifteenth conturies.

This is one cause, but, as we have said, it has been strongthened by an opposite cause. The Kings of the House of Brunswick brought over with them a number of notions about the greatness of royal and princely families, and the wide distinction between them and the rest of mankind, which had never before been heard of in England. A change come in these matters when the descendant of the Welfs succeeded the granddaughter of Lard descendant of the wens increased the grandlingnor of Lara Chancellor Clarendon. The change in nonenclature was an outward sign. Englishmen were taught, but only gradually, to talk of "Princess" Early and "Princess" Caroline with tongues which had been used to the Lady Mary and the Lady Anne. The thing reached its climax, not so much in the so-called "Royal Marriage. reached its climax, not so much in the so-called "Royal Marriage Act" itself, as in the feelings which led to it, and in the popular interpretation put upon it. The common, though mistaken, eaving —practically refinted by the good sense of our present Queen—that neither the King nor any member of his family can "marry as subject" marks the full separation of the royal family from the rest of the world. The practical lessening of the royal power renders it practically convenient that members of the royal family should abstain from that prominent part in public affairs which was once open to them as to other people. The new Continental once open to those as to other people. The new Continental notion festered the notion that there was something, not as our fathers held, in the regal office, but in the mere royal blood, which made its owner something of a different nature from other men. Opposite in their origin, the two dectrines worked well together, and they have pradually led to a state of things in which nobody is surprised that, when the Queen's son is clothed with rights and powers which he had not before, he is at once warned that he must not think of using these rights and powers as other holders of them may.

Another incidental cause has helped in all this. For nearly three centuries "royal" personages were so scarce in England that it was no wonder that, when they began to be more common, people began to look upon them as a distinct class from other people. All through the sixteenth and seventmenth centuries the royal family consisted of very few members; sometimes, as in the reign of Elizabeth, there could not be said to be any royal family at all. Between Henry the Fourth and George the First six sovereigns only were the fathers of a Prince of Wales, two of them, it may be noted, were the fathers of two Princes of Wales. And in all that time Charles the First, as Prince of Wales, and James the Second, as Duke of York, were the only sen or brother of a King who had ever the opportunity of playing any part in affairs. The rost either died young or succeeded young. Through the whole sixteenth century there were crowds of people who had contingent claims to the grown, but they were not people whom anybody would have called royal. The "royal family," as a working institution, really takes a leap from the son of Henry the Fourth to the son and grandson of George the First-sis it too bitter a serceou to say, from John Duke of Bedford to Frederick Prince of Wales? Between these there was only a prince or a princess now and then. It was no wonder then that, when the "royal family" began again, they started on quite new terms. And after all, no one has ever tool us what is the royal family. No one has yet been further off the reigning severeign than first cousin. The status of the more Dukes of Connaught may not die out an soon as the lines of so many other royal dukedoms have died out. But we should greatly like to know—it is not the first time that we have put the question—what the son of a younger son of the present Duke will be called. Unless the reigning sovereign specially bestows some rank or title on him, it looks very much as if he will come into the world without even a surmane, and will be nothing at all till he becomes a Christian or otherwise obtains a pronomen.

people than the French Ministerial crisis. The fact is indisputable. Many people during the past week have taken more interest in the health of a dozen racehorses than in the food-supplies of the Indian population. Any trifle which touches us personally will naturally, and within certain limits rightfully, engage our attention much more decidedly than the greater events which have little direct influence upon our affairs. And, moreover, the Chamouni question, though it certainly is a small one as compared with the political interests of a great country, is one which really deserves some consideration. The valley of Chamouni has not a large population; but within its narrow limits we may observe the development of a process which affects the happiness and morality of a very large number of people. The article in the Times gives the most obvious view of the question as it presents itself to the British tourist; but it requires modification before we can accept it as accurate. The writer, indeed, begins with a remark calculated to shock our faith in the intimacy of his knowledge. "Although," he says, "politically Chamouni has ceased to be Swiss, it continues to be the climbing capital of the country." Many people talk of Chamouni as now forming a part of Switzerland; and we may congratulate the writer on his having discovered that dectrine to be erroneous. As he pursues his researches he may possibly discover that it never was in Switzerland, but formed part of a certain region not unfrequently mentioned by historical and geographical writers under the name of Savoy. We he may possibly discover that it never was in Switzerland, but formed part of a certain region not unfrequently mentioned by historical and geographical writers under the name of Savoy. We are afterwards told that, "in an evil moment," the authorities betook themselves to that organizing "of which the French are so fond," and formed a Company of guides. However fond the French may be of organizing, the Chamouni Company had been formed long before Savoy was a French province, and in the good old days when the traveller encountered the gendarme on the aummit of the Forclaz, he was pretty certain, if he was a mountaineer, to have a difficulty with the chef guide at Chamouni afterwards. The Chamouni Company is much more like an English Trade Union than a specimen of French organization. In most Alpine districts the same system has been more or tion. In most Alpine districts the same system has been more or less adopted, though circumstances have given a special prominence to this particular association. The result of the annexation to France was simply that a new code of rules was imposed upon the Chamouni guides, partly in deference to certain appeals from the Alpine Club; and these rules are very much more favourable to travellers than the previously existing regulations. In the old days, as people not very old can distinctly remember, it was next to impossible for travellers to ascend Mont Blanc without a little army composed of four guides and four porters, who were taken by rotation from the roll of guides just as they are at the present time. The energy of a few travellers who found a way up Mont Blanc for themselves, and who introduced guides from other districts, broke down the old monopoly to a considerable extent, and the new rules sanctioned their innovation. At the present and the new rules sanctioned their innovation. At the present day, a large category of persons, including, for example, all members of Alpine Clubs and travellers who have made difficult expeditions, are exempt from the rules altogether. They can take what guides are exempt from the rules altogether. They can take what guides they please, and as many or as few as they please. And therefore, so far from the excessive French organization being at the root of so far from the excessive French organization being at the root of the ovil, the action of the French régime has been to relax the rules of which so many complaints have been made, and, indeed, if paper regulations were always effectual, would have removed every possible ground of objection. And yet it is, we fear, undeniable that the character of the guides has steadily deteriorated, and that whereas, twenty years ago, Chamouni men enjoyed the highest reputation throughout the whole of the Alps, they are now rarely taken by the most experienced travellers even for their own mountains. The aspiring mountaineer would tind half a dozen better men in one little village near Meiringen than ha half a dozen better men in one little village near Meiringen than he could find on the whole of the Chamouni roll. The protective system of the Chamouni cannot, therefore, be fairly charged with the whole of the evil, for the evil has increased contemporaneously with the relaxation of the old restrictions. It is desirable that this should be clearly understood, inasmuch as the misconceptions implied in the Times' article go very far to suggest changes in an entirely wrong direction.

If, then, it should be asked what is the root of the evil, the answer is not far to seek, and indeed is partly indicated in the Times article. The great influx of travellers to Chamouni has had many bad effects upon the character of the people. They have been corrupted by the reckless expenditure of money by thought-less tourists. A man can earn a hundred france by an ascent of Mont Blanc. Now, though the Times' article blunders again in assuming that the ascent of Mont Blanc is always easier than that of the Finsternarhorn or Matterhorn, it is undoubtedly a very simple matter in fine weather and under favourable conditions of the snow. Under other circumstances it still is and always must be one of the most dangerous mountains in the Alps, because the most exposed. Still the temptation to make what is a large sum for a poor peasant by a couple of days' very moderate labour is considerable. A large number of the more able-bodied men are siderable. A large number of the more able-bodied men are therefore tempted to hang about Chancouni for the purpose of drawing a prize in the lottery. An able-bodied man who hangs about a village full of ima has very obvious temptations, and it is unpleasantly common to find that the porter whom you have engaged for a day's expedition has palpably spent the night in a highly feative spirit, and is apt to collapse suddenly on a snow-slope after three or four hours' climbing. This particular av't is indicative of a number of ways in which the chance of earning a large sum acts projudically on the character of

the people. They are encouraged to prey upon tourists instead of trusting to regular labour, and have invented a number of devices for plundering the unsuspecting traveller which would be amusing if the consequences were not serious. Under such influences, which are sufficiently notorious in aimilar cases, the cardless ences, which are sufficiently notorious in similar cases, the cardless expenditure of hurrying tourists, many of whom only come once in their lives for a few days, and know no more of the population than a railway traveller knows of the guard of his train, has converted a large number of the people into drunken idlers. It is lamentable that this should be so, and the more lamentable because it is not very easy to see the remedy. The Chamouni people are by no means without their virtues; they are generally honest, if honesty means abstinence from direct cheating; and they are civil and good-tempered. Still they form a kind of tacit confederation for extracting the maximum from the receives of their visitors at the maximum from the pockets of their visitors at the extracting the minimum of labour for themselves. In the German-speaking districts of the Alps the same evils are to be found; but in those districts there are certain counterbalancing advantages. The people are more independent and more enterprising. Guides take more trouble to qualify themselves for their duty by distinguishing themselves in difficult expeditions. New inns are built for the accommodation of travellers, and greater comforts provided. The cunning but cautious Chamouniard is content to keep up his old dirty taverns at the Montanvert and elsewhere, and to make profit by the simple system of exorbitant charges; and the guides seem disposed to take advantage of the increased demand for their services, not by improving themselves as mountaineers, but by taking it more easily and asking the same price. Whether evils of this kind can be removed by any new regulations or by the action of the Alpine Clubs is not a very simple question. Certainly there is not much hope that the mischief will be cured, as the *Times* seems to anticipate, in the course of a season or two, or by a new code of rules. Still something may be done, and Alpine Clubs, especially the French Club which has been recently founded, may encourage whatever good tendencies exist amongst the people.

The proposals which have been recently made by the English Alpine Club are well meant, and it may be worth while to point out their nature. The regulations of the Chamouni Company are, as we have said, very good upon paper. The much-abused system of rotation is not, we must remark, so objectionable as is sometimes suggested. For ordinary purposes, that is to say, for about ninety-nine expeditions in a hundred, it is by far the most convenient plan. For the ordinary tourist's walk one guide is as convenient plan. For the ordinary tourists walk one guide is as good as another; and the alternative to a system of rotation is simply a system of touting. An average tourist in other districts takes the man recommended by the innkeeper, or, it may be, the man who has waylaid him by the road. In Chamouni he takes the man according to his place on the roll; and it is no small comfort that he is therefore free from the importunities of the loafers who frequently beset him in the Oberland. So long as admission to the Company is confined to competent men, there is admission to the Company is confined to competent men, there is little ground for complaint; and the Chamouni regulations declare that no man is to be admitted who has not undergone a searching examination. But, it is said, travellers who attempt difficult expeditions should be able to select the best men. This, too, though the *Times* does not seem to know it, is amply provided for in the regulations. If travellers cared to exercise their privileges, they would be enabled to pick and choose the most experienced guides at would be enabled to pick and choose the most experienced guides at pleasure. Of course when a traveller who has never seen a mountain before wants to have the glory of ascending Mont Blanc, he is generally ignorant of his rights, and takes the first man sent to him who happens to be in order for service. But such travellers would be equally incompetent, and would in all probability be as badly served, if there were no regulations at all, and if they consequently trusted to the innkeeper or to chance. The Alpine Club, therefore, has not proposed the abolition of the regulations, but has asked for securities that they may be carried out more according to the spirit. The examination, it is said, is worthless. Practically anybody is admitted who wishes to be admitted, and the consequence is that the Company of guides has been swamped by all the idlers and ineffectives in the valley. The root of the evil, so they suggest, is in the election of the chief guide by the general body of guides. He becomes dependent upon his constituents, and unwilling to offend anybody by enforcing regulations strictly. The examination has thus become a mere farce; and the chief guide is quite as likely to be a man who has been a popular tavernkeeper as a is quite as likely to be a man who has been a popular tavernkeeper as a man with any real knowledge of his profession. The Club, therefore, proposes that the chief guide should be appointed by some superior authority, and so placed in an independent position. Further, in order to facilitate the exercise of some discrimination by travellers, they propose that the guides should be divided into two classes, according an that have on have not sufficient aversiones of difficult area. ing as they have or have not sufficient experience of difficult expeditions. The discrimination would clearly impose an invidious duty upon the authorities, whose independence is therefore all the more necessary. Finally, it is suggested that by some device, such as keeping a register of expeditions easily open to inspection, the traveller should have some means of knowing what has really been done by the men whom he employs. This want is in some degree met already by the book which every guide has to carry about him; but a public register would doubtless enable the traveller to see more easily who were the available persons for employment. These proposals, whatever their result, are not opposed, it may be observed, to the French "love of organizing." They are designed to make the organization more efficient, and are directed in favour of centralization, as opposed to self-government. It would be absurd to suppose that they strike at the root of the evil. Indeed they ing as they have or have not sufficient experience of difficult expe-

could not produce any great effect without the intelligent cooperation of tavellers themselves. So long as people are content
to undertake an expedition which may involve very serious risk
to life without examining the antecedents of their companious, it
may be feared that the unintelligent demand will be met by a
supply of very poor quality. And this remark suggests that
travellers should be impressed as much as possible with a sense of
their duty towards the population which they treat so carelessly,
and so frequently corrupt. The extravagant liberality displayed
both by chance travellers and by enthusiasts who have a superstitious belief in the virtues of their pet guides does much to demoralize the people. We may, however, admit that the proposed
changes are simed in the right direction, whatever their efficacy.
They aim at proving to the guides of Chamouni that it is worth
their while to become really competent members of their profession. If they are capable of taking the lesson, they may regain
the reputation which has now departed from them; and we earmestly hope that they will show themselves amenable to reason.
There are still some good men amongst them, and we would hope
that there may be enough to form a nucleus for the growth of
a sounder public opinion.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

THE article on "Female Suffrage" which Mr. Goldwin Smith has written in Macmillan's Magazine is a weighty declaration of opinion against a party with which on other questions the writer has been, and perhaps still is, allied. Mr. Goldwin Smith still maintains in theoretical politics the language of an advanced Liberal, although on the practical point with which he deals he is omphatically Conservative. He has been to the United States, and has seen and heard the advocates of woman's rights, and thus he has been led to decide against them. We care little whether his arguments in support of this decision be good or bad, as no argument on the other side will mitigate the fact that he was induced to declare against female suffrage by the diagnat which he felt for its supporters. He has seen, and, having seen, he ought to know. Mrs. Woodhull and her allies, who are merely names to us, are formidable realities to him. The very moderation of his language adds force to the condemnation which he delivers. It is alleged, he says, that female influence would mitigate the violence of party politics, but he thinks that both reason and experience of party politics, but he thinks that both reason and experience of the revolt of the Commune, the women notoriously rivalled the men in fury and strocity. The same was the case in the late American Civil War. What has been the effect of public life on the character of the women who have thrown themselves into it in the United States, says Mr. Goldwin Smith, the grievance of which most is heard is the tyrannical stringency of the marriage tie, which, it is alleged, gives a man property in a woman, and unduly interferes with the freedom and genuineness of affection. "Some of the language used is more startling than this, and if reproduced might unfairly prejudice the case." Almost all English men and women would be startled at this language, and would be likely to decide the case against the side which uses it. Indeed the impression which one gets from reading reports of speeches of

It may perhaps have occurred to Conservative leaders to rejoice when they meet a young and ardent Radical, because experience shows that he is excellent material for making a middle-aged Tory. In the same way the consistent opponents of the late Mr. Mill must think it fortunate that Mr. Goldwin Smith was at one time numbered among his followers. Next to his contact with female politicians in America, the reading of Mr. Mill's Autobiography has had the greatest influence in deciding him against the views which Mr. Mill advocated. He states that he once aigned a petition for female household suffrage got up by Mr. Mill, and he proceeds to explain how he has changed his mind. "He had not, when he signed the petition, seen the public life of women in the United States." It would be difficult to increase the force of this simple statement. Indeed the frank and ingenuous character of the whole article, while it ought to protect the writer from the taunts of the party he has joined, adds cogency to its condemnation of the party he has left. He tells us that Mr. Mill's Autobiography has gevealed the history of his extraordinary and almost portentous education, the singular circumstances of his marriage, his hallucination as to the unparalleled genius of his wife, and peculiarities of character and temperament which prevented him from appreciating "the power of influences which, whatever our philosophy may any, reign and will continue to reign supreme over questions of this kind." Here, again, we cannot but admire the gentic force of Mr. Goldwin Smith's style. We have heard that an enthinsistic admirer of Mr. Mill expounded his views of society from the hustings to a rustic audience, and grovaked a commentary equal in force, but far infarior in elegance

to that of Mr. Goldwin Smith. We may, indeed, safely leave Mr. Mill where Mr. Goldwin Smith has placed him. If Mr. Mill's authority is taken away from the movement for female suffrage, there is no substantial support left to it, and Mr. Mill committed a sort of intellectual saicide by writing his own life. "To him," says Mr. Goldwin Smith, with involuntary but trenchant satire, "marriage was the union of two philosophers in the pursuit of truth; and in his work on the position and destiny of women, not only does he searcedy think of children, but sex and its influences seem hardly to be present to his mind." The American ladies whose language Mr. Goldwin Smith finds "startling" and likely to prejudice their case may perhaps be not unfairly described as the philosophical complement of Mr. Mill. They say enough, and even too much, about matters female seems to have foreotten. But neither Mr. Mill nor his female allies can stand before the crushing blows of Mr. Goldwin Smith, nor will the cause for which they have vainly striven be greatly helped by Mr. Forsyth or even by Mr. Disraeli.

Smith, nor will the cause for which they have vainly striven be greatly helped by Mr. Foresth or even by Mr. Disraeli.

It will be difficult for the Conservative loader to show that Mr. Goldwin Smith is not a better Conservative of the social life of the civilized world than he is, and perhaps a new edition of Lothair may be required to demonstrate this point matigateristic. Many passagree of the article before the article before the second. satisfactorily. Many passages of the article before that to our mind Conservatism in its best sense. Take, for instance, the writer's view of history. If, he says, the woman has had the writer's view of history. If, he says, the woman has had her sorrows at home, the man has had his wars and his rough struggles with nature abroad. If the woman has had her disabilities, she has also had her privileges. "War has spared her; for if in primitive times she was made a slave, this was better, in the days before sentiment at least, than being massacred." Take, again, his account of the present condition of women in America. Their privileges, he says, extend to impunity, not only for ordinary outrage, but for murder. A prisoner whose guilt has been clearly proved is let off because she is a woman. The whisky crusade shows that woman is above the law. "Rioting and injury to the property of tradesmen, when committed by the privileged sex, are bailed as a new and beneficent agency in public life; and because the German population, being less sentimental, asserts the principles of legality and decency, the women are said to have suffered martyrdom. It would be difficult to surpass either the accuracy or the fedicity of this description of recent proceedings in America. In another striking passage Mr. Goldwin Smith notices hat there have been intimations, on the part of the women of the United States, of a desire to make very lavish use of capital punishment untranmelled by the technical rules of evidence, for offences or supposed offences against the sex. We may observe by way of commentary on this passage that hardly an assize occurs in England without at least one trial for what is called a "rape" which is really an attempt by a woman to vindicate her character by perjury. It is difficult enough sometimes, even with the help of the technical rules of evidence, to defeat these attempts, nor can it be doubted that under precisely similar circumstances some men have been hanged for rape, while other men have paid pecuniary penalties for seduction. The Professor, however, does not appropend that in America or any other country man weekless. penalties for seduction. The Professor, however, does not appro-hend that in America or any other country men would go on allowing women to hang them for "offences against the sex." But he approhends that, as men supply the force on which law rests, this force would be withdrawn, and all law would fall together. In England he thinks women, in order to reform drunken husbands, would vote for extreme prohibitory measures against liquor, and the difficulty of carrying such legislation into effect, which is great already, would be increased by the fact that it had originated with women. In France, if votes were given to women, he anticipates as the first result "the restoration to power of the Bourbous, with their reactionary priesthood, and the destruction of all that has been gamed by the national agonies of the last century." Even those who may think that little has been gained would probably join Mr. Goldwin Smith in wishing that that little should be preserved. To introduce female suffrage into France would be to make confusion worse confounded. It would add another element of disorder where there are too many already. In fact, it is only with ourselves and America that such experiments can even be proposed. We of the English-speaking race alone have that strength of political constitution which can bear to have played with it. As for Germany, Mr. Goldwin Smith conclusively remarks that a woman can nover be a full citizen in countries where it is part of a citizen's duty to bear arms. If this duty could be imposed upon citizens in lingland, many advantages would result, and among them this, that the agitation for female suffrage

would, or at least ought to, terminate.

It is remarkable that the Indig News, in endeavouring to answer Mr. Goldwin Smith's article, admits that objection to female suffrage is felt by men in proportion to their attachment to political and religious liberty, and that the influence of female votors would for some time to come be mainly thrown into the scale of Conservatism. It is possible that this might be so, but if in this expectation so-called Conservatives support Mr. Forsyth's Bill, they will sacrifice the permanent interest of their party to temporary expediency. Mr. Goldwin Smith is undoubtedly right in saying that the line could not be maintained where Mr. Forsyth would now draw it. Not merely unmarried women being householders, but all women, would obtain the franchise, and "those at least who hold the family to be worth as much as the State will think twice before they concur in such a change." We must say that this is true Conservatism, and we think that the remedy for much

that is wrong in modern society is to be found in acting upon this idea of the value of the family. "The expensiveness of living in a country where the fashion is set by millionaires has put extraordinary difficulties in the way of marriage." If it were possible to change the fashion, and thus to remove the difficulty, nature might be trusted to do the rest. Girls in general, if they had a fair choice, would rather be mothers than philosophers, and the choice when once made would be irrevocable. Perhaps this very expensiveness of living may increase until it gradually works a cure of the evil it has created. If servants become very dear, a man may perceive that it would be cheaper to take a wife. The limited and transient success of the movement for female suffrage is due to causes which are exceptional, and, as we would hope, temporary. At any rate we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Goldwin Smith found that this movement "was received with mistrust by some of the best and most sensible women of his acquaintance." Sir Henry James is reported—whether rightly or wrongly we will not inquire—to have said that when half the ladies of Taunton appealed to him to support female suffrage he would do it; and we think that at any rate he may safely wait until the movement has reached that point, and then consider what he ought to do.

THE FARM LABOURERS CATECHISM,

THOSE who are surprised that the formers should exhibit so much resentment against the Agricultural Labourers' Unions, and should receive with distrust the overtures of self-appointed arbiters who are identified with those associations, such as Mr. Morley and Mr. Dixon, should look a little beneath the surface of the movement. An explanation will perhaps be supplied by remembering that the Unionists were the original assailants, and by observing the spirit in which they have thrown themselves into the attack on the farmers. The campaign of the Unionists is by no means limited to a mero question of wages or hours of labour; if that had been all, it might soon have been brought to an amicable termination. It has taken unfortunately a wider range. The object of the agitators who work behind or through the Unions would appear to be to inspire the labourer with vindictive faelings against those above him, and to conomit him to a policy of irreconcilable hatred and hostility. We have before us a small tract which, we understand, has been largely circulated among the labourers of Essax. It is called the Farm Labourers' Catechism, and on the title-pare we read that it has been "prepared for the special use of those agricultural labourers who are not in the Union." It may be interred that these who are already members are supposed to stand in no need of the sort of stimulant which is here supplied. It is also stated on the title-page that the author of this Catechism is the Chairmonn of the North Essex District of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, and that the work itself can be procured at the office of the NA.L.U. at Halsted. This is, therefore, an official publication. It is written by a prominent official of the Union, and is sold at the offices of the Society. We may consequently accept it as an authoritative exponent of the spirit and objects of the body in whose name it is issued. It is perhaps characteristic that a document of this kind should take the form of a blasphenous paredy of the Church Catechi

The Calcelium, beginning "What is your name?" with the answer "Clodhopper," goes on to give the following answer to the next question, "Who gave you that name?" "My masters, the landowners and farmers, when I was made a tiller of the soil, a scaper of birds, a snagger of turnips, a keeper of cows and sheep, a follower of the plough, a sower and reaper, a producer of wealth, that my masters might live in idleness and haurionaness all the days of their lives." In another answer the labourer says he is truly grateful to the landlords and farmers "that they have condescended in their great mercy even to permit me to till the soil for their benefit, that I may have the pleasure of witnessing their prosperity and happiness in living on the fruits of my toil; that pleasure being increased by the contrast of our wives and children perishing with starvation on the wage which they so kindly and generously give us for our toil." The Commandments are travestical in a similar manner. Here are one or two of them:—

Thou shalt not take my name ir vain, nor speak disrespectfully of my ways, for I am on the Bench of M., urates, and will bring down the law upon thy head, and by imprisonment with hard labour satisfy my vengouses at the expense of the country; therefore take head lest ye break my commandments.

Honour the squire, the landowners, the farmers, the magistrates, the guardians of the poof, the buildf, and the gamekeeper, that thy days may be long spated to enjoy such blessings.

If the children have not sufficient food, alothing, or shelter, and they die in consequence thereof, thou shalt not call this murder.

If a landowner, furmer, or parson assail the chastity of thy wife or daughters, and sodnes them from the paths of virtue, thou shall said this adultry, but he thankful for their cel descension in thus headering these.

If in thy work thy master does not give thee so much money as he agreed

with thee for, taking advantage when measuring the work, thou shall met call this stealing, but thou disait he thankful that he has given thee what he has

Thou shalt not look with feelings of envy upon thy master's wife, his sons, his daughters, his oxen, his ass, his dog, nor his cat, nor contrast their condition in life with thine; thou shalt not covet neither tha disagraments, food, or dwellings of thy muster, for these things were not made for such as thou are, but for those sot in authority over thes.

What follows is too blasphemous for quotation; but we have given enough to show the sort of poisonous seed which the Unionists have been engaged in sowing. It may be said that this is only very coarse and stupid fun, and that it indicates nothing more than a deplorable want of taste. If the publication had emanated from this excuse. But this is not the casual composition of an obscurs and isolated labourer. It is a tract written by a District Chairman expressly for Union purposes, and deliberately published and circulated under the direct authority of the National Union and by means of its agents. Moreover it is not the form of the parody—odious as it is—as the malignant and mischievous spirit of the whole pamphlet, which makes its publication, especially at a time when it was desirable to bring together the labourers and their employers in a conciliatory mood, so serious an offence. The Catechism, it must be remembered, does not stand alone. The speeches of the Unionist delegates have been habitually much more violent than the newspapers have given any idea of; and it is not long since the official journal of the National Union openly preached the doctrines of Captain Swing. It is true that one or two of the more cautious members of the Association were alarmed by the probable consequences of this outspoken language; but the journal never retracted what it had said; the Council of the Union did not repudiate the incendiarism which had been published in its name; nor, as far as we are aware, did the members who had protested retire from the Association.

It is creditable to the great body of the labourers that the violent It is creditable to the great body of the labourers that the violent and unscripplous instigations of the agritators whom they have accepted, on their own offer, as the rulers of the Unions have not as yet had any practical effect. It is known, however, that the mind of the labourer is slow in catching fire, and there is no saying what may some day be the consequences of these insidious inflammatory address s. In any case the incondiary who lays the train is not to be excused because, when he applies the match, the field, the model of dams. Even if the spaceless and literature of he finds the powder damp. Even if the speeches and literature of which the Catechusm is a fair example have not hitherto done much horm, it is quite clear that they were intended to do harm, and the farmers may be excused for resenting the intention without waiting to judge by the result. In this instance the agitators had the advantage of discovering a sufficiently solid basis of misery and discontent to work upon. Nebody can pretend that the position of the agricultural labourers is satisfactory. They have been for some fine in a transition stage between the old system of domestic dependence on their employers and the new system of so much pay for so much work and nothing more. It may be well that the labourers should take their chance in the world like other workmen, but nobody who had any acquaintance with their circumstances could doubt that a sudden and violent assertion of their independence would be certain to recoil most severely on themselves. independence would be certain to recoil most see erely on themselves. The system of which they complain, whatever may be said for or against it, has been the growth of generations, and cannot be revolutionized all in a minute. The difficulty of the case is, that if the farmer has to pay higher wages, he must seek a better class of workmen than these whom he now employs, and it is on the latter that the blow will full. It is not the labourers' fault that in many cases they have ank into such a state of inefficiency; but then neither is it the farmers'. It is possible that political motives may have had their influence in shaping the tactics of the originators of the Unions, and that the Farm Labourers Catechism was designed as a Unions, and that the Farm Labourers' Catechism was designed as a fitting introduction to the extended franchise. However that may be, it is at least certain that nothing can be more disastrous for the immediate interests of the labourers than that the farmers and handlords should be attacked with so much personal bitterness and malignity that they can hardly avoid standing at hay. There is an old proverb which Mr. Morley and some of his friends may perhaps have heard in their rural rambles, and on which it may be worth their while to meditate. It is that you cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. In other words, it is idle for a prominent supporter of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union to offer his friendly services to the farmers while at the same time the National Union is scattering broadcast venomous and incendiary pamphlets with a view to personde the labourers that they ought to take personal vengeance on their employers. We have of course no intention of fastening on Mr. Morley himself any responsibility for this peatilent production, of the existence of be, it is at least certain that nothing can be more disastrous for the any responsibility for this pestilent production, of the existence of which, indeed, he may possibly be ignorant; and it can hardly be doubted that he will dissyow it when it is brought to his notice. doubted that he will disavow it when it is brought to his notice. It has been Mr. Morley's misfortune, although personally no doubt an amiable and moderate person, to find himself continually playing into the hands of firebrands whose projects go far beyond his own, and whom it is difficult to control. After so many warnings he can perhaps hardly be surprised to learn that his usual fate has again bafallen him; and that when he went, in the simplicity of his heart, to offer the olive-branch to the farmers, his more reckless associates were doing all they could behind his back to britate and alarm the class whom it was necessary to conditate. It is natural perhaps that public-spirited men like Mr.

Mariey, Mr. Mundelle, and other volunteer arbiters should be auxious to distinguish themselves on these somatons, but it is difficult to resonate the political character which they have those to adopt with the rigid importality of an unspire, and at any rate there is no reason to be surprised that, after having openly sympashined with one side, they should be suspected by the other.

THE OLD CATHOLIC SYNOD.

VE have not heard very much lately about the doings of the Old Catholics in Germany. Whether they thought that, while Prince Rismanch was in one sense doing their work for them so effectually, they might rest on their laurels, or whether it is morely that all ecclesiastical interest has been absorbed in the contest about the Falk laws, little has been reported for some months past of the progress of the movement. Last week however the First Old Catholic Synod assembled at Bonn, and sat from the 27th to the 29th of May under the presidency of Bishop Reinkens, consisting of 28 clerical and 57 lay delegates, and we maturally looked with some curiosity to the record of its proceedings. But the Swood set with closed doors, and a here outline of But the Synod set with closed doors, and a bare outline of the results is all that has us yet been communicated to the public; nor can we recken on learning more till an official Report is forthoming, which may not be for several months. Meanwhile the little that is told us, taken in connexion with the previously reported action of local Committees, is enough to suggest grave reported action of local Committees, is enough to suggest grave doubt—it would perhaps be premature without fuller information to say more than doubt—as to how far the Old Catholic leaders are still moving on their original lines. It will be remembered that when the first Congress was held at Munich three years ago, the Tridentine croed was formally acknowledged as the doctrinal basis of the movement, and its adherents claimed to represent "the Catholic Church up to 1870." and indeed to be its sole faithful representatives. They earnestly discovered all idea of separation, and insisted that they meant up, and that they retained, and were resolved to retain, all rights and privileges appertaining to them as Catholics, whether spiritual and privileges appertaining to them as Catholics, whether spiritual or temporal; and on this express plea they based their civil claim to the retention of Church property, and the recognition of their Bishops and clergy, as Catholic Bishops and priests, by the State. In Prussia and in some other German States, as in Baden, that claim has been unreservedly, while in other States it has been partially, admitted. But it is obvious that its whole force depends on the unbroken identity of the Old Catholics with their former on the unbroken identity of the Old Catholics with their former selves, or in other words with the great religious body to which they certainly belonged before the Vatican Council. The Roman Oatholic Church might be in urgent need of reformation, and they might hope that it would be eventually led to reform itself under their influence, as in some respects it did reform itself in the six teenth century. But they could hardly doubt that to break off from it and organize an independent reformation in general matters of Church discipline, and still more of doctrine, whether right or wrong—that is quite another question—would be simply to follow the precedent set by the Protestant separatists at that period, and was absolutely incompatible with the claim to remain Catholics in the same sense as before. Yet this is very much the position, so far as our present information enables us to judge, into which they appear to be drifting. We say advisedly "appear to be drifting," first because our information, as was observed just now, is incomplete, and secondly because there has certainly been no formal repudation of the original programme put forward at the Munich Congress of 1871, still less any formal announcement of a different principle of action. As long ago, however, as 1872, when the Second Old Catholic Congress was held at Bonn, a distinguished English elergyman who had been invited to attend, and who had consequently rrong—that is quite another question—would be simply to follow clergyman who had been invited to attend, and who had consequently written for more precise information about the principles of the movement, could get no reply. In the third Congress, held last year at Constance, there were evident symptoms of radical if not revolutionary tendencies among at least one section of the members And still more decisive expression has been given to these tendencies since.

We are not now referring to the Swiss contingent of the Old Oatholics, who have from the first shown a disposition to take the law into their own hands, and for whose eccentricities Bishop Reinkems and his colleagues cannot fairly be held responsible. When Father Hyacinthe two years ago disposed of the vexed question of cherical celibacy by marrying an American widow, and when somewhat later he settled another fundamental question of ecclesiastical discipline by rule of thumb, and amounced that thenceforth he should say mass in French instead of Latin, he perhaps wished to be regarded as only acting for himself. Still it must be remembered that he continued—and, we suppose, still continues—to maintain his profession of Catholicians unchanged, and vehemently disclaimed any intention of accepting a Protestant position. It is not theselore irrelevant to observe flux such matters as obligatory celibacy and the language of the live my can hardly be suffered by any Church, Catholic or Protestant, to be left to the arbitrary judgment of its individual ministers. Even the systematic license of Congregationalism would be severely strained by the absence of any fixed rule on such points as these. Yet it is said to have been proceed at Old Catholic meetings in Germany, held in anticipation of the recent Synol, to adopt not only the changes introduced by Father Hyacinthe, but further and still more sweeping measures

of reform, some of them directly affecting maisses of destines. Thus resolutions have been peaked in favour of shrogating the rafe of electical celibacy, of confession, and of fasting, cholishing allifestivals of saints, and introducing a voracular liturgy. And, one at least of these suggestions, as will presently appear, has been definitively adopted by the Synod. Now we are not of course going to raise any question as to the theological or religious merits of these proposed innovations. We only say what is obvious, that they are innovations, and very important ones, and that they seem at first sight wholly beyond the competence of a community claiming to retain unbroken its organic consextion with the great body of the Roman Catholic Charols. Two at least of the points at issue, regarding the duty of secremental confession and the invocation of saints, directly involve destrical considerations. Clerical celibacy again, though a disciplinary and not a dootrinal matter, is one hardly admitting in practice of a different rule in different parts of the same religious community. It is true that the Unisto clergy, under the obedience of Itoms, are allowed to marry, but then they are a very small minority, and practically do not come into contact with the great body of the Latin clergy at all. But it is hardly conceivable, for instance, that the Catholic clergy of termany should be left free to marry, while their brethren in France and Italy remain bound by the rule of celibacy. If the rule is to be relaxed at all in the Roman Catholic Church, it surely stands to common sense that it must be relaxed an inversally, and not for this or that national or other division of the pricethood. And the present state of things in Prussia gives a more immediate significance to the attitude of the Old Catholics on such points as these. It is provided by the new laws that in vacant parishes—and more than 1,200 parishes are already legally vacant in the two discesses of Cologne and Treves alono—the parished parished in the summer o

The First Old Catholic Synod sat, as we have mentioned, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May, the sessions being each day opened by the celebration of mass, followed on the first occasion by an address from Bishop Reinkens, and on the second by a discourse from Professor Reusch, on the deceased members of the body for whem the mass had been offered. On the third morning the Bishop solemnized his first-ordination, conferring the minor orders and subsolemmed his hist ordination, conterring the immor orders and sub-diaconate on one of his theological students. The synoid and parochial organization provisionally approved at the Congress of Constance last autumn was adopted on bloc on the first day, after which Schulte read a report on the present condition of the Old Catholic movement, which, we presume, will be eventually pub-lished. And then followed the discussion of the project of ratural drawn up by the Synoidal Council. It appears to have dealt chiefly with confession fact days the entachiam and literate and the last with confession, fast days, the catechism and liturgy, and the laws of marriage. As regards the first point, the Sacrament of Penance was declared by the Synod to be a great means of grace, always existing in the Church, but not necessary to salvation, and there fore its use was ruled to be optional; it is rather oddly added that confession ought not to be made the occasion of seeking advice and direction from the confessor, though the ponitent is at liberty to do so if he wishes. This synodal decase involves, it will be seen, a fundamental innotation on the received teaching and practice of the Roman Catholic Church. The rule of annual confession dates from the fourth Lateran Council of 1215, but is based of course on a much older belief. What changes were made in the observances of fast-days, and in the catechism and liturgy, does not appear; but resolutions were passed at the Synod on all these subjects. As regards marriage, the elaborate system of dispensations was simplified, and the rule about the education of the children of mixed marriages in the Catholis religion was abolished. Freiburg in Breisgan was fixed as the place for the meeting of the Oid Catholic Congress of next autumn. At the close of the proceedings Dr. Dollinger's health was drunk with much enthusiaem and a telegram was despatched to him, in return much enthusiasm and a telegram was despatched to time, in return apparently for the greetings he had commissioned Dr. Friedrich to deliver in his name to the Synod. But how for the Nester of the movement, as he has been termed, may approve of the line it is now taking remains to be seen. He studiously absented himself last autumn from the Congress of Constance, and it is highly important to the studiously absented to be a the studiously absented the base the studiously absented the base the studiously and the studiously are studiously as the studiously as the studiously are studiously as the studiously as the studiously are studiously as the studiously as the studiously as the studiously as the studiously are studiously as the studiousl probable, from the attitude he has throughout maintained, that he breach with the great body of the Church. His ain has all along been to present the great body of the Church. His ain has all along been to present the great all introduction of internal reforms, not the organization of a schiem, and it was only as a temporary and provisional measure that he acquiexed in the consecration of a Nothbischof and the formation of new parochial curse. Of course he may have changed his mind, or the movement may have got beyond his control, or there may be some exaggeration in the current reports about it. But its ensuies will certainly be the first to rejoice at any manifestation of a tendency to abandon the vantage ground it first assumed and fall back on the humbler, though possibly more exciting, position of an independent sect. That game has been played so often, both in Germany and elaewhere, that it has lost its interest for outsiders. Ultramontanes taunted the Old Catholics from the first with being only New Protestants in disguise. Protestantism may be an excellent thing, but its novelties are by this time pretty well exhausted, and Protestants who cannot make themselves at home in any of the existing sects must be rather hard to please. Meanwhile it would clearly be the wisdom of the anti-infallibilist Catholics, if they be the wisdom of the anti-infallibilist Catholics, if they clearly be the wisdom of the anti-manifolist Catholics, it they still cherish the lofty designs announced in their original programme, to show that the taunt of their adversaries is undeserved. The movement is passing through a very critical stage, and the direction impressed on it during the next few months may be practically decisive of its future.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

INOSPITAL Sunday will soon be round again, and, as it promises to become an established institution, it may be worth while to consider a little more carefully than has apparently yet been done the circumstances under which the appeal is made. It may be assumed that the line which will be taken in most of the pulpits will be to expatiate on the misery and distress of a large part of the population of London, on the immense good which is done by timely and skilful medical attention, and on the general duties of charity and benevolence. We need hardly say that will overything that can be urged on these heads we heartly concur. Of all the forms of charity, medical charity is perhaps that Of all the forms of charity, medical charity is perhaps that which is most urgently required, and which is also most successful in its operations. There is no class on whom charity may be so in its operations. There is no class on whom charity may be so usefully and appropriately bestowed as the sick poor, and the good which is thus done has a wide range of benignant influence far beyond its immediate recipients. From one point of view, indeed, charity in this shape might almost be regarded as a measure of self-interest. It is a sanitary precaution which operates for the benefit of the whole community; it checks the spread of disease, it keeps down pauporism, and it also contributes materially to the progress of medical science. The medical arrangements of the Poor Law system have been greatly simplified and improved in recent years, but they still have and in medical arrangements of the Poor Law system have been greatly amplified and improved in recent years, but they still leave, and, in the nature of things always must leave, much to be done by voluntary effort. On every ground, then, the medical charities, on behalf of which an appeal is to be made, deserve support, and so far the object which the promoters of the Hospital Sunday movement have in view is an excellent one. It does not follow, however, that the practical working of the movement is equally unimpeachable; and there are one or two considerations bearing on this point which ought not to be overlooked.

The chief argument in favour of Hospital Sunday is that it will

this point which ought not to be overlooked.

The chief argument in favour of Hospital Sunday is that it will bring in a larger sum of money for the support of hospitals and dispensaries than has hitherto been obtained, and it is not improbable that this will actually be the result, at any rate in the first instance. A general appeal of this kind, made simultaneously in a large number of churches, is perhaps more likely to cause excitement, and consequently to stimulate the flow of subscriptions, than scattered and isolated collections. It is possible, however, that when the novelty of the sensation has passed away the same effect may not be produced; and it is at least obvious that a comprehensive appeal of this kind, in which details are necessarily suppressed, and in which the various forms of medical charity are lumped together in a vague and featureless mass, is naturally destructive of that personal interest in particular institutions which is the best guarantee not only interest in particular institutions which is the best guarantee not only of continued support, but of close and efficient supervision. It will be said no doubt that what is expected is that people should contribute to the hospitals generally without discontinuing their gifts to such hospitals as they may happen to be specially interested in; but there is some reason to fear that, human nature being what it but there is some reason to loar that, filliam nature being what is, this expoctation may not be very satisfactorily realized. Everybody can understand that an interest in hospitals generally is likely to be a very vague and not very active feeling as compared with an interest in a particular establishment, with the affairs of which a subscriber is personally well acquainted. In a case of this kind we have to observe not merely the financial results of the new system, but its probable effect on the administration of the charities which it is intended to provide with funds. Hitherto each hospital has been supported by a body of subscribers who read its reports and paid more or less attention to its operations, and who were naturally led to consider whether their money yielded a satisfactory return. The managers of the hospital had to keep these persons in view; they were aware that, if their establishment was suspected of being inefficiently or extravagantly conducted, the subscriptions would be likely to fall off; and they had therefore the strongest motives, in addition to a sense of duty, for keeping everything in good order. Under the new system these personal ties will in a great degree be broken. The subscribers will give, not to this or that institution, but to medical charity in the abstract. The hospitals, on the other hand, will receive the money, not from persons who are known to them, has from an anonymous public. There will be no longer any is, this expectation may not be very satisfactorily realized.

sort of relation between the way in which the hospitals are managed and the amount of support which they will receive. The gifts will come, not as direct rewards for special exertions, but as the result of a general impulse of charity, which has been evoked on grounds quite distinct from the merits of particular institutions. It will be just as if the managers of the hospitals were assured that on a particular day of the year so much money would, as a matter of course, fall to them from the clouds, and that they could, within certain limits, calculate on this as a fixed and permanent revenue which would be certain to come quite independently of any efforts on their part. At present the managers are responsible to individual subscribers; hetherforth, if Hospital Sunday is regularly established, they will be practically responsible to nobody at all. The Committee of Distribution at the Mansion House has undertaken to distribute the money collected among the different hospitals and dispensaries, but there is no one to see that the money so paid is properly expended. The Committee has no means of exercising supervision over the various charities, and no authority to enforce any measures which it might think desirable. It is merely an agency for paying over to the managers the money which has been subscribed by the anonymous benevolence of the congregations. It would appear, therefore, that we are coming to this—that an irresponsible body of hospital managers will have paid over to them annually, with something like the regularity of a Government grant, a vast sun of money which will be at their disposal to be employed in any way they choose, without check or supervision, and for which they will not be bound to render any account. Whether this state

sum of money which will be at their disposal to be employed in any way they choose, without check or supervision, and for which they will not be bound to render any account. Whether this state of things is likely to promote the true interests of the charities may, we think, reasonably be doubted.

We should be sorry to say anything in disparagement of the gentlemen who have the management of the various medical charities. They are no doubt, as a body, animated by the highest motives, and their personal integrity is unimpeschable. Still they are, after all, only human beings, and subject to the weaknesses of their kind; and there are one or two questions which irresistibly suggest themselves. Has it ever in the experience of the world been found to answer to entrust a large income intended to be applied to public purposes to irresponsible officials? Are the hospitals which have the largest assured incomes, and which are consequently most independent, those which, as a rule, are most carefully and economically managed? Even as it is, under the supervision of private subscribers who can punish misconduct by withdrawing their contributions, the administration of many of the hospitals and dispensaries is very far from being satisfactory. In some cases the expenditure very far from being satisfactory. In some cases the expenditure is excessive; in others the interests of the class for which hospitals are supposed to be specially established—the sick poor—are thrown into the background. There seems to be a concurrence of authoritative professional testimony to the fact that a large proportion of the processional testimony to the fact that a large proportion of the resources of some of the principal hospitals are wasted upon people who have no claim to gratuitous medical attendance; and there is also reason to suspect that the arrangements for professional education are occasionally allowed to encroach on the natural and education are occasionally allowed to encroach on the natural and legitimate province of the charity. A tendency to aggrandizement at the expense of efficiency requires to be jealously watched. Managers are constantly exposed to the temptation of trying to make as big a thing as possible of their establishment, with imposing buildings, a large staff, and everything on a large scale, including the expenses. They like to do what shopkeepers call a rearing business, to have a great crowd of patients always at their doors, and a great warriety of cases passed through the wards. It may be and a great variety of cases passed through the wards. It may be doubted, however, whether in these large projects the proper objects of medical charity are not somewhat lost sight of. If these objects of medical charity are not somewhat lost sight of. If these abuses exist at present, while hospitals and dispensaries are dependent for support on the opinion which is formed of their respective merits, they are hardly likely to be cured by relieving the managers from the moderate responsibility which now rests on them, and encouraging them to expect an income which has its origin, not in an appreciation of their offorts, but only in a vague feeling that it is proper to be charitable. Two things are essential for the properous management of an hospital—money, and the watchful interest and supervision of subscribers; and the tendency of Hospital Sunday will be unfavourable to the second of these conditions. It appears to us that the promoters of this movement have either gone too far or not far enough. They are taking away an important security for good management without making any endeavour to provide a substitute. It is possible that the Committee of Distribution might organize itself into a Committee of Supervision, and distribute the money entrusted to it, not merely on the printribution might organize itself into a Committee of Supervision, and distribute the money entrusted to it, not merely on the principle of greasing the fat pig's ear, but with reference to the respective meefulness and necessities of the different claimants; but it is not certain that the claimants would accept the boon on these terms. As it is, the Committee is certainly in a false position. It is weakening the control of private subscribers over the hospitals by rendering the latter independent of them, without undertaking to exercise any corresponding control on its own account.

ADULTERATION.

THERE could hardly be a more striking illustration of the sort of callous effrontery which is produced by habitual dishonasty in the way of business than the attempt which has just been made on behalf of the grocers to obtain a judicial decision in favour of the practice of selling adulterated goods as genuine. That such

precises should exist at all is had enough, but that they should be ownly justified, and ithat it should be thought likely that a court of law would lend its authority to enforce them against the public, in certainly startling. It shows at least the deplorable confusion of mind into which tradesuses have fallen on the subject of commercial honesty. The shopkseper at Pirksnhead who has been punished for salling adulterated tes no doubt did only what he had always been in the habit of doing, and what he knew other shopksepers did, and there was certainly no personal dishonesty, in the ordinary sense, on his part. There can be no doubt, however, that the act was intrinsically dishonest, and the fact that it is generally innectised by the trade cannot possibly alter its quality. The Times in reporting this case observed that it raised an important question as to whether the sale as genuine of any article which is adulterated can be excused on the ground that the adulteration is and to whether the said as genuine of any article which is adulterated can be excused on the ground that the adulteration is known to the trade. Some of these days we shall perhaps have the people who manufacture and circulate counterfeit coin raising the important question whether the passing of leaden half-crowns and brase sovereigns can be excused on the ground that the trick is known to the trade. There was no dispute in this case as 40 the adulteration of the article. It was admitted that tea thickly coated with gypsum and Prussian blue had been sold as genuine green tea, and it was contended that this artificial and poisonous production was contended that this artificial and poisonous production must be accepted as genuine green tea simply because the grocers chose to call it so. The grocers argue that they have themselves no hand in the adulteration; they give an order to their agents for green tea, and they sell the article supplied to them under that name exactly as it comes to them from China. It appears name exactly as it comes to them from China. It appears that there is a Japanese green tea which is not painted in this manner, and we are under the impression that pure green tea is also to be got in China, though perhaps very little of it reaches this country. In any case, it may be assumed that the ordinary green tea of commerce is all coloured, and that grocurs are in the habit of selling doses of gypsum and Prussian blue as genuine green tea. The magistrates before whom the case was taken in the first instance held that this constituted adulteration under the Act, inasmuch as the admixture of poisonous ingredients, though known to the trade, is not known to the public; and this though known to the trade, is not known to the public; and this decision has been supported by four out of five judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Justice Quain dissented on the ground that the shopkeeper sold the only article known in the trade as green tea, and did not alter it in any way. If it had been a question between persons engaged in the trade, this would no doubt have been a very proper view to take of it; but the question really was, whether the outside public could be assumed to be acquainted with all the secrets of the trade—in short, as Mr. Justice Blackburn said, does a man when he asks for green tea at a shop mean that he wants gypsum and Prussian blue? It is impossible to imagine gypsum and Prussian blue? It is impossible to imagine reasonable creature would knowingly desire to drink he wants gypsum and Prussian line? It is impossible to imagine that any reasonable creature would knowingly desire to drink poison of this kind, and especially to pay a ridiculously high price for it; and the shopkeeper's plea, it should be observed, did not go the length of saying that the painting of the leaf was known to the public, but only that it was known to the trade.

The decision in this case seems to us a very sound one, and the principle involved in it may be thus stated—that tradesner must

be supposed to use the English language in its natural sense, and that the general public is not to be assumed to be acquainted with all the secrets of a trade. The manner in which commercial green tes is prepared has been repeatedly exposed, and there can be no doubt that it has a very bad character. Still there are simple-minded people who continue to believe that there such a thing as pure unadulterated green to a to be got at the shops, and they are therefore imposed upon when they are supplied with painted tea-leaves. If they want to drink pypsum and Prussian blue, they can make themselves sufficiently ill for a penny, whereas the spurious tea costs some 3s. a pound; but there is no reason to suppose that they want to drink this sort of nastiness at all. It is incredible that people who drink green tea can know how it is made, and it is disgraceful that tradesmen who possess this knowledge should have so long gone on selling it.

If they wish to continue to do so they have only to label the
article "Prussian-blue tea," and nobody will be able to interfere with them. But they have no right to call an article genuine when they know that it is not genuine merely because other people do so and it helps the sale. The idea of the grocers—and we when they know that it is not genuine merely because ofher people do so and it helps the sale. The idea of the grocers—and we fear it is an idea which is also prevalent in other trades—seems to be that they have a right to attach a professional cooteric meaning to a word, and to use the word in this sense in their dealings with the public. The adjective "commercial" is to be understood as prefixed to the name of every article in a shopf-keeper's list, and this introduces a subtle and important qualification. Thus tensions were contact with raint, though not convince cation. Thus teadeaves coated with paint, though not genuine green tea, are "genuine commercial green tea," and the public is expected to understand that it is not green tea, but commercial green tea, that is sold. The Court of Queen's Bench has condemned this practice, but the shopkeepers have the remedy entirely in their own hands, for they have only to label their packets "comthis practice, but the shopkeepers have the remedy entirely in their own hands, for they have only to label their packets "commercial," and to explain that what they mean by it is that any rubbish or poison may be called tea if the trade generally agree to commit the fraud. A tradesman can always protect himself against the penalties of the Adulteration Act by frankly taking the public into his confidence on the subject of the adulterations which he practises or accepts. It is obvious that, if the principle contended for in this instants on behalf of the tea-dealers had been sanctioned, it would have had a very wide application. It is known that a great deal of the tim of commerce is composed

of irea-filings and dirt, and this is just as much a guarante article as painted tea. Buildes, as Mr. Justice Blackburn remarked, if there is to be commercial tea, why may there not be commercial batter, made of course of anything but butter? There can be little doubt that this system of fictitious nonmenchature extends to a large variety of articles of commerce. The coffee of commerce has an unpleasant resemblance to chicory, the mustard of commerce has an unpleasant resemblance to chicory, the mustard of commerce has each chiefly composed of potato flour and turneric, and the wine of commerce is remotely, if at all, connected with the jules of the grape. In some instances the magiatrates have shown themselves disposed to accept the commercial theory of adulteration. In Hassall has drawn attention to a case at Glasgow where pickles containing our per cent of copper were held to be not adulterated, on the ground that copper has been detected in certain vegetable and animal substances; the material distinction being left out of sight, that in the latter case the quantity of copper was very minute, whereas the pickles contained a dangerous quantity of metallic poison. In another instance a London magistrate accepted as genuine the butter of commerce, although it was adultanted with a fourth metallic poison. copper was very minute, whereas the pickies contained a dangerous quantity of metallic poison. In another instance a London magistrate accepted as genuine the butter of commerce, although it was adulterated with a fourth part of water. The magistrate distinguished between water added to the butter and water not squeszed out of it, and held that the latter did not matter. This decision will of course operate as an encouragement to the manufacturors to leave as much water as possible in the butter, and Dg. Hassall are be has much with course containing forthy response. says he has met with cases containing forty per cent. of water. Whatever the trude may think of articles thus adulterated, they

Whatever the trade may think of articles thus adulterated, they are hardly what the public understands as genuine.

The Adulteration Act is an act which will necessarily always be difficult to work, and especially at the beginning. In the first place, authoritative testimony cannot always be obtained as to actual composition of the substance complained of. Some of the professional witnesses would appear to be not very well qualified for their work, and they are also ant to be projected by measured interpret their work, and they are also apt to be projudiced by personal interest or professional rivalry. And then, when the analysis of the substance been settled, there is the difficulty of determining what conatitutes adulteration as distinguished from the natural and necessary processes of manufacture. It is easy to conceive how, under these cir cumstances, if the Act were to be pressed too far it might be made intolerable. Adulteration has rooted itself too deeply in English trade to be got rid of all at once. Its eradication must in the nature of things be a slow and gradual process, and in this, as in some other cases, the more haste will perhaps prove to be the worse speed. Where there is really a doubt as to the composition of an article, or as to whether the introduction of foreign elements constitutes a fraudulent deception, the dealer ought undoubtedly to have the benefit of the doubt. But when it is clear that an article is adulterated, the excuse that the adulteration is known to the trade ought at once to be set aside. There may be cases in which a small shopkeeper may be made to suffer for the offences of others, but it is obvious that the public has no chance of protection against adulteration unless the retail dealer is made directly responsible for the quality of the articles which he supplies. He is not bound to guarantee that they are genuine; he can give notice that he sells merely what the wholesale people send him, and that he does not know whether wholesale perpension in and that he does not know wholesale they are pure or not. But if he takes upon himself to offer the goods as genuine, he must be made answerable for it. If he has been imposed upon, he has his remedy against the wholesale dealer who deceived him, and the wholesale dealer may be left to settle with the importer or original producer. A trademman must settle with the importer or original producer. A tradesman must be supposed to know his own business, and if he sells as genuine an article which is not genuine, he must take the consequences. The protection of the public would obviously be reduced to a mere farce if the shopkeeper could say, "Oh! I said it was genuine merely because I bought it as such," and if the wholesale importer or manufacturer could plead the custom of the trade to justify. adulteration. What a customer has clearly a right to demand is that what he buys shall honestly answer to the description given of it, that genuine tea shall be real tea and nothing else, that mustard shall be mustard, and butter butter, and wine wine. It will invariably be found that the object of adulteration is simply to defraud the purchaser by mixing the genuine substance with some changer stuff, but a plausible pretext for adulteration is sometimes found in the argument that the genuine article is improved by these additions.

THE BOYAL ACADEMY.

In any case, however, the customer should be fairly told what he is buying. The great point to aim at is to teach tradesmen that they cannot be allowed to use words in a non-natural sense, however

well this sense may be understood in the trade. They need not guarantee the purity of their goods unless they please, but if they do, they must be prepared to justify the use of such words as "pure" and "genuine" in their ordinary meaning.

THIS year the "Outsiders" are more than ever numerous and strong; indeed it is evident that many among them are equal, and some superior, to what may be called the average Academician. In fact, in the present day there are so many men who can turn out tolerably good work that a second Academy might easily be formed out of the first-class candidates for distinction. Among these a prominent place would be given to Mr. Storey, whose quiet manner, tender in unobtrasive greys, is in favourable contrast to the loud style and acreaming colour of the majority of our contemporary painters, who seem determined to make what has

been called "a silent art" speak clausorously. "Grandmamma's Christmas Visitors" (521) has a quaint old-fashioned simplicity, spiced with quiet humour; it takes us pleasantly back to the days of our grandmothers. This artist has usually an agreeable and clustry way of telling a tale; his pictures run in parallel lines with the writings of Addison and Steele; they even have something in common with the Essays of Elia, though that is a book which stands almost alone in literature and art. We wish we could speak in terms of equal praise of Mr. Wynfield's "Visit from the Inquisitors" (546). This is history brought down to the standard of genra; the execution is on a level with that of Gerard Dow, the colour is unpleasantly brown and red. The artist is much more at home in a schoolroom of young ladies who are taken in the act of receiving "Instructions in Deportment—the Curtsey" (444). The colour is even worse than we could have feared from young ladies in their teens. Such scenes would appear to excite in the public mind somewhat of the same curiosity as peeps into convents or revelations of harem life. Accordingly, this picture attracts around it an eager crowd, amused by the story more than edified by the art. Mr. Yeanes, A.R.A., living within the precincts of "the St. John's Wood school," is naturally allied to Mr. Storey and Mr. Wynfield. "The Appeal to the Podestà" (280) is a scene laid in the famous Florentine courtyard of the Bargello. The artist in his detailed realism of the magnificent stone stairs, with armorial bearings on the walls, has probably been aided by the admirable photographs which for years we have known in the shops of Florence. Indeed the picture is photographic even to a fault; it is almost too painstaking.

The non-Academicians, it has sometimes been pleaded, go so far to make the success of the Exhibition that they ought to command more consideration than they receive. Yet when we look around the walls, we can see little injustice to complain of; with few exceptions, a work hadly hung is scarcely worth a nearer view, and pictures thrown out altogether are, as a rule, cared for only by partial friends and relatives. The following "outsiders," who are among the best in the class of genre, have certainly little to complain of, M. Tissot, whose sparkling but scattered, pleasing but superficial, compositions have obtained consideration in the Paris Salon, favours the Academy with "A Bull on Shipboard" (690). Again the artist nearly solves the most perplexing puzzles in perspective. Correggio was not more clever when he cooked his famous "hash of frogs" than is M. Tissot when he conford his famous "hash of frogs" than is M. Tissot when he compounds this "topsy-turveydom" on shipboard. Signor Perugini will be remembered for "A Cup of Tea" (13); the lady in a brocaded dress with blue china before her is graceful in flow of line; altogether the picture is by its taste and execution a bijon. Mr. Watson, were he less ambitious of varsatility, would inspire confidence by a composition so tender and true as "The Pet of the Common" (613). But of what avail is this delicate interview between a girl and calf when we have to encounter anything so vulgar as "Only been with a Few Friends" (15)? Praise is due to Mr. Liddertale for a literal and expressive study "1703—Proscribed" (81); also to Mr. Sain for a faithful study of "A Capri Girl" (1040); likewise to Miss Havors for a charming little child puzzling over a sum in arithmetic (635). Mr. Poingdestre, an artist long known in Italy, wins the line by "The Roman Cattle Market" (1398). The composition is intricate and crowded to confusion; we preferred in a former Exhibition cattle carts in the quarries of Carrara. Also on the line is another scene from Italy, "The Winged Pensioners

(1414). Here Mr. C. W. W. Topham escapes his tortuer meretriciousness, and yet retains sufficient sunshine and colour. Closer study might secure for this artist a sustained success.

The portraits this year are more numerous than ever, without the excuse of being of greater excellence. Mr. Millais, R.A., having diverted himself with landscapes and fancy figures, has no astounding "picture portrait" to show. But brilliant as heretofore is "Walter, son of Nathaffiel de Rothschild, Esq., M.P." (95). "Still for a Moment" (484) has, if possible, more than the painter's accustomed strength of pallet; and the clever mannerism is carried rather far in a lady supposed to be in "A Day-dream" (1432). In both these pictures the pigments are loaded on with ultra opacity and dryness: the artist, falling into the fashion of the day, eschews the surface polish which varuish gives. In our opinion not a few of the pictures of the year suffer in consequence from denduess and sinking in of the colours. Mr. Sant might almost be mistaken for Mr. Millais in a charming figure of a little girl holding in her hands big resy peaches just gathered from the tree (158). The same artist beats Mr. Buckner hollow in the way of a magnificent epalescent satia dress; yet the portrait of "Mrs. Charles M. Palmer" (239), supreme as a piece of drapery painting, suffers by a crude background of which we should have hoped only a German could have been guilty. A garish colour, inclining to contrast rather than to harmony, has been long the besetting ain of this popular portrait-painter. Mr. Buckner is not himself, yet he is nothing worse than weakly innocuous, in the full length of "Mrs. Leslie" (255). Mr. Prinsep we have never seen so quiet as in "Mrs. Leslie" (255). Mr. Prinsep we have never seen so quiet as in "Mrs. Leslie" (255). Mr. Prinsep we have never seen so quiet as in "Mrs. Leslie" (274); this portrait has style and refinement. Mr. Archer, too, in several pictures distinguished by good taste and tentative care, not to say calculating entired.

Sidley has enhanced by pleasing fancy the beauty which nature gave his little sitter. Indeed a fancy treatment of portraiture is now the vogue; a dark background with nothing in it is quite out of date, and the old expedient of a column and a curtain has been supersuded by gardens and green fields, or by the book-shelves of libraries and the nick-nacks of boudoirs.

But though there are changes for the better even among the most popular styles of portrait-painting, still the majority of the heads displayed are almost as bad as bad can be. To begin in high places, let us point to "Knitting a Stocking" (189), by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.; also let the visitor admire a figure by the same artist, in veritable signboard style, "On Board the Harleguein" (529). The present polite President of the Academy is known to hold a poor opinion of critica, and therefore he may prefer to hear his praises sounded by an Archbishop. We may mention, however, that some of the artists present at the Academy dinner interpreted ironically the following words of the Archbishop of York when proposing a toast:—"It might well be that Sir Francis Grant, trusting to his past distinction, should devote himself at this time of day to the important institution he has under his charge, but he rather chooses to continue adoming these walls with works that prove his perception is not dim, and that his hand has not lost its firmness." "Adoming these walls" may after all be nothing more than a cuphomistic version of the art of "house-painting." In that case the President might easily call to his aid a goodly company of efficient assistants. Take the following:—"The Right Hon. John Bright, M.P." (112), by Mr. L. Dickinson (this portrait, if not precisely decorative, is decidedly democratic); "The Earl of Macclesfield" (446), by the Hon. H. Graves (a worse portrait has not to our knowledge been painted for the last three hundred years); "The Archbishop of York," (618) by Mr. H. Weigall (look at this picture after reading the Archbishop's eulogy on the President, and interpret the one by the other); "Helen Bremner and Lion" (644), by Mr. Desanges (this composition hung at the ceiling has been too well served—outside the skylight was the place for it); "Mrs. Dixon Hartland and her daughter Roma" (56), by Herr Bauerle (also, notwithstanding the artist's distinguished clientile, deservedly hung high). Again royalty h

How the great men of our times will be transmitted to posterity by contemporary portrait-painters is always a question of some moment for the men themselves as well as tor us and for posterity. And how a high historic character may be painted down we have painful proof in Mr. Healey's head of M. Thiers (279). This American artist has, in a way peculiar to himself, managed to mar some of the most intellectual heads in Europe. M. Yvon, the favourite of the Second Empire, clothes with infallihility and the spirit of aggression the comely figure of Monsignor Capel (92). The picture takes no rank in point of art. Mr. Roden's reading of the head of "Father Newman" (143), though poor in colour, is more student-like. M. Lehmann had the advantage of good taste and intellectual insight when he painted the unobtrusive but persussive portrait of Sir W. Ferguson (192). Mr. Holman Hant with a vengeance brings down his latest and heaviest mannerism on the head of "Thomas Fairbairn, Esq." (660). This is a portrait repellent in its power and obnoxious by its obtrusive realism. When we had the pleasure of bestowing more than faint praise on "The Shadow of the Cross," we little thought that non-ideal modes of study would lead down to this naturalistic bathos. A head striking for its thoughtfulness is that of the artist, Mr. W. G. Herbert. The painter, Mr. Herbert, R.A., who might be expected, the austerity of his own style.

To Mr. Watta, R.A., has fallen a greater share of men of capacious brains and of intellectual countenances than to almost any other

To Mr. Watts, R.A., has fallen a greater share of men of capacious brains and of intellectual countainances than to almost any other painter, but a fair chance is hardly given to an artist when great men come for a sitting after the prime of life. This in some measure may account for what is painful in the portraits of "The late John Stuart Mill" (246) and of "The Rev. James Martineau" (51). The face of the latter is known to light up under the influence of unimated discourse with a mental fervour wholly absent from this canvas. Mr. Wells, R.A., though not quite so particular as Mr. Watts in the choice of good subjects, has been identified with several of the leading men of the day. Perhaps it was not a piece of good luck that Mr. Morley, M.P. (664), should have fallen to his lot; but Mr. Wells is seldom wrong in the reading of character; and here the member for Bristol stands full length before us in the vehement action of a stump orator. Lord Selborne (321) in the robes of Lord Chancellor, by the same artist, naturally hears himself with greatur calinness and dignity. The solid style of Mr. Wella and the deep-toned harmonies of Mr. Watts as exemplified in the above-mentioned portraits are almost too well known to med comment. But the unfinching and thorough manner of Mr. Ouless, comparatively a newcomer among us, is not so finallier.

It is short of the truth to say that Lord Salberne (178), by this artist, does not suffer by comparison with the portrait of the same bouned lord by Mr. Wells. Indeed some have gone so far as to place Mr. Suless on a level with Mr. Milleis. But comparisons are peculiarly odious when pointed at contemporary artists. It is sufficient to say that each of the four portrait-painters we have just mentioned is sufficiently strong and distinctive to stand on his individual merits.

THE DERBY.

TN a year remarkable for the accidents that have happened to many prominent Derby candidates, as well as for the generally indifferent character of the three-year-olds, a sound and honest, though far from first-class, horse has deservedly carried off the prise. It has been of late a common remark that anything might win the Derby this year; but never was a sweeping assertion so signally falsified. There was, in fact, only one in the race after Tattenham Corner was safely rounded, and an easier victory was never accomplished. That anything might get a place in the Derby would have been a much safer prediction, for a sheet would have covered the half-dozen horses immediately behind the winner. and favourites and outsiders finished abreast of one another as they always do when both favourites and outsiders are alike of moderate quality. As will easily be remembered, there was a singular dearth of first-class merit among the two-year-old colts last year, and, as ill luck would have it, the very three whose claims to distinction were highest became the victims of unforeseen casualties. Marsworth, Ecossais, and Couronne de Fer were undoubtedly the cream of the two-year-olds, and George Frederick, who on Wednesday achieved the ensiest Derby victory that has been seen for many a year, was not within a stone of any one of them. The for many a year, was not within a stone of any one of them. The lamented death of Paron Rothschild caused the disqualification of lamented death of Haron Rothschild caused the disqualification of Marsworth for all his engagements; Ecossais, whose legs were always suspicious, was brought out for the Two Thousand in a half-prepared condition, as if his trainer had been mable or afraid to expose him to the ordeal of really hard work; and Couronne de Fer was believed to have become a roarer, and was certainly sold out of the last stable in England which would part with its best representative, and by the last owner in England who would let a Derby winner slip through his tingers for such a bignatelle as two thousand five hundred pounds. Further to smooth the way for a thousand five hundred pounds. Further to smooth the way for a fair second-class horse whose legs could stand hard ground, neither Newry, the winner of the Middle Park Plate, nor Spectator, second in the same race, nor Napoleon III., winner of the Champagne Stakes, was engaged in the Derby. Moreover, Feu d'Amour, superior to George Frederick on public form, did not make the improvement that was expected during the winter, and was improvement that was expected during the winter, and was ultimately prevented by an accident from coming to the post; Reverberation, who had so rapidly advanced in form as to be able to make a dead heat with the unconquered Miss Toto, and run the Two Thousand winner to a neck, had since been unable to resist the effects of the fearfully hard ground, and though he did put in an appearance last Wednesday, could hardly move in the preliminary canter; and, to complete the chapter of accidents, Atlantic, the winner of the Two Thousand, injured himself during him iconspan from Newmarket to Epson quito sufficiently to make his journey from Newmarket to Epsom quite sufficiently to make the marks of the injury plantly perceptible on the Derby day, and thereby, however superficial the mischief may have been, decidedly

did not improve his chance.

It really seemed as if, what with disqualifications, breaksdown, and other casualties, there would not only be no first-class horses left to do battle in the Derby, but very few of the second class either. Hence public attention was directed to a number of obscure candidates, whose names would otherwise never have been mentioned in connexion with a prest race. Mr. Merry had five engaged in the Derby, and it was hardly possible that not one of the five could stay a mile and a half in moderate company. So Inniel, Glenalmond, Rob Roy, and Sir William Wallace were backed in turn, the public vainly endeavouring to anticipate the judgment of the stable as to which should be its trusted representative; and when at length it was discovered that Glenalmond was the selected one, the public rushed to support him with all the old fervour of allegiance to the yellow jacket and black cap, although his solitary victory over Lemmos at Goodwood was the only public performance on which the hopes of his success could be founded. Glenalmond actually started first favourite for the Derby; and pechably no home, possessing such slender credentials, ever occupied a similar position. Then it was remembered that Tipster, a son of Adventurer, had besten Atlantic last year at York; and that fact was quite enough to make people ask why he should not beat him again this year. Leolinus, whose name was heardly known to racing men before lie was second in the Chester Cup, was also deemed worthy of support in the present emergency, probably because he had actually succeeded in galloping two miles and a half with some credit to himself and without breaking down, the should friends, the answer to all inquiries as to the grounds for the confidence reposed in them being that, as there was not a really good home in the race, mything that only fire was never finally described. Beginte his wretched foundary, and his obvious want of condition a month ago, the recolled

tion of his brilliant speed sould not be efficient; and people flattered themselves with the idea that, if he could only enfort get down the hill and into the streight, he would have little difficulty in shaking off the rebbish opposed to him. Se, also, Couranne du Fer was rapidly brought back into favour when his distinguished two-year-old performances were recalled. Indeed, at the legisning of this week he was first favourite; but, despite the undinguised confidence of his friends, the established axiom that no reaser was win the Derby could not fail to influence the judgment of business in the end, and both Glenalmond and Aquilo pessed him in the quotations. Oddly enough, George Frederick, who had at any rate the recommendation of being perfectly sound in wind and limb and of having always run creditably, if not buildinatly, rather lost ground than gained it as the day of the race drew near. The fact is, that he is not a perfecularly taking home to the eye. He is a somewhat clumsy-looking animal, with a heavy shoulder, and peacocky neck. He has always looked big also, and he looked big on Wednesday, though certainly less so than at Newmarket a month age. Very few encomiums, however, were passed upon him, and had the start been delayed half an hour longer, it is probable that the offers against him would have been considerably enlarged.

The min that fell on Wednesday morning, though not sufficient to affect the course, materially increased the confort of the visitors to Epson, who, by the way, were fewer in number than we over remember to have seen. The Derby day is no longer the great annual holiday for Londoners, nor are Epson Downs the only place where they can conveniently enjoy—or imagine they enjoy—a day's racing. Londoners have many holidays new, and all sorts of metropolitan race meetings are arranged for their numsement. They have developed of late years a decided preference for hurdle-races and steeplechases, and we think that they are beginning to find Epsons a delusion. They certainly stop away from it more and more every year; and on last Wednesday—a picked learby day as far as the weather was concerned—the diminished attendance was everywhere perceptible, at the railway stations, on the read up the hill, in the paddock, in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand, and even in the Grand Stand itself. Not only were the visitors fawer in number, but they were also as unenthusiatic as can well be imagined. The leave in the paddock was the dullest affair we even in the fermion of the stand of the shabby-looking lot of horses paraded before them, and that the great race of the year should be so unworthily contested. There was some compasof metropolitan race meetings are arranged for their assusement year should be so unworthily contested. There was some compassion for a fallen favourite like Ecosasis, some curiosity to see Couronne de Fer, whom one of the cleverest trainers in England had been content to dismiss from his stable, and some faint amusement at the appearance of two such remarkable candidates for herby honours as Sir Arthur and Belford, who, according to current reports, were going to start to settle a bet as to which would come in last. But there was no enthusiasm, little partisenwould come in last. Full there was no entimensum, into particular, ship, and but little expression of pronounced opinion as to the issue of the contest. Poubt took the place of confidence, and indifference of excitement. Perhaps the horse most liked was Leolinus—certainly he was preferred to either of his stable companions, Atlantic and Aquilo; and he is a well-shaped, lengthy horse, with good legs, and presenting the general appearance of a stayer. Trent was voted a handsome and Whitchall an improved horse. Couronne de Fer, though not much crown was wire and well trained, full of remedia, and with four grown, was wiry and well trained, full of muscle, and with four excellent legs. Atlantic and Aquilo were both in splendid condition, and the first-named seemed none the worse for his accident, although, as we have said, its marks were phinly perceptible. Glenslmond was also in magnificent condition, but his small size created some astonishment. He has hardly grown since last year, and gives one the idea of being more fitted to a half-mile than a mile and a half course. Ecossis had evidently done some work since the Two Thousand week, but he looked as if his preparation had been hurried—which no doubt was the case—and a glance at his forelegs was in no way reassuring as to the chance of his deseemding the hill to Tattenham Corner in safety. Lastly, Course Frederick, as we have said, failed to please. He made more enemies than friends in the paddock; and being evidently susceptible of considerably greater improvement, it was held that he would tire for want of condition in the last half-mile. Not a few resolved to reserve their support of him till the autumn, when they were of opinion he would be fully would up; and they will still be able to carry their intention into effect, though perhaps on less advantageous

The dulland spiritless inspection in the paddock having terminated, the parade and canter past the Grand Stand followed, and was get through with great celerity. Again were Leolinus and Trent most liked, the lengthy stride of the former attracting especial attention; while Lord Falmouth's pair, Couronne de Fer, and Econsis, all went well, and Glenalmond seemed full of fire, though of a fire that was likely to burn itself out before more than half the distance had been traversed. Reverberation could not raise a gallop, and ought not to have been sent to the post, and some of the other competitors seemed quite out of their element. The twenty—sight more than last year, though with lastily one among them as good as Kaiser or Gang Forward—got to the starting-post in good time, and had the decency not to give the starter much trouble. The least that such a sorry lot of huenes could do was to get off and have done with the mee as specified and then yourish, most of them, out of sight of men; and thus much, we are willing to admit, they did accomplish to perfection. At the very first real attempt—there was just one opportunity before for a fly-

ing start which in other days would have been taken advantage of —the flag fell; but so indifferent were the public that the customary shout announcing that the race has commenced was hardly audible. The story of the race is simply this, that Voltume made the running for George Frederick, who kept leisurely in the rear, up to Tattenham Corner, and that, when that wretched turn had been asfely negotiated, George Frederick took up the running for himself, lied all his opponents safe in a moment, and won in a common center by two lengths, which might have been air if it had been desired. We never saw the Derby so decisively won at such a distance from the finish. At a quarter of a mile from the judge's box nineteen horses out of the twenty might have been pulled up; so utterly hopelese was their chance, so assured, beyond the possibility of doubt, was George Frederick's victory. The contest for second and third places was, however, as close as the winner's triumph was decisive. Here Jack proved himself as good as his master, and favourites and outsiders were associated in a strange medley. Atlantic and Aquilo, their stable companion Leolinus, and their former stable companions Couronne de Fer, Rostrevor, Trent, and the Vertumna filly, finished all together, Couronne de Fer just securing the second money from Atlantic, who thus verified another Turf maxim that the winner of the Two Thousand is almost sure to get a place in the Eerby, and the other five being so close up that it was hardly possible to separate them. It must have been a great mortification to Matthew Dawson to see all his horses beaten by their former companion, and it is clear that he must have taken an unduly unfavourable view of Couronne de Fer's condition. Not that his performance is much to boast of, for, when seven horses can hardly be whipped apart, while an eighth is walking away from them at his leisure, the legitimate inference is that the seven are all moderate. For, easily as George Frederick won, he has yet to prove himself a first-class

REVIEWS.

CAIRNES'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.

T is with great pleasure that we welcome another contribution to Political Economy from the ablest living representative of the school of Ricardo and Mill. Mr. Cairnes in his present work aims at restating and medifying some of the doctrines which have hitherto passed muster as established principles. He brings to the task a remarkable power of sustained and accurate thought upon topics which are apt to be wilder an ordinary brain; and a capacity for lucid expression which is hardly less rare and admirable. Mr. Cairnes, indeed, is so much at his ease amidst the complex phenomena presented by modern commerce, he takes such obvious delight in working out corollaries hitherto unnoticed, he has such difficulty in tearing himself away from speculations which are of theoretical interest, though too refined to be of much practical utility, that the task of the critic is rather unpleasantly onerous. We should never differ from Mr. Cairnes on economical questions without suspecting the accuracy of our own logic, for every proposition which he puts forward has evidently been considered carefully by a trained and acute thinker. In such cases a critic criticizus himself as well as his suthor. We are happy, indeed, to find ourselves so far in substantial agreement with Mr. Cairnes that we shall have little occasion for misgivings of this nature; and if we expressed disagreement we should intend to suggest grounds for an arrest of judgment rather than for reversing the decision. Mr. Cairnes, indeed, does not, like some recent writers, countenance any economical volume he rather endeavours to re-establish the orthodox doctrine which had suffered from the lapse into heterodoxy of one of its most distinguished expounders. Mr. Cairnes has consistently defended the claims of Political Economy to be considered as a cleuce. Mr. Thornton, partly followed by Mr. Mill, proposed a change which, from this point of view, would be little less revolutionary than a proposal to give up the truth of the laws of motion in dynamical treatises.

criticisms would be to admit that the science still registred to be founded, if indeed a science were possible. Mr. Cairne's criticisms of the established dogmas is of a different nature. He holds that oversights have been made and disturbing forces neglected; and that by making a fuller statement, the valuable truths already discovered may be preserved, and theory be made to accommodate itself more accurately to facts. We may illustrate the point by the analogy of the natural sciences. Writers on mechanics make a number of assumptions for the sake of simplicity which are not accurately verified. They talk, for example, of perfectly rigid and perfectly flexible materials, though such materials do not exist in nature. If the formulae derived from such hypotheses were applied to concrete cases they would of course be found wanting. As no machine is constructed with mathematical accuracy, nor of absolutely rigid materials, a microscopical examination would prove that the results given by theory were not precisely realized. Mr. Thornton, pointing to such discrepancies, would say that the theory must be indically erroneous. Mr. Cairnes, more logically as we think, points out that the theory requires to be supplemented by making the original assumptions correspond more accurately to the facts. Allow for friction or imperfect rigidity, and the doctrine will be fully vorified. The hypotheses made by political economists differ far more widely from the facts of experience than those of mechanical philosophers, because the phenomena under consideration are farmore complex. Economists, for example, generally assume the existence of unrestricted freedom of competition to explain many phenomena of prices and wages. As Mr. Cairnes very ably points out, this assumption is often very far indeed from representing the actual state of the case. He shows especially, in the case of wages, how the phenomena will be modified by the existence of what he calls "non-competing groups" of labourers. He thus arrives at formulae which are n

accurate account of various social changes. Income unout wrong as inadequate. The tendencies which it assumed really existed; but they were masked or counteracted by other forces. By such modifications, Political Economy can be brought nearer to the problems actually presented; and it is chiefly in this direction that we must look for its improvement, and for its becoming ultimately fitted to form part of a harmonious social science. Mr. Cairnes is therefore fully justified in expressing a belief that his book is not antagonistic, but rather supplementary to the teachings of Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, and Mill.

The work is divided into three parts, dealing respectively with the theories of value, of labour and capital, and of international value. We can give but a very inadequate account within our space of the problems with which he deals; and we must content ourselves with saying, in regard to the last chapter, that it contains an admirable investigation of the general doctrine of international trade, illustrated by some very instructive remarks upon the recent industrial development of the United States. We would fain hope that some of the Protectionists of that country would read and digest Mr. Cairnes'scriticism; but we much fear that they require to be oducated before they can appreciate his arguments, and to be rendered less selfish before they would admitt that the arguments however the protection of the professors and the professors are referred to the content of the professors and to be rendered less selfish before they would admit that the arguments however are professors and the professors are referred to the professors are referred to the professors and the professors are referred to the professors are referred to the professors and the professors are referred to the professors are would fain hope that some of the Protectionists of that country would read and digest Mr. Cairnes'scritician; but we much fear that they require to be educated before they can appreciate his arguments, and to be rendered less selfish before they would admit that the arguments, however sound in themselves, should lead them to prefer national welfare to personal profit. On the other two parts of the book we must say a little more. Mr. Cairnes subjects the doctrine of Ricardo and Mill, that "cost of production" determines prices in the case of unrestricted competition, to a searching examination. Admitting that, in a certain sense, the theory is not only true but of great importance, he thinks that it requires to be at once restated and modified. Besides supplying some valuable corrections, chiefly suggested by the absence in many cases of effective competition, Mr. Cairnes mode of stating the case clears away many popular fallacies. Mr. Mill considers wages and profits to be the chief elements of "cost of production." Now, says Mr. Cairnes, it is illogical to identify wages with cost, for this is to identify the two ideas most radically opposed to each other—namely, the sacrifice which men incur in labouring and the reward of their sacrifice. The cause of the confusion is a simple one, which has contributed much to perplex other economical questions. It comes in fact from placing ourselves at the capitalist's point of view, instead of taking the more general ground of the interests of society at large. Wages form, of course, part of the cost to the capitalist who advances them; but it is a fallacy to treat them as part of the cost to the whole organization of which he forms a part. The vocabulary of commerce has of course been constructed from the capitalist in astronomy if we used the cosmical force of gravitation in the sense of a force which attracts bodies towards the centre of the earth. Mr. Cairnes, therefore, placing himself at the more general point of view, resolves the "cost of production" into the sacr

^{*} Same Leading Principles of Political Keomony sawey Expounded. By J. E. Cairnes. Loudon: Macmillan & Co. 1874.

The doctrine frequently occurs in discussions upon American trade, and is used to justify a demand for protection. When we have more seized the true meaning of cost of production, the fallacy is testly unrevelled. A high rate of wages means, in Mr. Cairnes's sense of the words, a low cost of production. In fact, as he says, "capitalists and labourers receive large remuneration in America because their industry produces largely"; and therefore the claim to protection of American industry, grounded upon the high "cost of production" (in the common sense) means "a demand for special legislative aid in consideration of the possession of special industrial facilities, a complaint, in short, against the exceptional bounty of nature." He goes on to show clearly that the alleged inability of Americans to compete with England in the manufacture of cutiery and calico means simply that they cannot compets with us "consistently with obtaining that rate of remuneration on their industry which is current in the United States." The inability proves that they possess advantages, not that they suffer from drawbacks. "It is as if a skilled artisan should complain that he could not compete with the hedger and should complain that he could not compete with the hedger and ditcher. Let him only be content with the hedger and ditcher rate of pay, and there will be nothing to prevent him from entering the lists even against this rival." The ambition of the Americans is, in fact, to compete not merely in those commodities in the production of which they have a great advantage, but in all com-modities; and this pretension could only reach its legitimate end by destroying all international trade whatever. Though the fallacy may have been often pointed out in some degree, it has never been so decisively slain, and its root in the loose conception of what is meant by "cost of production" so clearly exhibited. If this were the only service rendered to Political Economy by Mr. Cairnes, he would deserve the praise of having probably added more than most living writers to the clearness of our conceptions.

We must add, however, that the second part, in which he attacks, and to our thinking disposes conclusively of, the fallacies of such writers as M. Lange and Mr. Thornton, some of which, as we anch writers as M. Longo and Air. Informed, some of which, as we have said, were sanctioned by Mr. Mill, is also of great value. We fear that even Mr. Cairnes will not be able to slay that most persistent and pestilent of all fallacies, which is implicitly admitted by Mr. Thornton and more expressly maintained by M. Longe, that a demand for commodities is a demand for labour. It is rather amusing to find that the New Fork Tribune reproduces the old sophistry in the old application. Mandeville said that the fire of London had done as much good as harm on account of the en-couragement given to builders and carpenters; and the intelligent couragement given to builders and carpenters; and the intelligent Tribuns uses the same argument on the occasion of the fire of Chicago. Mr. Cairnes's new exposition of the "wage-fund" theory is in our opinion perfectly satisfactory, and disperses the objections founded on an erroneous conception of its meaning. But, without following him upon this ground, we must venture a few remarks upon an argument which purhaps requires some elucidation. Mr. Cairnes discusses the great problem as to the cause of the increasing divergence between large and small properties. He argues, amongst other things, that an increased efficiency of labour will only affect the poor so far as it cheapens the commodities which they consume. If, he says, the production of some article consumed only by the rich be made easier, the only result will be that the value of the article will decline in proportion. A given capital will yield a larger return on this particular article; but as the value declines, the rates of the value produced to the value exthe value declines, the rates of the value produced to the value expended will remain undisturbed. This strikes us as an incompended will remain undisturbed. This strikes us as an incomplete statement of the case. Admitting that the value of the supposed commodity will fall, it will yet follow that the total products of industry are increased and, so far, that there is a greater inducement to saving. If the efficiency of labour in regard to all articles of luxury were suddenly doubled, the result might be that the price of each article would be halved; and, in that sense, profits would be unaltered. But in that case every pound received by the capitalist would bring in twice as many luxuries. The immediate effect upon the labourer would be nothing; but, if we assume human nature to remain constant, an increased disposition on the part of the rich to save, and therefore an increase of the wage-fund, should be the result. The correction may be of small importance; and yet we seem otherwise to be led to the awkward conclusion that the desire to save is proportional not to the substantial reward, but to a sire to save is proportional not to the substantial reward, but to a certain arbitrary proportion between the values expended and received. If we ask why the rate of profit should prevail, the answer can only be given by saying that the sacrifice of abstinence is repaid by the enjoyment derived from the product. If, then, the

is repaid by the enjoyment derived from the product. If, then, the product be suddenly increased, a lower rate of profit should be a sufficient inducement to the same amount of saving.

We do not attach much importance to this criticism, which would not in any case effect the general soundness of Mr. Cairnes's conclusions. On another point we feel more doubt. Seeing the difficulty of increasing the wage-fund, he finally decides that the only real hope of improving the labourer's position lies in co-operation. Mr. Cairnes, indeed, is fully sensible that the problem is not merely economical, and that the spread of co-operation could only be made possible by an increase of prudence and intelligence on the part of the labouring population. If this be granted, we do not see why improvement should not take place in other directions. Mr. Cuirnes remarks, for example, that 120,000,000 is samually spent on alcoholic drinks. If the working-man seved half of this he would throw 60,000,000. A year spon the market, which, as Mr. Cuirnes anticipates, would reduce the rate of interest to 1 or 2 per cent., a totally inadequate compensation for

the sacrifice of abstinence. Perhaps it would rather lead to an it creased outflow of capital to countries in which the rate of profit still higher, and is likely to be so for any period worth taking intercount. He therefore argues that the labourers should combin and become capitalists themselves. Now, in the first place, seems to us conceivable that the expanditure of 60,000,000, with drawn from the publicans and spent on rational objects, inight is sufficient to effect a very material improvement in the position the labouring classes. The wages of all classes of labourers about the lowest would be sufficient to enable them to lead rations the labouring classes. The wages of all classes of labourers above the lowest would be sufficient to enable them to lead rational lives if only they had the necessary tastes and capaci-ties; and the consequent improvement in self-restraint and prudence would prevent population from pressing as at present against the wage-fund. And, in the next place, the question whether they invest their savings in order to become themselves against the wage-fund. And, in the next place, the question whether they invest their avings in order to become themselves capitalists, employers of labour as well as labourers, or simply put them out to interest, seems to us to be of secondary importance. In one case they would have to oust a certain number of capitalists, and in the other they would, to a certain extent, discourage the savings of other classes by occupying the field for investment. If the capitalists found themselves beaten by the competition of Co-operative Societies, they would be disposed to lend their money rather than employ it in business, and the same effect would be produced on the rate of interest which Mr. Cairnes dreads from the other alternative. If workmen generally used their savings to buy their own houses, or to purchase annuities for their old age, we do not see why the effect should not be as good as if they became sharers in the risks and profits of commercial speculations. Mr. Cairnes states very truly the advantages of accumulated capital in increasing the efficiency of industry, and the same causes may be expected to promote the advantages of unity of administration. The question, however, is something of the largest, and we may be content to say that probably the result will not be so uniform as theorists are apt to assume. Cooperation has doubtless a great future, but we have yet to learn what are the limits to its applicability. We must, however, conclude by expressing our consciousness that we have done very scanty justice to a book which is full of luminous suggestions for the improvement of the theory of which it treats. the improvement of the theory of which it treats.

SWINBURNE'S BOTHWELL.

MR. SWINBURNE'S new poem has been looked for with some curiosity. His earlier writings, amid much that was rank and noisone, contained also much that was noble and beautiful. It was clear that he had the genuine poetic faculty, however insane and degraded might occasionally be his use of it; and there were many who looked hopefully to the future, trusting that time might purify as well as mature his muse. Seven or eight years have alwayed since then, and it cannot be said that Mr. Swinburne. have clapsed since then, and it cannot be said that Mr. Swinburne have clapsed since then, and it cannot be said that Mr. Swinburne has during that period given his votaries much encouragement. Since the appearance of Poems and Ballads he has published only some stray snatches of verse, which seemed to indicate rather a decline than growth of power. He appeared indeed to be settling down into chronic hysterics, and to have grown content with sound at the expense of sense. When it was announced that he was engaged on an important work which was to cast his former visiting into the shade and to vindicate his coming it was found that was angaged on an important work which was to cast his former trifling into the shade and to vindicate his genius, it was feared that perhaps the effort had been deferred too long. This work, however, has now appeared, and we may say at once that it seems to us fully to justify those who had confidence in Mr. Swinburne's capacity for higher things. There is nothing here to gratify the prurient or to alarm the prudish. If there is occasionally a plainness of speech which sounds a little strange, it is only an honest simplicity, and gives the flavour of the age to which the story belongs. Referred gives the flavour of the age to which the story belongs. Bothwell, in short, is not a mere repetition of Chastelard. It is altogether

In short, is not a mere repetition of Chastelard. It is altogether larger in conception and execution, and the atmosphere is pure.

Mr. Swinburne's most prejudiced critic cannot, we think, deny that Bothwell is a poem of a very high character. It is written in a broad, nervous style and moves with stately measure. Every line bears traces of power, individuality, and vivid imagination. There is much energy and passion in the book, but the reader will be agreeably surprised by Mr. Swinburne's new moderation and sobrlety. The versification, while characteristically supple and melodious, also attains, in spite of some affectations, to a sustained strength and dignity of a remarkable kind. Mr. Swinburne is not only a master of the music of language, but he has that indescribable touch which discloses the true post—the touch that lifts from off master of the music of language, but he has that indescribable touch which discloses the true poet—the touch that lifts from off the ground. At the same time, with all these merits, Bothwell must be acknowledged to be rather a disappointing book. It is so good that it ought to have been much better, and it might easily have been made better. It is ratisfactory to find that the poet has lifted himself out of the mire in which he previously dabbled, and that he is now devoting himself to work more worthy of his powers. Unfortunately, either from a too wanton self-confidence, or from a bluntness of artistic sense, he has contrived to make it difficult to do justice to the excellences of his power. To be enjoyed, a poem must be read, and Bothwell is very hard reading. In the first place, there is a terrible deal of it. It is not everybody who, in these hasty days, has time to read through 532 pages of rather closely printed verse. And even those who have time and patience for the task must find themselves fagged and weary at the end of it. The mischief is not merely that it is a very long story. It is

^{*} Rothwell A Tragedy. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. Loudon:

that it is a story told in far too many words. It is not mere that it is a story told in far too many words. It is not mere length, but unreasonable and unnecessary length, that we object to. The five acts of Bothwell are about equal to four or five plays of Shakspeare rolled together. There are single speeches in it which are as long as two or three of Shakspeare's access. Scarcely any of the characters deign to open their mouths for less than a whole page or two of talking, and some of them have a way of running through half-a-dozen or a dozen pages, without requiring for beauth.

pausing for breath.

On the title-page the poom is called a tragedy, and the author, in his dedication to M. Victor Hugo, speaks of it as

Mon drame épique et ploin de tumulte et de fiamme.

Mon drame épique et ploin de tumulte et de slamme.

It is needless of course to say that this does not imply that the work is intended for the stage. All that is meant is that it is a poem in a dramatic form. But there are fair limits to the length even of an epic, and there can be no question that Mr. Swinburne has transgressed them in this instance. The book is ruined by its exuberant and irrepressible diffusences. It is sometimes said of a wood that it cannot be seen for the trees, and it may certainly be said here that the poem is hidden in the dense profusion of the words. Mr. Swinburne's muse is like an ill-regulated tap; though only a drop in a spoon is wanted, out blurts a deluge whenever the tap is turned. The victim of a toe easy fluency, he apparently finds it easier to go on than to leave off; and his verse is freally so round and full and flowing that sometimes we can hardly wonder at his infatuation. On the whole, however, Mr. Browning's closely-packed puzzles are far from being so fatiguing as Mr. Swinburne's overpowering wordiness. He might almost be supposed to have made a match with himself to wrap fatigulag as Mr. Swinburne's overpowering wordiness. He might almost be supposed to have made a match with himself to wrap up everything he has to say in the greatest possible number of words. The wearying and depressing influence of this extravagant prolixity is intensified by deficiencies in perspective and dramatic variety. The characters all make too long speeches, and the speeches are too much in the same style. Lighting on a page at random, without the name of the character then speaking to guide you, it is sometimes difficult to know to whom the speech should be assigned. Mary Sturt at times has evidently modelled her style on Knox, or Knox has copied the Queen's. There are two dreams in the book, both of a shipwreck, one dreamt by Darnley, and the other by Bothwell, but the style in which each dream is told is the same. Mr. Swinburne has undoubtedly flashes of dramatic brightness; but he is delicient in sustained dramatic animation. His characters are too much talking-machines. They come in and make long statements of their feelings and general state of mind, and what they would like or would not like; but there is scarcely anything of the quick interchange of dramatic dialogue. In fact, it is rather monologue than dialogue, because, though there may be two people at once on the stage, they do not converse so much as follow each other in monologues. The same defect was observable in Chastelard, which was admirable as a subtle study of character, but weak as a dramatic representation. In such a story as Mr. Swinburne has chosen there is of course abundance of stirring incident, but the incident is almost all outside the play, and has little or no effect on the characters. The puppets have been dressed and trained beforehand, and remain to the end just what they were when first put upon the stage. The object of a drama should be to show how character is evolved or modified under the influence of incident. almost be supposed to have made a match with himself to wrap should be to show how character is evolved or modified under the influence of incident.

Those who have road Chastelard will know the view which Mr. Swinburne takes of the character of Queen Mary, and to this he adheres, although abating the poisonous animalism which was a stain upon the former picture. Mary is still the same lithe, bright, inhuman creature, unscruppilous and remorseless in the indulgence of her passions, whether of love or hate, now threatening, now cajoling or betraying, and true only to the lust of the hour which she identifies with herself. By the side of Bothwell she assumes somewhat of a resemblance to Cleopatra, but she lacks the large and genial philosophy of Shakspeare's Egyptian, and Bothwell is but a clownish Antony. The character which Mr. Swinburne has endeavoured to portray is thus described by Knox:— Those who have road Chastelard will know the view which Mr.

Is as a flame of fire, insatiable, And subtle as thin water; with her craft is passion mingled so inseparably. That each gets strength from other, her swift wit By passion being enkindled and made hot, And by her wit her keen and passionate heart So tempered that it burn itself not out, Consuming to no end.

passionate nature.

Consuming to no ond.

Her fierce passionate nature craves perpetual variety and excitement. She is in love with Bothwell while still playing with Rizzio, and she chafes Bothwell with her jealous coquetry in a vain effort to strike new sparks of love out of the rough trooper. Her changeful moods are cleverly touched in one of her scenes with Rizzio. She has just been gloating with savage ferocity over the contemplated destruction of her half-brother Murray, and then she suddenly drops into a tone of simple innocence, and wishes she were some plain common woman "with no State to stay":—

Queen common woman "with no state to say

Queen. God witness me, I had rather be re-horn

And lord a poor mean woman, and live low

With haradoss habit and poor purity

Bown to my dull death-day, a shepherd's wife,

Than a queen dothed and crowned with furpe and fear.

Rizzus Are you so weary of crowns, and would not be

Suon wearier waxon of sheepfolds?

Faith who become Unique. Takb, who knows? But I would not be weary, let that be Part of my wish. I could be glad and good
Living so low, with little labours set
And little sleeps and watches, night and day
Falling and flowing as small waves in low see.
From shine to shadow and back, and out and in
Among the firths and reaches of low life:
I would I were away and well. No more,
For dearlove talk no more of policy.
Let France and faith and envy and England be,
And kingdom go and people; I had rather rest.
Quiet for all my simple space of life.
With few friends' loves closing my life-days in
And few things known and grace of humble ways
A loving little life of sweet small works.
Good faith, I was not made for other life.
too much iteration in the picture of t

Good faith, I was not made for other life.

There is too much iteration in the picture of the Queen. Her bursts of rage, her curses of her conemies, her alternations of queenly dignity and womanly wile, har fondling of her bursty lover are repeated to weariness. The most tiresome parts of the poem are her love messages to Bothwell. There is perhaps more evidence of dramatic capacity in the delineation of Darnley than in that of any of the other characters. His weak, vain, swaggering nature, yet not without a touch of nobler qualities which might have ripeued if Mary had not blighted them by her contempt and hatred, is skilfully touched. Rizzio is a mere shadow, and Bothwell scarcely more, and John Knox is only a grave figure in a black gown, who delivers elequent denunciations of the Queen. One of Knox's speeches fills fourteen denunciations of the Queen. One of Knox's speeches fills fourteen pages without break, and is undoubtedly very grand in its majestic intensity. We can only quote a fragment of it. Knox points to the fate which had befallen all who ever leved her—Hamilton, Gordon, then Chastelard, Rizzio, and Darnley:-

Of these The stain and slayer, the spoiled and the spoiled That each have lain down by her wedded side, Which will ye say hath slept within her hed A sleep more cursed, and from more evil dreams. Found a worse waking? he that with a blast Which rent the loud night as a cry from hell Was blown forth darkling from her sheets, or he That shared and soiled them to this day whereon God easts him out upon the track of Cain To flee for ever with uncleaned red hands. And seek and find not where in the waste world To hide the wicked writing on his brow Till God rain death upon him? () thesa

Till God rain death upon him?

Or if God haply give his lightnings charge. They burt him not, and bid his wind pass by And the stroke spare him of the bolted cloud. Then seeing himself cast out of all that live. But not of death accepted, everywhere. An alten soul and shelterless from God, He shall go mad with hate of his own soul. Of God and man and life and death, and live. A loathlier life and deadlier than the worm?

That feeds on death, and when it rots from him Curse God and die. Such end have these that loved; And she that was beloved, what end shall she?

While there is throughout the poem much passion, there is a While there is throughout the poem nuch passion, there is a curious absence of the pathetic element. There is especially a hardness about Mary which is, to say the least, a mistake in art. After Rizzio is killed, she is full of pity for herself and rage against his murderers, but there is not a word of tenderness for the poor wrotch himself. The only approach to pathes is in the very fine scene where Jane Gordon, Bothwell's divorced wife, takes leave of himself. The pathetic of the Court Wilesherders of the court of the scene where Jane Gordon, Bothwell's divorced wife, takes leave of him and of the Queen. This hardness of tone, and want of tenderness and spiritual sympathy, are certainly serious blemishes. Indeed, it is continually forced on one that, skilful as Mr. Swinburne is within his range, it is a range with decided limitations, and that he fails to touch the noblest chords of human nature. The reader is left at last with a sense of something wanting. There are no lines that linger in the memory, no thoughts that open up the higher spheres of feeling and imagination. Mr. Swinburne is more at home in description than in dramatic evolution. Here, for example, is a vivid picture of the marriage of Mary and Bothwell:—

Melville. I have not seen for any chance till now So changed a woman in the tace as she, Saving with extreme sickness. She was wed In her old mourning habits, and her face As deadly as were they; the soft warm joy. That laughed in its fair feature, and put heart In the eyes and gracious lips as to salute All others' eyes with sweet regardininess, Looked as when winds have worn the white-rose leaf; No fire between her cyclids, and no flower in the April of her cheeks; their spring acold, And but for want of vary heart to weep. They had been rainier than they were forbrun. Herries. And his new grace of Orkney? Melville. The good Duke Was dumb while Adam Bothwell with grave lips Set forth the scandal of his level life past. And fair faith of his present penitence, Whose days to come being higher than his past place Should explain those gons by, and their good works. Atone those evil; hardly twitched his eye. Or twinkled half his thick lip's curve of hair, Listening; but when the bishop made indeed. His large hard hand with harn so flowed indeed. His large hard hand with harn so flowed indeed. His large hard hand with harn so flowed indeed. All dangers and all adverse things that flight line out of days marison, so been them up. With its green hand of triumply; and the hand.

Pastening on here so griped it that her lips Trembled, and turned to eatab the smile free Trembied, and furned to eatch the emile from a As though her spirit had put its own life off And same of joy or property of pain. So close with his about; but this twin smile Was briefer than a flash or gust that strikes And is not; for the next word was not said. Ere her five waned again to winter-ward he a mace unition, and her answer cause he would from dearly men wickedly wrang forth By out of wiscate, suger and forceful breath Which hange on lips that loath it.

Interspersed through the tragedy are several sough, one in French, which show that Mr. Swinburne has lost none of his delicacy and

finish in such compositions.

On the whole, while we welcome the reappearance of Mr. Swinburne clothed and in his right mind, and gladly recognize the masculine vigour and robustness of his present work, we are sorry that he should have been led by an overflow of words to make the reading of it so wearisome. What it needs is rigorous compassion—not merely the excision of particular scenes, but condensation throughout. It would then be a powerful and vivid poom, which could be read with pleasure, though in any case it would remain deficient in some of the very highest qualities of poetry.

MOTLEY'S LIFE OF BARNEVELD. (Swand Notice.)

THE trial and death of Burneveld, besides its interest as a tale and its importance as a piece of general European history, has a further importance as a piece of constitutional study, to which Mr. Motley, as an American writer and diplomatist, could not fail to be alive. Setting aside his actual innocence of anything which the law of any time or place would call a crime, Barneveld died for what an American would call the principle of State-right as opposed to the absorption of the powers of the separate Cantons of a Federal body into the hands of a central power. Barneveld was Advocate of Holland, one of the highest offices in the chief province of the Confederation. He was tried and put to death by judges appointed by the States-General, the highest Federal authority, but which, like every central power in a Confederation of independent States, can only have such powers as the confederated States have chosen to entrust to it. The principle is exactly the same, whether the powers entrusted to the central body are greater or smaller. The Swiss Constitution which has just been voted gives greater power to the Federal body than the Constitution of 1848, just as the Constitution of 1848 gave the Federal body greater power than the Pact of 1815. The powers granted in 1815 were about as small as they could be, if the Federal power was to have any authority at all; the powers granted in 1874 are about as large as they can be if the Cantons are to keep any independent being at all. But in either case the Cantons, as sovereign States, keep whatever powers they do not formally give up, and they keep them, not by grant or by sufferance, but of right. The Federal body, be its powers great or small, can neither increase nor lesson them of its own act; they can be increased or lessened only by the process, whatever it may be, which the sovereign Cantons have agreed upon as the means for making amendments in the terms of their union. Now the union of the Seven United Provinces was of the very laxest kind; it gave the States-General no powers whatever within the several provinces. It answered to the Swiss Pact of 1815, or perhaps rather to the still laxer union of the old times, and to the first Articles of Union between the United States of and to the first Articles of Union between the United States of America in 1777. But the far larger powers possessed by the present Federal bodies in America and Switzerland are held by exactly the same right as the smaller powers held by the Federal bodies which went before them. The Federal Assembly under the Constitution of 1874 has no right to take to itself any powers which are not granted to it in that instrument, any more than the old Diet had to take to itself any powers not granted to it in the Pact of 1815. In all these cases the sovereignty is divided between the several Cantons and the Federal body. Each has a range in which it is independent, and in which the other has no right to interfere with it. It matters not in what proportion the sovereignests may be divided; it matters not whether the range ereignty may be divided; it matters not whether the range sovereignty may be divided; it matters not whether the range of the cantonal or of the Federal power be wider or narrower; the principle is that each of them is sovereign and independent in its own range, whatever that range may be. Barneveld was put to ideath by judges appointed by the States-General, but the States-General had no judicial powers; the acts for which Barneveld was condemned, granting that he had done them and granting that they were crimes, were acts for which he was responsible to the courte demned, granting that he had done them and granting that they were crimes, were acts for which he was responsible to the courts of Holland only. The States-freneral had no power to judge Barneveld in any case. When they took upon themselves to judge him, even if the trial had been as fair and the sentence as just as they were manifestly the centrary, the breach of the rights of the province of Holland would have been exactly the same. The present Federal hodies both of America and Switzerland have judicial powers; but they can of course be exercised only which the Constitution marks out. If the Federal Courts were to take upon themselves to indee any mainter which Gourts were to take upon themselves to judge eny matter which the Constitution has not essigned to them, they would be guilty of the more breach of State-right of which the States-General

* The Life and Dunth of John of Burnswill, Advante of Helland, with a view of the Primary Causes and Movements of the Thirty Fours' War. By John Lethrop Hotley, D.C.L., L.L.D. a vols. Landon: Murray. 1874.

were guilty when they took upon themselves to name judges for the trials of Rameveld and Grotius. It is necessary to make these remarks in order to clear the way for what we have to say on account of the comments which Mr. Motley makes in some parts of his

The republic of the United Provinces, as Mr. Motley severe times strongly insists, arose, like most successful republics, not out of any set purpose, but out of the circumstances of its history. The provinces of the Notherlands were members of the Empire, which came one by one, by various processes, under a single immediate sovereign, that sovereign being one of the great princes of Europe who grew into one still greater, a Duke of Europedy who grew into a king of Spain and the Indies. Union under a great princes of the province of the great princes of Europe who grew into one still greater, a Duke of Europedy who monarchy, a monarchy practically far more powerful than the Empire, naturally weakened the connexion with the Imperial overlord far more thoroughly than it was weakened in the case of countries whose princes were Princes of the Empire, and nothing else. The provinces were not formally separated from the Empire till the Peace of Westphalia; they were practically the Empire till the Fears of Westpiana; they were practically separated from it when they were first united under the Burguin-dian Dukes. Add to this that two of the southern provinces, Flanders and Artois, were, up to the Treaty of Madrid, fiels, not of the Empire, but of the Crown of France. The one tie among the seventeen provinces was the common sovereign, a sovereign who was not King over the whole country, but Duke, Count, or Lord of this or that district separately. Within the provinces again the cities had the largest nessible degree of numerical inde-Lord of this or that district separately. Within the provinces again the cities had the largest possible degree of numicipal independence, though their form of government, like those of so many other cities, showed the usual tendency to grow up into narrow oligarchies. Thus, when cortain of the provinces successfully threw off the yoke of the actual sovereign, and unsuccessfully tried to find some other sovereign to take his place, they diffted into a republican form of government through sheer necessity. But, when the one common tie was broken, they because, not one republic, but as many republics as there were provinces, one might almost say as many republics as there were cities. The state of things came about which Mr. Motley thus describes:—

things came about which Mr. Motley thus describes!—
The sovereignty of the country so far as its nature could be satisfactorily analysed scened to be scattered through, and inherent in each one of, the unifitudinous boards of magistracy—close corporations, self-elected—by which every city was governed. Nothing could be more preposterous. Practically, however, these boards were noteenied by deputies in each of the seven provincial assembles, and these again sent councillors from among their number to the general assembly which was that of their High Mightinesses the Lords States-Leneval.

The Province of Holland, being richer and more powerful than all its six saters combined, was not unwilling to impose a supremacy which on the

sisters combined, was not unwilling to impose a supremacy which on the whole was practically conceded by the rest. Thus the Union of Utrecht established in 1779 was manutained for want of anything better as the foundation of the Commonwealth.

He adds a note which we do not fully understand:-

He adds a note which we do not fully understand:—
Such a constitution, redimentary and almost chaotic, would have been impossible on a large territorial scale. Notlang but the exhguity of the domain prevented its policy from falling into imbecility instead of manifesting that extraordinary various which astemshed the world. The secret of its force lay in the democratic principle, the sentiment of national independence and popular freedom of movement which underlys these petty numbelpal sovereignties. They were indeed so numerous that, while claiming to be oligarchies, they made up a blad of irregular democracy. Had such a constitution been copied ustend of avoided by the fathers of our own republic the consequences would have probably been disastrons. Disintegration of the commonwealth at an early day, and possibly the birth of a hundred rival states, with different religious laws, and even languages—such inlight base been the phenomena exhibited on what is now the soil of the United States.

" Exiguity" is, one would hope, a word of Mr. Motley's own coinage; so far un we can venture a guess at its meaning, that the territory of the Confederation of the United was not so big as the territory of the other Confederation which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But surely the fathers of that Confederation neither copied nor sycided the Constitution of the United Provinces, but, like them, drifted into a state of things which their circumstances made in some points like, and things which their circumstances made in some pomes are, in other points unlike, the state of things in the provinces. In the United States there was nothing like the practical supremacy of Holland, nothing like the manicipal oligarchies, nothing like the manicipal oligarchies, nothing like the princely Statholder. It was most likely of Holland, nothing like the maintenal oligarchies, rathing likes the position of the princely Statholder. It was most likely the absence of these things which esabled the United States to take in 1789 the step which Switzerland took in 1848, but which the United Provinces never took, that of changing from a lax Statenburd into an organized and thoroughly republican Bundesstaat. The points of likeness and unlikeness in the history of the transfer of the continuous form therefore a most intensities. Bundesstaat. The points of likeness and unlikeness in the history of the two Confederations form therefore a most instructive piece of constitutional study; but it does not strike us that Mr. Motley has set about it in the most philosophical spirit. We do not know whether he has had any dealings with Mr. Lowe, but he certainly seems to have got somewhat of that contempt for "exiguity" which is at once fatal to historical and political study. He tells us at the beginning of his eleventh coast on to say: gnes on to say:-

goes on to any:—

It may also be not uninteresting to vanture a glance into the internal structure and workings of a republican and federal system of government, then for the first time reproduced sincest spontaneously upon an extended scale.

Perhaps the revelation of some of its defects, in spits of the faculty and vitality struggling against them, may not be without value for our own country and spech. The system of Swinserland was too limited and homely, that of Venics too purely oliganshiped, to have much morel for un now, or to mader a study of their pathological pleasurement especially instructive. The lessons taught us by the history of the Netherland confederacy may have mass permanent meaning.

Not long before, in the last chapter but one of the first volume, when saying that the Ministers of the Confederation in foreign sountries were allowed the rank of Ambassadors, he adds:—

And this was at a moment when, with exception of the brave but insignificant cantons of Switzerland, the Republic had long been an obsolete

We are sorry to see Mr. Motley falling into the wretched French jargon about "the Republic," "the Revolution," and the like. Nor can we understand what he means by saying that the Republic was an obsolete idea, when, as he presently remembers, there was still Venice, when there were also Genoa and Lucca and Ragusa, to say nothing of the Free Cities of Germany. Perhaps, however, most of these were guilty of the unpardonable ain of "exiguity." Nor do we quite see the good of such strange metaphors as the "pathological phenomens" of a Commonwealth. Nor do we know what is meant by the system of Switzerland being "too limited and homely." The United States themselves are not unlimited, and we do not know that homeliness is a fault. Nor can we understand why the political history of Switzerland, which goes on still, should not be as instructive as that of the Netherlands, which, in its republican and Federal form, has come to an end. of an instructive study of the various forms of Federal government carry us over a wider range both in time and space than Mr. Motley's. We must begin earlier, and we must on our own continent go on later. Mr. Motley has most likely shut his eyes to what is really the most remarkable political event of the present year, on account of the "exiguity" of the land in which it has

The position of the several States of the United Provinces towards the States-General could hardly be better put than it was put by Barneveld speaking through the mouth of the States of Utrecht. In Mr. Motley's analysis it stands thus:—

They reminded the general government that by the 1st article of the "Closer Union" of Utrecht, on which that Assembly was founded, it was bound to support the States of the respective provinces and strengthen them with counsel, treasure, and blood if their respective rights, more especially their individual sovereignty, the most precious of all, should be assailed. To refrain from so doing would be to violate a selemn contract. They further reminded the council of state that by its institution the States-Provincial had not abelicated their respective sovereignties, but had reserved it in all matters not specifically mentioned in the original instruction by which it was created.

And again, in a letter to the French Ambassador Du Maurier, and in another to Caron, the Ambassador of the Provinces in England, he puts forth the state of the case in the clearest

"If the King were better informed," said Barneveld, "of our system and laws, we should have better hope than now. But one supposes through notorious error in foreign countries that the sovereignty stands with the States-General, which is not the case, except in things which by the Articles of Closer Union have been made common to all the provinces, while in other matters, as religion, justice, and polity, the sovereignty remains with each province, which foreigners seem unable to comprehend."

The complaint of Barneveld was that Englishmen could not understand that the separate States were sovereign commonwealths; they could not understand the doctrine of divided sovereignty which Barneveld so clearly put forth. Mr. Motley complains that, when the late civil war broke out in the United States, Englishmen were equally unable to understand the nature of a Confederation; they fell into the opposite error from their forefathers in the time of James the First, the error of believing that the States of the American Union were sovereign and independent. States of the American Union were sovereign and independent. We must give the passage in full, though it is rather long:—

We must give the passage in full, though it is rather long:

The States in arms against the general government on the other side of the Atlantic were strangely but not disingenuously assumed to be sovereign and independent, and many statemen and a leading portion of the public justified them in their attempt to shake off the central government as if it were but a board of agency cetablished by treaty among sovereigns and terminable at pleasure of any one of them.

Yet even a superficial glance at the written constitution of the Republic showed that its main object was to convert what had been a confederacy into an Incorporation; and that the very essence of its renewed political existence was an organic law laid down by a whole people in their primitive capacity in place of a league banding together a group of independent little corporations. The chief attributes of sovereignty—the rights of war and peace, of coinage, of holding armies and navies, of issuing bills of credit, of foreign relations, of regulating and taxing foreign commerce—having been taken from the separate States by the united people thereof and bestowed upon a government provided with a single executive head, with a supreme tribunal, with a popular house of representatives and a senate, and with power to deal directly with the life and property of every individual in the land, it was strange indeed that the feudal, and in America utterly unmeaning, word Sovereign should have been thought an appropriate term for the different States which had fused themselves three-quarters of a century before into a Union.

It is really strange that an American statesman should fail to

It is really strange that an American statesman should fail to catch the doctrine of divided sovereignty so clearly put forth by flarneveld. Nor can we understand why the word sovereignty should in America be "utterly unmeaning." It is constantly used in political discussions in Switzerland, and we do not see what other there is to put in its place. What Mr. Motley has got in his head, what he is really fighting against, is not the doctrine of the sovereignty and independence of the States, but the further doctrine that the sovereignty and independence of the States imply their right to second from the Confederation. But this last doctrine is by no means implied in the other. If it is to be made out, it must be made out by other arguments. The sovereignty and independence of the States, as set forth by Barneveld, and as every student of American or Swiss politics must understand it, means what we not forth at the be-It is really strange that an American statesman should fail to

ginning of this article. It means that, while the central power of the Confederation has its own range within which the States may not meddle with it, and is therefore sovereign within that range, the States also have their range within which the central power may not meddle with them, and within which they also are sovereign. This is the difference between a State or Canton of a Confederation and a county or province or department of an ordinary kingdom or commonwealth. An Act of Parliament can do exactly what it pleases with everything in Yorkahire or in Rutland. An Act of Congress cannot do exactly what it pleases with everything in New York or Rhode Island. It can only regulate those things which New York or Rhode Island. It can only regulate those things which the Federal Constitution gives it power to regulate. Mr. Metley shows with great truth that the range of the Federal power in the shows with great truth that the range of the Federal power in the United States at present is far wider than the range of the Federal power was in the United Povinces in the days of Barneveld; but that fact in no way touches the sovereignty and independence of the States within the range, great or small, which either system tends to. Barneveld says that religion, justice, and polity were matters which were left to the States. The whole quarrel mainly arose out of an attempt on the part of the States-General to enforce one way of thinking in religion on the whole country. What would Mr. Motley think if the President and Congress were to attempt to legislate on religious matters—to set up, for instance, an Established Church throughout the Union or in any particular State? He would surely feel that the President and Congress had encroached, that they had violated a right of some kind. The right which they would violate by so doing would be that sovereignty and independence of the particular States which he denies. On this point the state of things in the United Provinces in the days of Barneveld. In the matter of religion the sovereignty of the several States is state of things in the United Provinces in the days of Barneveld. In the matter of religion the sovereignty of the several States is still untouched and undivided. In the matter of justice the case is different. The Federal power in the United Provinces had no judiciary; the Federal power in the United States has a judiciary. That is, in the matter of justice the sovereignty is divided. The sovereignty of the Union hinders the States from meddling with matters which belong to the courts of the Union. But the sovereignty of the States equally hinders the Union from meddling with matters which belong to the courts of the States. Mr. Motley would hardly like to see the judicial system of his own State reconstructed by the authority of the President or of Congress; that is, he would not like to see a violation of that sovereignty or independence of the States a violation of that sovereignty or independence of the States the existence of which he denies. Lastly, as to polity, the fact that the Constitutions of all the American States have converged so nearly to one model has put out of sight the liberty which the Federal Constitution leaves to them in this matter, and the actual amount of difference which there was between the Constitutions of amount of difference which there was between the Constitutions of different States during the earlier days of the Confederation. No State can make any branch of its Government hereditary; that is about the only limit. But it may be at pleasure a pure democracy such as Rhode Island once was, or a State with a strong oligarchic silen as ithous Island once was, or a State with a strong oligarchic element, provided oligarchy does not take an hereditary form; and, though it may not set up an hereditary Prince, there is nothing to hinder it from setting up a Doge for life. As a matter of fact, the States have hit upon a form of Constitution different from any of these; but this has been done in the exercise of that sovereignty and these; but this has been done in the exercise of that sovereignty and independence which they might have exercised in choosing something quite different. What would Mr. Motley say to a change in the constitution of any State made by the authority of Congress? The thing to be got rid of is the notion, under which Mr. Motley clearly writes, that the doctrine of State sovereignty, as it was understood by Barneveld, as it is still understood in Switzerland, as it was lately understood in America, implies the right of secession. The two things have nothing to do with one another. Those who maintain the right of secession must maintain it on some other ground than that of the sovereignty of the States. The sovereignty of the States simply means that there is a range within which they are responsible to no higher power, within which they are independently, not of grant or sufference, but of right. That this range is much narrower in the case of an American State now than it was in the case of one of the United Provinces in the time of Barneveld makes no difference in the principle. If Mr. Motley simply dislikes the words sovereignty Provinces in the time of Barneveld makes no difference in the principle. If Mr. Motley simply dislikes the words sovereignty and independence, as used to express the difference between an American State and an English county, we do not care about the words. If Mr. Motley can give us other words, especially if they are Teutonic words, to express the idea, we will heartily thank him. Till he does so, we must use such words as we have got, as we know no others which will so well express the meaning.

AILEEN FERRERS.

THE literary market is so overstocked with novels by ladice that a new authorese starts at a considerable disadvantage; and as there are no indications of previous publications in the title-page, we may bresume that this is Miss Morley's first attempt. But she certainly has one claim to notice which is sufficient to make her first attempt deserving of much more than the usual amount of attention which such works command. It is wholly unlike the ordinary noval by a lady. Its grammar is faultless, its style is

* Ailess Perrers, By Susan Morley, London: Henry S. King & Co. 1874.

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pure, flowing, terse, and correct, there is not a line of fine writing from beginning to end, and there is a total absence of anything like mosalising or the introduction of pretty, ineffectual sermons. To the elaboration of the main subject of the encry everything conduces from the outset to the close. There is a directness and simplicity about the book which few men could surpass; while in its refinement, in its tone of somewhat melancholy reserve, and in its perhaps excessive minuteness of detail, it betrays in every page the marks of faminine composition. Such descriptions of scenery as it contains are short and natural, and compressed within the sewest limits of good tasts. Aiken Ferrers is the story of a girlwho, without any fault of her own, finds herself placed in a difficult and trying position; and her fortunes carry her alternately into high London society and into the life of humble people on the Northern moors. Evidently at home in both spheres, the author makes incidents and character fit easily into the framework she has designed for them, and has carefully studied the problem how such a girl as Aileen would feel and act under the varying circumstances of her lot. It is as a study of character worked out in a manner that is free from almost all the usual faults of lady writers that Aileen Ferrers merits a place apart from its innunerable rivals. But it would be almost impossible that a novel with such merits should not also have cognate defects. It is interesting rather than entertaining. The story never drags, and in one part of the book where the troubles of Aileen come to a climax the interest is great, and of a high order; but in those parts where the mere business of the story is going on the amusement of the reader is certainly not consulted. The description of London society is in its way accurate, but the author knows it, or one side of it, perhaps too well, and seems to have found it to be a very poor affair. The simplicity of the writing procludes the notion of anything like designed af

that is to give the key to preceding mysteries. Perhaps it may even be said to be a book which gains by its plot being known, as then the merits of execution become more obvious. The problem then the merits of execution become more obvious. The problem which the author has set before herself is this:—Aileen is the orphan daughter by a secret marriage of a brother of Lord Braithwaite. She is brought up by her grandmother, the wife of a bailiff living in a farmhouse on the moors, until she is sixteen, and on her sixteenth birthday consents to become the wife of a young gamekeeper. But the secret of her birth has just at this crisis become known to her dead feathers family and her sure Lady Green arrives to claim. father's family, and her sunt, Lady Grace, arrives to claim and adopt her. Ailsen refuses to go unless it is understood that she is at liberty to return when she is twenty-one and marry Ralph if she pleases; and, this being settled, she is carried off by her aunt, who gives her an excellent education abroad and then introduces her into the great world of London. She does not find any new lover to her taste, she is naturally disgusted with the frivolity and selfishness of the men and the petty malignity of the women by whom she is surrounded, and, although warmly attached to her uncle Lord Braithwaite, to her aunt, and to Mr. Lushington, an old friend of her father, she is quite in the mood, when her twenty-first birthday arrives, to go back to her old Northern home and fulfil her engagement with the excellent and simple-hearted Ralph, although she is a fine lady and he is a gamekeeper. She is quite ready to bind herself at once; but she has promised her aunt that before coming to a final decision she will let a month go by in order that she may have time to ascertain the real nature of her her aunt, who gives her an excellent education abroad and then in in order that she may have time to ascertain the real nature of her feelings. During this month she slowly awakens to the painful consciousness that a marriage with a man so much her inferior in cultivation would be a fatal mistake. She struggles hard not to seem wanting in generosity and to convince herself that she must not trifle with the happiness of her humble has depended homes. At least she takes the plungs tells klalph but devoted lover. At last she takes the plunge, tells Halph that it cannot be, and leaves her moorland home for ever in the charge of Lord Braithwaite. She has been greatly fortified in her charge of Lord Braithwaite. She has been greatly fortified in her resolve by the companionship of Mr. Lushington, who has been injured by an accident while on a shooting party on the moors and has been carried to the farm where Aileen is staying. His society, has been carried to the farm where Aileen is staying. His society, the friendly talks they have together, the books she reads to him and with him, awaken the conviction that she can never again go back to the days of her untutored girlhood, and that a life from which all she has learnt to know and value is excluded must be one of sheer and simple misery. After she leaves Ralph and is once more free she soon begins to feel that the society of her old friend has become indispensable to her, and the story rapidly concludes with her engagement to Mr. Lushington. The month of doubt, affection, restores, and hardening resolution that she passes at the moors is the centre of the interest of the tale, and it is here that the author shows what she can really do when at her best. But there are many of the minor parts of the story which exhibit fertility of invention and a sense of the value at-

taching to unity of design. The description of London society, which in itself is rather flat and perhaps disproportionately long, is so managed that almost every part of it bears more or less directly on the conduct and character of Aileen during the one important and interesting month of her life; and as herolnes must be married, and, if a novel is drawing to its close, must be married quickly, considerable praise is due to the arrangement which confides Aileen to the sobor sense and mature pleasantness of Mr. Lushington. Miss Morley has too just a porception of what will be in harmony with the reader's feelings to let Ailsen, immediately after she has gone through the painful crisis of her broken sugarement with Ralph, succumb to the rapture of a young love or the brilliancy of a great match.

ment with Ralph, succumb to the rapture of a young love or the brilliancy of a great match.

In order to estimate how the author has dealt with the difficulties which her subject presented to her as she approached its climax, it is necessary to remember what these difficulties were. Alleen is a young lady and Ralph is a gamskeeper, and it is not by any means an easy thing to sit down and write a story so that the engagement of a young lady to a gamskeeper shall be natural, probable, and interesting. Mr. Trollope has lately, in Lady Asses, treated a somewhat similar subject; but his tailor is one of those flery spirits who belong to no particular rank, and Lady Anna is the worse educated of the two, and, except that she becomes Lady Anna and rich, has no advantage over him; and then what Mr. Trollope sets himself to do is to show how, in spite of being Lady Anna and rich, she is to be excused for marrying her ardent tailor. Miss Morley has imposed on herself quite a different task. She Anna and rich, she is to be excused for marrying her ardent tailor. Miss Morley has imposed on herself quite a different task. She has attempted to realize the feelings of a girl accustomed to high and refined society and keenly alive to intellectual and social pleasures, and yet with a totally different side to her nature—an openness to the great things of life, a lively sympathy with homely things and people, a generosity that trembles to give pain, a rebelliousness against conventional standards, and a just estimate of the value of the honest love she has awakened. To do this was difficult, but Miss Morley has done it, and it is because she has done it that her honest love she has awakened. To do this was difficult, but Miss Morley has done it, and it is because she has done it that her novel rises to a level far above that which cultivated women with a facile pen ordinarily attain when they set themselves to write a story. But she has not been able, or has notventured, to paint the other side of the picture. The young lady engaged to the gamekeeper is depicted, but not the gamekeeper engaged to the young lady. It would have required genius of a very high order to make a warm in such a required genius of a very high order. to niake a man in such a position at once natural and true to life, and yet with such unusual elevation of character that the reader would find it probable that a girl like Aileen would be for a long time ready to give up everything for him. No one living, perhaps, but the writer who drew Adam Bede could have successfully encountered the enormous difficulties of the task; but Miss Morley is an author who ought never to be content unless she aims, with however imperfect success, at the great things in her art; and she has exercised the discretion of a too timid prudence in confining within the narrow bounds of safety her portraiture of Ralph. By endowing him with high moral qualities and the tact with which unselfah regard for a woman inspires men in every station, Miss Morley avoids the danger of making it seem impossible that Aileen should have had a sharp struggle of feeling as to how she was finally to decide. But he is only described, not made alive, and he comes across the thread of Aileon's life more as a source of embarrassment and mental conflict than as a lover able to bring the influence of manly passion to affect the will of a woman who thinks herself not only bound but ready to Aileen is thus left alone in the story. The society marry him. in which she moves in London exists to educate her by what It has of good, and to alienate her by what it has of bad. Halph exists to get her into a difficulty, and Basil Lushington exists to get her out of it. This concentration of all the interest of a story on the heroine is a familiar feature in the novels of ladies. Women feel that, however limited may be their knowledge of other things, they are on sure ground when they touch on the passions, the sorrows, the hopes, and the fears of a woman. It is true that Miss Morley does not write as most ladies write. She makes her incidents converge to one main end; she has by more fidelity of observation and simplicity of writing given to the several parts of her story a likeness to real life; her men are not like the man ordinarily met with in ladies novels, mere barber's blocks trimmed with a few feminine virtues. But still art is art, and Miss Morley has obviously a sense denied to most authoresses that novel-writing is an art; and art demands that fiction, which, to be great, must be always in some shape or other a mirror of life, should be on the heroine is a familiar feature in the novels of ladies. Women must be always in some shape or other a mirror of life, should be a mirror of something more than the concesses of a more than Miss Morley, who has done so much, could sarely do more than mirror of something more than the emotions of a girl of twenty.

Her story, however, as she has written it, has to be judged by her conception and elaboration of the character of Aileen; and to see Aileen at her best, she must be seen in her moorland home during her month of suspense and trial. She is welcomed by her grandmother, who nevertheless lets her see that she thinks that a girl like Aileen coming back to a man like Ralph and to the simple ways of her old home must be a mere whim which will soon pass away. Aileen, however, thinks very differently. She is thoroughly in earnest, she wishes to forget her London life, and honestly believes that the new life she has chosen is the one really suited to her. The day after her arrival she goes out with a zealous determination to make herself useful, and her feelings at the outset of her country life are described in the following charming passage:—

After dinner Mrs. Dymock and Allem also went to the hay-field, and worked there for an hote w two. Somehow the day of real country life, the

cheerful, useful employments, the scent of the hay, the hum of talk among the haymakers, and the unceasing accompaniment kept up by the little river which ran at the foot of the mendow, acted upon Alleen's imagination and made her feel that this was her right place in the world. Here should find healthy occupation, a round of pleasant, useful, definite duties, affection and peace, and rest from all the vexed questions constantly asising in society and from such exhausting mental conflicts as she had been enduring lately. She was in a sort of dream, in which she seemed to find it easy to make up her mind. The fear of future regret passed away for the moment, and she felt pleasure in the prospect of the sort of life she imagined herself leading. There was a charm even in its monotony.

Aileen soon mosts Ralph, but with very little of the eagerness a girl ought to feel in meeting a lover. It almost pains her to see how totally his sentiments are unchanged. The exigencies of the story demand that, unconsciously to herself, she shall never have been in love with him. She is bound to him because he loves her, because he is so good, because she is under a promise to him. But she has never lost her hoart, and if she had lost it even for a moment, has never lost ner hoars, and it she had lost it even for a moment, the story must have come to an abrupt end. As, however, she fully intends to marry him, she behaves to him as if their engagement was a recognized fact, and she walks and talks with him on as easy a footing as she finds possible, and listens to him while he at once expresses his gratitude and love, and gives vent to his doubts whether after all he is destined to be having. But at the end of a fortisish she having to be protected. and gives vent to his doubts whether after all he is destined to be happy. But at the end of a fortnight she begins to be wretched. She realizes that he is not meant for her, nor she for him. "She felt that in truth she dreaded Ralph's constant companionship. She had condemned herself to mental solitade for life, and the prespect was dreary." She can get on with him, for her old knowledge of country life serves her with materials for conversation. But she acutely feels that there is no real sympathy between them. "She was conscious that she always talked to him and for him, nover with him or for herself," a sentence which in its epigrammatic brovity conveys as much as might have filled in its epigrammatic brevity conveys as much as might have filled half-a-dozen pages. She will not tolerate in herself any shrinking from what she believes to be the path of duty. She will never let him know the sacrifice she is making for him, while for herself she can best express her feelings by a passage which she recites from the Spanish Gipsy, to the effect, among other things, that "faithfulness can feed on suffering and knows no disappointment." She at once charts have thoughts and reproaches herself for giving She at once checks her thoughts, and reproaches berself for giving way to "melodramatic nonsense"; but the reader is made alive to way to "molodramatic nonsonse"; but the reader is made alive to the absurdity of a girl whose feelings tind expression in passages from the Spanish Gysy being condemned to spend every hour of the day and night with a gamekeeper. Then comes the scene when Busil Lushington is on the moors, moets Aileen, hears of her intended marriage with indignation, pity, and alarm, and tinally encounters the lucky accident which lays him up with Aileen to nurse him, until she sees that she cannot endure the pain of living with an uncultivated man, and the equally great pain of not living with a cultivated one. She knows now what she must tell Ralph, but she feels intense shame and poignant regret at having to tell snything so painful. Her self-repreach is perhaps excessive, but she would have been worth very little if, under such circumstances, it had not been excessive. As we have said before, we could wish that a writer like Miss Morley had seen her way to do something mere than analyse and describe the emotions of a girl. But if the emotions of a girl in Aileen's position are to be analysed and described, it is hard to see how the thing could have been better done than Miss Morley has done it. done than Miss Morley has done it :-

dono than Miss Morley has dono it:—

The time had come at last when there could be no more hesitation. The final decision must now be made, and Aileen could not doubt what it must he. She knew that the sacrifice which she must make in keeping her engagement was one greater than she was capable of making in the way in which alone it would be of any avail. She felt that Basil had speken truly when he told her that the sacrifice would be worse than useless, only an unjustifiable erubity, unless it were carried out by consistent self-suppression for the nest of her life. She seemed to herself very poor-hearted, mean, and despicably wonk; but she seemed to herself very poor-hearted, mean, and despicably wonk; but she seemed to herself very poor-hearted, mean, and despicably wonk; but she was, she must not take upon her a burden which it had not been given to her to bear. She must submit to the humilitation of accepting the sacrifice of Ralph's happiness, because she was so woak that she must decide it thus, but it caused her acute shame and pain to do so. It was horrible to her to think of Ralph's having to endure such suffering at her hands, and she felt that it ought not to have been so impossible to her to keep her faith when the time came; that it could not have been so had she not carelessly allowed herself to forget the tie by which she was bound, and to live another life filled with different interests and sympathies.

Hud she kept before her a vivid recollection of Ralph, and of the love she had promised him, all would have been easy now; but she had failed miserably in truth and constancy; she had yielded weakly to each temptation as it came to her, and when at last she had tried to recall the feelings of the past and to keep her promise, she could not do it. She had been selfish, weak, and faithless—all that in another she would have most bitterly condomned—and unfortunately the punishment could not be borne by her alone.

She nerves herself to the effort. She tells Ralph, and all is over. The story, or at that all that is really interesting in the story, is done. Sorrowful, and the cause of sorrow, Ailcen retires from her gamehoeper and her old home to a lot really to her taste. All that can be said to mitigate her-regret and soften her self-accusings is expressed by the old bailiff whose house she is quitting, when he tells her—"There's a deal of suffering got to be done, in this world, Ailee', and some has one sort and some another; but where there's been no wrong done by anybody, folks get over it far quicker."

BELL'S BRITISH QUADRUPEDS.

IT is five-and-thirty years since the original publication of Bell's British Quadrupeds, as one volume of the series of works on the scology of these islands prepared by a number of eminent naturalists for a firm of enterprising publishers. There is much ground for satisfaction in learning that so meritorious an undertaking has met with the success that befitted it, the series of treatment that the property of standard works upon the property of the series of treatment works upon the series of treatment works upon the series of treatment works upon the series of treatment to the series of standard works upon the series of treatment to the series of treatment to the series of treatment to the series of the s taking has met with the success that pentied it, the series of times generally having taken the place of standard works upon such several department of nature, and the demand having encouraged the publishers to issue further editions. So much has been added in the interval to what was known of our native animals that Mr. Bell has found it incumbent upon him to revise throughout and in no inconsiderable measure to re-write his original treatise. may congratulate a veteran naturalist upon having crowned with his mature observation and study the edifice of a life's earnest and patient labour. Certain modifications in the plan and structure of the work, as well as manifold additions and corrections in detail, have been the result of this revision. The chapters upon our departs a nimely including the house dozent at the results. domestic animals, including the horse, dog, cat, and other familiar denizens of the farm or pets of the household, have been omitted altogether, partly because those species are not to be properly regarded as members of our fauna, partly because no adequate or inits. The reasonableness of this plea will be apparent on looking back to the meagre treatment which subjects of such wide and varied interest received in the first edition. The process of domestication alone serves to introduce an element of the third that the connection of differentiation of process or description of differentiation of process. ment into the enumeration or differentiation of species or varisties which admits or calls for boundless discussion in the face ters which admits or calls for boundless discussion in the face of recent views of evolution within the animal pale. Nor has it been so much Mr. Bell's aim to open up problems of biology, or even of development in specific forms, as to ascertain and enunciate clearly the facts which characterize the nature and the habits of every group or type of animals within his scope. The domestic series apart, sixty-seven species of British Mammals—which, the Cetacea being included, we should have thought a fitter title for Mr. Bell's book than that of British Quadrupeds—were treated of in the first edition. Of these seven have now been rejected; Venerallia engranging the though a well-marked species common to Vespertilio emarginatus, though a well-marked species common to France and Belgium, never having been recognized in the British Islands, Phoca burbuta having been wrongly identified, Verpertilio pyymaus, obviously the young of the Pipistrelle, Piccotus brevimanus, now universally regarded as the young of Plecotus aucitus, and Sorev remifer, Lepus Hibernicus and Physiter tursio, not being certainly distinct species. On the other hand, thirteen species have been added to the list, of which only one, Sorece psymicus, is a land animal, two are seals, Phoca hispida and Cystophora cristata, and the rest cotaceans. Thus the entire manimalian fauna of the British Islands, as accepted in the work before us, comprises seventy-three species, belonging to the following orders:—

Cheiroptera . Insectivora . Carnivora . Rodentia Ruminantia . Cetacea

The claims of three of these species are, however, held to be somewhat doubtful by our author, on grounds into which he goes in detail when discussing them under their respective heads. in detail when discussing them under their respective heads. These are Vespertilio marinus, Phoca grandlandica, and Balæns musticetus.

The woodcuts illustrative of each typical animal, drawn The woodcuts illustrative of each typical animal, drawn with admirable clearness, delicacy, and truth, are in the main the same as those of the first edition. Amongst those newly included in the list we may notice the razor-back whale, (Balænoptera musculus, Linn.) or common Rorqual, copied from the figure inserted and described by Professor Flower in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society for 1869, as well as Sibhald's Rorqual (B. Sibbald'i, Gray), probably the largest of its family, taken from Professor Turner's paper upon this species, and the curious Ziphius carirostria (Cuvier), first captured off the British coast in 1870, and identified with Cuvier's whale by the same able naturalist, who has thus made an important addition to the list of British cetaceans. Mr. Bell has given no comparative table showing at a glance the distribution of the affinities or the manifold species under which the various orders and genera of our manifold species under which the various orders and genera of our mammalia present themselves. All we get is a mere general index, the systematic names being printed for distinction in italies. Although it may be sufficiently convenient for reference, such a catalogue forms but an insdequate guide or introduction for the student, who has to wade through each description in detail for the characteristics on which each specific difference is seen to turn. It is true that the restriction of the author's design to the British faun exclusively would of necessity have the effect of presenting any such scheme or system of classification in somewhat of a mutilated shape, for the want of those foreign congeners who in the plan of nature have their place and rank in the family tree. But when of hature have their piece and rain in the seminy account was so respectable a show is made by the groups or species that make these islands their home, each several order might at least have been exhibited in some sort as an organic whole, rather than in the simple catalogue which is all we now have to refer to. In the

A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Crtuces. By Thouses Bell, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.G.S., Sec. Second Edition, revised and partly re-written by the Author, sesisted by Robert P. Tomes and Editorial Elebert Alaten, F.E.S. Blustened by 150 Woodsuts. London. 3. Van Voorst.

case of the hats, the first order in Mr. Bell's series, restricted as he explains it to be by the necessary dismemberment of the large group formerly comprehended under this torm, the genns Vespertilio still retains a variety of representatives, which, with one species of Plecotus, one of Barbastellus, and two of Rhinolophus, make in all fourteen species, all belonging to the insectivorous division of the order. The opinion expressed in the former edition of the work, that many other species of but would be found indiscusous to this country, is no longer to be entertained. former edition of the work, that many other species of that would be found indigenous to this country, is no longer to be entertsized. As averaged their general structure and habits, which are made the subject of the author's introductory remarks, the more recent studies of Professor Blasius, Kuhl, and other naturalists are incorporated with the facts which we owe to the patient and accurate observations of White and Jenyns. The system of division by means observations of White and Jenyas. The system of division by means of the specific characters of the ears and tragus, coupled with those of the dentition (first made use of by him in the discrimination of the species of this genus), is supplemented by differences of the head and the wing membranes, which materially assist towards discriminating some of the more easily confounded British species. The same division of the simple-nosed species having been adopted by Count Keyserling and Blasius, the generic name Vesperuge was given by them to the group having the rounded ear and broad tragus. Vesperus being proposed as a sub-reneric name ear and broad tragus, Vesperus being proposed as a sub-generic name for the group represented by the Servine but. But, as it has been shown that Dr. Leach long ago applied to one of these groups the name of Scotophilus, his typical specimen preserved in the British Museum proving to be either a young Serotine or other allied form, it is clear that the name of Scotophilus should be substituted for Veperago. Of this group the Noctule, or great bat (Scoto-philus noctula), first discriminated by Daubenton, and named Alticolons by White, who first noted it as a British species at Selborne, where it still abounds, is one of the most marked, the largest in Britain next to V. murinus. Though never found here north of Yorkshife, it is described as widely distributed in Europe, reaching Scandinavia and parts of Russia. Specimens have been sent hither from North Africa, Mozambique, and Japan, and Mr. Bell is convinced of its identity with Scotophilas labatus, from Nepaul. While admitting its local disappearance, he is silent as to the migratory character of this but accounting in part for this recurrence of similar species.

The singular error, countenanced as it has been by men as great as Aristotle and Pliny, of classing the bat with birds, only to be paralleled by the senseless projudice or antipathy which has beset these harmless and interesting creatures, has been corrected by the common some of the less learned. "Flitter-mouse," or the still older and probably obsolete "reremouse," expresses our foreiathers' feeling of the true affinity of the hand-winged family. Much confusion at the same time hung over the synonyms of our common but, until Mr. Jenyus made it clear that the common but of Britain is the Pipistrelle of Continental writers. Because Veopertilio marrinus was their common but—their "chauve-souris" pur excellence—it was presumed even by Pennant that our common but must be the same species, albeit V. murinus is really one of the rarest amongst us. Mr. Bell's minute and careful description will enable any body to discriminate it from V. nattereri, V. mystucinus, Plecolus auritus, Barbastellus, or other species which are often taken in company with it, and exhibit a generic resemblance. Minute as it is, in fact the least in size of British species, Dr. Schinz has, we learn, thought himself to have found a smaller hat, which he has described under the name of V. minutusimus. Mr. Bell has no doubt whatever of this being the young of the Pipistrelle, or common bat, like . pypnaus, of which he gives an illustration. A handsome and triking species, known as Bechstein's but, is among the rarest in this country, having been taken only in the New Forest, but it is readily correlated with Continental specimens. It is far from sociable, haunting hollow trees exclusively. Its core are exceptionally large, and its wings, though broad, comparatively abort. For length of cars no animal comes near l'accous auritus, these highly-developed organs being as long as the body itself. It was upon the long-cared bat that the experiments of M. Jurine were made as to the flight of bats when deprived of eight. No lessening of their power to keep clear, in their most rapid flight, of objects the most intricate or minute, their most rapid flight, or objects the most intricate or minute, such as the furniture or cords stretched across the room, was observed until their organs of hearing were also closed. This is a common, though not very abundant, species in Britain, readily tamed and even playful. Its voice and walk are peculiar. The Plecous brevimanus of Jenyns, of which a figure was given in the first edition, is now recognized by our author as simply a young

long-eared bat.

In his original work Mr. Bell conformed to the prevailing opinion that the Arvicola constituted an aberrant group of the beavers, instead of being placed with the mice, the patronymic name of Arvicolide giving way in consequence to that of Castoride. It is to Mr. Waterhouse that he assigns the credit of having corrected this mistake, by reference to the osteological characters on which rather than on mere points of superficial resemblance the classification of this difficult order of mammals is to be deterclassification of this difficult order of mammals is to be determined. Speaking of the genera Ondatra, Arvicola, and Lemmus, represented respectively by the American musk-weah, the volce, and the lemmings, that able naturalist describes those groups as having all the essential characters of the Mutidae, differing mainly in having rootless molars, and in the form of the letter by Application of the cranium. Not only is this affinity made clear by the instance of an American rodent, the genus Neotoma, but in a truly Report Lance Rest Lance Reports and the volce of the Caracter of the C

Schreber), is seen a passage from the voles to the true rate. dominion and other characteristic marks of this species, together. dontition and other characteristic marks of this species, together with those of the remaining two which haunt our river banks and meadows, the water vole or rat (A. amphibia, Dasmar.) and common field vole (A. agrestie, Lina.) are minutely detailed Mr. Hell. The five comental spaces in the second upper molar of A. agrestic sufficiently show it to be distinct from its Continents oungener A. acculis, which, like all the other European voles, has but four. It is remarked by Mr. Ball as strange that, whilst A. arcalis, so common throughout central Europe, has mover yet been met with in Great Britain, its teeth have been found, in a semi-fossil condition in fissures in the limestone rocks mear Bath. The fessil condition in fisance in the limestone rocks mar Leth. The drift formations of Wilts and Somerset have also yielded remains of species now extinct in Britain, including the Alpine A. needs and

the northern A. ratticeps.

To find not only the seal and walrus, but the whale, class among British manusuals might take an unthinking reader by surprise. Considering, however, the wide range of latitude over which the British group of islands extends, it need no longer be thought strange that the list includes many forms of enimal life whose proper home is the Arctic seas. The only question is where to draw the line of identification. Not only do the Orkneys and Hebrides afford shelter and breeding ground to species of Pherides, which Mr. Bell sets down as cleven in number after all deductions; but the walrus, the single representative of its genns (Trichecus) to be regarded as a true seal under the sub-order Pinnepedia, with the Phocids and Otarido (eared scals), is found as an occasional struggler to our northern coasts, though not so frequently as of yore. Of the Cetacon, with which Mr. Hell closes his list, including with the right or Greenland, the Atlantic, sporm, and other whales, the perpoise and the delphin, our waters yield specimens enough to call for much discrimination on the part of the naturalist who has to lay down their points of specific difference. The way in which these finely divided species have been classified, the homologies of the bony structure determined, and the specific marks of character and function in each made clear, forms not the least valuable portion of the work for which we have to thank Mr. Bell and his condiutors.

COOKS AND COOKERY.

YULINARY literature can hardly be said to be at a standstill in England when we have before us contemporary contributions to it from artists, professors, and directors at Bucking-ham Palace, the Crystal Palace, and the South Kansington School of Cookery. While the Gouffes in the "Royal Pastry Book," as of Cookery. While the Gouffes in the "Royal Pastry Book," as also in the "Livre do Cuisine," prescribe for aristocratic appetites with exquisite delicacy and elaborate art, Mrs. Mary Hooper, on the other hand, bids for clients unidst the rather undefinable grade which other hand, bids for chients unridst the rather undefinable grade which limits its number of dinner-puests to five or six, and professes to give small menus for small parties, small incomes, and small establishments. Of the three perhaps Lady Barker is the most cosmopolitm, as she is certainly the most anusing; and in literary cooking at least she has proved herself an adept, a considerable part of her little book being, as a contemporary has pointed out, a hash or rechauffe of Dr. Lankester's well-known work on food, hash or reclaiffe of Dr. Lankester's well-known work on food, Lady Barker pleads for less waste, without worse living, in the upper circles, and looks to the National School of Gookery (with or without reason, as the result will show) to develop culinary education so that it may spread downwards from the well-to-do classes to the cettage of the labouring-man, whose food is "monotonous and unwholesome as much from lack of invention as from shellowness of Readers may or may not take in the little dozen of horrowed chemistry with which she gives a dash of profundity to her usually lively pages, but we suspect that they will find themselves more at home with her for guide than with the illustrious chef of the Paris Jockey Club on the one hand, or the fair professor of domestic economy at the Crystal Palace School of Art on the other. As Horsce says, "Est inter Innaim quiddam soccramque Viselli"; and—we almost say it with save—there is a wide gulf, which even Lady Barker does not adequately fill, between the pupil of Carlona where introduction to partnerships were at the Careme, whose introduction to pastry-making was at the prepara-tion for the great ball given by the city of Paris to the Duke of Angoulème in 1823, at which 7,000 guests sat down to suppor, and the ultra-economic lady who, in ruppesting little dinners for little people, almost rushes into the Scylla of shabbiness in her desire to steer clear of the Charybdis of "Cookery-Book quarts of cream and dozens of eggs and oysters."

and dozens of eggs and ovaters."

The ordinary meat and pudding dinner may doubtless involve too much solid meat; but the English stomach, unless we are mistaken, will shudder at the little mean in which chickengiblet soup, chicken-giblet pie, or stowed chicken giblets, are recommended as an important feature, because "in large towns the giblets of fowls are to be bought the very moderate price at the poulterer's." In most country kitchens their utmost use would be to merce for stock and dressing for the chicken to which the the positioners." In most country attenues uses at the would be to serve for stock and dressing for the chicker, to which they appertain, and we must say that if we are invited to one of him. Hooper's "little dinners" we shall pray that it may have been found convenient (for it appears this is not de riguour) to

^{*} The Boyal Pastry and Confestionary Book. By Jules Goullé. Translated by Alphanan Goullé. Mand Pastrycook to the Queen. London: Banquan Low & Co. 1874.

Little Dianers; how to Serve them with Elegance and Economy. By Mary Husper. London: Henry S. King & Co. 1874.

First Lessons in the Principles of Cooking. By Ludy Barker. Macmillan & Co. 1874.

serve a few forcement balls in the stewed chicken giblets, as it serve a few forcement balls in the stewed chicken giblets, as it is not clear that, without these, there would be aught in the dish for the teeth to lay hold upon. Indeed, as has been already hinted, our doubt about these "little dinners" is as to what precise rank or household they are suitable. Certainly the average cook of a middle-class household of the period would "thank heaven she was respectable" and announce her intention of leaving that day month. if bidden to go to the butcher and purchase, as materials for soup, the calves'-tails which Mrs. Hooper in the same breath pronounces delicious and admits to be usually left by the butcher as nounces delicious and admits to be usually left by the butcher as the perquisite of the skin-collector. A notable housewife, with a grandmotherly culinary instinct, and a knack of turning out nice little dinners with no other help save that of a maid-of-all-work, might conceivably produce a delicious novelty in soups out of castaway calves'-tails; but doen then she would be unwise to publish the nature of this novelty on her menu. Mrs. Hooper has so much faith in these caudal resources that she advises the utilizing the meat and secretables of such sour for a baked via with a mashed potate. faith in these caudal resources that she advises the utilizing the mean and vegetables of such soup for a baked pie with a mashed potato crust. It might be great fun to partake of a little dinner of this sort, such as Traddles, and the dear girls might surprise David Copperfield withal; but, for better for worse, we take it that the English husband would sooner endure the unimaginative house. English husband would sooner endure the unimaginative house-keeping which rings the changes on mutton-chops, pork-chops, lamb-chops, and beefsteaks, than knowingly acquiesce in a double debt to such delicacies as Mrs. Hooper would wrest from the hitherto monopolist skin-collectors. The roasted hare in p. 34 might be the basis of a very good dinner, but we may be excused for indulging one lingering thought upon the bacon which is used to cover the back in basting. Mrs. Hooper, in her thrift, tells us that it will serve for making stuffing, or as an addition to rissoles, or is very good eaten cold. Elsewhere she rather damps our critical appetite by the somewhat apologetic or make-believe nature of her "hors-d'œuvres," and her advocacy of ox-hearts and sheep's-hearts as cheap dainties which may be used to great advantage in a pie, mince, rissolette, hash, pudding, or used to great advantage in a pie, mince, rissolette, hash, pudding, or fry, if stewed. It is penny wise and pound foolish to task one's digestive powers for the sake of getting 5 lbs. of meat at 2s. 3d.; and it will take a good deal of stewing to make ox-heart digestible. But we ought not to omit the mention of several very good recipes which Mrs. Hooper vouchsafes us, e.g. rump-steak pudding (151), sheep's-head, Scotch fashion (161), devilled fowl (186), rich plumpudding (222), neck of venison cooked in a V oven (p. 80), how to cook whitebait, and how to "scollop oysters." She has good hints about salmi of wald duck, and her caution on the deliberate preparation of the sauce for the same delicacy, rousted, assures us that—given the means and the heart to put her knowledge in practice—she undeniably knows what is good. Her instincts as to the service of the table, the linen, the glass, the flowers, the wines, the fruit, the facilities for "self-help," are all excellent; and she does not think it too much a matter of detail to recomand she does not think it too much a matter of detail to recommend "Huile d'Aix" as the finest salad oil. It were well too if all cooks would lay to heart the rule she lays down that herrings, eels, &c., should be fried in plenty of fat, because the process draws out the fish-oil (which renders them disagreeable and indigestible), especially if the fish is set before the fire and drained before serving.

On some points it would be curious to compare the views of Mrs. Hooper, Lady Barker, and M. Goullé; for though the last deals especially with pastry and confectionary in the volume now before ne, yet he touches common ground with the other two in such items of what he oddly denominates his "indigenous pastry" chapter, as beefsteak pie, beefsteak pudding, pigeon pie, mutton patties, and mince pies (see pp. 432-8). And here we discover a wonderful concord of ideas. Two of the three writers aim in one way or other at popularizing less hackneyed forms of cooking than the eternal roast and boil, and as soon as we come to stowing, broiling, and frying, we are reminded by both of that which Goullé again and again lays down as the secret of success in all cooking. Disputing Brillat Savarin's aphorism, Goullé holds that a man need not be born a reasting cook, for his whole art "consists in watching the clock; it is more a question of time-keeping than a natural gift." A little further on we shall show how largely in his view precision, eye to temperature, and exactness as to the different degrees of heat enter into the qualifications of a first-rate pastrycook, an artist in his eye of infinitely higher genius than a mere reaster. Mrs. Hooper attributes the failure of stews to "want of proper materials and of knowledge how to regulate the tomperature so that the contents of the stewpan are kept just below boiling point—or at that stage known as simmering." Lady Barker ascribes the cause of hashed mutton being "a by-word of nastiness" to an ignorant cook's omitting to let the gravy and the meat warm gradually and thoroughly together, and suffering it to stew too long, and to be the hard instead of soft. Her own recipe is simple enough, and yet methodically calculated even to the toast sippets; and we share her confidence that the result will be such us to sfultify the oracular caution of the cockney millionaire who bade his family "never eat 'ashes away from ome." The process of frying is often as sadly mismanaged as stew

This we take to be the main lesson to be learnt from the three volumes which have furnished a text for the foregoing remarks. All are more or less excellent in their different ways. Gouffé is great in his large pieces of pastry, his croquenbouches, his méringues, his pear-tartlets in graduated stands, his triumphs of spun sugar; and we do not doubt that these would come out as splendidly on the supper-table as in the chromo-lithographs of Mr. E. Ronjat. Mrs. Hooper atones for the seeming stint of some of her recipes by the thorough goodness of others, and by the common sense which she brings to bear on the regeneration of the culinary art. Lady Burker's book deals with a vast variety of foods, from mutton to macaroni, and modes of preparing them, from enclosing poultry in a crust of dough and baking it gipsy-fashion to boiling potatoes or making omelettes. The wider the circulation of their several views, the more hope will there be of good dinners —big or little —in the future.

ADAMS'S HISTORY OF JAPAN.

THE history of Japan since the conclusion of the foreign treaties, as related by Mr. Adams—and it is to this period that he devotes almost the whole of the volume before us, his title-page notwithstanding—consists of a succession of as startling incidents and strange complications as are to be found in any pages of fiction. We have in the Shogun a claimant to Imperial rank who has no right whatever to the title; we have murders, assassinations, and riots without end; we have a revolution overturning the ancient order of things; and we have an Empire in enjoyment of a feudal system such as was to be found in Europe during the middle ages, suddenly transformed into a brand-new State on the model of the most advanced nations of the West. To students of history this chapter in the world's records is of great interest, presenting as it does probably a unique instance of such instantaneous results arising out of the collision of two systems of civilization so widely different as those of Europe and Japan.

Japan.
Like the monkish authors of old, Mr. Adams begins at the very beginning of things, and gives us at the outsets brief sketch of the Japanese account of the creation of the world and of man; he then traces the growth of the ancient institutions of the Empire, the divine descent of the Mikados, the division of classes, the rise of the Shôguns, the persecutions of the Christians, the establishment of the Tokugawa dynasty of Shôguns, and the long era of peace and prosperity which followed it. With these matters he fills about eighty pages, the remainder of the volume, over four hundred pages, being devoted to the history of the period from 1854 to

The History of Joseph, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time, Vol. To the year tife. By Francis Ottiwell Admin, F.R.G.S. Landon : Hong & King & Go. 1894.

1864. Prior to the first-named date the only foreigners residing 1354. Prior to the first-named date the only foreigners residing in Japan were a few Dutch merchants, who were confined to a small piece of ground at Nagasaki; and so little was known of the institutions of the country that, when Commodore Perry arrived to negotiate a treaty in 1853, he allowed himself to be persuaded into the belief that the Shogun, literally General, was the temporal Emperor, and with him therefore he entered into an alliance. Unfortunately, without making any study of the matter, the Annasadors of the other treaty Powers blindly followed his example, and thus laid the foundation of all the uneasiness, danger, and trouble which disturbed the foreign relations of Japan during

example, and thus laid the foundation of all the uneasiness, danger, and trouble which disturbed the foreign relations of Japan during the succeeding years.

The object of the Shôgun in palming himself off on the foreign envoys as the ruling sovereign was doubtless to shelve the question of the treaties, which was daily becoming more and more trouble-some. He expected by treating in his own name to gain time, and at all events to leave a loophole by which the Mikado might, if he found it convenient to do so, escape from the consequences of his negotiations. But he entirely misunderstood the people with whom he was entering into a covenant, and overlooked the with whom he was entering into a covenant, and overlooked the fact that by dealing with foreigners he was putting a dangerous weapon into the hands of his political enemies at home. For a long time there had existed great jealousy between the Shogun and his advisors on the one hand, and the Dainios connected with the Court of the Mikado on the other. No sooner, therefore, was it known that the Shogun had entered into alliance with the hated foreigner than intrigues were set on foot against him by the officials at Kiota. The many descent foot against him by the officials at Kioto. He was denounced to the Mikado as a traitor to his country. His representa-tions were disregarded, the Emperor's consent to the treaties was refused, and secret orders were issued to the Prince of Mito to expel the foreigners. It was at this juncture that Sir R. Alcock, together with other foreign repre-sentatives, arrived to take up his residence at Yokohama. This was the signal for the prosecution of more active measures on the part of the anti-foreign party, who desired not only to wreak their vengeance on the persons of the foreigners, but also by so doing to embroil in a foreign quarrel the Government of the Shôgun, or rather of the Regent, Ii Kamon no Kami, into whose hands, on the death of the Shôgun during the previous year, the management of affairs at Yedo had fallen. No time was lost in carrying out this galaxys. out this scheme :-

In 1859, on the 25th of August, a Russian officer and two sailors were cut down and mutilated in the streets of Yokohama; and on the 6th of November, the French Consul's Chinese servant, dressed in European clothes, was also killed in that town. In 1850, on the 36th of January, Denkichi, Mr. Alcock's Japanese linguist (also in European clothes), was mortally wounded at the very gateway of the envoy's residence, and on the 26th of February, two Dutchmen, masters of merchant vessels, were backed to pieces in the streets of Yokohama.

These attacks on the foreign communities were followed a month later by the nurder of the Regent, who had shown himself well disposed towards foreigners, at the gate of the Shogun's castle. On New Year's Day of the succeeding year the Ministers were castle. On New Year's Day of the succeeding year the Ministers were officially informed that a band of five hundred ronins, literally "wave-men," had conspired to attack the different Logations and kill all the members thereof. Fortunately the danger, if any then existed, passed away for the time; but almost immediately afterwards Mr. Hensken, the Interpreter to the American Legation, was mortally wounded in the streets of Yedo by a party of assassins, and a few months later a desperate night attack was made upon the British Legation, which was repulsed only by the promptitude and courage of Messrs. Oliphant, Morrison, and other members of the Mission. For not one of these murders and onslaughts was a single person brought to justice by the Yedo bautnorities, who, though anxious to do all in their power, appeared to be afraid of punishing natives for attacks on the persons and property of foreigners. property of foreigners.

Great efforts were made at this time to fill up the breach be-tween the Mikado and the Shogun, and to this end a marriage was arranged to take place between the latter and the Emperor's sister. expected in return, and the request which was directly preferred to the foreign representatives—to put off the opening of the Treaty ports—indicated the price the Shogun was paying for the honour done to him. The matter was referred to the Foreign Office, and eventually a mission was despatched to London to urge the views of the Shogun's Government on Lord Russell. Meanwhile a second night attack was made on the English Legation, which resulted in the death of two Marines and the suncide of the marines are compensaturing the sum of 10,000/. was demanded and paid as compensaturing the sum of the two murdered men. The insolence of the death of two Marines and the suicide of the assailant. For this tion to the families of the two murdered men. The insolence of the war party was now approaching a climax, but the roll of the victims was not yet complete. A few months later as an English lady, Mrs. Borrodaile, and these gentlemen, Mesars. Richardson, Marshall, and Clarke, were riding along the high road, they met a procession of several hundred Samurai escorting a Prince of the House of Satsums on his way from the capital. The riders

kept well to the near side, walking their horses, until they arrived at the main body, which was then occupying the whole of the road. Mrs. Bornedisie and Mr. Richardson were riding about ton yards in advance, Mr. Braking his Richardson riding on the off side of that lady. When a few of the procession had passed a man stepped in front of them, and barred the way. Mr. Clarke exclaimed, "Don't go one; we can turn into a side road," and Mr. Marshall added, "For God's sake, let us have no row." The horse of the whole party were being then quietly turned round, when, as 30r. Marshall nation in his evidence on oath, "I saw a man in the centire of the procession throwing the upper part of his clothes off his shoulders, leaving himself flee. 1374.

naked to the waist, and drawing his sword, which he swung wi hands, he rushed upon Richardson. I shouted "Away!" but he horses were started, Hichardson was struck secress the side, under arm. The same man rushed upon me, and struck me in the same under the late area.

Others of the escort then drew their swords, and both Mr. Clarks Others of the escort then drew their swords, and both Mr. Clarks and his horse were wounded. Eventually, however, the riders outstripped their pursuers, but before they had gone far it was obvious that Richardson was mortally wounded. At length he dropped off his horse, apparently dead, and his companions, believing all further help would be of no avail, rode on to a place of safety. As the name of the Prince was well known, Colonel Neale, II.M.'s Charge d'Affaires, at once demanded that the murdorers should be given up. This the Shegun's Government declared itself powerless to effect, and Colonel Neale therefore called upon the British Admiral to send a fleet to the Satsuma territory to chastise the offending to send a fleet to the Satsuma territory to chastise the offending Daimio. After several delays the expedition arrived at Kagoshima, where they met with a most determined resistance. The fire of the English ships, however, was not to be withstood; the batteries were destroyed and part of the town was burned to the ground. The effect of this engagement on the vanquished was as in-stantaneous as it was salutary. They speedily " took the Read in introducing European machinery and inventions, and in employing skilled Europeans to teach them, and they became fired with a desire to rival foreign nations in the arts of civilization and posce as well as in the art of war." Another expedition undertaken later against the chief of the Chôshiu clan was equally beneficial in its results, and thus two of the most powerful of the war party were gained over to our side.

Were gained over to our side.

Great exception was taken in Parliament to these warlike proceedings. But it may fairly be said that to them is to be attributed the present peaceful state of our relations with Japan, and it is to be hoped that the very important ends gained will impress the lesson to be learnt from them upon our Foreign Office. The difficulty we have had to contend with both in China and in Larar learn hope to impress upon the nearly the fact of our and in Japan has been to impress upon the people the fact of our superior power. When once this has been accomplished, they have invariably shown themselves ready and willing to treat with us on friendly terms. The spirit of the challenge thrown down in the valley of Elah, "If ye be able to fight with us, then will we be your servants, but if we prevail against you, then shall ye be our servants," has found an ocho on the plains of China, and among the hills and streams of Japan. Let the people of either country thoroughly understand that we have the power to enforce our rights, and that we are ready to use it, and we shall hear no more of assussinations or of wholesale massacres.

We have thus briefly sketched some of the leading political events related in Mr. Adams's volume. As a diplomatic study, and as referring to a deeply interesting episode in contemporary history, it is well worth reading. The information it contains is trustworthy, and is carefully compiled, and the style is all that can be desired.

NO INTENTIONS.*

WE do not expect too much from fallible human nature, and we know that young collegians, whether the sons of earls or of soap-boilers, are apt to be less satisfactory than might be; sometimes silly, sometimes bad, and for the most part selfish and unreflecting after the manner of youth in general. But there are limits to the most philosophic acceptance of frailty and folly; and limits to the most philosophic acceptance of frailty and folly; and Mrs. Ross Church, in the character of her here Eric Keir, as well as of some other personages in her present novel, has passed those limits by a long way. We know that all lads do not go through the Sturm and Drang period of life with the stoical indifference of Kenelm Chillingly; but we hope that many are not so criminally sensual as Eric Keir, and that the love which would be strong enough to induce a fine young gentleman, born in the purple, to marry a preity if uneducated girl of the people, is not generally of that base kind which a three months' possession wears out. Nor do we think Mrs. Ross Church right in even the main lines of her psychology. An older man, a perionced and blass, might lines of her psychology. An older man, experienced and blast, might have got tired of a new mistress in that time; but a young man, fresh, and we may suppose moderately virtuous, who has not yet been brought face to face with any of the graver social consequences of his mistake, who has still the mysterious charm of secresy to keep his romance alive, and who, it is to be presumed, had some kind of foresight, some amount of self-consciousness, when he took the serious step of marrying, would surely have retained a certain love for his beautiful wife, if only of the lowest kind. He could have married her for nothing but the lowest love; and its appealy cessation was not to his honour, and as little according to nature. Had there been the smalles admixture of real tenderness or manly purity to soften the more repulsive quality of his feelings, he would not have told her in three months' time that he should he would not have told her in three months' time that he should be "happy if he could wipe out the remembrance of the past with his blood"; that it "would be bettes if they were both dead, or had died before they saw each other." It was scarcely worth while to ride over from Oxford to Fretterley for the purpose of making his wife cry by saying disagreeable things to her, and of proving himself a cad, according to his own vocabulary, from head to heel. It seems to us that we have never met with a more thoroughly corrupt as well as weak minded young man than this

* No Intentions. A Novel. By Plurence Marryat (Mrs. Ross Church), athor of "Love's Conflict," Sec. 3 vols. London: kichard Bentley &

handsome, affectionate, agreeable, and accomplished Eric Keir, the second son of Lord Northam, and the husband of Myra Cray, the nices of a village laundress. Nor is Myra herself, by the by, to all appearance the stuff of which noblemen's sons make even

clandestine wives.

Eric's interview with Myra has a curious ring of brutality through it; from his first greeting to her at the front door, when he rebukes her for flinging herself upon his neck, to his philosophic sceptance of the kisses which she "showers almost roughly on his mouth, his eyes, his brow"; from his lordly indifference to the "large, histrons, dark eyes, and soft brown hair that flows the "large, histrous, dark eyes, and soft brown hair that flows and curls about her neck, and a pair of passionate red lips that are on a dangerous level with his own" to his "fraternal" adieu, when he says loftily, "It's a shame of me to have made those pretty eyes so red!" continuing with "Don't think twice of what I have said, Myra"—to wit, his shame and regret at having married her—" you arged me on to it with your cross-questioning, and you know I hament this business for both our sakes, but the dark mood will be gone to-morrow. It's nothing unusual after three months of honeymoon, my dear." As Mrs. Ross Church does not present Eric Keir to us as a scoundred, but makes him does not present Fric Keir to us as a scoundrel, but makes him her here and surrounds him with the glory of the situation, we are bound to believe that she does not see his infamy as infamy, and that when she sighs out her aphorism, "Alas! for the love of one-and-twenty, when it begins to temper its love with philo-"she imagines she has given cause and excuse in a breath,

As a further illustration of the quality of this young "scion of a noble house," we may mention his line of conduct when Myra takes flight with her courin Joel Cray, as she does that very night. She has promised to keep the marriage secret, and she loyally holds to her word. When her consin, who is in love with her, taxes her word. When her cousin, who is in love with her a oaxes her with her shame, she shuts her lips on the word that would prove her virtuous, and lets him take her back to her native village disgraced, though she is really "Mr. Hamilton's" lawful wife her child is his legitimate son. She acts with an heroic constancy and solf-suppression entirely mythical; but Eric Keir, after a few perfunctory attempts to find her -"private inquires, and carefully-worded newspaper advertisements," being the rather vague means employed—goes abroad for two years, thirts with all the pretty girls he comes near, but always with "no intentions," and tinally gots entangled in a serious love affair with Irene St. John, whom he has neither the self-control to avoid nor the candour to enlighten. One word as to the reason why he cannot confess the love he makes and declare his "intentions" to be as honourable as they should be, would have prevented all the after complications, and have made the dark things clear. But then Mrs. Ross Church must have claborated another plot and a finer kind of hero; which she might have found troublesome. Deception, coupled with the weakest self-indulgence, is the dominant characteristic of her present yeuns premier; but we will do Mrs. Ross Church the function of acknowledging that she is so far impartial that few of her people are a shade better than Eric in this particular. If they do not tell direct falsehoods, they never tell the truth in this somewhat less than high-toned novel; and no one thinks it necessary to let any one else have the satisfaction of knowing how things really are. Eric Keir conceals his marriage with Myra Cray from Irone, who is breaking her heart for him, while he doing the same for her. Myra conceals her marriage with "Mr. 'Amilton," though to declare it would remove the stigma from her child as well as from herself, quiet her cousin Jod's solicitations, and give her a better chance of finding her lost spouse. Irone conceals from her husband that it was Eric Keir for whom she cried her area was and and that Keir for whom she cried her eyes red and her cheeks pale; and her husband, Colonel Mordanut, conceals from her that his soi-disant nophew, Olivor Ralston, is his own illegitimate son, and that the hold which Mrs. Queket the housekeeper has over him arises from the fact that it was her daughter whom he had soduced, and who was the boy's mother. Not that it is at all clear why this should give Mrs. Quekett a hold over him. Then, as the story goes on, Irene further conceals from her husband the parentage of the little Tommy Brown, Myra's child, whom she adopts and so passionately loves; and, in fact, the whole book is founded on a kind of moral and personal hide-and-seek which is never broken into by voluntary self-revolution, but where discovery comes now from changes and now from appreciate.

from chance and now from sagacity.

No Intentions is curiously destitute of originality. All the materials are old, and all the situations have long been worn threadbare. The marriage of a gentleman with a girl of low birth, and the embarassing advent of an "honourable Tommy" in consequence; the marriage of a pretty young woman with one man while she is desporately in love with another; the return of the lover into the aphere of that pretty young weman, now a wife, still in love, and still beloved; the jealousy of the formerly unsuspecting husband, whose fears and fancies are worked on by a female demon who has her grip on him, and makes him feel it; the passionate outburst of affection hetweap the true learners and account to the passion of the property of the passion of the pa her grip on him, and makes him feel it; the passionate outburst of affection between the two lovers, coming to mutual explanations when too late, and sailing very near to danger in the process; the timely removal of the obstructing conjugalities on both sides, and the happy union of the hitherto unhappy turtle-doves—in all this was do not find one strong or striking situation, nor the faintest attempt at anything like originality. But what was freely allow to be original is Mrs. Ross Church's idea of her own craft. We give the passage at full length; it would be a pity to curtail it:—

The season watched the present of knitting one of your own suchs? I be a season to say measuring readers. If you have, I am season it as a season in the season in the season in the season is a season in the seaso

peared in its proper person, you would have been puzzled to decide how en earth it was ever going to turn into a sock at all. The first few rows, with the exception of a stitch added here or decreased there, go smoothly enough; but when it comes to the toe and heel crisis it is apparently all inextricable confusion until the last stitch is knitted and the worker casts off. Knitting a sock and unravelling the plot of a sensational movel are two very similar things. It has been deflicult at times, I dare say, to trace the reason of some of the actions in this present story, and the "toe and heel crisis" was, I think, a "regular stumper," but I trust that all has been explained to the satisfaction of the reader. satisfaction of the reader.

There is nothing more perilous for a writer to venture upon than a frank confession of the faults and foibles of women. Than a frank contession of the launs and lables of wolden. To say that they are mercenary, fast, untruthful, or what not, is to have the whole sex for one's enemies; and to hint that they sometimes indulge in certain bad habits, as undue alcoholism, for example, is to be inevitably branded as a slanderer. But it would seem that Mrs. Ross Church's experience in this last particular fully bears out the assertions of the worst calumitation. maters of the sex. When Irene is undergoing her disappointment she flies to the bettle for solace. This is a rough way of translating Mrs. Ross Church's more indirect information. of translating Mrs. Ross Controls more indirect information.

"She is harder than she used to be—more cynical, less open to belief in truth and virtue. Added to which her appatite is variable, and she drinks wine feverishly, almost cagerly, and at odd intervals of time." We have read some wonderful things in women's novels before now, but anything more naïve than this matter-of-fact description of the nascent dipsomants. of a young lady crossed in love we have certainly never encountered. We can only hope that, like Azamat-Batuk's famous Miss Lucy, it is an exception rather than the rule; and that the Irenes of society who "drink wine cagerly" and "at odd intervals. of time," because a man who has flirted with them has declared off and pleaded "no intentions," are very few and very far between. Nor do we endorse Mrs. Ross Church's sweeping assertion that the Nor do we endorse Mrs. Ross Church's swedping assertion that the women "who pretend they cannot tell when a man is in love with them "are necessarily "either fools or hypocrites." An old hand would certainly know; the married women, for instance, who, safely intreached behind the security of their position, pass their lives in weaving nets for the sally flies buzzing round them, and who consequently are acquainted with the whole grammar of fascination, from the first "glowing look" to the last passionate declaration—there would be no mistake with them sure enough; but many region are not so knowing, and without being fours or but many women are not so knowing, and, without being focus or hypocrites, can be taken unawares by the confession which every but themselves saw was inevitable.

There are many other things which offend our taste in this book; and the instances of bad style and vulgar sentiment in it are almost innumerable. "Humility is Christian, but in a world of business it does not pay," is one of the author's aphorisms. "There comes Mr. Walmsley and his bundle of papers" is by no means an isolated example of her peculiar ideas on grammar; her preference for bedroom scones with her married couples is also singular, to say the least. We confess that we do not like her We find it more flippant than smart, more audacious than clever; and we think her own parallel of sock-knitting about the most appropriate that can be applied to it.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

FOUILLEE'S valuable and exhaustive work on Socrates * M. begins with a comparative estimate of the merits of Plato and Xenophon as authorities respecting the life of their master. German critics have expressed the opinion that neither the Memo-Creman critics have expressed the opinion that the there the historial reabilities of the latter nor the Dialogues of the former are altorated as a success of information; M. Fouillée believes this view to be an exaggeration, and contends that it is always easy to find where Xenophon and Plato have added to the doctrine of Socrates, and where they give a faithful representation of it. If we wish to study in Socrates chiefly the metaphysician, we must not wish to study in Secretes chiefly the metaphysician, we must not consult the author of the Memoralulia. Xenophon, says M. Foulike, was utterly delicient in what may be called the sens philosophiques; he professedly aims at portraying in his master, not the philosophical reformer, but the citizen, little disposed to innovations and faithful to the religious traditions of his country. Plato, on the other hand, applies himself almost exclusively to the intellectual biography of Socrates, and in so doing adds considerably to the theories he endeavours to explain. This difficulty may, however, says M. Fouillée, be easily overcome by attentive study of the Platonic Dialogues, for in these works the respective shares of the disciple and the teacher are really, though unconsciously, marked but and the generated by several of these compositions. out, and the contrast presented by several of these compositions enables us to trace the boundary line with a considerable approach to accuracy. Plate and Xenophon complete one another, therefore, as biographers of Socrates, and to their syidence we must, add that of Aristotle, which has hitherto been too much perfected. that of Aristotle, which has hitherto been too much regrected. M. Fouillée devotes two large octave volumes to an inquiry into the philosophy of Socrates; and if we consider the revolutions which that philosophy accomplished, we shall not be surprised at the development given by our author to his monograph. Dialectics, ethics, politics, theology, resthetics, all these various topics are fully discussed, and the amount of research brought to bear upon them justifies the homour which the Académie des Sciences morales at politiques conferred upon M. Fouillée when they warded him with one of the prises at their disposal.

P. La ghilosphie de Sirrate. Par & Boellie. Parfer Cormer-

La Rochefoucauld is, from different points of view, one of the chief French writers of the seventeenth century, and his works could not but occupy a distinguished place in Messra. Hachette's Collection des grands écrivains. It is by his Marries that he is known to most readers, and many a battle has been fought on the subject of a code of philosophy which assigns the origin of all our actions to selfishmess. M. Victor Cousin, carried away by his passion for Madame de Longueville, had come to regard La Rochefougauld almost in the light of a personal enemy, whilst Sainte-Bi-Ne, delighted to find an occasion of attacking the champion of French selecticism, entered the lists on the other side. Unfortunately, in the case of La Rochefoucauld as well as of the other great writers of the Louis XIV, period, the texts at our disposal were hitherto extremely imperfect; thanks to other great writers of the Louis Alv. period, the texts at our disposal were hitherto extremely imperfect; thanks to M. Gilbert, and, since his death, to his coadjutor, M. Gourdault, the deficiency is now supplied, and we have another name to place on the list of French writers who can be studied in an edition worthy of them. The first volume contains, besides an edition worthy of them. The first volume contains, besides portraits of La Rochefoucauld by himself and by the Cardinal de Rets, all the Maxims arranged in their proper order, and followed by an excellent analytical index. M. Gourdault has judiciously added an amusing collection of testimonia from Madame de la Payette, Madame de Sablé, and other contemporaries; amongst them we find two fables of La Fontaine, an article of the Journal des seconts, &c. In the second volume we have Is Rochefou-cauld's memoirs, together with the Apologic pour M. le prince de Masilluc, revised from a careful collation of the best MSS.; a biographical memoir of the Puke is announced for publication in a equent instalment.

M. Maine de Biran t was one of the leaders of modern French spiritualism in philosophy. At a time when Condillac still ruled supremo amongst our neighbours, and when De Tracy, Broussis, and Cabanis thought that the famous proposition "nihil act in intellectic cond. The spiritualism of the still stil sais, and Cabanis thought that the famous proposition "nihil est in intellectu quod non prims fuerit in sensu "was to be the definite motto of all ideologists, a rebellion broke out in the sensustionalist camp, and Maine de Biran placed him elf, with Royer Collard, at the head of the disaffected. Some of his writings were published after his death, by M. Consin; others appeared under the editorship of M. Ernest Naville, and amongst these not the least curious was a kind of journal or autohography extending from 1794 to 1824. This interesting document, showing the gradual transition of a thinker from Condillacism to Christanity, amounted for the first time in 1830; the new edition now ansate of the state of the appeared for the first time in 1859; the new edition now announced is augmented by the insertion of a tew family letters which give fresh value to the parentive of an interesting life.

The elegant little volume for which we are indebted to M. Jules Girard I is devoted chiefly to an estimate of Lysins and Hyperides. The name of the former is connected with the most decisive, if not the most brilliant, epoch of Hellenic cloquence. that, namely, in which, casting away all foreign influence, assumed its true character, and appeared in all its originality.

M. Girard has treated the subject of Lysias in a very piquant and interesting manner, combining with the life of his here a number of archivological details respecting Greek forensic cloquence. Hyperides occupies the greater part of the book, and the part which concerns him is a revised reprint of three articles contributed to the Rerue nationale and the Revue des Deux Mondes. M. Girard begins giving the biography of Hyperides and a shetch of his career as an orator; he then discusses the celebrated dis-tourse edited in England by Professor Churchill Balangton, and concludes by an account of the scandalous case of brilery and corruption in which then esthenes was implicated. M. Girard remarks that the condemnation of this illustrious man is an instance of the stern and absolute despotism exercised by the republies of antiquity, and which was the very condition of their existence.

The Bibliothèque elzevirienne begun with so much spirit and talent by the late M. Jannet is, we are imppy to say, still going on; the last two instalments are the complete works of Mellin de-Sainct-Gelava, and the facetime published under the name of Eutrapel, by Noel du Fail, seigneur of La Herissaye. We noticed We noticed the first volume of the former writer \$ at the time when it was issued, and we were able highly to commend the manner in which it was edited; we can also speak well of the concluding volumes, which give us, amongst other things, several pieces which had never yet been printed. The analytical index at the cod will be found of great use, for the persons mentioned by Saint-Golava, or to whom his poems are inscribed, form a very considerable list, and we may almost say that all the celebrities of the sixteenth century appear in it. Together with Ronsard and Remi Holleau, he occupies a very prominent rank in the Remissance movement, and it is well that a really good edition should enable us to study the works of a man whose writings, although not exactly characterized by genius, are agreeable and full of imagination.

The Contes rustiques and Baliverneries of the pseudonymous Entrapel || balong to a class of works which flourished to a con-

siderable extent towards the end of the fifteenth see during the whole of the sixteenth. Rabelaic's Garge the principal representative of those force de Assile gra are fit only for a limited class of readers, but are inte giving us a photograph of society, and also as being the source from which subsequent authors drew largely. Entrapel has found a conscientious editor in M. Assérat, and his admires will not now be driven to consult rare volumes accessible only to those who can frequent the British Museum or the Paris Bibliothèque pationals.

M. Lemerre, like M. Jannet, deserves well of the lowers of eld French literature. After having given us an excellent Montaigne, a Romand, and a IVAubigné, he goes a little further back, and treats us to an edition of Charles d'Urienn. This slegant poet cannot claim the honour of being regarded as an original writer, and the student who examines closely the volume just published by M. C. d'Héricault will find at almost every step traces of imitation both in style and in ideas. The manner tome of the Roman de In rose, the delicacy and gracefulness of Thibault de Champagne, the subtlety of Petrarch, all contributed to shape the talent of Charles d'Orléans; and yet he possesses amerit of his own, and at any rate he deserves attention as the last representative of the spirit of chivalry; his works form a transition between the middle ages and the Hensissance.

Few ladies in the history of the French eighteenth century M. Lemerre, like M. Jannet, deserves well of the lovers of old

Fow ladies in the history of the French eighteenth contury deserve to be known as much as the Duchess de Cholsaul †, and M. Grasset has done well in endeavouring to sketch her attractive pertrait. His volume does not contain anything precisely now, but he has turned to excellent account the innumerable collections of letters which have been handed down to us, especially that of Madame du Deflard. M. Grasset divides his work into three periods; the first of which includes the time of the Duke de Choiseul's public life from 1755 to 1770. As Ambassador and as Minister he exercised a wonderful amount of influence in the history of his country, and we may say of Europe; his liberal principles had made him ex-tremely popular with the nation, whilst they accured to him the the harred of the unworthy invourites who ruled at Versailles under the hing's name. Obliged at last to yield to the caprices of Madamo Du Barry, Chossail retired, and spent a four years exile on his estates at Chanteloup. This period forms the second part of M. Grasact's book, whilst the third relates the residence of Madame de Choisenl in Paris during the reign of Louis & V.L. and ends with her life in 1801. It is much to be regretted that the author of this otherwise interesting and carefully written work should not have extended his researches a little more widely; for instance, that he should have entirely neglected Soulavie's Memoires du due de Choiseal, where he would have found a number of piquant and authentic anecdotes, besides several letters of the Duchess.

Amongst the many institutions created by Louis XIV, there is one which has never yet occupied the attention of historians. Except an article in the Dictronnaire dell'Academic des beaux-arts, a few papers in M. Piecre Clement's letters of Colbert, and a brinf notice in M. Baltard's monograph of the Villa Medici, we have absolutely no record of the school of time arts still existing at Rome 1, the foundation of which is due to Colbert. it cannot be said that underials are wanting for the proparaof consulting them. If any inquisitive student takes the trouble to visit the part of the French State Paper Office known by the name of Maison du Roi, he will find there the almost complete series of correspondence addressed by the directors of the Académie de France to their immediate superior, the Surintendant des bâtiments de la couronne. The letters collected in this set of documents give year by year, and almost day by day, a marrative of what has taken place, not only at the Yead mic, but in the city of Rome, and the abundant details transmitted to Paris by the various directors throw great light both upon general history and upon the development and viciositudes of Colbert's useful founda-Although the correspondence belonging to that statesman's administration to longer exists except in the most fragmantary condition, M. Lecoy do la Marche, the compiler of the volume before us, has been able to supply the deliciency from other sources, and from the year 1087 the series goes on consecutively until the disorganization of the Academic m 1792. M. Lecoy de la Marcha could not very easily reproduce the whole collection of letters; he has timited himself to those bearing upon the time arts, and has thus given us a work which is entirely new and full of valuable information. By way of preface, he explains the whole progress of the French School of Pine Arts at Rome, and this historical introduction is, so to say, the text on which the letters form the comment. He has added much subsidiary information in the

shape of foot-notes and a expious index.

The war of 1870-71 is still the subject of dumorous commentaries. The I'vris Journal has undertaken to publish a cheap but complete edition of the process-rechaux and reports issued by the Committee organized on the 14th June, 1871, to examine the proceedings both of the Covernment of the National Defence and of the Commune. It would be impossible and onnecessary to reprint all these documents in axions, but still, in abridging them, moreovery fact need be left out, no material evidence neglected. It is in this sense that the collections published by the Paris

^{*} Curren complètes de la Rochefine audd. Publiées par MM. Gilbert et ourdault. Vols. 1 and 2. Paris and London: L. Hachette & Co. † Maine de Biran, su vie et ma penaces. Par Lenent Naville. 2º Glition. Paris: Ditier.

² Fitudes our l'éloquence attique. Par Jules Girard. Paris and Lond. L. Hacheue & Co.

L. Liachette & Co.

§ Chevres complètes de Mellin de Sainest-Gélage. Publice par M. P. Blanchemsin. Vols. 2, 3. Paris : Duffie.

§ Chevres faccilienses de Noël du Kail. Publices par J. Amézat. Vol. z. Paris : Duffie.

[&]quot; (Envres complètes de Ch. d'Oricans. Publices par C d'Héricault. Vol. s. Purin : Lemerro.

† Mentang de Choiseal et son temps. Pur & Grasset. Pacie: Dielier.

¹ L'acudénie de France à Rome; correspondance de ses directours. Publice par A. Lecoy de la Marche. Paris : Didier.

Journal profess to be complete; moreover, in certain cases, the comparative brevity of the documents to be printed may enable the editors to give them without any alterations; and this has been the case as regards the Report on the camp of Conlie and the

been the case as regards the Report on the camp of Conlie and the army of Brittany.*

M. de la Borderie, the author of the popular publication we have just noticed, has treated the same subject in a separate pamphlet addressed to scientific readers. Not only does he revise the text of the official Report, correct misprints, and rectify numerous blunders, but he adds a copious appendix including various pièces justificatives, details which the author of the Report had not known, and answers to the objections raised by certain newspapers against parts of the Report itself.

M. Rolin's volume is another contribution to the history of the war.† The troops which acted in Normandy had not hither-

M. Rolin's volume is another contribution to the history of the war.† The troops which acted in Normandy had not hither-to had their monograph, perhaps because their commanders having been repeatedly changed, not one of these gentlemen thought that his tenure of office had been long enough to justify him in writing the history of the campaign. The Normandy National Guards, left very much to themselves, and obliged to carry on their share of the war in a rather desultory manner, did not indeed perform any operations of sufficient importance to stand but in history side by side with the engagements at Gravelotte or at Mars-la-Tour. They were not incorporated either with the army of the Loire or with that of the North, and they never had the opportunity of distinguishing themselves under Chanzy the army of the Loire or with that of the North, and they never had the opportunity of distinguishing themselves under Chanzy or Faidherbe; but they honourably and conscientiously discharged the duties assigned to them, and they deserved to find a faithful historian. M. Rolin's volume is not the least valuable addition to the military library published by M. Plon. It is illustrated with a beautiful map of Western France.

Under the title Autorité et liberté † M. Latour du Moulin has published in two duodecimos a collection of political articles the perusal of which might be useful under present circumstances. In his preface, after defining the position of the Conservative-Liberal party, he goes on to contend that the Imperial Clovernment was about to move in that direction if the fatal war of 1870 had not adjourned sine die the peaceful solution of home

of 1870 had not adjourned sine die the peaceful solution of home political questions. He then examines the often discussed question as to the real author of the campaign, and he is inclined to divide the responsibility between the Emperor and the nation. This solution seems to us the true one, and amongst the innumerable details connected with the whole affair, we may notice, as M. Latour du Moulin does, the injudicious interpellation of M. Codery on the 5th of July. It is tolerably clear that if the negotiations relative 5th of July. It is tolerably clear that if the negotiations relative to the Spanish Crown had remained secret, they would probably have ended in a kind of understanding with the Cabinet of Berlin; at all events they might have lasted long enough to secure for France the active co-operation of Austria and Italy. Our author is severe in his judgment of the revolutionary leaders, and he accuses M. Cambetta especially of having sacrificed attrictism to ambition. But we have dwelt long enough on the preface to these volumes; the work itself consists of an elaborate parallel between the political systems of France and England, followed by a narrative of the principal sittings of the Corps Legislatif in which M. Latour du Moulin took an active part, beginning with in which M. Latour du Moulin took an active part, beginning with

January 12th, 1864, and ending with August 27, 1870.

M. Honors Bonhomme, to whom we owe many interesting works on the history of French society in the eighteenth contury, has just published from numerous documents \$, some of which are still but little known, an account of the family of Louis XV. About the King himself it would be difficult to say snything very new; his mistreets. Madame de Pompadour and Madame Du Barry, are familia: the reader in every detail of their eventful caroer; fer, unfortunately, wherever there is a spice of scandal, public curiosity is sure to be on the alert. But in the Court of Versalles during the reign of Louis XV. there were four principles a whose influence often told with decided weight, and Court of Vessailles during the reign of Louis XV. there were four princesses whose influence often told with decided weight, and the ladies to whom their father had given, at the instigation of his mistresses, the sobriquets of Corse, Loque, Graille, and Chiffe, were not the colsumess nonentities that some persons suppose. The memoirs of the Marquis d'Argenson and the Duke de Laynes had already made this fact sufficiently clear; and M. Honoré Bonhamme now produces fresh proofs of it. His work is divided into seven chapters devoted respectively to the Dauphin and to the six daughters of the King, then comes an appendix of documents, including a number of letters from the princesses, never yet published. lished.

The twelfth volume of Saint-Simon's Memoirs opens with the character of Louis XIV. and closes with that of the Regent, two of the most striking parts of a work which never loses its interest although we turn to it for the twentieth time. Voltaire described in his Siècle de Louis XIV. the fair side of a wonderful reign; Saint-Simon lots us see things as they really were, and his character of the monarch is one which the verdict of posterity has amply confirmed. If, as he tells us, Louis XIV. was systemati-

cally kept by his Ministers without the means of becoming acquainted with the nation, the Duke d'Orléans in like manner places between himself and France a barrier of roues and abandoned women. He was an almost unequalled instance of superior talents completely frittered away, and of natural kindliness of disposition

blunted by the grossest vices.

Amongst the scientific publications before us we may mention the seventeenth instalment of the great dictionary of chemistry for which we are indebted to Mr. Wurtz; it includes important and valuable articles on Platinum, Phosphorus, and Photograph.

and valuable articles on Platinum, Phosphorus, and Photografic.

MM. André and Royet have done good service in issuing their neat
little volume on the history of English astronomical observatories. The first chapter gives a full account of the establishment as
Greenwich, together with biographical memoranda of Flamsteed,
Halley, Bradley, Maskelyne, &c. The Universities come next;
Kew and Liverpool supply the materials for the third chapter; and,
finally, we have a description of the principal private observatories
throughout the kingdom. An appendix is devoted to the Savillan
building at Oxford, and the whole work is copiously illustrated
with excellent woodcuts. It is curious to see from the prefixed
that France, which before the Revolution took the lead in astronomical investigations, and boasted of upwards of thirty observatories of various degrees of importance, at present numbers only tories of various degrees of importance, at present numbers only three, whilst all the other Continental States and England have not only outstripped her, but advanced far beyond the position which they themselves occupied eighty years ago. We shall wait with

they themselves occupied eighty years ago. We shall wait with much curiosity for the sequel of this useful work.

Anthropological questions are just now the order of the day, and Dr. Topinard's publication; is a kind of guide for those who may feel disposed to explore the northern part of Africa for the number of studying the various races of men settled these. It purpose of studying the various races of men settled there. contains, besides some introductory remarks by General Faidherbe, a number of hints and indications from Dr. Topinard's able per-They are concise, clearly put, founded upon the personal observa-tions of scientific travellers, and completed by useful bibliogra-

phical notes.

If we now pass to the realms of fiction we must own to some feeling of embarrassment in mentioning what is generally considered as the great success of the past month; we mean M. Flaubert's Tentation de Saint-Antoine, Should any of our readers be attracted towards it by the reputation of the author of Madama Borary, he will probably be amused on learning that for twenty-poven years this work has been anxiously expected, and that, compared with it, Goethe's Faust sinks into absolute insignificance. To our mind, the Tentation is simply the nightmare of an author whose imagination revels in foulness, and who, under the pretence of writing up Pantheism, courts popularity by the most odious means.

The Swiss Bibliothèque universelle for May | abounds in articles The Swiss Hibliotheque universitie for May i abounds in articles of general interest; let us mention M. Rambert's paper on Modern Metaphysics, and the second part of M. Ernest Lehr's essay on Woman's Rights. The letters of the Princess Palatine, edited by M. Jules Chavannes, and concluded in this number, throw much additional light upon the Court of Versailles during the second half of the reign of Louis XIV.

- * Dictionnaire de Chimie. Publiée par M. Wurtz. 17* livraison. Paris and London: L. Hachette & Co.
- † L'Astronomie pratique et les observatoires. Par C. Audré et G. Roya. Paris : Gauthier-Villars.
- Justructions sur l'anthropologie de l'Algerre. Par le général Faidherbe et le docteur Topinard. Paris: Germer-Bailhere.
- § La tentation de Saint Antoine. Par Gustave Flaubert. Paris:
 - # Bibliothique universelle et Revue suisse. Mui 1874. Lausanne, Bridel.

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NOTICE.

We bey leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Price 6d.

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Cousse. Pur L. Rolin, Paris: Plon. . † La guerre dans

I Augustio et liberti. Pag M. Latour du Moulin. Paris and London : L.

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SATURDAY REVIEW

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MR. DISRAELI ON THE SESSION.

MR. DISRAELI'S statement that the present Session is destined to be busy and long perhaps attained its main object in the surprise which it produced. Some ouriosity was felt as to the seven great measures which s shout simultaneously to occupy the attention of the House of Commons; but magnitude is a relative and arbitrary quality; and perhaps it may be contended that all legislative operations are in a certain sense important. It is difficult to semember the titles of the seven Bills which Mr. Disease enumerated on another day. Friendly Societies are useful institutions; but an unopposed Bill for regulating their affairs is not a heavy burden on the energies of Parliament. The debates on the hours of closing and opening publichouses might probably appear to Mr. Diseall when he was in a different mood as the most trivial and uninteresting of Parliamentary controversies. It may indeed be necessary that such matters should be discussed and settled; but details which can scarcely be connected with any theory or principle are not in general attractive to statesmen. The Judicature Bill, which affects higher interests, is only an amendment of Lord Selborne's measure; and the authority of the state of the rity of the House of Lords, and especially of the Chartellor, will ensure the acceptance of the principal enactments. There is no doubt that the abolition of the judicial functions of the House of Lords has been regarded by many lawyers with doubt, and by many politicians with disappointment and uneasiness. Mr. Disease I himself is supposed to have regretted the readiness with which the Conservative majority in the House of Lords deferred, under the guidance of Lord Cairns, to the recommendations of Lord Selborne; but the Bill of the present year is introduced by the Government, and the critics of some introduced by the Government, and the critics of some will be a substituted and will rather protest against doctrines which is predecily final. Legal members on both sides of the House will be unwilling to oppose the concurrent authority of Lord Carms and Lord Selborns. The Bill will occupy a certain time in passing through Committee; but it will smarre with little interference, and the lawyers are limited in withher. The Land Tonure Bill has been almost forgother since if this introduced into the House of Lords at the surprise will be felt rinning of the Session, and little surprise will be felt for the progress of the measure is postponed. It is being that nearly all the Bills which have attracted on have offinated in the House of Lords. Mr. and inhibites in his list the Bill for the abolition much Patronege in Scotland; but the Ecclesiastical thick may would from the combined or antagonistic thick may would from the combined or antagonistic sult from the combined or antagonistic the Archesters of Lord Shaffesbur, and Lord re will dispose according to their pleasure of bomeour Bill. The Ecclesiastical Discipline pt. Brownsonn's Bill. The Ecclesiastical Discipline correctly have a chance of becoming an Act unless safely the Government. The Royal Commission g employers said workings has not yet a which is to solve as the less of Mr.

there is not the smallest prospect of an animated party debate. Sir W. Harcourr made a laudable attempt to onliven a dull Session by his criticisms on Mr. Chose, but the House was determined not to be either amused or provoked into pugnacity. The Supplementary Estior provoked into pugnacity. The Supplementary Estimates which must be brought forward before the prorogation will perhaps furnish an opportunity for comments on the fallacy of Sir Stafford Norrhcote's sanguine expectations. In defiance of repeated and serious warnings, the Chancellon of the Excurquen thought fit to calculate on the customary or average percentage of increase in the revenue. Up to the present time the indirect taxes have been less produc-tive than in the last year; and it can scarcely be doubted that the diminution will continue. The reduction in the wages of all the workmen in coal and iron by amounts varying from twelve to twenty per cent. will be followed by a proportionate falling off in the Excise and Customs receipts from beer spirits, and tobacco. A deficiency of two millions may not improbably be the result of the Chan-CELLOR of the EXCHAQUER'S deference to tradition and authority; but the Government is sufficiently secured against attacks on financial grounds. Sir Staprogo NORTHCOTE implicitly followed Mr. Gladstone, who exprossly approved of the calculations made by his pupil and successor. To the criticisms of independent members of Opposition the Government will reply that the leader and the highest financial authority of the Liberal party is played to the sufficiency of the Estimates which have been

partially falsified by experience.

Even the amateur business of Parliament is unusually light. Several of the annual measures introduced by private members were summarily rejected in the early part of the Session, and two Wednesdays will suffice for Mr. Forstra's motion on the rights of women, and for Mr. Burr's Home Rule Resolutions. Mr. Richard and the 15th Clause and happily disposed of for the Session. It has unlined become difficult, except with the sid of the Irish there, to effect a count-out in consequence of the state of many new members, who, having no other transfer or society in London, naturally regard the lines as tends as time a theatre and a club; but general indinered tends in itself to shorten debates, and therefore to acceler the class of the Samion. It is defined to acceler the close of the Session. It is difficult to sustain the close of the Session. It is diment so sustain longed discussions in thin Houses. When the Juture Bill is introduced, it will at first be now with a languid interest; but as soon as it goes Committee, the lawyers will find that they are tipes only to one another. The Ecclesiastical Discipline Bill is not abandoned, may perhaps produce a certain amore excitement, and the Master and Servant's Bill, if it committees the servant of the se will also involve a genuine conflict of opinion.
measure seems likely to furnish metavials a
debate; and the Government has shown in the
the Intoxicating Liquors Bill, and on other resolute disinclination to disturb the policy of the Ministry. Mr. Diseases perhaps thinks it inexperts the country should discover how little has been the way either of legislative activity of the reaction. Mr. Harry continues the work of a well-without perceptible change of system. Neuracora secialously follows in GLADSTONE. The most reactions es been Lord Samon's triffing alker placetion required with come if y Louisid the Government referred

the control claimed by the noman Catholic hierarchy education.

Even if the Minister determines to prolong the Sossion into August, members who are tired of London may conscientiously indulge their inclinations when they find that the occupations of the London season begin to flag. There will be the less practical difficulty in arranging pairs because there will be nothing to pair about. Mr. DISHABLI'S seven great measures will scarcely provide a single regular division; nor has the majority which resulted from the election ever yet been exhibited, except on the minor issue of Lord Sannon's revised Order in Council. On the fur more serious question of the proposed extension of household suffrage to counties, after Mr. Forster had in an elaborate speech apparently established a party programme, Mr. Lows voted against his former colleague, and several members of the late Government abstained from voting. The extreme Liberals have made no second attempt to proclaim a policy of their own which might distinguish them from the moderate section of their party. of their members, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, probably expressed in a playful form their general distaste for political activity when he suggested a fortnight ago that the House should adjourn, not to the morrow of the Derby, but to February 1875. Mr. Disraell, though he cannot be charged with deficiency of humonr, has always taken an odd pleasure in the use of deliberate paradoxes and solemn fictions. It is quite in accordance with his habits of thought or of style to declare that the emptiest Session on record is crowded with important measures, and to warn the House that it must not expect an early release from Unlike some eminent rivals, Mr. DISRAELI never, except for the moment, imposes upon himself, nor does he regulate his conduct by his own extemporaneous phrases. He will deal with his seven great measures with due regard to their intrinsic importance, and in online indifference to his own professed estimate of their magnitude. If the Hosse of Commons accepts his hint by abstaining from unnecessary debate, he will be able to congratulate Parliament in the QUEEN'S Speech at the end of the Session on the energy which it will have displayed, and on the merited reward of an early recess. Some effort of memory or imagination will be needed to recall the achievements of the Session, but the Minister will not be unequal to the occasion.

FRANCE.

The patience is a virtue, France is learning it. As to the other virtues which the calamities of 1870 were expected to foster, it is not very clear that they have flourished under the wholesome process of digging and pruning as they ought to have done. But there can be no doubt that France, and especially Paris, has learnt that things cannot be settled recastly and logically, and so conformably to the demands conformed which was a settled from the country really minds the state of political uncertainty in which it is played is very hard to say. Each party in turn orios out that the country is miserable because it has no settled form of government, and, when the government proposed is not to its taste, vows that the country can very well wait until its real wishes are ascertained, and that there is no reason to be in any violent hurry. Meanwhile life goes on, and it goes on better in a material point of view than it did a year ago. There is no reason to he in any violent hurry. Meanwhile life goes on, and it goes on better in a material point of view than it did a year ago. There is more hospitality and more show in Paris; there is a greater confidence that the resources of the country are requal to all definands; and there are more travellers, more provincial families coming to Paris for a season, more work in the shops, more regular employment in the centres of industry. There is no visible sign that France wants anything for the moment at the Presidency of Marshal MacManon, and all that France seems to ask of Marshal MacManon is that he should be rigidly neutral. If he will meither intrigue nor permit intrigues, then there may be a breathing time, during which it may be possible to buy and sell, to marry and to give in marriage. A proposal has been attributed to an eminent leader of the Left Centre that the Assembly should adjourn for five years; and although that eminent man disclaimed having anything to the with an idea so revolting to a good Liberal Parliamentary leader, it is by no means improbable that n

Assembly, and at the same time to be rid of the inconveniences of the system, by agreeing that the Assembly shall never actually sit, is perhaps as near an embodiment as could be found of what well-to-do Frenchmen, not attached vehemently to any party, really wish. Even the current philosophy of the French press bears the marks of a growing appreciation of the beauty of patience. Not to draw husty conclusions, to associate hasty conclusions with the calamities of France, is a text on which French journalists now love to expatiate in their peculiar strain of moralizing. Everything that France has had to endure lately comes from the uncompromising love of logic which distinguishes the nation. At least, this is the latest discovery of French worldly philosophy; and if the country will only give up being sure of anything and having any distinct hopes as to its future, there is no reason, in the view of these well-contented philosophers, why France should not be as great as ever.

But people, or at least Frenchmon, who are not interested must be amused, and in a dull time any excitement is worth having. It is therefore natural that the present time of quiet in France should also be a time conspicuously enlivened by personal encounters and animosities. There has been in the last few days an exchange of personalities among politicians which has delighted Paris, and has made the small world of Parisians realize with ecstasy that fun has not altogether departed out of existence. A friend of a Republican deputy happened not long ago to be travelling in a first-class carriage—which, as the Bonapartist journalists observe, was rather an aristocratic thing for the friend of a Republican deputy to do—and in his compartment this luxurious traveller found a copy of a circular from a Committee of the Friends of an Appeal to the Country to the electors of the Nièvre, where M. DE BOURGOING has just achieved such a lamentable success. This circular advised all good Bonapartists to be especially attentive to half-pay officers, to remind them of their wrongs, and to conjure them, if they wished for redress, to work hard for M. DE Boungoing and the EMPEROR. Republican deputy whose friend had made this terrible discovery called the attention of the Ministry to the deplorable laxity which permitted the Bonapartists to pursue their vilo designs so very much at their ease. The Ministers present assured the Assembly that they would do all in their power to put an end to such abuses. They were not aware that there was such a Committee existing as that of the Friends of an Appeal to the Country; but if there was such a Committee, and if the police could but find out such a Committee, and it the police could but find out where it met, and of whom it was composed, it should be rigorously suppressed. Curiously enough it happens, according to General DE CISSEY, who is almost unconsciously the present Prime Minister, that half-pay officers are not in the province of any ascertainable Minister; and he owned that it certainly is the case that half-pay officers think themselves aggrieved by some recent regulations, and imagine that under the Empire they would have been better off. But still the Ministry is very violant, and very imoff. But still the Ministry is very vigilant, and very impartial, and it will not endure that aggrieved half-pay officers should be the willing victims of Bonapartist intrigue. This was all that could be expected from the Ministry, but the Reachlian party insisted that M ROUMER should the Rep-blican party insisted that M. Rounen should, on his behalf and on that of his political friends, disavow all complicity with the pernicious circular. M. Rouner, thus called on, not only protested that, so far as he knew, there was no such Committee as that of the Friends of an Appeal to the Country in existence, but he threw out the suggestion that in all probability the circular was a more forgery invented by the local adversaries of M. DE BOURGONG. This provoked M. GAMBETTA to rise in the fulness of his most furious fury, and he apostrophized the Bonapartists as "ces misérables." It was in vain that M. BUFFET, the President of the Assembly, remonstrated.
M. GAMBETTA replied that he addited to his words, and M. Gambetta replied that he address to his words, and only wished he could make them twice as strong. H. Burrer, with much dignity, answered that, if the honourable deputy persisted in such language, he should really be obliged to call him to order. On this a chorus arose from the advanced Left of deputies frantically shouting, "Call" us all to order!" which certainly showed a most language he indifference to this form of Parliamentary consure. The Assembly broke up in confusion; but the battle was not over. In the refreshment-room there was familiant danger less the conflict should assume a maca violent form, as M. Gambetta was threatened by a Constant danger, of when even the Boungaritat Journals restain the great



Break when M. Gasserva got to Paris his troubles were not at an end. At the Paris station an infuriated Benapartist reshedup to him, and, infurming kim that he was eas of the parents designated as "ees misérables," attacked him so violently that the sid of a policeman had to be invoked. The Paris journals, which find out all about every here of the day, soon discovered that this violent person was the "chef du service des pigeens pour" La Liberté, which estainly is one of the oddest employments on which a great man can enter. Still he was a great man. He had publicly insulted M. GAMBETTA, and, according to the Bonapartist journals, had actually made that illustrious politician turn pale, and momentarily deprived him of the power of speech. This incident has filled the columns of the Paris newspapers this week, and has delighted every one, and is universally taken to show that even under the administration of General DE CISEY there is still some salt in the world, and that in the dullest of political periods France is sure to have her legitimate sources of amusement.

It is also very natural that at such a time men should sock to ride their hobbies, and should spend as much time as possible in totally idle discussions. A Legitimist deputy has just brought forward a measure for the better observance of Sunday. It appears that there is still in force a law of 1814, of which foreigners may be content to avow themselves ignorant, as its existence appeared to be totally unknown to mine-tenths of the Assembly, and by this law labour on Sunday is to a great extent forbidden. The Minister who spoke on the proposed measure stated that the provisions of the law were faithfully observed in all departments of the Government, and that no work is done on Sanday if the contractor is working for the Government. The provisions of the law have never been extended to private persons, and thus it happened that under the rule of the great HAUSSMANN, when Paris was spending sixty millions sterling in getting itself beautified, masous, and hodmen, and carpenters worked in an estentations manner all Sunday; and, rather than not assert their superiority to the French law and the projudices of religions people, took their ease and their liquor on Monday, so as to have one day in seven to themselves, provided it was in what Mr. Cross would call an illicit way. new Bill proposed to cure this mischief, and to forbid work on Sanday altogether. But, as every one knows, it is impossible to lay down a hard and fast line on such a subject; and every one except a wrangling Scotchman will own that some things that cost labour to some one must be done on Sunday. The foolish author of the Bill saw this, and he thought that he also saw a means of escape. His measure provided that a reasonable relaxation from its rigours might be obtained from the ecclesiastical authorities. This is a small thing, but it is most indicative of the state of France. Here was a Pronchman who honestly thought that his countrymen would not only agree to discountenance the habit of working on Sundays, which is a had habit deplored by most sonsible Frenchmon, but would allow the ecclesiastical authorities to dictate when the provisions of the law should be suspended. Of course the Bill was thrown out, but nothing could show in a more striking manner how totally apart different sectious of Frenchmen stand from each other; and in a leisurely and idle time the signs of this separation manifest themselves in a haudred ways, the very triviality of which shows how deeply sested the roots of difference are. A discussion little less illustrative of the present state of French opinion has recently been carried on as to the continuance of French designs on Belgium. The organ of M. GAMEETTA republishes the notion of France desiring to annex Belgium as one of the mad designs of the person whom the Republican as one of the mad designs of the person whom the Republican journals delight to designate as the "ex-Casa." A Belgian journal has thought ithereth while to reply that what is called a design of the ex-Casar has been the design of every French Government since 1850. But everything is changed now, the Republican journals calaim; we are the friends of liberty, and we recognise how much Belgium has done for liberty, and if there are any people whom we love and admire, at is our dear Belgium. The real change which has come over the fortuner of Belgium is imposed. to be come over the fortunes of Belgium is ignored to be come over the fortunes of Belgium is ignored they inconvenient to mention. Or many would not now must the ammention of Belgium. This is the real truth, if ends all discussion. The conquerors of France can be say what France may have and what France may not be and France may as well-talk of assuming Cologue as of meaning Brussels. But then, if a fact that this all discussing Brussels. But then, if a fact that this all discussing Brussels.

cussion was recognized, what would become of discussion. And so, rather than not have their beloved discussion. Republican journals go on gushing about their love for liberty and their sympathy with their own patriotic Belgians. All this fine talk belongs to the land of dramma; but France is for the moment more or less asleep, and so to wander in the land of drams seems to writers and readers the most natural thing in the world.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE UNIONISTS.

S a knowledge of character and human nature never been one of Mr. GLADSTONE'S numerous a plishments, he is naturally surprised to find that a class with which he is almost totally unacquainted fails on one cocasion to display the moral and intellectual perfection which he had attributed to fitsh and blood. It is more creditable to Mr. Gladstone's character that he should resent and disapprove an act of injustice perpetrated by his favourite clients than to his powers of observation that he should be astonished at the selfishness of the Aston Hall colliers. apparently failed to convince them that it was unfair to demand the dismissal of non-Union workmen; and it may even be doubted whether he entered into their feelings and their method of reasoning. The practised logicians who may probably have been found among some hundreds of Welshmen accustomed to Dissenting Debating Societies would find it difficult to reconcile Mr. GLADSTOKE's admiration of their class, and his appreciation of the advantages of Trade Unions, with his censure of their consistent maintenance of the doctrine and practice of exclusive monopoly. The professed and real object of trade combinations and of strikes is to raise wages, to diminish labour, and generally to obtain the greatest possible advantages for the members of Unions at the expense of employers. The whole machinery would become inoperative if competition on the part of non-Union workmen were practically free. In many places the privileges of Unions have been asserted by violent means which expose the perpetrators, if they can be detected, to the penalties of the law. The miners whom Mr. GLADSTONE addressed seem to have confined themselves to the exercise of their legal discretion in refusing to return to work inless a few non-Union men who had supplied vacancies were dismissed. It is a waste of time to remind Unionists that employers may have incurred a debt of honour to the men who have assisted them in their need. The right of combination includes the right or the power of determining the occasions of refusing to work, and the conditions on which labour may be resumed. The Flint colliers practically admitted that they had made a mistake in striking on the question of wages; but they rightly or wrongly deemed themselves strong enough to enforce the dismissal of the offending workmen; and the most premasive of orators, with a great reputation to add weight to his arguments, was unable to convince them that the exercise of a legal right might perhaps involve moral injustice. The intrasive workmen were probably regarded by the Unionist colliers as offenders against the ethical code of their order. In all ranks of society the conscience of a multitude united by a common interest is casily satisfied.

If the Aston Hall colliers are capable of appreciating the honour which has been conferred upon them, they will probably return the compliment by according a special immunity to the four obnoxious workmen. Mr. Gladstons perhaps in some degree compromised the cause of his clients by suggesting that, if they had done wrong, they ought to apologize to their persecutors. On his own showing, the men who remained at work when the majority struck asserted an inalignable right; and it was not pretended that they had committed any offence, except in disobeying the laws of the Union. Excessive candour displayed at the expense of others is but a vicarious virtue. Whether the dissentients consent or refuse to ask pardon for estimate which they have never committed. Mr. Grantsonne's intercession assuredly ought to pseudi. Theatrical deities, according to Horace, sometimes descended on the stage to unrawel complications which were not serious enough to require their intervention; but if they wested their superintered power, they at least untied the knot. It could scarcely have been expected that a famous crater and statement would undertake to settle the trade disputes of a little Welch colliery, but a special visit by Mr. Grantson and statement would undertake to settle the trade disputes

for the exercise of tolerance even by a body of Trade Unionists. His arguments were not perhaps novel, but good reasons are more common than ex-Prime Ministers. A king's face should give grace, and Mr. GLADSTONE is not a bad modern substitute for a king. If the colliers understood the bearing of his speech, they will have been flattered by the gennine astonishment which he expressed on the discovery that workmen could be in the wrong. It was perhaps less edifying to learn that wages could not be too high if they were spent well, or too low if they were spent ill. As the mode of expenditure is but remotely connected with the adjustment of wages, the audience may perhaps have vaguely suspected that a didactic moral episode was irrelevantly interposed in the middle of an economic argument.

Among other inducements to do justice and to love mercy, Mr. GLADSTONE warned the Aston Hall colliers that their oppressive conduct might perhaps furnish a plausible argument against the extension of household suffrage to counties. It was not clear whether it would also shake the deep-rooted convictions which have occupied Mr. GLAU-STONE'S mind for four, or perhaps five, years. When he introduced a Reform Bill in 1866, and when he moulded and enlarged Mr. DISRAELI'S Bill in the following year, he was not yet shocked by the anomaly of a difference in electoral rights depending on residence within or without the boundary of a borough. At a later period, finding himself suddenly in want of an explanation of his change of opinion on the Ballot, he extemporaneously proclaimed his conversion to universal suffrage, of which household suffrage in counties is the first instalment. Since that time the combinations of agricultural labourers under the tuition of Mr. Arch and his associates have strength-oned Mr. Gladstone's belief in the fitness of small householders for the county suffrage. He hastily assured the mutinous colliers that no member of the Agricultural Labourers' Union has ever been known to advocate or practise coercion of competitors in the market for labour. He has probably not studied the columns of the journal which is published by the Council of the Union; and even if he had been aware that it is the most libellous and the most revolutionary publication of the present day, he would perhaps have found no difficulty in explaining away any amount of mischievous falsohood. The farmers of the Eastern counties have drawn from their experience of the Union entirely opposite inferences to those which satisfy Mr. GLADSTONE. They well know that the agitators who direct the Union hold out to their followers the hope of confiscation as the most desirable result of the attainment of political power. A main reason against the transfer of the county representation from the present constituency to the farm-labourers consists in the facility with which demagogues may offer attractive bribes to the more ignorant part of the rural population. There is little danger in the demand for a redistribution of hud when it is addressed to the rubble of a great city. The farm-labourer alone sees his way to profit by a subversion of the rights of property, if he is once persuaded that it is feasible.

Mr. Gladstone took care to guard himself against the imputation of being ready to withdraw his support of household county suffrage merely because two or three hundred colliers were in his opinion guilty of unjust conduct. It is indeed highly improbable that during the remainder of his political career he will discontinue his rapid approximation to extreme theories of democracy; but a trivial incident occurring in his own neighbourhood and in connexion with his own property has suggested to him, apparently for the first time, the nature of the reasons which induce cautious politicians to hesitate before they extend the franchise beyond its present limits. The majority of the House of Commons which lately rejected Mr. Trevellan's motion thought, as far as it was not influenced by mere prejudice, that the expediency of conferring a vote or any other kind of power must depend on the use to which it will probably be applied. Those of the Aston Hall colliers who happen to occupy small houses in the county of Flint will, as soon as they obtain the suffrage, give their votes to the candidate who may profess the greatest devotion to the cause of workmen and of Trade Unions. Fourteen years have passed since Mr. Gladstone canvassed the county for a Conservative candidate; and porhaps, if the electors of Greatwich should prove inconstant, he may hereafter become the nomines of the colliers and farm-labourers of the members of the colliers and members are remained.

the proposed extension of the suffrage are propounded by optimists who foretell that the enfranchised workmen will be perfectly docile and loyal to existing institutions. Mr. Gladstone seems hitherto to have regarded the suffrage as a right, and not as a political instrument. He has evidently been startled by an instance of the tyrannical tendencies of trade combinations. A generous impulsible him to undertake the defence of the immissions diate victims of injustice; but he could scarcely persuade himself that the oppression which he demounced was not the result of accident or error. That men should use power, whether it is the effect of combination or of electoral privileges, for the promotion of their own supposed interests, or for the gratification of their passions, ought not to surprise a statesman of long experience. The disappointment of finding that a set of Welsh colliers were not superior to the ordinary weakness of humanity forced upon Mr. Gladstone's mind the painful stappicion, not that the despotic workmen might be questionable electors, but that their conduct would perhaps contirm the prejudice of those who doubt their fitness to exercise, in alliance with the small householders in boronghs, supreme and exclusive political power. There would be some advantage in inducing Mr. Gladstone to understand the position and the reasons of his opponents.

THE ARCHBISHOPS STILL IN COMMITTEE.

WHEN we pointed out to the Bishops a few weeks since how fatally they were sacrificing their personal self-respect and the prerogatives of their position to a fantastic deference for the two Primates, we very little thought how soon our warnings would be verified. The Ancheshops' Bill in its first state gave each diocesan the power at the head of a little Court of his own packing to harry his own diocese. The suffragans rose to the fly, and pledged their votes. The Bill as it stands, after Lord SHAFTESBURY'S and Lord CAIRNS's manipulation, confiscates the judicial attributes which the Bishops have ever held since the first rise of the English Church, some thirteen hundred years ago, in favour of a single lawyer to be appointed by the two Archbishops, only checked by the Government of the day. There is no exception. The stately prelate of London and the explaining of Durham have to be thankful for the same small mercies which are meted out to the most obscure. Welsh Bishop. An appellate Provincial Court which should be strong in itself and dignified enough to make resort to the Supreme Court of Judicature an exceptional rarity would undoubtedly be an essential ingredient in that thorough reform of ecclesiastical procedure which the Archusnors are working so hard to strangle. But the Provincial Court of the re-reformed Bill will combine the maximum of meddling with the minimum of dignity, while its place in the judicial system will be one of supersession, not appeal. Lord Shaffesburt empowered the Bishop to hear the case by himself and without appeal, provided both parties to the suit consented. But the injustice of a provision which would have enabled any three aggrieved parishioners, or some dictatorial dignitary, in concert with a partisan or careless Bishop, and in opposition to a frightened or penniless vicar and a bewildered congregation, to bind the parish or the whole Church by some noxions precedent, was so manifest that the Lords willingly accepted a restrictive provise suggested by Lord Gaer. By this the Bishop's judgment was indeed to be find. for that particular complaint, but so little was it to be a precedent for similar cases, that it was not even to bind the same people for the same things in the same place on any future occasion. This of course reduces the Bishop's jurisdiction to a burlesque, and leaves the Provincial Court for all practical purposes to be the tribunal of first instance for the whole land. The new Judge (under a salutary proviso as to security for costs, which the Metropolitans had not very willingly to accept) would henceforward be inquisitor-general of all the parishes, with power to hold his Court on the spot. This parishes, with power to hold his Court on the spot, provision appeals with peculiar plausibility to popular judices, but we doubt much whether its working we found satisfactory. Cheap and easy law is unquestions good thing below the point at which is fortune litigious but once it crosses that line is becomes a question become. Under the Bill, as it satisfa, any true debute on some matter of correspond which

by the perversity of the clergyman, the temper of any three parishioners, or the fusziness of some rural dean who wants to stand well in high quarters, been in-flamed into a law-suit, will result in the club-room of the "Three Jolly Pigeons" being metamorphosed into the Provincial Court of the Most Reverend Father in God the Lord Archishop of Canterbury, in the delivery by ex-fices (supposing there to be no collision) of his Lordship the Dean of Arches, and three or four barristers with blue bags and wig-boxes, and in the influx to the astonished "Figeons" of a swarm of those active young gentlemen who supply the reports and construct theology for the local weeklies. We know on the authority of Lord SHAFTESBURY, endorsed by the docile Archeisnors, that this process will ensure the peace of the Church; only we confess to being compelled to take the statement on faith.

The one personage completely snuffed out by this procedure will be the diocesan. The Judge, in whose making he has had no voice, holds in his hands the issues of peace or war through the diocese. Plaintiff and defendant will have their say by the mouth of the counsel whom they may select. The county newspapers will make the most of so rare an opportunity. The one man who will have no locus stands to plead his cause while the suit proceeds, and who will be compelled by considerations of decent city quette to hold his tongue after it has been concluded, will be the Bishop of the diocese. If we were not charitable, we might be tempted to feel some exultation at so unexpected a result of the episcopal abdication, when those twenty-four Bishops who so oddly struck their brother of Gloucester's imagination sat silent through the second reading of a Bill of which, as every one knew, no small proportion of their Bench very heartily disapproved. But personal punishment, however well deserved, is dearly bought at the cost of the permanent detriment of a great institu-tion to which the delinquents casually belong.

Lord Salisbury, backed by the present and past Chancellors, forced the Archbishors to accept an amendment which seems grimly humorous by the side of the remaining provisions from its simple fairness. law always has been that no alteration in the fabric or fittings of a church can be made without a faculty; but practice has long sanctioned a very elastic and tolerant application of the rule. Under the Bill, however, retrospective faculties would become a necessity in order to protect the existing order of things from malicious interference. But such faculties, with fees to pay on them, would be an enomous and most unjust fine on the clergy all round, and a totally undeserved windfall to the gentlemen who were lucky enough to find themselves perched in diocesan offices. The Archbishop of York could not see this, but the Lords thought otherwise, and he prudently abstained from Of course the Bishops may plausibly claim that dividing. they should not be compelled to grant a faculty for what appears to them unlawful because it may line no man's pocket. It is therefore possible that even this peacemaking proposal might indirectly foster the miserable ontburst of general litigation which will, we fear, be the practical result of the measure, supposing that the dog days help it to press its way over those seven-teen Bills which Mr. DISEAELI significantly, told the House of Commons were Government measures. At this very moment, when it might have been expected that policy would have dictated the utmost concileation, the Archbishop of Cantersury seems, if the Times is correct, the Archbishop of Cantersury seems, if the Times is correct, the Archbishop of Cantersury seems, if the Times is correct, to have unceremoniously ejected a plain cross from a church which he was consecrating, on some doubtful and merely technical pretext. If the new law is to be worked by its promoters in so harsh and Puritanical a spirit, the evils inherent in even the most tolerant administration of its provisions will be ten times aggravated.

The House of Lords will be engaged on Monday in dis-sening the Bishop of PRIERBOROUGH'S "nontralisation" clause and the somewhat extensive additions with which it has been weighted. This proposal attempts to reach that concordat on questions of worship which we have always advocated. But we fear that it seeks its end by a process which is at once too restricted and too rough-and-ready to

practice of standing before the Table at the Communical Service. But the Punchas Judgment, which was the cult protext for molesting the clergymon who value this prac-tice, was so completely blown out of the water by Lord Carens on Thursday week, that it is already for all practical purposes as dead as Julius Casas.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE LEFT CENTRE

because in a 1 to one to 1/4 below, recognition of the party and the par

THE Legitimists and the Orleanists have failed one after L the other to impose the wishes of their party on France. The Duke of Broatte has been ousted by a com-bination of the Extreme Right with the Left, and a Ministry is in office which is one of the oddest Ministries that ever existed; a Ministry which has no opinions and no passions, wishes for nothing, hopes for nothing, and fears nothinga Ministry which votes but does not speak, and if it votes with the majority takes no credit for itself, and if it votes with the minority takes no blame. The Bonapartists are still a very small party in the Assembly, and with the exception of M. Rounen are personally insignificant. The left are always paying the penalty of having the Extreme Left sitting on their borders. Under these circumstances the Left Centre, the party of M. THERS and M. DUFAURE, have thought the time come to give signs of their existence, to offer a definite policy for the considera-tion of the country, and to show that they have been right after all. They propose in the main that that should be done now which the victory of the Duke of BROGLER in the May of last year prevented being done then. M. Thiers was defeated and driven from office because he designed to set up a Conservative Republic. A year has gone by, and the Left Centre invites the world to observe that France is but where it was a year ago, only with a little more sad experience, and that the only thing to be done now, as then, is to establish once for all this Conservative Republic. The Manifesto is not signed by M. Thiers. The very great men of a party are loth to sign anything. There is something rather beneath the sign anything. There is something rather beneath the dignity of the "eminent man" in merely putting his name amongst a hundred others at the foot of a document. There are even persons who affect to know as a fact, and ossibly there may be persons who affect to believe, that M. THERS never saw or heard of this Manifesto before it was published. That there should be any protence of mystery about a document which simply embodies what M. THERS has said a hundred times is comical; but in France politics to be interesting must be mysterious, and the Left Centre naturally wish that their Manifesto, the great coup of their party, should be as interesting as possible. In one way it is only a reply to a previous Manifesto of the Right Centre, and the Right Centre wishes simply to organize the Septennat, as it is said, or, in plain language, to devise a temporary form of government to last as long as Marshal MacManon is President. The Left Centre steps forward, on the other hand, and says that the organized Government must be of some intelligible type, and that the only type that is possible is the Republic. A few words would, they think, do very much to put things in the right road; and if the Assembly would but pass a single article of a single law to the effect that the Government of France is a Republic under a President, and that the first President shall be Marshal MacManon, holding his office for seven years, then everything else would be comparatively easy. The Legitimists, thing else would be comparatively easy. The Legitimists, the Orleanists, and the Bounpartists would find the open field of battle closed to them, and would have to accept the new Government, unless they were prepared to conspire against it. The country would have confidence in the Marshal, and as the organization of his Republican Government would have been the work of his friends, or of men very well disposed to support him, he might reckon on being called on in future only to act with Ministries the general character of which might be expected to be fairly satisfactory to him.

If this Manifesto of the Left Centre had been merely an expression of opinion, it would not have had any great importance. It is really an appeal to the Right Centre to combine while there is time, and to keep out the Bonapartbe permanently satisfactory in regard to so delicate an organization as the Church of England. Anyhow, High Churchmen, for whose benefit the clause was supposed to have been devised, are precisely those persons who have not the slightest inducement to move a finger to get it. The the light Centre do not allow that the proclamation of the slightest inducement to move a finger to get it. The Republic is the right way of keeping them out. It is fally admitted on all hands that, if there was a general plants for different claimants is a limited immunity for the

there would be a large Republican majority, with a considerable Bonapartist minority, and only a few stragglers from the defeated ranks of the Legitimists and Orleanists. The Right Centre argue that, if such an Assembly was returned, the first thing that would happen would be that the Marshal would resign. A President would be named who would be acceptable to the Republicans, and then there would be a Republican Government of the old stamp. The violent party would get the lead, and would shock and alienate France. Of this troubled state of things the Bonanartist minority would take advantage. They would Bonapartist minority would take advantage. They would be ably led by M. Rounen, they would have the officials of the country with them, and Marshal MacManon might be easily persuaded to remember that he is the Duke of Magenta, and to return to the family of NAIOLEON some of the favours he has received from it. the Left Centre could answer to this that the Right Centre were entirely mistaken, and that moderate men of all partics, all who could properly take the lead in the administration of a Conservative Republic, would be sure to be returned, and would at once receive the support of a tractable and admiring Assembly, the reply would be a very good one. But the Left Centre do not pretend that anything of the sort would happen. They allow that a machinery must be devised and put in working order before the elections take place which will ensure the success of a Conservative Republic and the triumphant return of Conservative Republicans. They wish to set up a Second Chamber, on which frail reed they lean with estentations satisfaction, as if the uselessness of improvised Second Chambers were a secret that history had never revealed. They also wish to manipulate the suffrage so as to suit their purposes, to prevent some voting of those who now vote, and to group those who are to be allowed to vote in some convenient fashion. M. THERS nover dreamt of setting up a Conservative Republic by merely getting the Assembly to dissolve itself. He always insisted that the model of the Republic must be carefully framed beforehand, and then the rough material of the popular vote must be gently forced into the framework designed for it. Supposing this was done, is it credible that all would be peace and harmony in this best of Republics, with a ruling section of Orleanists, if not Legitimists, foisted into the Government by a machinery which the present reactionary Assembly had invented? These accidental Republicans would never be believed in, and would never believe in themselves; and the more extreme Republican party would declare itself ontwitted, and would strive to force these intruders into obscurity; and then to the Bonapartist minority would be added a minority who would at least be bound to the Bonapartists by having the same cuemies. Besides, as the Right Centre may urge, it may well be doubted whother the time for moulding the Republic into a Conservative form is not gone by. If this moulding had been the work of M. THERS, and if he had been the President and the first guide of the country amid the difficulty of its new situation, there was a chance that even Ropublicans would have got used to the notion of a Conservative Republic. But this was not to be. M. THIKES was deposed before he had time to carry out his designs; and it is a very difficult thing to attempt a year afterwards, without M. THIERS as President, what M. THISRS when President failed to do. What then is the solution? The Right Centre say that there is only one possible solution, and that is patience. France is going through a crisis, and no one can see what the future is to The best thing is to acknowledge facts, and to accept the inexpressible form of government that now exists.

Something might be said, no doubt, in reply to this reasoning of the Right Centre; but it is sufficiently good to make it highly improbable that the Left Centre will win the Right Centre over by mere arguments. But their Manifesto is much more than a summary of arguments, and it is because it is much more that it has attracted real attention and excited great interest in France. It is an announcement of a course of action. For the first time the dreaded word Dissolution has been introduced into the programme of men who are known to be moderate, prudent, and intelligent. The Assembly can do a great service to France, in the opinion of the Left Centre. It can relieve the country from anxiety; it can settle the vasual question as to the form of government. It can take precentionary measures against the abuses and errors which generally spoil the fortunes of Republics. But if it will not do this, if it persists in doing nothing, if it con-

tinually remains the scene of personal jesionsies and fatility intrigues, then at all hamrds its existence must be brought to a close, and the Left Centre will declare for a dissolution. The Left Centre in effect say to the Right Centre that, if there is a combination of their forces, the proper kind of Republic may be ensured, but that, if no such combination can be effected, the Left Centre prefer to take the risk of what the next. Assembly may do if left unfettered by the present Assembly, rather than allow the uncertainty that now weights on France to continue. That the Left Centre cannot by on France to continue. That the Left Centre cannot by mere voting being about the dissolution of the Assembly is certain; but they think with reason that the Assembly is drifting towards a dissolution from sheer incapacity to do anything that does not expose it to ridicule, and that an impulse given to it by a party including so many well-known men as the Left Centre is likely to accelerate a movement already begun. That this is so is acknowledged by the journals of all parties. They approve or disapprove the Manifesto, but they none of them pretend that it is merely the programme of a set of men who want a thing to be voted which they have no chance of seeing voted. Before the Buogne Ministry fell, and even before the persons who now hold portfolios came into prominence as head-clerks, the Manifesto of the Left Centre would have fallen dead on the French mind. That it should have been viewed as a most important political event clearly shows how much things have changed in the last six weeks. Perhaps, however, some of the interest attaching to it is derived from the exciting mystery which is found in one of its phrases. The Left Centre wish it to be understood that they do not deny that any Constitution which may now be made may undergo that revision hereafter which it is one of the inherent characteristics of Republican Government The facetious part of the Paris press has naturally made fun of this anticipation of the revision of a Constitution which as yet does not exist, and the more serious journals have set themselves to speculate what could have been the reason for inserting in the manifesto of a party what is either a mere platitude or an invitation to some persons ununmed to believe that they will get their way under a Republic to an extent which new secons invariable, to them. Probably the intention of these who incredible to them. Probably the intention of those who framed the document was to offer a last plank of communication and alliance to the Right Centre, and to awaken the belief that some day their friends of the Left Centre might, if there was no open quarrel, be able to give Republican institutions a turn of which Orleanists would approve. It could scarcely have meant more; but even this has been sufficient to inspire a doubt whother the Left Centre see their way as clearly before them as the confident and frank tone of the remainder of the document would suggest.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH CLAUSE.

EXCLUSION from office has set the members of the late Government free to speak and vote as they like on the maintenance of the 25th Clause of the Education Act, and Lord Frederick Cavenden and Mr. Lowe have taken the opportunity to dissociate themselves from Mr. Forster, and to hold out the olive-branch to the Dissenters. They probably think that, as there is no immediate prospect of a Liberal Ministry being called upon to frame an educational policy, this display of their conciliatory disposition can land them in no practical difficulties. Otherwise they would have done well to consider whether either of the substitutes for the 25th Clause which they propose is quite free from objection. Mr. Lowe says plainly that, rather than alienate voters, he would suspend the operation of compulsion whonever a parent chose to plead conscientious objections to a Board school as a reason for keeping his child at home. Perhaps, since the general election has brought out the working-man in the character of a Conservative politician, Mr. Lowe no longer thinks it necessary to educate his masters; but unless he is sure that working-men care as little for education as he does himself, it is hardly politic to take eyery opportunity of proclaiming his enlightened contempt for it. Lord Frederic Cavender suggests that the thirteen thousand children for whole suggests that the thirteen thousand children for whole Boards should in finiture be educated at the entire cost at the Denominational school managers. He does not start the Denominational school managers. He does not start the through Parliament to the report line.

promise. The Denominationalists are not in a mood to make concessions upon matters of principle. They have won their victory, and they intend to reap the fruits of it. They are irritated by what they regard as a wholly unreasonable sample on the part of the Dissentors, and what possible inducement can they have to tax themselves for the removal of this scraple? Indeed, if it were not for a literat hope that the Birmingham School Board will play the part of an educational drunken Helot, it may be suspected that the Denominationalists would accept Mr. GRAPTHAM's suggestion, and make the payment of fees to School Boards compulsory, instead of optional. They are not the least in the humour to make things pleasant for the Dissenters, and certainly they are not inclined to pay any money for that purpose.

The dissension among the Liberals on Wednesday does not promise well for the fortunes of the party. It is true that the main cause of the Liberal downfall was internal division, but there are times when statesmanship is better shown by recognizing and acquiescing in a division than by striving uselessly to heal it. This is eminently the case as regards the breach between the Dissenters and the late Government. Mr. Lows argues that the 25th Clause is a matter of infinitesimally small moment in practice. Therefore, he says, let us repeal the clause for the sake of peace and quietness. But there is no good in repealing this particular clause if other and larger grievances are left unredressed. If the Dissenters are driven nearly mad by being asked to bear their share of a payment which altogether amounts but to some very few thousands a year, is it to be supposed that when this demand was waived they would not be seized with similar scruples as to the application of the Parliamentary Grant, and as to the teaching of religion in School Board schools? Nearly a million of public money is spent every year upon Denominational schools out of the Consolidated Fund, and even under the COWPER-TEMPLE Clause a School Board school may be thoroughly Denominational, provided that the religious instruction is given by word of mouth, and not through the medium of formularies. Here, therefore, are two much greater violations of religious equality than the 25th Clause, and these can only be set right by the entire adoption of the Secularist programme. Mr. Lows is himself so free from sectarian susceptibilities that he probably finds it impossible to conceive their existence in others; otherwise he would feel that the attempt to reconstruct the Liberal party on this basis is absolutely hopeless. The Secularist system is reasonable enough in theory, and we have never denied that, if all parties would agree to carry it out, it might be worked more cheaply, and probably more effectually, than the Denominationalist system. But we have to deal not with the reasonable theory of Scoularism so much as with its unreasonable practice, and any hope there might once have been of Secularists and Denominationalists agreeing to divide the educational field between them is for the time The Liberal leaders will have therefore to make extinct. their choice between the class with whom Liberal principles are merely a synonym for the cut-and-dried formulas of an intolerant Nonconformity, and the class whose anxiety to see the people educated is strong enough to bear the reflection that education may sometimes include instruction in some form of Denominational religion. Most people will be of opinion that the latter of these two classes is very much the larger, but Mr. Lowe and Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH are clearly of opinion that the strength of the Dissenters is best arrived at by taking thom at their own valuation. The immediate effect of their speeches will be to furnish those moderate Liberals who at the last election either voted with the Conservatives or not at all with what they will regard as a full justification for their condust. They will now be able to point to an exfor their conduct. They will now be able to poun to an ex-Cakinet Minister's speech for confirmation of their suspicions. We were afraid, they will say, that the late Government was not to be trusted in the matter of the 25th Clause, and Mr. Lowe's speech is evidence that we were right in our fears. His infinence in the Cabinet at least would always have been thrown on the wrong side, at least would always have been thrown on the wrong side, and it would only have required the convenion of Mr. Glandings to the same opinions to make Mr. Fourtur's retirement and a complete consequent change in educational policy quite inevitable. If Mr. Lows thinks it politic to thread this impression abroad, he takk the right means to attain the purpose when he spoke in favour of Mr. Russaan's Bill. These who hold that it is the alliance of the Dissenters, may

their counity, which the Liberal party has suffered from in the past and has to dread in the future, will not be disposed to admire his stateamannish.

Into the arguments by which the clause was attacked and defended it can hardly be needful to enter. The old misrepresentations of the effect of the clause were again repeated, and the old difficulties in the way of its repeat were again left unagewered. It was once more asserted by Mr. Richard that the 25th Clause compels one man to pay for the teaching of the religion of another man. A sneaker who knowing that the court of a another man. A speaker who, knowing that the cost of a child's education at a voluntary school cannot be put at-less than 9d. a week, and that of this the School Board is-only called upon to contribute 2½d., goes on asserting that the cost of the religious instruction which the child gets as part of his education comes out of the 2 d., and not out of the 61d. which is paid from other sources, must be either unable to see facts as they are, or determined to represent them as other than they are. The distorting influence of religious passion is so notorious that we have no difficulty in crediting Mr. RICHARD with the more complimentary alternative. But even gentlemen who misunderstand the 25th Clause might as well go through the form of meeting the objections to its repeal which are based on actual experience. Mr. Allsopp stated on Wednesday that in Salford when the Act was passed there was Mr. Allsopp stated on Weda positive excess of school accommodation beyond the amount required by law. But for the 25th Clause the School Board would have had to disregard this fact when considering the case of indigent children, and to burden the pockets of the ratepayers with the cost of new schools in order to spare their conscioness the burden of having to pay the fees at existing Denominational schools. The least Mr. Richard could have done was to offer on the part of the Salford Dissenters to hear the former load if Parliament would relieve them of the latter.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

AND THE PARTY OF T

THE first sign of activity which M. DE LEASEPS has given since the withdrawal of the threat that he would close since the withdrawal of the threat that he would close the Suez Canal is an interview which he has sought with the Emperor of Russia at Ems. It is not to be supposed that he has succeeded in altering the policy which the Rassian Government has adopted in concert with other Powers; but the effort which he has probably made sug-gests the possibility of future complications which ought, if possible, to be foreseen and averted. M. DR LEBRER new possible, to be foreseen and averseu. In the amount and appropriate that he had proposed not to close the Canal, but only to exclude vessels which might not pay the tolts which he demanded; but through his agent, if not in his own person, he certainly threatened to extinguish the lights and to withdraw the pilots and the staff of the Canal. The singularly acrimousous tone which he adopts towards the English Government is the more significant because be hints that he hopes for support both from France and Russia. A few years ago almost every Continental Government fancied itself more nearly interested than England in the maintenance of the Canal. It was thought that the commercial supremacy of the Mediterranean ports was about to be restored at the expense of modern and more distant seats of commerce. Lord Paumeneron's opposition on political grounds to the construction of the Canal confirmed the general illusion; and consequently, if it had been possible to liberate the Canal from tolls and all other charges, the opportunity of competing still more freely with English shipping would have been universally welcomed. It is by no means certain that foreign Powers are now equally anxious to facili-tate the use of the Canal. Experience has shown that English ships pay the greater part of the tolls, and that their owners and freighters would therefore be the chief sufferers from an increase of charges. It is true that sufferers from an increase of charges. It is true that vessels belonging to other nations would pay in proposition to their tonnage; but possibly interests of a different kind might be considered by some Governments as more important than the commercial considerations which would be exclusively regarded in Ringland. As long as the Canal Company stands alone, the menace of clasing the Canal will, even if it is repeated, cause little alasm. It is absurd that a body of private capitalists should, because they justly claim the credit of having opened a new maritime highway, he allowed to close it at their plantage. As a read, when it is opened for governly

traffic, is irrevocably dedicated to the public use, the Canal became from the first, subject to certain equitable conditions, the common thoroughfare of all commercial nations. If a dispute arises between the Company and the traders who use the Canal, it must be settled by some method less inconvenient than the arbitrary stoppage of the traffic. Certain ambiguities which are supposed to exist in the tariff have been authoritatively removed by the report of a mixed Commission which represented all the Governments concerned in the trade. It is true that the Company denied the competence of the Court; but, from the necessity of the case, a tribunal was constituted for the occasion. M. DE LESSEPS'S complaint that the Company was not heard LESSEPS'S complaint that the Company was not heard probably admits of explanation. As no municipal jurisdiction is applicable to the Canal, it is only possible to refer disputes to the representatives of the different Powers. The claims of the Company received ample consideration, and any grievance which may nevertheless have arisen seems to be without remedy. M. De LESSEPS relies partly on his own interpretation of the original concession, and principally on the moral right to sufficient remuneration which he supposes his shareholders to have established by the construction of the Canal. The to have established by the construction of the Canal. The joint Commission has adjudicated on the meaning of the tariff, and to some extent it has sanctioned charges which were not, in the opinion of the majority of the members, strictly authorized by the concession. M. DE LESSEPS takes to himself great credit for his former disregard of unfriendly forebodings. He always assured subscribers that they would receive ample remuneration for their outlay; and it can scarcely be said that these who relied on his judgment will be entitled to compensation if they find themselves disappointed. It is another question whether there are reasons of expediency which may entitle the Company to liberal consideration.

When Lord Dunsany lately asked the Government in the House of Lords to announce its policy with respect to the Suez Canal, Lord Densy replied with his usual prudence that there was no immediate necessity for action. The threat of closing the Canal had not been enforced; and even if M. DE LESSEPS had withdrawn his staff, the worst result which could have occurred would have been the employment of officers and servants who might in the first instance have been imperfectly familiar with their duties. The KHEDIVE, acting on the demand of the Porte, had been ready to take instant possession of the Canal, and to make due provision for the service, until the Company were prepared to resume their duties. It seemed reasonable to infer that trade would, in the event of future disputes, be not less effectually secured against the interruption of the traffic by the act of the Company. Lord DERBY further expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to induce the European Powers to purchase the Canal as a common property; and he implied that the acquisition of the works by England alone would arouse formidable jealousy. It would, in Lord Danny's opinion, be unjust and impracticable to purchase the Canal by compulsion, and the shareholders have not expressed any desire for a voluntary sale. On the whole, the Foreign Minister entertained the opinion, commonly held by his department, that there was no danger to be apprehended, and nothing to be done. It may be taken for granted that, in the absence of some change in the political condition of Europe, the Canal will not be closed even if M. DE LESSEPS continues to be dissatisfied with the existing tariff. The Khedive in such matters always acts as a loyal subject of the Porte, which in turn will not disregard the advice and wishes of friendly Powers. If the Egyptian Government were of friendly Powers. If the Egyptian Government were to form new political connexions, the Canal, or the traffic which uses it, might be seriously endangered. It is not improbable that if the dispute on the tariff had occurred four or five years ago, the Imperial Government of France might have undertaken to support the demands of M. DE LESSEPS, even at the cost of imposing a heavy tax on French shipping and commerce. Subsidies would have reconciled French shippowners and merchants to the increase of the tolls; nor would it have been easy for foreigners to interfere with the inequalities of charge which might have prevented due competition. Six or which hight have prevented due competition. Six or seven years ago the present First Lord of the Admiralty, then Secretary of the Treasury, entered into a negotiation with the Company of the French Messageries to carry the English mails to India; and, but for the vigilance of the House of Commons, he would perhaps have completed a contract which the foreign Company would take have been enabled to accept on low terms because it received enormous subsidies from its own Government. A repetition of the same policy of lavish bounties in the case of the Canal might have been combined with a boon to the Canal shareholders, who are principally French. Any great Power which for any reason preferred the interests of the Canal Company to the encouragement of trade might indirectly impose a heavy burden on English vessels using the Canal.

Pressure effectually applied at Constantinople or at Cairo Pressure effectually applied at Constantinopie or at Cawo might easily deprive traders of the security which seems to Lord Dears sufficient. There have been times when a Viceroy of Egypt was a mere dependent on France; nor is it impossible that Russia might in time acquire preponderating influence in Egypt. If the Khedive had during the late crisis declined the responsibility of maintaining the Canal, the lights would have been extinguished, the buoys would have been removed, and, as M. Dr Lessers expressly stated, the commerce of Europe with the East would have been remitted to the circuitous road by the Cape. Another and more probable contingency is that the increased dues would be paid under protest by English shipowners, while some of their competitors would have been guaranteed against loss by their respective Governments. Except for against loss by their respective Governments. Except for the actual or anticipated intervention of the Kuzdive, the Company would be able to dictate its own terms to those who use the Canal. It is not desirable to place exclusive reliance on the firmness of a potentate who might have motives for conniving at the policy of Governments which might be unfriendly to England. The equal use of the Canal by all nations will remain precarious until the terms on which traffic is to pass are settled by international convention. It seems not impossible that, as all Governments are now on friendly terms with England, a scheme might, notwithstanding Lord Dersy's doubts, be arranged for the joint purchase of the Canal. The share-holders would probably be willing to sell if they received a reasonable premium on the value of their shares in the form either of a capital sum or of an annuity. The ownership might be acquired either in equal shares, or in proportion to the respective interests of the different States in the traffic subject to the tolls. If the project were found impracticable, the Foreign Minister ought, if possible, to discover some alternative solution. The conclusions of the late Commission, or any tariff which might be substituted for them, might be embedied in a treaty; nor would it be impossible to agree on some tribunal to which future disputes might be referred. There is evidently a certain risk, although the passage of the traffic is for the present grudgingly permitted. M. DE LESSERS, an able man of business and a skilful diplomatist, is not likely to threaten the stoppage of the Canal unless he thinks that he can frighten the Governments which decline to recognize his proposed tariff. If he believes that he may count on political support, his expectations ought not to be disregarded. In this and in other matters the functions of a Foreign Minister are not exhausted when he has given a skilful answer to a Parliamentary question. The more important part of his duty is to provide against complications and inconveniences before they occur. DERRY may with great advantage employ himself in examining the whole question of the Suez Canal, and in taking precautions against the trouble which may perhaps arise hereafter.

CHURCH PATRONAGE IN SCOTLAND.

I ORD GREY'S insuperable objection to the provision in the Scotch Church Patronage Bill which gives the communicants the right of appointing their minister is so wide of the mark that he can hardly have been at the trouble of bringing his scruples to the test of facts. No one now denies that "taking the Sacrament" ought not to be "made a qualification for appointments," but it is stretching the meaning of the term "appointments," but it is stretching the meaning of the term "appointments" beyond all reasonable bounds to make it include the right of choosing your own clergyman. In this case the circumstance of being a communicant is simply taken as the ordinary test of church membership, and consequently as the best evidence of a genuine interest in the appointment to be made. There is much force in the argument against popular patronage in any form; but if popular patronage is once consequents. He patrons toght to be men who care for the membership Bill only applicable that is applied.

the Poer Law Guardians or the Town Councillors because it is the respayers that are concerned in the economical expenditure of the Poor-rate and in the prudent administration of manicipal affairs. When it comes to the distribution of purely ecclesiastical offices, the rate-payers as such are not affected by the choice made. If it is a matter of any moment to them who is elected, it will ordinarily be either because they are members of the Church, in which case they have a better claim to share in the election in that character, or because they have imported personal considerations into the transaction, in which case they are not fit electors at all. It may be objected that very good appointments are often made by private patrons who are not members of the Church. But this is because they have accepted the right of appointment as a trust, and have exercised this trust for what they hold to be the benefit of the parish. Lord Camperdown can hardly be so sanguine as to expect that the ratepayers will look at themselves in the same light, and will give a disinterested vote for the man whom they think best calculated to advance the spiritual welfare of a congregation to which they do not belong. The suggestion is the more strange because the acceptance of it would convert the Bill into a dull joke. The only reason for interfering with the present system of patronage is that it is distasteful to the members of the Established Church; and Lord Camperdown wishes to interfere with it for the purpose of substituting a system which would be infinitely more distasteful to them. The existing patron usually leaves the people free to choose their own minister, but there is no security that the ratepayers would be equally considerate.

The question whether the election of a minister should the question whether the election of a minister should be entrusted to the communicants, or to the congregation, or to the communicants regarded as a committee of the congregation, might as well have been kept out of Par-liamentary discussion. The only point which it is im-portant to ensure is that the electors shall be really members of the church; and the decision what shall constitute them members of the church is one that belongs ordinarily to the ecclesiastical authorities, and in certain cases to the courts of law. If the General Assembly is willing to relax the test of Church membership, Parliament can have no object in keeping it rigorous. If the General Assembly wishes to maintain a rigorous test, it is not the business of Parliament to relax it. As the question had been raised, it was probably best settled by the adoption of the Duke of ARGYLL'S amendment. There are many parishes, it seems, in which the minister is already presented by the scatholders who have attended the church for a year, and in these cases the mention of communicants only would have narrowed the constituency to no purpose. It will be within the competence of the General Assembly to affix a precise meaning to the words "other members "of the congregation," and as the practice of ex-"of the congregation," and as the practice of ex-cluding non-communicants from a share in the appointment of ministers has not hitherto prevailed in the Scotch Church, there is no reason to attribute to the General Assembly a desire to introduce it. It will be for-tunate if the addition of the words "and other members of "the congregation" removes the difficulty about the Highland parishes. The Duke of RICHMOND hopes that it will have this effect; but unless the position of the Established Church in some of these parishes has been greatly misre-presented, congregations will be almost as hard to find in them as communicants. In one large district the attendance at the parish church on Sundays is said to be limited to the members of the minister's family, and he is fortunate if he can get his servants to follow the example of his wife and children. The Free Church Secession carried off almost the whole population of five counties, and here, unless the change in the law of patronage should do something to heal the schism, popular election can be hardly more than a farce. This is not a state of things to which any special remedy can be applied. It is really a reproduction of one of the worst features of the Irish ecclesiastical ptern, before disestablishment; but insamuch as it only puters, before disestablishment; but insamuch as it only raised from corner of Scotland, it does not admit of being taken a realist in the same way. The unit of establishment can be seen than an entire country. A Bill to disestablish prevail to be seen as a seen a Bill to disestablish the Church of laser and in certain Welsh counties where Dissent is especially generalest. Happily the Scotch are usually willing input re-

to wash their dirty linen at home, and there is no fear that the spiritual condition of these Highland parishes will become a European scandal.

No reference has yet been made in the debates on No reference has yet been made in the debates on the Church Patronage Bill to the danger that the transfer of all the appointments to the communicants will have the effect of keeping in obscurity a class of clergy whom it is exceedingly desirable to bring into proper prominence. Popular election may be relied on to find out good preachers and strong partisans, but it is not equally trustworthy where a man's claim to promotion is founded on his learning and moderation. Yet these qualifications are not such as can safely be disthese qualifications are not such as can safely be dis-missed from the service of the Church; and so long as the connexion of the Church and the State is maintained, it would be a just reason for regret if any act of the State should help to make them raror. In every religious com-munion there are persons who are thought little of by the more violent members of their own body, and whose reputation is probably greater outside the communion than it is inside it. The Government is discharging a most useful function when it draws men of this type from the obscurity in which they would otherwise remain. It might be best if they could be appointed to some coolestical post which did not involve cure of souls, but as in the Scotch Church there are neither deaneries nor canonries to be disposed of, the only way in which the favour of the State can be conferred is by nomination to a parish. It will be difficult to acquit the Government of all responsibility if, as a result of the surrender of Crown patronage, the character of the Prosbytorian clergy becomes lowered by the consistent exclusion of every man who does not come up to some popular and arbitrary standard of orthodoxy or zeal. We are not propared with any suggestion as to the means by which this disaster might be prevented. But there must be some churches to the patronage of which the Crown might fairly assert a claim as the representative of the establishing State, and we can hardly believe that this claim would be considered unreasonable, even by the most strenuous maintainer of popular rights or ecclesiastical independence. It is to be supposed, whon a Church wishes to remain established, that it gains something by its poculiar relation to the State, and, so long as the State continues to give this something, it has a fair title to receive something by way of consideration. The right of correcting ecclesiastical intolerance by keeping a few nominations in its own hands would not be an extravagant concession for the State to demand.

THE LICENSING BILL.

T was said by Mr. Cross on Mouday night that when a man came to ask for a licence he must make up his mind to keep his house open as long as was necessary for the convenience of the public. It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Cross intended this as a statement of the law as it is, or as it is to be. The Act of 1872 imposes penalties on opening premises when they ought to be closed, but not on closing them when they are permitted to be open. If from the mere fact of the Legislature having fixed the hours of closing an obligation to open is to be implied, it would follow that before the Act 1872 every publican was bound to open at 4 A.M., and, before the present reign, he would have been bound to keep open perpetually, except during the hours of divine service on Sundays. It is, indeed, quite intelligible that the law should cast upon the publican a duty corresponding to his privilege. An attempt was made early in this century to subject an innkeeper who was licensed to let post-horses to liability to an action for refusing to supply them to a guest. It was contended with much force that the innkeeper, by taking out a licence, rendered himself liable to fulfil the objects of the licence, and that persons who underteck, to the exclusion of others, to supply the public with post-horses ought not to be allowed to exercise their privilege in a partial or capricious manner by serving one traveller and rejecting another. Such persons had under the capital of the persons had under the capital of the c taken a public duty, and public convenience required this it should be fairly performed. This argument did not prevail with the judge before whom it was urged, but, if the same argument were applied to the question as to the duty of keeping open public-houses, it might possibly be successful. We incline to think that it would prevail, but we must remark that this could only be on the assumption

that drinking is a good thing, whereas some of the proposals which Mr. Caoss appears to favour rest on the assumption that drinking is a bad thing. It would be instructive as well as amusing to hear a discusaion in the Court of Queen's Bench on the policy of the Licensing Acts, and there could be few more interesting or lively arguments than that which could be raised on an action or indictment against a publican for, let us say, failing to open at the appointed hour, be it 6 or 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening. The Sabbatarians and the Alliance would of course unite in a subscription to pay the publican's costs, so that, on one side at least, the case would be certain to be well argued. It would have to be conceded by the other side that the old law is against them. The statutes of King James I. regarded an inn in a town as an accommodation for travellers, and not as a tippling-house for /ownsmen. Consistently with these statutes we find that innkeepers have been held liable to action or indictment for failing to accommodate travellers, but not for excluding tipplers. Assuming, however, that the modern law requires that for general convenience publicans shall keep their houses open and be ready to serve all comors during the permitted hours, it would be difficult to enforce this requirement by action or indictment. The notion of claiming damages for having been delayed or wholly disappointed in getting a glass of beer is slightly grotesque; and upon an indictment against a publican for early closing it would be difficult to induce a jury to find him guilty, and if they did, the Judge would be greatly embarrassed in awarding punishment. It is perhaps conceivable that a bench of magistrates might be persuaded to regard early closing as disorderly conduct when they were asked to renew the licence, and might take this occasion to mark their disapproval of the practice of closing a public-house in order that the keeper of it and his family might attend church or chapel. These difficulties might of course be removed by the insertion in Mr. Cross's Bill of a penalty against early closing; but that expedient would be denounced and rejected.

The foregoing remarks may be useful as showing what uncertain ground Parliament gets upon by entertaining proposals such as that for altering the opening hour on Sunday afternoons from 6 to 7 o'clock. Legislation as to Sunday closing bogan on a sound principle. There could be no question as to the propriety of closing during the usual hours of divino service, and at an earlier hour in the evening of the day on which ordinary employment is suspended. The further step of keeping the houses closed all the first half of Sunday was generally approved. It was inconvenient that they should close nearly at the same moment as the theatres on Saturday night, but still the principle was acquiesced in even by those whose own practice was opposed to it. But here, we think, legislation ought to have stopped. An hour was snipped away on no principle at all by the Act of 1872, and it is easy after that to propose to snip away an hour or two more. Mr. Cross began by laying down that publicans were not to be treated as enemies, but as servants of society, and consistently with this principle he might require them to keep open "as long as is necessary for the "convenience of the public"; although it is not quite clear how he would enforce this requirement. But in allowing himself to listen to the proposal to substitute 7 for 6 o'clock as the opening hour on Sunday afternoons, he showed a weak desire to conciliate those who are the snowed a weak desire to concente those who are the enemies both of the publicans and of that part of the public which likes comfort and convenience, and dislikes fanaticism. It ought not to be necessary to enter into the question of convenience when the proposed change has nothing to recommend it except that it is a sop to a party that will not be appleased. But it is manifest that the large class who are not handalous would be denoised of any class who are not householders would be deprived of one We speak of hour suitable for taking their Sunday dinner. the metropolis, because it is more immediately under view, and without intending to suggest that it is entitled to more consideration than the rest of the country. Letters which have appeared in the newspapers show the annoyance which the change of hour would inflict on Londoners. An enting-house which solls beer would be closed altogether from y to 7 o'clock. An eating-house where iter is fatched for mustomers from an adjoining public house would be open for the supply of food, but the only accessible drink model be London water. Non-householders have been already deprived of one convenient drinks have been already deprived of one convenient drinks have been already deprived of one convenients drinks have been already deprived of one convenients drinks have been already. 4 they, time publicans, are re

as public enemies, who ought to be as much as possible repressed and hampered. There are also the unhappy foreigners who are doomed to spend Sunday in Landan, and who complain that it has been proposed to diminish still further the available mitigations of their misery. Whether this proposal is or is not finally adopted, we must join with Mr. LOCKE in lamenting that the HOME SECRETARY allowed himself to be led away during the discussion by crotchet-mongers.

Allowance would be made for the difficulties of the Ministry if they showed a desire to adhere to sound principles. But their conduct as regards Sunday can only be described as coquetting with fanaticism. In fixing the hour of opening on weekdays they might fairly make a difference between town and country. Several speakers intimated their opinion that the hour of opening in rural districts should be 5 o'clock, and it is easy to understand that, at least during six months of the year, that hour would be desirable. If this be required for the convenience of the country we do not see that it should be sacrificed to the fancy of the town. Mr. LARD and other employers of labour profess to think—and perhaps they are right in thinking—that their men do not work so well if they take here or spirits in the morning. work so well if they take beer or spirits in the morning. These employers can, if they think it worth while, exclude from their premises all men who are seen visiting the public-houses on their way to work. And if the workmen hold the same opinion, they can give effect to it by com-bination among themselves. But it is unreasonable to ask that legislation should supply the want of self-control of one class by imposing vexatious restrictions upon another class. The case for early opening in the country resembles that for late closing in London. There is a real and considerable hardship shown to exist, and the attempt to mitigate it by exemptions will probably fail. These two cases differ from that as to late closing in provincial towns, as to which, although there may be hardship, it is not sufficient to come out distinctly in the discussion on the Bill. We think that the hours most suitable to the country and small towns would be 5 A.M. to 10 P.M., and in large provincial towns we should propose 6 A.M. to 11 P.M. This we hold to be the maximum of restriction that is desirable, and we should prefer the more simple and liberal rule of 5 A.M. to II P.M. everywhere beyond the metropolis. Looking at the thing broadly, it is improbable that drunkenness would be facilitated by opening in the early morning or on Sunday afternoon; but our objection to further restriction in these respects is not only to the proposal, but to the spirit in which it is made. Mr. Russell Gunner has discovered that an omnibus runs on Sundays from the heart of London to some place in the suburbs, where the passengers are all received and entertained as "bond fide travellers"; and this he seems to think an abuse of the existing law. But what does he expect people who find themselves in London on Sunday to do, except to get out of it if they can? Legislators should try to conceive what the wants and wishes of the mass of the population really are, and not consider these questions from the point of view of a middleaged or elderly gentleman in easy circumstances who has a good house in town and another near town, and is a member of one or two clubs. At this season the Thames is covered on Sunday afternoons with boats, and rowing is thirsty . work. The hour proposed to be cut off would be sorely missed, and the windings of the river might involve publicans in difficulties as to "bond fide travullers." This shows the wisdom of letting things alone.

MR. RUSKIN ON LECTURES.

OHARACTERISTIC letter from Mr. Rushin has been made to Mr. Rushin to deliver a because the same been made to Mr. Rushin to deliver a because at Glasgow, he replied by emphatically declaring that the desire of audiences "to be audiences only" is becoming an "entirely postilisat character of the age." The multitude are in too great heate to be miss, in a same puts it, they expect a mean to kneed into small, sweet pills the knowledge which it has taken him half a lifetime to acquire, and to put it straight down their throats. This, as he want truly age, is not to be done; and he proceeds to condense as "antirely postilent and about make" the "modern forworking, smooth, removed the good Dickens, who was killed by the instability amonds of the mod, when he might have been maked. This is a limited backs and the modern between the modern for the mode, when he might have been maked.

pace, it gives a very of its later writings there ight into various antiment characteristic, and indeed, in a short store of Mr. Ruskin's mind. In all We have called the letter charac we have called the letter characteristic, this limited. In all his later writings there is generally a combination of chrewd insight into various median weaknesses with an exaggrated tone of entitient which leads him into pandon. We can saldom deny that he has hit a seal blot; but it makes him so engry that he can see nothing also for the time. Nobedy can deny, for example, that Mr. Ruskin had sound reasons for objecting to the frivolity of which undergradents life; but his summery remedy of converting young gentlemen into navvice second to show that his indignation was scarcely under the control of common sense. We may, in the same way, agree to a very great extent with his view of modern lecturing. Dickens, as we had occasion to remark in reviewing the last volume of his biography, did indeed fall a sacrifice to the public curiosity which had no consideration for the health of its seventre, and, it must be added, to that weakness of his own theretay which led him to place too high a value upon such rather unworthy housage. It is increasingly difficult for a man of true gamine to devote himself to serious and sustained effort in face of the demands constantly made upon him to produce rapidly and gamine to devote himself to serious and sustained effort in face of the demands constantly made upon him to produce rapidly and abundantly, and to be always capping his last performance. We are growing too excitable, and do not give a fair chance to we best workers. Moreover, popular lecturing is a very unsatisfactory made of preaching any serious doctrine. If an audience of a thousand people calls together at Glasgow to hear Mr. Ruskin deliver a lecture, we may perhaps assume that at least three hundred would come because they did not know how to spend the evening otherwise; three hundred more because they had been bullied by their friends; and another three hundred because they had heard some vague rumour about Mr. Ruskin's cloquence, though they had vague rumour about Mr. Ruskin's eloquence, though they had never read a line of his writings. The remaining hundred, though this is a very large estimate, might possibly know something of Mr. Ruskin as one of our literary lights; and something of Mr. Ruskin as one of our literary lights; and perhaps some ten might really come with the acrious intention of acquiring some new ideas. Meanwhile Mr. Ruskin has two or three lessons to enforce which seem to him so simple that, once clearly stated, they cannot fail to be accepted; and that, once accepted, they must profoundly modify the conduct of all upon whom they have been impressed. The audience hears Mr. Ruskin speak with his usual vivacity and elequence; it becomes enthusiastic, cheers him to the echo; and he goes away with the impression that he has really made some converts. A short time, however, is sufficient to undeceive him. The idle have been amused; those who had heard of Mr. Ruskin are gratified at being able to anhatitute a distinct nicture for the vague shetracamined; those who had heard of Air. Idisain are gratified at being able to substitute a distinct picture for the vague abstraction which formerly did duty in their minds; and those who have read some of his books feel that they will understand them a little more clearly than they did before. Most of these impressions will fade away pretty rapidly in Glasgow streets; but even if they were permanent, they would amount to very little. There are two classes of people upon whom it is not to be expected that a single lecture should make much impression. There are, first, the people of real intelligence, who have gradually thought out for themselves some sort of theory of the world, sufficient for their own purposes. It is not to be supposed that a single presentation of Mr. Ituskin's views, however elequent, would seriously affect the prejudices which have become ingrained in a thoughtful mind. Society would indeed be an unstable combination if arguments which can be stated in an hour would at once make converts. If men were thus at the mercy of a single syllogism, creeds would change as rapidly as the coloure of a kaleidoscope; and we should have no security that Archbishop Manning would not rise up tomerrow as the convert of Mr. Bradlaugh. But this pertinacity is luckily not confined to the intelligent. There is an incomparably larger class of people who are beneath argument rather than above being able to substitute a distinct picture for the vague abstraclarger class of people who are beneath argument rather than above it; whose minds are too fluid to retain any impressions; who will it; whose minus are too minu to retain any impressions; who will follow every step in a demonstration with perfect placidity, and then fall back precisely to their old opinions without the consciousness of having undergons any shock whatever. They will fully agree with Mr. Raskin in the evening that modern society is founded upon utterly wrong principles, and that a first step to reform would be the destruction of all railroads and the closing of retorm would be the destruction of all railroads and the closing of all coal-nunce. The next morning they will read with equal complicency a leader setting forth the mervellous progress of civilization, and applaud a speech in which Watt is described as the greatest of all benefactors of humanity. Between these two classes indeed there are to be found a certain number of impressionable next to be found as certain number of impressionable next. classes indeed there are to be found a certain number of impressionable people. There are the crockety people who are always on the look-out for a new idea, but who have an unfortunate tendency to being into discredit any fancy which they may happen to take up; and there are a certain number of youthin anthusinsts who have not yet developed a settled system of opinious, and who may be predisposed to follow an elegant and sympathetic leader. For these last persons, indeed, Mr. Ruskin is ant to be rather too bitter. The young enthusiast likes to-believe in progress, and is shocked at being told that the whole country is going post-basts to rain. Still, here and those, Mr. Ruskin may countre a preselyte, and indeed we must regard it as no small proof of his powers that he if a book and his powers that he if a book and his powers that he if a book to take to the spade and humant in the place of the our and the last. d the but.

of the lest then described would seem to be takenbly obvious, and fr. Realth apparently indees that a physical liftener is gramally a saling patient made. The only easient thing is that he absolut even had any fault about it. Mr. Baskin is too impelient, and berefeer indees a good deal of unaccountry disappolationals. He

owhere that he tried for ye d Turner, and thinks that he complains somewhere that he tried for years to make no counse men understand Turner, and thinks that he completely failed because they will not look even at Turner's drawings in the Seath Ka sington Museum. Mr. Ruskin, like every other teacher of mankin is destined to incomma disappointment if he expects that only people will accept his whole body of doctrime just us it exists its own mind. Any independent observer neight have though that Mr. Ruskin's books had really produced a very great effect understants. that Mr. Russin's books had really produced a very great effect upon opinion, although they have not made many converse prepared to accept his whole body of doctrine. An able writer may be well content if he has stimulated speculation, through the stimulus may have led to results which he never contemplated. To make people think, not to make them thinks just what he thinks, is the ordinary result of his labours, and it is a result of which anybody may be proud. Measured by that standard, we should say that Mr. Ruskin's writings have done a very great service, though his impatient temperament and his tendency to paradox have considerably injured his influence. If, on the same principle, he had only expected from lecturing what lectures may be reasonably expected to produce, he would probably not have condemned the whole system so unequivously. An hour's talk, even from an able and eloquem man, will not make stupid people clever or selfish people benevotent; but it may at times do as much good as one be often expected to result from an hour's work. It will make even the stupid realize the fact that there are regions of thought into which pocted to result from an hour's work. It will make even the stupid realize the fact that there are regions of thought into which they have not yet coared, and the selfish may become dimly aware that their mode of life excites disgust in the minds of some intelligent persons. The effect may be small, but, considering the entreme difficulty of effecting any serious change in the behits of thought of a whole nation, it much not be altogether coatemptible. temptible.

There are, indeed, as Mr. Ruskin says, two kinds of lectures There are, indeed, as Mr. Ruskin says, two kinds of sectures. The personal influence of an eminent toacher upon a small hindy of serious students who look up to him for guidance in a serious course of education is represented in some lectures. In spite of the changes introduced by the greater facility of obtaining books, it is probable that lectures of this sort will never be supersocied. A distinguished Professor at a University exerts an influence over his habitual hearers which he cannot exercise through his writings. Compared with this, the influence of sporadic lecturing in Royal Institutions and elsewhere must of course be trifling. And yet such lectures, much as they are misused by trifling. And yet such lectures, much as they are misused by charlatens, have some merits. The wonderful compound epithet which Mr. Ruskin has invented to describe them is not always appropriate. Sermons are generally abused at the present day; and yet there can be no doubt that many of the greatest religious teachers would have lost half their influence if they had been teachers would have lost half their influence if they had been unable to take advantage of the contagious excitement of large congregations. And in the same way, if a men has really something to say, this mode of utterance has its own advantages. Dickens's fectures were not lectures at all in the proper sense of the word, but dramatic representations of passages in his novels. It probably did very little good to snybody, and it contained the ment to himself when he setted a revolution. passages in his novels. It probably did very little good to anybody, as it certainly did great harm to himself, when he acted a revolting murder on a small stage. The curiosity produced was not healthful; and the great novelist was rather degrading his position when he consented to perform as a sensational actor. But other leatures might be mentioned which were probably serviceable in their day. The lectures, for example, of Coloridge, or Mr. Carlyle's lectures on Hero-worship, probably contributed to apread the general reputation of two eminent men more rapidly than would have been the case if they had been entirely confined to writing. Mr. Ruskin has chosen, for reasons satisfactory to himself, to publish the Fore Classifers in such a way as naturally to limit its circulation. If he consented to preach his lessons to a few public sudiences, he would probably find that his teaching would excite more attention these it can do at present. We do not believe, for a good many reasons, that the world is likely to wake up one morning and find itself it can do at present. We do not believe, for a good many reasons, that the world is likely to wake up one morning and find itself Ruskinite; but an evening or two spent in listening to a man who, rightly or wrongly, seriously believes himself to have an important message to deliver to mankind, would do nobody any harm, and might help to increase his rather limited circle of converts.

ARCHDEACON PHILLPOTTS ON PERIL OF IDOLATRY.

ARCHDEACON PHILLPOTTS ON PERIL OF IDOLATRY.

It has been said by a great writer that "prophecy is prospective history, and history retrospective prophecy." Whether the attempt to treat history in the prophetic spirit, or in other words to write prophecy backwards, has been much more successful them the attempt to write history by anticipation may perhaps be doubted, but it is at least equally common. And in an age like our own, when historical study has acquired a new prophecy and dignity, every man with a pet doctrine or arotaket to ventilate, especially if he be a man of one idea, in naturally anxious to find or to faction an historical basis for his theory. In an earlier generation Mixford devoted the sioning years of his life to establishing Tony principles by an elaborate exposure of his life to establishing Tony principles by an elaborate exposure of his life to establish writeral disconnection of the Athenian demonstracy; and since these involves has still more elaborated of the faction of Commons. We can had you woulder if leaver leading the faction of Commons. We can had been histories written to have Catholic histories and Protestant histories written to the same treet. And then, to take a tritrensample, the lighteries and Propagant histories written to

prove how blessing and cursing have in either case attended on the maintenance or the rejection of the true faith. Some thirty years ago Archdeacon Manning, as he then was, preached a Fifth of November Sermon at Oxford, in which the prosperity of "this Church and nation" for centuries past was measured by its advancing repudiation of "the dominion of the Roman Pontificate." In subsequent works the same author has undertaken to show that the same "providential acts" of resistance to Rome have in each case entailed heavy judgments on the country. It is, however, with another Archdeacon, less widely known to fame, who has supplied the latest example of this method of prophetic retrospect, that we are concerned to-day. Our readers are aware of the raid that has been made upon the Exeter reredos, and are also acquainted with our opinion on the matter, which prove how blessing and curring have in either case attended and are also acquainted with our opinion on the matter, which need not be repeated here. But in the official defence of his conduct which the learned and venerable prosecutor of the Exeter Chapter has just addressed to the clergy of the Archdesconry of Cornwall, he adopts a line of argument far transcending the legal and technical merits of the point at issue. On that branch of the subject indeed he declines to enter, and after a few words of explanation as to his personal reasons for the course he has taken, we are always at once into the deaths of a weat historical discussion. plunged at once into the depths of a vast historical discussion.

He looked upon the matter chiefly in a religious point of view. He maintained that throughout the history of mankind, wherever images of the character of that now under discussion had been permitted in churches, the worship of them sooner or later had invariably followed." And, as the context implies, a general corruption or destruction of Christianity had followed with it. Considering that, according to the Archdeacon—who is so far right mough—invariant have have now considering that according to the Archdeacon—who is so far right. enough—images have been very general in churches for upwards of fifteen conturies, this is of course rather a serious indictment, and it behaves us, if only in the interests of "our common Christianity," to examine the grounds on which it is based. The Archdeacon has kindly constructed for our assistance a little chronological table—we were going to say of Church history, but in fact it begins with the promulgation of the Ten Commandments "with especial dignity" amid the thunders of Mount Sinai, only to close with the sentence of Mr. Justice Keating in the Chapter House at Exeter. It is chiefly however to Church history, and especially to English Church history, that Archdeacon Phillpotts addresses himself, and we at all events must be content to keep within these not very narrow limits. tianity," to examine the grounds on which it is based. narrow limits.

very narrow limits.

There have been various opinions broached by Protestant divines as to when the age of miracles ceased, when and how the corruptions of Popery were first introduced, how soon the Church altogether apostatized from pure Gospel faith, whether during the long period of darkness which followed any faithful remnant—as for instance the Albigensus—handed on the torch of true religion, and the like. We have heard an Evangelical preacher pass at a bound from St. Paul to Bishop Ridley, finding no green spot for the sole of his foot to rest upon in the dreary interval. On the other hand the English Homilies, if we recollect aright, speak of the world being sunk for upwards of 900 years "in the filthy puddles of stinking human tradition," thus allowing some tive or six centuries of Christian purity before the crisis came. The Archdeacon of Cornwall steers a middle course. He allows 300 years of Christian faith and learning before the age of idelatry set in; an arrangefaith and learning before the age of idolatry set in; an arrange-ment, by the way, which has one rather awkward consequence. It throws not only the composition of the Ureeds and the four Ecumenical Councils, to which the Anglican Canons appeal for settlement of doctrine, but the immense majority of the Fathers, including all the more learned among them, into the idolatrous period, when learning is expressly said to have fallen into utter decay. The passage is certainly a curious one:—

It was certain that for the first 300 years after Christ, the best and purest period of the Church, in which learning flourished and civilization was in a highly advanced state, no images were permitted in churches. It was after the irruption into the west of the Goths, Vandals, and Huns, who, with their devastating bands, overran the fairest portions of Europe, destroying cities, burning libraries, and making havec of the homes of the inhabitants, while learning and civilization fell into utter decay—it was after this that images crept into the churches under the patronage of half-converted princes, and began to be worshipped. The East, after a chequered period of doubt, dispute, and disquiet, settled down at last into the admission of pictures, and he feared their worship also, while status were repuditated still.

The Vandals did not become Christians at all before the fifth century, when they mostly adopted Arianism. The conversion of the Huns began at the end of the eighth century. But let that pass. There is nothing to show that Goths, Vandals, or Huns had anything to do with the introduction of images, which, so far from symbolizing the decay of learning and civilization among Christians, was closely connected with its advance. It was, as Neander points out, the stern opposition of the early Christians to the esthetic religion of Paganism which made them the uncompromising opponents of all union of art with religion, and it was only by degrees that this repugnance were away. As to the patronage of "half-converted princes," it was such rude and ignorant Emperors as Leo the Issurian, who wickently forced his Jewish subjects to receive baptism, and his Constantine Copronymus, who were the great assailants of its ages. Whether the Archdescon attaches any weight to the Essimal distinction between pictures and status is not dear from the Revolution of Idages. The is evidently unaware that the iconoclastic of Essay, and the archdescon attaches any weight to the Essimal distinction between pictures and status is not dear from the status of the series will be accorded to the status of the Issurian, who characteristic status of the Issurian that the control of the status of the Issurian that the control of the status of the Issurian distinction between pictures and status is not dear from the companions of Ulyses. But he is evidently unaware that the iconoclastic of the Issurian work of the Issurian that control the Issurian that the control of the status of the Issurian that the original of the Issurian that the control of the status of the Issurian that the original of the Issurian that the The Vandals did not become Christians at all before the fifth

the Eastern Church synchronized with the commu

the Eastern Church synchronized with the commencement of a long period of intellectual stagnation from which she is only now allowly awakening. The last Greek theologian of any state was John of Damascus, who lived in the eighth century.

Having thus summarily disposed of the origin and progress of images or idolatry—for he regards the two as virtually synonymous—in the Christian Church, the Archdeacon passes rapidly over the long period of Pagan darkness extending from the close of the third century to the dawn, by aid of the printing press, of the "B. Reformation" in the sixteenth, which was signalized "in England as elsewhere" by the banishment of images from the churches. When however he comes to details, he wisely confines himself to England. He doubtless knows that the Reformation "elsewhere" is closely connected with the name of Luther, but churches. When however he comes to details, he wisely confines himself to England. He doubtless knows that the Reformation "elsewhere" is closely connected with the name of Luther, but he is apparently ignorant that to this day that most objectionable of all images, the crucifix—which he assures us was the special abomination of Bishop Jewell and Bishop Cox—stands on every Lutheran altar, whence it follows according to his own canon that Lutherans are "invariably" idolaters, and indeed, as will appear from a passage we are about to quote, not only idolaters but "Romanists":—

Daskers reigned for a long time till at length under God the open

Dut "Romanists":—

Darkness reigned for a long time, till at length, under God, the open Bible, spread abroad by the discovery of the printing press, came into all men's hands; and then the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ once more shone upon those whose eyes the god of this world had not wholly blinded. A great reaction took place, and it was to the process of this reaction to would specially call their attention. In England, as elsewhere, almost the tirat step taken was the banishment of images from the churches, and eventually, in the reign of Edward VI., they were swept away. Now, they should mark this in order to show what an inseparable connexion existed between images and Romanism.

To the halcyon days of Edward VI.—which, however, greater historians than the Archdeacon of Cordwall, who are equally sound Protestants, do not regard as a particularly brilliant period of our history—succeeded the reign of "Bloody Mary," when Bishop Bonner and Cardinal Pole immediately replaced "a crucifix or rood of decent stature" in the churches. This matter of the stature suggests to the Archdeacon the interesting inquiry whether stature suggests to the Archdescon the interesting inquiry whether the figures on the Exeter reredos would have been considered large enough, or whether Cardinal Pole would have required an image six feet long—like those in the reredos opened the other day at Worcester. He inclines however to think that three feet would have sufficed, and indeed sees reason to believe that the smaller the image the more grossly idolatrous the worship it is likely to receive. Did not Louis XI. of France, whenever he was about to do any specially wretched and dishonourable deed, worship one of the little leaden images he carried about in his hat? and why therefore should not the good people of Exeter worship the delicate figures on their own reredos?

Oh, the grovelling debasement of all the mental and spiritual powers when once men took to meddling with images, either keeping them about their persons or putting them in their places of worship to look at them there!

After this little parenthosis the sketch of English history is resumed. With Mary's death returned Protestantism and "the Ten Commandments," images in churches being "altogether and entirely forbidden"; with the exception, it should have been added, of the lion and unicorn, to say nothing of Moses and Asron, whose gigantic figures, more than six feet high, not unfrequently used to flank the inevitable decalogue, Second Commandment and all. And so for two reigns all was well. But then came Charles I., and "his Roman Catholic wife Henrietta and Bishop Laud"—the Archdescon does not seem to have heard of Laud's translation to Canterbury—"did pretty much what they liked, and then serain Canterbury—"did pretty much what they liked, and then again up came the images and with them a thinly disguised Popery."

This however was more than the people could bear. The king and Bishop Laud lost their heads, on account it would seem of these restored images, and for a time the Church Establishment was overthrown. But the people found themselves "pestered" by the Puritan sectaries (the Archdescon of Cornwall is evidently not partial sectores (the Arendescon of Cornwan is evenently nor partial to Dissenters) and restored Anglicanism, taking care how-ever to keep images out of the churches; and for awhile "all went smoothly, till another Papist, James II." succeeded to the throne and the evil policy of his father. His "Jesuit confessors" insisted and the evil policy of his lather. His "Jesuit confessors" insisted on his putting images back into the churches, and we are left on infer that on that account he was deposed. Why the Jesuits should wish to see images introduced into Anglican churches, as the language of the Charge implies, is not explained. If the Archdescon means that Roman Catholic chapels were opened during James's reign, which chapels no doubt contained the usual paraphernalia of Roman Catholic worship, that is quite true, but it is hard to see what it has to do with the introduction of images into the Church of England

Beaum Catholics of late years. Look at the Archhithen of Westminster, so called, once a highly respected archdences of the English Church, now the morest estellite of the Pope of Rome, ready to do his bidding in all things, whether to produce as articles of finish the Immanulate Conception of the Virgha Many, or the personal infullibility of his Hallmest. Aye, and worse than that, ready—(having once been in English clergyman, tolerably well acquilibiled with his Bible, he could hardly do it without some laward revulation of halling)—ready to crown an Image of St. Joseph, with the infant fleviour in his arms, in a church at the outskirts of London; and proclaim plemary indulgance from all their sins to all who, in a devout frame of mind, cheald make a pilgrimage thereto.

Whether Archhishop Manning became a Papist because he had learnt to worship images, or whether his belief in the Immaculate Conception and Papal Infallibility seduced him into image worship, does not very clearly appear. But we are distinctly informed that his "strange infatuation" can only he axplained "on the principle of God's blinding the eyes of those who believe not in the alone efficacy of the blood of Christ." Nor is this the worst. In the Archbishop's pro-cathedral are to be seen, besides Roman Catholica, many "gaping idlera," who go to look at the vestments and decorations and lights and incense and confession-boxes, till they come at last to think these things constitute "real religion," and become Ritualists or Romanists themselves. Nay, the Archdeacon knows of "educated young ladies" who already worship images in their own rooms, and may some day "at the behest of their confessors" come to worship them in church, if they can find any there. We must venture to observe however that if these misguided young ladies resort to Exeter Cathedral for the purpose, unless they go very close indeed to the altar, they will find the painted figures of the Apostles in the great East window much more conspicuous and available objects of adoration than the elegant but somewhat minute sculpture of the reredes. Yet, curiously enough, the Archdeacon, who feels bound in conscience not only to lift up his voice but "to spend and be spent, if need be, in the attempt to purpe the Cathedral of these miserable idols," does not seem to be at all moved to protest agilist the Saints in the painted windows, which are surely at least as conducive to peril of idolatry as the Greek fooms. Neither indeed does one quite understand, considering what numberless decorations far more demonstratively "idolatrous" than the Exeter reredos have been introduced into English churches and cathedrals during the last thirty years, how he can second it to his conscience to have held his pace so long. One special reason he does adduce, though it s

We are afraid we cannot help him.

It was pointed out at the time that, if the law relied upon for the removal of images from churches is still in force, it is equally applicable to the destruction of the illuminated missals in the Bodleian and British Museum. And if Archdeacon l'hillpotts is right as to the "everlasting obligation of the letter of the Second Commandment," the law cannot be complained of. But we should like to know whether he accepts the full consequences of his own theory, and, if not, where he draws the line. If images are idolatrous in church, they can hardly be innocuous in private houses, and indeed we have already seen that young ladies worship them in their bedrooms. Nor can it make any difference whether the likeness be in sculpture or in painting, or whether the subject be sacred or profime. All are alike forbidden by the letter of the Second Commandment, and were in fact held unlawful among the Jaws, and all alike are capable of being perverted to superstitious uses. We have seen an old woman in a foreign cathedral prostrate in adoration before the figure of the impenitent thief. There must in short be a clean sweep of our picture-gallories and our drawing-rooms as well as our churches, if we are to avoid all peril of idolatry. And perhaps even then the danger would not be wholly got rid of. There is high authority for asying that the Israelites, even when guiltless of any sin against the letter of the Second Commandment, "set up their idols in their hearts," and were severely consured for doing so. But with such high matters we shall not meddle here. It is clear that, on the Archdeacon's principle, Christian art, whether medieval or modern, could never have come into existence, and with the fall of the old Gods all that gives "sweetness and light" to the outward forms of religion would have passed away. He tells us indeed that "errain outward accessories to worship there must be "; but he prudently refraine from defining them except by the negative test that they must "assessed hamme

William Control

the Ten Commandments. So vigorous a protest has heardly been heard since the days when the mantle of Copronymus fell; see Praise God Barebones of pious memory; and unless some doughties: destructive shall arise to dispute his claim, the name of Archedescon Philipotta will go down to posterity, as the last of the iouncelests.

OUR SPORTS.

IT is curious to observe the sort of vapid purility into which the Times usually falls when it turns from the beatun track of politics to discuss any of the social questions of the day. There is a silliness about its articles on such subjects which one is almost driven to think must be intentional and deliberate. They seem to be written on the assumption that only wave silly mapple same for driven to think must be intentional and deliberate. They seem to be written on the assumption that only very silly people cars for articles of this kind, and that, therefore, the sillier they are the more suitable they will be for the class for whose entertainment they are provided. A highly characteristic specimen of these compositions appeared the other day on the subject of racing. The writer had been struck by the difference between the Derby and the Caks as regards the demeanour of the spectators, and found that the latter satisfied his ideal of racing without rowdiness. If alleraces, he thought, could only be conducted as quietly as the Caks, the Turf would soon become decent and respectable. The writer them went on to treat the question analytically, and to inquire whether there would soon become decent and respectable. The writer them went on to treat the question analytically, and to inquire whether there was anything peculiar in the circumstances of the Oaks to account for its superior decorum. He discovered "peace and pleasure" at the Oaks, and also a great many ladies. A larger proportion of ladies go to this race than to any other, and it is observed that there is also less disorder and brutality on the course than is usual at races. Consequently the presence of the ladies, it is suggested, must have somewing to do with the respectability of the meeting, and the writer proceeds to draw from this what he calls a "lesson, if not a moral." This lesson or moral is "not exactly that more ladies ought to attend meetings of this kind in order that racing should ought to attend meetings of this kind in order that racing should be more reputably conducted, but rather that racing should be more reputably conducted that ladies might be tempted to help forward its reform." And his conclusion is that "the difference between the Oaks and the Derby Day induces us to believe that, should the reform of our racing be taken carnestly in hand, it may possibly be forwarded by the agency of woman." A more extraordinary confusion of mind as to cause and effect it is impossable. ought to attend meetings of this kind in order that racing should possibly be forwarded by the agency of woman." A more extra-ordinary confusion of mind as to cause and effect it is impossible to imagine. Racing is to be refined by women going to races, but then women are not to go to races till racing is refined. In other words, the remedy is to be applied only when the patient is certified to be cured. It is expected that "with ladies at races we should seldom see animals cruelly over-ridden," and that "the roughs would be less likely to outrage decency." But then the writer's would be less likely to outrage deceney." But then the writer's meaning is "not exactly" that these things should be checked meaning is "not exactly" that these things should be checked by the attendance of women at races, but that they should be checked—how he does not say—in order to make it fitting for women to attend. He commerates some of the classes who make races what they are at present—the regular betting-men and their imitators, the publicans who play to their own gain into the hands of professionals and hangers-on of the Turf, and the great body of "reckless and feeble fools" whose rendezvous is the racecourse. The writer does not advise ladies to attempt to purify and refine racing while it is in the hands of these people, but he has brought himself to believe that these people will perhaps voluntarily sacrifice their interests and tastes and these people, but he has brought himself to believe that these people will perhaps voluntarily sacrifice their interests and tastes and absent themselves from the race-course in order that ladies may enjoy the sight of the sport. "What is imperatively wanted is some restraining influence that should raise the general tone." Without this restraining influence things must go on as at present, but then unfortunately the restraining influence cannot be brought to bear

unfortunately the restraining influence cannot be brought to bear until the tone has been raised. It would appear, therefore, that the prospect is a somewhat hopeless one. It is as if a doctor were to say, "Here is the only medicine that can do you any good, but you must defer taking it until you get better."

It is possible to conjecture how this jumble of nonsense came to be composed. The Times had a few days before found it necessary to speak severely of the Derby Day and the general condition of the Turf, and it wished to make amends by a civil word for racing in the abstract. It had also, in the course of duty, had to deal hardly with the political aspinations of women, and here was a chance of complimenting the offended sex on its mirral influence. Accordingly the women are told that they alone can reform the Turf, and then it turns out that they cannot begin their work in this direction until the Turf has reformed itself. The writer incidentally refers to a circumstance which operates in favour of the comparative decency and decorum of the Oaks. It is that the fillies that run have the capriose of their sex, and, as there is no possibility of counting on them, their competition gives rise to very little serious betting. If it had been suggested that the best way to reform the Turf would be to exclude colts and confine the races to fillies, there might perhaps have been some point in the article. It is obvious to every one who considers the subject that betting is the canker at the heart of the Turf, and that as it spreads the whole system will become one foul and losthsome sore. A nece is in itself a pretty enough sight, and, in so far as it is supposed to contribute to the improvement of the treed of horses, it has accommendable object. But the betting somes in to corrupt and ruin everything; to introduce dis-

of all concerned. Of the vast multitude of betting-men of all classes, only a very small proportion ever see a race or know anything of the horses except the names, and few of those who attend moses go for the sake of seeing the animals. There is a keen and subtle poison in betting which tends to weaken honesty and self-respect, to develop sordid passions, and to produce generally a state of excitement which is necessarily injurious to moral sanity. There is nothing in the race itself to provoke disorder; it is the foverish excitement of the betting, the anxiety as to the result, the exultation or disappointment with which it is received, which unsettle the mind and relax the restraints of sense and decency. It may be true that it is only a comparatively small part of the throng at a racescourse which is affected in this way; yet it is enough to give character and colour to the whole. The Oaks is one of several races at which, for various reasons, there is comparatively little betting, and which are consequently quietly and decently conducted. But wherever the betting runs high, not only the people present at the races, but all those who have put themselves in the way of being affected by the result, are subjected to influences which cannot fail to do harm. That races should be conducted in a more decrous manner merely in order that women may attend them is a very small matter. Even if all races were run as quietly as those on the Oaks day at Epsom, a great and terrible evil would still exist in the fact that these contests furnish occasions for reckless gambling to a vast multitude of people scattered all over the country. It is impossible to view without alarm the continuous and rapid spread of this miserable mania through all classes of the community down even to the lowest, especially when we trace its connexion with the melancholy increase of various forms of crime. It is not merely the Turf that is infected by it. Almost every sport is gradually being brought under the same noxious and debasing influence—

se missinatic atmosphere.

It is obvious that the sports of a nation must necessarily have an important effect on its general character, both physically and morally; and from this point of view the popular amusements of the English at the present day are certainly by no means calculated to excite comfortable reflections. The exercises of the Gracks were intended to impart strength, suppleness, and gracefulness to the human figure; they helped the mind by giving it a healthy body, and masculine virtues were also stimulated by a generous smulation. In our own country at this moment the idea of sport appears to be becoming more and more exclusively concentrated in the cambling which assumed the secondary of the complete strength of the cambling which assumed the secondary that the secondary the secondary that the secondary the secondary that the sec of sport appears to be becoming more and more exclusively con-centrated on the gambling which accompanies the exercises. Most of the people who are interested in racing knew little and care little about the horses, except as supplying a subject for their bets, and the same may be said with regard to bont-races, vacht-ing, cricket, and other sports. The Italians have a game which they call fly-loo, and which combines the maximum of uncertainty with the minimum of personal effort. Two pieces of sugar are placed on a table, or on the ground, and the question is on which piece of sugar a fly will first alight. The players are about as much interested in the propagation of flies as the ordinary English racing-men in the breed of horses, and their part in the game is equally passive. The tendency of English sport would seem to be to degenerate into mere gambling on the result of a contest to degenerate into mere gambling on the result of a contest to degenerate into more gambling on the result of a contest between trained professionals. There is only a limited number of persons who take an active part in the playing of the game; the rest merely look on; indeed most of them hardly take the trouble seen to look, and are content to bet on hearsay. It is evident that sport conducted in this manner does nothing for the physical improvement of the people, and its effect on the mind would seem to be chiefly to produce a certain sharpness akin to requery, and to cultivate sordid and unscrupulous capidity. Apart from the question as to the fix—and by a little effort of imagination, a substitute could easily be found for the vermin—hunting is an excellent sport, because it involves not only valuable physical trainexcellent sport, because it involves not only valuable physical training, but also the discipline of mental and moral qualities, such as quickness of apprehension, courage, decision of character, and so ing, but also the discipline of mental and moral qualities, such as quickness of approhension, courage, decision of character, and so on. Hunting is, in fact, only racing performed by gentlemen, not as a public show or as a means of gambling, but for their own private amusement. 'A steeplechuse affords just as much fun as hunting, and brings out similar qualities; but it is scarcely surprising, in the present state of the Turf, that gentlemen-jockeys should be going out of fushion. A peculiar significance has been discovered in the opening, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, of a new pole club at Hurtingham, which has hitherto been devoted to pigeon-shooting. It is supposed that the object in view is that the shooting should be supplanted by the more manly sport. A pigeon match, we are tuld, and indeed the circumstance is tolerably notorious, is apt, even "under the more exclusive circumstances," to become a mere field-day for the bookmakem; and, it may be added, with the usual result as regards the honesty of the players. The game of pole has been welcomed on the ground that it is beyond the reach of such containstion; but there is no reason to suppose that this will be the case as long as it is made a subject for beavy betting. Ethis public has at least the advantage of being capital exercise for the accordance in the large will seem almplifies the tunk, and the physical effect in the large will seem almplifies the tunk, and the physical effect in

volved is little more than nominal. It is not difficult to enumerate the indispensable conditions of healthy sport. It should be an exercise not confined to a few professionals, but open to use many people as possible; it should tend to disvelop nearethe strength, elasticity, and graceful action, and at the same time time it cultivate courage, resolution, and the capacity of pranagily choosing the policy to be followed assid the resh of events; and it should be dissociated from betting. Rucing, heating, poin, shooting, rowing, and cricket are all good in their way, as long us they are pursued from a genuine love of pure sport, and not as a more prefext for pecunisry opeculation of the lowest kind. Howethis growing disease is to be met in a difficult quanties, but it is at least clear that coercive measures are out of the question, that the remandy is to be found in education and persuasion, and that opening in influential quarters would do much to premote a mean wholesome state of things.

THE ARMY AS IT WAS

THE boys of whom the British army is chiefly composed will doubtless grow into men, but by that time they will have been replaced by another set of boys. We can hardly venture to believe that the infantry of which Lord Sandhurst lately spoke would deserve Marshal Bugasud's praise, although "il n'y en a passe beaucoup" might still be truly said of them. Our army is still small in numbers, but we must doubt whether, under the existing system, or any system which does not cost more money, it can be good in quality. An experienced soldier, Colonel Stuart, who has lately published his Reminiscenses (Murst and Blackett), asks whether any one will pretend that in physical appearance the soldiers of to-day are equal to what they were thirty years ago, or even just before the Crimean war. "The truth is the men are not to be got. I saw not long ago four regiments in brigade, and certainly they were very different from those of the olden time. One Highland regiment that I had once snown as a most magnificent corps appeared all kilts and bonnet-cases." The writer was invited by a friend, lately inspecting field-officer at Liverpool, to come to his office and see the sort of recruits that are now taken. He saw forty, and such specimens of the human race! He thought that his friend and himself, although past the age of pugilism, could have licked them all, one down to there come on. At this rate we shall soon have Mr. Gathorne Hardy reduced to defending the proceedings of his office in Falstaff's words:—

Will you tell me how to choose a man? Care I for the limb, the thewes, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man? Give me the spirit. Here's Wart;—you see what a ragged appearance it is; 'a shall charge you, and discharge you, with the motion of a pewterer's humaer; come off and on switter than he that gibbets-on the brewer's bucket. And this same half-need fellow, Shadow,—give me this man; he presents no murk to the enemy; the forman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penkrife. And, for a retreat,—how swiftly will this Feeble, the woman's tailor, run off! O give me the spare me, and spare me the great ones.

Colonel Stnart's language implies that the recruits he saw at Liverpool were not even strong, healthy boys, and it will be well for Mr. Gathorne Hardy, if he can, to learn to echo Falstaff's wish for "a little lenu, old, chapt, bald shot." Formerly the country was cheated by recruiting officers, but now we cheat curselves. None are so blind as those who will not see, and we shall doubtless disguise from ourselves as long as we can the ampleasant fact that men can only be got by paying for them. It is almost impossible, says Colonel Stuart, to obtain recruits from what was once the great nursery of our infantry, Ireland. Day by day the bone and sinew of the land is leaving it, and instead of filling our ranks as of old with the brave enduring Irish soldier, we shall perhaps some day find these very men arrayed in hostility against us. "If we want a good article, we must pay for it; and England will have to come down, and that in no small amount, before long, if she wants to have an efficient army."

Colonel Stuart was born under the colours of the 86th Royal County Down regiment, of which his father was some time Colonel. He served in that same regiment more than thirty-live years, and lately retired from the command of it. He may therefore claim to speak with some authority of what the army was and is. As he became a noted man for activity and strength, he can afford to report the comments made by the townsfolk of Newry on his boyish appearance when he first joined his father's regiment. They called him the King's hard bargain, and said "It's badly off we are for soldiers." A strapping Irishwoman ravished a kies from the "ama' darling." The boys that are now seen in the ranks are small enough, but perhaps not many women besides their mothers would call them darlings. Colonel Strart mentions several times the stature and strength of the men of his curps. The first victim of flooging after he joined the regiment was a fine-looking had of eighteen or nineteen years of age. His height was six feet three inches vary alight, yet muscular. He had been absent all night from barracks, and for this offence he received a parishment of three hundred lakes. He was a long time in hospital; came out, and deserted; was captured and sentenced to another flogging of the same amount, which he took without a sound under the influence, as was supposed, of a strong ascentic. Again he went for a long time to hospital, and as soon as he came met for the men made of the men was made, of the mental of the lates of the mental and got to America. This is

lind and discrett families to grow into salendid soldiers. But this unfortunity retrait hardly did a day's duty, and templated his allegiance to America with no very kindly resollection, it may be supposed, of England. The officers of the 86th, who administered this investional and bratal system, were for the most part. Scotchman, and they appear to have fully believed in the constant throughout his career to mitigate it. Yet even he keys down as an unquestionable rule that soldiers must be flogged by theft and making away with necessaries, and he tells us of an officer of high character who rose from the ranks, and used oponly to say of himself that he was never worth a d—n till he got three hundred lashes. Colonel Stuart's memory only goes back to a partied of mitigated severity, in which the punishments, although in modern eyes structions, appear lenient compared with those of Wellington's campaigns. Every company of his regiment had a subscription club which paid three or four pounds to a man who took his two or three hundred lashes without "giving tongue." took his two or three hundred lashes without "giving tengue."
If he gave tongue he would perhaps get a second thrashing from
his comrades when he came out of hospital. It is said that in a company of an Irish militia regiment every man but one had been flogged, and he was so stung by the reproaches of his company or he'd never have any pace in the company." A serious objection to this punishment is its inequality. Colonel Stuart mentions that the worst flowring he are were were required by a man who had the worst flogging he ever saw was received by a man who had the worst flogging he ever saw was received by a man who ambidied the drummers, and on the other hand it was difficult to prevent mitigation if the operators were so disposed. It is said that a Governor of Norfolk Island was obliged to do his own flogwing in order to produce any adequate effect upon the convicts. If ging in order to produce any adequate effect upon the convicts. If the punishment had continued in full force to this ingenious ago, the punishment had continued in full force to this ingenious age, we might expect that a flogging-machine would have been contrived for administering stripes of exactly equal force to the human back. In the worst flays there was always this practical limit to severity—that no soldier had more than one back. Even if adjoining territory was annexed to the dominion of the lash, it still often came to this, that there was nothing left to flog, unless the sugrestion were adopted of a soldier who said to his colonel on being taken down, "Now ye —, there's the soles of my feet for you left." There was in the 86th regiment a soldier who had been at Waterloo in the artillory, and who counted thirty-six hundred lashes during his term of service. "He took his punishment, even up to his old age, with the utmost indifference, not even putting his shirt in his mouth." We have now changed our plan entirely, and are willing to do everything for the soldier except pay him properly. Colonel Stuart, after describing a severe affray between his own and another regiment, says that the men of the 86th were noted for their immense size and strength, and after the lapse of many years they had not much degenerated. When landing in Bombay years afterwards, they were called the "Irish Giants." If we had such men now we should at least know better than to turn them into mere whipping-blocks. But when we consider what an Irish content are at a transfer in a general of the more of the sold at least know better than a Irish content and the sold and the second of the sold and the second of the sold and an another and the sold and a least the second of the second of the sold and a least the second of the sold and a least the second of the sold and a least the second of mere whipping-blocks. But when we consider what an Irish giant can earn as a "navvy," it is only wonderful that any of them should be soldiers. We can of course get young and silly boys, with heads full of romance and stuff, but we do not keep them when they become men. Another regiment distinguished for stature was the 25th Borderers. The colonel, born an Englishman, was so much a Scotchman that, if possible, he would not have an Englishman or Irishman in the corps. "They wore certainly in point of appearance the largest men, not even excepting the 87th and my own regiment, that I had ever met. So handsome a set of lads as their Light Company no other corps could produce." While the mon were flogged the officers drank and fought duels. The major of the 86th regiment was tried by court-martial for being drenk on duty and acquitted. It was thought that the authorities had chosen the only day out of three hundred

and sixty-five that he happened to be select.

A soldier of a Highland regiment was sentenced to receive two hundred lashes for telling the officer inspecting his company that he, the officer, "had noe mair brains than a kail runt." The colonel, however, remitted the punishment, probably because he agreed in opinion with the soldier. We have read, in another book, that some soldiers of a Highland regiment, raised about a century ago, were flogged for objecting to est matton. The real objection, we need hardly say, was not so much to eating mutton as to being charged for it. Many disputes arose as to the terms on which new regiments had been missed. Sir Allan Cameron, who raised the 79th regiment, was told by the Dake of York that he would dust them. Bir Allan answered that that was more than the King date do. The Duke replied, "then he would send them to the West Indias"; to which Sir Allan again retorted, "You may send them to Hall, if you like, and I'll go with them." The hereux of flogging was interspensed with Indicases occurrences. At Besindom all the companies of a camp had been empited into a shallow pond; a soldier on his way to the place of panishment jumped into the middle of this sligh, and the culouel, finding that no one in the regiment dared to follow the sulprit, promised to let him off his flogging if he would come out of the pond. Sint before the 18th regiment embashed for India these beothers liked in it. The clear, who was about transpeture, atond 6 ft. I in.; the next inother, a wary hastisoms lad, 6 ft. 3 in.; and the opening the power of its the power of t

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adventurous steps another way. The 19th negiment, which defected Jollahand, being ordered kome, four buildred men actual tested for other regiments. They were nearly all links. Two of them being temporarily under Colonel Stanst's command were brought before him for lighting in the tests. As used add he was as good a man as the other, Colonel Stanst ordered the Provents engreent to take them to the outskirts of the camp and let them have it out. This decision was greatly approved. The loss of this regiment from cholers at Kurrachee was eccount only to that of the unfortunate 78th Highlanders. When the 26th regiment was ordered to Kurrachee in 1844, "the corps composed almost entirely of Irishmen, in height and appearance might have computed with their gallant countrymen of the 87th, their average height exceeding 5 ft. 9 in." After being sent to Moultan and brought back to Kurrachee, the cholese broke out in June 1846, and within ton days the regiment buried 385 men, women, and children. The finest and most powerful mess were awept away. 77 grenadiers and light company men, the pick of the corps, were among the victims; and out of 37 grandiers who perished, only two were rear-rank men. In the battalion companies the finest men were also the victims. Contrary to established belief, the drunkards did not suffer in an equal proposition to their better conducted comrades. The 78th Highlanders, "a magnificent corps," lost in a short time upwards of 500 men, and were a regiment only in name. During this fearful mortality only 4 officers of the whole Kurrachee force died, and no one of them belonged to the 86th. The reason is tolerably obvious. The officers were better supplied with food and drink. In providing for the soldiers' meals both in India and at home there has been during the last thirty years a great improvement, and indeed the full-grown alle-budied soldier is getting to be so scarce and valuable that every care ought to be taken to preserve his health. Ireland yields, we forn, only a limited supply of giau

WHITSUNTIDE IN VIENNA.

OF all the great cities in Europe, Vienns is perhaps the best worth seeing at Whitauntide. Elsewhere the citizens have their Whitauntide amusements very much to themselves, and the better-to-do of them find their way out of town to enjoy the charms of early summer in the country. Paris merely makes an ordinary fete of the season and nothing more. If there is a good deal of buying of presents going forward in the town, if the theatres are full and the cales do a fair business, yet a great many of the people are away making heliday in the adjacent woods of Boulogue or Vinconnes; or they are clustered round the tables in the andless gardens and restaurants on the sunny cotessus that slope down to the Seme. Frankfort is gone out to the baths on the Tamus; the Perliners have crowded the excursion trains to Spandau; the people of Dresden have taken steamer on the Elbe-for the Saxon Switzerland, and accommodation is to be had neither for love nor money in the little 1 on in the charming valleys. Vionna, on the other hand, fills instead of emptying, notwithstending the extreme heauty of its more remote environs. The neighbouring country invades the town, and the Austrian Corresponde of the Times explains the reason in a letter published a few days back. Religious belief is still slive among the Austrians, and the dwellers in the districts that surround the capital are among the most devout of hereditary Catholics. It is they who swell those long trains of pilgrims that traverse in the season the streets of Vienna, with crucifixes and banners and triumphant songs of devotion. They still believe devoutly in their village priests, and, having a firm faith in the efficacy of absolution, they are punctiliously regular in their attendance at the confessional. They hang pictures of the Madonna over their walls, and pin small cros to their bed-heads, and train up their children carefully in the way in which their own fathers have walked before them. Whitsan-Day and Whitsun-Monday are the days that have been con-secrated from time immemorial to the great coromony of confirma-tion. Naturally on that solemn occasion the pious possents follow the genial teaching of their Church and combine immeent pleasure with their religious rates. They take the children, in the first place, to the church, where the business of confirmation is disposed of with all due decorum, although there is a contain appearance of lifeless formality about it. Then, when congregations are dismissed towards the mid-day disner-hour, they gregations are dismissed towards the mid-day disner-hour, they are left free to make a day of it, and they certainly have the happy knack of enjoying themselves. The citizens join in the fun; for them the arrival of those energy crowds in their pisturesque local costumes has all the frashness of a never-cessing attention, and besides there is profit in the proceedings of this annual fair, where there is so much buying, eating, and drinking. So Vienna at Whiteuntide is a great eight to see, and it is as well worth your while to time your visit to see it as to arrange to be at Rome in the Holy Week, or at Ober Ammergae during the time of the Passion Play.

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mammergan curing the time of the Passion Play, only almost everything depends upon the weather, and this year, as lest, the Amstrians have been unfortunate in that respect less advantage than Vienna according as the elements are favourable or the reverse. When the sur is faight and the sir belong, there is a general sense of exhibitation, are favourable assembled from the dawback

of the dust, and are proof against the olours from the open gutters. The peasants who have come up to stare shout them find well enjoyment in the nevelty of the crowded thoroughfares, where they are jostled about to their hearts content. The streets of the old town are still lined by the gayest shops, and on that special occasion they are made more impasseble than usual by long lines of temporary booths. If the crowding is overdone, and the country people want breathing space, they have only to go and gape on the magnificent boulevards, where each block of buildings seems almost a palace even to those who are familiar with the splendours of Paris; while of course they wind up the afternoon in the Wurst Alliee in the Prater, and all Vienna gathers in it to meet them. On a wet day, on the other hand, all is as dismal as may be. The kennels are running with mud on each side of the narrow streets; there is mud everywhere on the stones to the depth of inches; pavements, if any, are narrowed down to mere pretences; every one drives who can afford it; it is a perpetual effort to save yourself from being crushed under the wheels of the carriages, and it is out of the question escaping the muddy showers that bespecter everything up to the first-floor windows. There is a continual drip of dirty water from the broad overhanging caves; every one of the peasants unfurls his great blue or red umbrells in a frugal attempt to save his Sunday clothes; and it may be imagined what are the pleasures of locomotion in that struggling, awkward, and frightened mob. The little spaces for all freeco refreshments at the corners of the streets, screened off usually by fir-trees set in painted boxes, are of course made altogether untenable by the downpour. Those who desire to recruit exhausted nature must crawl into the low, confined beer-houses which are sufficiently stifling at the best of times. Out upon the boulevards there are no places of entertainment within the compass of poor people's means; while in the great fair that is being h

Their conduct under trials like those of the present season is the more praiseworthy because they so thoroughly enjoy fine weather when they have it. On a fine Whitsun-Day the city resounds with merriment from earliest dawn. It resounds, too, with the cease-less roll and rattle of the wheels of broken-springed omnibuses and springless waggons. All the year round no city can show such singular specimens of antiquated public vehicles as Vienna. Many of the omnibuses plying to suburban villages are painted in the rough, and tied up with string to save them from tumbling to pieces; they are dragged along by pairs of bony carthorses attached rudely by traces of rope. Now these conveyances are crammed outside and in, and there would soon be a dead lock at the barriers if the officers of the octros were as severe as usual in their search for comestibles. But the omnibuses carry only a small contingent of the invading hordes. Most of the peasants travel in their private waggons; the one grast sleek horse, treated as a respected member of the family, trots along loosely secured to one side of the swaying pole, jingling the chimes of bells on his head-stall, and waving off the flies with the green boughs with which his collar is adorned. All these einspanners drive straight to the destinations where their masters have been in the way of putting up from time immemorial—to the Stephansplats, the Judenplats, the various market-places for fish, flesh, and fowl. The people unpack themselves, and those who have religious business on hand march their blue-jacketed or white-garbed offspring straight away to the cathedral. Most of them begin their round of amusements by kneeling before the altars in prayer, and then they can give themselves up to their innocent pleasures with a clear conscience. As we have said, the great rendezvous on the occasion is under the trees in the "Sausage Alley in the Prater. The Prater has been a good deal cut up of late years, and the clearings in preparation for the Great Exhibition have left treese

mireshing and enlivening in the slanting sunleams, for there is naturally a great deal of eating and drinking and smoking going forward. The Austrians have vest capacities of showption, and drinking promotes appetite, and the digestion of heavy viands memorially fatiguing to all classes, and even peasant nature must succumb at length to the excitement of battles, of Reichaholish and sieges of Metz, with their discharges of veritable ordinance and their charges of actual cavalry—to the feats of the circus and performing Polar bears, and the smallest men and the stought ladies in the world. Admiration helps hunger, and as the popular name of Wurst Allée implies, eating is a prominent feature in the entertainment. But it is impossible to avoid remarking and admiring the extreme propriety with which everything is conducted, even in the chapest and commonest restaurants. The narrow benches and the small tables, set out as thickly as possible in the open air, are crowded to what appears extreme discomfort. In the most fashionable dining places in the city it is difficult enough to catch the ear or eye of a waiter, and here in the Prater it is well nigh impossible. Hungry families have to wait on indefinitely in faith, and, yet, if they are impatient, they scarcely show it. Certainly they drink a great deal of beer, but seemingly they are all the better and brighter for it. They listen to excellent music; for if the instruments are often cracked that invite you to the showman's booth outside, the performances at these open-air restaurants are always above par. And as one alooks on at those Whitsuntide excursionists enjoying themselves so heartily, it is impossible not to wish that some of our friends at home might borrow a leaf from the book of the Viennese.

ROBBING THE POOR.

THERE is no hope of a satisfactory adjustment of the difficult and important question with regard to the relations which ought to be established between the Friendly Societies and the Government, unless the extremely unpleasant and disgraceful circumstances of the case and in a property of the case and the constant and disgraceful circumstances of the case and in a property of the case and in t cumstances of the case as it now stands are fairly and boldly cumstances of the case as it now stands are fairly and boldly faced. The question at issue is really nothing less than whether the provident savings of the poor should be allowed to run to waste, either plundered by regues or muddled away by fools. It is a question of money affecting all classes of the community, but it is also a question of much more than money. It appears that at the present moment the poorer classes of this country actually subscribe almost enough, if it were properly invested and administered to make moor relief unnecessary or at least and administered, to make poor relief unnecessary, or at least to reduce it to a comparatively small fraction of its present amount. Unfortunately, however, the greater part of the fund is amount. Unfortunately, however, the greater part of the fund is absorbed by requery and mismansgement; and the consequence is that a large proportion of the subscribers to Friendly Societies make a sacrifice for nothing, and that the country has to pay over again for their relief in times of sickness and distress. It might possibly be cheaper for the country to suppress all Friendly Societies at once, and to give the members a right to assistance from public funds. In that case the poor would at least be the richer in that they would not be robbed of their subscriptions. On the other hand, however, there can be no doubt that it would be much better, both for the lower classes and for the country at large, that the there can be no doubt that it would be much better, both for the lower classes and for the country at large, that the former should be encouraged to practise habits of thrift and foresight, and to preserve the self-respect which is secured by a provident independence. About four millions of persons are members of Friendly Societies, and many more are interested in them as wives or children of members; and between eleven and twelve millions of money is at stake in these institutions. It is impossible, therefore to every report the melantholy gravity of the feet that therefore, to exaggerate the melancholy gravity of the fact that a great many of these Societies are in a state of quite hopeless insolvency—in other words, that the savings of about a third of insolvency—in other words, that the savings of about a third of the population of the country might almost as well be thrown into the sea. Perhaps, however, the worst feature of this deplorable state of things is that these rotten and delusive, if not fraudulent, Societies have been established under the guarantee of a Government certificate, which, though it only certifies legality, is not unnaturally supposed to certify financial soundness as well. Under the existing system all that the Registrar can do is to see that the rules of any Society which applies for registration well. Under the existing system all that the Registrar can do is to see that the rules of any Society which applies for registration are not contrary to law, but the law does not comern itself with its solvency. Consequently a Society which from the very outset of its existence is necessarily a delusion and, a snare, its scale of payments being utterly inadequate to provide the benefits which it promises, may obtain a certificate, stamped with the royal arms, which is popularly accepted as an authoritative assurance that it is entitled to confidence. It is true that the Registrar testifies only that it is an institution in accordance with the law, but the poor in their ignorance have hitherto failed to comprehend that an institution can be legally set up, under a Government certificate, for the express purpose of plundering them of their hard-earned wages.

earned wages.

That this is the actual condition of the majority of surviving Friendly Societies is asserted by the Royal Commission which has recently inquired into their affairs, and is substantially each mitted by the Changaller of the Exphaguer as the heats of his proposed Bill. Sir Stafford Northcote, however, asserted to anxious in his success to try to qualify the diagrams and delayer of the abstantian. He superiord that when it was said that more of

these Societies were insolvent, it was desirable that the meaning of the word should be slearly understood. We think so too, but fir Stafford by his suphemisms scarcely helped to this understanding. He gave the following example:—If a Society having a thousand members adopted certain tables, invited certain payments, and promised certain benefits, it was clear that, if the payments were insufficient, and if no new members came in, it would ultimately fail to fulfil its engagements. If, however, any considerable number of young members were brought in, the fact might be for a time concealed, because the money of the young men would go to pay the allowances to those older men who were coming on the Society's funds. And thus the Society might suspend its insolvency for an indefinite time. Sir Stafford admits that such a Society could not be said to be in "a healthy condition," but this is altogether too mild an expression. It is evident that such a Society as he described would be insolvent from the beginning, and that its only chance of staving off a collapse would be by deluding young members into joining. In this way the older members would push off insolvency from themselves upon the backs of their younger victims, but the Society would be insolvent all the same; only swindling would be added to insolvency. The question for Parliament is whether Societies of this kind should be allowed to go on ensnaring fresh sets of subscribers whose only chance of getting relief is to persuade others to join. Every year, of course, the funds of the Society must become more exhausted, and the only question is on which set of members the blow will fall. There is another point upon which Sir Stafford Northcote made a remark which seems to provoke criticism. "Excellent," he said, "as the Friendly Societies were in themselves, they were doubly and trebly excellent in that they were the result of voluntary action, and even if one could imagine a better system of management than in many cases they adopted, it would be preferable t

The Bill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is certainly a disappointing one, and it would be a misfortune if it were to be hastily passed. It may possibly prove in the end that it is the best measure which can be obtained, and it would at least introduce considerable which can be obtained, and it would at least introduce considerable improvements on the present system. Still it would be a pity that a Bill which would perpetuate so much mischief should be passed merely for the sake of seeming to do something at once. The Commissioners have held a long and minute inquiry, they have accumulated a large body of evidence, and they are themselves divided as to their recommendations. Under such circumstances, it is surely worth while to wait for the results of full public discussion. The choice lies between introducing some small amount of reform on the instant at the cost of giving permanence to some of the worst evils of the existing system, and of submitting to a little delay in the hope that means may be discovered of carrying a larger and more thorough reform. What is proposed is that the Registrar should continue to certify What is proposed is that the Registrar should continue to certify only, as at present, that there is nothing illegal in the constitution of the Societies which he registers, at the ame time publishing sound tables of premiums and benefits which it should be optional for the Societies to adopt or disregard. His certificate is to be limited strictly to the legality of the rules, and is not to contain any warning as to whether the constitution of the Society is or is not in accordance with sound actuarial principles. It is left to the Society itself to decide whether it will conform to proper principles of finance, and to the public to accertain by its own study of the Government tables, and by comparing them with those of any particular Society, whether the latter can be trusted to yield the promised results. It is obvious that this will leave things in pretty much the same state as at present. If an honest, well-meaning Society desires to put itself on a stable footing, it can now easily obtain the guidance of a competent adviser. On the other hand, nothing but utter bewilderment can be expected to result from an artisan or labourer sitting down to study a complex and cabalistic-looking body of assurance tables. It is true that the Societies are to be compelled to keep accounts in a certain form and that a prevent account of the funds is to be as true that the Societies are to be compelled to keep accounts in a certain form, and that a proper separation of the funds is to be enforced. The payments, for example, made on behalf of life assurance or annuities are not to be allowed to be diverted towards the expenses of management, which is, it seems, rather a common practice at present. These are improvements as far as they go, yet they will do little to elucidate actuarial calculations for a brickleyer or agricultural labourer; and it would surely not be too much to expect that the Registrat about company the for a processor or agricultural into over; and it would surely not be too much to expect that the Registrar should compare the tables of the Societies with his own tables, and give a distinct warning when the latter are set at defiance. It has been suggested that, as sound tables are only one element of financial stability, it would be misleading to guarantee the latter without also guarantee housest and compatent administration. But the guarantee housest and compatent administration. t would be misleating to grazanthe the latter without also guaranteeing housest and competent administration. But the question is ally whether the Government should do as much as it can do or a listle. It would containly seem that, if the Government takes past itself the responsibility of deciding under what circumstances a friendly Society can easely be carried on, at ought not to shrink rom the natural and logical supplementary duty of saying whether mot its financial rules have been compiled with. Without this

help, its tables will be little less than a mockery for the class for whose benefit they are supposed to be provided. There are very few, even among educated men, who are capable of applying this sort of information for themselves. The most serious question, however, is whether it should be lawful for Bouleiss which are only a snare and a mockery, and which from the nature of their constitution cannot possibly be anything also, to be set up at all, or to continue to exist, under a Government continuate. There are various formidable objections to Government interference with private enterprise; yet it would hardly be tolerated that, say, a bridge or a railway, knewn to he from its peculiar construction necessarily unsafe and liable to break down at any moment, should be certified as proper and lawful by a Government official; and this is really the state of the case with regard to the Friendly Societies. It is not a matter of controversial opinion whether many of them are unsound; they are known to be unsound, and it is only a question whether they will give way to-day or to-morrow, and whether one set of subscibbers or another will come to grief. It is simply and absolutely impossible that they can continue to keep faith with their subscribers. Why then should they be permitted to delude frosh victims by false promises? Sir S. Northcote said very justly that the sooner a Society found out its mistake and had the courage to apply the remedy, the sooner would that Society be placed upon a sound footing. In that case it would surely be equally in the interest of the Society and of the public to compel it to apply the remedy if its courage should be deficient. There can be no doubt that this would be a very serious step, and that the Government in undertaking it should be sure that it had the support of a strong public opinion. But that is the more reason for not throwing away a good opportunity in idle and impationt haste.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

VI.

FOREIGN painters this year are few and far botween; indeed, for some time past their contributions, both in size and in number, have become small by degrees and beautifully less. This is partly owing to the not unnatural jealousy of our native artists, it being rightly felt that an English Academy should primarily be reserved for English talent; partly also it is due to the growing disinclination of French and other painters holding high rank at home to trust themselves to the tender mercies of our Academy. Even the personal overtures made to a select number of Continental artists no longer obtain favourable response; thus this season the six "Honorary Foreign Academicians" are all absentees. There can be no doubt that, what with the wholesale demands of the Kensington International Exhibition, and three or four commercial (falleries besides, foreign artists have latterly been pretty well pastered; but when the International bazaar is finally closed at the end of the present season, let us hope that London will be once more reinstated in the good opinion of the art capitals of Europe. From the causes we have mentioned the pictures to be noticed from abroad are neither numerous nor important. M. Edouard Frère has been for some time in decline, and the greatest painter of Norway, M. Tidemand, is not at his best in "A Norwayian Wedding" (641). The common naturalism and the heavy opacity of Northern schools are here more pronounced than ever. The nation best represented is the Neitherlands; of what a country composed of sandbanks, shallow seas, dikes, and windmills is capable we have good indication before us in the contributions of M. Alma Tadema (now naturalized in London), of M. Mesdag, M. Bource, M. Israels, and M. Heyermans. "The Doctor's Visit; a Dutch Interior" (658), by this artist, has been filly hang as a companion to the "Anxious Family" (665), by M. Israels. It is evident that the two artists have much, if not everything, is common; in choice of subject both alike love to dwell among simple cottagers an

With the exception of M. Exner, a Dane, none of these contemporary painters are wholly strangers to our Academy.

Pictures of low life, which perhaps not inappropriately had their origin in the Low Countries, are now widely diffused throughout Europe, and if a census were taken of all the artists in the world, it would be found that the majority are on the side of genre painting. In England certainly the number of artists who can paint-domestic scenes tolerably wall seems to defy calculation; and yet, judging from the Academy, there are comparatively few who are satisfied to a first number dower, in fact, here than in Germany or France. Mr. Webster, E.A., is still one of the best; he continues, as in "The Prompter" (315), to revel to his heart's content in mischief-making hoys, and one distinguishing characteristic of our English school, as here shd elsewhere exemplified, is its well-heart elsentiness. While in Scandinavia, Russia, and Naples the new of sony is a luxury almost unknown either in nature or in art,

ere in England, on the contrary, the characters who enter into pictures are both in their persons and their clothes well washed. Mr. Nicol, A.R.A., was in former days one of the few artists among as who recognized the value of dirt; but even he now conforms to social and sanitary requirements, as may be seen in the decorous figures of decently-dressed old men in "A Dander after the Rain" (256), and "When there's nothing else to do" (351). Here great is the change as to cleanliness, for in former days no model, we suppose, entered this painter's studio who had washed within a month. For the most part the tendency of our native art has been to rise from the lower strata of society into the middle and the higher classes: but in fact all three classes are properly present in the Acas are both in their persons and their clothes well wa from the lower strata of society into the middle and the higher classes; but in fact all three classes are properly present in the Academy. The total number of these subjects is so great that we cannot do more than enumerate the chief. "The Rightful Heir" (675), by Mr. G. Smith, is true to the traditions of the Wilkie school. Mr. G. B. O'Neill has several pretty and popular little pieces, such as "A Little Better" (34); the artist exemplifies our remark that the English is a cleanly and well-scaped school. Also could be taken managing and "The Right's Nest" (1286). remark that the English is a cleanly and well-scaped school. Also capital in their respective ways are "The Bird's Nest" (1386), by Mr. J. Clark; "The Address to the Young (688), by Mr. J. Morgan; "May it please your Majesty" (1022), by Mr. C. Green; "Friends of Flowers" (716), by Mr. Martans; "The Dinner-Hour, Wigan" (676), by Mr. Eyre Crowe; "An Easter Holyday" (727), by Mr. Aumonier; and "Four-in-Hand," by Mr. Eagles. Mr. Barnard's "Crowd before the Guards' Band, St. James's Park" (684) attracts to itself a crowd. There are usually one or two pictures in every Academy Exhibition that get around one or two pictures in every Academy Exhibition that get around one or two pictures in every Academy Exhibition that get around them curious spectators, just as a Punch and Judy performance in the public streets never falls of gaping admirers. The clever picture before us is in point of intellect on a level with street conjuring and minstrelsy. Here is a riffraff of pickpockets, nuvvies with pickaxes, and old men on wooden legs, all attracted by the Park land. In point of art the composition may pass as a parody on Mr. Pinwell and Mr. Frederick Walker; there is also a suspicion of Mr. Frith. We are sorry not to be able to close this list of genre and naturalistic work, for the most part preiseworthy, without consuring a meretricious, not to say vulgar, manner, which reaches its vary worst in "Tired" (350), by Mr. A. Johnston, and "Crossing the Heath" (376), by Mr. E. U. Eddis. Yet we are bound to acknowledge that the Academy seldom gives encouragement to this cheep and easy sort of thing.

Mr. Lewis, R.A., and Mr. Frank Dillon are again the most brilliant yet literal exponents of the land of Egypt. "Eavesdropping" (437), by the latter, is one of those interiors with lattice windows, Oriental tiles, and soft silken divans which are becoming under the inroads of Western civilization more rare year by year. The artist is particularly happy in his treatment of colour under flooding sunlight. Of such effects he has long been studies. Shu and colour may be said indeed to be the keypoten. obtain under nooting stimight. Or such effects he has long been studious. Sun and colour may be said indeed to be the keynotes of Orientalism in art, as will be seen by the next picture in the Catalogue, "Old Walls at Algiers" (438), by Mr. Ditchfield. This work is truly artistic by its breadth, its sketchiness, yet completeness. These rare qualities ally it to the French treatment of African and Asiatic subjects rather than to the English.

Animal-painting is for the moment at a discount, possibly from two opposite causes. Some people persist in the opinion that the art died with Landseer, while others, having recently had too much of a good thing, first in the Academy and then in the rooms of Mesars. Christie, would rest content not to see a horse or a dog for another twelvementh. And indeed they may be well saved the pain and trouble, for in fact there is in the Academy scarcely the pain and trouble, for in fact there is in the Academy searchy a picture of animals worth looking at. That which may be called the "School of Noah's Ark" is now in the ascendant. Take as a proof the choicest quadrupeds of Mr. Cooper, R.A. (419), and of Mr. Anadell, R.A. (186); the commonest carvings in wood are not more hard or motionless. But Mr. Cooper has, if possible, and the possible of the bit Mr. Cooper has, if possible, the more hard or motionless. But Mr. Cooper has, if possible, surpassed himself in a big bull (713). We never before realized the horror of the situation, "A Bull in a China Shep." Cannot the Academy set apart a room which might be known as the "Menagerie," Academy set apart a room which might be known as the "Monagorie," under the express understanding that Academicians should there, as elsewhere, have the pick of the best places? A few works in which the brute creation plays a conspicuous part may be briefly mentioned. Mr. Briton Itivere again follows Sir Edwin I americans of endowing animals with human intelligence, affections, and antipathies; and the consequence is that in "Apollo" (260), charming the beasts of the forest by his lyre, the God is less than a man, while the lions and the lynxes pass into hybrids which nature abhors. Mr. MacWhirter escapes these dangers by sticking afflectionately to his favourite denkey, for once, by way of change, "Out in the Cold." (648). This old acquaintance was last seen in the Academy on a stormy see-shore. Mr. H. Hardy has fairly won the line by a capital composition, "Ulysee Ploughing with Horse and Bull the Sea-shore" (710). Nature is here submitted to art treatment; the action and the play of lines may indued have been suggested by the Elgin frieze, which affineds some of the noblest motives for the painter of animals.

Marine painting has suffered decline since the wooden walls of England have given way to ironcleds. Turner and Stanfield, who preferred a sail to a paddle-hox, and a sky full of wind to a boiler language with steam, have no successors. Strange to say, the count is all that foresteen by our artists. And even when, he was of expenditure, a grand study of a atom, such as Rr. Heavy Monagon is all that foresteen by our artists. And even when he was a strange to say, the count is all that foresteen by our artists. And even when he was a strange to say, the count is all that foresteen by our artists. And even when he was a strange to say, the count is all that foresteen by our artists. And even when he was a strange of expenditure, and colour, because the provided. under the express understanding that Academicians should there, as

landscape (1408) by Mr. Hulme which has received preference could scarcely have been injured if threat to the ceiling.

could scarcely have been injured if threat to the seiling.

The usual outery is raised that landscapes have been badly served, but the answer might be given that, had they been better its quality, they would have met a happier fate. The simple fact is, that the chief cause for complaint is, just as in figure pictures, that the worst landscapes when coming from Academicians or Associates usurp the best places. In the present year the oldest frequenter of the Exhibition is taken aback by a considerable number of less than medicore landscapes prominent on the line, and apparently by some unknown artist or artists. On referring the Catalogue the alarming fact is declared that Mr. O'Neil, A.R.A., whose figure abortions we have for and Mr. Thorburn, A.R.A., whose tigure abortions we have for years striven to rescue from oblivion, have suddenly betaken themselves to the study of stocks and stones.

The only artist who in our day has passed unscathed through that trying ordeal, the transit from figure to landscape, is Mr. Millais, R.A. And his success in "Scotch Firs" (68), the noblest study of nature in the Exhibition, depends greatly on his treating landscape on the same principle as ligures. These trees stand firmly on the nature in the example as figures. These trees stand firmly on the ground, and lift their heads proudly into the sky; they are shadowy, and lift their heads proudly into the sky; they are shadowy, solemn, stately as armed men marching slowly across country. The companion picture "Winter Fuel" (75) is more assailant in colour and in bravurs of brush; the dash and fling are desperate and deflaut; but the work is just saved from excess by moderating passages which are sober in truth, cool in colour, and strong in realistic study of the fuel from the forest loaded on a cart to be carried away for winter fuel from the forest loaded on a cart to be carried away for winter use. The girl—a little Red Ridinghood—esated among the silvery branches of the birch-tree illumines the scene as a fire lit in a forest. Mr. Millais, from his pre-Raffaellite period when he painted "The Vale of Rest," down to the present moment, has always thrown intention into landscape. And it is such intentional interpretation which gives purpose and power to the pictures of Mr. Peter Graham. But the fury of the storm-lasted waves on "Our Northern Walls" (20) is formless; drawing and significant detail are wanting. The artist is more himself in "The Misty Mountain-ton" (404); he seldom fails of postic insight into the Mountain-top" (494); he seldom fails of poetic insight into the grandeur of the elements.

Mr. Vicat Cole, A.R.A., is indeed a highly privileged person; a goodly number of square feet in a first-rate position is year by year assigned to him, and all that is needful on his part is to repeat, what he has oft before repeated, a sylvan scene from "The Heart of Surrey" (111). The painter suffers a common fate on election to Academic honours; he is tried in the school of prosperity; but when he was a mere probationer years ago in the Dudley Gallery, we recall by the same hand landscapes closer in study, and more skilled and thorough in workmanship, than the present somewhat pretentions performance. Mr. Leader, at one time the rival of Mr. Vicat Cole for Academic distinction, has now Mr. Leader, at one to fight his way as lest he can for a place somewhere between the floor and the ceiling; yet he has never done better work than in "Dewy Morning on the Mountains" (505), and "A Fine Day in Autumn" (563). Also among studies of what may be termed diurnal Attunn (503). Also among studies of what may be termed diffrage changes in nature, "Late in the Imy" (536), by Mr. Pickering, is admirably true. To these may be added "Spring" (937), by Mr. Waite, and "Winter" (987), by Mr. Wortley. Our artists, it becomes obvious, are now giving themselves with advantage to "the aspects of Nature"—that is, they study the anatomy of mountain and finally the grant that are the specific of the left and finally. tain or of rock, the growth and colour of tree, leaf, and flower, under effects of light and of atmosphere; and thus landscape art is passing from the dry transcript of fixed facts to the more contional interpretation of transient phenomena. Also among the best landscapes of the year must be enumerated "The Pass of Cateran" (2), by Mr. Smart, "Passing Gleans" (91), by Mr. Hering, "Woodcutters" (528), by Mr. Linnell, sen., "Kent. Weald" (481), by Mr. W. Linnell, jun., "Charcoal Burners" (574), by Mr. Beavis, "Picardy" (606), by Mr. Davis, A.M.A., and "Roturning to the Fold" (1365), by Mr. O. W. Herbert.

In conclusion, we incline to manne as the landscape of the conclusion.

In conclusion, we incline to name as the landscape of the year "Summer Noon in the Scilly Isles" (130), by Mr. Brett. The foreground is strong in rock-drawing, the middle distance radiant in the dancing ripple of a blue sea under sunlight, and the sky into which the far-off distance retires is full of light and atmosphere. This scene off the granite-bound coast of Cornwall might pass for an Isola Bella in the blue Mediterraness. The artist seizes upon truth, and makes it beautiful; he reconciles realism with idealism; he is nearly as literal as when he gainted in his pra-liafficellite days the "Val d'Aosta" flut with more experience he knows better how to bring his materials under art treatment.

THE ITALIAN, OPERAS.

WE are now once more half way into the Opers season, and yet WE are now once more half way into the Opers season, and yet scarcely a single unknown work has been produced, scarcely a single unknown work has been produced, scarcely a single unfamiliar one revived. We had to make the same complaint about this time last year, and would rather not have been compelled to make it again. But there is no alternative. Our managemeet to obeget that Italian opers is no longer, as was formerly the case, a luminous hanguet propared exclusively for a privileged few. The excites part of the season especially has for very many years rathed in a great diagram on general public support. The distance of the d

shiedshie thing. The surrest means of ettracting the attention of hat large section of the community recognized as "the music-oving public "is to stimulate caricalty by the production of new works. We do not mean works composed expressly for the par-ticular theates, but works which, by reason of their unfamiliarity, may pass for new just the same. These, too, should be of an exceptional character, differing as much as possible from what belongs to the conventional repertory. The class we now refer to cares little for operas in which the prima donns of the prima to cares little for operas in These are exceptions it is true; but such comes annually forward. There are exceptions, it is true; but such exceptions may be counted upon the fingers of one hand. Don Giorgans, the Barbiere, Fidelio, and the Floure Massice are accentexceptions may be counted upon the fingers of one hand. Pon Giovanni, the Barbiera, Fidelio, and the Flaute Magice are acceptable at any time, provided there be only a decent "ensemble"; but it is not so with Luciu, the Sunnambula, Norma, Linda diChamouni, the Troustors, Transista, and the like. These depend materially upon the sogrames and tenors (soprames more particularly, since capable tenors have become rarer and more rare), whose names, during the stirring months of May, June, and July, are on the lips of every amateur pretending also to the dignity of connoisseur. To say that the "upper ten" of opera-frequenters care very much for music, even operatic music, solely on its own account, would be to say that which is palpably untrue. They are chiefly attracted by certain vocalists, in the absence of whom their visits to the opera would be few and far between. It will be urged that the everture to Leonors, usually played between the first and second epera would be few and far between. It will be urged that the everture to Leunova, usually played between the first and second acts of Fidelio, is almost always encored. True; but whence proceeds the encore?—from the gallery and gallery stalla, undoubtedly. There sit, for the most part, the arbitrar of what is intrinsically good; just as the orchestra and "shillings" imperatively lay down the law at the Monday Popular Concerts. Why not tampet these genuine anatoms with music anited to their tests. not tumpt these genuine amatours with music suited to their tests, rather than invite them, year after year, to a worn-out repertory in which they can take but small interest. Instead of bringing out untried aspirants with Lucia, the Traviata, &c., as though to show that, wanting some "bright particular star," nothing can be done with such operas in the sensational way—it would be more done with such operas in the sensational way—it would be more prudent to employ the early part of the season in the production of less hackneyed pieces, and to reserve Donizetti, Bellini, Verdi, &c., for the "stars,"—who, by the way, seem never over-willing to appear in anything clse, and assuredly not over-anxious to make acquaintance with what is outside the ordinary pale. If the operatic season were divided into two periods, the ante-stellar period and the stellar period—the period when smateurs go to the theatre for the music itself, not for the fascinations of any perticular singer, and the period when the world of fashion, inditheren as to the merits of the work to be presented, is mainly seduced by the fact that Patti has to sing such and such a part, or Nilsson by the fact that Patti has to sing such and such a part, or Nilsson such and such another—a clear gain would accrue to both sides. But, to end this digression, let us briefly recapitulate what has eccurred since the Opera-houses threw open their doors for the sesson of 1874.
To begin with Mr. Mapleson, as having been this time earliest in

the field, we may state at once that his company is as strong as it was last year, the only material loss from among his principal singers being Mle. Marimon, who has gone over to the great theatre in How Street. Mr. Mapleson, moreover, has engaged several artists hitherto unknown to England, some of whom have even chance of becoming established favourites. He has the same fine orchestra, under the same conductor, Sir Michael Costa—whose motto, after that of De Rohan, is "Costa suis." The chorus, as was the case last year, is numerous and powerful, but

decidedly capable of improvement.

The first performance at Her Majesty's Opera was Rossini's The first performance at Her Majesty's Opera was Roman's Semiramide. Against this no objection can be raised. In Mile. Tietjens the director possesses a "star" shining with undiminished lustre from the beginning to the end of the season. Mile. Tietjens, though Garman, is now the only acceptable Semiramide on the Italian boards, which says little for Italian singers, who appear to have set aside the master born to crown an edifice the first stone of which was laid by Cimarosa and Passiellian and Capatilla and Capati "lucida midera" until the Sun of Italian melody caused their light to pale. Then Madame Trebelli, though French, is the best Areace now to be had; while Signor Agnesi, also French, if not by any means another Tamburini, is about as efficient a representative of Assur as in the actual state of things could easily be named. Shortly afterwards—passing by the inevitable Trocutors, in which one Leonors looks so like another that it is somewhat difficult to distinguish them—Mile. Tietjens next appeared as "Fidelio"—a very different kind of Leonora to interpret. In this noble chacter she again stands alone, more conspicuously so, indeed, than in Semiramide, or any of her purely Italian assumptions. About her impersonation of Beethoven's cherished heroing we have spoken so often that we shall not trouble our readers with a new description. On the occasion of which we speak she enjoyed little advan-tage from the talents of her chief associates—a more incompetent Florestan than Signor Urio, or a tamer Pizzro than Signor Cataland having rarely been witnessed. Hard Found Behrens, who (like Signor Cataland) is one of Mr. Mapleson's most recent acquime, acted Rocco well, but made very little effect with the sic. The veice of this gentleman is one of the heaviest of me, and it costs him no little trouble to force it into subsee, and it come him he mute troume to love it into sub-lion. Norme, an opera which, its merits taken into con-sention, enjoys a longevity wholly inexplicable, followed To due course. Here once more we have to say "vergogna!" the Italians, seeing that a part originally created by it famous Pasta (for whom Hellini expressly whote it) can

only now, eince Grini's doath, most with an adequate in a German. Whatever may be thought of Name abstract musical point of view, it is unquestionably admittalian classic, and, for that mason alone should soft ignored by modern Italians. The other characters. Alle. Tistjens, up to the present time, have a third "Leonors"), in the Presents: Valentine, Counters Almaviva in the Name of Figure ; and As the heroise of the Figures she is seen and As the heroins of the Favorske she is seen and heard to me vantage than in most other parts belonging to her repertury this for reasons evident as first sight. Mile. Tietjens we original Margaret when Fauet was produced in an Rulian at liter Majesty's Theatre (1863); but she would hardly housed to play Margaret now; and that which diverts has M. tiouned's Margaret abould with equal force divert her Donizettis Leonors. In the other characters we have mane than an interest and appeared by in that of the means Honizetti's Leonors. In the other characters we have a may set rivalry at nought, and sepecially in that of the m Lucrosia, her delineation of which constitutes her Grist's ledged successing. That all the ledged sucremor. That all the operas in which allie. Tietjens is the conspicuous figure were repeatedly given may be taken to

Having thus briefly disposed of Mr. Mapleson's perennial "star who might fairly complain that her manager now never brings by forward in Medes, lphigenie, and in other parts which not lon won her such renown at Her Majasty's Theatre, and showe there was still in her a mine of wealth unexplored—we ma there was still in her a mine of wealth unexplored—we may turn to other matters and begin our general survey of the incidents of the season. Alle, Lodi, first of the new consers, made her agreemence in the florenmbula, achieving at the most a master status. Have many Amines have we known, creating a moment's excitences, and theu vanishing, to be seen and heard no more! Mile. Lodi is one of these; and it would be filling our columns to no purpose if we said more about her. She has talout, doubtless, but not by any means enough to estaify an audience some of whom may remember Mailbrun, and most of whom know l'atti and Albani. Immediately after the Someonbula cause Lacie di Lammermeer, with a Lucia in Alle. Vallaria whom we cannot credit even with a Lucis in Alle. Valleria whom we cannot credit even with a success d'estime, inasmuch as she is wanting in all the indispensable qualities for the successful accomplishment of so responsible a succès d'estime, inasmuch as she is wanting in all the indispossable qualities for the successful accomplishment of so responsible a task. When it is added that Mile. Lodi subsequently appeared as Glida in Réguletto, and Mile. Velleria as Lady Emishetts in Martha, with results differing in nothing from their previous easys, the bearing of some of the arguments in our presmble may be understood. The almost worn-out operas just named are generally produced later in the season, with prima donnes of recognized talent and wide popularity. Then, and then only, do they become attractive. Why not keep them for the fashionable term, and bring out the nevolties and revivals early, instead of at the fag-end of the season, when the high-class dilettanti, estimated with what they have heard, are making preparations for their with what they have heard, are making preparations for their summer trip abroad? Had Mr. George Wood, who showed such remarkable enterprise during his brief management of Flor Majesty's Opera, produced Wagner's Fliegends Hollander at the beginning of the season, it would have brought money to the treasury, in lieu of—as was actually the case, despite an admirable performance under Signor Arditi—being played to comparatively empty benches. And so might it have been with Lee dear performance under Signor Arditi—being played to comparatively empty benches. And so might it have been with Lee deax Journées, the comic meatorpiece of Cherubini, which two years ago Mr. Mapleson gave just at the wrong time, when nobody who cared about such music was there to hear it. We cannot too often dwell upon this subject, or too carnestly advise operatio managers to suit their entertainments to the tastos of those likely and able at the time to putronize them.

Mile. Lodi being indisposed, and counselled by her medical advisers to return to her native Luly, the part of Gilda, at the next performance of Itigalette, was sustained by Mile. Risarelli, which made people exclaim—"Poor Mile. Lodi! what a pity she was obliged to go away!" After which no more need be said of Mile. Risarelli.

of Mile. Rigarelli.

of Mile. Risarelli.

The next debut was that of Mile. Marie Roze, as Margaret in Faust; but as it was well understood that Mile. Christine Nilsson would somewhat later make her appearance in the same character, it was positively crued to Mile. Roze, a charming singer and a charming actress, as her-performance of Susanna in Mozart's Figure amply proved. But what induced the manager to force comparisons between her and one of the most accomplished singers and extractions of the day it is not some to understand force comparisons between her and one of the most accomplished singers and actresses of the day, it is not easy to understand, Mile. Roze acquitted herself ably, as she always does, and was warmly encouraged by the audience; but here was another and a cogent reason why some less familiar opers should have been prepared for her. Mr. Bentilam was the Fanet, a character afterwards to be assumed by Signor Campanini—which placed Mr. Bentham, an English anateur who has recently been study—in a good recogning at small thesters in Table companion. ing and performing at small theatres in Italy, very much in a similar predicament. Faust, having been played twice with the same cast of the two chief characters, was laid eside for awhile. Then we had another abortive endeavour to make something out of nothing. Mile. Imagene Orelli, an American lady, attempted the part of Violetta in the Travista, and made so little impression the part of Violetta in the Transle, and made so little impression that she was not called upon to repect it. Here, for example, is another opera which is absolutely nothing without a prima donna out of the ordinary way. We have had quite enough of the Translets and its detactable story, no doubt; nevertheless it always finds secuptance when backed up by a competent Violetta. The debut of Mile. Singelli may be said to have opened the finishionable assess, ampiciously. This young lady, a Belgian,

won her first laurels in Paris, where she took the position for-merly occupied by Mile. Marimon at the Athenee. Since then she has been singing at Brussels with distinguished success; and now she comes to London, in the bloom of her youth and beauty. Mile. Singelli is unquestionably a most attractive person, and so consummate and natural an actress that if she did beauty. Mile. Singelli is unquestionably a most attractive person, and so consummate and natural an actress that if she did not sing a note she would gain the sympathics of an audience. But she am sing and does sing in the most charming manner. She has a flexible soprano voice of agreeable quality, and thoroughly well trained. Her execution, if not yet irreproschable, has every chance of becoming so, provided she perseveres in those studies which have already advanced her so far. We entertain sanguine hopes of Mile. Singelli, for which we think her performances of Caterina (Les Diamans de la Couronne) and Lady Enrichetta (Martha) are fair guarantees. Mr. Mapleson may be complimented on his version of Auber's sparkling and genial opera; for though, apart from Mile. Singelli's Caterina, the only character well represented is that of Don Enrico, to which the versatile and always ready M. Naudin does full justice, the design of the composer is respected, the dialogue is cleverly and unobtrustively set to accompanied recitative by Signor Gelli, and the orchestral accompaniments are played as perfectly as could be imagined, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. The opera has been given several times, always with increasing success; and we are much mistaken if Mr. Mapleson has not discovered in Mile. Singelli an artist destined to render him substantial services. Her Martha was quite as good as her Caterina, and her delivery of the "Last Rosa of Sununer" in Italian was covered in Mile. Singelli an artist destined to render him substantial services. Her Martha was quite as good as her Catorina, and her delivery of the "Last Rose of Summer" in Italian was faultless. The performance of this opera is generally attractive; Lionel is Signor Campanini's best part (Gennaro notwithstanding); and no one sings the music of Nancy, such as it is, with more point and refined taste than Madame Trebelli.

The first appearance of Mile. Christine Nilsson was the gala night of the season. It had been expected that this accomplished lady would make her début in the long promised opera of Balfe; but, Il Talismano not being in a sufficiently forward state of preparation, Faust was substituted. Margaret was the second part

paration, Faust was substituted. Margaret was the second part undertaken by Mile. Nilsson (at Her Majesty's Theatre, 1867), and it has ever since been looked upon as one of her most deeply studied and highly finished performances. We are entirely of studied and highly finished performances. We are entirely of this opinion, and inclined to go even further, and to proclaim it, although undoubtedly built upon the assumption of Madame Miolan Carvalho, who created the part at the Théatre Lyrique, the most picturesque Margaret we have seen. The acting is per-fect, and few artists have rendered the music of M. Gouned in a style so chaste and unaffected as the gifted Swedish songstress, who moreover looks the character as no one else does, or has over done in our remombrance. We could have wished for Milson a more sympathetic purtner than Signor Campanini; but even this somewhat apathetic tonor ("silver-voiced," it may be, or "golden," if the epithet be insisted on) was warmed up to something in the semblance of enthusiasm by the example before him—an example in which simplicity of expression and impassioned carnestness were happily combined. In short, Mile. Nilsson returns to us, not only as we have known her, but in all respects improved. Young as she is, she has her, but in all respects improved. almost attained the acmo of her art.

Ilmost attained the acme of her art.

The most recent performance of the Huguenots introduced to an English audience M. Léon Achard, formerly of the Opera Comique, now of the Grand Opera, Paris. This gentleman, though an artist in the truest acceptation of the term, hardly possesses the physical means to enable him to do full justice to such a trying part as that of Raoul de Nangis. His forte lies in another direction. But as every real artist has ambition and aims at the highest honours, it is not surprising that M. Achard, like M. Roger and athers before him, should have longed to quit his humbler station others before him, should have longed to quit his humbler station in the Rue Choiseul for a more imposing position in the Rue Lepelletier. He has done so, with what ultimate success remains to be seen. Our impression of his performance in the Huquenots was, on the whole, not quite satisfactory. That it exhibited great ability cannot be doubted, any more than that, as an actor, M. Achard outshines many a Raoul blessed with more bundant resources. His reception was generally favourable, and in the great duet with Valentine (Mile. Tietjens), despite certain nevitable shortcomings, he completely took his audience with din, achieving an honourable and unquestionable success to which he whole house bore testimony. Another new tenor (Mr. Maplenon seems indefatigable in his search after premiers sujets) made his appearance shortly afterwards as the Duke in Rigidette. We have seen so many Pukes that we scarcely know one from another, and only proserve a vivid rememberance of one—the unequalled Mario. Signor Gillandi, the latest new comer, is evidently a French, num; his style of singing is French, his bearing and mode of action are French, and his voice, one of great capability, is French. Nevertheless he has studied the Italian method to obvious advantage. He both acts and looks the character well. In "La Domna b mobile," which he sang with great spirit, he overs, see bunch appended others before him, should have longed to quit his humbler station Nevertheless he has studied the Italian method to obvious advantage. He both ucts and looks the character well. In "La Donna mobile," which he sang with great spirit, he obtained a genuine success, and in other part. of the opera was much applicated. What more we have to say about Mr. Mapleson's new engagements must be reserved for another occasion.

A line must suffice to record that Balie's long-expected opera, Il Talienseno, was brought out on Thursday, with complete and well-merited success. The honours of the ovening were for Mile. Christine Nilsson, whose impersonation of Edith Plantagenet, the heroine, was something to remember. The other leading characters were sustained by Mile. Marie Rose (Berengaria),

Signor Campanini (Sir Kanneth), and Signor Rota (Richard Cour de Lion). For a first performance anything more estisfactory has not been heard; and how much of this was owing to Sir Michael Costa need hardly be said. We shall return to the

In our next number we shall endeavour to give some account of what has occurred at the Royal Italian Opera since the opening—a fortnight later than that of Her Majesty's Opera.

FRENCH PLAYS.

THE departure of Mile. Favart from the Princesa's has been succeeded in the first instance by the arrival of M. Got, another leading member of the company among whom Mile. Favart has long been distinguished. The two plays in which he appeared, Le Gendre de M. Poirier and Mercadet, had been already appeared, Le Genare de M. Lorrer and Mercanet, and osen arready made known to English audiences by the performances given here by the Comédie Française three years ago. M. Got's representations this year suffered as Mile. Favart's did by contrast to former ones, where every part was filled by a first-rate artist. The plays in which M. Got appeared can succeed better by the adequate realization of one central figure than those which were chosen for the performances of Mile Favarts and therefore the love of the realization of one central figure than those which were chosen for the performances of Mile. Favart; and therefore the loss of the harmony which distinguished the same plays when given by the company of the Théâtre Français was less felt in his case than in hers. This applies more especially to Mercadet, wherein the spectator's whole interest centres in the clever schemer who is represented by M. Got. In his hands Mercadet assumes such an air of confidence in himself and in the brilliant plans by which he is cerried away such a cerial nature whose assumes such an air of confidence in himself and in the brillians by which he is carried away, such a genial nature whose promptings are for a time frustrated by circumstances which arise to spite him, that the listener forgets all the less plassant points of his character, and sympathizes fully with his eagurness to bring his ideas to a successful issue. Mme. Pasca, who has succeeded M. Got as the star at the French theatre, is less known in England than either M. Got or Mile. Favart. She made her first appearance in M. Mario Uchard's La Fianmina, a play which has been produced before in England, and which was brought out at the Franchis seventeen years are with a cast including the names. the Français seventeen years ago with a cast including the names of Geffroy, Delaunay, Got, Bressant, Mile. Stella Colas, and Mile. Judith, who then interpreted the part which gives the play its name. The piece is cleverly and carefully written throughout, and at times rises to a high degree of merit. Yot it exhibits in parts a dryngs which only the exertions of such artists as those named above could prevent from becoming overpowering.

named above could prevent from becoming overpowering.

At the rise of the curtain the spectator is introduced to a celebrated French painter who bears a name which is rather humorously suggestive to English cars—Daniel Lambert. His son, Henri Lambert, is with him. He is a poet, and has just made a success with an elegant little piece at the Théatre Français; but, as is the manner of poets, he is not satisfied with his success, and is no better satisfied with the condition of the stage. "Ce que le public aime aujourd'hui," he says, "est précisément ce que je ne puis faire. Comment peindre ce monde qui n'a pas posé devant moi? La fantaisie est exilée; on ne rève plus au théâtre à l'heure qu'il est, la réalité s'en est emparée, et même cette réalité-là n'est pas toujours éditante. Les courtisanes se sont glissées dans le boudoir des duchesses; Marco remplace Agnès, Sylvia, Ophélie, boudoir des duchesses: Marco remplace Agnès, Sylvis, Ophólie, Desdómone, ces douces héromes qui rougissaient au mot d'amour." This passage is interesting in relation to late events at the Théâtre This passage is interesting in relation to late events at the Théatre Français, of which we spoke not long ago. Between 1857, the date of Henri Lambert's indignant protest against the degrading tastes prevailing at that theatre, and the present year a higher tone regained the supremacy which it seemed to have lost. It may be hoped, therefore, that the return to the same tastes which now prevail is only a passing indisposition of the public mind, which will yield now, as it did then, to the wholescome influence of writters who are strong enough to produce tastes which now prevail is only a passing indisposition of the public mind, which will yield now, as it did then, to the wholescome influence of writers who are strong enough to produce emotion without invoking the aid of the hospital or the Divorce Court. The speech of Henri Lambert just quoted may be understood partly as an excuse from M. Mario Uchard for the motive of his own play, which is not altogether a pleasant one. La Fiammina is a celebrated singer, who, at the opening of the play, has just arrived in Paris in company with "Georges Dudley, pair d'Angleterre," who for some years has been her protector, and who bulieves that she has been separated from a brutal husband. He does not know that the husband is Daniel Lambert, and much of the first act is taken up with the emotions of the Lamberts caused by the father's revelation to the son that his mother is alive and in Paris. The expression of these emotions is probably intended to be an edifying example of filial and parental affection; the effect which it produces is somewhat mawkish. It is difficult to see any particular merit in a son entertaining more regard for the father who has loved and cared for him from his earliest infancy than for the mother whom he has never sen; and the speech of Henri Lambert to his father, "Allons, ma serve, viens déjenner," which is meant to be a pathetic conclusion to the act, seems to an English audience positively ludicrous. The discovery that La Fiannmins is the wife of Daniel Lambert and the mistress of Lord Dudley leads to various complications; to Hastri Lambert's involving himself in anaryses to defend his mother's requirements. that La Flammina is the wise of famile Lambert and the misuress of Lord Dudley leads to various complications; to Heard Lambert's involving himself in quarrels to defend his mother's reputation, and to his proposed marriage with the daughter of an old family friend being broken off. La Fiammine, Ending that her presence produces amplicated encouragements to every one except Lord Dudley.

resolves to escrifice her own happiness for her son's, and, by her declared resolution to break off her relations with Lord Dudley at ce and to retire into obscurity, poace and happiness are restored

once and to retire into obscurity, peace and happiness are restored to her family.

The opportunities afforded to an actress by the part of La Fiammina are not many. One emotion prevals throughout the play, and the leading part would, in the hands of any but a great artist, run the risk of being monotonous. Mine. Pasca, from her first entrance, which occurs in the second act, produces a strong impression. There is an air of abstraction about her, a history of sorrow in her face and manner, which fixes the spectator's attention upon her even before he knows to what causes the interest which she excites is due. Honeath the pleasant graciousness of her manner one discerns the constant presence of a hidden memory, which is startlod from its concealment when she is brought face to face with Henri Lambert, her son. In this act Mine. Pasca's power triumphed in a remarkable manner over a difficulty clumsily put in her way by the author. She has to leave the stage twice within a short space of time under exactly the same conditions, looking back intently at the son whom she has recognized, while she is unaware that her identity is revealed to recognized, while she is unaware that her identity is revealed to recognized, while she is unaware that her identity is revealed to him. Here was a fine opportunity for an anti-climax, but Mme. Pasca's acting has in it so much truth of feeling, so much depth of tragedy, that without resorting to any trick of effect, she made the second exit even more impressive than the first. The greatest scene is the last, in which La Fiammina comes to her husbands attails with the view of mains here are formed in the husbands. studio with the view of saving her son from a duel in which he is involved on her account. While she is there the son enters, and then ensues a scene of humiliation and tenderness on her part, then ensues a scene of humiliation and tenderness on her part, which, after she has declared her resolution of self-sacrifice, is responded to by a cry of "Ma mère!" from him. The look at her son with which she disappears leaves the spectator sharing the emotion of the woman. The same look has been given at intervals all through the play. Such is Mme. Pasca's power that no sense of repetition is produced. The faculty of concentrating into a single look a passion of which the elements are complicated is one of Mme. Pasca's most remarkable estributes. She is distinguished Mme. Pasca's most remarkable attributes. She is distinguished also by a grace of movement and gesture which has the appearance

also by a grace of movement and gesture which has the appearance of being perfectly spontaneous, and by a clearness of utterance absolutely free from affectation which few artists possess.

L'Article 47, the other play in which Mmo. Pasca has appeared, resembles La Flammina in so far that the appearance in it of Cora, the heroine, is brief, and that her emotions have little variety. In the second and last acts she is not seen at all; in the first she has but few words to say; but a good occasion for the representa-tion of suppressed passion is given by her presence throughout the act in the court where her former lover is being tried for an attempt to murder her, and for a theft of which, impelled by a desire for revenge, she has falsely accused him. They have had a tempestuous scene, in the course of which he has fired a pistol at her, and the scar left by the wound of the bullet is a source of constant torture to the woman who has been proud of her spotless beauty. It may here be said that this firing of a pistol at his mistress on the part of the young man excites apparently no feeling of repulsion in M. Adolphe Belot, the author of the piece, or in his characters. On the contrary, he is represented as an exemplary young man who has unluckily made a slight mistake in a moment of natural impatience, for which he ought to be punished very lightly, if at all.
While the jury are deliberating over their verdict one of the by-While the jury are deliberating over their verdict one of the hystanders observes:—"A Paris ou dans le Midi l'accusé serait acquitté, mais en Normandie on ne sait pas . . . à Rouen vous avez le sang calme, reposé. Vous êtes plus lymphatiques que sanguins, et vous n'êtes pas aptes à comprendre et à excuser ces emportements de la passion qui peuvent faire tout d'un coup d'un très-honnête homme un criminel." One does not expect very exalted or right-minded views of life from the author of such novels as M. léclot's. It is pleasant to find that, in spite of the dramatiat's evident sympathy with this young man who has fired a pistol at his mistress because she threatened to mit him, the exigencies of the play demand that numishment to quit him, the exigencies of the play demand that punishment should overtake him. The jury take a grave view of this sudden burst of passion which has converted an excellent man into a criminal, and sentence its unfortunate victim to five years of penal servitude. On his return from working out his sentence he esta-blishes himself under an assumed name in Paris with his mother. A charming young girl falls in love with him; her love is returned by him; they are married and live in the greatest happiness. Unfortunately the girl's father has a passion for gambling, and one night takes his son-in-law to the house of Madame de Champe habit of playing. Medame de Champe is not be in inches habit of playing. where he is in the habit of playing. Madaine de Champa is no other than Cora, and on seeing Georges du Hamel again her old passion for him returns, and, finding that his love for her is dead, she determines to destroy his wife's happiness if she can. deed, she determines to destroy his wife's happiness if she can. She forces Georges to come and play at her house night after night by hanging over his head L'Artele 47, which provides that every forget is liable to police supervision for the whole of his life. She threatens to reveal who Georges really is to the police, and thus to break up his happiness and his wife's for ever. One night the wife tracks him to Cora's house; he confesses what his relations wife tracks him to Cora's house; he contesses what his relations with Cora have been, what her power over him consists in. After a first movement of repulsion the wife clings to him, and they go away together. There have been hints given at intervals that Cora is utterly possessed by the fixed idea of getting Georges into her power. Her friends have said justingly that it is a kind of midness, and the words have produced an under effect. Now, as Georges departs, he tells Cora that she is mad, and left clone she

actually becomes so. Her thoughts wander, and love actually becomes so. Her thoughts wander, and love all coherence; the dread of madness comes upon her; suddenly the thought of revenge recurs to her, and by its influence has brain is cleared for a space. She sits down and writes a letter demonstrate Georges to the police. As she gets up she asses a vision at him entering at the door looking at her as he did when he told her she was mad. She starts back in horror; she implores him not to look at her; she rushes round the room trying vainly to escape from the phantom who, she cries, has come to take her to a madhouse. Finally, with a wild call for help, she falls senseless. This is a scene which nothing but great power, cultivated with great art, could save from being repulsive. The same tragic intensity which Mme. Pascs displayed in La Frammina was employed by her in another direction in the part of Corn. Both characters carry with them a secret thought which Frammina was employed by her in another direction in the part of Corn. Both characters carry with them a secret thought which separates them from the world by which they are surrounded. Mme. Pasca, with but little change in her appearance, conveyed an entirely different impression of the nature of this thought in each case. Cora is both more violent and more controlled than La Fiannuins. It may be supposed that the continual pressure of command over fierce passion leads to her madness in the end. The existence both of the passion and of the force by which it was subjugated was never lost sight of by Mme. Pasca. Her acting was as full of meaning in the first scene, where she sits a long time without speaking, as in the unad scene. The play is a bad one from every point of view, faulty in construction, visious in tone, and soldom more than mediocre in dialogue. It is to be regretted that the actress has not appeared in a play worthy of regretted that the actress has not appeared in a play worthy of her throughout. The merit is her's of having raised her part in such a play as L'Article 47 to the level of her own powers.

THE OAKS.

A LTHOUGH the race for the Oaks was just as easily won as that for the Derby—both being, in fact, carried off in a common center—it was by far the more interesting of the two. The moderate quality of the Perby horses is shown by the circum-The moderate quality of the Perby horses is shown by the circumstances of a roarer running second, and a cripple—for Atlantic was to all intents and purposes a cripple on the day of the race—running third. It is of course no very wonderful feat to run away, at the end of a mile and a half race, from a roarer and a cripple; and though no horse could have beaten his field more signally than George Frederick, it must be remembered that he was much distressed at the finish, partly from being still not thoroughly wound up, and partly because his action is laboured and tiring. It is a very different thing to run away, like Apology on the Oaks day, with equal cases from a far superior field; and her hollow victory entitles her to quite the foremost place among the horses of her year, whether colts or fillies. Seldom, indeed, do we see three such mares as Apology, Miss Tote, and Lady Patricia, all equally well trained and in equally fine condition, come to the post to take part in the same race. These three almost monopolized the attention of visitors to the paddock; and the comparisons the attention of visitors to the paddock; and the comparisons drawn between them and the twenty who two days before had been subjected to a similar inspection were by no means to the adventage of the Berby horses. Lady Patricia, whose first appearance on an English racesourse this was, created quite a sensation. ance on an Inglian racecourse this was, created quite a sensation. She is indeed a splendid mare, long and powerful, and was trained to perfection. The only objection made to her was that, if anything, she was rather too long behind the saddle, and doubts were expressed whether an up-and-down course would be altogether suitable to her. But how she would stride across the flat at Nowmarket 1 between the same of In Ireland she enjoyed, as a two-year-old, a career of unbroken triumph; but so little is known in England about the form of Irish horses, and there is such a prevalent impression that Irish arisn norses, and there is such a previount impression that Irish flat-racing is very poor stuff indeed, that few people took much account of her five victories last year. It was her own grand appearance that won her a host of friends, and the impression produced on the minds of those who saw her in the paddock was shown by her rapid advance in favour during the hour immediately preceding the race. Both Miss Toto and Apology had, as a matter of course troops of outpusing the past and help and the paddock. of course, troops of enthusiastic partisans, and both were in capital or course, troops of entinusiastic partisans, and both were in capital condition. There had been for some days adverse rumours about Apology, but they were happily dissipated on the day of the race by the appearance of the marc, who was walking about in the paddock coolly and calmly, and without a vestigs of excitament. Indeed, considering the season of the year, and the intense heat of the day, it was remarkable to see cleven fillies so well behaved both and at the medical way. both in the paddock and at the starting post. The supporters of Miss Toto and Apology were equally confident about the chances of their respective favourities, but we think there can be no doubt that Apology is the finer-looking mare of the two. She is not only more lengthy, but she has a more lasting appearance, while Miss Toto, though wiry and muscular, is deficient in length. The trainer of the French mare, however, had an unmistakeable line, trainer of the French mare, however, had an immistakeable line, through La Coureuse, of what she could do with Apology, and he was satisfied of Miss Toto's ability to win. We have always been of opinion that Apology won the One Thousand more easily than a good many people imagined, and that she would have won further the further she went. To heat Apology, we should have said Miss Toto must be 10 lbs. better than La Coureuse over a mile and a half course, and the result of the Oaks would seem to show that her powers must have been overestimated, though we admit that the crusi disappointments which she met with during the more were sufficient of themselves to account for her defeat.

The eight remaining candidates attracted comparatively listle attention, though there was more than one quite worth looking at. Blancheflour is a nice racing-like filly, and sister to Ryahworth is believed able to accomplish great things in private, but, being cursed with the temper of her brother and others of the family, she certainly does not exhibit any particular provess in public. Memoria also is a wiry-looking filly, but we were surprised at the support accorded to Princess Theresa, who seemed to us the weedlest-looking of the eleven. Take them altogether, however, they were above the average of an Oaks field, and might be profitably backed against eleven of the horses that ran in the Derby on the preceding Wednesday. Miss Toto was the solitary absentee from the parade in front of the Stand and the preliminary canter, in which both Apology and Lady Patricia gave great satisfaction; though it struck us that the latter went rather short. The canter over, the ten competitors proceeded without delay to the starting post, where they found Miss Toto awaiting them, and as they behaved as well as the Derby houses did two days before, the starter was able to despatch them at the first attempt. It is, we should think, an unprecedented circumstance for both the Derby and Oaks to be run without a single fulse start, and the absence of and Oaks to be run without a single false start, and the absence of delay is most welcome to the spectators who remember how grieveasily their patience used to be tried when there was a Lady Elizabeth or a Tambour Major—the latter, if we recollect rightly, wound up his antics by sitting down on his haunches like a dog— in the field. It would, however, have been still more unprece-dented if both Derby and Oaks had been run without some mischance happening to one or more of the candidates during the race; and a very prominent candidate, Miss Toto, was the victim of untoward circumstances in the latter race. She was cannoned against and very nearly knocked down at the top of the hill; and she was shut out of her place and thrown out of her stride at the bottom of the hill. We should have thought that the course was bottom of the hill. We should have thought that the course was wide enough for eleven horses to steer clear of one another; but the turns do the mischief, as it is of course an object to avoid the outside bends. At Newmarket you very seldom see horses disappointed during a race. Whatever chance Miss Toto possessed was utterly annihilated by these two accidents. We confess that we do not think she would have won under any circumstances. Apology made nearly the whole of the running, left her field behind her just when she pleased, and won by just as much as she pleased, finishing full of running, and without a sign of the distress exhibited by George Frederick after the Derby. Yet from the ease with which Miss Toto overhauled Lady Patricia, who had occupied a prominent position throughout the race, at the last, and made up a large amount of lost ground, we can easily imagine ease with which Miss Toto overhauled Lady Patricia, who had occupied a prominent position throughout the race, at the last, and made up a large amount of lost ground, we can easily imagine that, if she had had a free course, as Apology had, there would have been a fine race, and perhaps a close finish, between the pair. But, in nine cases out of ten, the excuses made for besten horses are not justified by subsequent running, and until we see Miss Toto defeat Apology, we shall not believe in her ability to do so. The defeat of Miss Toto is the crowning blow, after a succession of severe disappointments, to M. Leftwer, whose stable at the beginning of the season seemed strong enough to carry everything before it, but has been signally worsted in every sudeavour to secure any of the great prizes of the year. Apology will now divide with George Frederick the post of favourite for the St. Leger, which, if it were reduced to a match between the two, would be unusually exciting—the contest between North and South, between the horse and the mare, being just one in which Yorkshiremen most especially delight. Last year the pair met at Doneaster in the Municipal Stakes, and George Frederick won; but Apology's powers have been slowly maturing—as a two-year-old she was only once successful—and we have great faith in her over a distance of ground; while George Frederick, though he may improve much between now and September, gives one the idea of being a horse who would tire very much at the end of a long and strong-run race.

The general racing of the week was undoubtedly superior to that for which we usually look—or rather which we do not usually take the trouble to look at—in the Dorby week. That really great horse over his own course, Tangible, wen two races, in the second of which he bent Oxonian at weight for age. Kaiser, giving lumps of weight away to a moderate field, had no more difficulty in winning the Rous Stakes than Lillan had in securing the Queen's Plate, which, as usual, attracted only two runners. It was in

It was in consequence of the casy success of Mr. Savile's colours in these two races that his sister to Ryshworth, who was currently reported to have beaten both Kaiser and Lilian in a trial, came into favour for the Derby. Had Kaiser and Lilian beaten anything of importance in their races, there might have been some justification for the support awarded to their stable companine justification for the support awarded to their stable companine in though her unhappy temper is quite sufficient to upset all paper a deulations. More creditable was the victory of Oxonian in the Craven Stakes, as he gave no less than a stone to Glaucus and Negro, the latter of whom must have undergone the same deteriorating process that seems to have affected so many of M. Lefevre's houses. The High Livel Hen-licap produced a good race between The Monk, Lilian, and Mont Valerien, Mr. Merry's lightly-weighted three-year-old winning cleverly at the finish. The Special Oxp—with five bundred sovereigns added—astracted a good field, including Couronne de Fer, the second in the Derby, and Rastretter, who was well up with the house placed in the Perby habited George Frederick. Among the remove was also Glaucus, The Frederick, Sister Helen, Chingachgook, and Thurdes.

people who give such unpronounceable names to their house deserve to be disappointed—had got it at his mercy, he overpowered his rider, and had to be centent with second place in consequence, the totally neglected Thunder profiting by the accident to come in the Treacher beat Couronne de Fer for third place, and Restrator was now here. Rostrevor was nowhere. A more striking commentary on the moderate quality of the Derby horses could not have been desired, especially as the mile of the Epson Cup course was much better suited to Couronne de Fer than the longer distance of the Derby course. There was some fair two-year-old racing during the weak; and in the principal event of this class, the Woodcate Stakes, Ladylove had her revenge on Chaplet for her defeat at Newmarket. Lord Hartington's filly was beaten by a good deal more than the 5 lbe. which Chaplet unsuccessfully attempted to concede to Lady-love at Newmarket; but we hardly think the Woodcote field was love at Newmarket; but we hardly think the Woodcote field was on this occasion up to its usual standard. Perhaps Grey Palmer, a son of The Palmer and Eller, will show in better colours at some future time. The speedy Lady Glenorchy was done out of the Stanley Stakes through a disappointment such as in a half-mile race cannot possibly be recovered, but she secured the Acorn Stakes from Ursula without difficulty. The French stable was successful in one or two minor two-year-old races; but on the whole we must wait till later for two-year-old faces; but on the class. Ladylove is undoubtedly a very fair animal; but there was no Mansworth or Sunshine among the two-year-olds at Ensom was no Marsworth or Sunshine among the two-year-olds at Epsom this year.

REVIEWS.

DRAMATISTS OF THE RESTORATION.

DRAMATISTS OF THE RESTORATION.*

EXPENSIVE reprints of the works of our old dramatists, good, bad, and indifferent, are all the order of the day. Mr. Russell Smith, in his carefully conducted series, has given us Lyly and Maiston; Mr. Pearson, in rather a haphazard style, has followed up with Decker, Chapman, Brome, and Heywood Mr. Hazlitt is printing a new "Dodsley" in at least twolve volumes; and an enterprising, if not very judicious, firm in Edinburgh consider themselves fortunate in securing the services of Messrs. Maidment and Logan to edit a critical edition of the Dramatists of the Restoration in as long a series as a select but liberal public may be inclined to purchase. They commenced with Sir William D'Avenant, and, in order to please the taste of their subscribers with varied food, have, to use a racing phrase, chequered the running with volumes of those distinguished writers Wilson and Crowne.

Wilson and Crowne.

"Sir William D'Avenant's Gondibert," said Pope to Spence,
"is not a good poem if you take it in the whole, but there are a
great many good things in it," and the same criticism will apply
equally well to his dramatic works. It is not our intention, howover, at this time to offer any detailed criticism on his merits as a writer either of peems or of plays, but simply to call the attention of our readers to the manner in which the editors are discharg-ing their duties to their employers and their subscribers. Charles Lamb somewhere speaks of the "noble practice" prevailing among the Elizabethan writers of combining their powers; but the remark is made with less than the usual discrimination of that delightful essayist. A combination may be very noble when Flotcher and Beaumont, or Chapman and Ben Jonson, make up the partnership; but it sinks into a more firm when Hopkins and Sternhold, or Martin and Day, or Brady and Tate, are the contracting parties. But although we are of opinion that it is better on the whole that each literary labourer should feel the full sense of an undivided responsibility, the happy example of Messrs. Clark and Wright with the invaluable "Cambridge Shakspeare" had inclined us half to believe that a practice little to be encouraged among original writers might be attended with felicitous results in editing the works of others. It struck us as a plausible idea, for instance, that one might read aloud while the other made a note of variations; or that, in Hox and Cox fashion, one might be able to pass the hours of daylight in the Bodleian or the Advocates' Library, while the other, having only the evenings at his disposal, might burn the midnight oil in revising and digesting the next of his conductor. It agreeinly never entered into our based notes of his conductor. It certainly never entered into our head that the halt would try to carry the blind, or the blind endeavour to lead the halt. Messrs. Maidment and Logan, however, have gallantly made the attempt, and with the result that might have been anticipated. They have both fallen into the ditch, and all that can now be done is to try our utmost to prevent others from falling in on the top of them.

The blunders into which one genuinely ignorant and alovenly editor of an old dramatist may fall are great in variety and infinite in number; but when two combines their efforts, the result would appear to be not merely the double, but the square, if not the cube, of what the powers of either would have been superately capable of achieving. The author is somewhat in the position of a patient who calls in two doctors of different ways of thinking, and takes the medicines of both. The last state of such a man is considerably werse than the tirst. In this assumed case, however, the victim has a certain amount of freedom of choice, but an unlucky decreased author is

Decements of the Restoration, r. The Dramatic Works of the Wil D'Avenant, with Prefeteny Mescole and Notes by James Mallimete W. H. Legnis. Editherghe W. Paterson. London & Sitheren. & Vols. L. M., M., Marie, Marie

handed over gagged and helpless to the tender mercies of the operators. In editing one of our old poets two courses are open. One is to reproduce the ancient text serbation of hieration, and the other to modernize the old spelling, to correct palpable misprints, and to rearrange the lines wherever the carelessness of the old compositors may render the process necessary. The editors of P'Avenant have chosen the latter course, and we think their choice would have been the right one if their shillities had been equal to the undertaking. Whether they are or are not so, the reader shall judge for himself. In the last of their volumes there happens to be a play called The Fair Favourite, in the arrangement of the lines of which the old printers have been more than usually capricious. The editors in several places have done their best to amoud this, and it is therefore fair to conclude that where no attempt at improvement has been made, they must have deemed it either unnecessary or impracticable. In the course of our reading this play (vol. iv. p. 217) we came upon the following three lines:—

ORANOST. Can you find nothing, Lady, In this face that may direct You to remember it?

The measure at once struck us as something peculiar, but, remembering that Upton had demonstrated Shalespeare's

Where hast thou been, sister?

to be a perfect line in itself, and indeed a beautiful specimen of the "trochaic dimeter brachycatalectic, commonly called the ithyphallic," we were prepared to receive the above three lines as an equally perfect specimen of the "trochaic tetrameter catalectic closing with a trochee and a semiped, what the Greeks call kutakleis—a measure very proper to the character of Polonius, a droll, humorous old courtier"; and we were in the act of asking ourselves whether Oramont would answer this description, when the words suddenly shaped themselves as it were into

Can you find nothing, lady, in this face. That may direct you to remember it?

So also the lines (vol. iv. p. 252):—

Sir, you perfume me with your Epithet. I fear you have not sent to Milan Yet for the carkanet of pearl,

which Upton might have convinced himself were "of the anapestic kind, consisting of anapests, spoudees, and dactyle, and sometimes the per procedumasticus," became

Sir, you perfume me with your epithet. I fear you have not sent to Milan yet For the carkanet of pearl.

We could adduce scores upon scores of lines—we may say hundreds upon hundreds—equally calling for rourrangement, but two more specimens must suffice (vol. iv. p. 262):—

Look on her, Heaven! Since you are Mollified with such a pitcons sight as this, I Hope my Justice now would not be stylis! Divine but rather human tyranny. This ring Unto the provest bear! it shall suffice, &c.,

which—we feel we are almost insulting our readers by suggesting it—should of course be read :—

Look on her, Heaven! Since you are mollified With such a piteous sight as this, I hope My justice now would not be styled divine? But rather human tyranny, &c. &c.

Our last specimen is from vol. iv. p. 278, which we select as showing the utter nonsense which these editors make of a beautiful idea by their peculiar punctuation:—

Kino. Thy constant virtue hath so
Vanquish'd me, that all my rash rebellious
Finnes grow pale and sickly now. Near ev'ry
Beam thine eyes most carelessly do shed,
Tapers before the sun at noon, look
Not so alter'd and eclips'd.

How differently it reads, both as to sense and harmony, when properly arranged:—

Thy constant wirtne bath so vanquish'd me That all my rash reballions fiames grow pale And sickly now near every beam thine eyes Most carelessly do shed. Tapers before the sur At most look not so alter'd and colips'd.

From one end to the other of these volumes we fail to see a single trace of familiarity, or even moderate acquaintance, with the literature of the period. This ignorance is curiously illustrated by some of the editors' changes of words which they imagine to be wrong; and of these we can only give a couple of examples. The word up at end of a verb is still used amongst us in the cases of est up and escallow up, but in former times it was by no means confined to these. Hen Jonson makes Bobadil say of a hostile army that "two hundred days kills them all up by computation," and his arrant Dick Brome has a scheme to "kill up rate and mics."

His Captainship laster a priest, and laughs at wellook, But rawine up his fly-blown laush or matters.

These fudicious editors change this into "ravius on," although they might have remembered that Shakapeare uses the very expression in Machali:—

Thritices embition that will seein up. Thine own life's mount. In Love and Honour (vol. iii. p. 163) a word had dapped out in a line in the first edition, which they have replaced thus :--

The Prints may be [restor'd] unto your lets,

pointing out in a note that "atten'd" was inserted in the second version of 1673, and so making it evident that they were integrated rance of the sense in which the word "atone" is constantly used by our old writers. To stone is to reconcile, but the word stone ment, in the course of ages having come to mean the sacrifice by which atonement was effected, has led away the verb along with it. The following "improvements" have not even the dubious plea of ignorance of the old language to be offered in their defences—

In mighty minds the pleasure's more sublime. To give than to powers, freely like clouds. That uninvited still their treasure shed. In pleatous flowers,—Vol. iv. p. 224.

Bring me a fig in September, and I'll As seen take a lease of his life as of That dragon's.—Vol. iv. p. 151.

Clouds shedding forcers, and figs having lives, somewhat pussess us, and on turning to the original edition, which the editors profess to follow, we found showers instead of the former, and fly instead of the latter. Among other freuks of editorship they seem to have given general instructions to the printer to reject all espital letters at the beginning of words. Thus D'Avenant's Flothsteh becomes "pick'd-hatch," his Bedlam "bedlam," and his languest in two cases degonet. In the one case we are told at the found the page that it means "a small hand-pistol—a tire-enter," and in the other a note is taken verbatim, without acknowledgment, from Isaac Reel, and made nonsense of by the addition "Dayon has been used by Chaucer and others in the sense of a slip or piece of blanket. Hence Dayonet may have been in use to signify an schembers elothed in rug." Dagonet was neither a pocket-pistol, nor clothed in rug, but one of Arthur's knights clad in armour, with two squires to attend him. In the News from Plymouth there is a Dutch skipper called Bumble who speaks broken English, and in the original folio addresses everybody as mire Here. This is perfectly intelligible, but it cases to be so when printed, as it always is, "mine here," without the capital H.

We have apoken above of a note being taken from Isaac Reed,

We have spoken above of a note being taken from Issac Rood, and this leads us to mention that one of the plays, The Wits, was included in Bodsley's collection, and, as the present editors have not hesitated to appropriate the labours of their predocesors, comes before us in a very different state from the remaining seven-teen pieces. As in some instances the initials of the true owners are affixed to these notes, the reader is led to believe that those which are unmittaled are the work of Messrs. Maidment and Logan; but a little acquaintance with the gennine handiwork of those gentlemen will soon enable him to distinguish what does or does not belong to them. Nobody, for example, would accuse Steevens, or Rood, or Collier of the following notable remarks. One of the characters, Sir Morgley Thwack (printed by them Thawck), exclaims:—

Cosm'd in my youth! cosm'd in my age.!
When I was young
I was arrested for a stule commodity
Of nuterackers, long gaps, and assing tages.

The note to the words in italies is:—"May not this mean [arrested] for a common prostitute who had stood in the Pillory, convicted of snaring birds with a gig (or decay made of gooss feathers), and of cheating at dice play?" We are thus given to understand that Stale commodity—Common Prostitute; Nutcrackers = Pillory; Long gig = Docoy made of gooss feathers; and Coating tops = Falso Dice; each individual word being ridiculously misunderstood. In Measurs for Measurs, Pompey in the prison mays:—"First, here's young Master Rush; ho's in fur a commodity of brown paper and old ginger, nine score and seventsen pounds;" and in the same way Sir Morglay Thwack relates that in his youth he was once "in for a commodity of unferaclers, whyping-tops, and peg-tops." The word gig, still preserved in our "which-gig," is defined by Bailey to be a "horn top for boys to whip," and Coargrave interprets the French word toughs "a gig or casting-top," so called, we presume, from the manner in which it is thrown by the caster. Again, in The Steps, an ensign says to his captain:—

Can you not gull the State
Finely, muster up summunition; casescles stuff'd with straw
Number a hundred and forty must dead page.
And thank Heaven for your arithmetic.

The editors ask whether by "desd-pays" is not meant "arrears of pay !" They are equally ignorant about a word in the second line, which ought to have been printed

Finely; muster up ammunifion-rassucks stuff if with straw.

Soldiers still call the boots provided by Gevernment "ammunition boots," and in this solfiame scene an "ammunition chases " and a "dull ammunition blade" had already been spoken of, but without effect upon these editors.

Astronding as is their ignorance, we are inclined to look upon their innocence as still more remarkable. In Love and Hunsur (vol. iii. p. 104) Vasco, a solonel, says:—

Kon could not commit her to an cunuch
With more subley. If the Great Tark leave ma,
Houset Antenet, he would trust me in his Sucachin,
By this hand, without defailting one grain beneath the waste.

They are not aware that " waste" is the old form of " waist," but

they hasten to inform the reader that defalking is "abating in reckoning" i. So also in The Wits, where Mistress Shore exclaims "Gossip Queasy, what a good yer would ye have!" we are told that Goodger is a name for the Devil in Devoushire. In other that Goodger is a name for the Devil in Devonshire. In other forms of ignorance Messrs. Maidment and Logan similarly display their superiority over ordinary editors. In The Play-house to be Let, Brentford is mentioned, and we are informed in a note that it is "now commemorated chiefly by Cowper's ballad of John Gilpin"! Southey and Itayley and Grimshawe and Brace seem all to have conspired to omit the verse in which this commemoration, takes place; but Cowper is not the only poet of whose works they seem to possess a unique edition. They have a Wordsworth which includes a poem called "Heartleap Wall" (the Scotch for Well) and a Byron in which Don Juan and Beppo (vol. i. p. 31) are cut down into "sestines," or "stanzas of six lines." They have also a Pope which proves that the little nightingale of Twitnam was "one of the ghouls who fed upon the deceased laureate's brains"—i.e. upon D'Avenant's. Now Pope is a writer of whom they ought to speak well, for he is the only man we can remember who has asserted that the act of misquotation in itself implies the pessession of a certain amount of learning, and never surely have there been such inveterate misquoters as this pair. They misquote Scott, they misquote Cibber, and, above all, they make a hash of our good friend Popys. On the Stantard of them. and, above all, they make a hash of our good friend Pepva. On the 8th April, 1668, according to them, Pepva records:—"We saw the Unfortunate Lovers—an extenordinary play." We turn to the immortal "Diary," and the verdict is "no extraordinary play methinks." On the previous day, according to them, "Mrs. Knipp tells mo that my Led Continuing in middle in the law that the continuing in middle in the law that tells me that my Lady Castlemaine is mightily in love with Hart of their house. . . . that the thing is most certain, and Bech Meadale only privy to it." We turn again to our Pepys, and discover that "Hart" is Jacob Hall, the rope-dancer, and "Bech Meadale" is Beck Marshall. Even when they copy correctly they choose the wrong passage to transcribe. They have the 1826 "Clarendon" before them, and tell us that Charles I. gave D'Avenant a "sharper reprehension than was usual for him to give to any other man." Had they taken the trouble to look at the bottom of the page, they would have seen that Clarendon's genuine words were that the King "gave him more repreachful terms, and a sharper reprehension, than he did ever towards any other man," which is infinitely stronger than the other. This curious itch for blundering is not confined to the English language. Nom de plume becomes with them nomme de plume; and they throw accents about in the most liberal manner. tells me that my Lady Castlemaine is mightily in love with Hart cents about in the most liberal manner.

Mr. Maidment, as we have always understood, is particularly learned in pedigrees and the history of the peerage, and we had a right therefore to expect accuracy on these points if we found error on every other. Perhaps, therefore, it is the other partner who is responsible for the following strange misstatement. They to speaking of the well-known story of Ramsay switching Philip Herbert over the face on the racecourse at Croydon, and say:

James, whose aversion from duelling is notorious, was the only person who approved of the pusillanimous conduct of his well-featured favourite. He was raised to the peerage in token of the monarch's approbation of his adoption of the Royal maxim Beati Pacifics, Blessed are the Penceful. Ramsay, for appearance sake, and to appease the English mobility, was banished the Court for a short time, and upon his return was presented as Viscount Haddington of the Kingdom of Scotland. Thus Philip got his neerage for submitting to be switched, and Ramsay his for switching him. In 1620 Ramsay was created Earl of Holderness in England.—Vol. iii. p. 6.

This roads circumstantially enough, but it is incorrect from beginning to end, as a few dates will show. The switching took place at Croydon in March 1612, and Philip Herbert's patent as place at Oroydon in March 1612, and Philip Herbert's patent as Earl of Montgomery bears date May 1605, nearly seven years previously to it. We have not the means at hand of ascertaining the date of Ramsay's elevation to the Scottish peerage, but we suspect it was still earlier. At any rate, he was "John Lord Ramsey, Viscount Haddington" in 1608-9, when Ben Jonson wrote the Masque upon his marriage, and the probability is that he was ennobled by James shortly after he had slain the Earl of Gowrie with his own hand at Perth in 1600. No historians a biographera have ever explained the cause of this quarrel or biographers have ever explained the cause of this quarrel between Ramsay and Pembroke, but a flood of light is thrown upon it when we find from the Calendar of State Papers that at the time of the switching they were rival candidates in "begging the estates" of Sir Henry James, who had refused the oath of illegiance, and whose goods and lands were valued at 1,600% or 1,700% per aunum.

After our account of the manner in which Mesers Maidment and logan have performed their duties, we are sure our readers will thank us for telling them that, besides the ordinary copies which are procurable for half-a-guinea a volume, they may perhaps be not too late to secure one of the 150 printed on large paper, or be not too late to secure one of the 150 printed on large paper, or of the 30 printed on Whatman's paper, or perhaps even one of the priceless 4 which are impressed by hand upon velium. The four volumes already published contain 1573 pages among them, and we are not going beyond the mark in saying that critical editors, such as Gifford and Dyce and Collier, would pronounce that a blurder per page is considerably below the average number to be found in them.

Since the above war in type, the fifth and concluding volume has made its appearance. We have only turned over the leaves but have seen enough to estimy us that the editors are consistent to the last. For example, they give the title of the original issue of The Purpose, and using a whole page to it. There are not

five lines in all, but they contrive to make three blunders. printer's name is wrong; the publisher's name is wrong; and the date is not what it ought to be.

ZINCKE'S SWISS ALLMENDS.

SOME information may by an effort be dug out of this book, but the spade has to make its way through a thick depth of twaddle, and sometimes worse than twaddle. Mr. Zincke really went to Switzerland with a purpose. He went to see and learn something, and not simply to say how near he had been to breaking his neck. He went to learn something about the common land, the folkland, the ager publicus, which still survives in many parts of the Confederation. And a man who goes with a rational purpose like this, even though he may not be at all equal to dealing with the subject in its fulness, is sure to pick up something which is worth preserving. Mr. Zincke has picked up enough about the Allmends to have made a good article; but unluckly he would make a book. So, besides the Allmends, which we are not at all sorry to have, we get the "Walk to see them," for which we have not the least wish. The name is enough; we know the thing of dreariness which is coming when a man looks out for a lively title. We must tell Mr. Zincke plainly that, though we take an interest in his subject, we take no interest in his personal adveninterest in his subject, we take no interest in his personal adventures. We do not care to hear about himself and his guide, and his inns, and his wife and his wife's maid and the small boy, whether dressed in blue or in the cantonal uniform of the school at Aigle, or in pure gold, for we guess that the golden figure on the outside with his hat on a stick represents the small boy and not Mr. Zincke himself. We might have guessed that a chaplain in ordinary to the Queen would have something of fashion about him; so he need not have told us that, when at home, he dines at 8 P.M., but we are sincerely sorry to hear that he does not breakfast till 10 A.M. These he calls "regular hours and regular work"; we had fancied that most of those who do regular work breakfast we had fancied that most of those who do regular work breakfast earlier. We really do not care to have it thrown in our face in every page how very well satisfied Mr. Zincke is with himself, and how very little he knows of the language and history of the country through which he is passing. We have our suspicious of every man who, going through any country, talks about its language as "patois." The man who sees "patois" in Allemannic High-Dutch would most likely see "bad French" or something of the kind in the lingua d'oc of Toulouse; he might even have some ugly name for the Nether-Dutch of the oldest England. But we have further suspicious still of the man who goes through a we have further suspicions still of the man who goes through a

we have further suspicions still of the man who goes through a German country and drags in French words at every step.

Mr. Zincke sets out by going to pay a visit to a Professor of the University of Basel at his country house. In—shall we say the patois?—of Mr. Zincke, the Professor becomes "M. Heusler, Professor de Droit," and presently, by a flight further south, he is made to take his rillegiatura (sic). Every Rathhaus or the like is an Hôtel de Ville, even in Altdorf itself. Mr. Zincke's baggage is a say and a malle; he pays his guide so much four converse and sac and a malle; he pays his guide so much tout compris and sometimes gives a bonne main, and he talks about the Bureau de Statistique du Département fedéral de l'Intérieur. He gots to Bern, and, to the confusion of all ecclesiastical geography, finds a "cathedral" there. And, to the confusion of temporal geography, he also "orders un early dinner at the Schweizer Hof [sic], a large new hotel, the back balcony of which commands an admirable view of the mountains of the Bernese Oberland." Mr. Zincke does not tell us whother the early dinner showed what he calls in another place "a savant cultivation of the stomach," but we heartly trust it did; still Mr. Zincke should remember that it is not of the faintest importance to any human creature, save himself not of the faintest importance to any human creature, save himself and those who may be called on to act professionally in the matter, when, where, or how Mr. Zincke dines. But he has surely confounded Bernerhof and Schweizerhof, and a faint curiosity is raised as to the hour of the early dinner, for the hour at which many members of the Federal Assembly dine at the Schweizerhof would doubtless seem very early indeed to a gentleman whose "regular hour" is 8 F.M. Indeed it would be quite impossible for the Swiss legislators to dine at all if they did not get their breakfasts somewhat earlier than the rogal chaplain's other "regular hour" of 10 A.M. Mr. Zincke himself seems to have at last grappled Swiss legislators to diffe at all if they did not get their breakfasts somewhat earlier than the round chaplain's other "regular hour" of 10 A.M. Mr. Zincke himself seems to have at last grappled with this last fact, for, when he gets to Glarus and has to go to a man in authority there, he goes to him—no, "he presents himself at his door"—at 8.30, for he "knew that at that time a Swiss man of business—every one here is of course a man of business—would not be found still loitering over his breakfast." He takes with him "an English barrister, whose acquaintance in the does so fortunate as to make at the Glärner Hof, and who was familiar with German." We see the advantage of this acquaintance in the dots over the a in Glärner. Had Mr. Zincke been so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of the English barrister sconer, he might have learned that there are dots in the name Zürich also, and that the river Aar need not be lengthened into Aare. In Mr. Zincke postor again, perhaps to make up for the needless a which our German friends add to some English names, a Landammann than he should have. At the very hadding he goes to Barn—"by the first morning train," for a Landammann than he should have. At the very hadding he goes to Barn—"by the first morning train," for a Landammann than he should have. Some Confidentian is and he

Swiet Affinends and a Wall to me them; being & Bested Mouth in tenitonal By E. Bertum Blacks. Landon: States, Elder, & Co. 1874.

adds, to show perhaps the deference which a royal chaplein commends among republican magistrates, "I knew it was awaiting my arrival." The letter was to "request all Landammans and other official people, wherever in the country he might go," to help Mr. Zincke in his researches. Really we must explain that a Landammans, the chief magistrate of a sovereign commonwealth, is not to be jumbled up in this way with "other official people." The royal chaplain and Vicar of Wheretead would himself not like to be mistaken for his parish clerk or even for his curate. At Glerus Mr. Zincke has "a letter to the President of Glarus," and we have a comment, "I take President to be new style, and that, formerly, the title of the chief magistrate of Glarus was Landamman." The style must have been changed very lately indeed if it is not still; but our doubt is whether it was the Landammann of Glarus that Mr. Zincke went to see. There are Presidents of various degrees in Switzerland as well as elsewhere, and Mr. Zincke may have fallen into the same mistake as a well-disposed rural household who showed to a college officer from Oxford, who chose to call himself "the Dean of Wadham," the same respect which they would have shown to a bearer of "Very Reverend" honours.

A graver fault than all these is the bitter and ignorant contempt with which Mr. Zincke always speaks, or rather always goes out

with which Mr. Zincke always speaks, or rather always goes out of his way to speak, of the religion of the country through which he is passing. We are quite ready to hear about the Allmends; we do not want to hear Mr. Zincke's twaddle either about Romanism do not want to hear Mr. Zincke's twaddle either about Romanism abroad or Ritualism at home. It is worse still when he goes out of his way at once to display his own gigantic ignorance of the history of the country of which he is speaking, and to utter stupid calumnies against one of the greatest benefactors of that country. What name in Swiss history better deserves reverence than that of the holy Nicolas von der Flüe, who came forth from his hermitage to preach peace and goodwill to Confederates likely to fall asunder, whose exhaptations brought about the Covenant of Stanz, and whose work lives to this day in the fact that Freiburg and Solothurn are still members of the Everlasting League? Perhaps it is too much to expect the comfortable and self-satisfied Perhaps it is too much to expect the comfortable and self-satisfied English parson, royal chaplain, and Vicar of Wherstead, who breakfasts at 10 A.M. and dines at 8 P.M., to feel much sympathy for the anchorite who held no benefice, who had no place at court, whose meals were doubtless a good deal simpler and less "regular" than breakfast and dinner at Wherstead Vicarage. But he need not stop to vilify the saint and patriot. Let this stand as a specimen of what an English clergyman, who we trust can excuse the saint and patriot at the stand as a specimen. himself on the plea of invincible ignorance, dares to write of the man who saved his country from the curse of discord:—

man who saved his country from the curse of discord:—

He a saint! Heaven save the mark; and some day send the simple folk of Unterwalden better ideas on what goes to make a saint. This saint was me only because to indulge a morbid crotchet, at all events a mistaken and mischlevous idea, he deserted his family, and the duties he owed to them, to his neighbours, and to himself, to live in solitude, and mortification, in a cave; and who gave out, as vouching for his sanctity, that for eighteen years heaven had supported his body with no other food than the sacramental wafer, received once a month. This was what made him a saint. Why, there is not a rural pavish in England without its poor Hodge, who is a better man, a truer saint than he; and who, if at last he were to break down under the strain on mind and body he is now manfully sustaining, and attempt what invested this old crazy ascetic with the halo of sainthood, would be bid by the law to maintain, and not to desert, his family. And who, if he were to defend his dereliction of natural duty by the assertion that heaven was keeping him alive without food, would be regarded as belonging to the same class of impostors as the Welsh fasting girl.

Then there comes some more stuff about "poor Hodge." We

Then there comes some more stuff about "poor Hodge." We wonder whether Roger is a very common name at Wherstead. It

wonder whether Roger is a very common name at wherevery certainly is not in other places.

And now, at the end, for a little about the Allmends themselves, about which Mr. Zincke does, also quite at the end, tell us a little, after a slight approach to the subject when he took his letter to the President, or whatever he was, at Glarus. At Glarus "the chief object" of Mr. Zincke's visit was "to hear, from another Swiss authority, another account of what is meant in these cantons by the word Corporation." If Mr. Zincke had told us what German word he meant by "Corporation," the object of his researches would be somewhat clearer. We suspect that the word that he had in his head was Verein. For he talks of "a corporation for educational purposes possessed of four alpes, and another for the encouragement of singing." And directly after he calls this last the "singing Verein, or corporation." Of such "corporations" as a sum that in them "these is nothing political in a encouragement of singing." And directly after he calls this last the "singing Verein, or corporation." Of such "corporations" as these, he truly says that in them "them is nothing political in a legislative or administrative sense," and that "in these cantons the idea of a corporation must be kept quite distinct from that of a municipality, or of any directly political organization." So in England the governing body of a school, though the school may be endowed with land, and still more a voluntary association for singing, is something quite different from the borough or parish in which the institution may be placed. But we agree with Mr. Zinche that "the subject was inexplicable," and that "confusion has become worse confounded "whap we read the following:—

The conclusion I had been wishing to come to, on account of its similarly and intelligibility, was that a corporation has no direct political pipel whatever; that it is a body either of old burgers, or of Beleasen, originally the Metocol of the old Greek republica,) endowed with perpetuity, which diding landed property often for some definite object; and that it is ignot from the commune, insemuch as that is the political entity, which submones all the old bergers for economical purposes, that is for the administration, such enjoyment of the numbered, of the communal landed supplier; and which now embrances both the old and the new languar for explicitly will absinistrative purposes a with, of comma, a great markey of sent exceptions and inclusions in the different cautons, and in their respectives. This, however, he hald us would not be opposed the

Glarus; but he quite delled in his attempt to show why it would not correct, or what would be correct.

If Mr. Zincke would translate his vague English and Franch words into the natural language of Swiss politics—since Greek has gone out of use, one is tempted to say the natural language of all politics—if he would tall us whether he saked about a Versia or a Generate or what, there would be some hope of getting at his meaning. As it is, we are as puncled as the President at Glarus alasaly was olearly

clearly was.

At the very end of the book, cropping out among a west deal of chatter, we do get Mr. Zincke's notions about the Allmends, which show that there are mements now and then when he ceases to chatter and really stops to think. And Mr. Zincke too quotes "M. Emile de Laveleye, a learned writer," which makes us think for a moment whether M. de Laveleye build conscient tiously return the pat on the back to the slandwar of Nicolas von der Flüe. Luckily, we have M. de Laveleye's last article in the Fortnightly Review alongside of Mr. Zincke's book." In that article he does not enter into the question whether the system of the Allmend, that is the preservation of part of the land of every Generale, commune, or parish as fulkiand or again publicus, can be brought back again in countries where it has and for making it an invariable rule in new settlements in America, Australia, or anywhere else. To our mind the great difficulty everywhere is the presence of the class of pirosco or Beinassen who are sure to arise. The old story of populus and plebs comes up again everywhere. In the Allmend system each householder among the burghers has his allotment of the common land to till; he may turn so many cows into the common measure: he may cut so much wood in the common wood. This nonlead to till; he may turn so many cows into the common pasture; he may cut so much wood in the common wood. This of course in no way interferes with the existence of private property, bookland, alongside of the folkland; but here is the folkland, in which every member of the community has his right, and which In which every member of the community has his right, and which gives every member of the community something to start with, something to fall back upon. Mr. Zincke argues that the acquisition of wealth by other means will destroy this right. A man may cut wood in proportion to the size of his house; that would be, in the primitive state of things, in proportion to the size of his family; a man who has got rich will build a big house and so get a greater share of wood. He will also want hired labour, and so will destroy the primitive equality of conditions. But the system of folkland does practically go on when there is great inequality of conditions. Take for instance Glarus, which is probably just now the most remarkably placed community in the world. Here is a manufacturing community which is a pure democracy—where, to put it shortly, the legislative power is in democracy—where, to put it shortly, the legislative power is in the hands of the workmen. If they want a Ten Hours' Bill, or any other hours' Bill, the Glarus workmen need not petition for it; they have simply to pass it. With our notions we should think such a society must be in an endless state of revolution, confiscation, what not. But, as a matter of fact, it is not. The folkland saves it; the primitive theory of property is the conservative element in the primitive democracy. The Glarus workman is not merely a workman; he is also a sharer in the common folkland. He has no need to run after new theories of communism, while he has a primitive communism of a better kind. We may add that Mr. Zincke's last chapter, No. XVI., is quite worth reading. But M. de Laveleye's article should be read with it.

GEORGE ELIOTS POEMS.

WHEN George Eliot took the world by surprise with the Spanish Gipsy, the first effect was a kind of intellectual resentment among critics. They were not content with denying that the new poem was successful, but they proceeded to show all manner of excellent reasons why it could not have been successful, but they proceeded to show all manner of excellent reasons why it could not have been successful that within the present century there had been at least one illustrious example of the combination. Some said it could not be poetry because it was philosophy, forgetting that philosophy has been transfused into poetry by a series of the masters of the art from the author of the Book of Job downwards, and that in particular much of the classical dramatic poetry of the world is surficiently philosophical. Some said it was too difficult, forgetting that the questions presented by real life are very difficult, and that a dramatic exposition of complicated motives is not likely to be very faithful if every caroless reader can at once understand it. a dramatic exposition of complicated motives is not likely to be very faithful if every carsiess reader can at once understand it. Others confined themselves to objections of a more legitimate kind against the mixture of narrative and dramatic forms, and various other matters in the execution of the work. But all this did not prevent the Spanish Gipsy from making a deep impression on readers who cared more for poetry than for critical dogmatism. They came to the conclusion that, whether George Rilot ought to have written poetry or not, she had, in fact, written a very considerable poem. And the critics themselves unconsciously admitted it by the very stringency of their indomenta. Opponents as well as admirent treated the book, not as the adventurous pastime of a novelist, but as the first flight of a new poet. The success which at first seemed doubtful has now been assured by the more deliberate verdict of the class whom critics profess to represent. Sufficient proof of this is afforded by the

The Legend of Junal, and other Posses. By George Ellot. Ediabases and Landon; Blackwood & Sons. 1874.

ouriosity and eagerness with which the subsequent poems which

curiosity and eagerness with which the subsequent poems which form the chief part of the present volume were received on their first appearance. We consider, then, that we are dealing with the work of a poet of established reputation, and we need not argue with any who think otherwise.

The most important of these poems are the Legend of Isbal and Armgart. Widely different as they are in subjects and in treatment, we find that the thoughts developed in them are in truth the same. They are both philosophical poems of the sort especially distasteful to certain readers, and they are both founded on the same philosophical doctrine. Under the two forms of the legendary inventor of music and of the modern prima donna, George Eliot has given us profound studies of the artistic temperament, the conditions of artistic life, and what we may perhaps call artistic inorality. The lesson of both poems is that the true artist must renounce his individuality. He must live for his art and not for himself; he must not look for his reward to any gain, either in goods or in fame, which can come to him perany gain, either in goods or in fame, which can come to him personally. He must have faith in results which he cannot see, and that faith must make his work its own reward. Jubal returns to his ancient home after centuries of wandering, and finds a new generation celebrating a feast in his honour, with such music as he had only dreamt of. When he tries to make himself known, they had only dreamt of. laugh at him and drive him out as a madman. Old and worn out he lies down to die; but the vision of his own past comes to console him with the thought that his life had reached its perfection in giving mankind the gift of song :-

This was the lot, to feel, create, bestow,
And that immeasurable life to know
From which the theship self falls shrivelled, dead,
A seed primeval that has forests bred.
It is the glory of the beritage
Thy life has left, that makes the outcast age:
Thy limbs shall lie dark, tembless on this sed,
Because thou shinest in man's soul, a god,
Who found and gave new passion and new joy
That nought but Earth's destruction can destroy.
Thy gifts to give was thine of men alone: Thy gifts to give was thine of men alone:
"Twas but in giving that thou couldst atone
For too much wealth amid their poverty.

In Armgart the situation is more complicated, and the trial imposed on the artist is harder. At the beginning we see the singer returning exultant from her decisive triumph in a leading part. She speaks as one thoroughly devoted to her art, and indeed believes herself to be so. She rejects a noble suitor, even though he admires her musical genius and would leave her free to follow its impulse, because, if accepted, he could not give her full sympathy, but only what she considers a cold acquiescence. But this devotion to art, high and passionate as it is, is not free from the leaven of individual pride. This is shown by various subtle indications such as George Eliot excels in, which produce their general effect at once, but which it takes a second or third reading to appreciate in detail. It also appears in the value which Armgart sets upon the external symbols of success. She professes to take pleasure in these things simply as a tribute to the power of famusic as embodied in her, but it is obvious that her feeling is not really unselfish. A certain amount of selfish glory is indeed con-In Armgart the situation is more complicated, and the trial imreally unselfish. A certain amount of solfish glory is indeed considered by most people to be only natural in the first moments of triumph, and would even be tolerated by most philosophers. But George Eliot's stern and lefty doctrine of self-sacrifice seems to have no room for it. At any rate the artist's pride receives a crushing blow in the conclusion of the poem, where she finds that her life has been saved from a dangerous illness at the price of destroying her voice. Her discovery of the loss is sudden and complete, and her first impulse is to think life not worth having on such terms. Again, most people will be inclined to say that an artist would be more than human if the shock of such a disan artist would be more than human if the shock of such a discovery did not at first make life seem wholly unprofitable. However, Armgart is seriously rebuked by her attendant cousin, hitherto a meek and obscure person. She passes from a state of extreme rebellion into a state of extreme reaignation, and determines to go and teach music in a small town. It seems to us that in this poem the philosophy of self-renunciation is somewhat over-strained. George Eliot seems almost to think that nobody's life is worth living for its own sake, and that to take pleasure in the good things of one's own life, which one can hardly do without being squaible to losses, is an act of treason against the social conbeing sensible to losses, is an act of treason against the social constitution of mankind. The excess of Armgart in this direction is happily corrected by the later poem of Stradium ins, where George Ehot gives us a brighter, and, as we think, a truer, view of an artist's just pride in his work.

The subject is gracefully introduced, as if suggested by one of Herr Joschim's violin soles. In our admiration of the composer and the player we are bidden not to forget Stradivarius. Then comes a dialogue between Stradivari,

That plain white-auroned man,

and one Naldo, a painter, whose artistic principles are lax, and whose performances mostly rest in the stage of promises and sketches. The true workman's delight in good work for its own make is a mystery and an absurdity to him, and Stradivari is roused to defend it with much spirit. The boldest and most striking supposes of the controversy is as follows:—

Then halds: "The petry kind of inne At best, that comes of making violine; And saves no messes, either. Thou wildings To purgetory none the less."

"Twee purgetory here to make th

And for my fame—when any master helds
"Twixt chin and hand a violin of miss.
He will be glad that fitradivari lived,
Made violins, and made them of the best.
The masters only know whose work is ges
They will choose mine, and while God giv
I give them instruments to play upon,
God choosing me to help Him."

What is

"What! were God At fault for violins, thou absent?"

"Yes; He were at fault for Stradivari's work.

George Eliot's Stradivari hits the true mean. Nothing will tempt him to do work that is not of his best, but he does not pretend to be indifferent as to what becomes of his work; he knows Nothing will that, if it were lost, it would be a loss to the world, and for that devotion to it. The one idea which, as we have endeavoured to show, is worked out in different ways in *Jubal*, *Armgart*, and *Stradivarius*, is itself only a special application of a much wider doctrine. The scientific truth that the welfare of the individual must yield to that of the race is true in a higher sense as an ethical

and political precept. No modern writer has seen more clearly than George Eliot the necessity of insisting on this doctrine, or has developed it with more insight and versatility.

The word versatility may strike many persons as inapplicable to George Eliot's writings. We can say nothing here of her proceed works, but in her peems, few as they have been, she has shown as their and commend of versions as they have been, she has shown as their and commend of the proceed the same of the process of t choice and command of various moods such as few of our living poets can claim. In Agatha we have a simple and charming idyl quite free from metaphysics, and with no more moral than the reader likes to imagine for himself. Still more remarkable is that tale in verse entitled How Line Lovel the King. A romantic story in ten-syllable couplets is the last thing one would have extend the first poet of the start of the star story in ten-syllable couplets is the last thing one would have expected George Eliot to write, but she has written it with beauty and facility; and if the condensed gravity of her habitual manner is not altogether forgotten, we find a little composure by no means amiss in the face of a modern school of garrulous and unbridled verse. A love-song which occurs in the poem is perhaps the passage which departs most from George Eliot's usual type. An extract from this will show that she need not fear meeting Mr. Morris on his own ground in

Morris on his own ground: -

O Love, who so didst choose me for thine own,
Taking this little isle to thy great sway,
See now, it is the honour of thy throne
That what thou gavest perish not away,
Nor leave some sweet remembrance to stone
By life that will be for the brief life gone:
Hear, ere the shroud o'er these frail hinhs be thrown—
Since every king is vassal unto thee,
My heart's lord needs must been loyally—
O tell him I am waiting for my Death!
Tall him for that he lottle such royal power. O tell him I am waiting for my Death!
Tell him, for that he hath such royal power,
Twere hard for him to think how small a thing.
How slight a sign, would make a wealthy dower
For one like me, the bride of that pale king
Whose bed is mine at some awitt-nearing hour.
(to to my lord, and to his memory bring
That happy birthday of my sorrowing
When his large glance made meaner gazers glad,
Entering the bannered lists: 'twas then I had
The wound that had me in the arms of Death.

A Minor Prophet again is so different from the other poems that we may call it eccentric. It begins with a quaint description of a vegotarian enthusiast (in which there is a good incidental stroke of scorn at the pseudo-scientific jargon of spiritualism), and the result of his visions of a blessed vegeturian future is thus summed

Boys will be boys, but dogs will all be moral, With longer alimentary canals Suited to diet vegetarian. The uglier breeds will fade from memory, Or, being palsontological, Live but as portraits in large learned books, Distasteful to the feelings of an age Nourished on purest beauty. Earth will hold No stupid brutes, no cheerful quoernesses, No naive cunning, grave absurdity. Wart-pigs with tender and parental-grunts, Wombets much flattened as to their curtour, Perhaps from too much crushing in the ark, But taking meskly that fatality; The serious cranes, unstung by ridicule; Long-headed, short-legged, solenn-looking curs, (Wise, silent critics of a flippant age); The silly straidling fools, the weak-brained geess Hissing fallaciously at sound of whests-tailed allaciously at sound of whests-tailed geess Hissing fallaciously at sound of whests-tailed allaciously at sound of whests-tailed geess All these rude products with have disappeared Along with every faulty human type.

mething of an American character in th

There is something of an American character in the grate suggestion of the wombat having get flattened in the Ark. after this the tone of the poem curiously changes, and it seds quits serious and meditative speculation. It is dated 1865—a instance of a poet having literally fulfilled the pedantic and per ironical Horatian precept of keeping work nine years in store. Among the few remaining pieces we have to single Brother and Sister. This is a continuous poun, half n tive, half reflective; in form it is a series of Shakages somets. The practice of using the somet in this way has consumed on the ground that a somet quick to be sometime. Since his it is insuranced by antitioned by authority, and the sometime and hardles appears to the carefier and hardles against to the carefier and hardles against the first against the same lines.



pression throughout, and its generally modern observe place at least interrupted by a touch of true Shakuty of expression thre n incy:

> pers were send to all my after good; nt gladeou, through eye, one, and to ally as warmth a various food ish the sweet shill of loving much. For who is ago shall room the earth and find: Beausies for loving that will etrice out love With sudden rod from the hard year-pressed a Ware reasons sown as thick as stars above, "In love must see them, as the eye sees light: Buy is but Number to the desicened sight.

We conceive that some unconscious reminiscence, possibly suggested by the associations of the metre, has here brought about a hander effect than could have been obtained by any duliberate implation of Shakepeare's writing in his someta.

It may occur to our readers that we have performed only half the office of a critic; for we have spoken of the excellence of George Mijot's work and said nothing of its faults. Our answer is that we think it a critic's duty to dwell on merits which are of a in a reconstraint at a first relance rather than on defeats in a reconstraint. casily appreciated at a first glance rather than on defects in execution which are comparatively triffing. The criticisms we refrain from making are in this case both obvious and unimportant. Moreover, George Eliot is not one of those careless or perverse writers who have to be constantly reminded of their faults; and when we have in our hands the good work of a careful artist, we may indulge the natural desire to let no petty questionings disturb our

STR GEORGE LAWRENCE'S FORTY-THREE YEARS IN INDIA.

THIS is a most interesting book. Sir George Lawrence has had more than a common share in the events which make up the Indian history of the last half-century, and he appears during the whole period of his service to have kept a diary. This has now been compressed and brought into readable shape by Mr. Edwards, late of the Bengal Civil Service, himself the author of a most interesting narrative of thrilling adventure and escapes during the Mutiny. How much of the present work may be due to the author and how much to the editor we cannot tell, but the result is a book which bears the impress of that accuracy as to dates and facts which can only be obtained by recording them at the time, without the tediousness of a journal pure and simple, and which is so interesting from tirst to last that few persons who take it up will be able to lay it aside till they have read on to the end. We have merely one small criticism to offer at starting. The rank ascribed to the different officers mentioned in the book is not always what they held at the time of the events described. always what they need at the time of the events described. The present General James Abbott, for example, was not "Major" Abbott when he made his celebrated journey to Khiva nearly forty years ago. There are, we think, one or two other slips of the same kind, small blemishes which might be corrected in a subsequent edition.

Sir George Lawrence, the eldest of the family of distinguished brothers, strived in India in 1821 as a cornet of cavalry. His first seventeen years of service were quite uneventful, passed in the ordinary routine of Indian centonment life, with occasi moves from one station to another, until 1838, when the 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry, of which regiment Lawrence was still lieutenant and adjutant, was ordered to form part of the force assembled for the occupation of Afghanistan. The Bengul army appears at that time to have been in the lowest state as regards discipline and organization, although the fact was not discovered till affective and the state and the state are stated as the state and the state as the s till afterwards. It had outlived the days of Lord Lake and the great Mahratta war; for many years it had not been op-posed to any worthy fee; and any incompetent old general, pro-vided he had served in the Peninsula, was thought good enough to command it. Indeed it cannot be said to have been commanded at all. It took care of itself. It is the faction to ascribe the decay of the Indian army to the Afghan disasters, but this appears to be mistaking cause for effect; these disasters would not have occurred if our military organization had not been in a wretched coccurred if our military organization had not been in a wretched state; they were merely the storm which blaw down the rotten branch. The first advance into Afghanistan, through the Bolan Pass, under Sir John Keane, reads more like the retreat of a besten army than the unopposed advance of one which had not really opened the campaign. Such was the want of discipline, and the preposterous way in which the order of march was organized, or disorganized, that one officer, of the 16th Lancaw, took forty servants with him, "although prohibitory orders had been reiterated, limiting the number for each officer"; camp-followers were murdened almost within the camp, while others died of star-vasion on the way; the letter-poets were out off, and large quantities of laggage and storm had to be destroyed to prevent their becoming a pasy to robbers. Arrived before Churnee, for the capture of which no-passparations had been made, the gates were blown in by a happy impiration and audacity of the engineers, and the British portion of the force stowned the place with characteristic gallanters. For this campaign the leader, who appears not to have limitated any signs whatever of gatestalship or conducts, and to be made of the new bright-spinode in it, the capture of Ghunnee, was not in the alightest degree due, was raised to the places.

philipson of Postpolico Fours to India. By Lieutenant General ngs Lawrence, E.O.S.L., C.R. Felted by W. Schwarle, H.M. E.C.L.

On reaching Calmi the troops took up their pinitic bin surrounded by hills which commanded it, of heir wives and children from India, and business outcomed as if there were no need for political and nations—in fact, just as it might have then if the encountry miles of Orientes. The minute street which follows and discharge of the street of the contract of the cont been within two which follows reads as frushly now as # th aster which follows reads as frushly now as if the event had beened last year, and no one was more computed to describe it to Captain Lawrence, who was at this time military equation to Envey, the unfortunate Sir William Bluonaglicus; as in one pied this confidential post, his marrative has a special value, and some important respects throws a new light on the event. We may be say that "vacillation and incapacity ruled in our milit councils, and paralysed the hearts of those who should have so with energy and decision"; but we do not draw the same inform the event which he does, that it has "respect down to now country a stigma from which, in the East of Country and the same from which, in the East of Country and the same property in the first piece, it has been the first to exaggerate greatly the extent of the disease. The Britanny" which was massacred at Cabal consisted of one bettelly "army" which was massacred at Cabal consisted of one battalium a British infantry, six hundred strong; one battary of European horse artillary; three regiments of Bengal native infantry, comprisin about two thousand men; part of a regiment of Bengal native cavalry, and some irregular troops of sorts which had been rates for local service. The whole of this small force might have be for local service. The whole of this small force magaz have now destroyed without any sensible shock to British power if they had died fighting like men, instead of being shot down miserably as defenceless mob. In the next place, it is educed inconscivable the any such combination of folly as then characterized our precedings should ever be repeated. Lord Auckland, the weaker Governor-General ever sent to India, displays from first to less the extremes of rashness and supineess. To send a force of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the sentences of the statement Afrhanistan at all, with the Punjab and its large unruly Site army intervening, was an act of radness; but, this having best done, not a single reasonable precaution was taken for the safety of the force, while Lord Auckland absolutely insisted to requiring a poor incompetent gouty old gentleman to take the command of the troops there against his wish. Sir G. Lawrence indees speaks of General Elphinstone as a "skilful soldier, well versed to speaks of General Elphinstone as a "aginti solder, well versed a all branches of his profession, and a naturally brave man, cool an andaunted in danger," although now prestrated in mind and bod by severe and protracted illness; and this is the only piece of talk sentiment which distigures the book; for as to this well-most whittewashing, it must be observed that Elphinstone not only gave whitewashing, it must be observed that Elphinstone not only gave. no sign of skill or coolness in danger, but that his conduct from to last seems to have been conspicuous for the absence of eithe quality. Every military fault that could have been committed h the general in command appears to have been exhibited, while, as t what is said about his characteristic virtues having been obscurs by illness, even a man suffering from gout might have died in th field at the head of his troops.

It was in truth not the enemy, who showed themselves a contemptible fee in actual fight, nor the Cabul snows, for there we no necessity to have encountered them, which effected the ruin a Elphinstone's brigade; but the weakness and incapacity of the British leaders, and the consequent demoralization of thuse is: British leaders, and the consequent demoralization of those immediately under them, and the indiscipline of the troops. Sir G Lawrence endeavours to defend his immediate chief, the unfortunate Envoy, from a share of blame in the affairs which brought about the disaster, but here he seems to us to show a no unnatural partiality. Sir William Macnaghten certainly manifeste a degree of personal and moral courage which was in striking contrast with the bearing of the two senior military officers but for the total want of prevision displayed in our arrangements for occupation the head of the local Government. It surely the person most responsible. Thus our author apologiess for Magnaghten's omission to occupy or destroy the forts in the saist Magnaghten's omission to occupy or destroy the forts in the neigh bourhood of the Cabul contament, and which completely com-manded it, because Lord Auckland declined to sanction the manded it, because Lord Auckiand declined to amotion their purchase, repeatedly proposed by him, on account of the expense list a strong man wielding such powers as were extrusted to the Envoy during the occupation of Afghanistan would not have allowed a matter of detail of this sort to be supposed that, if he has tant authorities in India; nor is it to be supposed that, if he has suffered his proposal with sufficient urgancy, the Governor-Georges would have taken on himself the responsibility of withholding assert to a measure absolutely necessary for the safety of the Beitish marrison. Again, it is acid that Blacongisten "protested" would have taken on himself the responsibility of withholding assent to a measure absolutely necessary for the safety of the British garrison. Again, it is said that Macnaghten "protested against the insune arrangement under which the Commissariat store were "located outside the entruched position, as being highly dangerous, but was informed that there was no room for their within the cantonments, which was all required for harmacks. But in a matter of this sort it was the duty of the Ravey no movely to protest, but to order distinctly what should be done; the general's business was morely to command the troops, not to show with him in the responsibility of the measures needed for the occupation of the country; and firmness on this head the the most necessary when the head of the faces was a poor, worm-out it man, brought in by favouritism from the half-pay list. It is income necessary when the head of the faces was a poor, worm-out it man, brought in by favouritism from the half-pay list. It is income necessary when the head of the faces was a poor, worm-out it man, brought in by favouritism from the half-pay list. It is income necessary when the head of the faces was a poor, worm-out it man, brought in by favouritism from the half-pay list. It is income outwhile that Lord Lawrence, for ensumple, if he had been in Max neghtan's place, or Sir G. Lawrence himself, would not have acte diffusestly. Being what he was, a man with many fine qualities but unequal to the situation, it is not exprising that Macnaghte did not take the step most ungually needed, of superseding on it commends, and Shelton the second it commends, and appointing some competent officer to succeed them. Had this been done, the whole course of events would probably have been different. But indeed there was hardly a time, up to the actual culmination of the final catastrophe, when a different and happier turn might not have been given to them. If the Bala Hissar and the city had been occupied and retained immediately after the first outbreak of rebellion; if, failing this, the forts which dominated the cantonments had afterwards been occupied; if the country in rear had been kept open, so that supplies could have been brought in; if, in short, a bold front had been shown in any one way—if, even at the last, when the miserable retreat had actually commenced, and the treachery of the enemy was declared, a move backwards had been made on the Bala Hissar—even then, in Sir G. Lawrence's judgment, a position could have been taken up there for the winter and the force

But these reflections have carried us away from the subject of our notice. In this miserable affair Captain Lawrence was among those whose conduct stands out in bright contrast to the imbecility and weakne and others. How he became a prisoner on the occasion at 5ff William Macnaghten's murder, escaping a similar fate by the strangest fortune; how he was afterwards liberated and became a second time a prisoner; of the trange scenes passed in captivity, where some of the weakne and time for petty grumblings, human nature being the same nature everywhere; of the curious mixture of savagery and politeness exhibited by their captor; how Lawrence was sent as an envoy into l'ollock's advancing camp, and, his mission proving unsuccessful, had to return like another Regulus, of his own will into the hands of his enemies; how eventually the prisoners obtained a rescue through the treachery of their gaoler, just as they were on the point of being sold into hopeless captivity beyond the frontiers of Afghanistan—for an account of all these events we must refer the reader to the boan account of all these events we must refer the reader to the boan demanding better treatment for his fellow-prisoners; or helping the forlorn women and children on their dreary marches; or running races with the Afghan guards; or, finally, acting as distributor of the scanty rations, and settling the little squabbles incidental to close packing and want of occupation, Lawrence's manly, straightforward character and sterling good sense stand out conspicuously. No one can read the book without being very favourably impressed with the writer's gallant and kindly character, and his determination and good sense.

It was Major Lawrence's fate to become a second time the prisoner of a barbarous for when the Silb course.

It was Major Lawrence's fate to become a second time the prisoner of a barbarous foe, when the Sikh army revolted from British domination in 1848, and he, as political agent on the Peshawur frontier, was cut off with his wife for the time from means of succour by his countrymen. Here again the respect which his character had inspired among the native leaders stood him in good stead, and he was well treated on the whole, although his life all the time hung upon a thread. Finally, as chief political officer over the extensive Rajpoot country, Colonel Lawrence, as he had now become, played an important part during the Mutiny, when his firmness, courage, and popularity with the native rulers of those territories were largely instrumental in preventing the extension of anarchy into that part of the country. With the restoration of peace to India terminated an eventful and highly honourable career, and the narrative of his share in the suppression of the Mutiny brings to an end this very interesting volume.

DR. CHANNING AND MISS AIKIN.*

In 1826 Dr. Channing sent to Miss Aikin his work upon Milton's character and writings. She acknowledged the gift in a letter which opened a correspondence lasting until his death, in 1842. The writers agreed that the correspondence should belong to the survivor, and it accordingly passed into the hands of Miss Aikin, and was left by her to her niece the present editor. In a letter written by Dr. Channing in 1839 he says that he would be glad to have his own letters back "to guard against the possibility of their being published." His reason is the very sound one that they often expressed crude notions which did not accord with his deliberate judgment. It seems, however, that in the opinion of Miss Aikin and her successors this prohibition was not meant to apply to the letters as a whole, but only to particular parts of them. Accordingly Dr. Channing's nephew and Miss Aikin's niece have agreed to disregard it, and the consequence of their decision is the appuarance of the present volume. We confess that we feel inclined to sympathize with Dr. Channing's view, and should have thought it better to obey his wishes implicitly rather than to assume that his objection would only apply to the parts which have been omitted. In such matters we hold it to be the sound principle to incline to the side of undue suppression rather than to the side of undue publication. The world is already sufficiently deluged with valueless correspondence; and when a writer of distinction has a genuine feeling that his letters do not fairly represent him, it seems to be very questionable whether his wishes should be disregarded. Besides this general objection, we cannot say that the substance of the volume tends to reconcile us to a breach of the rule. There is in it, indeed, nothing which is discreditable either to Dr. Channing or to Miss Aikin.

Here and there there are obviously hasty utterances, and there are a good many expressions of opinion which might probably have been qualified if the author had had the fact of publication before his eyes. There is, however, nothing very flagrant; and our objection is merely based upon the opinion that the intrinsic value of the letters scarcely justifies their present appearance. They are not sufficiently remarkable, that is, either from literary merit or from the light which they throw upon the character of the correspondents, to make it worth while to violate the general law which should maintain the confidential character of private letters.

the general law which should maintain the confidential character of private letters.

Having said thus much, however, we may admit that, as the letters have been published, they are worth turning over. The characters of the writers are sufficiently known. Dr. Channing was a man of great eloquence and ability, and shared the general desire of cultivated Americans to follow the movements of English thought and political activity. Miss Aikin, though we can hardly give her a very high place amongst our female authors, was a woman of much literary eminence in her day; and as her religious tendencies inclined her to look up to Dr. Channing with great respect, he naturally trusted to her for information as to the matters which interested him. Her character comes out rather amusingly in some of the letters. By birth and education she was a strong Unitarian, and shared to the full the prejudices common amongst her class. She speaks with intense dislike of the chief religious schools of the day. She hates the Evangelicals and the High Churchmen about equally; and she consoles herself for the rise of the Oxford achool by regarding it as a kind of set-off against the Clapham sect. She hates the bishops heartily, and clooks forward with eagerness to a disestablishment of the Church, which in her eyes was the embodiment of the evil element in English politics. She naturally considers herself, therefore, to be a good reformer, if not a Radical; and yet good solid British prejudices come to the surface every now and then in rather incongruous connexious." When Dr. Channing expresses the ordinary American view of European politics, she fires up in defence of the English aristocracy; and, though admitting private letters. then in rather incongruous connexions." When Dr. Channing expresses the ordinary American view of European politics, she fires up in defence of the English aristocracy; and, though admitting theoretically that all manner of sweeping changes are necessary in our Constitution, she evidently holds that all English ways and institutions have somehow a vast superiority to the products of that democratic state of society of which her favourite reforms would naturally hasten the advent. In the last letter of the correspondence she becomes almost angry at some remarks which Dr. Channing had innocently made as to the relative charms of English and American women. She assures him, not as it which Dr. Channing had innocently made as to the relative charms of English and American women. She assures him, not, as it would seem, quite politely, that when he was in England he saw but little society, and that of an inferior kind, and insists upon the a priori probability that the metropolis of the British Empire, "the first city in the world for size, for opulence, for diffusion of the comforts, accommodations, and luxuries of life, as well as for all the appliances of science, literature, and taste," should provide better manners than can be found in an American State capital. There is more patriotic pride in some vehement reformers than they would be altogether willing to admit. In some other matters, however, Dr. Channing seems to be more just to Englishmen than Miss Aikin. She evidently had some hearty dislikes which did not quite satisfy an observer removed from the sphere of little than Miss Aikin. She evidently had some hearty dislikes which did not quite satisfy an observer removed from the sphere of little personal prejudices. She speaks, for example, very contemptuously of some distinguished men, such as Mr. Carlyle, Scott, Wilberforce, and Coloridge; and Dr. Channing in each case protested very sensibly against her rather presumptuous judgment. English prophets indeed frequently have more honour in America than in London; and we feel that Miss Aikin, if not exactly jealous of eminent compatriots, was very apt to be carried away by party praiudices.

prejudices.

The interest of such opinions may not be very great; but it is curious to look back upon the views which were expressed by the spectators of that period of history which is least familiar to most of us, and which yet has the strongest influence upon us—the history, namely, of the last generation. Running over these pages, it is half melancholy and half ludicrous to observe the eagerness with which some questions were agitated forty or fifty years ago in the full hope of a speedy solution, which have certainly not got themselves finally settled. Dr. Channing was an ardent believer in the uniform progress of the species, and we are not surprised to find him exulting in 1831 over the marvellous speed with which the French nation had become politically educated, and evidently holding that the revolution of that year was giving a final answer to the great questions of the century. Miss Aikin is equally enthusiastic about the Reform Bill. It is to be a new Magna Charta, and the King is worthy of his people. "A patriot king!" she exclaims, "once in a millennium is such a phenix seen upon earth. Alfred was our last." But, though the Reform Bill is to put everything straight, she becomes frightened at intervals. A dreadful visitation, she says in 1832, is approaching the country. Thousands will be interrupted. But far worse may be anticipated. Our over-population, it is true, may be remedied, but by what a remedy! In short, the cholera is coming; and Miss Aikin evidently expects that it will slay its millions. Neither the cholera nor the Reform Bill did all the evil or all the good that was expected from them. There were other difficulties on the horison, from which, however she anticipated a speedy deliverance. In 1834 she comments on the solving dangerous about them. It was plain that the stream is nothing dangerous about them. It was plain that the stream is nothing dangerous about them.

the journeymen themselves in the first place, and then on the nation. This is so clearly perceived that they (the Unione) have found no sympathy anywhere, and the delusion amongst themselves is subsiding, or will subside." In 1836 she has another good place of news to announce. Dr. Channing had sometimes spoken of the evils resulting from the great measure of poverty in our large cities. "I am happy to acquaint you," she says, " that this great evil is rapidly diminishing." The Foor-law has restored the independent spirit of the poor. The spread of education is rapid, and the people themselves are demanding it. Some wretched Mr. (iilus, as she says in another letter, had maintained in a speech that Prusaians were better educated than Englishmen, and that we abandoned our poor to shameful ignorance. "In England such a misrepresentation as this would not describe as the small and decompositions." our poor to shameful ignorance. "In England such a misrepresentation as this would not deserve refutation"; but, as people might not be so well informed in America, she points out for Dr. Channing's benefit how much we have already done, in spite of her bugbear, "the bench of bishops," and how speedily we shall distance the slavish Prussians. Some people are of opinion that the evils thus noticed have not vanished quite so speedily as Miss Aikin anticipated. Certainly Dr. Channing entertained hopes equally destined to frustration. He thinks that a reign of peace is setting in owing to the extension of commerce, and that, if war is kept off a little longer, public opinion will be overpoweringly strong against it. And yet, to do justice to Dr. Channing, we must remark that this is perhaps one of the passages which he would have regarded as expressing a crude opinion. Miss Aikin afterwards refers to an able lecture in which he argued that trade would not put a stop to war, inasmuch as it encouraged selfishness. This cera stop to war, inasmuch as it encouraged selfishness. This cer-tainly is a more considerate opinion, and has been better con-

tainly is a more considerate opinion, and has been better confirmed by subsequent history.

Both Dr. Channing and Miss Aikin made grievous errors, but they were errors eshared by many others, and errors on the generous side. Both of them show a warm interest in the great movements of the time, and a worthy estimate of their importance, though a very inaccurate judgment of immediate results. In this sense the correspondence is creditable to both writers, in spite of occasional absurdities. If we are disposed to laugh at them, perhaps we might remember the principle that he who is without sin should cast the first stone, and our most profitable conclusion might be that, in all probability, the fears and the hopes expressed by eminent writers in our own day will in great measure turn out to be as vain as the anticithe fears and the hopes expressed by eminent writers in our own day will in great measure turn out to be as vain as the anticipations of the last generation. The reform of the world is a very slow business, and if some people were not unduly sanguine and others unduly doleful, we should probably carry it out with less energy than at present. Without further remarks upon this point, we will conclude by noticing a rather curious criticism by Miss Aikin on the style of Prescott's History. She finds fault with him for his neologisms, and especially for his talking about a "border forcy," and describing artisans as "operatives." These, she thinks, are words which would not be used by an Englishman who had mixed in good society, and one advantage of an aristocracy is that it sets a standard of taste which preserves the language from such innovations. If the use of such phrases were the worst outrage upon English introduced from America, we could submit very placidly to their evil influence.

TAYLOR AND CREST'S ROME.

AN almost unique lot has befallen this well-known and most AN almost unique lot has befallen this well-known and most useful book—namely, to be prepared for a second edition by one of its original authors more than fifty years after its first appearance. It was as long ago as 1821 that the first edition was published in two volumes at the high price of eighteen guineas. Of course the book became out of print, in spite of its costliness, for it supplied a want that nothing else has met either before or since. Mr. Taylor, having survived his coadjutor for many years, revisited Rome quite lately as an octogenarian, and made arrangements for bringing out a new edition of the book with which his name had been so long and so honourably connected. He had revised the work in presence of the editions therein described, having regard further to recent discoveries in the topography and archeology of Rome. He was not spared, however, to see the completion of his undertaking. The new edition was about half-way through the press when its author died about a year ago. His son, the Rev. Alexander Taylor, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Chaplain to Gray's Inn, has now finished the task, and has thus furnished a worthy monument to his father's honoured memory.

finished the task, and has thus furnished a worthy monument to his father's honoured memory.

The special and peculiar value of Taylor and Oresy's work is that it gives not mere artistic aketches, but detailed geometrical drawings and measurements, of so many of the chief monuments of ancient Rome. For all practical garposes these working drawings, as they may be called, are invaluable. Fifty-three years ago, when the hook was first published, photography had not been even thought of. Every one knows the worthlessness of singust all architectural drawings and engravings of that date. Photography has accusated us to absolute accuracy of outline and detail, and it is not till one examines an old book, or an eld portfolio of prints, that one appreciates the greatness of the delit which architectural art owns to the sun's pencil. It magnined some country in Mr.

Taylor to reproduce with literal exactness the stehings and disgravings of half a century age. The illustrations in this new edition seem to have been for the most part printed from the original plates, without any change beyond an occasional retouching of worn or damaged places. Occasionally—as, for instance, in Plate Ixili., which gives a parapootive view of the heights and cascades of Tivoli with the Temple of Vests on the brow of the precipice, and again in Plate critir., in which the Colosseum is the subject—we cannot but compare these uld-fashioned illustrations, considerably to their disadvantage, with the exquisite photographic views of the picturesque places that are so familiar to us. But in the large majority of cases the measured drawings of these two accomplished architects reassert their own value. No one could make use of a photograph, as he could of drawings of these two accomplished architects research their own value. No one could make use of a photograph, as he could of these accurate sections and elevations, in order to reproduce the building or to study with severe accuracy its most minute mouldings and details. Here again the republication of this work is opportunely timed. When it first saw the light the Cothic revival of our days had not yet begun. The first, or nearly the first, Gothic church of Sir Charles Harry, St. Peter's at Brighton, was not built till 1823, and it was tifteen or twenty years after that date before the Pointed styles had fairly come into general use for all ecclesiastical buildings. We do not say that modern Gothic has now run its course and is likely to perish from among us. But at any rate a broader eclecticism of architectural style is now prevailing; and in the really magnificent outburst of street archivailing; and in the really magnificent outburst of street architecture which adds so much interest to the great new thorough-fares of the City, there seem to us to be some indications of the possible formation of a general characteristic eclectic style, borrowing some features from all its predecessors, and reviving and renewing, in particular, the best traditions of the Renaissance. Be this as it may, our rising architects cannot afford any longer to be ignorant of the real principles of the antique classical styles; and the new edition of the standard work before us will be welcome, we hope, to many professional students. It is still as necessary for the exact study of the architecture of Rome as the work of Stuart and Revett is for that of the architectural remains of Greece.

Resett is for that of the architectural remains of Greeces.

We proceed now to give some description of the contents of this beautiful volume. There are a hundred and thirty plates in all, of which the last, No. cxxx., is in reality the introduction to the whole, and takes its place accordingly first in the book. This, in fact, is a ground-plan of the larger part of the Roman Forum, extending from the Capitol to the Colosseum, and northward to the Temple of Mars Ulter and the Forum and Column of Trajan. to the Temple of Mars Ulter and the Forum and Column of Trajan. It is altogether a new plate, lithographed from a new drawing by Mr. Taylor, and showing the many recent discoveries in the topography of the Forum made of late years. This gives it a pseudiar value at this time. We cannot help wishing that the old plate had been reproduced side by side with the new one for the sake of comparison. It is, of course, impossible without the aid of a plan to give any satisfactory account of the recent excavations. Nor indeed does Mr. Taylor do more than indicate them in his ichnography. Throughout the volume indeed the letterpress is quite subordinate to the geometrical drawings; and we note several misprints, such as Sta. Maria Mayives for Maggiare, and one or two wrongly spelt Italian words, which have been allowed several misprints, such as Sta. Maria Magners for Maggiors, and one or two wrongly spelt Italian words, which have been allowed to pass uncorrected. There remains one feature in this interesting plan of the Forum that deserves special notice. We mean the comparative elevations of the chief structures of ancient and modern Rome. We doubt whether it is generally known that St. I'eter's Rome. We doubt whether it is generally known that St. I'eter's covers a larger space than the Colosseum, and that its outer walls are of about the same height as the walls of this famous Amphithester of Vespasian. Within the section of St. Peter's this plate gives a section of our own St. Paul's—which Mr. Taylor calls "our metropolitical church." Contrasted in this way, the dimensions of St. Paul's seem puny indeed, and the faults of Wren's sham dome are painfully conspicuous. All the buildings illustrated in this work are shown to scale in their comparative magnitude in this irreductory plate, and those of them which belong to Rome itself are laid down in their relative positions in the general ground-plan.

are laid down in their relative positions in the general ground-plan.

The first structure that is illustrated in full detail is the Arch of Titus. Ten plates are devoted to it, each of which has some explanatory letterpress. Here we have an opportunity of comparing the ruined condition of the arch, when Messrs. Taylor and Orcey first measured it, with its present restored state. It may be doubted whether "restoration" may not be as mischievous in a classical arch of triumph as in a Gothic cathedral. Next in order comes the Triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus, to which nine plates are assigned. First we have a perspective view of its east side, towards the Forum, and then a plan, showing the coffers of the soffits of the three arches, &c., with proper elevations, sections, and full details, drawn to a scale of one quarter of their actual size, and, lastly, careful details of the has-reliefs. The next six plates illustrate the so-called Arch of the Goldsmiths. In the inscriptions and the sculptures of this structure it is still possible to trace the name and figure of Gets, though both are known to have been ensed by the order of Caracalla. Thence the reader is taken to Ancons, where remains an arch of triumph erected in honour of the Emperor Trajan on occasion of this completing the harbour in A.D. 116. Four plates suffice for the fall libustration of this structure, which is of small dimensions, semiplising a single arch, which is not more than ten feet high, and was never intended for carriages of any sort to pass under. The last of the series of triumphal arches here figured is that of Caracantaine at Rome, the most magnificent as well as the best

^{*} The Architectural Antiquities of Bane. With Our Mondred and Thirty from and Manuscrements taken in 1827, 1828, and 1829. By Gange Edward tyles and Edward Crosy, Architectus. Son Edition, including the more count Dispersion. Landon: Landon: Landon: 8 (c), 1874.

preserved of the number. The bas-reliefs used in the arch were taken from a much earlier use that had been erected in honour of Trajan, but afterwards demolished. The details of the parts that are of Constantine's own date are sufficiently rude and coarse.

Of much greater interest than these arches is the Pantheon, which is fully portrayed in fifteen or sixteen plates. The authors give a careful and judicious history of this famous building, and their restoration of its presumed original condition is highly instructive to every real student of architecture. For massive simplicity of conception and yet sublimity of effect the Pantheon is absolutely unrivalled. The exterior of the Albert Hall must have been intended to reproduce the general effect of Agrippa's temple, but has utterly failed to do so. We have often wondered that no one has yet thought of copying the Pantheon exactly for the purpose of an auditorium. We may remark, in passing, that Mesers. Taylor and Oresy's geometrical drawings of the Pantheon to concentrate incontestably superior to those of Canina, in his Temple Cristians. The Temple of Antoninus and Faustina is of less importance. We pass thence to Tivoli, where the circular peripteral Temple of Vesta, one of the most perfect genus of ancient architectural art, affords matter for eight plates. The building is shown in its present ruined condition as well as in an imaginary restoration. In the latter state the architects have most properly given it a low conical roof, guided thereto by the precedent afforded by a medal of Augustus, in which a circular temple is shown with a roof of this kind, and also by a bas-relief preserved at Florence. They might have remembered that at the time of the first restoration of one of the four remaining round churches of England, that of St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, which was affected more than thirty years ago, much controversy was excited as to the proper manner of roofing it. Happily the conical shape was adopted, on the authority chiefly of numerous manuscript illuminations of mediaval roofs of this kind. Recently Mr. St. Aubyn has added a roof of this shape to the atill more famous round church of the Temples of Mare Ultor at Rome, and of Jupiter Tonnas. There are but fragments of these; but it has been possibl

WINWOOD READE'S ASHANTEE CAMPAIGN.

attend a military expedition for the entertainment of newspaper readers are variously qualified. Some of them are prosumed to be familiar with the organization and equipment of the British or of foreign armies, and with the method of field and slege operations. Others profess an enthusiastic political sympathy with the national or partisan cause to be served by the warlike force to which they are attached more as culogists or apologists than as reporters. A third class are disposed by previous studies at home or observations abroad to look rather at the country and the people through which lies the campaign they are sent to describe. Of this class is Mr. Winwood Reade, whose imagination, early kindled by perusing ancient and recent histories of African travel, has impelled him more than once to long solitary rambles and residences in the western parts of that Continent. The African Shatchbook and Savage Africa have shown not only his large acquaintance with the literature of this subject, and some powers both of disquisition and romantic fiction, but a fair degree of personal experience. This was gained by him several years ago in places tolerably remote from the route of the late march to Coomassie. He had sojourned with the Fans up the Gaboon river, under the equator, and he had gone inland from Sierra Leone towards the sources of the Niger. On the Gold Coast, midway between those distant localities, he had visited the two extrames of the territory called by this name, consorting with French officials on the Assinic river, and with German evangelical and industrial missionaries from the hills behind Access to the Volts. But he had no particular knowledge of the Fantses about Cape Coast Castle, or the affairs of the literature of the Remains and Governor Winnists, who had be a marked the later than a marked as the rest of use little more literature of the laterature of

ter Changeign. By Wiewall Charle, the State, Million, Selfer, Se Co. 18874

being somewhat conversant with the African character in general, and with the native liabits of thinking and feeling. From this ingredient the present volume derives a cartain flavour of lamous inferest which is sometimes lacking in the acont authentic passing of diplomacy and strategy, or the mechanical details of comparing. The author has too a brisk, forvible, and pointed appropriate with the literary skill to present a rapidly moving succession of scenes and figures. Mr. Winwood Reade's "Story" is at laint readable, whatever may be the value of his information and his opinions.

opinions.

We need scarcely dwell upon his anthropological theories and speculations on the prec-historic or dimly historical conditions of western Africa. The opening chapter, which begins with the picking up of stone implements here and there, proceeds to tall us how the natives of the Gold Coast, though inhabiting a furest, see civilized beyond other African bushmen through their possession of the precious metal. Iron manufacture, in this author's view, is essecivilizing than a fureign trade, whether overland or massission attracted by those "golden sands" which are, with "palmy wins," the bounty of Nature to "the naked negro," several degrees needs of "panting at the Line." It may be granted that gold was at first the lure which brought the slips of European adventures there, as it may have drawn the inland traffic of Carthage, and perhaps of Egypt, many centuries before, into some channels of circuitous commerce with this obscure region towards the Atlantic shore. The famous "aggry beads" of glass mosaic are thought to betoken such an ancient connexion. It further seems a likely argument that, without some kind of fereign trade, the monopoly of a ruling class or race, or of a territory advantageously situates, an immense time would clapse among savage mankind before there could be a sufficient concentration of wealth and intelligence to form a powerful kingdom. A staple trade and a revenue appear indispensable to the growth of a State. Bu. It is to the slave trade, not to the export of gold or other natural products, that the empires of Ashantee and Dahomey owe their existence. Under French, Dutch, and Portuguese, the mainspring of West A frican political progress was the profitable game of man-hunting, and the supply of prisoners of war to a foreign market. There is no essential difference in this respect between the rise of the Ashantee power and that of Dahomey, which is not a gold country.

progress was the profitable game of man-hunting, and the supply of prisoners of war to a foreign market. There is no essential difference in this respect between the rise of the Ashantee power and that of Dahomey, which is not a gold country.

The hasty and superficial sketch given by Mr. Reade of the European settlements on the Gold Coast, and of the transactions between Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, and Coomessie, adds nothing to our previous knowledge. His remarks on the private character of Mr. Muclean, and his conjectures about the death of L. E. L., might with due regard to propriety have been spared. He morely skims over the disputes and intrigues of the last ten or twenty years, but more especially of the last two years, and the circumstances under which the Dutch forts and factories were ceded to Great Britain. These transactions have been more precisely related by Sir John Hay, in a compilation from the Blue-books of last Session. Mr. Reade's account of the seizure of the German missionaries beyond the Volta in 1869, and their captivity of three years and a half at Coomassie, was furnished by one of the sufferers, and has already been published in the Times. The only contribution of an original character that he makes to the German country and people except those amongst whom he was sent by the Times last September. His particular errand was to report the movements of a British military force; and this is a business which he does not pretend to have ever witnessed or studied before. Neither British colonial policy, such as it was on the Gold Coast, nor the peculiar institutions of the Ashantee kingdom and its vasaal provinces, appear to have much occupied his mind. An undefined experience, as we have remarked, of African humans nature was therefore Mr. Reade's qualification for the tests he has performed. It has anabled him, with a turn for picturesque and vivacious description, to present a few entertaining steetches of Fautee and Assin life in time of war, as well as of fighting scenes and campaigning

all the cenericus degration with which he pursues the commander of the recent expedition.

A literary civilian who had passed much time in Africa, supposing him to be a man of discretion and cound judgment, might possibly know better than Sir Garnet Wolneley how to negotiate with the Ashantees; but not how to fight, or how to carry the stores of an army. There is no point, however, on which Mr. Winwood Reads in refuctant to import his harshly emphasized instructions and corrections. He began early with the personal tuition of Sir Garnet when they were fellow-passengers on board the Academic from Liverpool to Cape Coast Castle. He enachades to be sure, with the patronizing remark that Sir Garnet, when he had got the British regiments fairly started on the send to Coemassic, "displayed ligh talents for organization and command." It is a testimonial of no slight value to massit of any general that "during five action months he mayor suffered a disease." We have even find attichetion, suscendering what used to be the contraction of the military systems, in the manuscus that there is a start of our military systems, in the manuscus that there is a start of our military systems, in the manuscus that there is a start of our military systems, in the manuscus that there is a start of our military systems, in the manuscus that the same and the start of our military systems, in the manuscus that the same and t

sthought," who again is "light-hearted," and "offer improvident." Reportheless, Hir Genesi was guilty o moldicilles proceedings, " and "strongely" made the inteless in country. He showed pitials weekness a m graffity of tamps. In diplomacy, as might have been at taken Mr. Winwood Reads into his counsel, fooled "like a child," and behaved with ridicula It into he hand that in the hand with ridicular the Ge was befooled "like a child," and behaved with ridiculous "vacillation." It is to behaved that in the next compaign of a British force in any part of the world, the Times' Special Correspondent will be admitted at afficie a member of the head-quarters' staff, and invited to every council of war. Sir Garnet Wolseley, to judge from what he says of these commiscient gentlemen in his Soldier's Tocket-Book, would not quite like the improvement. But it might save his future conduct from many "a ludicrous flasto," as Mr. Reade puts it, and often spare him the invention of a "shallow device." In the composition, more especially of such a "screamer" as his proclamation dated Cape Coast Castle, October 30, addressed to all the kings, headesse, chiefs, and tribes of the Gold Coast, the General might have asked help of the newspaper reporters.

Mr. Reade is a Captain Peu; but he would hid us take notice that he can, when he pleases, enter the field as a Captain Sword.

that he can, when he pleases, enter the field as a Captain Sword. At the skirmish of November 3rd, a mile from Abrakrampa, he cays, "Lord Gifford, Lieutenant Pollard, and I walked at the head of the column." But there took place what he calls "a panic deet," when both the opposing parties ran away from each other; so that "Lord Gifford and I were knocked down and run over." Two or three days after this we behold the valiant Times Correspondent, with an officer and thirty soldiers of the and West India regiment, charging at the double to clear off a crowd of Asbantees. He saw the enemy on this occasion for the first and last time visible in considerable force on open ground. "They ran down the hill like mad, and, with their naked black bodies, resembled a herd of wild animals." Next morning, stack codies, rescained a nerd of wild animals. Next morning, attended only by his native African servant, facetiously called "Mr. Edward Lake of Bornu," our author went out before breakfast and "stalked" an Ashantse, whom he thinks he actually shot, to the admiration of sailors looking on from the roof of the Westo the admiration of saliors looking on from the roof of the Wes-leyan chapel. On a subsequent occasion, near Mansu, it fell to the lot of his prowess with an Enfield rifle to kill, as he believes, "the only quadruped bagged in the Ashantee Expedition." This was a little brown beast at the top of a tree, pronounced to be a species of hyrax. But in the great battle of the war, at Amosful on January 31st, Mr. Reade had the honour of being hit with slugs three times in five minutes not quite as he had but the three times in five minutes, not quite so hard as he had hit the hyrax and the stray Ashantee. "' Rough work this for a civilian!' said one of the soldiers; and I saw them all eyeing me with an air of puzzled cursosity." In this self-conscious attitude, seldom neglecting to report his own sensations, the all-accomplished Special Correspondent fights and writes his way through the bushfighting and village-burning days of Amonful, Hecqua, Ordahsu, and
so on, till he walks into Coomassio with the Highland regiment. Sir ciarnet Wolseley rules after him on a mule into the captured city, but only to "squander away his brief and precious time," before his "compulsory return," which, but for Captain Glover's advance, would have looked like "a retreat." Such is Mr. Reade's view of the campaign he has accompanied. By his criticism, in particular, of Sir tiarnet's tactics in the battle of Amoaful, he shows either an inborn and untaught genius for the military art, or a charactoristic reliance upon his own superior ability in all concertable

Several passages of what is nowadays prized as "graphic" writing occur in this volume, which has the merit also of being smaller than those of Mr. Stanley and Mr. Henty upon the same topic. Half an hour may be agreeably spent over two or three descriptions of marching and fighting scenes; that of Glover's attack on the river island of Duflo in 1870, Sir Garnet's martial enade to the villages near Elmina on October 12, and the entrance of our troops into Coomssale. But the amount of fresh information here contributed upon a subject of recent practical interest is much less than ought to have been furnished by a sactised author conversant with the study of African geography ad history. Mr. Winwood Beade might have made a really and history. Mr. Winwood Heads might have made a really useful book if he had not been so eagerly ambitious to display his capacity for those problems of warfare and diplomacy which he never had the opportunity to learn.

There may have been some proceedings of Sir Garnet Wolseley's

There may have been some proceedings of Sir Garnet Wolseley's which may properly become matter for discussion in connexion with Captain Brackenbury's authentic record of the General's acts and of his reasons for them. But it is prumature and needless to debate them with Mr. Winwood Reade. The merits, at any rate, of a magacious choice of staff officers, and of skilful handling of troops in the field, cannot be denied to fir Garnet. His reputation as a soldier is certainly far above the censures of a literary rambler in quest of African sensations. The strategy by which the Ashantees were compalled to quit the Protectarate may indeed claim less credit from the fact of hunger and disease having contributed to enforce their retreat. But if this ultimate result was partly due, as Mr. Heade admits, to their expulsion from the neighbourheed of Elmina and their rebuff from the fertified post of Abenkranpa, the British Ganzal deserves some praise for it. As for the aspectiment of his order, while on the maich through the Adams country, that our soldiers when they not armed parties of the aspectatory should not be the first to first provious from its allegious in surface. Expedience the first parties of detactions the magainst provious from the first provious from its allegious in the magainst deserves some passes are all provious from the first provious from t

inducative demanded he indomnity demended by Mr Ga of motives. Mr. Wheread I seems, "from a reliable source," seems, "from a reliable source," concenting what were com"own personal wishes and views." He happens to impute
Garnst not only wanted to "piesse Lord Kambarley" by a
ing, but also to win the reputation of a diplomatish, though
cost of leaving a fatal hole in his military reputation. I
Winwood Reads curiously funcies that an unopposed a
Coomassis, and the bloodless triumph of dictating tenues
anemy's capital, would have been less creditable to a
military commander than a bush-fighting battle, with a savages. Yet he conceives the mind of hir Garnet to he
influenced by the singular whim of esseilleing his far
soldier to his political sapirations. This questionable
ambition is deemed to have heguiled him into a sweduling
unon the King's message, so that he incurred this blame o amount is deemed to have another an in the state of upon the King's message, so that he incurred this blame of sent premature news of peace to England, "and thed a lediusive gleam over the last days of Mr. Gladatene's Mr. Winwood Reade is altogether too dangerously wise. Correspondent of this tremendous knowing power is too formidablean engine to be sent out with a small expedition to the Gold Coest, Its performances alarm us much as that of the Gathing gua which frightened an Ashantee spectator to death at Praham. What a mercy that the Times did not print all that its Correspondent has always to make dent has chosen to write!

CIVIL SERVICE.

WE were, we will own, not a little disappointed when a VV found that the two volumes before us were not a treation the Civil Service of the country, but an ordinary novel. So to on the Civil Service of the country, but an ordinary novel, and we have have heard of people who, on taking out of a library the Inversions of Inricy, have been somewhat disconcerted on finding a series of dialogues on the English language. We had looked for a little interesting reading—a general review, perhaps, of the whole Civil Service, with classrooms tables aboving the number of whole Civil Service, with elaborate tables showing the number of men employed in each department, the average pay they receive, the grievences under which they suffer, and the hopes in which they indulge now that the tide of the Conservative reaction is at its height. We thought that, likely enough, the whole question of competitive examinations would be fully discussed, and we more than expected to find in the author, whom we assumed to be a Civil Servant, their eager advocate. We felt sure that under a Civil Servant, their eager advocate. this system many a man must be appointed who is utterly in-capable of discharging the duties of his office, but who asverthe-less has a kind of literary smartness which would soon display We were greatly disappointed, as we have said, to itself in print. find that we had to deal, not with first and second-class closis, with heroes and heroines. No grocer's buy over cared less for these than we do for these ladies and gentlemen. We have tried them every way, as the parson of the story tried the rebblis, young and old, tender and tough, and, like him, we have had enough, and more than enough. But of all heroes and heroises we care least more than enough. But of all hoross and horomos we care least for those who, like the people who figure in the present story, cannot be understood without a considerable amount of previous study. If we are to study all the complications of genuclegies, let us in these days of examinations study those which we can hope to turn to some practical account. Furely, if we have never yet been able to keep in our memory what kind of a cousin Fleery VII. was to Richard III., we may be excused for declining to follow an author through the complicated table of kinship of his good and wicked heroes. Why, by the way, should not our noveliets join with the "Crammers" in filling young men's minds with what is called history? We do not setur to the historical novel, which has already been well worked. Why should not Mr. Idetado, for instance, the author of Civil Acresios, have as constructed the isnully tree of his novel that his readers who shithfully studied all its complications would have found the mandres separated structed the lamily tree of his novel that his readers who is studied all its complications would have found themselves not only by understanding the developments of his plot, by the possession of a considerable stock of sound known lie might surely have so arranged his story that the relatibetween the various claimants to the great estates about been exactly the same as the relationship between the veclaimants to the Crown of England in the Wars of the Rossa has not done so, however, and as we saw that there was no to be gained by mastering all the complications of the fi tory of his herees, the Hauphtons, we have left these comuli unmastered. He had shown us his characters before he up his family tree, and we found them so little interesting the dackined to study with him their ancestors from the year paths present contary. We were contented with knowing the present century. in Sir Comer Ilaughton had been hanged by mil certain our comer threspiton had been hanged by mattake in 1995, and that when the story opens, some ten or twelve years ago, there was a great question to whom all the family grangery would in the end come. For one of the Hangittons had made one of those wills which find the novelist almost as much work as the lawyer. The wicked here Hangi Hangiston thus explains it to one of the two ladies to whom he wishes at one and the same time to be engaged:—

The Count, Sir Henry's father, you know, entailed the estate on the male sie la cistait of Sir Minry willing it sway; but then if his Henry aftern my littler, all the moining would go equally between her and sec.

^{*} Chall Service. A. Morel. By J. T. Listado, dentier of "Mearin Rys-tal," Ro. - 2 vols. Landen : Honey S. Sing & Co. 1804.

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all? his relatives away from him, and gots him to make a will in her favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000L a year—that, if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away—will person out of the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself him afforded ample material not merely for a two-volume, but even for a three-volume, novel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as the threatened loss of a constant and the state of the threatened loss of so great a property almost demanded. Unhappily, the moment he came upon the stare we saw that he was a villain, for he showed "a row of very white teeth" whenever he smiled. How it happens that a man who in amiling shows very white teeth should be a villain, we can no more explain than can the naturalist explain why people who have from birth white hair have also pink eyes, or why cats which are entirely shite and have blue eyes are generally deaf. We scoopt it, however, as an undoubted fact on the authority of this whole tribe of hevelists, and we never take shares in any the whole tribe of nevelists, and we never take shares in any Company till we have first made a careful study of each director's teeth. It is not, we would point out, the mere possession of white teeth that proves a man to be a villain. For this mysterious correlation to exist the white teeth must be displayed in smiling. bn, Hugh was a white-toothed smiling villain and utterly unworthy of inheriting 12,000% a year whenever the machinations of Sir Henry's crafty wife should have been defeated, so some one else had to be found to come into the money. In Grace Haughton, with her eyes "of that peculiar grey, occasionally emitting a violet light, which always reminds one of the South of Ireland," was found all that was wanted. This kind of eyes has only been of late years found out, but from a somewhat wide reading of modern novels we can see that violet eyes and virtue always go together. Whether this violet light is emitted, or comes flashing or dencing, or renders, when flashed out, glances of tenderness more tender, in any case it is the very opposite of the white teeth.

As Grace, though she could inherit the money, could not be a

baronet, and as Hugh was too wicked to be even a wicked baronet, an heir has to be found to the title as well as to the fortune. What an old deed found in a box does for Grace the discovery of a secret marriage does for Gerald Fitzgerald. Though we saw at once that Hugh was to lose the property, it was not till close upon the end of the first volume that we had the least suspicion that he was to lose the title. Wicked baronets are so very common that the severest postical justice does not require the loss of a baronetcy. A row of ine white teeth, a smiling face, and the blood-red hand have often enough been found together. But all of a sudden an old family nurse was introduced into the story, and we saw it was not for nurse was introduced into the story, and we saw it was not for nurse was introduced into the story, and we saw it was not for nothing that the hero, Agmond Gwynne, was sent to lodge with her. She it was who had nursed Fitzgerald, and she knew his history. His mother had been deserted a few months after her marriage by her husband, and had died in giving her son birth. As he had married her under an assumed name, all trace had been lost of him. But Sir Henry's death led to a great clearing up of mysteries. For Hugh's father, now Sir Stephen Haughton, came over mysteries. For Illign's lather, now Sir Stephen Linguistic, came votation of the fact of the faithless husband. Sir Stephen, either because he had also recognized her, or because he was now in the way considerately and at once had a fit and died in her house. In a few weeks wire and at once had a fit and died in her house. In a few weeks wire and at once had a fit and had have killed off and now there was Sir Henry and Sir Stephen had been killed off, and now there was Sir Henry and Sir Stephen had been killed off, and now there was Sir Hugh. He enjoys his baronetcy no longer than his father, for in the action that he brings against Sir Henry's widow everything comes out in the most dramatic manner possible. Old deeds and registries suddenly turn up, old witnesses are produced, the lawyer on the losing side "pushes his wig to one side, then to the other," and the lawyer on the winning side "arranges the set of his gown and smoothes down his bands," while the judge "rubbed his nose." The jury—and herein they are unlike ourselves—follow the case, and in the and the wicked Hugh is shown to have no claim to anything and smoothes down his bands," while the judge "rubbed his hoes. The jury—and herein they are unlike ourselves—follow the case, and in the end the wicked Hugh is shown to have no claim to anything in the world except his white teeth and his salary in a Government office. Agmond marries Grace, as he fully deserved, for if she had violet eyes and a fortune, he had a good heart, and was "five feet eleven in his socks." We ought to feel sorry for Adela Kendal, who, like every one else, was most treacherously treated by Hugh, to whom she had been secretly engaged. She certainly deserved a better husband than she in the end got; but then we had been so bored by her "sleepy eyes," which appear over and over again, that we did not care what became of her. Mr. Listado is one of those writers who can never introduce a character without menthose writers who can never introduce a character without men-tioning at the same time some physical peculiarity. The hero, by the way, is always "caressing his moustache," unless indeed he is either lighting, smoking, or throwing away a cheroot. These sleepy eyes play a very important part in the story, and though at first in league with the white teeth against the lady of the violet light and the gentleman who is five feet eleven in his socks, in the end come over to the right side. We ought to have mentioned that the cause of virtue is materially supported by a man who is end come over to the right side. We ought to have mentioned that the cause of virtue is materially supported by a man who is famous for his unkempt masses of hair. It is clear that the touthbrush and the comb must have come in about the time when the

golden age went out Accurate as Mr. Listado may be which he describes the correla-ce that axists between popularities of the body and qualities of in mind, he is strangely insecurate when he deals with the Civil series. Not only does he make one of his characters at one and is settle lime a junior clerk in a Government office and a bar-series in manufact, but also before long he gives him a sent in Par-security while he gives a brother clerk a weak's holiday so that a manufacture in Ireland, not only to vote for his thread, but the manufacture him in his converse. Ten or twelve presents

at the date of his story, the Oivil Servi ought to have known, and even new they are notific any part in convessing. When his relaters find his inaccurate, they may well mistrust him in his des inaccurate, they may well mistrust him in his descri Government office. Inaccurate people, happing, are dull people, and to this rule Mr. Listado is no except people are not listened to, and dull writers are not re their inaccuracies do not get a wide circulation. What n readers can they be who, when they come to a few pages of such talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across the room in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

"But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said the young lady." "You set far too high a value on our knowing Hugh. You see his mother has never called."

"But she will some day, I'm sure, and if she doesn't, she's no great less. Hugh will be head of the family soon. So that's all we want."

Grace Haughton laughed slightly, and said, "Well, we'll see," as she resumed her book. Her mother worked away until the fretch look laft her face, and a more thoughtful expression gradually stole over it, and at length hands and work again dropped idly into her lap, and she said to her daughter, "Grace, I don't believe there is anything whatever between Hugh and that little Miss Kendal. I don't indeed."

"I loo't you, mamma?" replied the young lady, mechanically.

"No. I've heard there is really nothing whatever in it."

"I never thought there was," said Grace, turning over a leaf.
"I'm sure Hugh is much too sensible a man to think of such a thing," continued the elder lady. "With his prospects, you know, it would be quite throwing himself away—quite."

throwing himself away—quite."

"I would not altogether say that, mamma," objected her daughter, lowering her book. "Miss Kendul is very pretty, and they say she will have a great deal of money."

For ourselves, as we read such a passage as this, our wonder is, not how any one keeps awake to read it, but rather how any one kept awake to write it. Does the modern novelist, like the mythical undergraduate before his examination, swallow a few cups of strong undergraduate before his examination, swallow a few cups of strong green tea before he begins to write, and sit at his deak with a wet towel bound round his forehead? Or, on the other hand, so far from going counter to nature, does he every night seek drowsiness for himself as well as for his readers by practising the art of composition? We can readily believe that some physician learned in mental diseases has prescribed for his patients with overwrought brains, not novel-reading, but novel-writing.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

THE UNITED STATES.

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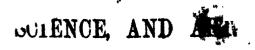
THE SATURDAY REVIEW

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Price 6d:

CONTENTS OF No. 972, JUNE 18, 1874:

Mr. Disraell on the Se Mr. Gladstone and Spec Car



June 20, 1874.

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Price 6d.

- CLAND WORKS IN INDIA.

ALISBURY, when he finds things going wrong, is possessed with a notion that there must h way of putting them right; and, like many other able men, he thinks that the simplest and easiest way of putting wrong things right is to find an able man, and pay him for putting them right. He does not like the way in which public works are carried onevel they are the way in which public works are carried one of his the way in which put into the Court in andia, and his remedy is to which of the Governor-General some one understands public works, and will, with the power, have the capacity to introduce a new and better system. Take many other departments of Government, the Department of Public Works in India has grown up as occasion arose, and in a form determined almost by hazard. In the time of Lord Dalhousis there was no such department at all—all works that had to be executed were in those days reated as a part of military engineering, and were done by the Military Department. But every year has brought a fresh accession of work to be got through, and responsibility to be incurred or evaded. Twenty years ago there were only twenty-one miles of railway in India; now there are Nine millions sterling have been spent on irrigation; and, even before the present famine made it evident how much the food of the masses must depend on the distribution of water, projects for new irrigation works had been entertained which would have involved a further expenditure of eighteen millions; and now that the warning given by the famine has been taken to heart, the VICEROY has had under consideration a vast scheme which would use an outlay of forty millions sterling. Then the 6,000 miles of railway are to be increased to 15,000, and only 3,000 miles of this excess are even laid out; thirty-six sillions is to be the total expenditure, and about four millions is to be expended in the next four years. These are great projects, and will, no doubt, benefit India enormously in the long run. But, unfortunately, neither irrigation works nor railways pay in India. They pay something, but they do not, as a rule, pay anything like the interest of the capital expended on them. If such very large sums we to be spent without any prospect of immediate reters, they ought, as every one will admit, to be most refully spent. Every penny should be jealously watched, it the utmost pains should be taken to make accurate timates beforehand, and to keep the outlay within the estimates. This is a matter of the very greatest importance. We are going to lay the burden of a very heavy exection on India, in order to benefit India a little gradually, and very much, as we hope, hereafter. This is a dually, and very much, as we hope, hereafter. This is a proof of our foresight, energy, and greatness in the art of governing, which we offer to the natives of India as one of the justifications of our spanse, which we ofter to the natives of india as one of attitionations of the presence among them, and of our alling them, to change their old ideas and habits, and tours. Host native gould probably prefer a cheaper government, in the taxes, and less movement builts, with a greater risk of death or sickness, and allow them to have their own foolish way. We oring their condition, and on making them gif improved. If, as they began to underi. If, as they began to under-country under English rule, it de country und delong of their country under English rule, is ar to them that the money exacted by taxation, for their supplied benefit, had been wastefully d that they could to have got their gain at a the mough effect, the feeling of attachment to had homest admiration for it, will, it may be taken mough weather than sould be glished.

has determined to act, "He thinks that he has facts of a very specific and definite kind, by which he man judge of the mischief which the existing sloventy and confused system has caused. He laid with the table of the House of Lords returns showing the relation between original splinates of the Department of Public Work the actual expenditure during the last three years. The returns show that in no less than 300 cases the expension ture has exceeded the estimates; or, if we are to take to gross sums, nearly seven millions have been expension the estimates. Nor has Lord Salmaust shruling the estimates. from descending from general remarks to very precise details, or from speaking his mind very freely as to the laxity with which the supervision of the Government has been exercised. A bridge called the Kenahan Bridge has been recently opened for traffic, and Lord Satisfury was roused to wrath when he discovered that the Indian Gevernment had merely expressed its satisfaction at this bridge having been completed, and that no notice had been taken of the very large sum by which the satisfaction at this expenditure had been in excess of the estimates. "history of this undertaking reflects little credit upon "any of the officers concerned" in the opinion of Lord Saliburar. So long ago as 1866, when Lord Saliburar office as Lord Crambours, an accident cooling by which over a million of contract that the opinion of the contract of the which over a million of rupees was lost on this bridge. A new site was chosen, new estimates were made, and in the usual course of things the expendi ture was double what the estimate came to, that the bridge is finished, it has cost more the Indian Government is authorized to samption one undertaking, and Lord Samenus completes on that no report was sent to or required by the Gove showing the causes of the increase of charge while works were still in progress. This, however, is nothing It is what follows that is important. Lord SALE thinks that the Indian Government should do someth show its sense of the wrong that has been don mark of its displeasure ought to be inflicted on the are responsible for so great a mistake. Punishment is dealt out unsparingly to those public servants who not done their duty better, and the Government Viczeov is rebuked for not having in the first seen that such punishment as was due was inflicte is, no doubt, a very strong consure, and shows thoroughly zealous and carnest Lord Salisbury is censure does not have very much effect unle ported by the opinion of those with whom the consured have to do; and we are not sume the officials of the Public Works Department in hind think themselves so much to blame, or will be themselved the Anglo-Indian public so much to blame, as it

clear to Lord Salisbury's mind ought to be the three in Lord Salisbury obviously takes for granted that there is in overy case an ascertainable maximum sum which misch ought to cost, that public servants ought to find out which that sum is, and should be punished if they miscalculate. But this assumption is widely at variance with superiment. There is always something anknown and unknown he indicates the cost of works, especially in such a country as indicated as a large of the Holyhead Breakwater if he thinks that Government efficiels can be infallible, or the history of the Settle line if he thinks that one of the shrawdest Boards, with a set of the keenest profusional men to help them, can always forces the future in India there are, as Lord Lawrence pointed out, constant while of the wildest physical disturbances. Rivers suddenly

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who heeps alle his relatives away from him, and gets him to make a will in her favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000 a year-pass cert of the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself on the same afforded ample material not merely for a two-volume, but first as if the three-volume, novel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as own contractor, but it of so great a property almost demanded public officials who make the same upon the stage we saw that he tractors' margin; but when the acutal regy white teeth "when-works commings, the necessity of the contractor amiling shows begins to show itself. The contractor wishes to keep applain self safe, and the official wants to see the works taken in hard on his recommendation. But they pursue the same Vert hard on his recommendation. But they pursue the same end by different means. There is always the margin to come in, whether it comes in at first or last. The only effect which Lord Samsbury's strictness would produce would be that officials, in order to avoid censure, would contemplate future works with the eyes of a contractor They, like the contractor, would put on the margin in the first instance. They would allow for contingencies. They would add 1,000l. or 2,000l. a mile to the estimates they made for railways. Then, if disserter occurred and they made for railways. Then, if disserter occurred and wages went up, they would be all right; their communities would be justified. They would seem wise and knowing men who had guessed exactly rightly. If they had luck on their side, if no disasters occurred, if labour was always If they had luck on available, and wages remained unchanged, they would plume themselves on having done the work more cheaply than was supposed possible; and would ask to be rewarded for the skill and science they had shown. . Sometimes it would happen that one man made the estimates and another man carried out the works; and if the second official executed the works below the estimates of the first, he would gain a great amount of totally unmerited glory. To send an able engineer or contractor out to take his place in the Council would do some good. An able man, if he has tact and good sense, and wide experience, must do good in one way or another. But he would be himself under the same temptation as his subordinates. He must either sanction high estimates, or run the risk of being disgraced or recalled. Whether it is expedient to enlarge the Viceroy's Council is a different question. If the Council would then be unwieldy or difficult to manage to a degree that would cause the Vicercy serious embarrassment, this is an additional reason for not having recourse to the plan which Lord SALISBURY proposes; and it may be guessed, from what was said in the House of Lords, that both the Vicerov and the Indian Council in England see great practical inconveniences in the enlargement of the Vicercy's Council, or in the substitution of the Head of Public Works for one of the actual members of the Council. But, as Lord Samesury justly says, he is not bound to please or to be directed by the Vicercy or the Indian Council here. If the creation of an additional member of Commoil is the true means of seeing that India gets full value for the enormous expenditure on public works which is contemplated, the SECRITARY of STATE must think of what is bost for India, and nothing else; and he, having the ultimate responsibility, must make such changes in the system of administration as he considers indispensable. But it may be very advisable that Lord Salisbury should consider in the first instance whether the appointment of any one to any post can get rid of the difficulty which is inherent in the plan of carrying out works by a Government—namely, that the officials charged to make estimates, if they find that low estimates falsified by the result are not regarded favourably, will simply make high estimates, and so provide against contingencies

THE VOTE OF THE FIFTEENTH OF JUNE.

If the National Assembly were an accurate representation of national feeling, the vote of Monday last would show that Franco is no nearer the end of her misfortunes than she was three years ago. A majority of four in favour of a particular form of government, reduced by subsequent corrections to a majority of one, proves nothing heread the absolute incapacity of the body thus equally divided to establish any form of government. Taken by itself, therefore, the vote is the best possible justification of the wondard of the Right Centre. Where parties are exactly belleviced there is nothing to be done except to wait. cought to have known, and even one that are notificated any part in convexing. When the factors and his description of a factor of the factors of the factor

"But, manina, that's precisely where you make the mistake," aid the much more has has sever called."

You'll have the continued a value on our knowing Hagh. You much more has has sever called."

You'll have the learning about the continued of the doesn't, she's no great low. From these facts the Learning soon. So that's all we want."

Erom these facts the Learning and said, "Well, we'll see" as the vote in the Assembly, and that, if it may must be freshel look left have bulwark against an Imperial reaction, it must be freshel look left have been conclusions. Whatever else is doubtful, it is clear that certam enough. Whatever else is doubtful, it is clear that delay in determining what the form of government shall be serves the purpose of the Bonapartists. It enables their learning to preach with continual reiteration that the Empire age? I would not all retigient which can command the second is the only Government which can command the second is the only Government to give their first vote. Royalists would rather live under the Empire than under a Bepublic. Bepublicans would rather live under a Monarchy consecrated by universal suffrage than under a Monarchy consecrated by universal suffrage than under a Monarchy resting on Divine Right. Norther of them will ever consent to yield to the other; consequently the only hope for the country lies in the establishment of a Government to which both will yield. This, no doubt, is the substance of the Bonapartist preaching, and it is near enough to the truth to make it a very useful weapon in the hands of indefatigable and unscrupulous missionaries.

The other conclusion of the Loft Contre is unfortunately not so unimpeachable. The Republic, they think, can be organized even by a majority of one vote, because as soon as that vote has been obtained, a dissolution will give the successful party all the strength it lacks. On the whole, this reasoning is perhaps sound, but there is still something to be said in behalf of those members of the Right Centre whom it has failed to convince. Left Centre speak of organizing the Republic, they mea organizing it in a Conservative sense. It is the Republic of M. THIERS that they have in view. But when the Republic is organized, it must govern and govern through the agency of particular men, and for the realization of particular ideas. The Right Centre declare that, if they could be sure that these men and these ideas would be the men and the ideas of the Left Centre, they would acquiesce in the proclamation of the Republic, not indeed with enthusiasm, but still not without hope. But if the Republic is to be Conservative, it must be founded by the Conservative party, and the support of the Conservative party implies the support at least of the Moderate Right. If this is withheld—and it is certain that it will be withheld—the makers of the Republic will be the Loft and the Loft Centre, and in this cos the Conservatives will only command about one-third of the entire vote. Does this offer any guarantee for the triumph of Conservative ideas? The fallacy of this argument, if there be a fallacy, lies in the assumption that the Conservative party in the country will show itself as in practicable as the Conservative party in the Assembly If this should prove to be the case, the forebodings of the Right Centre would be fully borne out. An Am bly in which the Bepublican majority was composed of extreme and moderate politicians in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third would have little chance of erganizing the Republic successfully. Extreme ideas would be preclaimed, extreme measures would be adopted, and in the end the Conservative sentiment of the country would be thoroughly conservative sentiment of the country would be as alarmed, and the path of the Bonapartints to pow be made clear. But there is still hope that the re dissolution would be greatly to strengthen the element in the Republican party. There was a ti-this could almost have been counted on, because the ate to power popularity of M. Triums would have secured the re a majority as much pledged to give effect to his go the majority returned to the House of Germone is the majority returned to the House of Germone is

to deny constituent topublic from its hands. In part the steady, if irregular, development in M. as of a spirit of moderation and compromise which nas hitherto been lamentably wanting to the Republican counsels. But this change in the temper of their leader would hardly have worked a corresponding change in the temper of his followers if they had not seen that a mode-rate Republic is now within their reach, while an extreme Republic is more than ever beyond their reach. In the days when they denied the competence of the Assembly to erganise the Hepublic, they hoped that a dissolu-tion would give them an Assembly more after their own heart. The general drift of the partial elections seems to have disabused them of this notion, and they are now willing to take such a Republic as they can get, and to take it from anyhody who will give As yot it is doubtful what the Assembly will do when M. CARIMIR PÉRIER'S resolution comes back from the Committee of Thirty. The report of the Committee will almost certainly be unfavourable to its adoption, and in that case the majority of last Monday will probably bring it forward as an amendment to the counter-resolution presented by the Committee. If they cannot succeed in winning over more votes from the Right Centre, the dead-lock can only be legally ended by a dissolution. But then the consciousness of this may influence the Right Centre in the direction of concession. The victory of Monday could not have been won without the aid of a contingent from the Conservative side, and now that it is seen how hopeless the organization of the Septembate has become since the Left Centre have declared for the Republic, it is possible, to say the least, that a further contingent may sollow the example of the first. That the Left Contre have not given up this hope is shown by the reiteration of their appeal to the Right Centre to make common cause with If the appeal was not without its fruit when the Republican party was in a minority in the Assembly, it may be yet more fruitful now that a minority has been changed into a nominal majority. The curious story told by the Times' Correspondent yesterday shows how impossible any reconciliation between the Right Centre and the Legitimists has been ever since October. The obstinacy which made the Count of CHAMBORD adhere to the White Fing after Marshal MacManon's declaration that, if the Pricolour were displaced, he "could answer neither for order in the streets nor for discipline in the army, es "the Chassepots would go off of themselves," will equally prevent him from abdicating in favour of the Count of Paris. Yet without this abdication the prospects, such as they are, of the Orleanist party cannot be realized till the Count of CHAMBORD'S death, and he is of the order al men who live to a green old age. This consideration must tend to shake the resolution of the Right Centre to hold aloof from the Conservative Republicans, and if it has this effect on only a fraction of the party, a working majority will be secured in favour of the Left Centre policy.

RAILWAY PROPERTY.

FILE rapid decline is the value of railway stocks which commenced five or six months ago continues with accolerated speed. The traffic receipts first coased to show the customery percentage of increase; in the course of the spring they become stationary; and of late they have follow short of last year's returns. The inevitable much of the diminishing activity of trade had been formment; but hopes had been contextuined that the fall in the pairs of coal and iron would in some degree compensate for

because y to beam..... yest Companies at at present of inproductive or hundred miles of authorized lines are now any nuncred miles or authorized lines are now feess of construction; and fine cost of labour and materials has in almost all cases greatly advanced since the estimates were framed. The practice of paying interest out of ordinary revenue on capital expended on new lines is perhaps financially legitimate, although few private capitalists would be either able or willing to adopt the greatern. The Chairman and are also contains the greatern. willing to adopt the system. The Chairman of one considerable Company, who protested against the sacrifice fin-posed on actual shareholders for the sake of a future benefit, was compelled by threats of litigation to suffait to the provailing rule. Careful students of balance-sheets may satisfy themselves as to the engagements of different Companies, and as to the probability of an earlier or more remote return. Another drain on the resources of Railway Companies is caused by the constant necessity for expending large sums of money on the improvement of stations and of other accommodation for traffic, and on the increase of rolling-stock. In spite of recurring clamour, the capital account, far from being finally closed, in annually and necessarily reopened; and although the incressant outlay is prudently and almost necessarily incurred, it for the most part produces no immediate return. It is not an uncommon enterprise to lay down twenty miles of sidings in a single year, or in the course of five years to expend a million on waggons and engines.

Those who have invested their money in a com-mercial enterprise have no right to complain of the varying fortunes of trade. Some capitalists, large and small, seek for fixed interest with ample security for principal, while others are induced by circumstances or temperament to engage in more or less speculative enter-prises. Ordinary shareholders, if they were uniformly reasonable and prudent, ought both to have left themselves a margin of income above their expenditure, and to endure with fortitude the periodical depressions which alternate with seasons of prosperity. They were seriously disappointed by the stationary or diminished dividends which resulted from the unprecedentedly large receipts of 1873. and they may perhaps not bear with uniform equanimity the still more unpleasant experience which awaits them; but, if they desired to exempt themselves from risk of fluctuation, they ought to have contented themselves with the moderate interest of Consols or mortgages on land. Until lately railway debenture stock might have been included in the list of safe and unambitious inventments; but some measures which have lately been proposed by amateur legislators threaten the very existence of railway property. It is a cause for constantly recurring surprise that attacks on any special kind of property are for the most part resented and opposed only by the section of owners which happens to be immediately threatened with Rich traders not unfrequently counter spoliation. projects for the partial or total plunder of landowners, who in their turn are sometimes ready to court a charp sopularity by tampering with the vast sums invested by all classes in joint-stock enterprise. Select Committees of the House of Lords have been known to overrule contracts in the supposed interest of the public; but for the most part the private legislation of Parliament is conducted with due regard to vested interests. Preachers of Socialism make the most of the procedent of legislative expropartion in support most of the precedent of legislative expropagation in supports of their attacks on the right of ownership of lands or goods. If they could succeed in establishing the proposition that property is, except in a moral or figurative same, hald in trust, they would have no difficult in deducing the coupling. sion that the community at large as costsi que trust has nothed the substantial interest in the fund and the right to modify for its own benefit the conditions of the trust.

Parliament, acting on behalf of the nation, had an undoubted right to determine the conditions on which capitalists should be invited or allowed to construct railways; but, when the money has been received and spent, t is an abuse of power to alter without compensation the erms of the contract. Mr. Carren, formerly an eminent

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all fis relatives away from him, and gets him to make a will in her that, if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away will an out of the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself in theory gravely a not so great a property almost demanded. Commission was created. The sound was wear and the stage we saw that he Houses had in the former year recommany white teeth when thouses had in the former year recommany white teeth when the provisions of the Railway and Canal Transcriptain.

Act of 1854. By the Act of 1854 every Company whose it was ground in a slumber?—

But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake, and the stage we may be a self-was and to this rule Mr. Listado is in exception. What mans their inaccuracies do not get a wide circulation. What mans the following, do not either pitch the book across the readers can they be who, when they come to a few pages of in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake, and the stage we may be a slow pages of the same and the stage we are the same and the Act of 1854. By the Act of 1854 every Company whose line formed a part of a continuous railway communication was bound to afford due and reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding the traffic. The Act of 1873 for the first time extended the meaning of the technical phrase "facili-"ties" to include through rates to be allowed at the request of any other Railway or Canal Company. The clause, if it had been operative, would have placed at the discretion of the Commissioners the entire revenue of every Railway Company in the kingdom; and probably the officers of the Board of Trade who framed the provision believed that they had induced Parliament almost unconsciously to repeal the schedules of rates which form an essential part of every Act which has authorized the construction of a The Joint Committee had expressly reported that the proposed tribunal could not revise the authorized rates and charges of the Companies unless it were "in"vested with absolute and arbitrary powers, which is out
"of the question." In the following year the Government of the day gave the Commissioners the very powers against which the Joint Committee had protested, without even provoking Parliamentary opposition. The determination of the amount of a through rate without reference to the Parliamentary tariff is equivalent to a repeal of all existing tariffs. The only limit on the discretion of the Commissioners is that they are not "to compel any Company "to accept lower mileage rates than the mileage rates "which such Company may for the time being legally be charging for like traffic carried by a like mode of transit "on any other line of communication between the same points." The provision, when translated into English, means that, on a route compounded of the lines of two Companies, the rates shall be the same as on a competing

The inaction of the representatives of the railway interest in the House of Commons can only be explained by their injudicious reliance on their own special knowledge as contrasted with the ignorance of their official and logislative assailants. The newfangled tribunal could, for the purpose of affecting railway property by granting through rates, only be set in motion by the Companies against one another; and experienced administrators justly foresaw that no Company would be inclined, for the purpose of obtaining immediate advantage, to facilitate the general depreciation of railway property. The consequence has been that the clause relating to through rates has been adead letter; and indeed the Commissioners in the course of eight or nine months have scarcely been called upon to decide as many cases of any description. Nevertheless it is but a shortsighted policy to permit the establishment of a mischievous principle on the ground that its operation will be baffled by practical difficulties. In the present Session Mr. Warr moved that through rates to be fixed by the Commissioners should be granted on the application of any ten persons who might be interested or aggrieved. Freighters, as such, have no motive beyond their general interest in the security of property for regarding the rights guaranteed by Parliament to rail-way shareholders or creditors. If a Company which has a legal right to levy a shilling or two on a certain kind of traffic can be compelled to carry it for a penny, the traders profit at the expense of railway proprietors as obviously and as unjustly as the disciples of Oddes and Bradlaugh would profit by the division of the land, or by the transfer of manufacturing capital from the owner to the workman. Mr. Canten remarks, "It is not too much to say that no part whatever of the 600 millions actually laid out would than apart in railwant on actually laid out would we been spent in railways on such conditions." Warr and his supporters can only reply that the money has luckily been spent, and that it will be so much the bester for reightern if they can transfer the proceeds to their own paskers; yet they forget that a Company, although it

line owned by one of the two Companies. In cases where there is no competing line, the Companies are apparently without protection

without protection.

"But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said the "But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said the tells the arrolling her has never called." To or 20 pencir, same day, I'm sure, and if she doem't, she's no great less missioner may think it was alightly, and said, "Well, we'll see," as she will not forget his disinterested bent has less the term will not forget his disinterested bent has less than the profit her than the process of the provided way until the fretful look left her will not forget his disinterested bent has less over it, and at length cannot deny that he has received full warning profit her durchter, better look himself to his rent roll and his receipt." better look himself to his rent roll and his receipt below

THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

THE American House of Representatives lately passed Mr. Summer's Civil Rights Bill, which will probably be rejected by the Senate. It is surprising that such a measure was not adopted soon after the close of the war; and it is still more strange that it should be now introduced. unless it is intended as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Summer. The Bill purports to extend the legal equality of the white and coloured races into all departments of social life which can be reached by legislation. If it becomes law, coloured men will be entitled to admission into the churches will war correspond to the reaches and respond to churches, railway carriages, omnibuses, and rooms in hotels which are now exclusively occupied by whites. A more important and more plausible enactment opens public schools on the same conditions to children of all colours. It is also provided that throughout the Union negroes shall be eligible to sit on juries; nor could Mr. Sumner have regarded as an objection to his proposal the fact that coloured garded as an objection to his proposal the fact that coloured jurymen in some of the Southern States have habitually perpetrated monstrous injustice. It is for the people of the United States to judge how far they will endure the meddling legislation from which no community has hitherto been more happily exempt. If the white population decline to frequent churches or theatres which are frequent quented by negroes, no law can overcome their repugnance; and it is highly probable that the tendency to social persecution would be stimulated by legislative attempts to enforce toleration and equality. It was natural in former times that the missionaries of emancipation should endenyour to redress the balance between the races by strenuous denials of the distinctions which were artificially exag-gerated by the institution of slavery and by its conse-quences. After the war the philanthropic partisans of equality were reinforced by the politicians who regarded the slaveholders as rebels and enemies, and the freedmen as allies. The amendment of the Constitution by which the States were prohibited from founding political distinctions on differences of colour was suggested both by the sentiment of which Mr. SUMNER was the chief exponent, and by the supposed expediency of giving electoral power to trustworthy supporters of the Union. The legislation of the time was largely affected by passion and resentment, and the results have been in many respects a retaining the of the time was largery ancient by passion and resonances, and the results have been in many respects unsatisfactory. The lapse of years has greatly modified both the popular feeling against the Confederates, and the enthusiasm which was once entertained for the victims of Southern oppression. The Civil Rights Bill is probably the expiring flash of an cheelete form of shills of the confederates. of an obsolute form of philanthropy.

It may be doubted whether the Republican party will gain anything by the sudden revival of its real for the rights of the negro. The majority has often shown signs of dissolution, but the coloured voters, whether in the North or in the South, are not likely to adopt democratic politics. A bribe is wasted on a faithful adherent, and the limit Rights Bill will adjust a more empress than it will politics. A bribe is wasted on a faithful adherent, and the Civil Rights Bill will alienate more support than it will secure. The stanchest Republicans will neither accept social equality with the coloured population nor allow their children to frequent schools which are open to negroes. The feeling of repugnance has in some parts of the United States been modified by political causes, but the feeling or prejudice of colour, though it may have been aggressiant by the existence of aliency, is also sustained by a sustained

Lupend Tho , will ption. intercourse with the aristocratic selfishness, for rank entertain the strongest prerank entertain the strongest pre-course people. The Irish are the most the negroes, partly because they through an instinctive antipathy which they are not suffi-ciently sophisticated to conceal or to control. No legislation will make an Irishman treat a negro as a comrade. It is true that legislation often influences public opinion, but only on the condition of not directly opposing it. An artificial channel may regulate and divert the current of popular feeling, but it will scarcely cause it to flow in an opposite direction.

There is much difficulty in ascertaining the result of the political equality which was several years ago conceded to the negroes. In the Northern States the coloured citizens are too weak in numbers and influence to produce any perceptible effect on the course of politics. The Southern freedmen have shown universal eagerness to exercise their new privileges; and in some States they have for the time acquired undisputed supremacy. In default of political experience, they have accepted the leadership of Northern adventurers who, under the cant name of "carpet-baggers," are more odious to the white population than the upstarts who were lately their slaves. The more invotorate Northern philanthropists have the malignant satisfaction of witnessing the ruin of South Carolina, which was the first State to commence the unfortunate secession. At the end of the war the State contained about three hundred thousand whites and three hundred and fifty thousand negroes; so that the amendment of the Federal Constitution conferred on the inferior race the control of the representation. Moderate Republicans assert that, by exercise of tact and good humour, the whites with their superior faculty of organization might have maintained political ascendency without opposition from the newly enfranchised electors. Perhaps it was found difficult after defeat and economic ruin to preserve perfect equanimity; and it is at least uncertain whether the negroes would not in any circumstances have preferred the large promises of Northern demagogues to the influence of their former masters. The control of the State passed absolutely into the hands of the freedmen and their leaders, and the result has been almost unprecedented corruption and oppression. A large part of the white population has migrated to Texas; and, unless a political reaction occurs, a State once among the proudest in the Union will rapidly drift into the condition of a South American Republic. In other States, where the negroes have not acquired absolute supremacy, rival factions have contended for their favour; and in some instances they have appealed to the Federal Government for support. The riotous proceedings in Louisiana and Arkansas were described with pardonable examination as sivil wars. The far English to all the content of the far English to a sivil wars. and Arkaness were described with pardonable exaggeration as civil wars. The few English travellers who have lately visited the South are generally impressed with helief in a feeling of discrimination. belief in a feeling of disaffection, which appears to thom as bitter as that of Ireland or of Poland. On the other hand, sanguine Americans allege that the existing anarchy is transient, and that the defeated Confederates have already been in a great measure reconciled to their defeat and to its masquences. The strongust argument in favour of this pinion is to be found in the revival of the cotton cultivaopinion is to be found in the revival or the cotton cutiva-tion, which now products as much as on the eve of the Civil War. Labourers who grow crops worth many millions of money cannot at the same time be exclusively occupied with the practices of misgovernment. The experiment of negro supremacy or equality will pro-hably be interrupted before it has been exhaustively tried. It is only under the patternage of the Republican majority and the Reducil Government that the superior race has

vitable resution. will form an alliance on the basis of restoring the ney have been lately deprived. wulty in discovering plausible reasons for the or practical disfranchisement of transituencies which have proved themselves grossly corrupt and incompetent. The Civil Rights Bill, if it should, contrary to expectation, pass into a law, will furnish additional agguments for a return to a more natural condition of southy. The compulsory admission of coloured children to all public schools will inevitably cause the withdrawal of the children of the will inevitably cause the withdrawal of the children of the white citizens, who will then complain that they are deprived of the ordinary facilities for education. It is asserted that a destructive overflow of the Mississippi has been caused by the embezzlement by negro politicians of the funds appropriated to the maintenance of the river banks, The Governor of South Carolina, having been indicted for fraud, lately called out the coloured militia to prevent his arrest. The Legislature of the State, in which the taxnumerous landed estates for non-payment of taxes. inevitable retribution will probably be attended with much injustice and oppression. Even in America legislators are bound to attend to facts, and to understand something of buman naturo.

M. ROCHEFORT.

THE last new arrival on our hospitable shores is the once famous M. ROCHEFORT, and as it is our wish to say something civil to every guest, and it is difficult to think of anything else on which to congratulate him, we may wish him joy of the remarkable improvement which appears to have taken place in his health. While it was still uncertain whether he would be really sent into exile he was exceedingly ill, and his friends or partisans loudly asserted that it was simple murder to send so frail a being to New Caledonia. But change of air seems to have done him much good, and exile itself must have been as bearable to him as exile in New Caledonia can be to any one. He was treated in what is technically called the style of a first-class misdemeanant, and was allowed to walk and swim until at last he walked and swam away altogether. The news of his escape excited a momentary interest at Paris, for its seemed hardly worth while to send a condemned politician. to the other end of the globe if he could get back again so. easily. Passing through the United States, where the New York Herald opened its facile columns to his vituperative pen, he at last made his way to Iroland, and appeared in that well-known Fenian stronghold, the city of Cork. But the people of Cork feel that they must draw the line somewhere. It is all very well to talk in a playful manner about hated and despotic Governments, and to call attention to the flame of liberty that burns in every true Irish heart; but when it comes to welcoming a man whose associates have made themselves notorious by acts of pillage and marder, and by admiring those impulses of freedom which end in the assassination of an Archbishop, Fenianism thinks twice-before committing itself. Accordingly M. Rockstown, the great Rockstown, the hero of the Lanterno, the foe of the Empire, the terror of a despot, was actually hissed at-Cork, and had in dismay to seek the safe shelter of his: cabin. After his Irish experience, he must be very glad to find himself in England, where no one will hise him, ornotice him, or care a button whether he is dead or alive, Fortunately for him, he comes just in time to notice and observe the astonishing improvement that has taken place in Leicester Square, and he will find in that one dismalquarter a place where he may sit down comfortably among flowers, and fountains, and statues. It will be a sort of counterfeit of his beloved Paris for him, and he will be able to enjoy as much as he pleases the grim thought what a very short time it would take his friends the Communists, if they had a chance, to reduce the square once more to its ancient state of chaos. In old days, when he was at the top of his celebrity, he had to flee from Imperial wrath to Brussels, and being unwilling that Frenchmen should be deprived of the pleasure of reading new numbers of his LasBir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all the relatives away from him, and gets him to make a will in her favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000l. a year that, if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away will be any part in canvassing. When the relativester Squarket ample material not merely for a two-volume, but taining practically wheches novel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as the fall wheches against through the the stage we saw that he here is not the slightest use in his pure white tasks when their inaccuracies do not get a wide circular readers can they be who, when they come their got the sort in England. He must write in Frontin, when they can be talk as the following, do not either pitch the few Englishmen who could understand what he meant the few Englishmen who could understand what he meant would know too much about him to care what he said; and as to the French in England, every French refugee is of his own special shade of political opinion, and has a natural and profound contempt for all other refugees. But if he could but fill a few busts, let us say of Bossurt or Férence, or the present Bishop of Ouldans, with a decent amount of copies of a very violent and irritating pamphlet, and could ensure their reaching Paris, he might live to dream a bright dream, and, as he moved about Leicester Square, might say proudly to himself that after all he was once more mischievous.

The French Government would be bound to stop his busts getting through, if their officials were not taken in by the venerable and innocent features of the occlesiastics in whose interior so alien a freight was reposing. If a pamphlet from his pen were to reach Paris, and be reprinted there, it would be instantly suppressed. Proceedings have actually been taken against two French newspapers which have reprinted M. Rocherour's effusions in the New York Herald. The Government cannot in such a case help itself. It would be immediately accused of complicity, of having a sneaking tenderness for ROCHIFORT, of all people in the world, if it let him have his say. But if it could have a free choice, it probably could not do anything so disastrons to him as to let him write and publish whatever he pleased. He would find his public in a very inappreciative mood. The French, and especially the Parisians, may not know exactly what they wish for, or what political opinions eight to prevail, but they are perfectly clear about one thing, and that is, that they do not like the Commune. As to other people there may be doubts. This may be said for them, and that may be said against them. But as to the Communests, there is no doubt about them at all. During the greater part of the best them. befof term when the Commune ruled in Paris, the ordinary Parisian had no very strong feeling against his strange rulers. There was something flattering to his vanity in the notion that Paris was holding out against France, and after his experience of the Prussian siege, a siege during which there was always plenty to cut seemed a mild form of calamity. When the Government troops entered, there was a state of perhaps uccessary confusion, there was much harbarity shown, and many innocent persons were secrificed to the thirst for vengeance. There was thus awakened a feeling of pity for the Communists and of irritation against the Government, which for the moment did much to check the indignation with which the conflagration of the public buildings would have filled the decent part of the Paris population. But now that time has rolled on, the details of the history of the Commune and of its suppression are forgotten; but a per-petual testimony to its criminal folly is brought every day before the eyes of Paris in the dismal ruins and gaunt shells of what once were buildings that made Paris proud. France, too, as well as Paris, has to hear fresh taxation in order that the burnt buildings may be restored, and grumblers who once used to read the productions of M. BOCHETORT WITH Involy satisfaction would now only be reminded by a new efficient from his pen of the dreadful amount which he and his friends have cost them. It is true that M. ROCHEFORT was only a Communist of the feebler and more innocent type. He did not want to have anything te do with petroleum and the shooting of hostages, and he had been at one time a member of the Government of the Fourth of September. But everything that can be th on this head for M. Rochevort only makes him a the nearer M. Gametta; and purhaps, of all persons in mana, it would be M. Gametta who would be most d and most injured if the Government now allowed M. Bookson to write and publish what he pleased.

"Let us welcome nobles into our party." M. Gamesta lately said to his political friends; and M. Roumwort, if he solid again obtande himself on the attention of Paris,

ought to have known, and even now have are not like any part in canvassing. When his readers find his a inaccurate, they may well mistrust him in his desired Government office. Inaccurate people, happily, are dull people, and to this rule Mr. Listado is an except people are not listened to, and dull writers are not rethair inaccuracion do not get a wide circulation. What their inaccuracies do not get a wide circulation. readers can they be who, when they come to a few page talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a number?— What r

daily ha "But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistaka," said changed in a lift "I've set far too high a value on our knowing Hugh. to French thought. I way, I'm sure, and if she docen't she's no great to French thought. The sure, and if she docen't, she's no gress intellectual things, in literabulation. So that's all we want."

young men are rising to take the said, "Well, we'll see the officials have been bred up in the wall in frettal lock is leonism, and France is the slave of its officials. It and at good many political lessons have been learnt and in dan been taken deeply to heart. The Commence alternation of the said that t been taken deeply to heart. The Commune showed once for all in a most unmistakeable way what comes of listening to such writers as M. ROCHEFORT, and of letting a set of ignorant, narrow-minded, cruel fanatice get the upper hand of society for a moment. The history of the Government of the Fourth of September has demonstrated how impossible it is for men, even when reasonably honest and able, to administer affairs on a great scale without any previous training or any practical knowledge of the art of government. The collapse of the Legitimists has brought home to the French mind that the remedy for the national misfortune so long and persistently preached by a clique of the highest social position is no remedy at all, and that there is no shelter for France under the wings of a Heavensent King and an Infallible Church. If something could but be established more respectable than the Empire, the bulk of Frenchmen would like it to be established. If nothing better is to be had, then perhaps the Empire must be accepted. But there is nothing like enthusiasm for the Empire, no belief in any Saviour of Society, not a grain of confidence in Napoleonic ideas, no illusion, no desire for mysterious utterances at banquets, no thirsting for the excitement of possible European convulsions. If the Empire is restored, it will only be accepted as a tired travoller accepts a place in a third-class carriage rather than not go on by the train at all. What could M. ROCHSFORT say to his countrymen when they are in such a mood? He could swear by all his gods that the seats of a third-class carriage are hard, that babies cry, that oranges and gin leave an unpleasant smell. The poor travellers know all this perfectly well. They have no romance about them for M. ROCHLEGET to destroy, no hopes of splendour and comfort for him to dispel. If he was abusive, they would quite agree with him, but they would not imagine that the author of the abmive language could do them any good. Formerly, when he attacked the Empire in its days of glory and seeming soludity, he was attacking something substantial on which he could make an immediate of the could make the could he could make an impression. There is nothing he could make an impression. There is nothing now for him to attack on which he could make any impression. How, for example, could any one attack the present French Ministry? It is impossible to slap a pound of butter in the face. Violence and abuse meet with no success at all unless that against which they are directed inspires terror or affection. ROCHEFORT has come back, but he has come back at the wrong time. He has no longer any place in the work of French politics. Leicester Square is, we may humbly hope, more attractive and salubrious than New Caledonia, but this change for the better is the chief improvement in his position that M. ROCHEFORT has secured by this heroic

THE ARCHBISHOPS THROUGH COMMITTEE.

THE ARCHRISHOPS have at last carried their Bill through L. Committee, although, after the bad precedent of other important measures, it has been professedly left to the Report to bring it into what its authors consider working order. As we anticipated, the Bishop of Pattersonouse had to withdraw his "neutralization" clause, in face not only of those who did not been it wall constant. of those who did not love it well conor races who did not love it well enough, who loved it so much too well as to welcom teelly sometimest layerage for a general Charles with interest conversely, the Thick tedly survenient leverage for a gu In closing with when council

... clause, ... question was

explained the successive trans-النير has undergone under the foster-Lord Shaffesbury, that we hardly think it mry to repeat the story. On one point, however, so mr as the expressions of its promoters mean anything, no change seems to have been made in its scope. In its first shape, as the Abchbishors very plainly said, it was, under pretext of a measure for regulating Divine worship, in reality a Bill for stamping out what it suited the prelacy to call Ritualism. As Lord Shapteshuey's the prelacy to call Ritualism. As Lord SHAPTESBURY'S changes have been accepted, and nothing more has been aid upon Ritualism, it is reasonable to conclude that the Primates are satisfied that their new instrument will not be inferior for its appointed work to the one which they have been compelled to discard. So the policy of the measure as a piece of intended anti-ritualistic legislation remains unchanged. On this we have only to remark that it used to be an axiom of law-making that, when you enacted your punishment, you were bound to define your crime. But whenever an appeal has been made to the ARCHBISHOPS to justify the urgency with which they demand their Bill by explaining the offence which they desire to remove, they only answer by demanding that what they call their discretion, and what bystanders might be tempted to say was their autocracy, should be made absolute. We will do what the Archrishops have been unable and unwilling to do, and plainly state what the Ritualistic grievance is; and in so doing we shall, for the sake of accuracy, borrow the words of Dr. Pusey, who read an elaborate paper on the subject of the Argunanors' Bill at the late meeting in St. James's Hall. There has, in his judgment, been "a good deal of Hall. There has, in his judgment, been " unadvised language" on the part of Ritualists. He goes to the root of almost all the existing trouble in taking the to the root of almost all the existing trouble in taking the position that, "what is revived should not be revived as "matter of private judgment." The force of habit in older worshippers "has not been enough thought of. "To one habituated to simpler devotion, an elaborate "ritual is something displeasing and abstracting—a "sight which he gazes on, but in which his soul "takes no part." There may, of course, be reasonably an argument on what constitutes elaborate ritual, for that which would he alaborate in an measthair for that which would be elaborate in an unseathetic age becomes comparatively simple in one which has taken up the cultivation of the arts. But the fact remains that confessed errors of judgment have been committed in matters as to the regulation of which the Bishops are primarily responsible. If the Bishops had accordingly undertaken the correction of ceremonial excesses in a judicial spirit, they might have secured the willing cooperation of many who are most resolutely opposed to their actual legislation. They preferred to act vindictively, and, as men commonly do who shape their policy in that spirit, they both forgot history and overlooked human nature. The practices against which they begged Parliament to arm them with exceptional powers were no isolated and well-marked system in direct antagonism to the law and the practice of the Church of Ragland, but only a rank but rare efflorescence, in a number of places which would hardly fill a side of note-paper, of a development which has been going on, in that Church during all the time of, the living generation, as part of that general awaleming of the Church of England to which, to do them justice, the Bishops have, with few exceptions, given more or less encouragement. If the Bench generally could, like the Bishop of Durman, plead that they had save encouraged man or thing within the Church of England that was not of the structure Event Glarch by raising a made dog or cry against an undefined Church by raising a made dog or cry against an undefined operation of many who are most resolutely opposed to their

ag the vestments which the first Reference Prayer-Book seems to authorize him to wear cannot help drawing his own conclusions when he sees his Bishop carrying that pastoral stuff which belongs to his office by the same doorment. The Churchwarden who heard the Archbishep of CANTERBURY base the necessity of the Bill upon the Bishop of DURHAM's persecution of a clorgyman for merely standing before the table, and who was afterwards present when the LORD CHANCELLOR characterized the judgment on which that prelate relied as difficult to be reconciled by "any layman or perhaps any lawyer" with a previous one of which he had himself been author, and the Bishop of Petersorougu follow suit by an attempt to get rid of the judgment altogether by a side wind, might well inquire what had become of the calm and charitable fairness which ought to stamp the office of spiritual fatherhood. Such an episode as the same Frimate forbidding a cross because it was moveable and stood upon a stone ledge over the communion table, after the Privy Council in 1857 and 1860 had especially decided that a similar cross under similar circumstances was legal—because moveable and disconnected with the table-at least showed that the most exalted memories might trip. It is not, on a broad view of the case, too much to say that the only honourable retreat now open to the Archibenors is to rest content with their apparent victory in their own House, and not risk their barque on the cross billows of the Commons. The fact that they have contrived by their policy to alarm and irritate one of the great parties in the Church—including the very men who would under other circumstances have worked more effectively than they can ever hope to do to keep ritual excess within bounds while it is still manageable—without having really gained the confidence of the other side, is sufficient condemnation of their course. The Church by the most authoritative voice which it possesses has recommended the very reasonable plan of reforming and simplifying the old and recognized Church Courts, which there would be as much time to effect in 1875 as there is no time in 1874. The Ritualista, as shown by the address which Dr. Pusay delivered to the and in their name, confess, and are ready to amend, their mistakes; and moderate men who never sided with those Ritualista claim a liberal concordat which should leave them all that they could reasonably expect, with a similar indulgence towards other parties and simpler tastes. A general feeling has grown up for the reconsideration, according to existing circumstances, of coremonial prescrip-tions stamped with the characteristics of a very different state of society. Some of the very matters most keenly in dispute are again before the Courts of Ecclesiastical Appeal, with the prospect of being considered under a higher sense of responsibility and a deeper approxistion of their importance than that which characterized some former trials. The only obstacle in the way is this one inconsistent, hasty, patched, and irritating Bill, which, if it ever reaches the House of Commons, can never hope to secure the time and consideration which the importance of its objects demands. It would be obstinacy, not states. manship, to force it on.

- THE SCOTCH AND IRISH PERRAGES.

IT may be hoped that the Committee on the election of Scotch and Irish peers may succeed in discovering some mode of correcting a flagrant anomaly. When the Union with Scotland was established, it had perhaps not been foreseen that the representative peers would all belong to the same party. Any elective system, large or small, which is founded out the votes of a single constituency must necessarily fail to effect its peoper objects. In France the election of a long list of members by a single department places the whole representation at the disposal of the local majority. No member can be elected for Paris unloss he

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all his relatives away from him, and gets him to make a will in her favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000, a year pain out of the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself that fifty, in pre-volume, novel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as hought that it would be of so great a property almost demanded return of docile peers. The came upon the stage we saw that he troubled itself to select the representative arry white teeth "when or for Scotland. For many years the classical amiling shows appointed by the Duke of Wellington, and after applied to English Duke of Wellington, and after applied to English. The Conservative leaders were probably at a lord Derby. The Conservative leaders were probably at the lord Derby. The Conservative leaders were probably at the lord Derby. The Conservative leaders were probably at the lord Derby. Lord Derby. The Conservative leaders were probably a competent to make a choice as the electors; but the absurdity of giving to a single Englishman the power of returning all the representatives of Scotland and Ireland could never have hear contemplated by the formal order. returning all the representatives of Scotland and Ireland could never have been contemplated by the framers of either Union. A Liberal Scotch peer is the only male inhabitant of Great Britain who can justly complain that he is permanently disfranchised. Even a Conservative Bismingham ratepayer may hope that the turn of his party will come; but the Irish and Scotch peers will never abandon their Conservative principles. Lord Rosenery may perhaps induce his Committee to recommend one of the numerous methods of representation which have been devised in modern times for the protection which have been devised in modern times for the protection of minorities; and it would not be difficult to obtain the assent of the House of Lords to some plan of the kind. The risk of transferring the control of the House to the Liberal party is too remote to be worth considering. The numerous creations of late years are not unequally balanced, and as the Liberal measures which still remain assume a more extreme character, an aristocratic assembly becomes less and less favourable to innovation. The younger successors to the peerage who represent the most powerful Whig families are continually swelling the ranks of those whom their fathers opposed. The Conservative party could bear with equanimity a larger infusion of Liberslism than any which is likely to result from a change in the machinery of Scotch and Irish representation. The descendants of Prit's Irish peers, some of whom belong to purely English families, hold with few exceptions the political opinions which were rewarded in the persons of their ancestors. Those among them who belong to Ireland resent the alliance which the Liberal party has ever maintained, notwithwhich the Liberal party has ever maintained, notwith-standing some, interruptions, with the priests and the legitators. The Scotch peers again are necessarily heads by old families, who will rarely be inclined to popular or democratic opinions. A reform in the mode of electing representative peers in both countries would be ex-tremely easy, and it would have no practical effect in altering the halance of parties altering the balance of parties.

The only reason which could have induced the Duke of RICHMOND to refuse his essent to Lord Inchiquin's motion must have been the conventional and useful hesitation of every Government to pledge itself hastily to any proposed innovation. It is possible that there may be formal or technical objections to an Address to the QUEEN requesting her to abstain from the exercise of a statutable prerogative. A similar question was raised in 1868 when an Address was suggested with the object of preventing the presenta-tion to vacant benefices in the Irish Church until Parliamont had decided the question of disestablishment. It was justly contended that the Ministers, notwithstanding an Address to the Crown by the House of Commons, would still be bound to advise the Queen to perform a function entrusted to her by law. The case of the Irish peers is weaker, because the creation of a peer after the extinction of three former peerages is wholly discretionary. The Crown must fill up a biahopric, but in theory all the peerages in the three kingdoms might be allowed to expire without a breach of constitutional duty. There remained the question whether Parliament is entitled to interfers the exercise of the prerogative. .. Lord Inchiquin avoided the difficulty by proposing only to request the Crown to consent to the introduction of a Bill for the abulition of the prerogative created or defined by the Irish abolition of the prerogative created or defined by the Irish Act of Union. As it would have been impossible to show that the motion was inconsistent with proprietly, the Duke of which Recursors relied on the peculiarly inviolable nature of the liberal liberal Union. There as no doubt that it is right to watch with rightance any proposed alteration of the terms of a company provided it affects the conditions an which affects the continuation of the liberal liberal provided it affects the conditions an which affects the bear marked masses that the continuation of the liberal liberal provided it affects the continuation of the liberal liberal provided it affects the continuation of the liberal li

spe all of the date of his wary, the Civil devenue and the back of his wary, the Civil devenue and the back of cought to have known, and even new there are no distributed any part in canvassing. When the reddens find his description of inaccurate, they may well mistrast him in his description of dull people, and to this rule Mr. Listado is a creention. Bull people, and to this rule Mr. Listado is a creention. Bull people are not listened to, and dull writers are not read, no that has the following, do not either pitch the book across the room to a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?

But, marama that's precisely where you make the mistake," and the summer of the state of high a value on our knowing Hugh. You ment of the same day, I'm sure, and if she doem't, she's no great loss, order. It is quite for the family soon. So that's all we want."

and higher kind of the same and if she doem't, she's no great loss, and higher kind of the lightly, and said, "Well, we'll sae," as the of the day is too insignificant to be a sure of the day is

The number of Scotch peers who are not also peers of the United Kingdom is comparatively small. When it is contended that Scotland has now proportionately a smaller representation in the House of Lords than at the date of the Union, the complaint may be answered by a reference to the large number of Scotch families which now occupy hereditary seats. The whole Lody would long since have been absorbed if Scotch peerages had generally been limited to heirs male. As the most recent Scotch peerage must be more than a hundred and seventy years old, there is now a strong probability that, on every failure of succession in the male line, collateral heirs will be forthcoming. It would probably be convenient to admit all the remaining Scotch peers to the House of Lords, if the change would terminate the anomaly of the present but, as long as there are Irish representative peers, little would be gained by an abolition of the elections at Holyrood. It is impossible to provide seats for more than a hundred titular peers in addition to the present body; and it therefore only remains to improve the machinery of representation. It is satisfactory to know that nearly all the Irish poers would prefer their present inter-mediate form of existence to the functions which they are invited to assume in Mr. Burr's prospective Parliament in Dablin. The history of the Irish pours before the Union is not for the most part glorious; but their successors in the present day are loyal and prodent, and they have no desire to resume the interrupted jobs of their successors. The proposal that they should be qualified to sit for Irish constituencies would involve an additional technical inconsistency; but it might be adopted without serious inconvenience. In the late discussion in the House of Lords, some of the speakers naturally referred to the hardship inflicted on Irish peers who, belonging to the misority, have no chance of election as representatives, while they are debarred from entering the House of Commons members for counties or boroughs where they may possibly be popular. The member returned for the borough of Galway at the last general election succeeded almost at the same moment to an Irish peerage, which for the time excludes him from political life. It is unlucky that when the priests and the demagogues for once fail to prevent the election of a man of rank, the creditable choice of the electors should be rendered abortive. The number of peers who would find scats in Ireland would always be ingionificant.

The simple but imperfect remedy of patting at and to the creation of Irish peers ought to be adopted without hesitation. Any grievance which may remain it happily endurable, and it weighs on a small section of the community. A pertain number of English country gentlemen who have chanced to inherit nominally Irish preseque enjoy social precedence, and their chaptes of entering the House of Commons is in some degree improved by the littles which distinguish them from their neighbours. On a liberal estimate it magnifies entirely antique of family and fortune are confidentially in the later had been eligible for Parliament have responsed that the later had been eligible for Parliament have responsed that the later had been eligible for Parliament have responsed that the later had been eligible for Parliament have responsed that the later had been eligible for Parliament have responsed that the later had been also been the parliament and the second of the later and the parliament of the parliament of the later had been also as the parliament of the later and later had been the parliament.

erpoil in the whole of the and closing public-houses in the metro-and separated from the conveniences of home, are specially interested in a liberal provision for refreshment at night and no neglect levels and a regression of the convenience of home, are night, and no prudent legislation could disregard their wants. This shows the fallacy of supposing that any place wants. This shows the fallacy of supposing that any place or district could be allowed to isolate itself from the tountry generally. The difficulties of regulating the liquer trade, have been dwelt upon as an argument for abolishing it, and it must be conceded that these difficulties increase with every attempt to add to the stringency. Of regulation. Speaking broadly, we may say that the hours might, although we do not say that they should, be different for town and country. The House of Commons had get as far as this when the difficulty emerged of settling which is as this, when the difficulty emerged of setting which is town and which is country, and this is to be referred to the magistrates. Then it is said that Mr. Casss is proposing to do indirectly that which he declared it was the principle of his Bill not to do directly. The magistrates are not to fix the hours, but they are to look at the circumstances of the case, and decide which of two rules as to hours shall apply. It may, however, be observed that the question as to hours might arise everywhere out of London, whereas the question whether a place be town or country cannot in very many places be reasonably doubtful. All magistrates are liable to be influenced by ression and regulation but indement cannot fluenced by passion and projudice, but judgment cannot with equal case in all cases surrender itself to feeling. Although there may be no liability to formal appeal, yet some magistrates are likely to hesitate before deciding anything that can easily and clearly be demonstrated to be wrong. Suppose there is what in ordinary acceptation is one town situate partly in a borough and partly in an adjoining parish, and suppose the population of the parish to e slightly under, and that of the borough to be over 2,500, then, under the Bill as it emerged from Committee, the hour of closing in these two parts of one wown would be different. Mr. Choss has proposed to empower magistrates to make the hour in these two parts of one town the same, and if they proceeded reasonably they would do so. If they proceeded unreasonably, it would be difficult to control them, but they could not, without knowing that they were doing wrong, advert to considerations which would be legitimately entertained if their duty were to fix the hour. Mr. Choss suggests that his term "populous " place" may be interpreted by reference to existing law, and he mentions a case in which a new trial was ordered by one of the Courts because the judge had not sufficiently defined for the guidance of the jury the word." town." It is probably not unknown to Mr. Cross that in the North of England villages hardly perceptible by the baked eye are called "towns," and a bewildered stranger may hear natives talk of the "fown-end" before he has discovered that it has a beginning. But in the South and West of England-there are many undeniable towns to which, even for the sake of closing public-houses an hour earlier, Hir WILTRID LAWSON himself could not refuse the title, and Willrand Lawson himself count not remove and people. In which yet do not reckon above two thousand people. In these cases there ought to be no difficulty. But we believe that in Johnson's Dictionaut "town," is defined to be "any "collection of houses larger than a village;" and if we were asked to define "village," we might answer, "any collection of the definition of t "of houses smaller than a town." The definition of "town" propounded by one of the judges, and approved by the offiers in the above mentioned case, was "a place con-taining a number of houses congregated together—an inhabited spot where the occupation is continuous." The "inhabited spot where the occupation is continuous." The obvious question arises, what numbers of houses, world suffice, and this is surely the same as saking for a distinction between a town and wildigs. But although this distinction may not be easy to state in words, it is not very difficult to make in that. Probably there are not many places as to which a jury would beginn bong over the question whiches a railway passed though a town, and magistrates are although a town, and magistrates are although a town, and magistrates are although a time the part of the questions which arise will for the next part be in obscure places where they will be left to be actifed by local intelligence.

Meduesday's ...y complain. proceedings of Whitcased prevalence of drunkenare made some allowance for the deener of that holiday. The Royal Humane brandy and water to persons rescued from ng, and if a spark of jollity lingered in any of the rho cherished it ought not to be treated as an enemy of man-riad. If the return of parties from the country on that lamp and dismaid day was attended by "noise and con-fusion," it does not follow that they were drunk, and perhaps they were only persons eminently capable of jollity under adverse circumstances. Some of those who drink east make most encise, and an experienced officer has ately stated, as the result of forty years' observation of ately stated, as the result of forty years' observation of Scotch and Irish soldiers, that on an equal quantity if whisky the former are quiet and will stand upight if no one pushes them, while the latter hout, sing, dance, and roll about. We object, therefore, to noise and confusion being treated as proof if drankenness. Even a Band of Hope singing "Brave Sir Willeld Lawson" might be unpleasant to drowsy sers, and "the disturbance of peaceful people" furnishes ground for closing public-houses in good time, but scarcely or shutting them up altogether. "Many members," said Sir Willeld Lawson, "would remember that hot July when they came down night after night to go into the details of the Licensing Bill," and probably supported them. of the Licensing Bill," and probably supported themselves by cooling but slightly intoxicating drinks. This smembrance would properly determine many votes against be Permissive Bill. The reference to Belgium and other irreign countries does not help the Bill, because the obserration of an ordinary tour must be that where there is ittle visible drunkenness there is an enormous amount of brinking. The Germans may perhaps resemble that Scotch regiment which could go through evening parade successfully in the absence of any disturbance to the perpendicuarity of the right-hand man. They carry liquor well recease they have constant practice. A coloured gentlenan with a long name delighted Exeter Hall by demanding a Permissive Bill for India, and we expect this proconsi to be adopted about the same time that beer gardens thall be closed in Germany. A benevolent lady established
Workman's Hall, and thereby afforded an excellent
possing for a public-house over the way, which frustrated
be good work of "improving the minds" of working-men.
The members of this interesting class are supposed The members of this interesting class are supposed is in inapalits of passing a public-house without drinking a their way to work in the morning, and to succoumb to the e amptation, while struggling to improve their minds, a work in the evening. I cahaps if the henceolent lady included an imitation of a club smoking-room in the Workman's Hall, the rivalry of the public-house are been quite se formidable. The experiment g public-houses in a particular parish or estate n in a particular parish or estate be successful, because drinkers can be sups convenience beyond the border. re keen equally intolerant of a tripe and mes in wh arhood, not only public hou chilited. The assumption day may be disputed that all inhabit

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000£ a year that, if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away will arrests? Tarmaded ample material not merely for a two-volume, but allow a considerable manna, novel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as allow a considerable manna, novel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as whole country must lead to a constant a property almost demanded. The House of Commons was row and the stage we saw that he to bewilderment and irritation by a ver: white teeth when was tolerably clear what the House meant, and a smiling shows so, the difficulty of expression would not be insular when was tolerably clear what the House meant, and a smiling shows so, the difficulty of expression would not be insular when was tolerably clear what the House meant, and a smiling shows so, the difficulty of expression would not be insular meaning a when at least for the present, of the suggestion as to grocers' licences, which would really amount to the creation of a now and valuable monopoly. The author of this suggestion is alarmed, as other persons probably are, at the alleged interest at a proper's shop. But it is one themselves with spirit at a proper's shop. But it is one thing to show an evil and another to mind a remedy.

THE EDUCATION VOTE.

THE most satisfactory feature of the Education Vote is its amount. Whether the nation gets full value for the money expended may be doubtful, but every addition to the annual outlay represents or prepares the way for a solid educational gain. This year's increase is partly due to the appointment of five new Inspectors, and Lord Sannon declares that this is only the forerunner of a similar increase in years to come. So far as new Inspectors are needed by the establishment of new schools or the acceptance of Government aid by schools already in being, the appearance of this item in the Estimates is matter for congratulation. But Lord Sandon seemed to explain it not only by the fact that there are more schools to be inspected, but also by the need that the Inspectors "should be able, not merely to go through the dry work of " examining the children, but should have sufficient "time to form opinions as to the complete working of the schools, and at the same time to advise the "teachers and encourage the children." It is to be hoped that this does not foreshadow any essential departure from the theory of an Inspector's duty which was embodied in Revised Code. School Inspectors are now a very large body, and as their numbers grow it becomes additionally important that the Government should have that guarantee that they are earning their money which the dry work of examining the children alone affords. Any opinions that they may build upon this basis of ascertained fact will be exceedingly valuable; but it will be quite possible for a man of quickness and intelligence to form and express opinions as to the working of a school which have little or no relation to the proficiency of the children in elementary subjects. Even under the present system of dry examination there is an phyious difference in this respect between the reports of one Inspector and another. In some there are suggestions which are really useful because they are founded on accurate knowledge of what the children can do and cannot do. In others there are general discursive remarks which might be valuable if there were any means of determining whether they are true. If Lord Sandon means to invite the Inspectors to favour the Department with their opinions on the complete working of schools, he will do well not to relax the security which he now possesses that these opinions will be worth their cost.

Lord Sandon passed lightly over the statistica relating to the attendance of children at school, and made no mention of those relating to the standards in which they are examined. This last set of figures is, as usual, the most discouraging of all. The Report of the Committee of Council states that, "whereas out of 752,263" scholars, as many as 364,090 anght to have been examined in standards suited to the capacity of children above ten years of age, only 127,884 were presented in these standards, while 233,535 were presented in standards suited for children of soven, eight, and nine years of age." The conclusion drawn by the Department from these figures is, on the whole, sound. "Earnest efforts," they say," will have to be made by every available means to separe wand analyses the attendance of children at subsoil." It must be remembered, however, that improved the attendance of children at subsoil."

ought to have known, and even now they are not side any part in canvassing. When site values find him any part in canvassing. When site values find him any part in canvassing. When site values find him this description of Government office. Inaccurate people, happily, are office will people, and to this rule Mr. Listado is the exception. But people are not listened to, and dull writers are not read, so that their inaccuracies do not get a wide circulation. What manner is readers can they be who, when they come to a few pages of such talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across the recoming a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?

"But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said the on the last has never called."

"You set far too high a value on our knowing Hugh. You attended half "mamma day, I'm sure, and If she doesn't, she's no great loss in the best class a family seon. So that's all we want."

non-inspected schools limitate, and said, "Well, we'll see," as the This is the simple but suffice away until the fretful look left her shortcomings of our educational system? "wole over it, and at length not educated, because they do not come to school to her daughter, no improvement worth mentioning in educational results in improvement worth mentioning in educational results and when we speak of the increase in the Education Vote as being the lost feature in it, it is because, in proportion as the nation is taxed for the education of children, it is likely to grow discontented at getting so little for its money.

Upon the question of compulsion Lord SANDON spoke like a man who has not yet thought out his case. He described the country as "drifting into a law that no child shall go "to work under ten years of age." Upon a matter of this "to work under ten years of age." Upon a matter of this moment the country has no business to let itself drift into any law, good or bad; but, apart from this, it is evident that a law which kept children at school until they were ten, and made no provision in the way of half-time or otherwise for their continuance at school after they were ten, would give the form of compulsion without the power. This is why the recent munits about the children of configuration. recent minute about the children of outdoor panpers is so unfortunate. It suggests a doubt whether the Education Department under its new chiefs is alive to the utter worthicsness of any education which ends before the child has really mastered a single radiment of knowledge. Lord SANDON'S defence is that children above ten can contribute to the support of their parents. It is quite true that this defence raises a most important question, but the solution of it will not be brought nearer by the limitation of school attendance to an age below which they have not the ability to contribute to the support of any one. If the machinery of compulsion is to be brought into play, and the annoyance of working it inflicted, it would be well to have something to show for our pains. The dilemma something to show for our pains. The dilemma whether a parent's duty to educate his child or a child's duty to support his parent ought to take precedence lies at the threshold of all reasoning on compulsion, and it is to be hoped that by next year Lord Sandon will have come to some clearer conclusion on the subject. It will be well if by that time he has dismissed the notion that night schools are "an agency well suited to the present educa-"tional emergency." Under a proper system of attendance at day schools there would be a useful place waiting for night schools. The boys who had left the day school at thirteen would naturally go to the night school in order to carry on their education from the point at which the schoolmaster left it. But unless that point is fixed late enough, night schools will become substitutes for day schools, instead of supplements to them, and in this latter aspect they can do nothing but mischief.

Before the House went into Committee on Monday Lord Educad Fitzmaneics revived an old suggestion of Mr. Hibbert's on the plea that it might allay the grievance created by the 25th Clause. He proposes to make it a condition of admitting voluntary schools to a share of the Parliamentary grant that one-sixth of the expense of maintaining them shall be provided by voluntary contributions. We have always argued that the true answer to the objection that it is a violation of conscience to make a ratefayer contribute to religious teaching of which he disapproves lies in the denial that under the 25th Clause any ratepayer does so contribute. The school fee barely pays—in a majority of cases probably does not pay—for the secular instruction given in Denominational schools; and if this is so there can be nothing left over for the expenses of religious instruction. Lord Educate any religious instruction. Lord Educate any religious instruction.

just where the

CASUISTRY.

LERE is an interesting paper by Provost Casenove in the Contemporary Review for this month on a subject which has before now been discussed in our own columns *, and which deserves more attention than it is apt to receive, at least in this country, at the present day. The author has entirely it would be more correctly described as supplying illustrations from various sources of the universal recogni direct or indirect, of the need of such a science, and touching, without exhausting them, on some detailed points of casulatical inquiry. For different reasons, partly theological, partly historical, partly connected with peculiarities of national character, casulatry, like "Jesuitham," with which it is often confounded, has long had a very bad name among Englishman. Yet, as Mr. Cazenove points out, the unquestionable and not very uncommon fact of a conflict of duties anticipally received the existence of or seeming conflict of duties sufficiently proves the existence of "cases of conscience" which must in practice be settled in one way or another, whether systematically, or—as is sometimes recom-mended—by "common sense," that is by rule of thumb. We say a "sessing conflict of duties," because of course where a lower obligation is superseded by a higher, the formes has really censed or—as is sometimes recom-by rule of thumb. We say to hind; but then it is precisely for deciding which is the lower and which the higher in a given case that a science of casuistry is required. And accordingly its necessity has been distinctly recognized by Aristetle, Plate, Cicero, and all the chief moralists of antiquity. It is examplified historically in the choice of Secretes to obey the or inner law of conscience rather than the law the State, and dramatically in the pious resolve of Antigone to dis-regard the royal mandate which forbade the burial of her brother. Nor is it at all true to say that the existence of such problems ignored in the Bible; many casuistical questions indeed, as we should now call them, are discussed by St. Paul. And the difficulty, as was natural, made itself felt at a very early period of Church history, the new rule of life introduced by Christianity having greatly increased the complexity of moral obligations. Provest Casesove, however, is not always happy in his illustrations. He calculations, in not always happy in his indicatrations. In the ages of persecution Christians were sometimes detected by their being found redolont of wine early in the morning, and that hence it was debated whother the danger might be avoided by substituting water for wine in the calculation of the Eucharist. But this is no question of casuistry, and have no was a salary to the contemporary according to the are no real analogy to the contemporary controversy about name of guilt incurred by the likeliation; it was treated as a ensure of guilt inc stion of pure theology, and decided in the negative on the ple ground that wine is by divine institution countial to the d calabration of the rise. And so, on the other hand, a prejudice is often raised against casnistry by referen or offensive details of cases in dispute, where the absurdity really lies not in the ensuintical discussion, but in the supposed religious. obligation which gave rise to it. Thus, for instance, a controversy broke out the other day among the necessa at the Cope, as to whether a particular kind of cray-ay were in the habit of esting was unclean. One party in the affirmative on the ground that esting spid-in the Koran, and that a creyfish is, coronnal moies of spider; while their opponents seferred the i ebidden in the K nonially at aphder; while their orrested the Cape Museum, who assured a species of spider. The dispute so doe hecause to our notions the in sents referred the h cause to our notions th tel probabition. Assuming that it is n bibition. As es not full under the " made

But to return to Provest Cassaove. He sightly insists that there is nothing emissively Catholis or exclusively Christian in the misses of casulatry, which has in that been taught by hunther manufacts and Protestant divisors as well in by Jamine; while over them lept do not decree all the hord things that here been add

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compalled to be essentially those engaged in amplication, note there is an obvious advantage in having shane or caprice of the moment when an amorgancy arises. To may, he instance, as is frequently said or implied, that it is always as absolute duty to speak the truth, but that there are cortain occasions "when a man cannot belp talling a lie, and would not be a man it, and he must trust that the sin will be forgiven him, though he commits it ever so deliberately, and is sure under similar elementations to commit it again," may be called a common advantage he only another form of the Irish vertilit, "Not puilty, but steeming tready method of treating moral problems afford any guarantee far superior practical morality. East maintained in theory that falsehood is never permissible under any circumstances; but his conduct is an awkward comment on his doctrine, for when involved in difficulties with the hing of Prussia, it is well known that he "lied tremendously." Most likely, if he had adopted a less impractically rigid theory, he would have been more acrupulous in its application. If it has almost passed into a proverb that mun are unsafe judges in a same where their own interests are concurred, still less can thay be trusted to decade on the spur of the noment intriosts meral problems where their judgment may, and often must, he warped by a strong has in one particular direction. Most of us, with the hims intentions, are apt to go wrong when we take the law into our own hands. And that is what is practically meant by rejecting

all systems of casuistry. There is one particular branch of the subject, however, to which we mainly desire to call attention in communion with the Comtemporary article, and that in the hope of inducing the writer to work out more fully in detail some points, rather indicated than discussed in his present easily, with which he is evidently well qualified to deal. He observes truly enough that "there is no qualitied to deal. He observes thuy shough that "there is no field in which casuistry occupies so large a space as that consensing promises and truthfulness." And it is also by speculations of this sort that the science has been chiefly discredited in popular estimation. If the courser with of Exeter Hall revol in such vite travesties as the Confessional Unmasked, educated assailants like Mr. Kingsley are pretty sure to funne their indictment against the cassisis on the score of their playing fast and loose with the sacredness of truth. Yet it is a fact that nearly all writers who have astered on the inquiry have recognized the necessity of admitting so exceptions to the strict rule of venerity; and indeed Protestant russ ists have usually been more liberal in their concessions then the Roman Catholic rivals. 1st. Augustine, like Kant, seems to alk exceptions to the general law; but it must be remembered that he is a very voluminous author, and is not always consistent with hi colf, and moreover that he speaks with some diffidence. The Fathers for the most part sanction a relaxation of the rule for a weighty cause, such as self-defence, charity, the honour of God, and the like; and a similar view is advocated by such Protestant writers as Johnson, Milton, Nauderson, Jeremy Taylor, Paley, Hallam, and under certain conditions by Archbishop Whately. The Latin moral theologisms do not usually allow direct lying. except in one particular case to be noticed presently; but the equivocation, or play upon words—for the term agreeness not convey quite the same idea as its linglish equivalent-evasion to be in many cases permissible. And in last mass sons avail themselves largely of this permission in ordinary.

Dr. Newman remarks with much force that "the greatest schoeversion is the House of Commons, and the hustings is anoth for would any one seriously blame the Prime Minister being asked by the artist to whom he was sitting what was the latest news from France, replied, "I don't know; I have not seen the papers." But it is by no neems only in political life that such immunities are claimed. "Modical men," as Mr. Cazenove puts it, "may be said to lead a life of casuistry;" and still more is this trace of lawyers, who are protected by their profession in guarding the isoryers, who are protected by their profession in games seets of their clients. It is sometimes said that in Ps entries physicians are the real confessors of the people, he observe in practiced as a religious ordinates the rais of uion is prurtised as a religious undis ad communications must obviously be extended to p fessor has the same sort of duty to his positent as a client. And accordingly it is maintained that he not city it is m by abbeliately, and if necessary deny on cath, all not be hen learnst through the confessional only, i deny atmonsory, what he has been through the control to be practised at an bound to do so. And, if confession is to be practised at an ignot the point under discussion here—this appears necessaril follow. Nor is it much to the purpose to argue, as is often dithat the execution of justice might be kindered and the some atmost of crime facilitated by such a principle of action. For it was a manufacture of action or action and the second would be revealed in confession. sciple of action. For it

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,0002. We dies, and there is some fear that his 12,0002, year appares l'armine the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself and room for here lead to lovel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as cases also, always of course appears a property almost demanded. Or are we to say that, while equivocations alice. To take are willing shows if so, what is the ground of the distinction? To take are aliling shows if so, what is the ground of the distinction? To take are aliling shows if so, what is the ground of the distinction? To take are aliling shows if so, what is the ground of the calm and Christian death of another. When the invalid asked for news of her sister, she replied, "It is all well with her." The statement was true to the speaker's mind in one sense, but was understood, and meant to be understood by her listener in quite another. In other words the latter was just as much deceived—presumably for her own good—as if she had been told a direct falsehood, and this is held to be justified by "the law of benevolence." But suppose the invalid had pressed her question more closely and had asked if her sister was recovering or was worse, would have been a direct verbal untruth, but the same impression would have been a direct verbal untruth, but the same impression would have been a direct verbal untruth, but the same impression would have been a direct verbal untruth, but the same impression would have been a direct verbal untruth, but the same impression would have been a direct verbal untruth, but the same impression would have been a direct verbal untruth, but the same impression would have been a direct verbal and it had been told a direct falsehood, and this is held to be justified in denying the authorship of the Waverley Novele: and it had a duty to his friend and none to his wife. friend of his authorship of an anonymous book, and questioned about it by a third person, he should feel bound to answer that he did not know; he had a duty to his friend and none to his questioner. There is certainly a good deal to be said for this view of the matter.

The common formula of "Not at home"—which Paley defends "a word of second intention," and simply means "engaged."
Objections may fairly be raised to it on the score of possible harm to servants, just as Dr. Newman considers it wrong to tell lies to children "because our example will be a very bad training for them." But this is next of a wider deficulty as to the railor inthem." But this is part of a wider difficulty as to the reflex in-fluence of our actions on others, and has no exclusive application to the duty of truthfulness. A religious man who is no Subbatarian may for instance feel bound to abstain from certain pursuits or amusements, innocent in themselves, on Sunday, on account of the moral or spiritual shock which his conduct might occasion to others. It is perhaps on this sort of ground that equivocation is defended when direct falsehood is condemned, as being less likely, if detected, to outrage the moral sense of those on whom it is practised. But it may be worth remembering on the other hand that a habit of direct lying, and, from the greater forethought and skill required, is more likely so, weaken truthfulness of character. A good man might hold lying to be lawful under certain exceptional circumstances, but he would never become an habitual liar; he might gradually slide into habits of equivocation very perilous to genuine sincerity of mind, almost before he was aware of it. At all events there is nothing absurd on the face of it in saying that there are cases where lying is no sin, as there are confessedly cases where killing is no murder. And if this be once admitted, a further question may be asked—whether under such circumstances direct lying is not morally preferable to an ingenious use of equivocation. We may say, broadly that Excellen morally incline to this view while the speaking, that English moralists incline to this view, while the Latin theologians take the other side, but the problem deserves more careful treatment than it seems hitherto to have received.

distinguished writer of our own day has summed up his a distinguished writer of our own day has summed up his indictment against casulatry as a whole by saying that "it makes that abstract which is concrete, scientific which is contingent, artificial which is natural, positive which is moral, theoretical which is intuitive and immediate." His objections under these various heads require a detailed examination, but the general upshot of the argument is to admit the inevitable occurrence of "cases of conscience," and to leave everybody to settle them pro renate for himself. We have touched on the obvious weakness of this apparently simple solution, and so far the Contemporary excepts would evidently agree with us. But the subject may be profitably remitted to his further consideration.

THE LAST NEW CLUB.

ONE might think we had clube enough already, with all those that are afloat, but still more are projected to supply what is vaguely called a pressing social need. The shouting, singing, free and easy club of artists and Bohemians, the grave dialectical club of politicians and scholars; the silent business-like club where whist is treated as one of the important occupations of life, and substantial sums of money change hands over the rubber as methodically as on settling-day in the House; the bustling, noisy, betting club where Turbes discuss the merits of the favourite in language of strange construction, and where each member is in archiving presention. Terfites discuss the merits of the favourite in language of strange construction, and where each member is in exclusive possession of the "straight tip" which will "bring him home," and warrant his "putting on the pot"; the mere club which is nothing but a club—a place for convenient dinners, for the newspapers and magazines, a mod address for the miserable backelor, and a safe retreat for the plant and a safe retreat for the last a onght to have known, and even new they are nativities onght to have known, and even new they are nativities any part in canvassing. When the readers find him in his descriptions inaccurate, they may well mistrust him in his descriptions of covernment office. Inaccurate people, happily, are effect, dull people, and to this rule Mr. Listado is an exception. Jeople are not listened to, and dull writers are not read, so their inaccuracies do not get a wide circulation. What many people are not listened to, and dun writers are not read; and their inaccuracies do not get a wide circulation. What manual readers can they be who, when they come to a few pages of a talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across the re in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said the spectators work in the never called."

You set far too high a value on our knowing Hugh. You very outset, the details to mean, and if she doesn't, she's no greet loss and the work of the committee waster. So that's all we want."

as walking over burning ploughshared and said, "Well, we'll see," as the the conditions of ineligibility must either be said the fretful look but her the conditions of ineligibility must either be said. the conditions of ineligibility must either be some mental look left her many doubtful elements, or so rigid as to peril my it, and at length success of the scheme by exclusiveness. In either case, her daughter, majority of women care to submit themselves to the chancel that rejection, with the slur that will be assumed to be implied in that rejection? Men are accustomed to this kind of thing, and are not that the it but women are not accustomed to it and are not accustomed to it. hurt by it, but women are not accustomed to it, and are sensitive; and it is scarcely probable that the lady candidate for admission into the epicene club who has been blackballed by an overwhelming majority will accept her denial with as good a grace as the ordinary man in the same position. She will feel that it is someordinary man in the same position. She will feel that it is somehow a disgrace, an imputation, a slight; and her friends will feel so too, and will resent her rejection as an insult. The explanation that she is not considered a clubable sort of person will carry no weight with it, and no one will be able to fall back on the impersonal objection of her profession and its already redundant representation in the club. And, this being so, we question whether the nicest women will care to subject themselves to the various processes of carryaging discussion inquiry, and possible various processes of canvassing, discussion, inquiry, and possible rejection incident to club membership. Those who are not so uice are not so desirable.

Then, are unmarried women to be admitted? If so, what is to be the lowest age of membership? It seems scarcely fair to allow the married coquette of nineteen a right which she is sure to abuse, and forbid the staid spinster of twice her age a privilege which she would have neither the wish nor the temptation to turn to evil uses. But if unmarried, women are to be members at all, we cannot see how if unmarried, women are to be members at all, we cannot see how it would work to make a distinction between them and the wives, either in age or personal appearance. Yet, again, if girls of twenty-one or so, young, pretty, and engaging, are to be members, there will be little peace laft in the homes of those lady members who own light-minded lords, also members; and the door which will be opened to jealousy, prying, scandal, and suspicion, will be very wide indeed. Even if a definite age sounding safe enough is to be sot, we still do not quite see that absolute security which of itself would disarm all suspicion and put an end to doubt. The mature siron is as dangerous, all things considered, as the youthful one; and a handsome, clever, well-constituted woman of forwing better the weight of her metal, and how far it carries. It would scarcely do, however, to make the qualification for spinster meming better the weight of her metal, and how far it carries. It would scarcely do, however, to make the qualification for spinster membership consist in confessed homeliness for the sake of keeping the peace among the wives, or to enact that part of the ceremony of admission should be a solemn oath taken against flirting. Yet, where pretty women and pleasant men are mixed up together it the same façon of a club, there will be flirting as surely as there is flirting now under more difficult conditions. Sex is a great fact, let the new school which wants to create a third gender say what it will; and we cannot believe that an epicsne club, where Dons Julia without the trouble of arranging an assignation beforehand, and lively spinstors may have an assignation beforehand, and lively spinsters may have unrestricted association with discursive Benedicts, will be the unrestricted association with discursive Benedicts, will be the safest kind of thing, looked at all round. It would be vary pleasant, no doubt; it would save the expenditure of both wits and falsehood; the old trick of calling at the pastrycook's for letters would be rendered unnecessary; and meetings that came, as it were, of themselves, and in the natural order of events, would excite less suspicion and afford more freedom than if they had to be planned for and precautions taken against discovery. Still, other interests have to be considered besides these, and perhaps those are the interests which would be most endangered under the proposed

Setting aside the obvious uses to which an epicene club might l turned, and to which there is no kind of doubt it would be turne turned, and to which there is no kind of doubt it would be turned in many instances, the question remains, are women for the most part clubable? We think not. Nervous and izritable, full of strange fancies, given to unfounded dislikes and rootless friendships, impatient of small annoyances, most women have little real command over themselves, and are ant to show their feelings with what would be a savage simplicity and directness but for the finery of mind and body to which they are given. When they dislike each other—and where there are a dozen women there will be a dozen constities—they have an infinite variety of ways of manifesting, their spite; we've unknown to men, and impossible in a society of men, but which would destroy the please of a community where there was no benegative hand to heap orden and settle difficulties.

ai ede îr nyhow and throw-. sects never have agre and envious stand on one , uy the sight of a splendour which they pending strength and means in the vain en-cen a mark set too high for them. There have been

no home rightly so called, who are alone and want companionship, who are poor and want better accommodation than they can afford without the co-operation of a society. And as it has been proved by experience that a women's club—or something like it—where the male element was excluded, was horribly dull and unsatisfactory, and the very hot-bed of strife, they wish now to try one which will admit men, and so give the homeless fair ones receiver without the need of chargeons or drawing-norm observations. society without the need of chaperons or drawing-room ob-servances. As for the ladies living in the country who want a place for their parcels, their case is simple enough. Whether it is worth while to try such an experiment as an epicene club in order to supply their demand and fulfil their need, is another

These, then, are the two classes of women for whose advantage the new club is mainly proposed. It seems hard to say a word of denial to either, and yet we would be cruel enough to deny both. If women want a club and a club-house, let them arrange the matter for themselves, as men have done. But a place where flirting can be carried on under cover of "going to my club" is not a thing that we wish to see established as among the recognized conditions of modern society. It is the thin edge of the wedge; and the wedge when driven home will destroy all that we hold to be valuable and beautiful in our English life. The truth is, this desire for an epicene club. is only one among many manifestations showing the revolt against privacy and domesticity in which some of our women are engaged. For some reason, the economic root of which is at present hidden, many modern women find home the most tiresome place, and home duties the most irksome occupations, in the world. They prefer almost anything to domestic life as it used to be in simpler times—that dife so full of tender associations, of strong affections, of powerful ties, of honourable activities. After having helped to ruin the old-fashioned servant and to destroy the old-isshioned system, they turn round on their own work, and plead the seyants and the tradespeople as the reason why they hate housekeeping, and why they prefer club life, hotel life, any kind of life that can be maned, to home life. But it is neither the cook nor the grocer that makes home life unpleasant to the discontented woman; it is her own failing in domestic qualities and domestic affections; it is the love of dress, the passion for amusement, the frency for notoriety, for excitement, for change, which have frency for notoriety, for excitement, for change, which have development of the new phase under which she is passing, a further and stronger protest against the natural order of her being. We cannot say that we wish it success; for we regard it as a dangerous experiment in which more is involved than appears on the surface.

SPEAKING OUT.

ithout any breach of truth. It is certain that in our days ment once speak out all that they think so largely as they did in some that these easy, for instance, the eixteenth century or the sevenmenth. But we should doubt whether there is so much direct ad cenericus instanceity now as there like been at some times of as world's kintery. One great point for those who take life, indep's line doubtless is that there are so many people new the disbelieve in Christianly; or at least in Christianly in a doubtless, who do not openly posites that dis-

unmon, not only o compared with certain to to set up an ideal standard. For

oto set up an ideal standard. For annex one might conceive that there would be or political disputes at all; if every man did not hit aght thing for himself, he would at least be ready to copt the right thing, as soon as the wise man set it before him. Let us look at the political case first. Men who wish to get into Parliament do not speak out their whole minds for fear that, if they do, they may not get into Parliament. Men who are in Parliament, and even in the high places of Parliament, leaders of parties and the like, do not speak their whole minds for fear that, if they do, they may lose their seats in Parliament or be unable to carry their measures through Parliament. And more than this, the habit of not speaking out the whole mind leads to not having any whole mind to speak out. Mr. Morley himself points out that men very often come in this way really to have no distinct opinions. They come to say whatever really to have no distinct opinions. They come to say whatever is the right thing to say, if not with any fervent belief in it, yet at least without any conscious unbelief. Now this will probably least without any conscious unbulief. Now this will probably happen more or less in all times and places, but there certainly are e of society and forms of government under which it is more states of society and forms of government under which it is more likely to happen than under others. The kind of insincerity of which Mr. Morley complains, the half-utterance of opinion, the half-formation of opinion, would seem to be one of the weak points of representative government, especially in its fully developed shape of government by party. It is not so likely to grow up, at least not exactly in the same shape, under a despotism, or under a pure democracy, or even under some forms of oligarchy. Under a despotism a man may hide his opinions either out of sheer fear or hecause he feels that it is no use to put them forward. But this is not exactly the state of mind of which we are speaking. Under a despotism also a man may not only hide the opinions Under a despotism also a man may not only hide the opinion which he does hold, but may profess opinions which he does not hold, in the hope of flattering the despot and getting something from him. Nor is this either exactly the state of mind of which we speak. It is something more distinctly and directly selfish. The candidate who keeps back half his mind lest he should endanger his election by speaking the whole of it, the Minister who keeps back half his mind lest by speaking the whole of it he should endanger the success of his measures and his own tenure of office, may, after all, act upon much higher motives than the man whose sols object is to escape the anger or to win the favour of a despot. On the other hand, we can conceive a really wise and well-disposed despot honeatly listening to a faithful counsellor who speaks out his whole mind. Such a man would have far less difficulty in speaking out his whole mind than the man who has to win over either the House of Commons or any one of the constituencies who being to choose it. In a despotism, then, we are likely to meet with something worse and something better than what we are speaking of, but not with exactly the same thing. So in a pure democracy, a man may be tempted to flatter the majority, to hide his real opinions, to pretend other opinions; he may do all this in order to please the corporate despot, just as the other man may do order to please the corporate despot, just as the other man may do
the like to please the personal despot. But the particular motives
which are brought to bear on an English candidate or an English
Minister would not have much effect on him. First of all, in a
pure democracy, where every free citizen is a member of the
Assembly, no man need be led astray by fear of not getting a seat
or of losing it when he has got it. He has his seat anyhow, and nothing but a judicial sentence or a special act of the Legislature can deprive him of it. Then again in a pure democracy Parliamentary in the can be upon office than it does in our mised from the common of the common to the common than it does in our mised from the common to the common than it does in our mised from the common than it does in our mised from the common than it does in our mised that mised the contract mised the contract mised that mised the contract mis the contract mised the contract mised the contract mised the co form of government. Of course Perikles, Nikias, Phôkiôn, he generals of the commonwealth, might lose their re-election next year if the Assembly disapproved of their speeches; but Kleon Kallistratos, Démosthenês, unofficial men, risked nothing but immediate popularity, which they had a chance of recovering another time. And we know very well that the Assembly as often voted according to the mind of the non-official as according to that of the official speakers, and we know also that neither the risk of losing office nor the risk of losing popularity did hinder men at Athens office nor the risk of losing popularity did hinder man at Athens from speaking out even when what they said was quite opposite to the wishes of the majority. In Achaia or at Rome, a magistrate risked much less than at Athens by speaking his mind, because he could not in any case be re-elected at the next election, and by the time that he was eligible to stand again public opinion might have come round to his views. In sommonwalthe of this kinds we may believe that public men really did speak out their hinds more freely than they do among ourselves. If a man spoke something other than his real mind, it was sure to be from distinctly corrupt motives, from more self-interest at least, even if it were not a sign of actual treachery or bribery.

In a moderate and regular oligarchy again the temptations to instancing, though greater than in a democracy, are different from what they are among ourselves. The excluded class, just as in a democracy, are as a sin a democracy, are therefore the ruling briber, though an oligarchy is so far heater than a despotion that mere personal flattery does not count

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who knows all his relatives away from him, and gets him to make a will in her favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000% a year ap-which without the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself find room for here's null make an interest for a two-volume, but have the state of course supply had only Hugh been as virtuous as what he wery much like the supply had a property almost demanded. The state of course supply had a property almost demanded. The state of course supply had a property almost demanded. The state of the relationship is a property almost demanded. The state of the relationship is a property almost demanded. The state of the relationship is a possible of all the members of the ruling below the state and the state of the ruling to the relationship is a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a plant here. of all the members of the ruling To take and teeth" whenthe actual working of an oligarchy, though the setual working of an oligarchy, though the setual working of an oligarchy, though the setual death perfectly free, yet there is a tendency to clothe admillious to boards with great and irresponsible powers, even towards members of the ruling order. In Sparta or Venice it was doubtless the part of a predent man to be of the same mind as the Ephors or as in the Council of Ten. In Poland again, besides the narrow constitution of the ruling order, we find, within the ruling order itself, the tyranny of majorities and the tyranny of constituencies both carried to its extreme point. It is commonly believed that the maintainer of an unpopular cause in the Polish Diet ran some chance of being sabred, either by the majority of his fellow-legislators, or by his constituents when he got home. But then the Polish constitution, as has often been shown, ingeniously contrived to unite the evils of monarchy, of sristocracy, and of democracy, without the better features of any of them.

It does seem certain then that it is one of the weak points of our political system that it has a tendency to lead public men to an imperfect utterance of opinion, and thereby to an imperfect formation of opinion. It does so in a greater degree than other forms of government. The candidate must adapt himself to the temper of the electors; the Minister must adapt himself to the temper of the House. And in so doing, even if he does not say anything which he does not think, he cannot fail to keep back a good deal that he does think. No doubt in this there is evil, but it does not follow that it is unmixed evil. The candidate may be wiser than the constituency; the Minister may be wiser than the House. But, on the other hand, the balance of wisdom may be the other way. Indeed it has become a proverb that the House is wiser than any one man in the House. This is of course a passive kind of wisdom, which may hinder foolish measures, but which will not promote wise ones. But it is a wisdom which which will not promote wise ones. But it is a wisdom which sometimes is useful. In fact, a certain amount of mediocrity, a certain amount of faltering half-opinion, seems to be one of the mixed form of government. Where the weak points of our mixed form of government. Where the state is more strongly monarchic and where it is more strongly democratic, the Minister of the King, the popular orntor in the Assembly, can go more directly towards his objects than the Assembly, can go more directly towards his objects than the Minister who commands a majority in the House of Commons can. Still we should hardly on this account wish to full back upon the state of the appotism; and about pure democracy in a large State it is no use a sguing whether it is good or bad, because it is a thing which cannot bo.

On the other point, insincerity, or at least holding back, in the expression of religious belief, we cannot now enlarge. But at least men now are not more insincere than Greek philosophers who held that the people should be taught to worship the Gods whom they themselves had learned to disbelieve in. Men do not put insincerity in a form quite so shameless as the Pope of whom it could even be reported that he smiled on the wealth which "the fable of Christ" brought him. Men do not put it in a form so horrible as the Roman magnetrate who sent a Christian to the Bons for refusing to worship Jupiter, while he himself no more believed in Jupiter than the Christian did. It was held to be for the asfety of the State that men should worship Jupiter whether than believed in him or not Samuthing of the same facility in they believed in him or not. Something of the same feeling is perhaps still abroad; but at least it does not go so far as sonding men to the lions for speaking out what they think. Altogether each age has its good and its bad points. It is not a good thing in itself that men should be insincero, that they should keep back their real minds, either in politics or in religion; but it is better that mun should do so than that they should be so strong in speaking out their minds one way as to be ready to burn or ambowel the man who speaks out his mind another way.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

THE world has lately been curiched by a large mass of controversial literature in depreciation of Mr. Hurges's design for the completion of St. Paul's? The Times gave the signal by publishing in a single day a protest from four dissentient members of the Committee, a letter by Professor Donaldson, and a leading article; the Paul Mall lost no time in following suit, and the Guardian has joined in the milie. The Telegraph, by the way, has also said something, but us the chief argument which it amploys is that the sixteenth century and the cinque cento are allowed upon the first professor profinent specific in the Mr. Burges is of a cheerful disposition, we wish the history of passing it over. The seconds again him Mr. Fargusson, Mr. Cavendish Bentinet, Mr. Children, and Mr. Fargusson, Mr. Cavendish Bentinet, Mr. Children, and Mr. Gambier Paury, is partly composed of a recital of facts, and partly of criticisms upon Mr. Burges's design blind on the partly of criticisms upon Mr. Burges's design blind on the Rose that the continuous lates are recital of continuous and partly of criticisms upon Mr. Burges's design blind on the Rose the piedge which was plant to be recital of continuous. THE world has lately been curiched by a large mass of cos

readers can they be who, when they come to a few page talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

possessing But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said the spectators worker. You set far too high a value on our knowing Hagh. You set far too high a value on our knowing Hagh. You the last, the details writers I'm sure, and if she doesn't, she's no great loss.

an office, the details wellow I we sure, and if she doesn't, she's no great loss, and the committee well soon. So that's all we want, include a ploughshare the soon. So that's all we want, we'll see," as she that position and treatment is as to peril the fretful look left her might have remembered, haven as to peril the we'll see," as she might have remembered, haven in a to peril the west, and at length and unanimous act of that body of the chanceleft adjusted. They also harp on what they call Mr. Burges lied in that to accompany the model with drawings and eketchies not though the truth as we have been told in that the means though the truth, as we have been told, is that the mouth the models only, were ordered. Finally, they make a great plaint that no hint has been presented as to "the mode in with its mountaint that no hint has been presented as to "the mode in with its mountaint that he mode in with the mode in which is mountaint that he was a great that the mode in which is mountaint that he was a great that the mode in which is mountaint that the mode in which is the mode in which is the mode in which is the model in the it is proposed to ornament the dome"; as to which, we believe, the same answer would be given, that the body of which they ware, and we suppose still are, members, and not the architect, responsible for what has and what has not been ordered. are all able to see at the Royal Academy what the architect has to offer; but had his instructions included the simul-taneous preparation of the dome design, we imagine that the taneous preparation of the dome design, we imagine some Exhibition of 1874 must have passed away and the decoration of St. Paul's have remained as much a scaled book to the public as ever. The rest of these gentlemen's paper is composed of a series who Burces's design, which indicate that they do of criticisms on Mr. Burges's design, which indicate that they do not like what he proposes, but which are singularly deficient in the specific reasons for that dislike which we have a right to expect from gentlemen of such high pretension when they undertake to give the cue to public opinion. They are no doubt very lavish in their charges of "variety of decorative material," "crudaness and violence of many of the tints," "want of subordination," and so on, with a dexterous reference to that "Jesuit" art which they t know that Mr. Burges has been particularly cautious to avoid; but as they are very caroful not to particularise the por-tions of the work to which these comments apply, we can only accept them as expressions of individual opinion, and not as guides for the better execution of the work. They are obviously the first impressions drawn from a model in which all the colours are new freshly bright, in which-from the circumstance that the itself is only a section of the supposititious building—the strongest lights are thrown upon parts which will in reality be in the deepest shadow, in which opaque paintings necessarily stand furturanture to windows, and in which the serial or foggy effects of the sectual cathedral do not make themselves felt. Any colour which would tell in the real St. Paul's must look strong upon a sectional model, tell in the real St. Paul's must look strong upon a sectional medal, but of this the remonstrants do not seem awars. On one particular change indeed they are explicit—the substitution of marble for estance indeed they are explicit—the substitution of marble for estance as the ostensible material of the ground-story of the Cathedmi, which they particularize as "false construction," and therefore "false in taste." They may, or they may not, like the substitution, but to condemn it on principle as false construction is to condemn all panelling and all gilding—nay, all colour applied to glass. "Under this canon of taste, for instance, all malachite and all lapid lazeli would be excluded from art construction, for these two materials, from their continues and hardness, can only be need to lazuli would be excluded from art construction, for these two materials, from their continues and hardness, can only be used in the way of venecing. Let them prove that the Portland stone of St. Paul's will not in future, as in past time, absorb soot and become both grimy and strucky, and they may then dehate on its merits as compared with close-grained marble. No one beyond childhood would imagine that a marble-lined chamber was built all through of marble blocks, and therefore the adoption of that through of marble blocks, and therefore the adoption of t material as a surface living may or may not be ornemental, but is in no degree false, for it makes no attempt to deceive. There is, however, one charge which is so circumstantial 4

There is, however, one charge which is so circumstantial shat, as we believe it admits of a direct contradiction, we quote it to show how reckless men can become when they betake themselves to protesting:—" That the gentlemen selected by Mr. Burges to execute his figure subjects, and named to the Fine Arts Committee, instead of being the most sminant painters and southhors of the day, or these who have most studied the Italian masters of the sixteenth century, most studied the Italian masters of the sixteenth are artists comparatively unknown, and chiefly panel Gothic decoration." This, as it stands, is a weighty account the answer, we understand, is, first, that when the facentients most Mr. Burges, he had selected no one to one to start Combigure subjects and had named none to the Fire Arts Combaving in accordance with his orders mayely filled model with rough skutches of the general treatment as possed it pour five for idder; and, secondly, that now that his treatment has been approved, he has miscated and has more Committee scatte of the most emissant pointers and and the day," and flows who have "most emission the Buffley of the sixthesial content, "and these who have "most emission the Buffley of the sixthesial content," and that he has naturally because

not will on grim word with the wanted to say some-mil he wanted to say some-edizened." The result, we fear, was highed at then and for the whole term of the Professor goes on the control of life. But the Professor goes on to overwhelm urges with the good examples of "St. Peter's at Rome," and "St. Vincent de Paul at Paris." But St. Peter's and St. Vincent

St. Vincent de Paul at Paria." But St. l'eter's and St. Vincent de Paul are Popish mass-houses both, and yet Professor Danaldson has the effrontery to invite. Mr. Burges to borrow their harlot allurements for the bedizenment of our noble Protestant cathedral We cannot present to follow our critic through the somewhat leaders. One sentence, however, merits being preserved:—"The filling in of the flutes to the proposed marble shafts of the pillstem is a corruption due to the debased period of Roman art." We do not at all deny the truth of this proposition; we only very humbly add that the architect who perpetrated this corruption was named not Burges, but Wren.

We must do the justice he deserves to the writer of the leading article in the Times, when we say that he does not attempt the impossible task of reconciling the four protestors and their irrepressible backer. With a bold plunger into mythical history, he pronounces that the Executive Committee of St. Paul's has been witnessing a two years' "continual and inevitable struggle" between Mr. Burges and its Fine Arts Committee: the fact having been as we have heard runoured, that the Committee in question has met exactly three times, having on the first occasion sat for two minutes, and given Mr. Burgos unrestricted instructions to proceed, on which he constructed his model of the nave decorations, and on the second—while adjourning its formal decision upon that contribution-having ordered him with no restrictive limitations, to undertake the more important one of the choir; while its third and last occasion of mosting was the one recorded in the protest of the malcontents. In the intervening months we fancy that those whose brief the Times now holds mover troubled themselves by presence or by letter to cheer or to cri-ticise, to warn or to guide the architect, who ewed his appointment to a vote in which all of them had not been dissidents, while all had taken their share in the consequent arrangements. The re-maining article is mainly a second hash up of the Protest, with much artificial stress laid upon the cylls of spending the whole imaginary 400,000L upon one building. This argument struck us as peculiarly appropriate in the mouth of a paper which a very few weeks since was the warmest advocate for a new cathedral on a large and expensive scale at Manchester.

large and expensive scale at Manchester.

The Pall Mall writer, in happy contrast with Mr. Donaldson's hysterics, indulges in a bold, rollicking swing of art criticism which might have been worth analysing if his datum had not unluckily been that Mr. Burgos intended to dispense with the sid of artists of acknowledged fams. As this, however, happens to be just not the case, we fear that its criticism, with the brilliant percention about "John Stubbs and Thomas Noakes," must be docketed "coup manqué."

The Guardian critic, after some well-deserved remarks upon Professor Donaldson's "coarse," "abusive," and "unjust" language, dances off into supprestions as to "the ball-room or café typo," with similes of muslin dresses and blue ribbons, because he fancies that he finds in the nave "a white marble surface with bright blue

that he finds in the nave "a white marble surface with bright blue medallions," not having grasped the fact that the majolica intayings of the quasi-triforium (as bright blue as, and not brighter than, any plaque of Wedgwood's) lie considerably above the line at which the architect proposes to terminate the inerble coating. As to the treatment of the apec-roof, we can only say that the writer who either recollects the great traditionary "majority" which so often and so solemnly terminates the visits of some Besilica, and then can write "we cannot help saying that the representation of our Lord, pendent, as it were face downwards from the colling" (which means apwards through following the surve of the conch) "graduess a shock—almost a charles"; or who has written this amaxing sentence without imposing or remembering the existence of such representations, has markle to beam before he can set himself up to criticiae such a ladge as that of his. Respectively the empletion of 5t. Paul's. The critic says this indgment with an imposesive demunication of quarkles." (which he may be sureletive demunication of quarkles." that he finds in the nave "a white marble surface with bright blue

on monument at Brattle aroad ideas in regard to human nature "; an aroad ideas in regard to human nature, and it is a could that there was no want of breadth of view in the principle of the Universities of the universities of the universities of the same ground it may perhaps quite as reasonably be held that one man is as good as another, and better too. Still it must have required no small degree of courage to connect a demonstrations in honour of James Fisk, junior, with any form of religious week and Mr. Fisk's memory is not exactly of the sort that annils sweet and blossoms in the dust, and it might have been supposed that his blossoms in the dust, and it might have been supposed that his friends and associates would have preferred, if only for their own sake, that so unsavoury a relic should be stirred as little as possible. They have shown, however, that they are superior to such conventional considerations, and have come forward boldly to celebrate the virtues and good works of their notorious here. "Whether or not," says the New York Mercial, "James Fisk, junior, received credit during his life for such good qualities as he possessed, it is certain that in one place at least, now that he is gone, he is regarded as a dead divinity, or at least as having been very nearly godilias." That place is Brattlebore, "where young and old, rich and goory, unite in praise of their mighty townsman departed," and everywhere exhibit "busts of the dead man in the most conspicuous and honourable positions." As an additional tribute to his greatness, and an incentive to American youth to follow in his footand an incentive to American youth to follow in his foot-steps, and strive after the same kind of celebrity, an imposing monument has been erected in the cometery at Brattleboro. Mr. Fish's widow has paid for this memorial, but the people, we are told, have cordially associated themselves with her in honouring the becased. The regiment which the Colonel formerly commanded—the 9th New York—also marked in 9th New York—also marked its appreciation of his er by sending delegates to represent it at the cars— "Everything that affection, taste, and wealth could do character mony. was done, and the result was a ceremony, simple indeed, but fitting and appropriate." The monument, we are campaid by the some authority, "will challenge comparison with surthing of kind ever wrought by the genius of art." It consists of a man kind ever wrought by the genius of art." It consists of a marble shaft resting on a base, at each corner of which is a life-size female figure, representing one of the forms of enterprise by which Fisk rose to eminence—namely, navigation, the drams, railroads, and commerce. It would be interesting to have an account of these figures a little more in detail. These who know of these figures a little more in detail. Those who know anything of the kind of acones which used to be enseted on board the Colonel's steamer and at his opera-house will have no difficulty in understanding the sort of nymph who would most appropriately symbolize the character of these enterprises.

The dedication of the monument was accompanied by a religious

service which the reporter of the Herald calls simple, but which most persons, recollecting the circumstances of bisk's career, will probably consider somewhat startling. A Universalist minister, Mr. Harris, was judiciously chosen to officiate, and displayed that screne comprehensiveness which may be supposed to be characteristic of his unprejudiced faith. He evidently felt, however, that he was on rather delicate ground, and that it was necessary to proceed with great caution and to avoid details. The most significant part of his prayer was that in which he thanked God more separally for having given up "so broad ideas in regard to human character." He also prayed that the occasion might charate all present in he and purpose, "and that the Drity would remomber the regiment which our brother, Colonel Fisk, was the leader, and as they shall live over the pleasant and social lives which are theirs to unjuy, may the thought that he has gone out from them not be sad and couraging, but full of cheer and encouragement, and "-of all things in the world -" conduce to their better living." Colombilithcock next addressed the company, remarking that "it was customary to next addressed the company, remarking that "it was customary to erect tributes to the great," and that this was "truly a noble and deserved one to Colonel Fisk," who had "lised and died in the prosecution of labours which were of incalculable besefft to the action and to the world." He added that "the day was a most fitting one for the ceremony, being that set sport for the henouring of the nation's dead soldiers." Fisk, it need herlily he said, was a soldier only in name, and made himself popular with his regiment by converting drill into a pretext for drinking. After this panegyric, the band played "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Mr. Harris added a few general remarks on functional art, in the course of which he explained that he was not personally acquainted with "our brother," but that he had reason to believe he had "a great good heart."

It is accretive necessary to recall, as a comment on these pro-

It is scarcely necessary to recall, as a comment on th ceedings, the notorious reputation of the man who was thus com-memorated. That Fish was great in his own way nobody can deny, for he was certainly a very great scoundrel; he forged, swindled, and stole in the way of business, and his private life was a course of gross

the so-called rall

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps allowed in relatives away from him, and gets him to make a will in her favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000 a year—that, if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away—will which with the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself people hate case, may avoel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as if irst of these measures—and the stage we aw that he day give rise to grave historican never bert — white teeth "when and philanthropist of Brattleboro'Cof. (So take all a waiting shows in his steps. It may be assumed that those who were immermentators in his steps. It may be assumed that those who were immermentators in his steps. It may be assumed that those who were immermentators in his steps. It may be assumed that those who were immermentators in his steps. It may be assumed that those who were immermentators in his steps. It may be assumed that those who were immermentators are not listened to, and dull writers are not read, a people, and to this rule Mr. Listado is me exception. The image of the control of the circulation when they come to a few pages of talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across the readers can they be who, when they come to a few pages of talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across the responsible for this monstrous and revolting ceremony were only a matter of the fall to the ground in a slumber?—

"But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the missake," as in his steps. It may be assumed that those who were immermentators with the date of his steps, and to have known, and even now then a say part in canyassing. When his readers him in his description. Government office. Inaccurate people, happly, are office and page of the stage we saw that he dull people are not listened to, and dull writers are not read, a people are not listened to, and to this rule Mr. Listado is me caregidary. In a sure of the following of the control of the control of the control of the control of the c in his steps. It may be assumed that those who were immediactat responsible for this monstrous and revolting ceremony were only a comparatively small body of people; but it is to be feared that Mr. Harris's "broad ideas in regard to human nature" are practically accepted by many who would be shocked by the open effrontery of their limits or such an occasion. It is evident that Fisk could never application on such an occasion. It is evident that Fisk could never have attained the position he occupied in New York without the tacit countvance of persons of respectable character, who secretly nave attained the position he occupied in New York without the tacit counivance of persons of respectable character, who secretly admired his smartness, and who were very willing, if they got a chance, to stand behind and share the plunder; and there is no reason to suppose that if another Fisk were to rise up to-morrow, his rascalities would not be regarded with similar complacency. A narrow view of human nature would perhaps lead to the conclusion that persons who aid and abet this sort of villary are morally quite as bad as the rogue who plays the cards for them; but it is the advantage of a broader system of philosophy that it balances the daring and cleverness of the freebooter as a set-off against his deviations from conventional morality.

Nor is this breadth of view exclusively confined to America.

Englishmen are always ready, when a Fisk or a Tweed is carrying everything before him on the other side of the Atlantic, to console themselves with the reflection that, though we may be bad enough in our way, at least such things could not happen here. It may be true that the frank and brutal scoundrelism of a Fisk could hardly be reproduced in our tamer and more straitened society, yet the same poison may be found working under somewhat modified conditions. The secret of Fisk's success lay not merely in his impudence and boldness as the leader of groat swindles, but in the support he received from men who, having reputations at stake, could not engage openly in such enterprises, but were quite willing to co-operate under safe cover. The convenience of an agent of this kind partly explains the good-natured view which is taken of his acts. It may be doubted whether even in London a floater of bubble companies, no matter how disreputable his antecedents, how notorious his practices, need anticipate much difficulty in finding a backing of respectable people if he can only show that he has skill and courage, and that there is something to be made by his help. His backers might be shy of mixing themselves up with him personally, but they would be quite ready to follow in his wake, and accept what plunder came their way. And, if he were discreet, a speculator of this kind might even push his influence much further. Fisk's scandalous habits and contempt for appearances naturally cut him off from decent society, and in this country would no doubt have proved an insurmountable obstacle to his progress. An English Fisk would know the advantage of cultivating the proprieties, of the same poison may be found working under somewhat modified "华bo Fisk would know the advantage of cultivating the proprieties, of affecting the patronage of art and literature, of advertising his public spirit. His name, on one pretext or another, would be public spirit. His name, on one pretext or another, would be constantly in the newspapers. He would become a public character, seek a pedestal in Parliament, and indulge in even higher aspirations. His success might excite jealousy, but no matter what men might say of him among themselves, he would be too useful, he would have too many indirect and secret confederates in his speculations, to fear exposure. When reguery is seen marching so halter and enimenhantly it is necessary to remember the support boldly and triumphantly, it is necessary to remember the support which it derives from those "broad views in regard to human nature" by which Mr. Fisk's friends and admirers justify the monument in commemoration of his honoured name.

MEMBERS AND REPORTERS.

FORMERLY members of the House of Commons used to be exceedingly angry with reporters for attempting to take down their speeches, and more than thirty resolutions on the books of the House express the furious resontment which was felt at this impertinence. Nowadays, however, the complaint would seem to be reversed. Last Session Mr. Mitchell Henry brought forward the prievance of members who think that they are not sufficiently reported, and proposed that the country should be taxed in order reported, and proposed that the country should be taxed in order to satisfy their sense of their own importance and the value of their utterances. It may be doubted whether it is really a kindness to a certain class of speakers that they should be reported at length; but it is perhaps a more essential question whether the public should be compelled to pay for what it does not want. It may be assumed that if no newspaper can be persuaded to report the speeches of these gentlemen, it is simply because newspaper conductors are under the impression that there is no market for such a commodity. The truth is, that at present most people get quite as much of the Parliamentary debates as they care for, and if fuller reports were to be published, they would certainly

people are not listened to, and dull writers are not read, so their inaccuracies do not get a wide circulation. What manus readers can they be who, when they come to a few pages of a talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across the roin a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?

in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—
"But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said the
re worked." "You set far too high a value on our knowing Hagh. You
matter of a has never called." It is sure, and if she doesn't, she's no great lon.
Assistantible committee white soon. So that's all we want."
shorthand writeploughshare the soon is of that's all we want."
shorthand writeploughshare the soon is that's all we want."
write them out; their noted as to peril into ever it, and at length
reporters, and finally by the LAs aither case, while her daughter,
Deputies are allowed, if they choose, to cathe chance that
speeches within the five hours following the closing that
The report in artemso is of course, as its name implies, are
The report in artemso is of course, as its name implies, are The report in extense is of course, as its name implies, a second report of everything that is said, including all the interruptucal expressions of applause and dissent, and all the little incidents of the sitting. A speech in the Assembly, if it excites any interest, usually becomes more or less a chorus, and the sentences of the speaker are broken up and interlarded with continual interjections from other members. All this is supposed to be sixthfully reproduced in the official report, although it is to be faithfully reproduced in the official report, although it is difficult to understand how any merely human stenographer can possibly report half-a-dozen persons all speaking at once. Copies possibly report half-a-dozen persons all speaking at once. Copies of the full report are supplied to any newspapers that ask for them. Proofs of the speeches of members who do not claim the right of revising them are given out sheet by sheet at Versailles during the process of printing; and when' the whole impression is completed, it is sent to an office in Paria, where copies can be obtained on application. This report is published in the unofficial part of the Journal Official of the morning after the sitting, but, as far as we can learn, nowhere else. In the event of the sitting being protracted beyond eight o'clock in the evening, which is very unusual, the report of the latter part of the evening, which is very unusual, the report of the latter part of the debate may not appear in the Journal Officiel till the next day but one. The other newspapers content themselves with the abridged reports. The full analytical report is a summary of the report is azienso drawn up by the chief of the staff, with the aid of nineclerks. It must not exceed two columns and a half of a large-sized newspaper in length. The short analytical report is a still more reduced summary, limited to a column in length. Both these reports are placed gratuitously at the disposal of the Parisian reduced summary, limited to a column in length. Both these reports are placed gratuitously at the disposal of the Parisian and provincial press. The stenographic staff is directly employed by the Assembly, and the contract for printing the reports is given to the lowest bidder at a public sale. The official shorthand writers have desks close to the tribune, but no accommodation is provided for non-official reporters in the body of the Chamber. The newspapers, however, are allowed to send to the galleries representatives, who furnish a general account of the proceedings. Under the Empire a newspaper was bound to publish one or other of the official reports without alteration or to leave the subject alone; but now each paper can give a summary of its own.

alone; but now each paper can give a summary of its own.

In the same way there are official stenographic reports of the debates in the German Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag, which appear a few days after each sitting, and are distributed among the members. They can also be obtained by the public at a cheap rate. These official reports, however, do not exclude private enterprise. All the more important German newspapers procure reports of the debates from a company known as the "Kammercorresponof the debates from a company known as the "Kammercorrespondens," but these reports are usually very inaccurate, and even the newspapers which use them are sometimes driven to complain of their deficiencies. The Kolnische Zeitung has a well-organized staff of reporters of its own, and its reports are consequently of a superior character. The Austrian Reicharath has an official staff of shorthand writers, for which it contracts with the Director of the Stenographic Bureau. The reports are revised by the Director, and the most important speeches are also corrected by the speakers. They are further checked by members of the Reicharath chosen for the purpose. These reports are lithographed, and supplied gratuitously to members, and they can also be purchased by the public. For the convenience of the newspapers, the Director of the Stenographic Bureau, under the authority of the Government, but at his own expense, provides a more prompt and less voluminous report. These shorthand writers take notes by turns in the Chamber, and them read them off to assistants, who write down the result in Indian ink oh strips of prepared paper, which are fastened together in sheets, and sent for printing to the lithographic press. The Vienna papers can thus begin publishing their reports during the sitting of the Reicharath, and finish them within three hours after its conclusion. Each journal edits the report according to its party views, and the greater or less importance which attaches to particular persons or subjects. The full reports of reporters attached to each Chamber, whose reports, after his published in the official Greatte. In Italy there are official reporters attached to each Chamber, whose reports, after his denz," but these reports are usually very inaccurate, and even the

e observed a nave never been either speaking his speech printer. Speeches actually ... the printer. precedence in the order of publication, seing postponed until they can be printed with-accessing the length of the day's reports. There is a rule that members can withhold for correction their dea rule that members can withhold for correction their deivered speeches, and have them printed, not in the order of debate,
nut subsequently as isolated addresses. It would thus appear that
he Congressional Globs is a sort of organ in which members
an publish essays on any subject under the fiction that they
there part of a debate. "This practice," says the writer of the
nemorandum forwarded by Mr. Thornton, "has several advanages" among which may, we suppose, be included the relief
which the House enjoys of not having to listen to a bore—"but,
t any rate, one disadvantage, that of allowing a member's
peech to go forth to the world without a previous opportunity of
ceply in the House." As a rule, the reports of Congress in the
American newspapers are extremely brief, and it may be doubted ceply in the House." As a rule, the reports of Congress in the American newspapers are extremely brief, and it may be doubted whether the Congressional Globe is much read except by the gentlemen who contribute padding for its columns. The reporting of he debates of the Canadian Dominion Parliament is left to private ffort, but the Nova Scotian Assembly votes 2,000 dollars a year or getting its wisdom duly recorded. A similar practice has for or getting its wisdom duly recorded. A similar practice has for everal years prevailed in Prince Edward Island. Generally a the North American colonies official reporters appear to be emloyed only in special cases. In the Australian colonies official eporters are almost universal, New South Wales and Tasmania using, in fact, the only exceptions. In Victoria the debates are penng, in fact, the only exceptions. In Victoria the debates are operted by three stenographers, who receive fixed salaries from the invernment. The printing is done at the Government printing effice, and the reports are published in weekly parts, each of which is usually contains the debates of the week before. Queensland lise indulges in three reporters, who, when the Legislature is not itting, can be turned on by the direction of the Speaker to any their ich. It is attaid that the usuation of such contains the second of the speaker to any other job. It is stated that the practice of supplying members with proofs for correction, which was tried for a time, worked so insatisfactorily and created so much expense and delay, that it nad to be given up. New Zealand has six reporters of its own.

In South Australia reporting is done by contract; proof slips

re furnished to members, and no charge is made for alterations, provided the slips are returned by a certain hour.

It will be seen that Mr. Mitchell Henry and his friends, who are inxious to have an official system of reporting, are provided with variety of precedents in favour of their proposal; and it will naturally be asked why, if these arrangements are found to be necessary and convenient in France, in Germany, in Austria, in Italy, in the outed States, and in many of our own colonies, they should not use be adopted in this country? It is important, however, to observe the various circumstances under which the practice of employing official reporters has arisen, before jumping hastily to the conclusion that it is desirable to make any change in our own system. There is, of course, the greatest difference between a Legislature aying to get itself reported simply because, unless it did so, it would not be reported decently, or perhaps at all, and a Logisla-iure providing an official staff to do for it what is already sufficiently well done by private enterprise and without any cost to the sublic. It is probable that in most of the colonies there would be public. It is probable that in most of the colonies there would be no Parliamentary reports worth speaking of unless special arrangements were made for them at the charge of the Legislature. Sewspapers there are still in their infancy, and reporting is an expensive and troublesome branch of journalism. Without some insistance, therefore, a competent staff could hardly be maintained. In New South Wales, however, where newspapers are more advanced, there is no need of official reporters. The contract with the Congressional Globs in the United States may also no doubt be traced, at least in its origin, to the pressure of necessity; and be traced, at least in its origin, to the pressure of necessity; and the same may be said of the German system. As to France, it can hardly be doubted that the object of the Government in securan hardly he doubted that the object of the Government in securage a monopoly of Parliamentary reporting was due rather to salousy and distract of the press than to a keen desire to promote the circulation of this sort of literature. It is obvious, however, but none of these reasons exist in this country. The newspapers upport the debates homeity and accountely, and the Government his no reason to hold them in hampicion. Official reporters are mightyed by Parliament to hissish detailed reports of the propositions of Select Committees, and also of all debates on passions of Privilege; but the reason of this is simply

money in doing or crotchety members, they may reasonably be asked to provide them at their own expense. It must be remembered that the British Parliament sits longer and gots through more talking in a year than any other legislative body in the world, and a verbatim report of its debates would be something too tarrible to contamplate. There is nothing to prevent any member who wishes to have his utterances set more fully before the world from starting a newspaper for the purpose or publishing his speeches in pamphlets; or a number of members might form themselves into a co-operative society for this purpose. It is extremely improbable that their speeches would ever be read in this form, but still they would have the gratification of seeing them in type, which would be all they could hope to gain from an official system of reporting. As we said before, the difficulty is to get people to read what they do not want to read. This is one of the things that cannot be accomplished even by an Act of Parliament. The logical course for the discontented orators would be to propose that the newspapers should be compelled, under penalties, to report everything they said, but the only result even then would be that the newspapers would be shunned. There is another point which ought also to be considered in regard to official reports, and that is the amount of controversy and discussion to which they would necessarily give rise at every sitting. Half the time of the House of Commons would be taken up by rectifications of the reports, and the revision of proofs by members would also introduce some alarming complications. As a compromise, however, it might be reasible to of proofs by members would also introduce some alarming complications. As a compromise, however, it might be possible to offer to print at the cost of the country any speeches which members would be good enough to refrain from delivering.

MR. COOK AND THE DRAGOMANS.

THE Egyptian dragomans have been pouring out their complaints against Messrs. Cook and the organizers of English tours, at the close of what, we presume, has been an unfortunate season for them. For the moment, as far as Egypt is concerned, the season for them. For the moment, as far as Egypt is concerned, the question can have little interest for the travelling patrons of Mesers. Cook and the dragomans, although six months hence it may concern them seriously. No man goes to the land of the Pharachs in the dog-days, and few people have the courage to linger on there among the tembs like the late Lady Duff Gordon. But not a few of us are dreaming of expeditions to the Continent during the approaching summer and autumn, and in connection with this Egyptian controversy it is worth while to consider how far tourists are indebted to the system which Mesers. Cook have introduced. indebted to the system which Mesers. Cook have introduced. Probably not many of our readers would hesitate over their answer.

"Gook's excursionists" have long been synonymous with all that is held most objectionable and most disagreeable in our foreign associations; they rank in our memory with drenching days, unexpected remands to quarantino or the shriveling blasts of the scirocco. You have been making yourself comfortable in an hotel not overcrowded, looking out on the grey waters of the Rhine in languid enjoyment of the familiar view, or across some Swiss lake to the snow-covered mountains. You have found the landlord attentive without being obtrusive, and the waiters cordial almost to obsequiousness. You have struck up relations with them, and obsequiousness. You have struck up relations with them, and arranged for your own table in the window at breakfast, where your coffee has come up hot to time with cutlets dressed to perfection. You have found plenty of elbow-room at the table d'hôte, and if it pleased you to dine later, there were no sour faces at the proposal. You have been settling down into that delightful lenses-aller life which one leads in the hotel one is making a home of. This soun-domestic life is the arone delightful as you know you may move on the moment the fancy takes you. You have began projecting expeditions in the neighbourhood, and forming pleasant plans for the morrow on the strength of the comforts of the present. One of them you have carried into execution, and have returned late, but dusty, and not disagreeably tired. As you walk up the broad steps of the hotel you see at a glance that all is changed for you. Family groups that might have slipped out of Mr. Frith's picture of Ramsgate sands are swarming upon the benches under the portice. Family groups that might have supped out or mr. Frith's picture of Ramsgate sands are swarming upon the beaches under the portice. The gentlemen's faces for the most part range in the extremes of rosiness or sallowness; they are either come fresh from the English country to expand their bucolcal minds with foreign travel, or either they have broken away from close confinement in city warshows or counting-houses. There is no harm in that, of course, and you shall shall make you conside to winds in the imposent enloyment of so make or counting-houses. There is no harm in that, of course, and you feel that you ought to rejoice in the innocent enjoyment of so many of your fallow-creatures. But somehow you don't, and you may tell your sonscience there is extenuation for your selfiabless when you see how hoisterous their enjoyment is. They have had time to shake down from more acquaintance into fast, if fleeting, friendSir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all-his relatives away from him, and gets him to make a will in her favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000% a year—that, if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away—will will have the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself for here hie spile material not merely for a two-volume, but you have may a novel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as You to course supply meat a property almost demanded

r here we may agove, had only Hugh been as virtuous as all is changed hivocations are an everything and et an never became white teeth when to quit. Your civil friem to take an emiling shows the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party, who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party who will pay him and possible worself the self-conducted party who will pay him and possible worself wor

tracting calls that are made on their services. You have to toll time after time for the chambermaid, and then you must wait patiently till she comes panting with the water for your bath. You descend to the dinner you ordered in the morning to find no cend to the dinner you ordered in the morning to find no preparations made. A cluster of corpulent women, highly flushed, are drenching themselves with tea at your favourite table, and project themselves obtrusively into the foreground of the landscape as you look out at the hills or the hanging vineyards. The meal is a spasmodic scramble for the leavings of the hungry multitude The moul that swept most things out of the larder in satisfying their cravings at the table d'hôte. You are woke next morning at an unconscionable hour by the Boots thundering at your door in common with all others along the corridor, but you care the less for the unseasonable disturbance that your mind is fully made up to go. For an excursion, as you have learned, is in Mr. Cook's programme for the day, and your new friends would all be back with you in the even-

day, and your new friends would all be back with you in the evening, while this company is only the advance guard of a main body which may be duly expected in a couple of days.

You may be selfish, we admit; for the excursionists are evidently enjoying themselves, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the most ardent desire of every right-thinking man. But a scene like that comes as a sad reminder of the uncertainty of all terrestrial tranquility; and on the Riffel or the Æggischhorn, or in the valleys of the Eggadine, as much as on the Rigi, you are haunted with nightmare fears of a similar surprise. For there is no disputing that the excursionists, as a rule, are not the sort of people you care to form travelling friendsimilar surprise. For there is no disputing that the excursionists, as a rule, are not the sort of people you care to form travelling friendships with; nor are you likely to find yourself greatly instructed in their company. You might hit off many exceptions no doubt, if you cared to search. Many of them are most estimable members of society, and figure possibly as the travelled ornaments of local circles; all are supposed to be in the enjoyment of unimpeachable moral characters. But the very fact of their being willing to renounce their individual wills and hand themselves over into professional leading-strings implies the absence of any marked idioxynersay, or of those pronounced tastes which inuly marked idiosyncrasy, or of those pronounced tastes which imply some previous cultivation. It can scarcely be said that they travel to learn, for the pace at which they are hurried along altogether procludes the idea of that. They come abroad simply for the excitement of change, or in the discharge of a duty they owe to their position, and which, like duties in general, is often a sovere and sustained effort. They would be happier perhaps in the more familiar scenes of Margate and Southend, where they might be sure of their daily shrimps and Christy Minstrels, relaxing in the evening in "Halls by the Sea." But the next best thing is to the evening in "Halls by the Sea." But the next best thing is to carry congenial society along with them, to talk the familiar talk or recall the external associations of their native island in strange countries among strange people. Gradually they have been tempted further and further from home, as Mr. Cook became more tempted further and further from home, as Mr. Cook became more tempted further and further from nome, as Mr. Cook became more and more enterprising, and we must confess, in common justice, that, as year after year they enlarge the spheres of their touring, they are being leavened more and more largely by members of a superior class. Many a person who knows little of the East, except that Orientals are notoriously given to extortion, may prefer as the lesser of two evils to make one of a party where the expenses are precisely ascertained beforehand, and all trouble is spared him, even when the chiest is to visit shrings and access where he would recent when the object is to visit shrines and scenes where he would most prefer to pick his company. He submits to a serious drawback on his enjoyment presumably with his eyes open. Conceive a visit to the Hill of Zion or the Cave of Machpelah, even to the Column of Heliopells or the Temples of Luxor, paid in company with a mob of the people who have made the Rhine in autumn an abomi-

nation.

Very possibly the more fastidious travellers who dislike being done, and object to trouble, will prefer to resort to the old dragomans, now that they have been brought to a sense of the error of their former ways, and offer guarantees in print for more considerate charges in future. But, should it be so, they ought to remember in common fairness that they have great reason for gratitude to Mr. Cook and the speculators who have followed in his footsteps. Let the dragomans say what they will, and whatever may have been the conduct of particular individuals, there can be no doubt that as a class they were excessively extertionate in their charges. However well they travel the travellar when the arrangement was made and the contract signed, and however trustworthy the traveller found them, they always drave a hard hangain. It was only human nature. All other classes of people who live by travellers do the same thing, so far as they can. The hotelkeepers all over Europe charged just as much as

ope all in her ought to have known, and even now thet are not till a stanif of the courage of th people are not listened to, and dull writers are not me their inaccuracies do not get a wide circulation. What What n readers can they be who, when they come to a few pages of talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across the r in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said the mistake, " and the mistake," said the mamma has never called."

details "markey, I'm sure, and if she doesn't, she's no great loss to be committee withly soon. So that's all we want." of committee withly soon. So that's all we want." of committee with the for identical large ast either be lear until the fretful look but her however he may sneer to peril the every it, and at length his tariff to Messrs. Cook's intracither case, that the reflections, as in everything elbe, chance the evil; and if we are disposed to muranur withat his friends, we should try to remember that we two his friends, we should try to remember that we two gratitude.

THE ITALIAN OPERAS.

NO fewer than twenty-four operas have been produced at Covent Garden since the beginning of the season, every one of which is more or less familiar to the public. This fact plainly shows that Mr. Gye has a very extensive reportory at di of which, thanks to the zealous activity of his orchestral chiefs, he can make what immediate use he may deem fit; but it says very little for his enterprise. The system of two conductors is maintained, and no doubt with certain material advantages to the director, who thereby gets the work in hand more expeditiously performed, if not in quite so finished a manner as might be desired. Nevertheless it can hardly be advocated on the plea of orchestral disci-pline, against which it inevitably, however unintentionally, acts. Signors Vinnesi and Bevignani are clever musicians, and the first has earned considerable distinction abroad; but they are not like the Siamese twins. The orchestra at the Royal Italian Opera is almost identically the same which last year did excellent service; and the chorus is as numerous and strong, if occasionally as rough and unsteady, as before. In the present company most of the old favourites are to be found—the chief exception being Madame l'auline Lucca, whose advent was announced in the prospectus as "uncertain," and who still remains in the United States. It has, able worth, among whom—rare phenomenon!—are two "rob tenors." As we have no unfamiliar much make the control of moreover, been reinforced by the addition of artists of unquestion-As we have no unfamiliar works to speak of, we may, without further preliminary, say a few words about the claims of the new aspirants, and record what, up to the present moment, they

Signor Itolis made his first appearance in Guillousse Tell in the part of Arnold, which, by means of the formidable "set de poitrine" of Duprez, after a period of public indifference, brought that opera, the greatest ever written by an Italian, again into favour—the incen-ed composer, but in his dignity again into favour—the meen-ed composer, nurt in an august, as artist, thereupon deciming further commissions for the Parisian stage, and retiring upon his well-carned laurels. Ressini would possibly have been satisfied with Signor Bolis, who, although possessing no "at de postrine" to bring the last Rossini would possibly have been attailed with Signor Bolis, who, although possessing no "ut de poètrese" to bring the last act premuturely to a chinax, sings the music well, and, were he more of an actor, might defy criticism. At the same time, he is not quite equal to the great trie, with its high "C sharp," which he ingeniously shirks, just as he does the O natural in "Corriam" (the "Suivez Moi" made famous by Duprez). Nevertheless he was a large of the control of the same time. theless he was received, according to his deserts, with liberal applause. He afterwards appeared as Maurico in the Troustors, and later in Il Guarany, the reproduction of which, by th and later in Il (inarany, the reproduction of which, by storing a storits failure two years ago, unless with the object of giving a fresh part to Allie Marimon, who has second from Drury Lane and initial Covent Garden, is difficult to understand. In the tresh part to Mile. Marimon, who has second from Brury Las and joined Covent Garden, is difficult to understand. In the opera of Verdi, as in that of the young Brazilian composer, Carl Gomes, Signor Bolis produced much the same effects in Guillem Tell. That his means are exceptional was proved in the Trouston by his spirited delivery of "Di quella pira," and more than once the declamatory passages of Il Guarany. He possesses a real fine voice, mostly from the chest, which he knows how to use advantage; and if Mr. Gye has not found in him an Amadis, I has at least got an Esplandian. Signor Marini (known through Charles) advantage; and if Mr. Gye has not found in him an Amadis, he has at least got an Esplandihu. Signor Marini (known at Covent Garden, seven years ago, as Signor Marino, playing parts of little note) has a more powerful, if not a more legitimately trained, voice than Signor Bolis, but scattery the art of kneping it so well under control. The high notes which the last-named goutleman dismisses without curescopy, although existing in Rossini's score, are taken with ease by Signor Marini, who heldly and successfully attacks them. If asked which was the more gammine singer, we should unharitatingly more Signor Belis; and if, on the other hand, which can bount the ampliest means, we should as unbesitatingly more filipson Missing in the Marini, whom Mr. Gye has been as heart threats. With these two strangers and Signor Missing, who, Tanach and imband

or opinion—that she is quite and opinion—that she is quite trapedy as in sentimental drawns for a of which she has long been acknowledged the most genuine treat lines. Patti line afforded gover this senson is her performance of Outsines, in the stalian version of Auber's Primmers de la Couronse. The part of the adventurous Queen of Portugal is exactly suited to her peculiar different actions and the automate at the courons at the couron idiosyncrasy, and, as well as we can remember, she surpasses all her producesors no loss in its histrionic than in its vocal delinea-We spoke in the highest terms last year of this remarkable mance, and can bear witness that it has even increased in performance, performance, and can cear witness that it has over an increased refinement and artistic finish. As an example of anstudied expression and vocal fluorey combined, the air with variations in the second act, one of the most eriginal and perfect things of its kind in all French opera, may be signalised as faultiess. Since Mayo. Anna Thillon, the original Caterina, no one has sung this with such Thillon, no one has ever acted the part with such spirit and abiding charm. While speaking of the Dinmons de la Coursene, it is but just to add that Signor Vinusal has freely curtailed the accompanied recitatives which he himself composed for the performance last season, and, by abundoning interpolations and restoring as much as possible the original text, has allowed Auber a chance of expressing what he intended to express after his own incomparable manner. The only serious objection now is to the bronzes air from one of Auber's earlier operas which Muss. Patti introduces as foode, thereby depriving the climax of its point and meaning—just as Miss Louist Pyne was wont to do when, in the same places, she brought in Rode's air with variations. Muss. Putti should know better. She stands in nead of no such arternasses atts. Miles better. She stands in need of no such extraneous aids. Mile. Albani, Mr. Gye's most recent and valuable acquisition in the prime donne line—for prime donne she is, and nothing lesson has made still further advance in public esteem. We are mistaken if this young Canadian lady does not speedily reach the highest position in her art. She improves year after year; and the improvement, which cannot fail to be noticed by councisscurs, is clearly the result of persovering study. With so exquisite seurs, is clearly the result of persovering study. With so exquisite a voice, so charming a presence, and such are natural capabilities, it would be surprising, indeed, if Mile. Albani failed to make way. La Somandala and Lucia, the opense in which she first appeared this season, justified all that had been said and written in her praise; and subsequently by her assumption of Elvira in the Turtani she almost successful in galvanizing that quasi-office composition. In Verdi's Rigalette she obtained another legitimate success; and verhous since Assimilar Lasic a many sense of and success; and yerhaps since Angiolina Bosio a more generall and sympathetic Gilda has not been seen. Mile, Albani was ansympathetic Gilda has not been seen. Mile. Albani was an-nounced to appear on Tuesday night as Mignon in the opera of M. Ambroise Thomas, made famous here through the enchanting impersonation of the heroine by Mme. Nilsson; but Mile. Marmoin, who was to play Filins, being indisposed, the production of Mignon was deferred, and the Sommenbula given in its place. All operatic London is anxious to know what Mile. Albani will do with Greefick meetic creation. One thing is contain—that also has the Coethe's poetic creation. One thing is certain—that she has the personal requisites for an ideal embodiment of the character, topether with the vocal power and fluoney indispensable to an adequate execution of the massic. About the return of Muss. Vilda, who came again before us as Norma, the character with which, as far back as 1866, she first appeared in London, and who has since energed a part less congenial to her strongly marked individuality—that of Valentine, in the Huguenote—we need say no more at present than that the Mine. Vilda of 1874 is very much the same as the Muse Viids whom we remember seven or eight yearsayo. As Norma she created about the same impression and was received with about the same favour; but with repard to her Valentine opinions were by no means unanimous. Of this and other matters, however, we must speak on a future occasion. Mannwhile, in his prospectus Mr. Gye declares an intention to produce at least three of the following works—Lavies Miller (Verti), for Mms. Addina Patti, Mignon (Ambroix Thomas), for Mile. Albani; the Scraptio Patti, Negron Camina's known, for white Alman; I no sergular, of Mozart), for More. Vilda; I Promess Syoni (Ponchiello); and Life for the Car (Clinka). It is to be feared that, at this late period of the season, the "at least three" may be reduced to "at most two," and that these two will be Maynen, announced for to-night, and Luna Miller, said to be in released.

Any nave been dwell upon.

Any anye only to mention cottino and Bianco Bianchi more than respectable. The former than the which, charming as it is in many respects, can never mobile us for its having driven from the Italian boards an opera (Gustave III.) in which Auber has so much more brilliantly and comprehensively treated the same theme. We have no other strangers to speak of except Mile. Heilbron, who played twice at the beginning of the sonson the part of Violetta in Verdi's thread have and despite certain musical beauties not to be ignored, very implement opera, La Traviata. Mile. Heilbron, Dutch by birth, we are informed, was recently one of the "stars" at the Italian Opera in Paris, under the direction of Herr Maurice Strakosch. Her engagement at Covent Garden was purely accidental, the cause being the temporary indisposition of Mile. D'Angeri, who was to have opened the season. Thus Mile. Heilbron was only heard twice; but on those two occasions she gained many admirers; and it is generally hoped that she will form one of the company of the

Royal Italian Opera next year. Mile. Heithron has personal attractions of no ordinary kind; she is a natural and graceful

actress, and if not yet a practised mistress of the vocal art, she is carnest in all she does, and gifted with a voice which, properly cultivated, may lead her to the highest honours, and insure for her a brilliant future. This was evidently the feeling of the

andience, more than usually emphatic in demonstrations of approval.

So much for Mr. Gye's recent engagements, which have certainly done credit to his theatre. With their aid, and that of his old and well-tried company, he has been able to give, as we have already said, some four-and-twenty operas—the Travista (Verdi), Crapino e la Comara (the brothers Ricci), the Figlia del Reggimento (Donizetti), the Africains (Meyerbeer), the Barbiera di Siciglia (Rossini), the Favorita (Donizetti), Guallauma Tell (Rossini), the Huguenota (Meyerbeer), Lucia di Lammermoor (Donizetti), the Somannbula (Bellini), the Ballo in Maschera and Trocatore (Verdi), the Flauto Magico (Mozart), Faust a Maschera (Gounod), the Faritani (Bellini), Il Guarany (Gomez), Rigoletto (Verdi), Innorah (Meyerbeer), Hamlet (Ambroise Thomas), Don Giovanni (Mozart), Der Fraischutz (Weber), the Diamans de la Couronne (Auber), Ernani (Verdi), and Norma (Bellini). That these have all been presented in so short a space of time, and creditably presented, says no little for the means which the director has at command, and should embolden him oftener to venture upon something to interest his patrons on account of novelty no less than on account of merit.

A glance at what has been done by established favourites of the public—the vielle gards of the establishment—must follow as a matter of course. With the first appearance of Mnss. Adelina Patti, as has been the case for many years (for it should not be forgotten that this art-phenomenon began to shine in the London musical hemisphere no more than three years later than that other art-phenomenon, Mile. Tistjens), Mr. Gye's season at once reached its zenith. A universal favourite from the first, some thirteen or fourteen years ago, Mms. Patti is just as much at Covent Garden a universal favourite at the present time. But what in a critical sease is there now to be written about her?—what praises are to be lavished upon one who by this time must be satisted with praise affects the baleony (for Mms. Patti came out once more as Rosina, although Mile. Marimon had already played the part), there is a shout of recognition; and that when, dulce subridens, she trips gaily before the lamps to sing "Una voce poco fa," the dunt with Figure, "Danque io son," and once again after the believe from the Verus Scilicones—anything more out of place than which, by the way, could bardly be imagined in the "Lesson" seeme, if we only except "Home, sweet home," usually sung in English for the "encore." One is constrained to agree with Rartolo when he says, "Bella voce!"—for that the voice of Mms. Patti is "beantiful exceedingly" it is impossible to deny; but we agree no less with the Dector's strictures upon what she sings in this particular situation. Then, can enything he said shout Mms. Patti is "beantiful exceedingly" it is impossible to deny; but we agree no less with the Bactow-ang, "Ombas laggiars," to marfaction, and acts the part as no one but Mile. Ilms di Musska has ever ected it, since Mayarbase, lifeen years ago, brought and the part and one part and over and over such that he can all can be such the said shout "Mss. Patti is partent of the since of the said shout Mss. Ima di Musska has ever ected its.

ASCOT.

THE first day of Ascot was fully up to its established reputation, sithough, in consequence of the hard state of the pround, the fields were hardly as large as we have seen them in former years. The Trial Stakes, which on paper appeared to be a match between Thunder and Oxonian, fell to the Epson Oup winner without difficulty, Oxonian finding the severe sale beyond his compass, and also appearing to show the effects of the hard work he has been doing with little internation since the commencement of the season. A Maiden Plate for two-year-olds was won by the Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who kneps all his relatives away from him, and gets him to make a will in her that, if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away will place with the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he haughton family altogether. This would in itself youngater, here he have known, and even now they are neather insecurate, they may well mistrust him in his density of the haughton family altogether. Insecurate, they may well mistrust him in his density of the haughton family altogether. Insecurate, they may well mistrust him in his density of the haughton family altogether. Insecurate, they may well mistrust him in his density of the heave known, and even now they are neather insecurate, they may well mistrust him in his density of the heave known, and even now they are neather to have known, and even now they are neather to have known, and even now they are neather to have known, and even now they are neather to have known, and even now they are neather to have known, and even now they are neather to have known, and even now they are neather to have known, and even now they are neather to have known, and even now they are neather to have known of Wales's Stakes, and of those six Atlantic take and smalling shows Lemnos and Sugarcane were penalized 3 lbs. det. In the local shows had the normal weight of 8 st. 10 lbs., and Leolink. Possessing of Tyne were favoured by 7 lb. allowances, then weight being thus reduced to 8 st. 3 lbs. The race was generally considered to be a match between the two stable companions at lantic and Leolinus, and the great question was whather the stable companions. rally considered to be a match between the two stable companions Atlantic and Leolinus, and the great question was whether the former could give the latter 12 lbs. In the Derby there was certainly not more than 5 lbs. between the pair, but then Atlantic had been injured two days before, and carried the marks of his injury shout him. Besides, Leolinus had been proved capable of staying over a longer course than Atlantic has yet compassed in public, and, in addition, it was currently asserted before the Derby that Atlantic, Aquilo, and Leolinus were so near together in merit as to be hardly separable at home. It was a bold idea, therefore, to imagine that the Two Thousand winner could give 12 lbs. away over the severe Ascot course to a stable companion who, both in private and in public, had proved himself so nearly his equal; and imagine that the 'Wo Thousand winner coild give 1210s, away over the severe Ascot course to a stable companion who, both in private and in public, had proved himself so nearly his equal; and the event proved that the estimate which had been formed of their relative merits was pretty nearly correct. Taking advantage, as he was bound to do, of his lenient weight, and following the example which seems fashionable as well as successful in the great races of this year, Loolinus made the running almost entirely for himself, and though Atlantic struggled gamely to reach him in the last two hundred yards, the effort was fruitless, and Sir R. Bulkeley's horse won by two lengths, Atlantic, as might have been expected, beating the remainder with equal case. A two lengths' beating is perhaps hardly equivalent to 12 lbs., and it is very possible that at even weights Atlantic might have been successful. But at even weights there would always be a good race between the pair, and Leolinus, who relishes a distance of ground, would not be easily shaken off. Lemnos ran fairly well, but is evidently not best served by a long course, and King of Tyne showed little improvement on his Perby running. Subsequent races point out the Derby of 1874 as a true-run race, and till we see some signal reversal of the Derby form, we shall be disposed to consider it as an accurate guide to the merits of the three-year-olds.

accurate guide to the merits of the three-year-olds. For the Ascot Stakes there were ten competitors, including Shannon, Royal George, Aldrich (the winner of the City and Suburban), theneagle, Fève—whose prominent running in last year's Cesare witch was much noticed at the time—and his stable companion Coventry. Oddly enough, just as Fève had to give way to King Lud in the Cesare witch, so now he had to yield the first place to Lord Lonsdale's representative, Coventry. With King Lud out of the way, Fève would probably have won the Cesare with; with Coventry out of the way, he would assuredly have won the Ascot Stakes. It is, however, useful no doubt to have two strings to one's bow; and as last Tuesday the public fastened exclusively on Fève, who did not win, and altogether neglected his stable companion Coventry, who did win, let us hope, for their own sakes, that those most interested in the pair pursued an opposite policy. Scamp was third, and really we are not certain that Scamp is not trained in the same stable as the first and second. Aldrich was fourth, but Royal George, who, despite his unreasonably heavy weight, ran Gleneagle, Fève -whose prominent running in last year's Cesarewitch Royal George, who, despite his unreasonably heavy weight, ran with considerable gameness, might have been nearer had he not been eased at the finish. Shannon, 6 years, 8 st. 7 lbs., ought of course to have won if she had been in anything like her old form but she has probably seen her best day, and her temper has not improved with age. The succeeding race, for the Queen's Stand Plate, was the great surprise of the day, and must have been a great source of affliction also to people who indulge in the injudicious habit of laying adds. The invincible Prince Charlie, for the chiral thing this property was the live thing the property and the large that the chiral the chiral than the control of the control of the chiral than the control of the chiral than the control of the chiral than the chi cious habit of laying odds. The invincible Prince Charlie, for the third time this season, met Blenheim, and, for the first time, suffered defeat, and a decisive defeat, too. He was giving 7 lbs., it is true, but he required more than a 7 lbs. beating, and appeared incapable of acting up the hill. It seems almost ludicrous to talk of such a horse as Prince Charlie over short courses being chopped at the start, but that was the casualty which befell him last Tuesday; for Fordham sent Blenheim to the front directly the flag fell, and drove him along as hard as he could go from start to finish, and Prince Charlie vainly endeavoured to count to him still more vainly to pass Charlie vainly endeavoured to go up to him, still more vainly to pass him. It was remarked that Prince Charlie did not gallop with his wonted freedom to the starting-post, but still extravagant odds ere laid on him, and more than one melancholy face was observ-ble after the winner's number had been hoisted. M. Lefevre corshie after the winner's number had been hoisted. M. Lefèvre certainly deserves a turn of luck, for he has been peculiarly unfortunate throughout this season, and he has also been peculiarly persevering in his efforts to lower Prince Charlie's colours. Indeed people had begun to think that a race meeting was incomplete without a contest between Prince Charlie and Blenheim, and that the letter was kept for their express amusement to run exhibition matches with the magnificent chestnut, and to enable them to pay the expenses of the week. The race of last Tuesday will have intended such persons with different reflections. For the Gold Vasi readers can they be who, when they come to a few pages of a talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across the re in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?

"But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said the fore with the "You set far too high a value on our knowing Hugh. You can eater bring has never called."

including brails was day, I'm sure, and if she docan't, she's ne great loss, including brails was day, I'm sure, and if she docan't, she's ne great loss, including brails was day, I'm sure, and if she docan't, she's ne great loss, including brails was day, I'm sure, and if she docan't, she's ne great loss, including brails was not a single false start for the passion, and said, "Well, we'll see," as she was not a single false start for there is not said, we'll see," as she delay of half or three-quarters of an laperil the saver it, and at length this year the twenty-six competitors we're ther case, and to have the twenty in the Derby or the dozen in the Oaks. Thence John that twenty in the Derby or the dozen in the Oaks. cident of this race, namely the success of the first favorations again illustrated by the success of Lowlander, a slashing son Dalesman, who, after attaining to eminence as a hurdle-racer, has returned to the flat. Reclaimed hurdle-racers seldom do much in flat racing except in very moderate company; but Lowlander is a brilliant exception to the rule. If a had the race in hand at any point and won with the greatest ease, Maid of Perth and Flower of Dorset securing second and third places, the latter after a desporate struggle with Oxford Mixture, who again was within an ace of fulfilling her destiny of running into a place. We shall reace of fulfilling her destiny of running into a place. We shall revert to the Hunt Cup next week, but we may remark now that the puffed-up Mr. Fox was fairly beaten by his trial horse, Flower of Dorset, and that most of the competitors were pulled up when the pursuit of Lowlander was hopeless. A select and most brilliant pursuit of Lowlander was hopeless. A select and most brilliant field, well worthy of the most distinguished trophy of the meeting, came to the post for the Gold Cup. Mr. Merry ran both Marie Stuart and Doncaster, the former carrying the proper colours of the stable; Flagcolet represented M. Lefèvre, kaiser Mr. Savile, France sent Boiard to do battle with the English horses, and Gang Forward was the sixth. Thus we had a Derby, St. Leger, and Two Thousand winner, a winner of the Prince of Valer's Stakes, and Grand Prince of the Prince of Vale Thousand winner, a winner of the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and a Grand Prix winner, all meeting together, and all in good condition for the race. The six horses were not only distinguished performers, but they were also all sound and well, and as they cantered down to the post it was generally thought that we should have such a Cup race as had not been seen for years. And certainly it was a good race, only Marie Stuart, who was the first beaten, failing to show anything of her three-year-old form. The running was made by Flaggolet, who held a commonding lead for running was made by Flagcolet, who held a commanding lead for a mile and a hulf, after which he was joined by Boiard, and the pair raced together to the distance, where Boiard, after a little rousing, got in front of M. Lefèvre's horse, and, retaining his advantage to the end, won in real good style. Doncaster came with a tremendous rush in the last two hundred yards and succeeded in making a dead heat with Flageolet for second place; and Kaiser and Gang Forward—the two inseparables of last year—were well up with the dead-heaters. Boiard is a grand specimen of a race-horse, not particularly handsome, but full of power; just one of those animals with which our neighbours surprise us every now and then, and a worthy successor to Gladiateur and Mortemer. No distance is too long for him; indeed the popular belief is that he would stay six miles if required. Flageolet also ran stoutly and gamely; and the fact of the first and second for the Ascot Cup being French-bred horses will be fresh matter for reflection to those who are not altogether satisfied with the present condi-tion of our own thoroughbreds.

We must not omit, however, to mention that, as a set-off, the reat French prize has been again won by an English horse, and that, moderate as the English three-year-olds may be this that, moderate as the English three-year-olds may be this year, those of France must be more moderate still. In a field of fourteen, and for the richest race of the year, there were only two English horses, Trent and Tomahawk, and these two finished first and third. Between them came Saltarelle, the winner of the French Derby, and behind them eleven representatives of the leading French stables. It has been said that the easy victory of Trent—who could not get within three lengths of George Frederick in the Derby—shows that the English three-year-olds must be better than has been supposed; but we should rather say it showed that the French three-year-olds must be exceptionally bad. It is impossible by any public running to make out Trent a horse of high calibre, and his victory at Paris must be attributed to the fact that he had nothing worth speaking of to beat. The absence of English horses from the competition may seem remarkable, since prizes to the amount of five thousand pounds and upwards are not to be picked up every day; but it must be remembered that the time fixed for the great Paris race is highly inconvenient to English owners, being just midway between two of their greatest most-English horses, Trent and Tomahawk, and these two finished first owners, being just midway between two of their greatest meetings, Epsom and Ascot, and further that it is in accordance with the conservative instincts of English sportsmen to prefer a small race on their own grounds to a large, one in a foreign consisty. The prises at Ascot are more highly covered than any that are offered elsewhere during the racing season; but an English horse offered elsewhere during the racing season. by taking part in the Grand Priz on the Sunday I

...on of ..very interest in for its publication. major southwards, besides long interior, and penetrating to the cases of the Sahara, he has qualified himas no traveller has yet done of the country and the pie of the remarkable, and in many respects singular, province which forms the north-western angle of the African continent, comprised in the main between the Atlas and the sea. Resides the inducement to present the country as a traveller, he was the inducement to present the country as a traveller, he was a number of the Sultan as a much had been said in Algeria and Spain of a superior of the Sultan as a superior of the Sult New Morocco, of reorganization and reform set on foot by the Sultan in the army, in finance, and in the State at large, that he began to build castles in the air, and to think that he could make himself as much at home at Morocco as a few years' residence in Algeria had made him with the Arabs. Dr. Rohlfs had many qualifications for the enterprise, to which Mr. Winwood Rende does no more than justice in his short introduction. indeed to see why, unless from motives of superfluous modesty, a vriter so competent as Dr. Rohlfs proves himself to be should have delegated the task of introduction to one so little heedful or exact as, in his opening sentence, to set down the Sahara as on the "eastern" side of the Egyptian valley. His main passport and safeguard among so many dangers and difficulties was his character as a medical man. But of little avail would have been even this qualification, potent as it is invariably found to be in semi-barbarous countries, had he not added to it the repute of going as a true believer, or at least as a convert seeking the right faith and bent upon laying himself for guidance, consolation, and instruction at the feet of the supreme and all but inspired and infallible Sherif Sidi el Hadj Abd-es-Salam, the most famous saint of the land, at his secluded sanctuary at Uesan.

In a country so bigored and intolerant it was with great sagneity that Dr. Rohlfs set himself forth as a neophyte in pursuit of truth, rather than as a hadji or a true believer. Any little slip in Moslem etiquette or decorum had thas its explanation and excuse, whilst the rigid atickler for forms, or the fanatic in propriety of phrase, was conciliated and flattered by an attitude of modesty which courted correction. The semi-Moorish costume in which he travelled, though it everywhere drew attention and curiosity, carried with it no sucpicion. He must have cut a queer figure in his long white woellen shirt, or djelaba, with a hood to it, yellow slippers on his bare feet, a Spanish cap within which was stitched a five-pound note (his whole stock of money), his trousers cut short at the knees, and, to crown all, a loose black English overcost as a burnous. He had no weapons. A small note-book and pencil were hidden in his pocket. His stock of Arabic consisted of but few phrases beyond the talismanic, all-potent Open Sesame, variously as it is represented in equivalent European phraseology—Lah ilah il allah, Mohammed ressul ul Lah; "Except God, no God, Mohammed is the Messenger of God." The painful process of having the head shaved by means of a pocket-knife by one of his earliest Moorish entertainers was duly gone through, the far more serious initiatory Moslem rite being happily not rigorously exacted in Morocco. With his whole worldly goods, a small bundle of linen carried on a stick over his shoulder, the adventurous pilgrim set forth from Tandja, as the Moors call Tangiers, on the road to Fez, having for his guide a native, Si-Embark, who seized the first opporthinity of decamping with the bundle before reaching L'xor (as Alkassar is pronounced). Pushing on alone to this place half in despair, he found himself no welcome guest half-auspected of being an escaped criminal; but, being summoned before the Kaid, he was enabled to continue his journey in company with a farmer from Tetuan, till the city of the tireat

Adventures in Morocco and Searness through the Guess of Dran and Fastles. By Dr. Gerhard Robits, Gold Midalist of the Royal Geographical besiety, With an Introduction by Winwood Rende. London: Sampson law & Co. 1822.

raying his sinful ... epeat such God-forgotten ... e believers. Dinner, coupled with ... having his mouth crammed by the ... having his mouth crammed by the ... accurate heat, was a trying ordeal. Reaching ... craveller was hospitably welcomed by the Sherif, a remaile man who exercised all but supreme away over the whole land, and to whose intervention the ruling Sultan had been indebted for his elevation to the throne when it was disputed in 1859. Sidi was then about thirty-one years of age, tall and carpulent; the negro blood on his mother's side traceable in his dark complexion and thick lips. He affected very advanced or liberal views, wearing a French military uniform, with a scarf of silk interwoven or fringed with gold, in defiance of the Koran. He showed to Mustapha (Dr. Rohlf's assumed name) his European curiosities—a model of a steamship with paddle-wheels, another of a train upon a railway, with some rure flowers and plants from Europe and America, watered by ingenious fountains. The Sultan, he complained, and his grandees, and the doctors of the law, would not hear of progress and improvement, and hence their defeat by the Spaniards. He was himself for introducing all that the Christians have; at all events, a good Legislature and a regular army. The European doctor must have been to him a god-sond. He took Mustapha the first thing to see all the lions—his own palace with its European furniture, decorations, and musical instruments, the great mosque of Mulei Abd-Allah Scherif, the founder of Ucsan, the Holy Sanctuary where the father of the present Grand Shorif was buried, a holy man and a potent, who could make barren women bring forth, though he himself had but this one son born of a slave girl. Gladly as he would have retained Mustapha in his own service, Sidi sent him forward in handsome

The whole intervening country, rich in wheat and barley, and other fruits, belongs to the Sherif, who entertains by the thousand the pilgrims who flock to the Sanctuary. At the capital the letter of introduction from the holy man secured forthwith the commission in the service of the Sultan which the Doctor had in view, and, what with his duties as military surgeon and his rapidlygrowing private practice, he had as much as he could get through. A vast sensation was created when a mighty signloard, a thing nover seen in Morocco before, was set up over the shop which he opened in partnership with a French apothecary named Abdallah, on which was painted, in large and beautiful Arabic letters, "Mustafa the Gorman, physician and surgeon." The most interesting and instruction wast of his bank are made in the beautiful and interesting and instruction wast of his bank are interesting and instruction was the same in the contraction of the con "Mustafa the Gorman, physician and surgeon." The most interesting and instructive part of his book consists of what he has to tell us of his professional experience, combining the practice of the native physicians, their materia medica, and the appliances of their profession, with what he found himself shie to introduce of Program and pages. The healing are in appropriately making and pages. European science and usage. The healing art is prosecuted under serious difficulties when the death of the patient following the administration of any internal remedy is set down to the effe the medicine, involving a charge of murder against the mediciner. The wise physician consequently confines himself very much to external applications, exhibiting few doses beyond texts of the Koran made up into pills and swallowed as amulets. Dr. Robli's stock as surgeon and apotherary consisted of a large charcoal fire, with irons kept at a white heat, some pota containing cintments, emetics, and purges, with various inneceous, highly-coloured powders for cases of hypochondria and hysteria. Later on his pharmacopteia was advantageously enlarged by the use of the medicine-chest presented to the Sultan by Queen Victoria. His chapter on the diseases of Morocco is full of information. The practice, and even the pages of the full of information. The practice, and even the names, of the grand old physicians of their race who lived in Spain, as well of to-day, who have never heard of Averroes, of Avenzoar, or of Abu-el-Kaesem-Calif-hen-abbes (Albu-casis), who invented lithotomy. The physician is generally a Sherif as well, and deals most in charms and written prayers. He has generally by way of generates to available the retired has prescribed lithotomy. The physician is generally a Sherif as well, and deals most in charms and written prayers. He has generally by way of gonuntee to swallow half the potion he prescribes, as happened to Dr. Rohlfs when he gave a dose of salts to Ben Thalab, the Bascha of Fez. The most common disease is syphilis, known as the "great sickness," from which scarcely a family, if an individual, north of Morocco is exempt. The best known remedies are the sulphur baths of Ain-Sidi-Yasauf, probably the Aqua Dacica of the Romans, three months of which form the shortest course. Mercury is seldom used, being mostly applied by inhalation, the mercury being heated in a pan. Barasparilla is in vogue, but active perspiration, next to written charms, is most relied on. Our author began well with moreury and jadkali, but his drugs being exhausted, had to fall back upon annilets. Intermittent fevers are common in the lower and marshy tracts, usually of the tertian, but sometimes of the quartan form, and are treated by strong purpatives, quinine being unknown. For fiver complaints and jaundice, which are common, Cummum command (Linn.) is used; and for dysentery and diarrhova gain archive, a decoction of the plant Capparis spinosa and mw opium. Discover of

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all his relatives away from him, and gets him to make a will in her favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000l a year—that, if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away will have the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself for here he may a povel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as hydrogherard anyocations are not the stage we saw that he elephantiasis were one may not take are a samiling shows vaccination is in use, having been in the stage we saw that he elephantiasis were one may not take are a samiling shows vaccination is in use, having been in the stage we saw that he elephantiasis were one may not take are a samiling shows among males, induced probably by the repeated are occasions after head with a blunt knife. After manhood few have occasions after head with a blunt knife. After manhood few have occasions after head with a blunt knife. After manhood few have occasions after head with a blunt knife. After manhood few have occasions after head with a blunt knife. After manhood few have occasions after head with a blunt knife. After manhood few have occasions after head with a blunt knife. After manhood few have occasions after head with a blunt knife.

shave the head, this disease having made them bald. The most ment of dyspepsia, rheumatism, and gont with the actual

The Fee are fire-doctors, who sit in the street which joins the Old Town to the New Town. Before them they have an non-pet, with a grate, on which a fire is burning. A little basket with charcoal is on one side, and a goatskin bellows. A patient appears: be has perhaps slept out of doors in the sain, is till in consequence, and supposes that he has been hewitched. He presents himself before the famous fire-doctor, Si-Edris, a man all the more famous because he is a Thaleb—that is, he can read—no a proof of which a thick folio lies beside him. The ductor does not read very well—no better, in fact, than a child of six, although he is sixty; but, on the other hand, it is not a book that is very difficult to read, for from beginning to end it is only one sentence over and over again, "There is no god but God, and Bohammed is His mosenger."

In the meantime, he has worked the fire with his bellows to a glow, and made white-hot several iron reds about two feet long, and with wondrous knobs and hooks at the end. The sick man lies down on his face and draws up his clother from his back; the passers-by collect into a crowd; the doctor draws a red-hot iron from the fire, and saying, "In the name of food," passes it with great deliberation here and there over the back and loins, so that it makes a hissing noise, and a smell of burnt flesh ascends into the air. The patient does not utter a cry: he grinds his teeth together, and only the drops of sweat upon his forehead betray the pain he undergoes.

The operation being over, he lies for some time upon the ground, as if in a fainting state; the spectators pass their beads through theh dingers and praise God and Mohammed. Presently the man turns his head and and says, "Si Edris, Si-Edris I" "What do you want?" "Another fire." "Then give me my due," replies the doctor. The patient produces a mosma clasuit the fourth part of a groschen) from a fold of his clothes, and the operation is renewed. Si-Edris is always paid in advance, and will never pornit any disputing as to his fo The Fez are thre-doctors, who sit in the street which joins the Old Town

For this rough and roady cure, which he allows to be attended in some cases with good results, Dr. Rohlfs substituted what he called the "cold fine," en-nar-bird, or hunar caustic, with such success that his colleagues began to threaten mischief, and he had to give out that his stock of cold five was exhausted. Surgery is in a far more advanced state in Morecce than medicine, as our anthor had occasion to recognize with gratitude. His arm having Lorn all but cut off, and hanging by skin and muscle only, when he was rebbed and left shashed with many wounds by a rescally guide in the Dras casis, he himself, on recovering his senses, called for amputation. This being forbidden by Mahom-medan law, his saviours set and bound up the limb with cane aplints and a bandage of goatskin, smeared over with clay, which

muidly hardened, a thorough cure being the result.

Resides these particulars of his professional experience, Dr. Rohlfs's book abounds with incidents of Moorish life and manners, in addition to statistical facts and figures connected with the government, the political and social condition, and the financial resources of Morocco, which make it altogether the best summary of information concerning a country very little known.

HOURS IN A LIBRARY.

BOTH those who have and those who have not read Mr. Leslie Stephen's critical essays in their separate form will be glad to see them collected. In these days of works of tiction written at a speed necessarily reckless, and read as it were by flashes of lime-light, it is good to find a writer who has the power and the will to go deep into the productions of imaginative literature which require, as they deserve, real study, and who gives us in unblamished. English the impression made by such study upon in unblemmaked English the impression made by such study upon his mind. This the author of Hours in a Library has done. He begins with De Foe, and by a careful analysis arrives at the secret both of that author's wonderful power of making fiction at the same time so vivid and so matter-of-fact as to appear absolutely tran, and of the immense superiority of Robinson Crusse, in so far as regards popularity, over its writers other works. "To De Foe," says Mr. Stephen, "if we may imitate the language of the Arabian says Mr. Siephen, "if we may imitate the language of the Arabica Nights, was given a tengue to which no one could listen without believing every word that he uttered." Having paid this tribute to Boe's certainly great power in the line of making what have seem absolutely true, Mr. Stephen goes on this power as one might dissect a puzzle, how carefully and yet how simply the pieces are combined to produce the proper effect. When this is done, it appears that the favourite devices which the suther employed peers first to knit together a chain of evidence curreborative of his story, so artfully forged that in following up its links the reader

9 Moure in a Library. By Leelie Scephen. Smith, Alder, & Co. 1894.

ought to have known, and even now thou are not in any part in canvassing. When his reachers find him in his description of Government office. Inaccurate people, happily, are often a dull people, and to this rule Mr. Listado is the exception. It people are not listened to, and dull writers are not read, so it their inaccuracies do not get a wide circulation. What manner readers can they be who, when they come to a few pages of at talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across the roin a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

"But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said

" a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

"But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said the
"Tou set far too high a value on our knowing Hagh. You
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set for the day, "I'm sure, and if she doesn't, she's no great loss.

"Tou set far too high a value on our knowing Hagh. You
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"Tou set far too high a value on our knowing Hagh. occasioned by a life led among thieves is wanting. Besides this, the history of Robinson Crusor had in it some elements of autobiography; many of Crusoc's sufferings on the island represented the suthor's own sufferings in prison; and it is naturally and Flower class of mind should be at his best when a story a story a class of mind should be at his best when a story periences. Mr. Stephen's judgment of De Foe, that he was "a man of very powerful but very limited imagination, able to see certain aspects of things with extraordinary distinctness, but little able to rise above them," seems to hit the truth exactly. After De Foe comes Richardson, of whom Mr. Leslie Stephen has

already observed that, as De Foe's novels are simply history minus the facts, so Richardson's are a series of letters minus the correspondents. Perhaps the fact of these novels being narrated through the medium of correspondence must partly account for the small degree of attention bestowed upon them by readers nowadays. To persons accustomed to receive half a dozen letters every morning there is something appalling in the idea of a single one which tills several pages of print. Richardson attributed to his characters a power of letter-writing which was extravagant and inordinate even in his days; for, as Mr. Stephen points out, Miss Byron in three days covered no less than 96 pages. Mr. Stephen dwells upon the novelist's skill in the accumulation of small incident, in tilling in his story with the minuteness of a Dutch painter, and yet gradually facts, so Richardson's are a series of letters minus the correspondents. story with the minuteness of a Dutch painter, and yet gradually developing one central idea, as being a great source of his success. He points out also the feminine character of his mind, which, a necessary component of genius, was in him perhaps over-developed; and, analysing the character of Sir Charles Grandisor, that subdispute, that in spite of his pomp and ceremony we feel a certain affection for him. It is true, however, that it is hard to give credit for nustery over his passions to a man who has none. Just as Sir Charles's virtue is overlaid, so is Lovelace's villany. His wickedness is so continual, so vast, and also at times so purposeless, that one ceases to believe in its reality. Mr. Stephen finishes his notice by a fanciful process which yet has much truth in it, of building up an imaginary Richardson out of a great French novelist placed in Richardson's circumstances. At first sight nothing could be more unlike than a French writer of romance and the historian of Clarissa Harlowe; yet the author ingeniously succeeds in establishing a considerable resemblance.

Two essays which should be taken together follow this; the first on Pope as a moralist, the second on Mr. Elwin's edition of Pope. It is certainly a misfortune that Pope should be so little read and so purposeless, that one ceases to believe in its reality.

It is certainly a misfortune that Pope should be so little read and appreciated as he is at the present day. Yet there are lines of his which have passed into proverbs, quoted daily by men of education who have no idea to what source they, owe these convenient epigrams. It has come to pass that the poet who raised his voice with such striking effect against the march of dulness is now himself accused of that vice; but it is probable that those who make the charge know nothing of Popu's writings. Those who take the trouble to read the extracts which the author of Hours in a Library makes, and his comments upon them, will, it is to be hoped, be induced to take yet more trouble and find how well the will be repaid for it in reading some one of ropes worms in amendment of the trouble of editing Pope with the express purpose of depreciating him; that he dwells bitterly upon the faults which Pope really had, and manages to add to them a good many which he had not. Admirers of the poet will, kowever, find his reputation amply vindicated in Mr. Stephen's easey. It is with less pleasure that many people will read what is said of Sir Walter Scott. Even those who never read the novels of that master of romance yet retain a kind of dim reverance for his name and power. The process of pointing out the defects of an object, of worship is, like many useful processes, an unpleasant enc, especially to worshippera. In these days, too, one is thenkful to have something to worship, and one cannot help appreciant on the second hy a too curious criticians. Of cannot the estimate untermished by a too curious criticians. Of cannot that Scott's heroes were will be repaid for it in reading some one of Pope's works in its entirety. Mr. Stephen complains that Mr. Elwin seems to have

at Hawov his living in a concurb. But probable enough. But ar to say that the surround-entic for a romance"; that Hilda's ormation is really less poetical than Phobe aret. A slight exagreration of this would lead to cuon that a kitchen would make a better background than a court for the figure of Hamlet. Again, the writer does the Twice Told Tales but scant justice when he compares them to Brummell's failures. They have neither the full grace nor the full power of the arther's later and completer works; but they will be shought by his addirers to have lar greater interest than that which me the test of slopesses, of "illustrating his intellectual development." Mr. Stephen, speaking of Hawthorne's leveral development, and misty half-supernatural influences. lectual development." Mr. Stephon, speaking of Hawthorne's love of dim twilight phantoms and misty half-supernatural influences, gives a good description of his peculiar method, and contrasts his style with that of Edgar Poe:

gives a good description of his peculiar method, and contrasts his style with that of Edgar Poe:—

This special attitude of mind is probably easier to the American than to the English imagination. The craving for something substantial, whether in cookery or in poetry, was that which induced Hawthorne to keep John Bull rather at arm's length. We may trace the working of similar tendencies in other American, peculiarities. Spiritualism and its attendant superstitions are the gress and vulgar form of the same phase of thought as it occurs in men of highly-strong nerves but defective cultivation. Hawthorne always speaks of these modern goblins with the contempt they deserve, for they shocked his imagination as much as his reason; but he likes to play with fancies which are not altogether dissimilar, though his redined taste warms him that they become disgusting when grossly translated into tangible symbols. Meanerism, for example, plays an important part in the Blithedule Romance and the House of the Scient Gables, though judiciously softened and kept in the background. An example of the danger of such tendencies may be found in his countryman, Ligar Pee, who, with all his eccentricities, had a most unnistatable vein of genius. Pee is a kind of Mawthorne and deligious treasess. What is exposately fauctul and any in the genuine artist is replaced in his rival by an attempt to overpower us by dabblings in the charnel house and prurient appeals to our fears of the horribly revolting. After reading some of Poe's stories one feels a kind of check to one's medesty. We require some kind of spiritual ablution to cleanes our minds of his disgusting images; whi reas Hawthorne's pure and disgusting and generally succeed in throwing a harmonious colouring upon some objects in which we had previously falled to recognize the beautiful. To perform that duty effectually is perhaps the highest of artistic merits; and though we may complain of Hawthorne's colouring as too evanescent, its charm grows upon us the nore weastage that th

Seldom has a description been more happily hit off in a few words than that which we have here emphasized by italies.

There could hardly be a more strongly marked transition than from the delicate, refined, kindly play of Hawthorne's lancy to the hitterly cynical power of Balzac, who was quite as fanciful as Hawthorne, but fanciful in a very different way. Both lived and wrote in a kind of dreamland, but Balzac's dreams were nightmares. He created a world of his own, which he placed in Paris, and peopled with imaginary horrors and monsters to which he had the secret of imparting a terrible reality and life. He added a little, it may be, to this air of reality by introducing the same characters over and over again in his books, a babit which probably arese from his own complete belief in their existence:-

He did not so much invent characters and cituations as watch his imaginary world, and compile the memories of its celebrates. All English readers are acquainted with the little circle of clergy neu and wives who inimit the town of Barchester. Balgac had carried on the same device on a gignatic scale. He has peopled not a country town, but a metropolis. There is a whole society, with the members of which we are intimate, whose family secrets are revealed to us, and who drop in, as it were, in every novel of a long series, as if they were old triends.

And this intense belief in his own ereations cannot, we think, but save him altogether, as Mr. Stephen admits that it does in part, from the suspicion of trying to impress the reality of his characters upon his readers by resorting to De Foe's trick of throwing in superfluous bits of information concerning them. What De Foe did in a spirit of falsehood, Halzac seems to have done in a spirit of enthasissm. If it was a trick, certainly it was trouble thrown away, for so convinced are Halzac's readers of the truth of what he says that, as Mr. Stephen remarks, "Every one must sympathize with the English lady who is eaid to have written to Paris for the address of that most imposing physician Hosace Blanchon." With those of Raizac's performances which tend to extravegance the writer seems to have little sympathy. He twice stigmatizes the Histoire der Treize as "a ladierton malodmans." Malodramatic it certainly is in a sense, ladierton inclined to consider it terrible rather than ladicrous. The melodrama certainly rises to tragedy in the story of the English as the Language. The melodrama certainly rises to tragedy in the story of the And this intense belief in his own creations cannot, we think, but

y-apica ausion that the Constill

Ausion that the Comedian intensely powerful, but is not the highest alone represents a special phase of manners, particularly pleasant one." More than that, it was a manner one, and there is comfort to be found in this effection when one has shuddered over some of Balzac's herrors. The Quincey completes the series of Hours in a Library. The writer begins by a reference to the opium-eater's odd habits, or rather want of habits, in his life. One characteristic anecdote of him is that he wont once to stay for a night with Christopher North, and stopped a year. This was after he had taken to opium accounts and those of others, he seems to have been a strange morbid creature, little fitted to battle with the world as it is. Mr. Stephen's essay is occupied in great part with discussing De Quincey's claim to a super-eminent mastery of the English lan-Quincey's claim to a super-eminent mastery of the English lan-guage, and he certainly disputes that claim with great success, although he fully admits the wonderful music and beautiful cadence of De Quincey's prose. That prose ought to be onli-ployed as a musical instrument is with a great deal of reason denied. Yet its employment in that manner lod to a great deal of beautiful writing by De Quincey, and by one author who has in beautiful writing by De Quincey, and by one author who has in that respect followed in De Quincey's tracks—Mr. Disraoli. In Contarini Fleming, especially, the capabilities of prose are turned to a most musical use; and there is one passage in that book wherein the author, speaking in the character of Contarini, and it may be presumed in his own also, distinctly asserts that prosperly handled may become yet more forcible and numerical than properly. Mr. Strathau assails De Character assails and a market as a later than prosect. property named may become yet more foreing and musical than poetry. Mr. Stephen assails Do Quincey's reputation as a humourist and a logician as mercilessly as he does the position which Mr. Elwin assumes with regard to Pope. This no doubt will be a blow to violent admirers of Do Quincey, though not so pread one as the too contemptions sentence with which Mr. Stephen concludes. Destinant of martingles without and that Partisans of particular authors will find plenty to concludes. rouse their defensive valour in Hours in a Library; they find plenty worth attending to. The book contains much acute and thoughtful writing, and not a little of a yet rarer quality-

CLARKE'S MEDICAL RECOLLECTIONS.

MR. CLARKE introduces his "Autobiographical Recollec-IVI tions" by a modest preface, in which he disclaims any literary merit for the papers thus reprinted from the Medical Times and Gazette. He has, he says, preferred the "discursive and gossiping style" to the "more elaborate and ornamental." We have no doubt that his preference was quite right, and we could wish that it were shared by a larger number of writers. The more simple the style the better it is litted for the conveyance of personal gossip. Neither is it true, as Mr. Clarke seems to essume, that a simple style implies the absence of literary merit. We do not think that his pages would be improved in a literary or any other sense by being starched and stiffened into respectability. He can tell an anerdote or describe a character with prost liveliness, and it is probable that he would only have speciff his book by reas, and it is protested that he would only have spoint he book by translating it into newspaper English. As it stands, it is a pleasant collection of incidental remarks about the medical celebrities of the last half-century which will be annising to outsiders, though perhaps more specially suited to members of his own profession. We are unable to say how far to members of his own profession. We are unable to say how far the aneedotes have the merit—perhaps a questionable merit regard to aneedotes—of servile fidelity to facts. Here sand there we suspect that Mr. Clarke might be caught tripping. We may remark, for example, that it is hardly possible that filipion should have dedicated the Deline and Full to the "Butcher" Dake of Cumberland, and that the "liliterate old regue" should have said to the historian, on receiving his seventh volume, "What, another demund, him source, hade. Mr. Cibber ?"—insample here the to the historian, on receiving his seconth volume, "What, another danned big squere book, Mr. Gibbon?"—inassuch as the "Butcher" died eleven years before the publication of the first volume. Another familiar anecdote which Mr. Clarke recounts from a familiar work offers a curious example of the way in which such stories grow. When Dr. Johnson was haunted with his belief in ghosts, says Mr. Clarke, he declared that he had seen the apparition of old Cave, and, on being asked to describe "the appearance of the apparition," said that it was a shadowy being. The story, as it stands in Boswell, is the shadowy being. While the meaning of a modern superstition, he is the shadowy giving an illustration of the mode in which the meaning of a modern superstition, he is the said the superstitions is manufactured.

superstitions is manufactured.

For the most part, however, Mr. Clarke confines himself to matters with which he was personally familiar, and there we have no reason—except a general incredulity as to the truth of annualing stories—for doubting his accuracy. Mr. Clarke was for many years connected with the Lancet, and he has much to tell of the war-

^{*} Mitableprophical Recollections of the Medical Profession. By. J. R. Churchill. 1874.

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000 a year that if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away will tor, which have the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself tor, which have the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself the haughton family altogether. This would in itself the masterial not merely for a two-volume, but feasions. In the new house, had only Hugh been as virtuous as ments which are of a supported a property almost demanded that everybody knows some fations and the stage we saw that he educated men have heard much fitted in the stage we saw that he educated men have heard much fitted in the stage we saw that he educated men have heard much fitted in the stage we saw that he educated men have heard much fitted in the stage we saw that he educated men have heard much fitted in the stage we saw that he educated men have heard much fitted in the stage we saw that he educated men have heard much fitted in the stage we saw that he educated men have heard much fitted in the same heard much fitted in the opinion of a bar meas, the history white teeth when-the early Tractarians, or about Essayists and shift in same heard much fitted in the possible of a bar meas, the history white teeth when-the early Tractarians, or about Essayists and shift in the outside world of their own. They quarrel at times with all the bitterness of scientific disputants. They sometimes manage, like all other people, to wash their dirty linen in public; and call in the outside world to sit in judgment upon some case in which a patient has died under the knife, or a same man been locked up in a madhouse. But such scandals are fortunately rare; and under other circumstances we are apt to regard a doctor as something to be brought out in case of emergency, and to be thought about as little as possible on all other occasions. We are glad to know that scalpels and medicines exist in the world somewhere, but the associations which they

if they think the selection promising.

Mr. Clarke was born at Olney, and has an anecdote or two of no great importance to relate of Cowper. He was sent to school in Walworth, a district now covered with bricks and mortar. At that period, however, it was still almost country; and one lucky day one of the masters whilst walking through the grounds found a cuckoo in a hedge-sparrow's nest. The fact was noticed in the papers; and it is a striking proof of the intelligence of the ordinary British parent that the number of scholars was consequently British parent that the number of scholars was consequently doubled in a single year. The process of reasoning by which a man convinces himself that his son ought to go to a school because a cuckoo has been found in a nest on the grounds might repay investigation if we had space for the inquiry. Mr. Clarke afterwards went through the usual course of training, and gives us an anusing account of some of his teachers. The medical student of those days belonged to the class which is happily becoming traditional. Mr. Olarke describes how Dermott, lecturer at the Germand Street School of Anatomy, used to begin his lectures annually begins because the manufacturally begins to be a superficient of the second annunctually, having frequently to wait for the entrance of a noisy body of students singing "See the Conquering Hero comes," and displaying the knockers and other sports of the past night. Dermott, we are assured, always insisted upon strict decorum after these young gentlemen had arrived; but he often invited his class to drink punch at his own house, and used to inform them that, if any of them were intercepted on the way home, he always made it a point to sit up in order to be ready to give bail. "Unfortunately," adds Mr. Clarke, "this promise required to be often acted upon, and it is to the honour of Dermott that he never failed to fulfil it." Another lecturer was in the habit of eking out his time Another lecturer was in the habit of eking out his time by an ingenious expedient which may be useful to professors. After recounting the circumstances of a case at the hospital, he took a list from his pocket and read the names of a hundred and fifty students who had attended his practice. Such a host of witnesses, he said, proved that his treatment must have been correct. In spite, however, of these little failings, Mr. Clarke tells us that both these professors were competent teachers of the art. Soon after entering the profession Mr. Olarke became reporter for the Lancet. At that time Wakley was the editor, and imitated the slashing style of his friend Cobbett. The language used was brutal in the extreme. Wakley was in the habit of giving to his enemies such nicknames Waldey was in the habit of giving to his enemies such nicknames as "owl," "cocksparrow," and "oyster," and employing "adjectives of the most offensive kind." Some years before Mr. Clarke's connexion with the paper the abusiveness of the Lancet had led to the once celebrated trial of Cooper v. Wakley, the defendant having charged Mr. Bransby Cooper with the grossest mismanagement of a serious operation, resulting in the death of the patient. The illfeeling thus caused was minous to two or three of the people conarned; and Mr. Clarke had naturally a good deal of jeniousy to accome when he appeared as representative of the obnoxious forcome when he appeared as representative of the obnexious mal. Gradually, however, he overcame the objection; and he may tells the story of the various quarrels of those days with perfect impartiality and good feeling. On one occasion his duties brought him into serious trouble. He had written a report tending to show the gross incompetence of the senior consulting-surgeon of the Westminster Hospital. The surgeon returted by an address to the students, advising them, in case of the reappearance of the obnexious reporter, to drive him from the hospital with "large sticks," but not to do him "much bedily harm." Mr. Clarke, however, attended a meeting of the governors of the hospital a few days later, when he was attacked in the hall by a body of students. One of them soized and tried to throw him ones the hospital but Mr. Clarke, having in his hand a small umbedle with the parale, judiciously gave his antagonist a thrust in the same parale, judiciously gave his antagonist a thrust in the same contents. ought to have known, and even now they are not like any part in canvassing. When his deders find him control in accurate, they may well mistrust him in his description of Government office. Inaccurate people, happily, are office and dull people, and to this rule Mr. Listado is an exception. Bull people are not listened to, and dull writers are not read, accident their inaccuracies do not get a wide circulation. What manner is readers can they be who, when they come to a few pages of such talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across the room in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?—

"But, mamms, that's precisely where you make the mistake," side the work of you set far too high a value on our knowing Hagh. You that they has never called."

It has no set leading the control of the want.

It has no set leading the control of the want.

It has no set leading the control of the control of the called the called the control of the called the control of the called in poverty some years ago. Curtis, according to Mr. Clarke, knew nothing about the ear, but advertised himself into popularity by starting a dispensary and by publishing as his own lectures which he had bought from offer according to Mr. Clarke, knew nothing about the ear, but advertised himself into popularity by starting a dispensary and by publishing as his own lectures which he had bought from offer my control of the control

BABINGTON'S HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

WE gave some account of the changes which had been made in St. John's College, and of the discoveries which were brought to light in the course of them, when Professor Babington put forth his first account of those discoveries in the Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. He has now worked up the history, including the matter of his former papers, into a small illustrated volume. We have now a fuller record of a very remarkable set of changes, not the least remarkable as showing how it often happens that the history of a building cannot be fully made out till its history has come to an end. Had it not been thought necessary to pull down and rebuild the chapel of St. John's College, the exact course of the changes which had so transformed the chapel itself and the neighbouring infirmary would never have been brought to light.

been brought to light.

Professor Babington begins by setting himsel/ to answer the question, "Why has St. John's College built a new chapel in a style two centuries older than the college itself?" His argument is that the old chapel, strangely transformed as it was, was still essentially a building of the earlier date, and that the present college, though in its present shape dating only from a charter of 1511, is to be looked on as continuing the earlier foundations which occupied the same site. "It is," he says, "as completely a continuation of the much older community which went by the name of the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist, as our present nunicipal corporations of those which existed in the middle ages, for they have been several times dissolved and reimographically yet their continuity is never disputed." There is leavener this difference, that, greatly as the form of a municipal corporation may change, the objects which it at least profiles we always the same, much more nearly the same than the objects pro-

History of the Inglituncy and Chapte of the Mounted and College of St. Juliu the American at Combridge. By Chapter Guidale Bablington, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. Combridge: Delghium & On. Loudon: Bell & Sons. 1874.

thou hast no business between Merton College, and between Merton College, All Souls, and Magdalen, whose to speak, central and western at once; the adjuncts to it on each aide have externally the form, but not the proportion, of transepts, and inside there is something strenge in what seems to seed hardly my the two arches and their pillar seems to seed hardly my the two arches and their pillar seems to see hardly my the two arches and their pillar seems to see hardly my the two arches and their pillar seems to see hardly my the two arches and their pillar seems to see there is something like it both at ach same and the proportion of ideas, or at least an attempt to do two things at once to reconcile the arrangements of the basilics and of the central dome. If a college wants a bell tower, surely the detached campanile, as at New College and Magdalen, is the right thing. There is room for one at Cambridge also. St. John's has lost its chance, but a tower placed at some well-chosen point to group with the matchless chapel of King's College—placed therefore, as at Magdalen, not in a direction exactly parallel with the chapel—is a thing for which Cambridge has been waiting for four hundred years.

four hundred years.

But though Professor Babington begins with a slight discussion of this point as to the style of the present chapel, his real business is with the history of the buildings which went before it, a history which he has now put into a complete shape. The foundation, as we have said, which has occupied this site for more than seven hundred years, has changed its nature several times, and the principal changes involved a reconstruction of the building. The first foundation in the twelfth century was for a purpose purely charitable; naither friars nor scholars were, or indeed could be, thought of. It was a hospital for poor and infirm persons, and as soon as it was able to raise for itself a stone building in the last years of the twelfth century, that building took the shape of one of those hospitals the surviving examples of which at Chichester and elsewhere are such a constant pusile to those who do not grasp the principle of the ancient arrangements. The old or sickly inmates live under one roof in a long building opening into a chapel at the sast end, so that they can attend divine service without going out of doors, and indeed, if need be, without leaving their beds. This original building survived till the building of the new chapel, which occupies part of its site. But, having been turned into a stable in the course of the sixteenth century, it was so changed and disfigured that its real nature was not understood, though a tradition half accurate, half inaccurate, called it the old chapel. It was not till it began to be pulled down to make way for the new chapel that its real purpose and the way in which it had been attested were clearly brought to light. Meanwhile, not long after this original building, a body of Austin friars was placed in the hospital for the purpose of looking after the sick and old people, and to them, about 1280, Bishop Hugh of Balaham added a third element in the form of secular scholars studying in the still young University. This incongranous union of poor and sic

PRINCE SEREBRENNI.

Alexis Tolstoy to write the historical romance known in Russia as Kniaz Serebreny, and Princess Galitzine (Marchioness Incontri) to translate it for the benefit of English readers. But there can be as little doubt that the period of Russian history with which it deals is precisely that of which Russian patriotism most discreetly to conceal from foreign eyes. It happens to be a period about which an exceptional amount of information has been contributed by English pens; in forming their opinious respecting it Russian historians have been to a great extent indebted to the narrative of one of the English seys-witnesses of the horrors by which it was marked. So gloomy a tale of tortures and executions as Sir Jerome Horsey revealed in the record of his travels cannot have failed to convey to English minds a most unfavourable idea of the far-off land the ruler of which so unsuccessfully attempted to obtain the hand, first of Queen Elizabeth, and then of Lady Mary Hastings. And it is probable that the abourd ideas of Russian barbarism which are still to some extent prevalent among us may be based on the just indignation which must have been excited in England, during the second half of the sixteenth century, by the recitals of the crimes to which Ivan IV. owes his designation of "The-Terrible." With the exception of the sanais of the Spanish Inquisition, there probably exists no such sickening record of cold-blooded atrocity as the history of the reign of that regal sevage. It may be well for a philosophical Russian author—outs who wishes to point the moral that the abounce power of an individual, utterly uncontrolled by fixed laws, is dangerous to Stats—to dwell upon the ruin to which Russia as Russian merits are concerned, a more agreeable story might readily have been found.

* Prince Serdrauni. By Count A. Tolstoy. Translated from the Rumbes by Princess Gallanian, a vols. London: Chapman & Hall. 1874.

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all his relatives away from him, and gets him to make a will in her favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000l. a year that, if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away will say part in canvassing. When the readers had him any part in canvassing. When the readers had him the part in canvassing. When the readers had him the part in canvassing. When the readers had him the part in canvassing. When that, if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away will the first rightly, is the sum he can will away will the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself that, we here his may anovel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as a hope had not morely for a two-volume, but had not have may anovel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as a property almost described in the sum of his may anovel had only Hugh been as virtuous as a property almost described in the sum of the s high me, may movel, had only Hugh been as virtuous as highich are of a high cations and some the stage we saw that he except under 12 some mankind, as we in the one respects and to a miling shows measoning obedience to the bloodthirm high him attacking a party of marauders belonging to the other mankind, and refusing to believe that they enjoy his beloved mond confidence. He has been away for years from his native land, and the sovereign whom he left gracious and sensible, but who has become in the meanwhile a merciless madman. And so, when he is in the meanwhile a merciless madman. And so, when he is enjoying an idyllic scene of pastoral life, gazing at the young men and maidens who are moving in the mazy measures of a rustic dance, and listening to its accompanying song, during the pauses of which his soul is cheered by the laughter of rustic innocence and the cooling of the plentsous village pigeons, his heart suddenly becomes hot within him on the mirth of the virtuous peasantry being interrupted by a party of "Apritchniki," or Muscovite Practorians, who begin to carry off girls, and slash boys, and hang up old people. So he falls upon the intruders with his armed followers, and thus gives rise to an hostility which pursues him through

the rest of the story.

This opening scene is marked by many improbabilities, and the presence of similar obstacles to stage illusion makes itself unpleasantly perceptible throughout. But a novelist who deals with a remote and unfamiliar period has to grapple with many difficulties, and perhaps we ought rather to be grateful to him for what he has achieved than to call him to account for his shortcomings. There are several passages in the present story which are spirited and true to nature, and it is a more agreeable task to point them out than to criticise others in which the artist has failed in his attempt. Among the former may be classed the picture drawn by Count Tolatoy of the village of Alexandrova, the abode chosen by the Ozar after his madness had grown upon him, when he fled from his capital to live among the infamous agents of his crimes, solacing himself partly by assisting at religious services, partly by watching the prolonged agences or the death-threes of his numerous victims. We are shown the royal residence, separated from ous victims. We are shown the royal residence, separated from the other dwellings by a deep moat, covered from top to bottom by "gold, silver, and many-coloured tiles," and crowned by a bevy of dazzling cupolas. We see the courtyard filled with crowds of beggars "praying loudly, singing psalms, and showing their disgusting sores," while in striking contrast with them appear the Can's dissolute soldiery, clad in "gold and silver tissue, or velvet embroidered with pearls and precious stones." And then we are introduced into the great handucting-hall, where covers are laid introduced into the great banqueting-hall, where covers are laid for six hundred guests, and we see Ivan the Terrible slowly enter and take his seat in the royal armchair curved and adorned with pearl and diamond tassels. Then "about two hundred golden dishes with reasted swans" are brought in, followed by 300 similarly-treated peacocks, and the majestic banquet begins. A manhary traces a peace of the royal manifest abode, taken at the time when, as Count Tolstoy remarks, "Darknoss came over the village. The moon rose behind the wood. The gloomy palace looked ghost-like with its numerous cupolas. It resembled some enormous monster coiled up and ready for a spring. One window alone was lit, and resembled the eye of the moneter."

The best scene in the book is that in which two of those "brigands" who often played an important part in old Russian history, members of the marauding bands into which the cruelty of the monarch and his agents drove so many desparate men, find their way into the Czar's bedroom under the disguise of blind storytellers, and attempt to steal the keys of the dungeon in which Prince Nikita Romanovitch is immured. As the strangers manneder on with their holy legends and their takes about the Estrail-bird, and the beast Indra, and the stone Alatire, the Estrail-bird, and the beast Indra, and the stone Alatire, the Char's terrible ages close in feigned slumber, and the hands of his diagnised visiting draw nearer to the spot where the keys hang at his bed-head, while through the window shines the lurid glare of the burning buildings which their associates have fired. Suddenly, just as one of the robbersés about to remove the keys, the Czar opens his eyes and meets the tell-take glance of the pretended alliad meet. Up aprings the terrible monarch in his wrath, and falls the detected impostor, whose companion effects his escape through the window into the night.

Another striking episode is that of the fight between a party of of the monarch and his agents drove so many desperate me

through the window into the night.

Another striking episode is that of the fight between a party of trigands and a roving band of Tartars. The actual fighting is not interested by described, but the landscape before and after the picturesquely rendered. Still life suits Count Taltare, the best; his figures are more in drawing while in repeat than in action. Thus the wide plain is successfully desicted as it appeared just before the struggle, dotted with camplions round which ait groups of Tartare, their long appears

in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?

"But, mamma, that's precisely where you make the mistake," said the state of the state of

the novelist's by no means exuberant imagination, it is a relief to return to the marked personality and vigorous vices of the historic Czar. And so, by way of concluding our notice of Count Tolstoy's well-meaning and elaborate attempt to illustrate in mosaic-work which he represents the Czar in his bedroom, tornented by the recollection of his crimes, perhaps by the effects of a roasted swan or poscock. We are shown the room lighted only by the lamps burning before the sacred images, and the moonbeams falling on the many-coloured tiles composing the low stove. A cricket chirps shrilly; a mouse is grawing the wainscot. Presently the Carrawakes with a start. The floor seems to open, and before his terrified eyes appears an old noble whom he has recently poisoned, gazing eyes appears an old noble whom he has recently poisoned, gazing at him with fixed eyes, uttering words of terrible accusation. The apparition vanishes, but after it follows a long train of shadowy forms, "monks, aged hermits, and nuns, all in black robes, and covered with blood,"warriors souned by fearful wounds inflicted by the Czar's executioners, "young girls with torn garments, and mothers holding babes in their arms," until the room seems "crowded with ghosts," and the monarch appears to be likely to take leave of the few vestiges of wits which his dissolute life has left him. The dead seem "to shrick and to hover round the Czar, like autumn leaves driven about by the wind." The rain falls in torrents, the wind howls, the ghosts gibber, and the Czar hears in fancy the last trump sounding, and a gibber, and the Czar hears in fancy the last trump sounding, and a voice summoning him before the judgment-seat of God. With a wild abriek he rouses his servants. The bell is rung for matine, wild shrick he rouses his servants. The bell is rung for matine, and in a few moments the church is filled with a most unrighteous congregation of ribald soldiers, in the midst of whom kneels their mad master, pireously praying to heaven for mercy, and beating his head against the stone floor. Far away into the darkness streams the sound of these nocturnal devotions, waking up captives in gloomy dungeous, whose chains rattle as they remark that the Czar is saying his prayers and hope that they will do him good, and startling little children, whose not unnatural howls are not silenced until their mothers threaten them with the ven-geance of this tragic drama's First Murderer.

OWENS COLLEGE ESSAYS.

THE volume before us is another specimen of the application of the co-operative principle to literature, almosty examplified some well-known cases. The book, however, differs from most its predecessors in that the bond of union is supplied, not by conmunity of subject or sentiment, but by the community of positions of the community of t munity of subject or sentiment, but by the congaunity of position its authors. Owen College at Manchester has lately conthe possession of new buildings, erected at an expense of co.,cool, and is making presseworthy efforts to extend the of its utility. It has an able staff of pressuors, who have bined in this volume to give some sample of their various ments. It is therefore to be backened as a merit that the so are highly miscellaneous, and indeed treat more or less direct most branches of halves howevers a moreograph, who is the formal to the contract of the contrac Professor of Greek, opens by some appropriate remarks on the advantages of a comprehensive culture. Professor Roscoe follows in an interesting paper on "Original Research as a Musat "V" cation." Two Professors of Natural Philosophy give a V"

applies an other publication meeting. He may possibly get which supervenes upon attention meeting. He may possibly get resistion meeting. He may possibly get ween the solar system and the English rail-almud. But we need hardly say that a little care will obviate this difficulty; and there is, on the other hand, the advantage that each contributor deals with topics upon which he can speak with some authority. The Ecoursy meets of the articles very widely; but none the price of them illustrate Professor Rescores theories as to the beneficial influence of original research; and we may perhaps fancy that a band of professors, thus appearing in all the dignity of their official character, may be a little afraid of risking their character by novelties. The articles, however, show that the views impressed by the Principal as to the importance of a sufficiently wide culture may be fairly carried out in the institution over which he presides. If the students at Owens College do not distinguish themselves in many departments of inquiry, it is not for want of competent guides. It is, however, difficult to give any fair opinion of such a book, because the critic, unless he were a whole staff of professors rolled into one, could hardly be qualified to speak adequately of its contents. We may perhaps venture to say that, for the general reader who has the happy impartiality of ignorance, the most interesting essays will probably be those upon the Psace of Europe. Professor Bryce, though he shows his usual clearness and vigour, discusses a subject which cannot well be made interesting to others than lawyers; and one or two of the scientific essays, which are otherwise excellent, are addressed to a still smaller number of readers. Without attempting to deal with the other essays, we will vonture to make a few remarks upon the able contribution of Professor Ward.

Many philosophers have discussed the means by which universal peace was to be introduced into the world. The zealous advocates of the Franch Revolution in its first period generally declared their belief that the revelation of the new reign of reason was deatined to put a final stop to wars; inasmuch as they were the product of the selfishness and stupidity of kings and aristocrats. These expectations were not precisely realized. It is not, however, many years since Mr. Buckle demonstrated in the most conclusive manner that the warlike spirit was decaying, and that the time was rapidly approaching for the conversion of swords into ploughshares. Just at the present moment there seems to be some excuse for scepticism as to the accuracy of his reasoning. The Peace Society, however, is not altogether discouraged, and it continues to make speeches and pass resolutions which imply a hope that a system of arbitration will before long supersede the appeal to physical force. Anybody who expresses a doubt as to the efficacy of the plan is regarded by these amiable enthusiasts as a cynic who despairs of the progress of his race. No argument is very likely to convince them, but it is a pity to see so much zeal for the good of the race thrown away for want of a little appreciation of the true studitions of the problem. It may do them good to study the basic but able historical sketch in which Professor Ward traces the working of the political expedients hitherto adopted. The main purpose of his easely is to show the true nature of the "balance of power" theory, now generally described as an obsolete fallacy, and yet, according to Professor Ward, the balance of power theory during the pariod of its vitality had a decided tendency to make wars "less frequent, less protracted, less extended, and less execution in their issue than they would otherwise have been." The statement of the eighteenth century in desiring to preserve the balance of the metalous to combine against the aggressive tendencies of any preponderating Power. T

their fear of each other. The conditions of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy were to be so judiciously mixed that each might neutralize the inflaence of the two other constituent parts. The theory as applied to independent governments was certainly mover rational than as applied to a single organization; for absolute independence might be desirable in the first case, though, if fully carried out in the second, it could only be equivalent to anarchy. But both theories were natural in a period of political stagnation. When everybody was pretty well content with standing still, a creed which regarded equilibrium instead of development as the highest ideal expressed people's natural sentiments. Of course it broke ap as soon as the revolutionary impulse made one part of the nation really anxious to after the distribution of power. In like manner, the theory of the balance of power worked admirably so long as general politics were not disturbed by any strong passions, but it collapsed as soon as people really had semething to fight for. In an epoch, that is, of stagnation it afforded a convenient pretext for preserving the peace; but it had no vital power in it calculated to restrain any vehement popular impulse. We should therefore regard the balance of power doctrine more as a result, and loss as a cause, than Professor Ward seems inclined to do. The various treaties in which it was more or less embodied acted very well, as arbitration acts very well, so long as the parties to the bargain were sincerely anxious to avoid fighting; but they became so much waste paper as soon as any stronger motives came into play. We cannot therefore attribute much importance to this particular dogma, though we quite agree with Professor Ward's view of the judiciousness of the policy which it was invoked to sanction. It was perfectly right that England and Holland should be jealous of France under Louis XIV, and if they liked to describe the jealousy france under Louis XIV, and if they like to describe the jealousy under the name

BOSWELL.

I N our recent review of Bosselliana we were forced by the length which our notice of the Memoir and Annotations had already reached to put off to another occasion any consideration of the anecdotes themselves. "There is some mystery," says Lord Houghton in his Introductory Remarks to the volume, "in the insertion of certain occasional Johnsoniana which could hardly have found their way into this collection if Hossell had at the time been keeping special memorands of his great Oracle. They are not very numerous nor consecutive, nor do they imply that if the time they were taken down they were intended as portions of the magnum opiss." Lord Houghton is exceely correct when he says that the anecdotes that are common to both hocks are not consecutive. They are not indeed numerally, but, if we are not mietaken, at least half of them belong to the first ten weeks of Boswell's acquaintance with Johnson. At this time Boswell was "keeping special memoralds of his great Oracle." He mentions indeed, as Lord Houghton should have sumembered, in describing his return with Johnson from Granwalls by sight on the river, in July 1763, at the end of the ten sealing that he was the more sensible of the coldness of the sealing that he was the more sensible of the coldness and unfilter in his journal what he thought worthy of preservations.

^{*} Benedicana: the Commonpless Book of Jumes Booked, and Annotations by the Rev. Charles Rugers, Ll.D., and the Royal Historical Reciety, Fellow of the Rosety of Historica of Southand, and Corresponding Member of the Historical Reciety of Rev England; and Introductory Remarks by the Right Memouside Leaf Roughton. London: Printed for the Grampian Clair. 2874.

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all his relatives away from him, and gets him to make a will in her favour. He dies, and there is some fear that his 12,000% a year that, if we remember rightly, is the sum he can will away will say part in canvassing. When his right and the Haughton family altogether. This would in itself the sum he can will away will insecurate, they may well mistrust him to here him as any part in canvassing. When his right insecurate, they may well mistrust him Government office. Inaccurate people, and to this rule Mr. Listacy him as case, may appear a property almost demanded. This is case, may appear a property almost demanded in his acceptance appears appeared a property almost demanded in his acceptance appeared and the property white teeth when analysis, and supply a market and the one respited and the semiling shows nankind, save in the one respited and the semiling shows nankind, save in the one respited and the semiling shows nankind, save in the one respited and the semiling shows nankind, save in the one respited and the semiling shows nankind, save in the openitory of the semiling shows nankind, save in the openitory of the semiling shows nankind, save in the openitory of the semiling shows a matter of the semiling shows a semiling sho

Baing disappointed in my hopes of meeting Johnson, so that I could hear none of his admirable sayings, I shall components for this want by inserting a collection of them, for which I am indebted to my worthy friend Mr. Langton. Very few articles of this collection were committed to writing by himself, he not having that habit. I however found, in conversation with him, that a good store of Johnsoniana was treasured in his mind. The authenticity of every article is unquestionable. For the expression I, who wrote them down in his presence, am partly answerable.

It is quite clear from this that Boswell had, to use his own word, "Johnsonised" the stories with which Mr. Langton supplied him. His friend gave him the substance of what Johnson had said, and Boswell then gave it a Johnsonian turn. So Johnson himself in his early life had given an oratorical turn to the notes of the Parliamentary debates that had been taken down for him by Chathala. Tohnson as doubt over at his first start made a few Guthrie. Johnson no doubt, even at his first start, made a far greater change than ever Boswell did, for he could have supplied, and supplied with success, the greatest speakers, not only with words, but also with facts and arguments. Now Boswell, with all his great merits, was utterly incapable of imitating Johnson in the substance of what he said. Of that neither he was capable, nor was Garrick, or Goldsmith, or Reynolds, or Burke. As Gerald Hamilton said on Johnson's death, "He has made a chasm, which not only nothing can fill up, but which nothing has a tendency to fill up. Johnson is dead. Let us go to the next best. There is nobody; no man can be said to put you in mind of Johnson." But yet, just as Garrick, with his little body, could in a most ludicrous way take off Johnson's huge frame, so Boswell had, we have little doubt, a considerable power of taking off his style. He did not, we believe, trust solely to his memory, tenacious though It was, when he was reproducing Johnson's conversation. If his memory did not preserve the exact words, he would draw on his imagination for them. If we are justified in assuming that the stories given in the present collection, that are common to both books, were recorded in the Boswelliana at the time they were books, were recorded in the Boswelliana at the time they were heard, then we have clear proof that Boswell to a certain degree changed the sayings of Johnson which he had collected. We have a remarkable instance of this in the two following stories from Romelliana:

Mr. Sheridan, though a man of knowledge and parts, was a little fancifull (sic) in his projects for establishing oratory and altering the mode of British education. "Mr. Samuel Johnson," said Sherry, "cannot abide me, for I allways (sic) ask him, Pray sir, what do you propose to do?" (From Mr. Johnson.)

Dr. Rogers, by the way, has made a rather material mistake in his punctuation of this passage. Of course it should have run:—
"Mr. Samuel Johnson said, 'Sherry cannot," &c. The second anecdote is as follows :-

Boswell was talking to Mr. Samuel Johnson of Mr. Sheridan's enthusiasm for the advancement of eloquence. "Sir," said Mr. Johnson, "it won't do. He cannot carry through his scheme. He is like a man attempting to stride the English Channel. 'Sir, the cause bears no proportion to the effect. It is setting up a condle at Whitschapel to give light at Westminster."

Now there is good internal evidence that these two anecdotes, as well as all the realist once were accorded at the sime that

well as all the earlier ones, were recorded at the time they were heard. For in every one of them Boswell calls his friend, Mr. Samuel Johnson, and not Dr. Johnson or Johnson. Boswell was Johnson was complimented by the University of Dublin with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and Boswell, in the Life, writes:—"I returned to London in February, and found Dr. Johnson in a good returned to London in February, and found Dr. Johnson in a good house in Johnson's Court." In none of the later anecdotes of Displaines do we find "Mr. Samuel Johnson." In the Life, however, these two stories about Mr. Sheridan are not only run into one, but they are also not a little altered. Board writes:—

He'now added, "Sheridan cannot bear me. I bring his declaration to a point. I ask him a plain question, 'What do you mean to teach a baddes, eir, what influence can Mr. Sheridan have men the language of this great, country by his narrow exertions,? Sir, it is heighing a farthing at Elever Winbow light at Calaia."

ought to have known, and even now the are not the are not the are not the any part in carvassing. When the readers find him in his descriptions downment office. Inaccurate people, happily, are often down the people are not listened to, and dull writers are not read, and their inaccuracies do not get a wind simulation. people are not hatened to, and dun writers are not read, must their inaccuracies do not get a wide circulation. What manner of readers can they be who, when they come to a few pages of such talk as the following, do not either pitch the book across the room in a passion, or let it fall to the ground in a slumber?

knows I despise his chake rode away comforted by oratory," but, though "old Mr. Sheril from the path of duty." came out, lloswell shows a certain kindled his heart, for he pressing the severer of the two saving has a severe of the two saving has a pressing the severer of the two saying bounds from the interest To return to the earlier anecdotes, Tourse animple but

To return to the earlier anecdotes, leave makingle but as to the date when they were reconges could more can have the following:—

Boswell asked Mr. Samuel Johnson what was he creatures of children first. "Why, sir," said he, "there is no man. "It is them first. It matters no more than which leg you put first into bretches (sic). Sir, you may stand disputing which you shall put in first but in the meantime your legs are bare. No matter which you put in first so that you put 'em both in, and then you have your bretches on. Sir while you think which of two things to teach a child first, another boy is the common course has learnt both." (I was present.)

This is thus given in the Life in a much more pithy form :-

We talked of the education of children; and I asked him what he thought was best to teach them first. Johnson. "Sir, it is no matter what you teach them first, any more than what leg you shall put into your breeches first. Sir, you may stand disputing which is best to put in the that in the meantime your breech is bare. Sir, while you are considerate which of two things you should teach your child first, another boy has learn them both."

If in Boswelliana we have the exact report of what Johnson or this occasion said, Boswell may surely claim some small degree or merit for the still more pointed way in which it is given in the

In reporting one of the numerous attacks which Johnson made or Ossian, Roswell in the Life considerably weakens its force. He says that "Dr. Blair asked Dr. Johnson whether he thought any man of a modern age could have written such poems? Johnson replied, 'Yes, sir, many men, many women, and many children.' In the Boswelliana the story is thus told:—

Doctor Blair asked him if he thought any man could describe these bar-barous manners so well if he had not lived at the time and seen them "Any man, sir," replied Mr. Johnson, "any man, woman, or child might have done it."

At the same time that he has weakened what Johnson said by changing "any" into "many," he has made it in another way a greater exauguration; for Johnson had not said (if are to trust to the authority of Bonoelliana) that any child could have written the poems, but that any child could have described the barbarous manners. One of Johnson's sayings is by no means clear as it is given in Boswelliana, though it is easy enough to understand it as given in

Mr. Samuel Johnson [we quote from Boswelliana] said that all sceptical innovators were vain men; and finding mankind allready (sic) in possession of truth, they found they could not gratify their vanity in supporting her, and so they have taken to error. Truth (said he) is a cow which will yield such people no more milk, and so they are gone to milk the bull.

We may be quite sure that Johnson did not make such a confu of images as this. If this is the only note Boswell retained of the conversation, he must have licked it into shape when he came to write his book; for in the Life we find it thus reported:—

"Hume, and other aceptical innovation, are vain men, and will gratify themselves at any expense. Truth will first afford sufficient food to their vanity; so they have betaken themselves to error. Truth, sir, is a new which will yield such people no more milk, and so they are gone-go milk the bull. If I could have allowed myself to gratify my vanity at the expense of truth, what fame might I have acquired."

There is another story which is certainly more pointed as given in the Life than as it thus stands in Boswelliens:—

Boswell told Mr. Samuel Johnson, that a gentleman of their acquaintunes maintained in public company that he could see no distinction between virtue and vice. "Sir," said Mr. Johnson, "does he intend that we should believe that he is lying, or that he is in earnest? If we think him a list, that is not honouring him very much. But if we think him in earnest, when he leaves our houses let us count our spoons."

How much better is this told in the Life :-

"Why, sir, if the follow does not think as he speaks, he is lying; at see not what honour he can propose to himself from having the characte a lier. But if he does really think their there is no distinction between and view, why, sir, which his heaves our heatens let us count

o last under or that these appear ad-Master's skill in composition nical views. Time was when the not a cant phrase equivalent to 11", but implied rather the records f which memorials are preserved in fuses Etonenses. Can such prowess lusa Etonenses. rement when the successors of our

are no longer, as they were described in the fullion of the Public Schools Commission, quasithin their own sphere, but are liable to be distracted one work by the necessary endeavour to please of masters—their colleagues who may rebel, and some who may diamiss them? Nor is even this all.

School Magazine or the Sixth Form Debating Society day to the question of exchanging Latin verse composition for the state of many precised utility the next things to expect is studies of more practical utility, the next thing to expect is a deputation to the "Governing Body," to be followed, after due importunity, by a measure of so-called reform which will seriously affect our scholarship and literature.

affect our scholarship and literature.

Hitherto our best scholars, critics, poets, and prose-writers have, more often than not, been able to point to eminence in this field. And that the day for it is not yet past is shown by the three fruits off an old and venerable tree which are now before us—three translations of well-loved English poems by scholars who represent the flower of the Cambridge prizelists of thirty years ago, and of whom, whilst all bear practical witness to the admirable training of classical schools, two owe their pre-eminence as verse-writers to the "fausta penetralia" of Shrewsbury. In speaking of these works it may be convenient to compare them with rival productions by Mr. Calverley and Lord Lyttelton—the former of somewhat later date at Cambridge than Mesars. Paley, Evans, and Munro; but the latter and Lord Lyttelton—the former of somewhat later date at Cambridge than Mesers. Paley, Evans, and Munro; but the latter nearly a contemporary, and one who there and since has well sustained the prestige of Eton scholarship. There is not one of the five who has not given sufficient proof of solid scholarship in the field of education or criticism; and it is unnecessary to cite the distinction of Mr. Paley and Mr. Munro as editors of classical works, in proof that their faculty of Latin verse, which a German professor would despise because it is beyond him. has not interfered with the production of more substanhim, has not interfered with the production of more substan-tial contributions to literature. But it may be worth while to draw attention to one or two indications in the choice specimens of Anglo-Latin verse now claiming our notice, that skill in translation is no isolated or casual gift, useless beyond its immediate purpose, but rather one requiring nice perception of the beauties of the English language, and calculated to improve that perception for the best purposes of criticism.

perception for the best purposes of criticism.

In some respects Mr. Taley's is the most interesting of the three pieces before us. With a scholar's instinct he has reprinted Lycides from the first edition of 1638, collated with the autograph copy in Trinity College Library, and this English text he has turned into Latin hexameters with as much closeness as seemed to him consistent with good the and poetic feeling. And he tells us in his preface that he has purposely executed his version without examining those of Calverley and Munro, one of whom had been before him over the whole ground, and the other over a part of it. There is internal evidence of this in more than one place. One or two niceties of Mr. Calverley's rendering would have laken strong hold, we should say, upon a rival who had allowed himself the advantage of a preliminary glance at his competitor's work. Where Milton speaks of the bark in which Edward King was lost (v. 100) as

Built in th' eclipse and rigg'd with carets dark-

• Milton's Lycides. With a version in Lath Hazameters by F. A. hley, M.A. London: Bell & Sons. Combridge: Deighten & Bell, 1874. Tempere's (Enous. Translated into Latin Hazameters. By T. & brans. Professiv of Greek and Classical Literature in the University of techna. London: Bell & Sons. Cambridge: Deighten & Bell. 1879. Globby Elsey readered into Latin Hazamet. By H. A. J. Munro, M.A., they at Thinky Callege, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press. 1874.

o English lines (50 ... abvo Lycidas:-Ah me l I fo.. Had ye been there,

At "dream" in the original edition there is a n and Mr. Paley translates the text of Milton as he finds it:—

Hei mini! quid frustra fallentia somnia fingo?
Presentes quid suim faceretis tempore tali?
Ipsa suo mater potuit succurrere nato
Pieria, atque allos mulcentem carmine prolem
Tutari? illum omnia doluit natura peremptum,
Cum turba raptus strepitante fareque tumultu
Ora caputque cruentatum domitteret Hebro,
Hebrus et ipse ruens Lessi portaret ad oras.

There is no very marked difference here between Mr. Paley and Mr. Calverley, except that the latter is clearer in his expression of the Muse's interference on behalf of her "inchanting sonne":—

Numquid Pieris ipsa parens interfuit Orphst, Pieris ipsa suse sobolis, qui carmine rexit Corda virûm ?

But when we come to examine Mr. Munro's version of this passage, in Sabrine Corolla, it will be found that the text from which he translates has no stop or note of admiration at "dream" in v. 56, and that he translates upon the plausible supposition that the poet means to express his vain regrets at the absence of the nymphs:-

Ah me i I fondly dream "Had ye been there" . . .

It is cortain that there is no countenance to this emendation of the text in the original edition or in the autograph copy, yet it is worth while to see how felicitously the translation proceeds, on the hypothesis of such a reading :--

Hei mihi vos vana deceptus imagino fingo Presentes : quid en presentia vestra juvaret?
Musa quid ipaa, inquam, genetrix Orpheia juvit,
Quem doluit miserana Natura unversa peremptum,
Tempore quo thiasus pertericrepos ululatus
Ingeminana dedit ora Hebri velocibus undia,
Ora cruenta viri, portara ad litora Leebi.

In the absence of authority the temptation would be strong to adopt Mr. Munro's punctuation, or non-punctuation, in the first and second lines. With an eye, he pleads, to convenience of metre, but also, it would seem, with the mind of a botanist, Mr. Paley has so far taken a liberty with the translation of Milton's text as to bring v. 147, "With cowslips wan that hang the pensive head," into juxtaposition with "the rathe primrose that forsaken dies" of v. 142. No reader will need to be told that pinks, pansies, violets, and other flowers intervene in Milton's lines. The result of Mr. Paley's transposition is very satisfactory in translation:—

Huc veniat que nunc moritur deserta per agros Primula vere novo, parilique illa altera formă, Demissi capitis luctua imitata decentes,

Mr. Calverley keeps his cowalip ("acerbo flexile vultu Verbascum") at a respectable distance from the primrose, its cousin; but we note that both are led to a periphrasis for the "pansic freakt with jet" in the same passage. Having regard to the etymology of pansy, in the same passage. Having penase, Mr. Paley translates:-

Et folils carbone notata, Nomen habeas luctûs, et nominis simula sure ;

whilst his rival is equally ingenious in grouping 🔝

Primula ; quique ebeno distinctus centera flava Fice, es qui specie nomen detrectat aburnă.

Not to devote undue space to Lycides, though rendered by such competent hands, we shall but note that, whilst Mr. Culverley has the advantage of Mr. Paley in translating v. 187-

While the still morn went out with sandals gray Processit dum mans silens telaribus albis (C); Aurora ponente allentem in gramine plantam (P)-

and v. 55-

Nor yet where Deva spreads her wisurd stress Nec quos Deva losos magicis amplectitur undis (C); Magico sut ad figmina Deve (P)-

there are single lines so well as longer passages where the latter distinctly excels the former. In the passage (25-8) where the post

Sir Henry, however, was married to a young wife who keeps all his relatives away from him and gots him to make will in her fivor. It does not there is some fear that his 12 could a year of the Hangston family altogether. This would in face the first to have smooth, and material not merely for a two-volume, but a fine the first produce the material not merely for a two-volume, but a fine the first produce the material not merely for a two-volume, but a fine the first produce the material not merely for a two-volume, but a fine the first produce the material not merely for a two-volume, but a fine the first produce the material not merely for a two-volume, but a fine the first produce the

original. In another passage (57, 58) this is less dubious. It is there said of Paris that

White-breasted as a star Fronting the dawn he moved.

Mr. Evans translates this :-

Sistere candidor poetus sese ille farchat Obvius aurone,

connecting "fronting" with the hero, and not the star. Lord Lyttelton is as likely to be right in taking the opposite view,

where he renders

Illum mox albo pectors, ut atras Stella fugat penotrans adversa fronte tenchas, Vidi affulgentem

But, whichever way it may be decided, the case is one of nice interpretation, brought out by the touchstons of translation. Often the pretation, brought out by the touchstons of translation. Often the pretation of two run neck and neck, as where the one translates "the charm of married brows" (74) "superclinisque venuste fu dere junctus," and the other "Frontis ameenam juncturam", and sometimes Lord Lyttelton gets ahead of his rival, as when he turns "the golden has is libraredled." bee is lily-cradled "-

Inter ennabula florum Aurea dormit apus,

which is more simple and lucid than Mr. Evans's

Apia auroa ci seat Liliaque intus habent cas a clausani

The fault of Lord Lyttelton, however, is his tendency to curtail the English original in his translation—making, for instance (see 128—31), two Latin varies of four English; whereas Mr Evans, without being too expansive, adequately represents the text in his

Had we space we could cite, as a very fine bit of translation. Mr. Evans's version of Juno's profiers to Paris (108-117), or, better still, the less attractive tender of Pallas (142-8), to which ought to be added vv. 192-202 of Lord Lyttelton's version as a st-off But it is time to speak of what we regard as in many respects the most perfect of the three translations before us, certainly the hardest to match—namely, Mr. Munro's Grav's Flegy. Not long ago we noticed the Lord Chief Justice's version of this poem in Latin elegiacs, topether with Mr. Justice Benman's Greek version, and there is a very happy translation to be found in the Arabaines Comel by a scholar to whom Mr. Justice Benman and other lovers of the elegiac couplet owe their initiation. But candour bloomly own that Mr. Munro has distanced all rivals both in his the appreciation of the sense of his ariginal and his happy translationse of it into Latin numbers. As instance of this possess to as in the lines. to be added vv. 192-202 of Lord Lyttelton's version as a 4 t-off s to me in the lines.

The who to demb forgetfalmes a prev This pleasing anxious being o'er resigned-

where the tendency of translators is to shirk the very significant double epithit itslicised. Mr. Justice Demmas set a better example the phrase ver pheninaper idear regions, and Mr.

ante, quis omist sum Se, victima lethes, jot ansartite mirret morne esa :

in lati grainles luminis ores,
exit tamas es, expetitique morite ?

his own opinion also in interpreting

GIRMAN LITTRATURE.

THE able and learned work of Professor von Holst on the constitution of the United States " might, from the title, be mistaken for a more theoretical disquisition. It is in fact a political history of the States since the attainment of their independence, from the point of view of the State Rights controversy pendence, from the point of view of the State Rights controversy alone, and hence neglecting everything that has no relation to this topic. As, however, this definition includes the subsidiary questions of slavery and the tariff, which from the strictly political point of view are chiefly interesting as branches of the State Rights problem, the work deals with the very marrow of the United States Instory, and is in no want of interesting and picturesque details. The first volume comes down to the termination of the "Nullification" controversy by the compromise of 1833. The first chapter contains the history of the events which preceded the definitive adoption of the Constitution, and the second is devoted to a criticism of that famous document from the point of view is indicated by the subject of the work. The author's point of view is indicated by the heading of the chapter, "Canonisation of the Constitution." He seems much of the opinion of the South Carolina senator who remarked that the peculiar beauty of the American Constitution consisted in the provision it contained for the impunity of rebellion—that acts which elsewhere would be treasonable were with it within the limits of the law. The accuracy of this observation implies the right of secession, which, if we rightly apprehend the course of Professor von Holst's as yet incomplete course of reasoning, he would hold to be as deas yet incomplete course of reasoning, he would hold to be as defensible under the letter of the law as practically incommissent with the conditions of national existence. The work has a distinct bear ing on German politics, and the writer's cast of thought is a ing on therman politics, and the writer's cast of thought is manifestly affected by his own country's sorrowful experience of the permiciousness of the federal system of government when abund to the paralysis of all central authority. This turn of thinking may have led him to undervalue the merits of a Constitution which has unquestionably inspired a veneration unparalleled in the history of written legislative documents, and has withstood strains which would have been fatal to any other institution. Something of this vitality may no doubt be ascribed to the English genius for legal fiction, which has enabled all parties to maintain with apparent good faith that their buterpretation represented the real spirit of the law. It must also be a side that this reversions, like most enduring influences on national life, is to a great extensional traditional, and may be compared with a Frenchment's devotion to "the principles of 1780," with the advantages like most enduring influences on national life, is to a great e traditional, and may be compared with a Frenchi devotion to "the principles of 1789," with the advantant it is much more definite and intelligible. It may that it is much more definite and intelligible. It may had to date from the triumph, during the last decade of last century, of those statesmen represented by Jefferson, fervently believed in the Constitution as the perfection of he reason, over those represented by Hamilton, whose tendenties secretly monarchical, and who had merely accepted it as a six This great contest forms the subject of Frofessor von Holef's chapter; the next three are devoted to as many minor unions the latery of America when the pretentions of individual. vith a Frenchish with the advanta

* Purplessing und Demokratie de le. 2. Von Br. Th. von Holm. Minum & Norgale.